

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEARS
1938-1939

THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

CLEVELAND
OHIO

PERSONNEL OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

Corrected to July 1, 1940.

Names are listed only for departmental heads or others in direct touch with the public. The number of other employees are listed by departmental services.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, Judge

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL DIVISION

G. L. SPENCER..... *Legal Advisor and Chief Clerk*
JOHN B. SHELLER..... *Assistant to the Judge*
ALMA M. LUCHT..... *Receiving Secretary*
RICHARD D. WACHTELL..... *Affidavit Clerk*
CHARLES T. BAXTER..... *Court Stenographer and Bail Bond Clerk*
GEORGE G. STURGISS..... *Cashier*
MARGUERITE R. DE ROSSET..... *Information Clerk*
A. E. PATTON AND EDWARD DI LEONE..... *Bailiffs*
Eight Assistant Clerks, one Assistant Cashier, and two Bookkeepers

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

DAN G. PESUIT..... *Boys' Referee*
LOTTIE BIALOSKY..... *Case Work Supervisor and Girls' Referee*
MARY A. NEARY..... *Assistant Case Work and Student Training Supervisor*
MARIE G. BICHOUSE..... *Assistant Case Work Supervisor*
ROBERT B. CANARY..... *Assistant Case Work Supervisor*

PROBATION OFFICERS

ALEXANDER A. ANDERSON ALICE GRIFFITHS WILLIAM A. NESI
JOHN S. BECKA HAZEL K. HITE LAVONNE OLSON
FRED W. BOEKE WILLIAM T. HUGHES BERNARD ROSENBLATT
ROBERT A. DÄMBACH BEN G. KAHN FLOY Y. RUSSELL
EDWARD H. DEEGAN ANNA M. MARKER LEOTA M. STREVER
INEZ E. FAIRFAX RUTH MELCHER WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN
LOTTIE P. MITCHELL

RAY L. GUY—*Student in Training*

NEGLECT DEPARTMENT

M. E. BUEHRLE..... *Director*
MYRON T. MOSES..... *Assistant*
WALTER G. WHITLATCH..... *Assistant*
Three Clerk-Stenographers

RECORD ROOM

MARION MACAULAY..... *Chief Record Clerk*
Three Clerk-Stenographer Assistants

PROBATION STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

LUCILE N. BECK..... *Chief*
Six Typist-Stenographers and Dictaphone Operators

TELEPHONE SERVICE

All Departments—Three Operators

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)



TOM L. LEWIS

Chief Probation Officer

Appointed—Dec. 5, 1905

Retired—Dec. 31, 1939

TOM L. LEWIS

AN APPRECIATION

When Tom L. Lewis retired, after serving as Chief Probation Officer and Referee continuously for thirty-four years, the county lost a public servant who has contributed perhaps more than any other single man during that period to the guidance of its youth and their preparation for future citizenship. Others have guided children with normal backgrounds, but the task of Tom Lewis was much more difficult. His task was to aid the unfortunate, to correct the erring and to inspire with new courage and confidence those who were disheartened and confused.

Appointed by the late Judge George S. Addams on the recommendation of Dr. Harris R. Cooley, then Welfare Director in the cabinet of Mayor Newton D. Baker, Mr. Lewis started with only one assistant when the Probation Department was housed in the attic of the old County Jail Building on West Third Street. He was a pioneer in the early development of probation methods and many of the innovations introduced through his keen foresight have since become accepted practices throughout the profession. When the history of social work in Cleveland is written, the name of Tom L. Lewis will stand high on the list of its pioneers.

The following sympathetic appreciation is abstracted from an article written by Charles Patterson in the Cleveland Press of Nov. 16, 1939:

“Tom Lewis in appearance is slightly on the hard boiled side. And to the father or mother who has neglected a little child and permitted it to go in want and misery, that side is more than a mere appearance. To the boy or girl in trouble there is nothing hard boiled about Tom Lewis. He is all heart, a heart that did not grow up with his mind.”

“Since he took over the duties of Chief Probation Officer in 1905, Tom L. Lewis has listened to the troubles and woes of 150,000 Cleveland boys and girls. He has seen that they were given a home to live in when they had none. He has seen that they were fed and clothed when they had no food or raiment. With an arm around the shoulders of thousands of ‘bad boys,’ he has given words of counsel and encouragement that have made business and social successes of those who were starting out the other way.”

A public luncheon in Mr. Lewis’s honor was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Tuesday, Dec. 19, 1939. It was attended by county and city officials, social and educational workers, representative citizens and a large number of Mr. Lewis’s friends from all walks of life. Resolutions were read recognizing his public services from the Board of County Commissioners, the Cleveland City Council and the Cleveland Board of Education. Friends, fellow workers and representative citizens warmly expressed their appreciation of his services to the youth of the community and their well wishes for his future.

But the finest and most lasting testimonial to Tom Lewis will not be found in the public prints, nor in the resolutions framed in his honor, nor even in the bronze plaque that bears his name in the lobby of the Juvenile Court building. It is engraved deep in the hearts and minds of the thousands of citizens who, as children, knew him as a friend and helper and who have in turn brought their own children to him for kindly admonition, wise counsel and friendly guidance. And that, we suspect, is where Tom Lewis wants it to be.

Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the Years 1938 and 1939

COMPILED BY

M. S. LAIRD, *Director*

Division of Research and Statistics

Tomorrow's Citizens Today's children are tomorrow's citizens. The first consideration of a democracy if it is to endure and progress, must be the welfare of its children. The American form of democracy attempts to assure equal opportunities for all its citizens. It requires in return an equal sharing of the responsibilities of citizenship, respect for its institutions and obedience to its laws. When children, by reason of faulty home conditions or unfortunate environmental influences, are handicapped or deterred from their normal development toward good citizenship, the state in its own interest and in that of the child must intervene.

Governmental interest in children is not new. It is as old as our public school system. But experience has taught us that free and general education is not enough to assure that all children will become good citizens. Some fall by the wayside through parental incompetence or neglect, some through evil example and bad environment, and some through personal handicaps, either physical or intellectual. To safeguard and protect, and if necessary correct these handicapped and unfortunate children the system of juvenile courts was created.

The Juvenile Court The court in Cuyahoga County which was the second established by statute in the United States, opened on June 4, 1902. During the succeeding years the scope of its services to the children of the community have continuously been expanded. Originally a subsidiary of the Court of Insolvency, the volume and character of its services increased to such an extent that in 1935 it was set up as a full time independent court, the first and still the only one of its kind in the state.

The Role of the Court Probably few of our citizens realize the variety of child-welfare services supplied by or through the court and the large number of children that it serves. It is likely that the average citizen thinks of the Juvenile Court only as an institution dealing with children who have come in conflict with the law. Even workers in child welfare agencies are likely to think of the court principally from the angle of their own specialty. Few persons are able to visualize a full picture of the court as a whole or are able to estimate the total number of children served by it each year.

TABLE I
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial—1938-1939

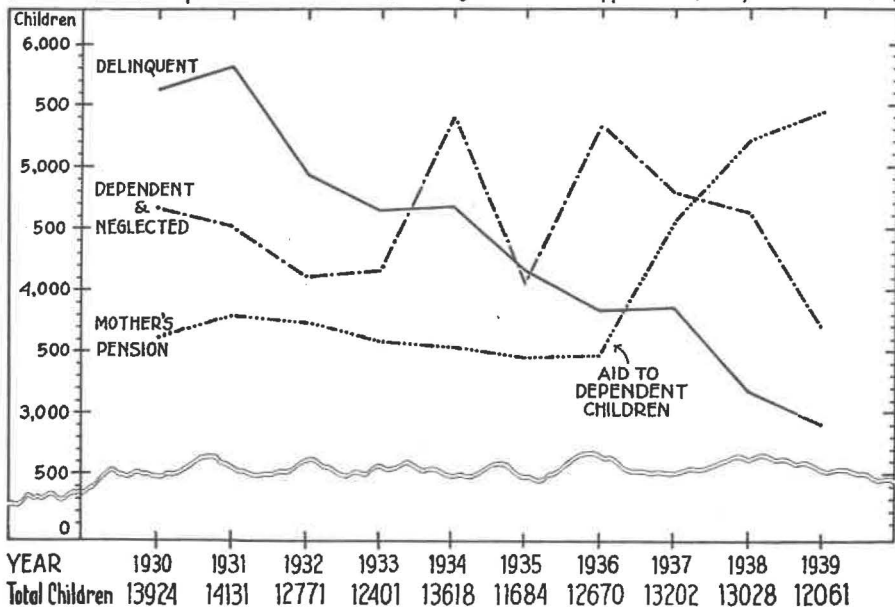
Type of Complaints	Number Filed Each Year	
	1938	1939
Total Complaints—Official and Unofficial	5880	5144
Official Complaints—Total	3327	3007
Delinquency—Totals	1713	1595
Boys	1338	1232
Girls	375	363
Dependency and Neglect	1420	1194
Consents to Marry	76	84
Adults tending to cause delinquency	13	10
Certifications from Common Pleas Court Motions, etc.	75	68
*Bastardy	30	56
Unofficial Complaints—Total	2503	2137
Delinquency—Total	1466	1324
Boys	1184	1101
Girls	282	223
Dependency and Neglect	1037	809
Adults tending to cause delinquency	0	4

*In 1938, August was the first month when this type of case was handled in this court.

Various Services

That most persons should think of the court only as an agency dealing with delinquent children is not surprising. Originally that was the only service for which the court was created and it has always been the aspect of its work to receive the most publicity. It was not until 1906 that it was given limited jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children and two years later that this authority was made effective by extending it to cover adult contributors. In 1913 the Mothers' Pension Act (called Aid to Dependent Children since 1936) was passed and its administration lodged in the juvenile court. An act passed in 1923 permitted courts granting divorces to certify to the Juvenile Court the question of the custody and support of minors involved in such cases. It was not until ten years later that such certifications began to be made in any considerable number in this county. More recently, or since 1938, a considerable number of paternity cases have been filed in this court, and also complaints to compel the support of children born out of wedlock. Other little known duties of the court include the trial of adults charged with the commission of offenses against minors or acting in a way tending to cause their delinquency; and, under certain conditions, the consent of the court is required before the Probate Court may issue a marriage license to a minor.

CUYAHOGA-COUNTY-JUVENILE-COURT-CLEVELAND-OHIO
SERVED 129,490 CHILDREN DURING TEN DEPRESSION YEARS
 Guided 43,715 Delinquents - Protected 45,355 Neglected - & - Supported 40,418 by Pensions & A.D.C.



The Number of Children Served

The accompanying chart shows graphically the number of children served by the court during each of the past ten years through each of the major services rendered by the court—delinquent, dependent and neglected children, and mothers' pensions or aid to dependent children. The chart also indicates the trend in the volume of each of these services during the period.

It will probably surprise the average citizen to learn that the court has served 129,490 children during the past ten years. These were divided into three major categories as follows. It guided 43,715 delinquents, brought to its attention either on formal charges of delinquency or dealt with unofficially on informal complaints. It furnished or secured protective services and support for a still larger number of children, 45,355, who were found to be neglected or dependent. Through the administration of Mothers' Pensions and Aid to Dependent Children it contributed to support of 40,418 children, many of them over the whole ten year period, making it possible for them to remain in their own homes instead of being placed in orphanages or foster homes. In each of these ten years it served over 12,000 children in some manner. The Juvenile Court probably serves a greater number of children than any other single public agency except the public school system.

TABLE II
Report of the Receiving Secretary—1938-1939

Interviews and Dispositions	1938	1939
Interviews and Complaints handled—Total	7401	6407
Complaints accepted for Court Action—Total	6589	5681
Referred for Official Affidavits	2492	2268
Referred for Unofficial Hearing	2444	2090
Referred to Probation Officer for Investigation	193	179
Disposed of by Receiving Secretary—by letter	1120	857
Persons calling for consultation only	340	287
Complaints Referred to Other Agencies—Total	812	726
Referred to other Courts	431	346
Referred to Women's Police Department	118	133
Referred to Child Caring Agencies	94	60
Referred to Relief Agencies	126	154
Referred to other miscellaneous agencies	43	33
Transfers of Jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	209	174

Delinquency Trends The chart shows that the number of delinquent children being brought to the attention of the court is constantly decreasing. This trend has been in evidence for the past twenty years. The number of delinquency complaints brought officially before the court in 1939 was the lowest in its history. The total of both official and unofficial delinquency complaints concerning both boys and girls was 2,919 which is 260 less than the 1938 total which had established a previous low for the past twenty year period.

Delinquency complaints in 1939 in boys' cases numbered 1,232 on sworn petitions and 1,101 handled informally and unofficially. In girls' cases the corresponding number were 363 and 223. See Table I.

Decreases in Specific Complaints The decline in official delinquency complaints has been most noticeable since 1931 and has been continuous except for slight interruptions in 1934 and 1936. On the whole the trend has shown a marked decline which amounts to 39.5 per cent in both boys' and girls' cases since 1931. Outstanding decreases in specific complaints are listed below.

	—Years—		Percentage Decrease
	1931	1939	
BOYS' CASES			
Complaints	114	52	54.5
Robbery	526	330	42.
Breaking and entering	242	138	44.
Auto stealing	230	144	36.
Other stealing	124	66	47.
Other property offenses	203	144	29.
Ungovernable	200	99	50.
Runaway	159	80	49.
Truancy			
GIRLS' CASES			
Stealing	45	23	49.
Sex complaints	128	78	39.
Runaway	130	68	48.
Truancy	146	29	81.

Increased Complaints Only a few complaints showed increases over the eight year period. Among boys, sex complaints have increased from 36 to 43 or 12 per cent. Violation of ordinances covering the operation of motor vehicles decreased 47 per cent from 51 in 1931 to 27 in 1935, but increased to 81 in 1938 and dropped to 71 in 1939, making the latter year 14 per cent higher than 1931. In girls' cases the complaint of being ungovernable has increased from 128 to 144 or 11.5 per cent during the same period.

The Delinquency Rate Declines The juvenile delinquency rate, which is the number of complaints per thousand of the general population in the county, was 3.83 in 1918. By 1931 it declined to 2.33. The rate for 1938 was 1.35 and that for 1939 is 1.23 establishing a new all time low.

Reduction in Unofficial Delinquency While the more serious official complaints have declined 39.5 per cent for both boys and girls since 1931 the less serious complaints handled unofficially have shown an even greater decrease. Those concerning boys decreased from 2560 in 1931 to 1101 during the past year, or 57 per cent. Those concerning girls from 699 to 223 or 77 per cent. Boys and girls taken together show a decline of 59.5 per cent over the eight year period.

Reasons for Delinquency Decreases The reasons for the striking decreases in all delinquency complaints during the period under consideration may be broadly stated as follows: A wider interest on the part of the whole community in the problems affecting child welfare which has been reflected in the programs of civic organizations, service clubs, private organizations and discussion groups. This wider interest has stimulated the activities of both public and private agencies dealing with children, increased their moral support and enlarged their programs and facilities. Another factor has been the better understanding and closer cooperation among agencies dealing with children and their welfare. Finally, the improvement in living conditions, especially among the low income group, that has been brought about by the general movement for greater social security.

Groups and Agencies Contributing It would be easier to enumerate the groups and agencies that have contributed to the present improvement than to evaluate their individual contributions. They include such organizations as child study groups among parents; church and civic clubs; educational organizations, both public and private; activity groups for children such as the Scouts

TABLE III
Official Delinquency Complaints By Sex and Type—1938-1939

Types of Complaints	Boys		Girls		Totals	
	1938	1939	1938	1939	1938	1939
Grand Total—All complaints	1338	1232	375	363	1713	1595
Against the Person—Total	88	76	3	10	91	86
Robbery and Attempts	49	52	1	2	50	54
Simple Assault	26	20	2	7	28	27
Aggravated Assault	5	1	0	1	5	2
Rape and Attempts	6	1	0	0	6	1
Homicide	2	2	0	0	2	2
Against Property—Total	744	678	36	29	780	707
Breaking and Entering	358	330	1	2	359	332
Auto Stealing—Tampering	110	138	2	0	112	138
Other Stealing	216	144	26	23	242	167
All other property complaints	60	66	7	4	67	70
Sex Offenses (all kinds)	47	43	65	78	112	121
Mischief Behavior—Total	243	256	148	149	391	405
Ungovernable—out nights	120	144	138	144	258	288
Violation Auto Ordinance	81	71	2	1	83	72
All other Mischief Complaints	42	41	8	4	50	45
Runaway from Home—Total	135	99	91	68	226	167
Local Children	43	44	45	44	88	88
Out of town Children	92	55	46	24	138	79
Truancy	81	80	32	29	113	109

and the Y'S; settlement houses and other organizations operating or promoting such leisure time activities as athletics, handcrafts, the arts, music and the drama; child welfare organizations promoting health, protection and character formation; the various relief agencies; police departments; housing authorities and many other agencies. Each has contributed some vital factor toward the whole program that is each year reducing the number of delinquency complaints brought before the court. They operate either by preventing delinquent behavior or by adjusting the problems of individual children in a satisfactory manner without the necessity of a referral to court. Perhaps a review of the accomplishments of a single agency may serve as an example of how such results are accomplished.

School Behavior Problems

The report of the Bureau of Attendance and Placement of the Cleveland Board of Education for the school year 1938-39 illustrates what has been done by the schools toward reducing delinquency.

TABLE IV
Disposition in Official Delinquency Cases—1938-1939

A—Disposition of Juveniles	Boys		Girls	
	1938	1939	1938	1939
Total Delinquency Cases Filed	1338	1232	375	363
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	18	27	6	3
Committed to agencies for supervision	36	29	58	50
Placed under supervision of Probation Officer	791	795	175	161
Committed or Returned to Institutions—Total	314	266	68	94
Ohio State Reformatory—Mansfield	10	18	0	0
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster	150	116	0	0
Girls' Industrial School, Delaware	0	0	12	12
Boys' City Farm School, Hudson	152	131	0	0
Blossom Hill Girls' Farm, Brecksville	0	0	36	60
Convent of the Good Shepherd, Cleveland	0	0	19	22
Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus	2	1	1	0
Dismissed	23	1	2	4
Not Apprehended	8	15	2	1
Returned to other jurisdictions	101	62	51	29
Continued or other disposition	47	37	13	21
B—Disposition of Adult Contributors				
Total Adult contributors to delinquency	34	25	84	68
Dismissed	2	3	2	14
Not apprehended	0	0	1	1
Committed Correction Farm or other Inst.	6	8	16	14
Commitment suspended, paid fine, costs, or both	19	10	48	31
Assessed fine, costs or both	4	4	10	5
Continued conditionally	3	0	7	3

In 1931 there were 25,609 children referred to the Bureau because of some problem, either of attendance or behavior, that had reached a stage where the referring school officials felt the need for assistance. Of these 3020 or 11.4 per cent needed special attention. The Bureau was unable to effect an adjustment in 1138 cases and referred the children to the juvenile court either officially or unofficially. This last group comprised 4.45 per cent of all the cases referred to the Bureau.

During the 1938-39 school year a total of 22,215 cases were handled by the Bureau, a decrease of nearly 4000 children. Of these only 1400, or 6.3 per cent, were for special attention. A much larger proportion of these were successfully adjusted by the Bureau and the number referred to court was only 376 or 1.69 per cent of all the cases handled by the Bureau. During the period from 1931 to 1939, Bureau referrals to the court fell from 1138 to 376, a decrease of 77 per cent.

TABLE V
Court Reappearances of Probationers and Number Committed—1938-1939

Total Cases and Items	Delinquents		Adults	Totals
	Boys	Girls		
1938—Total Cases under supervision	2034	376	439	2849
Total number reappearing in court	461	65	44	570
On new complaints—unofficial	30	12	9	51
Officially—Alias Appearances	259	39	25	323
Officially—New Complaints	172	14	10	196
Probationers committed to correctional inst. .	208	0	14	222
1939—Total cases under supervision	1871	388	445	2704
Total number reappearing in court	389	64	33	486
On new complaints—unofficial	41	8	5	54
Officially—Alias Appearances	201	40	20	261
Officially—New Complaints	147	16	8	171
Probationers committed to correctional inst. .	156	29	6	191

Less than half of the causes for reference from the school to the Bureau were for truancy (47.86 per cent). Other causes included various forms of misbehavior, faulty home conditions, maladjustment, stealing, incorrigibility and running away from home.

Complaints by Police The police department and other peace officers of the county brought in approximately 71 per cent of all the delinquency complaints received in both 1931 and 1939. However in 1939 they brought a total of only 1148 cases which, compared with the 1683 complaints brought in 1931, shows a decrease of 31.8 per cent. Complaints against boys decreased in that period from 1426 to 949 or 33.5 per cent, and against girls from 259 to 194 or 22.5 per cent.

Increased Use of Probation With the decline in the number of delinquency complaints brought before the court, the Probation Department has been able to devote more time to the supervision of a larger number of children placed on probation and to do more effective work toward their rehabilitation. This has reduced the number of commitments to correctional institutions during the 1931-1939 period from 460 to 265 in boys' cases and from 162 to 94 among girls, a reduction of 42 per cent in each group. During this period the proportion of delinquents placed under the supervision of probation officers has increased from 39 to 64 per cent among boys and from 32 to 44 per cent among girls.

TABLE VI
Probation Cases Under Supervision—1938-1939

Movement of Cases Under Supervision	Total Cases	Delinquent		Neglect and Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls		
1938—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1281	926	156	199	1605
Received on Probation during the year	1568	1108	220	240	1905
Total under supervision during year	2849	2034	376	439	3510
Removed from probation during the year	1588	1163	182	243	1958
1939—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1261	871	194	196	1552
Received on Probation during year	1443	1000	194	249	1745
Total under supervision during year	2704	1871	388	445	3297
Removed from probation during the year	1573	1102	229	242	1914
1940—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1131	769	159	203	1383

The facts and figures indicate that Cuyahoga County is becoming a better place in which children can develop into good citizens. While it is unreasonable to expect that juvenile delinquency can ever be wholly eradicated, the experience of the past eight years demonstrates that it can be measurably reduced by concerted community action. This experience should encourage the community to broaden its facilities and to continue the cooperative efforts of its public and private agencies with the reasonable expectation of effecting still further improvement.

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN SERVED

Definitions Dependent and neglected children are those under eighteen years of age who lack proper parental care or who are living under conditions that endanger or are injurious to their health, education, training or to their moral or spiritual well being. In either dependency or neglect the condition of the child may be approximately the same. The distinguishing difference is whether the condition results from situations beyond the control of the parent or custodian, such as death, physical or mental incapacity or other disability, in which case the child would be termed "dependent"; or if the condition is one that the parent or custodian could have prevented or can remedy, which would be termed "neglect."

Number of Children Since the conditions under which the child is found are similar in both types of cases, the two are combined in a single curve on the chart printed near the beginning of this report. The curve represents the number of children and not the number of cases brought before the court. There is an average of 1.95 children per case, so that the 45,335 children dealt with over a ten year period represent approximately 23,365 cases.

TABLE VII
Children Dealt With in Dependency and Neglect Cases—1938-1939

Cases and Disposition of Children	1938	1939
Total Number of Complaints Filed.....	1420	1194
Total Number of Adult Contributors.....	1080	919
Total Number of Children Involved.....	2619	2127
Children Committed to the Custody of		
Parents, near relatives or guardians.....	1198	940
Probation Officers for placement and supervision.....	338	222
Protective or correctional institutions.....	4	4
Child caring and placing agencies—Total.....	530	502
County Child Welfare Board—Temporary Care.....	217	176
County Child Welfare Board—Orthopedic Care.....	66	42
Children's Bureau—Temporary care.....	101	113
Children's Bureau—For Adoption.....	1	2
Girls' Bureau.....	4	2
Humane Society—Temporary Care.....	90	130
Humane Society—For Adoption.....	16	18
Welfare Association for Jewish Children		
Temporary Care.....	4	7
Adoption.....	2	1
Other Agencies.....	29	11
Continued, pending arrest of adult contributor.....	158	152
Continued, conditionally pending further order.....	259	207
Disposition of child made under another case.....	110	71
Dismissed, pending or transferred to other jurisdiction.....	22	29

Various Dispositions Dispositions in these cases (see Table VII) include the placement for adoption of children whose parents are dead or who have abandoned them; commitments to child caring agencies for foster home or institutional placement and temporary care; supervision in their own homes or those of relatives by probation officers for the purpose of family rehabilitation and the correction of faulty home conditions; and the enforcement of agreements or orders made in court for financial support. Two or more of these services may be rendered in individual cases.

County Child Welfare Board The largest number of commitments for foster home care are made to the County Child Welfare Board, a tax supported agency. At the close of the year 1939 this Board had 3220 children so committed under its care. Of these, 2407 were in foster homes in which board was paid by the county and about 800 in free homes or, in cases of older children, placements in which they were partially self supporting.

Fluctuations In Numbers Of Cases The fluctuations from year to year in the number of dependency and neglect cases is strongly influenced by employment conditions. Approximately 45 per cent of these complaints charge non-support of minor children. These decrease during periods of industrial depression and increase when job opportunities improve and employed parents can be compelled to contribute to the support of their children. The bulk of these complaints come from families in which there have been separations, divorces or desertions.

Non-Support Collections During the past ten years, the period shown on the chart and in the accompanying table, the court has collected a total of \$1,977,165.77 for the support of dependent and neglected children. Over a quarter of this was collected unofficially by agreement without bringing sworn complaints. The money simply passed through the court by which it was turned over to mothers, relatives, public or private institutions or to agencies having custody of the children for whose benefit the money was intended.

Distribution Of Neglect Collections During 1938 these collections amounted to \$312,130.34 and rose to \$376,738.00 in 1939, making a grand total of \$688,868.34 for the two year period. This latter sum was distributed as follows:

To parents or relatives having custody of the children..	\$615,349.91
To tax supported agencies and institutions	22,755.58
To Community Fund and privately supported agencies	50,762.85

TABLE VIII
Money Paid Through Court for Support of Minor Children—1930-1939

Year	Type of Cases		Total
	Official	Unofficial	
1930	\$110,272.94	\$ 48,063.18	\$158,336.12
1931	81,920.22	39,452.42	121,372.64
1932	60,195.09	25,972.80	86,167.89
1933	52,947.23	30,308.25	83,255.48
1934	72,133.15	48,443.42	120,576.57
1935	107,526.15	39,732.01	147,258.16
1936	205,383.90	42,768.97	248,152.87
1937	277,939.12	45,238.58	323,177.70
1938	265,771.34	46,359.00	312,130.34
1939	328,243.17	48,494.83	376,738.00
Total Ten Years	\$1,562,332.31	\$414,833.46	\$1,977,165.77

Collections Reduce Relief Loads Approximately 90 per cent of this two year total was turned over to mothers who were either divorced or separated from their husbands or to relatives with whom the children made their homes. In 64 per cent of these cases the families were receiving some form of relief at the time the court order was made. In 31 percent they were in reduced circumstances. It is evident that the money collected by the court served to decrease the relief expenditures in the county and to keep a considerable number of families off relief.

Tax Supported Agencies Benefit Of the sums turned over to tax supported agencies the County Child Welfare Board received approximately 86 per cent, or \$19,612.57, during the two years. In 1939, the Board received \$10,478.97 through the court and reported that it disbursed \$650,094.00 for the maintenance of its charges during that year. The sum turned over to it by the court is approximately 16 per cent of this maintenance cost and an equivalent reduction of the public expense.

Community Fund and Private Agencies The Community Fund and other privately supported child caring institutions and agencies have benefited through the collections made by the court as follows:

Cleveland Humane Society	\$29,338.22
The Cleveland Children's Bureau	15,029.37
Other non-sectarian institutions and agencies	696.33
Protestant agencies and institutions	1,237.00
Catholic agencies and institutions	1,774.75
Jewish agencies and institutions	2,687.18

The above distributions were made on the basis of the amounts collected for each of the children accepted by the institution or agency on commitments from the court.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Historical The Division of Aid to Dependent Children grew out of the Mothers' Pension Department which was established in Ohio by an act of the legislature in 1913. At that time the juvenile courts were the only public agencies established locally to deal with children and for that reason the administration of mothers' pensions was lodged in the courts although there was no logical connection and it required no exercise of the judicial function. When mothers' pensions were superseded by Aid to Dependent Children in 1937, custom and historic precedent led the legislature to continue the Judge of the Juvenile Court as the local administrator of the act, although specifically recognizing that in so doing he was not acting in any judicial capacity.

During the past ten years the division of the court that administered mothers' pensions and its successor, Aid to Dependent Children, made financial grants for the benefit of 40,418 children. While the former mothers' pension act was in effect, from 1930 to late in 1936, the number of children benefited did not fluctuate much from year to year. This was due to the eligibility requirements of the act that limited grants to children residing in homes maintained by their mothers and also to the fact that the sums available did not permit increasing the number of grants above a nearly constant level.

Federal Social Security Act With the replacement of mothers' pensions by aid to dependent children, in conformance to the Federal Social Security Act of 1935, the eligibility requirements were widened to permit grants for the benefit of children living in the homes of persons within a limited degree of relationship. A larger amount of money was also made available through grants from the state and federal governments. An immediate increase in the number of children aided is indicated on the chart, first evident in 1937 and continuing its upswing through 1939.

Children Eligible Eligibility for grants in aid is set up by statute in General Code Sections 1359-31 to -47 inclusive, of which the following is in abridgement: (a) the child shall have been deprived of parental support by reason of the death, continued absence, or physical or mental incapacity of a parent, and shall be living with a parent or one of certain near relatives in a home maintained by them, and financial aid must be necessary for such child to save him from neglect and to secure him proper care; (b) the relative with whom the child is living must be a proper person, morally, mentally and physically, to have his care and the home conditions be such that he will benefit by continuing to live therein;

(c) he must be less than 16 years of age; (d) shall have resided in the state for at least one year, or, if under 1 year of age, his mother must have so resided before his birth; (e) and if the need results from the continued absence of a parent such absence shall have continued for not less than one year.

Philosophy of The Service The philosophy underlying grants in aid to dependent children is that the best place to maintain a needy child is in his own home, provided it is not so defective as to be beyond rehabilitation. Here the child finds the natural response to his innate need for security and affection and the satisfaction of feeling that it is his home, among his own people, where he has a place by right and can expect to be regarded as an individual.

Objectives of The Service With the home furnishing the natural setting and the emotional and spiritual nurture and training, the state undertakes to supply the financial support necessitated by the absence or incapacity of the parent. The purpose of this service is to assure that the children of today, handicapped through the loss of parents or parental earning capacity, shall have a nearly equal opportunity with their more fortunate schoolmates to develop into good and useful citizens of tomorrow.

How The Child Is Served Monthly checks are issued for the benefit of all the children on the Aid to Dependent Children rolls. This means that financial planning with the families is one of the most important elements in the case work program. The fundamental cause of dependency makes these families long term problems. Assistance then must be flexible to meet changing conditions within the family and soundly planned to assure continued security. The ultimate objective is to guide the members of the family toward financial independence by the time when the grant in aid must be terminated. One of the greatest responsibilities of the Division of vocational guidance and job placement. The case worker must direct considerable of her efforts, in cooperation with the schools, toward helping adjust the curriculum to the child and securing the training best fitted to his or her abilities.

The health of the children is carefully watched and where the family does not have its own physician, dispensary and hospital care are made available. Since dental care is not provided in dispensaries, the Division has, in instances where health is being jeopardized, provided special funds for this purpose.

Family Adjustments Since the child cannot be considered apart from his family, the case worker must supply sympathy, understanding and guidance to all members of the family in

working out emotional maladjustments arising within the group from family relationships, physical difficulties, employment or from any other causes. This, coupled with the cooperation of relatives, plays a prominent part in the prevention of delinquency.

Home Economics A home economist on the staff performs a very important service. In cooperation with the Home Economics Committee of the Institute for Family Relations she prepares material on budgeting, diet and various aspects of home making and sets up adequate standards for food, clothing and other necessities. Her services are available to both members of the staff and their clients for consultation on individual problems. Her advice is also sought in consultation with other county agencies and with the Ohio State Department of Public Assistance.

Community Resources and Responsibilities Use is freely made of all available community resources and the specialized services of other social agencies. All recreational agencies are utilized for the benefit of clients living in their vicinity. During 1939, through the aid of the Variety Club and the various Settlement Houses, 379 children were sent to summer camps.

The case worker enters into the life of the particular community in which she works, making her services an integral part of those of the community and correlating the activities of the Division with other social and educational activities. The staff is represented on all the sectional community councils of the county.

Investigation and Consideration While performing their routine duties of investigation and supervision the members of the field staff made 109,395 contacts with members of families, social agencies, employees and other references during 1939.

During the same year the Advisory Committee, a voluntary group composed of lay persons interested in the work of the Division and representatives of various social, cultural and other groups in the community, considered 668 applications after investigation. Of these 429 were recommended to receive grants. Reasons for not recommending grants in 107 cases were tabulated as follows:

Income or resources adequate for family needs without assistance....	29
Temporary unemployment the major cause of need	10
Applicant or home considered inadequate for proper care or training.	14
Further information needed to establish eligibility	26
Applications withdrawn	4
Deserting parent located	8
Miscellaneous other reasons	16

TABLE IX

Aid to Dependent Children—1938-1939
Flow of Investigations and Grants

Applications Handled	1938	1939
Pending Jan. 1st each year.....	122	130
Received during the year.....	730	629
Total on file during the year.....	852	759
Applications disposed of during the year.....	722	548
approved for grants in aid.....	490	336
disapproved as ineligible.....	232	212
Applications pending Dec. 31, each year.....	130	211
Case Work Services		
Field visits.....	18,767	21,264
Office Interviews.....	5,660	6,015
Letters sent out.....	5,667	6,066
Amounts administered in grants.....	\$1,126,528.00	\$1,281,907.00

Number Of Children And Families The Division of Aid to Dependent Children made grants for the benefit of 5208 children living in 1986 families in 1938 and 5377 children in 2132 families in 1939. There were 8100 individuals living in the homes benefited in 1939. This would approximate the combined populations of Bedford and Chagrin Falls. When we think of the business conducted in these two cities we can realize what the purchasing power of the families served by this Division must mean to the business of Cleveland and its vicinity.

These 2132 families are paying rent and using gas, electricity, ice and coal. There are over 8000 individuals to be fed, many of them growing children who need a nourishing diet. There are over 8000 pairs of shoes that must be bought and kept in repair, to say nothing of the number of coats, sweaters, articles of underwear and work clothing. Hair must be cut, car fare paid and soap, cleansers and other household supplies purchased. The money distributed in monthly checks moves from the family pocket book back into the cash registers of Cuyahoga County's business men.

In 1939 the Division administered grants in aid to five and one half times as many families as in 1915, the first full year of Mothers' Pensions. Growth of the Division was gradual until 1936. In the four year period since Jan. 1, 1936, the number served has increased 70 per cent. This increase is illustrated in the accompanying table X.

TABLE X

Expansion of Aid to Dependent Children—Five Years 1935-1939

Families receiving grants for children	Year				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Receiving grants as of Jan. 1st.....	1076	1069	1110	1519	1777
New Grants allowed.....	171	202	580	467	355
Total Grants in force during the year.....	1247	1271	1690	1986	2132
Discontinued during the year.....	178	161	171	209	308
Remaining in force in Dec. 31st.....	1069	1110	1519	1777	1824

Children Under 16 Years of Age Benefitted by Grants in Above Families

Receiving grants as of Jan. 1st.....	2940	2847	2937	3923	4410
New Grants allowed.....	528	636	1603	1285	967
Total children benefitted during the yr.....	3468	3483	4540	5208	5377
Discontinued during the year.....	621	546	617	798	1049
Children on the rolls on Dec. 31st.....	2847	2937	3923	4410	4328

Effects On Relief Rolls A large number of the families to which grants have been made during the past three years have been taken from the rolls of public and private relief agencies.

Since both the state and the federal governments contribute to these grants, the transfer of eligible families to the Division serves in some measure to decrease the relief costs of the local community. However, Aid to Dependent Children is not a measure designed to care for emergency or temporary relief. The eligibility requirements set up in the state and federal acts do not permit grants to be made for emergency cases or those arising out of temporary unemployment. The law contemplates grants only when the wage earning parent has died or has suffered a mental or physical disability which permanently prevents his or her gainful occupation or may be expected to suspend it over a period of years. The supervision and guidance given the families receiving grants is intended to maintain their self-respect and to restore them to financial independence at the earliest practical date, whereupon the grants will be terminated.

THE DETENTION HOME AND CLINIC

Number Given Care The Detention Home service to children is set forth in Table XI which is comparable to those published in our previous reports. In the report for 1936 and 1937 it was noted that the total number of children receiving care in the Home had been declining from 1933 and reached a low of 3072 children in 1936. In 1937, there was an increase to 3223 children but during the past two years the decreasing trend has been even more accelerated, so that the number cared for in 1939 is the lowest in the ten years during which these tables have been compiled.

TABLE XI
Children Under Care in the Detention Home—1938-1939

Registrations	1938			1939		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total Admissions.....	1960	912	2872	1695	874	2569
Total Attendance days.....	34801	17573	52374	28537	17429	45966
Average Daily Attendance..	95	74	143	78	48	126
Average length of stay in days*.....	0	0	17	0	0	20
Percentage Distribution						
Delinquents**.....	84%	61%	74%	81%	60%	73%
Dependents.....	16%	39%	26%	19%	40%	27%

*Includes both delinquents and dependents. Dependent children must be given care for considerably longer periods than delinquents. See text.

**Includes out of town runaways held for return. In 1938 there were 5% of both boys and girls. In 1939 there were 3% of the boys and 4% of the girls.

The proportion of delinquent children under care is also decreasing perceptibly as compared with dependent children. While dependents constituted 22.5 and 23 per cent of the children under care in 1936 and '37, they constituted 26 and 27 per cent in 1938 and '39.

Life in the Home The following description of the work done with children in the Detention Home is abstracted from a letter written by the Superintendent, Miss Dorothy D. Henry to Mr. John E. Fintz, Directing Principal of the Division of Special Schools of the Cleveland Board of Education which supplies the teachers for the Detention Home class rooms.

"The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Detention Home offers temporary care for those children involved in the more serious cases of delinquency and dependency coming to the attention of the Juvenile Court. The length of time each child remains depends entirely upon factors in his or her particular case. In 1939, delinquent children averaged 14 days stay each."

Length of Stay "Dependent children are usually kept in the Detention Home for a longer period since planning for the future of children who may not remain in their own homes requires considerable study. Careful investigation of the child's social background as well as personal acquaintance with each individual dependent and careful appraisal and selection of the home in which the child is to be placed is the responsibility of the children's agency which accepts custody from the juvenile court.

"Since the average length of stay of dependent children is 27 days and our dependent population averages 50 to 75 children of school age, our teachers have had a fairly stable group with which to work. Much individualized effort is needed since these are children who have frequently moved from one school to another, whose parents have not been interested in regular school attendance for their children, and whose health is often under par.

Teaching Staff "The Board of Education provides four full time teachers and one night school teacher for the Detention Home schools. One of the teachers devotes all his time to our delinquent boys, another to the younger dependent children, while a third who has specialized in speech, arts and dramatic training divides her time between boys and girls as does a fourth who has specialized in science.

Remedial Teaching "Since we feel that the remedial work done at the Detention Home is of particular importance, we have tried to keep each group under twenty-five in number. Special stress is laid on remedial reading. It is often necessary to give a child individual work for a week or two before he is placed even in a very small group.

"The children come in contact with many attractive books provided by the classroom division of the Public Library. Many develop an interest in books and begin to spend part of their leisure time in reading. Creative dramatics seem to provide a great incentive for reading and history lessons, and for older girls especially, is a big factor in personality development. Frequent programs are held for the whole school where one group entertains the others, either as a development of the classroom work or as a special effort prepared outside the classroom.

Creative Interests "The chief mission of the Detention Home School is felt to be to make school as interesting as possible to the boys and girls. They are encouraged to do creative work in art, poetry and drawing. Many Cleveland firms have cooperated in giving the school dress materials and other supplies so that we

TABLE XII
Summary of Medical Service at the Detention Home—1938-1939

Services	1938	1939
Total physical examinations made.....	2736	2417
Dispensary { Dispensary treatments.....	2674	2387
{ Bed patients.....	106	198
{ Bed Days.....	590	762
Quarantine, Contagious diseases, days.....	103	181
Hospitalization—Total Cases.....	59	69
Contagious cases.....	16	18
Venereal cases.....	13	14
Other Causes—cases.....	30	37
Total Hospital service days.....	1606	1199

may have a variety of handwork. For the larger number, definite progress is made in academic work and much more is accomplished in awakening the child to the joy of creative effort.”

Medical Care With fewer children in the Detention Home during the past two years the number of medical services supplied have decreased accordingly. Because of the rapid turnover in the home 7 per cent did not receive physical examinations in 1938 and 8 per cent in 1939. This means that these percentages did not remain in the home for as long as twenty-four hours. On the other hand 69 children in 1938 and 57 in 1939 who had not been detained as inmates of the home were brought in for examination at the clinic. The results showed that 976 of the 2736 children examined in 1938 were found normal and 895 of the 2417 examined in 1939. That 35 to 37 per cent of these children are found normal may be considered a good showing in view of the fact that practically all of them come from homes in the lower economic levels, and that only 52 per cent of the Cleveland school children examined for employment certificates during 1938-39 school year were found to be free from defects.

Psychometric Service Mental tests were given to 1212 children in 1938 and to 1012 in 1939. Due to rapid turnover 24 per cent of the children did not receive mental tests in 1938. The proportion was reduced to 15 per cent in 1939.

Psychiatric Service Dr. Maurice A. R. Hennessy, the Psychiatrist for the court, had 534 cases in 1938 and 505 in 1939. There were 321 cases continuing active in the former year and 285 in the latter and reinterviews in 370 and 368 cases in the

respective years. In addition there were 795 conferences with persons interested in active cases in 1938 and 813 in 1939. Of these conferences 286 in 1938 and 215 in 1939 were with probation officers and representatives of agencies interested in the children studied.

Mental Health The psychiatrist has contributed largely to the program of community education on mental health
Educational measures. A series of radio talks on delinquency
Activities and mental health were given under the auspices of the Welfare Federation during 1938 and 1939. Dr. Hennessy participated in a Seminar at the Ohio State Welfare Conference in February of 1938. He also assisted in the preparation of the text book, "Social Work in Greater Cleveland," published by the Welfare Federation for auxiliary use in the schools and colleges of the vicinity. He served on the Joint Policy Committee of Children's Agencies which initiated weekly placement conferences.

He addressed a meeting of the Welfare Federation on "A Program for the Care of Mental Defectives"; the Youngstown Social Workers' Club; the Courts Committee of the Womans City Club on "The Board of Education Clinic"; addressed a group at Loyola University, Chicago, of representatives of Children's Psychiatric Clinics, and read a paper on "Mental Defectives," before the National Conference of Catholic Charities at Richmond, Va., in October, 1938. He published an article in the February, 1939, issue of "The Crusader." He also did post-graduate work at the St. Louis Union Medical School in October of 1939.

PRESENT TRENDS IN JUVENILE COURT DEVELOPMENT

We have come a long way in our understanding of the problems with which the court has to deal and in devising methods by which their solution may be attempted since the creation of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court in 1902. In the beginning we over simplified the problems and rather naively expected to solve them by direct and simple means. Experience has shown us our error, and we have profited by our experience.

Causes of Delinquency We have learned that the causes of social maladjustment such as are manifested in delinquent behavior, dependency and neglect, are much more complex and intricate than we had once conceived them to be and that group diagnosis and mass treatment will no more cure the social ills of individuals than it will their physical illnesses. We have found that in delinquency as in medicine we are compelled to specialize, and that we must individualize our treatment to meet the needs of the child as much as we do in dealing with patients.

We have discovered that the prevention and correction of delinquency cannot be effected by the court alone, that there are contributing factors that are beyond the power of the court to control and that the community as a whole as well as the home, the church, the school and the various social agencies must assume responsibilities in what must be a common task. We have learned to define and place some of these responsibilities and we are discovering more. We have established some of the methods that need to be applied and we are experimenting with others that give promise of being useful. Through the application of this knowledge we have reduced the amount of delinquency that needs to be referred to the court to a new low in this community.

The White House Conference Reports The report of the recent White House Conference on Children in a Democracy sums up some of the things that we have learned during the past thirty years regarding community responsibility and the place and function of the juvenile court in the field of delinquency and child welfare. From that report we quote the following paragraphs:

Responsibility for Prevention and Treatment "Prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency are not problems for juvenile courts, child guidance clinics, and training schools alone; they are also the vital concern of the church

and the school; of child welfare, family relief and service and public health agencies; and of organizations providing recreational and group work services for children and youth. Juvenile delinquency, in large measure, reflects anti-social conditions in the community. Break-down of family life is a potent cause of delinquency, and measures for the conservation and upbuilding of normal home life are preventive measures of primary importance.

"Delinquency cannot be controlled through restriction and correction. Positive measures are needed for the removal of conditions in the homes and in the community which lead to delinquency. Youthful energies must be directed into useful channels. Much of the delinquent conduct which comes to the attention of the police and the courts could be prevented if the necessary social safeguards were provided for children whose homes lack the essentials for proper care and protection."

More Case Work Services Needed To be effective in both the preventive and the correctional fields it has become apparent that greater and more intensive case work services are needed in our educational, recreational and other group work agencies. An interesting report supporting this belief has recently been issued by the Inter-Agency Council for Youth of Philadelphia under date of May, 1940. After seven years of experimentation and evaluation of its work in coordinating the preventive and correctional services of group work agencies in Philadelphia the report finds that individual case work is a necessity. After describing the experiences that led to this conviction it sums up its reasons in the following conclusion:

Experience of Philadelphia Agency "As experience in cooperation with the court and group work agencies increased, certain different trends appeared in our approach. As the Inter-Agency Council for Youth first found the need for individual case work services it tended to use the structure accepted by established private case work agencies. Within this structure the Agency tried to see how much would be usable not only to the client as an individual but also in his relationship to the Court and to recreation centers. The approach now tends to be in another direction. Here is the Court set-up, defined by law, designed to meet certain specific social ills. Here are recreation centers set up to meet certain social needs. How much of what constitutes sound basic skill and technique has case work to offer that is helpful to these agencies within their own structure? Family Societies, Child Guidance Clinics, Placement and Protective Bureaus have more autonomous set-ups of their own

that endeavor to embody special standards and recognized structures for case work services. Within these are still the main areas of operation for case work as such, but the area of cooperation in a court or group work situation tests a more general usefulness of the basic skills of case work and the understanding of human problems implied in such a service. The use of case work in this area may differ from the more widely recognized approach, but it need be no less essential, useful, or sound. Accepted for what it has to offer in a sound organization, the question is, can case work coordinated with other community resources be more effective than any one or more services operating independently? Flexibility combined with a basic interest in the client's whole welfare and his community adjustment, rather than emphasis on maintaining techniques, will be the determining factor."

The Agency reports the following experiences as aiding it in arriving at the above conclusions. "Certain problems needed to be frankly discussed and an attempt made to strengthen the cooperative working relationship. Responsibility was clarified and redefined on a basis of each others' experience. The very fact that the Court's load is so inclusive, both in volume and types of problems involved, requires that it at times avail itself of specialized services outside its own organization. A private agency, with more freedom to experiment and to do an intensive piece of work, can offer help in defining this area of coordination between public and private services."

This court has suggested, in previous reports and on various other occasions, that a private agency handling child behavior problems on a case working basis is the next logical step in the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency in this community. We are pleased to learn that another community, through the experimental process of trial and error, has arrived at conclusions substantially similar to our own.

**The Place of
the Court in
the Community**

The Juvenile Court is a necessary and important part of the community. Theoretically, its place and function are defined in the legislation under which it was established. Practically, its position and activities are determined by the expectations and attitudes of the community within which it functions, the implementation and support given to it, and the cooperation it can obtain from other agencies operating in the same or related areas. Considerable discussion has centered around a reappraisal of the proper functions of the court during the past ten years. The recent White House Conference attempted to crystallize this thinking into a definition which reads as follows:

"It is the function of the juvenile court to provide legal action, based on social study with a view to social treatment, in cases of delinquency requiring court action and in cases involving adjudication of custody and guardianship or enforcement of responsibilities of adults toward children. As local public welfare departments become equipped for adequate child welfare service, juvenile courts should be relieved of cases not coming within these classes."

Supporting the above definition the report continues:

"In many communities the juvenile court was the first public agency to be concerned with the welfare of children; hence the court often had to assume responsibilities for social protection and care which are outside its proper functions as a judicial agency. Until recently the juvenile court in many states has been charged with the administration of mothers' aid or mothers' pension laws. The absence of public welfare agencies equipped to service children has led to reliance upon courts for protective care and determination of care to be given children, duties which should have been lodged in an administrative agency.

"Development in county welfare departments of resources for child welfare services should enable these agencies to serve adequately children whose problems do not require legal adjudication, thus relieving juvenile courts of responsibility in such cases. Children come to the court because the home, the school, and other agencies in the community fail to meet their needs. Preventive work should reach children before their needs become serious."

The Ideals of The ideals of this court, formulated more than ten
The Court years ago after careful study and reflection, approximate closely those outlined in the above definition.

Toward the attainment of this ideal the court has continuously bent its efforts, adjusting its methods and activities as local conditions permitted a closer approach to the end in view. The present advanced position of the court is due only in part to its own efforts. Much is due to the advances that have taken place in the community as a whole and to the excellent cooperation that the court has received from both public and private agencies. While considerable has been accomplished through mutual effort and the generous support of civic and lay groups and organizations, all of us are keenly aware that there remains much to be done. The accomplishments of the past are both a challenge and an incentive to carry forward the task of making Cuyahoga County an even better community in which the children of today can be prepared to assume their duties and responsibilities as Citizens of Tomorrow.

STAFF CHANGES AND ANNIVERSARIES

Miss Esther Greene Retires Miss Esther Greene was the fourth woman probation officer appointed to the court and the oldest in point of service. She first served as a volunteer worker, relieving the matrons at the detention homes when the boys were housed in the third floor of the old Eighth Precinct Station at Detroit and Fulton Roads and the girls in a residence on old Beech Street (now E. 43rd St.) near Scovill Avenue. She was appointed as probation officer on Nov. 1, 1910. When she retired on Dec. 31, 1937, under the Public Employees Pension Act, she had given the county twenty-eight years of loyal and effective service.

Miss Greene was one of the real pioneers in the development of probation methods. She came to the court at a time when each officer had to take complete charge of her wards, find them homes and jobs when necessary and even place babies for adoption. It would be hard to find another woman who was as kind to her charges as was Miss Greene. She frequently had one or two of them living in her own home and cheerfully made personal sacrifices in order to procure them clothing or other necessities. She will be gratefully remembered by the hundreds of girls and boys who knew her, not only as a sympathetic court officer, but also as a real friend.

Officer Completes Twenty-six Years Service Richard D. Wachtell was honored by a dinner at the Westlake Hotel on the evening of Dec. 2, 1939, given by the staff of the court to commemorate his twenty-six years of service. For the past twenty years he has served as affidavit clerk. About a hundred present and former members of the staff attended and presented Mr. Wachtell with several appropriate testimonials of their appreciation and esteem.

Resignations WILLIAM H. CRANMER, probation officer, appointed Sept. 1935, resigned Mar. 1. 1939, to become Superintendent of the Winnebago County Farm School at Durand, Ill.

WILLIAM H. McCLELLAND, probation officer, appointed August, 1937, resigned Dec. 31, 1939, to become Superintendent of the Home for Dependent Children operated by the Children's Aid Society of Indiana at Mishawaka, a suburb of South Bend.

CHARLES O. YOST, probation officer, employed Sept., 1936, resigned April 16, 1940, to accept appointment as Chief Probation Officer in the York County Juvenile Court, York, Pa. Mr. Yost headed a large civil service list after taking a competitive examination.

IN MEMORIAM

ADA M. KOVACHY Miss Kovachy came to the court in January, 1917, and for many years was secretary to Chief Probation Officer Lewis. Her duties brought her daily in close contact with the public and her consideration, tact and sympathy made her many friends. Among her duties was receiving and paying out money collected unofficially in non-support cases. When this work was moved into the cashier's office several years ago, Miss Kovachy was promoted to the position of assistant cashier. Always cheerful, courteous and attentive, she was known to hundreds of persons having occasion to transact business in that department. Her willingness to accommodate and oblige made her a universal favorite among her fellow employees. She died June 11, 1938, as a result of an injury suffered in an automobile accident.

MRS. ANTOINETTE CALLAGHAN Mrs. Callaghan was the widow of Thomas E. Callaghan, the first Judge of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. She was the first woman probation officer appointed in the local court and is believed to have been the first woman appointed in any juvenile court. She was appointed by Judge Addams in 1906 and served twelve years continuously. She resigned in 1918 to accept the position of Chief of the Women's Probation Division in the Municipal Court, a position she still held at the time of her death on Aug. 26, 1938. Mrs. Callaghan possessed a profound sympathy joined to a keen understanding of human motives and weaknesses that made her help sought and accepted by hundreds of unfortunate women and girls.

MRS. MARY G. HANNAN Mrs. Hannan was for six years night supervisor in the Dentention Home. She discharged the duties of a responsible and sometimes disagreeable position with a good humor and tact that made her liked and respected by all who came in contact with her. She passed away Mar. 10, 1939.

JOHN A. ALBURN Mr. Alburn, who died Jan. 1, 1940, was the first full time Chief Probation Officer employed by the court. Appointed by Judge Thomas H. Bushnell, he served from Dec. 1, 1904 to Dec. 5, 1905. He originated the now universal practice of unofficial hearings in minor delinquency cases and prepared the first known printed annual report which was published in the old Journal of Juvenile Delinquency of Chicago in December 1905. Following his retirement from the juvenile court he entered the practice of law in which he enjoyed a long and successful career. Throughout his life he was active in public and civic affairs, was assistant in the office of the Attorney General of the State and served as a member of the City Council from 1911 until 1915.

THE MARTHA LELAND SHERWIN FUND

The fund, named in memory of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Sherwin who had served as a volunteer psychological worker in the court, is supported by voluntary subscriptions from her friends and interested women's and other organizations. It provides a means of furnishing small items to needy wards of the court that could not be procured otherwise.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements	1938	1939
Balance forwarded from preceding year.....	\$124.94	\$ 61.26
Loans repaid to the fund.....		9.70
Total contributions received.....	425.13	216.66
Total receipts handled during the year.....	550.07	287.62
Disbursements—Clothing.....	241.95	53.73
Shoes.....	54.28	45.05
Optical Service.....	13.30	1.65
Dental Service.....	41.75	76.63
Camp Fees.....	9.60	
Boy Scout membership.....		.50
Transportation.....	73.98	19.61
Blossom Hill School—Materials and Christmas gifts	45.00	15.00
Girls Industrial School—Christmas Gifts.....	8.95	8.00
Total disbursements.....	488.81	220.17
Carried forward at the close of the year.....	\$61.26	\$67.45

The Women's City Club conducted a White Elephant Sale on March 8, 1938 for the benefit of the fund. This sale, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. William Clark, netted the fund \$154.50. In 1939 the Intaglio Club of the First Unitarian Church contributed \$8.46; the League for Service, \$10.00 and the fund received \$3.20 from the Plain Dealer Charity Football Game. The balance was contributed by individual friends of the Fund.

PERSONNEL OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

Corrected to July 1, 1940.

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

DIVISION OF AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

NELL F. COLLOPY.....	Director
RUTH M. PAULEY.....	Assistant to the Director
KAYE WEISS.....	Intake Secretary
DOROTHY G. KIMMEL.....	Home Economist
CLARENCE J. YAEBER.....	Special Investigator

CASE WORK STAFF

MYRA L. MYRICK.....	Director of Case Work
---------------------	-----------------------

Case Supervisors

MILDRED M. CARSON.....	GEORGIA FREYMARK.....
RAE S. PACKER.....	THETA D. WITTMAN.....

Case Workers

VIRGINIA ARNEMANN.....	CECELIA HARTMAN.....	VIRGINIA MECKSTROTH.....
DOROTHY BRANDT.....	MARIAN HAYNES.....	MILDRED E. OSBORN.....
ELLA MAE CHEEKS.....	CYNTHIA HOEK.....	JEAN ROUVEL.....
NITA DOWNING.....	HELEN W. KELLER.....	MABLE H. SHEPHERD.....
ANN-MARIE FAY.....	ANN L. KELLEY.....	NAOMI SEAUGHTER.....
MARIAN FRAUNFELDER.....	DORIS M. KLUSKY.....	HELEN A. SILVER.....
FRANCIS M. FERRAN.....	M. MYRTLE LEACH.....	CHRISTINE SMITH.....
DORIS F. FRANKEL.....	MARY D. MACK.....	DORA SMITH.....
HAZEL GEISLER.....	BARBERA MARTIN.....	ILA L. SPOTTS.....
MARY LEE HARDESTY.....	KATHERINE MARTIN.....	SYLVIA ZARKOWER.....

MARJORIE ATKINS—Student in Training

CLERICAL AND STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

MARIE GEDEON.....	Chief Stenographer and Bookkeeper
ESTELLE GREEN.....	Statistical Clerk
JOSEPHINE COMOLLI.....	Record Clerk
LILLIAN MORGENSTEIN.....	Record Clerk
DOROTHY R. CHAPEK.....	Receptionist

Eight Typist-Stenographers and Dictaphone Operators

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

M. S. LAIRD.....	Director
GRACE E. DOUBLER.....	Statistical Clerk

DETENTION HOME AND COURT CLINIC

DOROTHY DOAN HENRY.....	Superintendent
LOUISE MOYSE.....	Assistant Superintendent
DR. C. J. CASSIDY.....	Physician
DR. MAURICE A. R. HENNESSY.....	Psychiatrist
EDITH DOMBEY.....	Psychologist
LAURA K. MOORE.....	Nurse
JOHN B. GOODRICH.....	Night Admitting Supervisor
RUTH J. HOWE.....	Dietician

Forty-two Clerks, Supervisors and Attendants

STREET ADDRESS

THE JUVENILE COURT.....	2163 EAST 22ND STREET
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.....	2163 EAST 22ND STREET
THE DETENTION HOME.....	2209 CENTRAL AVE.

Telephone (all departments), PRospect 8400