



JUVENILE COURTS  
in AMERICA  
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

*Annual Report for 1948*

Hon. HARRY L. EASTMAN  
Hon. WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT

JUDGES OF THE  
CUYAHOGA COUNTY  
JUVENILE COURT  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

**Honorable John F. Curry, Joseph F. Gorman, John J. Pekarek**  
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

**Honorable J. H. Lamneck**  
Director, State Department of Public Welfare

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 of the General Code we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the calendar year, 1948, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the dispositions thereof ordered by the Court, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and to the general public.

Respectfully submitted,  
Judge Harry L. Eastman  
Judge William J. McDermott  
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio  
March 7, 1949



## RECOGNITION OF LONG PUBLIC SERVICE



MARGUERITE DE ROSSET

In recognition of their many years of service to the Juvenile Court and to the County, we this year pay tribute to Marguerite De Rosset, receptionist, and to George G. Sturgiss, cashier.

Both Mrs. De Rosset and Mr. Sturgiss were appointed during the tenure of the late Judge George S. Addams in the early days of the Juvenile Court, and have continued their faithful service under the present administration. Although the nature of their duties has often precluded the possibility of having their names become known to the public, their associates at the court and the people whom they have served, know that their service here is invaluable.

As receptionist, Mrs. De Rosset is responsible for directing the many clients and visitors to the appropriate departments which serve them. Her friendly and efficient manner not only facilitates the continuous flow of court work, but leaves a lasting impression on the people whose countless inquiries she must answer. During the year she marked the completion of 32 years of continuous service—service which is exemplary of the balance in personnel so essential to the businesslike operation of any organization.

Mr. Sturgiss is likewise known both for his friendly manner and efficient service. The significant role played by his department of the court is indicated by the fact that last year, in addition to other moneys, it collected and disbursed well over a million dollars for the support of minor children. The administration of a department with such a strategic function must naturally be delegated to a man of proven ability, experience, and integrity. To satisfy these requirements Mr. Sturgiss was selected and joined the staff in 1922. Much of the credit for the development of the Cashier's Department into a well-organized unit belongs to him.



GEORGE G. STURGISS

Currently Mr. Sturgiss is on leave of absence due to illness. It is the sincere hope of his co-workers that he will soon be enjoying the benefits of good health and that we will again have the pleasure of working and associating with him.

# JUVENILE COURTS IN AMERICA

## Fiftieth Anniversary

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the first juvenile court in the United States will be recognized in 1949, yet the juvenile court is still a relatively young institution. It was not until 1945, with the passage of the Wyoming juvenile court law, that all the states had legislation providing for juvenile courts or special jurisdiction and procedure in children's cases.

At the turn of the century, notice was taken of the thinking that court procedures should differentiate between the child and the adult and that a departure should be made from the tradition of punishment and restraint. In juvenile court legislation application was made of the common law doctrine, ancient in origin, that the court, as an agent of the state, is the ultimate parent of all such children as require its care and protection. The basis of the legislation was likewise an extension of the common law that a child under seven years of age was incapable of criminal intent. With the development of this new attitude toward children and the development of social work philosophy and practice, the court came to see the delinquent child as a product of unfavorable factors in its home and a failure of the social structure. So instead of inflicting punishment, the juvenile court endeavors to understand the basic problems of the individual child and to prescribe corrective social treatment.

Social work as a profession is likewise in its infancy and has gone through several evolutionary steps. It was as recent as 1915 that social workers first indicated a desire for professional status. Dr. Abraham Flexner that year examined the attributes of social work as a profession and found that it qualified in five of seven criteria, but questioned whether social workers had an educationally transmissible technique and a professionally scientific literature. William Hodson found in 1925 that case work had developed a more distinctive content and that literature on it was growing, but he did not claim professional status for social work as a whole. In 1929 the United States Census Bureau agreed to classify social workers in the occupational census as a professional group.<sup>(1)</sup>

The years of the depression necessitated an enormous increase in welfare services and public attention was focused upon all social work. A public, unacquainted with the philosophy of social work and fearful of increased taxes, questioned this comparatively sudden experience and became skeptical. Unemployment, although widespread, was viewed as

(1) See "Social Work as a Profession," Neva R. Deardorff, Director, Research Bureau, Welfare Council of New York, in *Social Work Year Book*, 1929.

the result of individual shiftlessness and incompetence and not as being caused by economic and social conditions. Gradually this belief was relinquished as it became clear that such a universal condition was to a great extent socially caused and must be socially cured. Also, the view that social work could be practiced by anyone with only a neighborly attitude or good intentions has yielded to the use of objective, intelligent, professionally trained persons with adequate personal qualifications. Events of recent years accelerated the change in emphasis from mere relief giving to social service, and hastened the development of social work as a professional activity. Today social work has attained a greater acceptance and is now generally recognized as a profession.

In their growth and development, both the juvenile court and social work have made use of the growing knowledge gained from psychiatry and psychoanalysis. The child in trouble is seen as an individual and serious effort is made to understand the underlying emotional factors in which is rooted the overt manifestation of delinquency. Case work thus seeks to help a person develop insight into his own problems that will liberate constructive energies and enable him to realize the potentialities within himself. To enable the juvenile court judge and his staff to appreciate the child in trouble as one in need of individual social treatment and to secure for him such treatment, requires an acquaintance with social problems, an understanding of child psychology, and an awareness of the services of the social agencies of the community. Because of this attribute, juvenile courts are usually called socialized courts.

The juvenile court, however, represents a growth in legal theory and not a deviation from it. In any matter before the court there are legal aspects to consider as well as social ones. It has the function of protecting and preserving the welfare of the community as well as helping the offender to make a satisfactory adjustment. Roscoe Pound, Dean Emeritus, Harvard Law School, states, "There is need in any legal order of keeping balance between the general security and the individual life. Everywhere in the law, account must be taken of justice, the ideal relation between men, of morals, the ideal individual development as to behavior, and security, the immediate province of the legal order. No one of these may be lost sight of."<sup>(2)</sup> He further reminds us that the original juvenile court was "set up as a court of equity, with the administrative functions incidental to equity jurisdiction, not as a criminal court, and not, as might have happened later, as an administrative agency with incidental adjudicating functions."<sup>(2)</sup> While the juvenile court attempts to maintain a balance between these two objectives, there has been a tendency on the part of social workers to think of the

(2) "Juvenile Court and the Law," National Probation and Parole Association Yearbook, 1944.

juvenile court primarily as a social agency and they are inclined to be critical and distrustful because it acts as a court.

Coincident with this wariness of the courts by social workers, there has been a guarded relationship between them and the attorneys who practice in the juvenile court. This lack of confidence exists in spite of the fact that "the first juvenile court law was drafted by a committee of a bar association, a body of socially minded lawyers, cooperating with social workers."<sup>(2)</sup>

In some measure responsible for this feeling of misgiving is the fact that the social worker regards the lawyer as incapable of being socially minded while the lawyer finds that the social worker is ignorant of the philosophy of the law. The law, as judged by social workers, is unreal and inflexible, its administration lagging behind social thinking. Contrariwise, lawyers hold the opinion that social work disregards the personal rights which the law carefully protects. Social work, however, has been one of the influences developing the law. Geoffrey May, faculty member, The Institute of Law of Johns Hopkins University, states that "the tendency of the law to become rigid and so to defeat its own ends was combated in the Middle Ages by the development of chancery or 'equity' procedures . . . The same tendency of law is now being combated by applied social science. When criminal courts failed to meet the problem of juvenile delinquency, the juvenile court developed."<sup>(3)</sup> Similar social needs have caused other amendments and expansion of the law.

An analogous lack of understanding and confidence has existed between social work and other professions where also the influences of social work are beginning to be felt. Medicine, as an example, has not completely accepted the social worker with his psychiatric and psychoanalytic theories, while it has accepted the cooperation of the professions of nursing and dietetics. A conspicuous reason is that medical treatment is more obvious; it uses a rapid and direct method and its cures are quickly recognizable by the medical man and the layman as well. The social worker, however, uses an obscure treatment requiring a long period of time and his successes are not readily perceived.

The public school, likewise, has failed to make full use of the contributions of social work. Working in cooperation with medical services, the school has developed programs for the physically handicapped child and psychological testing has been extremely important in adapting the curriculum to the slow-learning or mentally handicapped child. But now that attendance is required rather than voluntary, the school has the responsibility, in addition to providing suitable instruction, of making effective for each child the instruction and training it offers. Much more

(2) "Juvenile Court and the Law," National Probation and Parole Association Yearbook, 1944.

(3) "Law and Social Work," Social Work Year Book, 1933.

must be accomplished for the adjustment of the emotionally handicapped or maladjusted child whose difficulties interfere with his learning. Since the problem of the emotionally maladjusted child is rooted in the home and in the community, the school will need to better understand the function of social work.

That social work has made efforts to enlighten the public is not to be overlooked. But its efforts have been ineffective because, perhaps, there has been doubt as to what to make known and toward what end interpretation should be directed. From time to time there is newspaper publicity and occasionally printed material is issued for public distribution. The first, however, is concentrated at fund raising campaign time, when there is a pressure to attain financial goals, and the publicity consists of human interest stories to gain the support and benevolence of a giving public. The second method of publicity is an endeavor to explain the services of a particular agency and this is directed to prospective clients so they may know how to secure and use its services. Neither method, however, explains the techniques or processes of social work.

The professional vocabulary of social work and its obscure language is a handicap to social workers in their interpretive efforts; it is difficult to state evaluations and suggestions in simple language. These obstacles to the transmission of social work principles does not mean that it can ignore the fact that the job is to be done. Social workers expected the cooperation of other professions before they attempted to clearly explain social work. The professions did not understand and were unfamiliar with a comparatively new method of practice and consequently there has been a tendency to question its usefulness.

The working principle of psychology, psychiatry, and social work, that individuality is the outstanding characteristic of men, we believe has validity. So social workers have two jobs at hand. The one is the development of a program to educate other professions whose cooperation is desired. The second is a serious effort to understand the philosophy and principles of the other professions with which social workers will be working. Both tasks are equally important and one is not to be overemphasized at the expense of the other. From this will result a better method of communication, and prejudices, which are never justified or useful, can be overcome.

Once other professions gain a better understanding of social work, such understanding can be passed on to other segments of the general public with which they are in contact. Out of this total improved understanding of social work can come the enlightened cooperation without which an integrated program for the treatment and prevention of social and related problems is impossible.

**1948 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT**  
**COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE COURT**

**Trends for the Year** After two years in which there had been a substantial reduction in the total number of cases referred to the Court, 1948 witnessed a slight increase of 1.6 per cent over the previous year. Primarily responsible for this current upward trend is the growing number of neglect and dependency cases brought to the Court's attention. A rise in other types of official cases, including applications for consent to marry is also apparent.

Contrary to this general trend, as well as to the consensus of opinion which usually seems to reveal the present generation as the "worst yet," was a decrease of over 4 per cent in the official delinquency cases. Even the rise of approximately 2 per cent in the unofficial delinquencies reported fails to detract from this appreciable decline in the more serious offenses. The number of applications for orthopedic care for handicapped children and proceedings against adults whose conduct caused or tended to cause delinquency, was also lower. A table of complaints for five years is given in the statistical section to aid in making comparisons with other years.

Altogether unofficial cases, those involving the less serious complaints for which no affidavit is deemed necessary, climbed 2.4 per cent. Here, again, the greater number of neglect cases heard was mainly responsible for the increase. Unofficial cases are limited almost entirely to delinquency and neglect and are usually adjusted or disposed of by the referee without appearing on the official court docket.

**DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS**

**Delinquency Declines** The total of 1470 official delinquency cases represents a drop of 125 from the previous low of 1595 cases recorded in 1939. A comparison with the 2323 official delinquency cases filed in 1945 lends further significance to this year's total, established despite a continued gradual increase in the county's population.

While the number of official delinquency cases dropped to a new low, the unofficial delinquency rate showed an increase of nearly 2 per cent. This was true notwithstanding the fact that traffic violations by juveniles, which compose a large per cent of the unofficial cases, were below the number reported in 1947 by about 1 per cent. During 1948 police officers reported 847 traffic violations to the Court as compared to 872 in 1947.

**Delinquency Among Boys** As in other years, complaints regarding property were the chief reason for the referral of boys to the Court. A breakdown of this category reveals that 181 boys were charged with burglary and unlawful entry while 124 were filed on for automobile theft. The variance in these types of offenses from the previous year is in keeping with the general trend for the year. A gratifying reduction of 54 is noticeable in the number of referrals for assault and battery, main cause of complaints against the person. Many of the 74 such cases recorded during the year involved fighting between groups and the use of the term "assault and battery" may be somewhat of a misnomer. Other classifications including truancy, running away, and being ungovernable, changed but slightly from the previous year. There were, however, 39 more acts of carelessness or mischief than were reported in 1947. This grouping includes such offenses as auto tampering and trespassing, disorderly conduct, destruction of property and other misdemeanors. Almost one-third of the unofficial cases fall into this category.

**Girls At Court** Contrary to a common belief, sexual offenses do not constitute the major cause for referral of girls to the Court. Statistics compiled during 1948 indicate that being incorrigible or beyond the control of parents is the principal reason for the appearance of girls at court. Running away and sexual offenses followed in that order. While other offenses differed but little from 1947, a drop of over 60 per cent was evident in the number of girls referred for truancy. Last year 79 were listed as being chronic truants as compared to the 1948 total of thirty.

**Dispositions of Delinquents** Approximately half of the boys and girls appearing at the court were assigned to a probation officer for supervision following a hearing. In 1948 this meant that 593 boys and 148 girls were placed on probation.

A total of 283 boys and girls, one over last year's figure, were committed to institutions for a period of supervised training. Boys' commitments showed a decrease of 30, but 31 more girls were accepted by institutions than during the previous year. Facilities for girls in need of custodial schooling were augmented with the opening of the new Marycrest School, dedicated in August and designed to replace The Convent of the Good Shepherd.

The Boys' Industrial School at Lancaster received 116 Cuyahoga County boys during the year or 26 fewer than in 1947. At the Cleveland Boys' Farm where a new superintendent was installed during the year, 63 boys were accepted as compared to the 69 committed there in 1947. While commitments to both of these boys' institutions were on the



downgrade, commitments to the Ohio Reformatory at Mansfield more than doubled. The year's total of 17 marks an increase of 10 over last year and represents one of the largest groups to be committed in several years. These, of course, are the most aggravated cases to appear in the juvenile court and usually the offender is approaching his eighteenth birthday, the jurisdictional limit of the court.

Boys predominated over girls at the rate of about 3 to 1 in all types of delinquency referrals. Of the 1470 official cases before the Court, 1067 involved boys while girls were the offenders in 403 cases. A check of all delinquencies, both official and unofficial, reveals that boys outnumbered the girls 2931 to 679. Boys recorded their greatest majority in cases of traffic violations where they were responsible for approximately 97 per cent of the 847 complaints filed.

**Seasonality in Delinquency** Although the validity of seasonality in juvenile delinquency has not been established, it is interesting to note that Court referrals do indicate some definite seasonal characteristics. Statistics compiled during the past five years show that the highest average number of cases are filed during the month of May. Other months comprising the spring season trail slightly with April having the second high average for boys' cases and March being the second high month for girls. For both boys and girls, December has the lowest average number of referrals. This is probably traceable, at least in part, to the extended holiday season, but it is not reflected in too sharp an increase the following month. An average month would find about 113 boys' official cases being brought to the attention of the Court as compared to approximately 38 girls' cases. Many readers will be surprised to learn that the number of juveniles referred to the Court during the summer months when school is not in session, is average or below the average for the year.

**A Look Toward the Future** Actions to determine the paternity of illegitimate children remained the same as in the previous year when 496 such cases were heard by the Court. Prior to 1947 the highest number of paternity actions was 266. The increase of 230 in this category, augmented by the increased number of traffic violation cases, makes it seem improbable that the total number of cases before the Court will revert to a figure comparable with those recorded in the pre-war era. The great influx of traffic violations during the past two years has been the result of a new system of reporting the cases to the Court. Since 1946 in Cleveland and since the beginning of 1947 in five of the larger suburban municipalities, youthful drivers have been referred to Court by merely issuing a traffic ticket. Thus the presence of the arresting police officer at the hearing is no longer required.

## NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Many people picture the juvenile court as an agency dealing only with delinquent children. However nearly 30 per cent of the cases before the Court in 1948 were concerned with children who were either neglected or dependent. The main differentiation between the two classifications evolves around the status of the parents. If they are in a position to provide adequate parental care and they fail to do so, their children are considered to be neglected. A dependent child is one who is homeless or without proper care or support through no fault of the parents.

**Reasons for Referral** Failure of the father to provide adequate support for his minor children was by far the greatest cause for the neglect complaints filed with the Court. Of the 1857 neglect cases, 79 per cent were classified as non-support cases and involved over 3,000 children. Other neglect proceedings were attributable to abandonment of children, improper habits or behavior of the parents or other adults, and faulty parental control.

**Procedure in Non-Support Cases** The usual procedure in non-support cases is to permit the children to remain with the mother while the father is placed under a court order to contribute regularly toward the support of the children. A great majority of these payments are made directly to the Court and then disbursed to the proper custodian of the children concerned. The services of child placing agencies are often enlisted in cases where it is apparent that the parents can not be expected to establish and maintain a home which will be conducive to the satisfactory development of the child.

**Dependent Children** A rise of 24 per cent is evident in the number of dependency cases referred during the year which saw 342 children being involved in 238 cases. Because of the fact that an order relative to the custody of dependent children is often necessary, only three of these cases were considered as unofficial. Inability to provide adequate care for illegitimate children was the leading cause for referring dependency cases to the Court, while death of the parents and temporary incapacity or permanent disability of parents are other causes frequently resulting in referral to Juvenile Court. Finding suitable homes for dependent children is still a difficult task and it is often necessary for the child placing agencies that accept cases from the Court, to delay placement of the children for long periods of time. Meanwhile the children are cared for in the Detention Home.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT

**Organization and Duties** The Probation Department, consisting of a chief probation officer, three supervisors, an investigation assignment officer and twenty-five probation officers, comprises the largest single operating unit of the Court. The probation staff enters into practically all official cases referred to the Court prior to the hearing and in the majority of instances, remains in the situation after the hearing to evolve some plan for the placement of the child or to supervise the child on probation. The probation officer is referred to by many as a person of at least quadruple characteristics. He is a disciplinarian, counselor, teacher, and social case worker. His task is to bring to Court complete information which will aid in arriving at an understanding of the whole personality and situation of the person involved. This social history enables the Court to make a disposition of the case which will be for the best interest and welfare of the child. After the disposition the probation officer proceeds with effective follow-up work as directed by the Court.

**Value of Probation** It would be unrealistic to say or imply that providing effective probation does not cost money. However, without probation the Court would be faced with making the choice either of releasing the person without any supervision, guidance, and counseling, or placing him in an institution. A well-planned period of probation offers the advantage of maintaining the child in his natural home while, at the same time, work is being done to mitigate any aspects of the home environment which might have been unwittingly aiding him in becoming delinquent. It has been accurately stated that the cost of probation is a mere fraction, approximately one-fifth, of the cost of keeping a juvenile in an institution. This economic factor is, perhaps, to be considered, but far more important is the humanitarian goal of probation, that of re-directing, guiding, and lending assistance to human beings.

**Training and Personnel** Continuing in our efforts to maintain a well-trained, competent probation staff, we have been successful in securing qualified replacements for members of the probation staff who have left the Court. Currently there are six probation officers who are students-in-training, studying for their master's degrees in social administration at Western Reserve University's School of Applied Social Sciences. Four of these probation officers will receive their degrees in June, 1949, and the other two will complete their training the following year.

The probation staff is constantly endeavoring to keep abreast with the latest theories, techniques, and practices in the field of probation and social work and the staff is afforded frequent opportunities to attend

institutes, conferences, and various courses conducted on a local, state, and national level.

In January, 1949, the chief probation officer, William H. Sheridan, accepted a position with the Federal Children's Bureau, Washington, D.C., as a consultant on juvenile delinquency. At that time John J. Mayar was appointed chief probation officer.

Over forty social agencies, schools, and institutions both local and out-of-state, were utilized by the probation staff in referring 500 cases for placement, case work service, and psychiatric treatment. There was a favorable response to these referrals by the agencies that accepted 71.8 per cent of the cases referred.

**Receiving Secretary** Throughout the year the Receiving Secretary handled over 7600 cases. In 550 of these cases it was determined that the problem was not one which required any court action at that point and referrals were made to other agencies. Many of the complaints were disposed of by consultations, unofficial hearings, and correspondence. By this careful, discriminative procedure it became necessary to refer only about 3500 of these cases for official court action.

**Volume of Cases** A brief glance at the statistics compiled during the year will attest to the fact that the Probation Department performs a great service for the community. As the new year began the number of cases under supervision was 894 with 1084 children being involved. At the same time a year ago the Probation Department listed 972 cases involving 1099 children. During the year, however, 1026 cases were removed from supervision while the number of cases received totaled 948. In the course of completing 2900 official investigations for presentation at the Court hearing, staff members made over 16,000 calls. The supervision of probationers resulted in nearly 18,000 contacts, including both field and office interviews.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

**Purpose of Department** Foremost among the functions of the Child Support Department is the enforcement of court orders made for the support of neglected and dependent minor children. The children involved are often the victims of a broken home and are being cared for by the mother or a relative. Others may have been placed in a foster home or in an institution by a social agency specializing in the care of children. During the course of dealing with this type of case, staff members are confronted with related problems which they endeavor to adjust. Another important responsibility of the Department is the processing of all applications for the release of prisoners committed to the Correction Farm by the Court.

**Collection and Disbursement** During the year collections for the support of minor children reached the all-time high of \$1,246,649.91. This surpassed the previous highest total, recorded in 1947, by \$81,026.74. Disbursement of this money is made to mothers and relatives, private agencies, and public agencies such as the County Child Welfare Board, with mothers and relatives receiving the largest share.

**Cases under Supervision** At the close of the year there were 4449 active cases under supervision involving approximately 7500 children. In nearly 3000 of these cases the children were living with the mother or a relative while public and private agencies were active in about 700 cases. The remaining cases involved the question of support for illegitimate children. The effect of wartime marriages on the case load carried by the Department is still being felt. Many of the parents being followed were married just prior to or during the war and have been unable to establish relationships conducive to a stable home.

During 1948 there were 22,011 office interviews, the majority of which were the result of notices sent to the payer. The Department maintains an automatic check-up system whereby all persons under order to pay are notified as soon as they become delinquent in making their payments. In this manner unemployment, reduced earnings, and other similar circumstances are taken into consideration and the accumulation of large arrearages is eliminated. If the person responsible for the support of the children is working regularly and still fails to comply with the court order, it is often necessary to arrange with the employer to deduct the necessary amount and forward it directly to the Court. In cases where the father is living in the home and does not provide adequate support, the Department follows by having earnings paid through the Court. This procedure often has a stabilizing effect on the father's work habits.

Periodically the Department investigates earnings as well as the requirements of children with an eye toward reconsidering old court orders in an effort to meet the increased cost of care. This plan is stressed in cases where the family is receiving additional aid from public funds.

**Correction Farm Releases** Over 250 adults committed to the Correction Farm during the year were given conditional releases following a thorough review of their cases by the Department of Child Support. Within a short time after an adult has been committed his individual problem is studied and discussed. Restoration to civilian life is recommended when it is apparent that the prisoner has changed his attitude and that he can be depended upon to provide proper support for his children. To do this entails securing money to pay arrearages and an opportunity for regular employment. Rehabilitation of prisoners addicted to the use of alcohol is carried on in cooperation with repre-

sentatives of Alcoholics Anonymous. This organization sponsors weekly meetings at the Correction Farm and is often instrumental in assisting with plans for a satisfactory adjustment following release.

### CLERK'S OFFICE

**Paternity Cases Increase** The Juvenile Court first began to hear paternity cases in 1938 and that year only 30 such actions were filed.

Now, only ten years later, the Court's docket is crowded with nearly 500 cases for the purpose of determining the paternity of and enforcing the responsibility for children born out of wedlock. By coincidence the total of 496 paternity cases heard is the same as the 1947 figure. Although the Juvenile Court and Common Pleas Court have concurrent jurisdiction in cases of this type, almost all bastardy actions are heard here. To the Clerk's Office, already responsible for such important tasks as preparing affidavits, docketing cases, and journalizing the court proceedings, this heavy influx of bastardy cases means the added responsibility of scheduling jury cases. About fifty bastardy cases required juries although in a few of these cases the jury was waived when the time for the hearing arrived. These jury trials consume the time of one judge for about three months and make serious inroads into the judge's time for handling delinquency, dependency, and neglect cases, and for administrative duties.

**Consents to Marry** In order to comply with Ohio law, minors under 21 planning to marry and having no parents or legal guardians, must seek the permission of the juvenile court judge before a marriage license can be granted by the Probate Court. Preparation of these applications for consent to marry is handled by the Clerk's Office, then presented to the judge for approval. The Court received 160 such applications and with few exceptions the consent was granted. The minimum ages of 18 for males and 16 for females may be waived, according to the provisions of the statute, if the application is filed because of approaching maternity. This does not mean, of course, that the Court advocates marriage when there has been an obvious lack of preparation for adult relationships and responsibility. However, granting consent for such marriages provides the young people concerned an opportunity to work toward the solution of a disturbing problem and at the same time avoids the stigma of an illegitimate birth.

**Savings in Operational Coast** Last year we reported the installation of new equipment and a new bookkeeping system in the Cashier's Department. The success of this innovation is reflected in the fact that it has been possible to reduce the staff in this office by one member, and a corresponding saving in the operational cost has resulted.

The County's general fund has been increased by \$12,000 from the collection of poundage, a statutory fee of one per cent charged for handling money paid into Court. This sum can also be considered to offset a noticeable portion of the cost of operating this Department.

**Certifications from Common Pleas Court** Consistent with statutory procedure, the Juvenile Court receives transfers of jurisdiction of children's cases from the Common Pleas Court. This practice, resulting in 124 certifications, is limited to cases which require some specialized service offered by this Court. Cases falling into this category include those in which it has become necessary to file a complaint against the father for failing to provide support for his minor children or where there is a need for making a commitment to a child-caring agency. Other cases may be referred, such as custody cases requiring the social service facilities of the Juvenile Court.

### THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

**Fewer Children Served** In keeping with other trends of the year, the Detention Home records reveal a drop in the number of children receiving care. Care was provided for 2248 children for a total of 62,664 days as compared to the 2487 served last year for 79,541 days. Delinquent children numbered 1730 with the remaining 518 children being classified as dependent and neglected. Among the delinquent children boys outnumbered girls about 2 to 1 but in the other classifications there were only 36 more boys than girls. It should be kept in mind, of course, that the Detention Home is designed to provide temporary care only.

**Length of Stay Reduced** Delinquents received care totaling 30,283 days and 32,381 total days of care were given to the dependent and neglected children. The average length of stay among the delinquents was 17 days. Many of this group, however, remain for only about 7 to 10 days, but the average is longer since some of the children are kept while waiting placement or admission to an institution. Run-aways, detained pending arrangements with parents or home authorities for their return, also increased the average length of stay. A noticeable decrease in the average stay of the dependent children of from 83 days to 62 was evident. The reduction in attendance and the decrease in length of stay indicates that the child-caring agencies are beginning to meet the need for placement with less delay.

For the first time in many years the average daily attendance was more in keeping with the capacity originally planned for the Detention Home.



The population for a representative day included 82 delinquents and 89 dependents. This leveling-off in the number of children under care was first noticeable about mid-June and continued through to the end of the year.

**Well-Rounded Program for Children** Delinquent and dependent children share in the benefits of a well-planned and supervised program of activities. Regular features include school, playground and gymnasium, game room, the celebration of holidays, and the recognition of birthdays with a party once a month in each unit. Movies are shown regularly on a 35-millimeter projector and about once a month an incoming variety show or drama is presented. A special room has been provided and equipped for the use of the regular Boy Scout Troop and the Cub Scout pack. During the year a similar activity was made available to the girls with the organization of a Camp Fire Girls unit and of the Blue Birds, which offers a program for the younger girls. When children who have become affiliated with these organizations during their stay at the Home return to their own communities, they are referred to leaders there. Working under the supervision of two school teachers who have had special training in dramatics, the children produce three plays each year. This project offers not only training in dramatics, but affords an opportunity for the children to learn other elements of play production such as costuming, lighting, and the construction of stage settings. Another objective realized during the year came with the appointment by the Cleveland Board of Education of a full time teacher for the classes in crafts. To supplement the work of this teacher, three supervisors secured training in crafts and are now directing this work within the units. Still another addition to the program was made with the beginning of a home nursing course under the direction of the Red Cross. Several groups of older girls have received their certificates after meeting requirements set for the course.

**Friends of the Children** As in other years, children in the Detention Home are grateful for the contributions of many interested groups and individuals whose thoughtfulness has served to make life more pleasant. Each year the University Circle Kiwanis Club presents an elaborate Christmas party and the children also benefit from funds raised by the Cleveland News and Cleveland Press. With funds contributed by other interested groups, the Detention Home purchased a 16-millimeter sound movie projector for use in units under quarantine and for other special movies. Since the purchase of this equipment a movie film library has been started. With material furnished by the Home the Red Cross has been making dresses for the girls and younger

children. In this way it has been possible to supply more attractive individual clothing.

The Detention Home Library, an official station of the Cleveland Public Library, is serviced regularly by members of the Junior League. Books already in the library collection when the Public Library assumed responsibility have been supplemented by additional books from the main branch.

In an effort to assist children in making a satisfactory adjustment during their stay in the Home they are interviewed upon admission by staff members who continue to assist them at any time during their stay. Reports on the children's adjustment and response to institutional living are then prepared and made available to persons active in planning for the future of the child.

**In-Service Training** Realizing that in-service training is a necessary requisite to the effective operation of any institution, the Detention Home provides a program for staff members which enables them to keep abreast of the current trends in their field of work. Supervisors are encouraged to bring to the regular staff meetings problems of training and behavior so that through open discussion a better understanding of the causes and the methods of meeting these problems may be reached. In addition, conferences are held with the supervisors whenever requested to give continuous counseling and supervision.

## COURT CLINIC

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

**Children Examined** Of the 2066 children admitted to the Detention Home during the year, a total of 1899 received complete medical examinations. The 8.1 per cent who were not examined were released the day of admission or in the morning before the usual hour for examinations. An additional 143 children and several adults were examined upon referral by the Court. There were 1316 boys and 726 girls of both delinquent and dependent children seen for a total of 2042 examinations.

**Most Common Defects** Consistent with findings in previous years, only 17 per cent of the dependent and only 10 per cent of the delinquent children were found to be entirely normal from the physical standpoint. Of the many varieties of physical defects, the following were the most frequently observed:

Defects	Delinquent Dependent	
Dental caries . . . . .	791	117
Acne . . . . .	572	0
Refractive error . . . . .	396	37
Hypertrophied tonsils . . . . .	104	52
Athlete's Foot . . . . .	148	5
Pediculosis (head lice) . . . . .	64	52
Upper respiratory infection . . . . .	56	54
Nutritional imbalance . . . . .	71	25
Physical retardation . . . . .	65	11
Maleruption of teeth . . . . .	52	1
Obesity . . . . .	49	2
Strabismus . . . . .	25	9
Scabies . . . . .	14	2

This list comprises the most common defects noted, which are remediable. Due to limited space, a complete list of defects noted on admission cannot be given. They were many and of every conceivable type. Also included among the admissions to the Detention Home were 14 girls who were pregnant, the youngest a little over 12 years of age.

The use of specific diagnostic tests resulted in the finding of 6 cases of gonorrhea in 557 tests; one of these was in a girl 6 years old and another in a girl 8 years of age. Of 575 blood Wasserman examinations, 9 were positive. Tuberculin Patch Tests were given to 326 children, of which 15 were positive. Fortunately, however, immediate X-Ray examination of these children revealed no active involvement of the lungs.

**Contagious Diseases** The year was very exceptional in that the usual contagious diseases were, for the most part, of relatively low incidence.

This fact is reflected in the reduction of quarantine days by over 54 per cent as compared with 1947.

For the purpose of illustration, 1948 is compared with the previous year in the table below:

Disease	Number of Children	
	1947	1948
Chickenpox . . . . .	1	54
Measles . . . . .	25	6
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	41	3
Whooping Cough . . . . .	25	0
Mumps . . . . .	17	1
Length of Quarantine (unit days) . . . . .	866	397

Chickenpox was the only contagious disease that occurred in epidemic proportions during 1948. It is of further interest to note that we had no contagion from about mid-June through the close of the year.

There were several epidemiological reasons for the relatively mild year for contagious disease at the Detention Home, but one of the greatest contributing factors lies in the fact that, on the whole, there was less crowding of all units, especially during the last six months of the year. Less crowding can also explain the fact that bed patients for the year numbered 564 or over 40 per cent less than in 1947. The bed days averaged about 4 per patient. The total of 2114 bed days is about 40 per cent below the 1947 figure. The medical staff, however, experienced a very busy year in dispensary treatments which numbered 6367. This is about 2400 more treatments of this type than was recorded in 1947.

**Specialized Treatment** In addition to these services 36 children were treated in the wards and out-patient departments of Charity, City, and University Hospitals for a variety of maladies including lacerations, fractures, phimosis, removal of hypertrophied tonsils, correction of refractive errors, infected fingers or toes, syphilis, miscarriage, bronchopneumonia, hernia repair, rheumatic fever, and dermatological problems. Other children, under the care of the County Child Welfare Board and similar child caring agencies, were taken by their social workers to Children's Clinic at University Hospitals and to the dental clinic.

A word of appreciation is extended to the nursing staff and to the externes whose cooperation and attention to small but important details contributed greatly to the smooth and efficient functioning of the Medical Department.

#### PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT

**Who was Examined** The function of the court psychiatrist was largely limited to the direct examination of children. The 146 children seen is about the same number, but the 97 boys and 49 girls represent a slightly lower distribution of boys as compared with 1947. The average age of the boys and girls was about the same.

Three adults were seen. One was tentatively diagnosed as an unstable psychopath, one as a severe compulsive-obsessive psychoneurotic, and one as a chronic alcoholic.

**Cooperation with Court Workers** One of the recommendations made last year has noticeably influenced the psychiatric schedule. This was expressed in terms of a fairly large number of staff conferences with workers and case supervisors based on the need to more intimately examine the psychiatric elements in case work and case

work-supervisor dynamics. The scheduling officer has also followed the suggestion that more time be given to clinical discussions following the examination of the child.

A more careful screening of cases has developed out of the experience accumulated by the psychiatrist, supervisors, and probation officers in terms of the children in greatest need of psychiatric attention. It is also true that cases selected for psychiatric study have become increasingly complex, with greater signs of inner reality conflicts. This has prompted more frequent application of more dynamic psychological techniques, particularly the projective methods applied through the Rorschach and the Thematic Apperception tests.

**Intelligence** The pattern of intelligence appears to go on unchanged.  
**Patterns** All gradations from high-grade feeble-mindedness to superior intelligence were again in evidence. Fewer children with low I.Q.'s were examined by the psychiatrist, perhaps because such cases are generally satisfactorily handled by social diagnoses and manipulation than by more elaborate psychiatric study. It is clinically noteworthy that the average and median intelligence remains within average ratings. The boys are slightly higher, again, than the girls. (Boys' average I.Q., 94.6 as compared with 95.2 in 1947; the girls' average I.Q., 93.3 as compared with 93.6 in 1947.) In the examiner's opinion, the intelligence factor per se has never been a determining force in the mental conflicts which have been expressed in some form of delinquency among the children studied here during this past year. This does not suggest that intelligence is unimportant, but rather that it has not determined the emotional design for living in these cases.

**Specific Diagnoses\***  
(146 Children)

Conduct Disorder (Maladjustment-Situational Reaction) . . . . .	53
Sexual Perversion Accompanying Specific Psychopathology . . . . .	6
(This psychopathology represents evidence of disturbed or severely delayed psychosexual readiness and has been determined to be a basic psychological force in the expression of sexual aggression.)	
Psychopathic Personality or Neurotic Character Disorder . . . . .	20
("Emotional Instability" in children who appear to have some evidence of healthy ego development is also included in this group.)	
Psychoneurosis and Psychoneurotic Reactions . . . . .	13

\*For the sake of convenience and consistency, the psychiatrist has followed the categories set up in the 1947 Report. This does not readily fit the common categories established officially, but represents a dynamic approach based on underlying causal mechanisms rather than on the description of the behavior itself.

Organic Nervous System Disorder . . . . .	4
(Neuropathic Constitution or objective evidence of neurological or laboratory signs of central nervous system dysfunction.)	
Mental Conflict, with or without Psychic Reactions to Organ Inferiority . . . . .	29
Prepsychotic, Latent Psychotic (Schizoids, etc.) and Psychotic States . . . . .	8
(One of these was diagnosed as Hebephrenic Dementia Praecox.)	
Epilepsy or Equivalent States . . . . .	2
Immaturity . . . . .	10
(This is a very difficult diagnosis to make and refers generally to children of marked dependent character make-up, almost always of the passive type.)	

**Findings Show Family Break-down** It is apparent that the psychiatrist is called on to examine a large preponderance of basically disturbed, usually psychopathologically confused children. It remains true that a large proportion of the children can still be considered as suffering from simple Conduct Disorders, offering a hopeful outlook for manipulation, and more superficial forms of psychiatric therapy. The records bear convincing reference, again, to the basic defect in these children's development, namely poorly integrated family life. The social histories seldom offer a picture of well established family life. Now and then families offer surface evidence of good behavior, but closer examination generally reveals evidence of defensive devices to cover up poorly repressed emotional conflicts in the parents. In other words, parents often maintain surface respectability while they impress upon the children the need to behave well at whatever cost.

**Treatment Facilities Limited** The need for placement of many disturbed and disturbing children does not appear to be waning, but the facilities for acceptable care of children away from home are disappointingly scanty. In a large city the size of Cleveland, this is a gross reflection, for it should be possible to find substitute environments for these children with opportunities for professional treatment equal to the best in the country. This highlights the basic psychiatric conclusion which can be offered, namely, that intensive study opportunities in neutral settings must accompany improving case work services.

**Other Psychiatrists Assist Court** Work done by other psychiatrists has been largely restricted to adult examinations and a small number of children who were in urgent need of diagnostic attention not available in the limited time offered by the court psychiatrist. Thirty-eight adults and 26 children were examined by other

well-qualified psychiatrists, which brings the total of psychiatric examinations to 210. The psychiatrists who made available to the Court a limited amount of their time were Doctors Irving L. Berger, M. D. Friedman, Wilfrid M. Gill, Reuben R. Gould, Harry A. Lipson, David Sprague, and John M. Wittenbrook. The Court again wishes to express its appreciation for this important service.

#### THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

**More Complete Testing Possible** Two psychologists participated in the Clinic program throughout the year 1948. It was, therefore, possible to continue its augmented services which were established the previous year, with the result that more complete studies were made pertaining to the intellectual and emotional adjustment of delinquents. It was also possible to interview more adults who had contributed to the delinquency or neglect of minors.

**Progressive Technique Adopted** In order to gain a greater knowledge of the emotional adjustment, another progressive technique was added—the Thematic Apperception Test. This test requires a subject to make up stories around a standard set of pictures. The story teller, in his interpretation of the lives of the characters, may reveal fragments of his own past history, his contemporary behavior, and his expectations and aspirations. The test is also designed to reveal the wishes, hopes, fears, and anxieties which underlie overt behavior, and it affords an insight into the circumstances which elicit the best energies of the individual and a delineation of the specific conditions under which the load becomes too great. Furthermore, this projective test enables the examiner to draw up a skeletal framework of the dynamics of the personality, of the assets and liabilities which are the result of the development of the personality, and of the equipment with which the personality meets internal and external situations and through which it manifests itself. All of this material makes for a better understanding of the delinquent and can be used as a guide for appropriate treatment.

**Variety of Tests Given** A total of 2220 psychological tests were given, which included individual and group intelligence tests; achievement, performance, and personality tests; and conferences. Approximately 90 per cent of the tests were administered to delinquent children and the balance to dependent children. The dependent children of early years are usually not given psychological tests. The delinquent boys scored slightly higher than the delinquent girls, and the dependent



children tested scored a little higher than the delinquent children. The results of all the tests indicated that about 35 per cent of the children were of average intelligence (I.Q. 90 to 110) and 14 per cent were above average. Twenty per cent were of low-average intelligence (I.Q. 80 to 90); 18 per cent had borderline intelligence (I.Q. 70 to 80) and 13 per cent of the children were classifiable as subnormal intelligence or mentally deficient (I.Q. below 70).



### FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This Report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Hon. Harry L. Eastman and the Hon. William J. McDermott, judges of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Jacob A. Hoek, director, compiled the Report with the assistance of other department heads. Citizens, students, and others who wish more particular information are invited to call at Room 305 where every effort will be made to give them courteous attention and service. It is hoped that this Report may stimulate the interest of the public in the services that the Juvenile Court provides the dependent, neglected, delinquent, and otherwise unfortunate children of the County; and that it will enlist their informed support and co-operation in extending and improving these services wherever needed.



# STATISTICAL TABLES

## TABLE 1

**Total Complaints — Official and Unofficial  
By Years — 1944-1948**

Type of Complaint	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Total complaints — official and unofficial.....	6007	6865	6687	6410	6513
Official complaints — Total.....	3433	3996	3651	3461	3493
Delinquency — Total.....	2036	2323	1740	1534	1470
Boys.....	1486	1787	1319	1139	1067
Girls.....	550	536	421	395	403
Adults tending to cause delinquency.....	15	16	12	30	21
Dependency.....	256	230	216	191	235
Neglect.....	722	895	979	956	980
Paternity.....	162	227	393	496	496
Consent to marry.....	128	149	144	125	160
Application for orthopedic care.....	.....	.....	33	62	57
Certified from Common Pleas Court*.....	71	90	130	64	74
Certified from Probate Court.....	43	66	4	3	.....
Unofficial complaints — Total.....	2574	2869	3036	2949	3020
Delinquency — Total.....	1685	1945	2053	2125	2140
Boys.....	1306	1541	1685	1815	1864
Girls.....	379	404	368	310	276
Dependency.....	4	4	4	1	3
Neglect and non-support.....	885	920	979	823	877
Other.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

\*Includes only those certifications which were given a separate file number.

## TABLE 2

**Children Under Care in Detention Home — 1948**

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1948.....	53	24	58	47	182
Admitted during year.....	1,117*	536*	219	194	2,066
Total under care for 1948.....	1,170	560	277	241	2,248
Released during year.....	1,131	533	243	212	2,119
Under care December 31, 1948.....	39	27	34	29	129
Total days care furnished.....	19,950	10,333	18,881	13,500	62,664
Average daily population.....	54	28	52	37	171
Average length of stay in days.....	17	18	68	56	28

\*Includes 94 boys and 86 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways and held for return to their homes or to authorities in their home jurisdictions. These residents of other counties made up almost 9 per cent of the boys and over 21 per cent of the girls officially charged as delinquents.

**TABLE 3**  
**Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial Delinquency Cases**  
**By Sex — 1948**

Type of Complaint	2931 Boys		679 Girls		Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints — Total . . . . .	1067	1864	403	276	3610
Against property — Total . . . . .	433	237	29	16	715
Automobile theft . . . . .	124	..	..	..	124
Burglary, unlawful entry . . . . .	181	79	..	1	261
Other stealing . . . . .	115	155	28	15	313
Other property offenses . . . . .	13	3	1	..	17
Against the person — Total . . . . .	90	110	3	58	261
Robbery . . . . .	13	..	..	..	13
Assault (and) battery . . . . .	74	110	3	58	245
Acts resulting in death . . . . .	3	..	..	..	3
Truancy from school . . . . .	52	31	14	16	113
Running away — Total . . . . .	100	12	137	13	262
Cuyahoga County residents . . . . .	39	12	77	13	141
Out-of-County residents . . . . .	61	..	60	..	121
Beyond parental control . . . . .	106	80	115	84	385
Sex offenses . . . . .	95	19	86	6	206
Carelessness or mischief — Total . . . . .	170	540	19	69	798
Auto tampering and trespassing . . . . .	18	11	..	..	29 <sup>d</sup>
Destruction of property . . . . .	24	324	..	13	361
Disorderly conduct . . . . .	40	89	7	27	163
Other misdemeanors . . . . .	88	116	12	29	245
Auto law and traffic violations . . . . .	21	835	..	14	870

**TABLE 4**  
**Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases**  
**Official and Unofficial — 1948**

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total Complaints . . . . .	980	877	235	3
Abandoned by parent(s) . . . . .	55	..	..	..
Faults or habits of parent(s) . . . . .	151	..	..	..
Non-support of minor children . . . . .	752	715	..	..
Faulty parental control . . . . .	12	..	..	..
Death of parent(s) . . . . .	..	..	20	1
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) . . . . .	..	..	27	..
Permanent disability of parent(s) . . . . .	..	..	58	..
Illegitimate child . . . . .	..	..	75	2
Other causes . . . . .	10	162	55	..
Total children included in above cases . . . . .	1989	1879	339	3

**TABLE 5**  
**Disposition of Juveniles in Official and Unofficial**  
**Delinquency Cases — By Sex — 1948**

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed . . . . .	1067	403	1470
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals . . . . .	35	15	50
Committed or referred to agencies for supervision . . . . .	20	55	75
Placed under supervision of probation officers — Total . . . . .	593	148	741
Supervision only . . . . .	379	133	512
Supervision and payment of costs, fines, damages . . . . .	190	5	195
For placement . . . . .	22	1	23
For referral to Probate Court . . . . .	2	9	11
Committed or returned to institutions — Total . . . . .	196	87	283
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield . . . . .	17	...	17
Ohio State Industrial Schools . . . . .	116	21	137
City Farm Schools . . . . .	63	35	98
Return to State Training School . . . . .	...	1	1
Marycrest School . . . . .	...	30	30
Dismissed . . . . .	19	6	25
Not apprehended . . . . .	12	4	16
Entered the armed services . . . . .	20	...	20
Returned to other jurisdictions . . . . .	72	61	133
Bound over to Common Pleas Court . . . . .	5	...	5
Continued or other disposition . . . . .	95	27	122
<b>Disposition in Unofficial Cases</b>			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed . . . . .	1864	276	2140
Withdrawn or dismissed . . . . .	107	12	119
Continued indefinitely . . . . .	28	3	31
Adjusted by Referee . . . . .	598	112	710
Restitution ordered . . . . .	250	30	280
Driver's license suspended or restricted . . . . .	678	11	689
Probation officer to supervise . . . . .	57	8	65
Referred to social agencies for supervision . . . . .	24	52	76
Made official . . . . .	88	42	130
Other disposition . . . . .	34	6	40

**TABLE 6**  
**Cases Under Supervision of the Probation Department — 1948**

Movement of Cases	Number of Children				
	Total Cases	Delinquent		Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls	Neglect Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1948 . . . . .	972	658	165	276	1099
Received for supervision . . . . .	948	657	174	251	1082
Total under supervision . . . . .	1920	1315	339	527	2181
Removed from supervision . . . . .	1026	737	174	222	1133
Carried forward December 31, 1948 . . . . .	894	578	165	305	1048

TABLE 7

**Disposition of Children in 980 Neglect and 235 Dependency Cases  
Official Complaints Only — 1948**

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total Children included in dispositions.....	1989	339	2328
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians.....	1154	23	1177
Probation officers.....	82	13	95
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total	250	262	512
County Child Welfare Board, temporary care...	195	187	382
County Child Welfare Board, permanent care...	10	4	14
Children's Services, supervision and placement..	3	6	9
Children's Services, temporary care.....		10	10
Children's Services, permanent care.....		6	6
Catholic Charities, Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement.....	2	...	2
Temporary Care.....	13	12	25
Permanent care.....		6	6
Jewish Children's Bureau, temporary care.....		11	11
Jewish Children's Bureau, permanent care.....		4	4
Lutheran Children's Aid Society.....	2	...	2
Family Service Association.....	20	7	27
Other Social Agencies.....	5	9	14
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor.....	247	...	247
Continued conditionally, further order.....	135	18	153
Disposition of child made in previous case.....	56	3	59
Case dismissed.....	65	13	78
Referred to other court.....		5	5
Other order.....		2	2

TABLE 8

**Type and Number of Tests Administered  
By the Court Psychologists — 1948**

Type of Test	Number
Individual intelligence tests:	
Stanford Binet.....	806
Kent E.G.Y.....	191
Wechsler Bellevue.....	65
Group intelligence tests:	
Otis.....	199
Achievement tests:	
Scaled Information.....	252
Stanford Achievement.....	4
Performance tests.....	289
Personality tests.....	340
Other tests.....	2
Conferences.....	72
Total tests.....	2220

**TABLE 9**  
**Disposition of Adults Dealt With in Official**  
**Neglect and Delinquency Cases — 1948**

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Type of Complaint				
	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tending to Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of complaints against adults	1041	12	74	16	7
Not apprehended	141	.....	4	3	.....
Dismissed or discharged	44	.....	1	1	.....
Continued conditionally	94	2	3	3	.....
Assessed fine or costs only	2	4	28	2	4
Referred to other court	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Committed to Correction Farm	143	2	18	.....	2
Committed to Ohio Reformatory for Women	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to jail	3	3	5	.....	.....
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior	160	.....	14	6	.....
Support payments through court	417	.....	.....	.....	.....
On other conditions	29	.....	1	1	1

**TABLE 10**  
**Movement of Prisoners at the Correction Farm**  
**Under Juvenile Court Commitment — 1948**

Movement of Prisoners	Sentenced for:			Total
	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	
Brought forward January 1, 1948	86	22	32	140
Committed or returned during year	261	46	22	329
Total prisoners during year	347	68	54	469
Released or escaped during year	294	58	42	394
Carried forward December 31, 1948	53†	10	12‡	75

†Includes four persons in County Jail.

‡Includes four persons in County Jail.

TABLE 11

Cases Under Supervision of the Department of Child Support — 1948

Movement of Cases	Non-Support &	Delinquency, Dependency, and other Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1948.....	2830	554	633	4017
Placed under supervision during year....	1064	293	311	1668
Total under supervision in 1948.....	3894	847	944	5685
Lost from supervision.....	980	124	132	1236
Carried forward December 31, 1948.....	2914	723	812	4449

&—Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 12

Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of Money For Support of Minor Children — 1948

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children.....	\$1,246,649.91
Damages or restitution.....	13,129.33
Poundage.....	12,565.59
Fines.....	3,847.02
Costs.....	6,921.49
Bonds.....	93,470.00
Suspense.....	40.72
Total amount collected.....	1,376,624.06

Money for Support of Children Disbursed to:

Parents and relatives.....	\$1,095,679.54
Public agencies — Total.....	81,517.39
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board.....	63,370.53
Other tax-supported agencies.....	13,146.86
Private agencies — Total.....	69,452.98
Children's Services.....	24,424.50
Other non-sectarian agencies.....	2,610.74
Catholic agencies.....	23,781.59
Protestant agencies.....	11,151.80
Jewish agencies.....	2,484.35



# CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street — Telephone PRospect 8400

## DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to May 1, 1949

Only names of heads of departments and persons most frequently contacted by the public are listed.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, *Judge*

HON. WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT, *Judge*

### JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

JOHN B. SHELLER . . . . . *First Assistant to the Court*  
S. A. MANDALFINO . . . . . *Second Assistant to the Court*  
ANTHONY E. PATTON . . . . . *Chief Bailiff*  
EDWARD DI LEONE . . . . . *Bailiff*  
WILLIAM J. VOELKER . . . . . *Bailiff*  
LOTTIE BIALOSKY . . . . . *Girls' Referee*  
JOHN J. ALDEN . . . . . *Boys' Referee*

### CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

WALTER G. WHITLATCH . . . . . *Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor*  
CHARLES T. BAXTER . . . . . *Chief Deputy Clerk*  
ARTHUR W. DUDLEY . . . . . *Chief Cashier*  
CARL W. FISHER . . . . . *Affidavit Clerk*  
MARGUERITE DE ROSSET . . . . . *Information Clerk, Main Lobby*  
EMILY ROZELLE . . . . . *Chief Telephone Operator*

### RECEIVING SECRETARY

ALMA M. LUCHT

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT

JOHN J. MAYAR . . . . . *Chief Probation Officer*  
MARIE G. BIGHOUSE . . . . . *Probation Supervisor*  
RUTH B. MELCHER . . . . . *Probation Supervisor*  
MILTON F. HAY . . . . . *Probation Supervisor*  
ROBERT A. DAMBACH . . . . . *Assignment Officer*

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EDWARD K. BLAKEMORE	ROBERT G. KOVANDA
CHARLES T. BROWN, JR.	HOWARD S. NETZLY
EDWARD H. DEEGAN	JANE M. POWELL
SAMUEL N. DOUGLAS	CHESTER H. SARGENT
LILLIAN HARE	CONSTANCE V. SERIO
JOSEPHUS HICKS	LEOTA STEEVER
LUCILLE J. HIGHTOWER	JOHN J. SWEENEY
WILLIAM T. HUGHES	CECILIA U. TUROWSKI
KATHLEEN M. JEANNERO	DOROTHEA L. WOOD

#### Students-In-Training

LLOYD O. ALLEN	WALTER M. HAAS, JR.
WANDA CHOJNICKI	LAWRENCE H. SCALES, JR.
DONALD M. DEMUTH	JAMES EUGENE WOOD

Probation Information Clerks

STELLA JURJEWICZ..... *Boys' Department*  
ELEANOR L. GASTONY..... *Girls' Department*

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

MYRON T. MOSES..... *Director*  
LEO G. CHIMO, S. J. BERMAN, RAY C. BAESSEL..... *Assistants*

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

JACOB A. HOEK..... *Director*  
JOHN W. McMILLAN..... *Assistant*

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

STELLA PAPCHAK..... *Chief, Stenographic Service*  
CHRISTINE REX..... *Chief, Record Room*

COURT CLINIC

DR. REGIS F. GOLUBSKI..... *Physician*  
DR. OSCAR B. MARKEY..... *Psychiatrist*  
EDITH H. DOMBEY..... *Psychologist*  
ELIZABETH R. WHITEHOUSE..... *Assistant Psychologist*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue — Telephone PProspect 8400

MARY A. NEARY..... *Superintendent*  
FLOY A. RUSSELL..... *Assistant Superintendent*  
DOROTHEA MONZELL..... *Office Manager*  
MELVIN M. BAUER..... *Night Superintendent*

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

During office hours, 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., bail bonds may be arranged at the Clerk's Office in the Court building. Between 4:00 p.m. and midnight, bail may be arranged with Mr. Melvin M. Bauer at the Detention Home.

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