



UNDERSTANDING the  
JUVENILE COURT

*Annual Report for 1949*

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN  
HON. WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT

JUDGES OF THE  
CUYAHOGA COUNTY  
JUVENILE COURT  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Honorable Joseph F. Gorman, John F. Curry, Henry W. Speeth  
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

Honorable John 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, 1949, 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  
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## UNDERSTANDING THE JUVENILE COURT

Our present era is recognized primarily as one of accelerated research and development in the physical sciences; nevertheless, the social sciences have been receiving some share of attention. Albeit progress has not been as startling as that in the physical sciences, the social sciences have enlightened us as to the significance of the welfare of our children, our future citizens, and of the necessity of providing for their proper and adequate training and education. As an agency concerned with the well-being of children, the juvenile court has always been one of the important agencies in the total community child-welfare services. The court, however, not infrequently encounters erroneous conceptions concerning its purpose and function and an improved service could develop out of a better understanding of it.

The average citizen usually thinks of the juvenile court as dealing only with children who have come in conflict with the law. Originally the juvenile court movement resulted from a sentimental and humanitarian desire to "do something" for the child offender who was then subjected to the degrading and humiliating influences of adult jails and courts. But before long the jurisdiction of the juvenile court was expanded to include those children who were living under conditions that were injurious to their health, education and training, or to their moral or spiritual well-being. Upon its implementation by statute, the juvenile court entered an area of human behavior and relationships that was relatively new. At first there was a period of mistaken concepts and criticism, of experimentation and development, because there was lacking any philosophy or practical plan on which the court could build. Out of this early formative period grew a statement of the intention and purpose of the juvenile court which has been set forth in the Ohio General Code.

"The purpose of this chapter is to secure for each child under its jurisdiction such care, guidance and control, preferably in its own home, as will serve the child's best welfare and best interests of the state. When a child is removed from its own family, it is the intent of this chapter to secure for such child, custody, care and discipline, as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should be given by its parents. The principle is hereby recognized that children under the jurisdiction of the court are wards of the state, which may intervene to safeguard them from neglect or injury, and to enforce the legal obligations due to them and from them. To this end this chapter shall be liberally construed." (Ohio General Code, Section 1639-59).

With the same principles in mind, the Association of Juvenile Court Judges of America<sup>1</sup> at their Annual Meeting in May, 1940, adopted a six-point resolution defining the place, purpose and function of the juvenile court. It states, in part, "The juvenile court is designed, within the scope of its legal powers, for the care and protection of dependent and neglected children; for safeguarding the interests and enforcing the obligations of responsible adults; and for the correction, re-education, re-direction and rehabilitation of delinquent youth."

(1) Now the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

The children who become wards of the juvenile court, whether they be delinquent, dependent, or neglected, are youthful and still growing physically and emotionally, so the approach to their problems has been, and should be, educational and social rather than strictly legal. The child is recognized as an individual in need of assistance with his problems, and to better understand the child and his condition, the court endeavors to make application of the knowledge developed in education, medicine, psychology, psychiatry, and related disciplines. The purpose of using such knowledge is to determine the causative factors and to formulate a program of care and treatment that will seek to adjust the delinquent to the requirements of society and to provide for the neglected child a home or substitute conducive to wholesome growth. The extent to which the juvenile court can approach this ideal in planning for the child is determined in great part by the expectations and attitudes of those who seek its service and those who implement and support it.

Investigation and knowledge in the social sciences, although far from being complete and integrated, have shown some of the traditional views with respect to the behavior and training of children to be unsound. Such beliefs have found ready acceptance because they were simple and assumed a direct cause and effect relationship. The most frequently encountered misconception is that there is some single cause of all delinquent behavior, such as broken homes, inadequate housing, lack of recreational facilities, low intelligence, etc. Evidence indicates that some of these conditions, along with delinquency, may be related products of more complex factors. Professor Paul W. Tappan, in his recent book,<sup>2</sup> states: "Beyond question, many important factors in delinquency are subtle, intangible, and nonmeasurable."

The early concept of the non-conforming child was that he was under the control or influence of evil spirits. This has been succeeded with the idea that he is a "bad boy," to be dealt with by harsh treatment. Opposing this, there are many today who will strongly defend their contention that there is no such thing as a "bad boy," for delinquent behavior is viewed as purposive action of a maladjusted child endeavoring to adapt himself to an environment that has denied him certain emotional satisfactions.

Punishment, which dates back to the "eye for an eye" method of controlling anti-social behavior, has often been suggested and tried as a solution or deterrent to delinquent behavior. Much evidence has been accumulated to show that punishment has failed to serve as correctional treatment, while on the other hand, it has been found that children may be successfully trained without punishment. It should not be overlooked that training requires controls and restrictions, because the child needs and depends upon a guiding hand, and he needs to learn to subordinate his desires and drives to the demands of society. The object in dealing with the delinquent is the education and physical and moral training of the child together with the protection of the community.

(2) Paul W. Tappan, Professor of Sociology and Lecturer in Law, New York University, "Juvenile Delinquency," New York, 1949, page 62.



Having occasion to observe irresponsible and anti-social behavior on the part of some parents has served as sufficient justification for the public to regard at least a few delinquents as "born criminals." Investigation has produced little indication of any such direct effects of heredity. While heredity may be a partial determinant of behavior in that deficiencies or weaknesses of endowment are a limiting condition in the ultimate development of the individual, human conduct is complicated and controlled by many environmental influences.

The unsatisfactory behavior of their young children is generally bewildering to parents because they lack the knowledge and skill to deal with it. They then find the old platitude that the "child will grow out of it" convenient and reassuring because they are unaware of the implications and because it relieves them of the responsibility of doing anything about it. Parents need to be reasonable in what they expect of their children and not to be alarmed at some transgressions, but professional attention should be sought for misbehavior that persists, so that it will not be permitted to develop into strong anti-social attitudes.

The juvenile court has been conceived to meet certain social problems and has made much advancement in its understanding of the matters brought to its attention. It proceeds on the philosophy that the delinquent must be diagnosed and treated individually and that society is best served by the readjustment of the individual. After carefully considering the legal rights of the child, it has the authority and the obligation to determine a plan for treatment from a study of all the factors. For this reason, the juvenile court has developed and maintained a probation staff of competent people professionally trained in social work and has secured the services of the psychologist, physician and psychiatrist.

In planning for the child, the court, whenever possible, places the delinquent or neglected child in its own home under the supervision of a probation officer or a social agency. It is here that the child has family attachments and finds a natural response to his innate needs for security and affection and an opportunity for growth and development. But the home to which a child is released must have some strengths for the retraining of the child and other members of the family must recognize their share in the treatment plan. When consideration is given to the removal of a child from its home, it is because the home has been determined to be so defective as to be beyond rehabilitation. When the parents show themselves as incapable of redirecting the child or creating a wholesome home, other methods have to be adopted.

These concepts of delinquent behavior and its treatment and of the emotional and psychological needs of dependent and neglected children are acknowledged by the public when it wishes to reason calmly and in accord with present day enlightenment. However, if the misdeeds fall into the category of criminal acts, or if the situation comes within the personal experience of an individual, all progress made with respect to the concept of treatment is apt to be ignored and the long discarded unsound thinking resorted to.

It is usually because he is under emotional stress that such a party becomes illogical and causes embarrassment to himself and to the court. First, there is the parent who expects the court to be lenient, although probation is not leniency but a plan of treatment. Perhaps he feels his own child is different from others before the court, or at least should be handled differently; or for fear of being considered inadequate or irresponsible finds himself unable to acknowledge the need for expert treatment away from home. The court, if it is to plan effectively for the child's welfare, must not permit itself to be adversely influenced by the feelings and wishes of the parents. This is well stated by Harriet L. Goldberg<sup>3</sup> who writes "Complications arise where the parent himself is so emotionally disturbed that he is unable to place his child's problem above his own and seems compelled to persist in a damaging and destructive course. The very parental attitudes and behavior that have helped to precipitate the child's mental disorder seem to reach a peak during judicial hearings which stir up latent feelings of losing the child."

Then secondly, there is the party who views the court as a criminal court and expects it to take a punitive attitude. He may have suffered harm or property damage at the hands of a delinquent and he is unable to accede to the view that a punitive approach by the court defeats its constructive work and that no correction can evolve from feelings of revenge and punishment.

To enable the juvenile court to achieve a suitable solution in each of the cases coming before it, a thorough study is made of the home and community environment, the physical, mental and emotional condition of the child and, wherever necessary, also that of his parents. Then upon an impartial appraisal of all the facts, the decisions of the court are made.

While the primary function of the juvenile court is to prescribe the type of treatment required to adjust the child or its family relationships, its essential characteristics are those of a judicial agency. Individuals seldom come to the attention of the court of their own volition, but are referred by representatives of the community because the court represents organized society and its authority and power to enforce obligations to and from individuals is sought. In this respect it differs from the private social agencies which are free to define their own intake policies and accept clients who voluntarily seek the professional knowledge and skills of its staff and who offer cooperation in adjusting their problems. So when probation resources are inadequate for children with serious problems, the court exercises its authority to use other disciplines necessary for rehabilitation and perhaps for the protection of society. To this end, then, are employed the local and state training institutions.

It is hoped that this discussion will have clarified certain misconceptions concerning the aim and operation of the juvenile court and that through an improved understanding both professional and lay persons may more efficiently use the special services it offers.

(3) Harriet L. Goldberg, Domestic Relations Court, Juvenile Court, Toledo, Ohio. Formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel assigned to the Children's Court of New York City. "Child Offenders," New York, 1948, page 124.

## RECOGNITION FOR LONG PUBLIC SERVICE



Fred W. Boeke



Marion MacAulay Willis



John B. Sheller

Three veteran employees, each of whom have served the court and community for over 30 years, have been selected for recognition. The three, Fred W. Boeke, Marion MacAulay Willis, and John B. Sheller, were appointed during the tenure of the late Judge George S. Addams and have continued with the Court through the present administration.

Accepting the invitation of Judge Addams, Mr. Boeke joined the probation staff on October 8, 1917. He has witnessed the growth of that department from a small group of officers, and recalls walking long distances to reach the outlying sections of his early district. Later he served the area along Broadway until he was named assistant cashier in 1944. He is well remembered by numerous residents of the Broadway district where he was highly successful in his work with delinquent boys.

Since the beginning of a new system of family case records, Mrs. Willis has devoted all of her time to the family record room. She joined the Court staff on October 1, 1918. To insure efficient operation, the use of a record tracer system was inaugurated under her supervision. Social workers, many of whom she knows by name, rely on Mrs. Willis for assistance with Court records, and always find her ready to serve in a courteous and efficient manner.

A Court employee since January 16, 1919, Mr. Sheller served first as a probation officer, and later directed the neglect department. Before the appointment of a referee, Mr. Sheller heard unofficial cases, and since the opening of the new court building in December, 1932, he has served as First Assistant to the Court. In this position, he has earned the good will of many attorneys, police officers, and other public servants through his work as advisor on matters of Court policy and procedure.

**1949 ANNUAL REPORT**  
OF THE  
**CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT**  
**COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE COURT**

**Value of Statistics** The compilation of statistics alone cannot produce a complete picture of juvenile delinquency—its complexity of causes precludes such a possibility. But despite the obvious limitations the value of statistics in delinquency prevention programs and social planning should not be minimized. This marks the twentieth year that the Juvenile Court has been systematically gathering data and publishing annual reports containing information about the number and types of cases which come to its attention. Through this method the Court has been able to determine its accomplishments, plan for the future, and assist other agencies in social planning designed to promote the welfare of children.

**Trends for the Year** The statistical report for 1949 reveals that the number of official delinquency cases continued their downward trend of the past three years, while the unofficial cases, due primarily to the inclusion of traffic violations, recorded a marked increase for the second year in a row. Another encouraging trend is evident in the drop of almost 19 per cent in the number of official neglect cases filed. This reduction becomes even more significant when viewed in the light of growing unemployment, production cut-backs, and strikes which seemed to feature the year's economic history. Slight increases were apparent in dependency cases, paternity actions, applications for orthopedic care and actions against adults for tending to cause delinquency, all of which are official cases. The increase in unofficial cases is attributable to boys' delinquency and neglect cases. The overall reduction was 50 cases, or less than one per cent.

**Delinquency Complaints** With the exception of the very early years of the Court's existence, when compiling statistics was not an integral part of the Court program, the 1321 official delinquency cases filed during 1949 is the lowest number on record. There was a reduction of 109 boys and 40 girls from the previous year's official cases. Only the 32 per cent increase in traffic violations prevented the establishment of a new low figure in total delinquency. Instead the 1112 complaints against teen age drivers, almost all boys, were responsible for an increase of nearly 11 per cent in unofficial delinquency cases.

**Recent Studies on Population** In reference to the delinquency decreases during the past four years, it is interesting to give attention to population changes as they affect certain age groups. The U. S. Bureau of the Census published in February, 1949, a bulletin on population estimates, "Forecasts of Population and School Enrollment in the United States: 1948 to 1960." With respect to Cuyahoga County, Howard

Whipple Green and Gale R. Ober, Jr., prepared a study entitled, "Age Distribution of Population." Both studies indicate that significant changes in the age structure of the population are taking place.

Births were fewer during the period 1932 to 1940 and more numerous during the war and post war years. As a consequence, each age group attains a high or low during different years. A reasonably accurate forecast by the Census Bureau is that the total school age population (5 to 17 years) will increase steadily (by 27 per cent) until about 1958.

**Age Group** The age group of particular interest is that of 13 to 17 years, 13 to 17 inasmuch as over 90 per cent of the delinquent children brought to the attention of the juvenile court come from this age group. By interpolation of a table prepared by Green and Ober, it is observed that the age group 13 to 17 attained a high in 1938, will reach a low in 1950 and the next high in 1963. Their study further states, "In 1953 there are likely to be 27 per cent fewer people 15 to 19 years of age than in 1940." The U. S. Census Bureau forecast also reports that "it is expected that first-year high school enrollment will again begin to increase after 1960 and reach another peak in 1963."

Assuming that all other factors conducive to the prevalence or prevention of juvenile delinquency remain the same, and predicting solely on the basis of population changes, we may expect no further decreases in delinquency cases, but rather some increases up to the year 1963. However, other factors may be more important than population changes, for note that the previous high for the population group 13 to 17 was in 1938, yet in 1939 the Court experienced a low in delinquency complaints. It should not necessarily be concluded that economic factors in themselves are highly important as determinants of delinquency, for many and complex factors work together. Authorities are not agreed that there is a direct relationship between economic conditions and juvenile delinquency, although there may be devious indirect relationships.

**Reasons for Referral** Reasons for referral of delinquency complaints vary but little from year to year. Among the boys, burglary and entry—there were 190 such complaints—remained the number one offense. Automobile stealing declined from 124 last year to 113 but continued to rank second. Over 60 per cent of the petitions filed in behalf of girls listed incorrigibility or sex offenses as the reason for referral. The decrease in the number of girls appearing at Court can be traced for the most part to the reduction in the number of runaways, both by residents of the county and by girls from other jurisdictions.

Approximately 49 per cent of the delinquent children were placed under the supervision of the probation department for the re-directing of their behavior to conform to more socially acceptable patterns. Another 21 per cent were committed or returned to one of the state or city training schools, while the remaining dispositions included referral to social agencies, return to other jurisdictions and commitment to parents or relatives. A majority of the unofficial cases are adjusted by the referees and do not require continuing action by the Court.

**Traffic Violations by Juveniles** While nearly all other classifications of delinquency continued their downward trend of recent years, traffic violations by boys under 18 rose sharply from the 835 recorded last year to a record high of 1099. This significant increase lends credence to the belief expressed by many authorities during the year that the operation of motor vehicles by juveniles is fast becoming a serious problem.

Only when the violation was flagrant or when a serious accident was involved were traffic cases brought to the Court prior to 1946. Since then, the Juvenile Court has been hearing all cases involving traffic violations by juveniles referred by Cleveland police. By 1948, a majority of the county's subdivisions were making use of the Court's facilities for dealing with youthful drivers.

Most of the traffic violations are handled unofficially and are heard by the referees. Understanding and cooperation are the factors stressed in dealing with the teen-age drivers but every effort is made to instill in their minds the significance of careful and considerate driving. The Court employs restriction of driving rights and suspension of licenses in its endeavor to curb the irresponsible driving habits of the young offenders. The effectiveness of this plan is evidenced by the fact that few thus disciplined return to Court.

The Court's statistics for the year reveal that the juvenile drivers are no different from the adult motorists who set examples for them in that speeding is the number one offense—it accounted for over a third of the violations. Motor bike operators, who are responsible for a large part of the rise in the total number of violations, are the leading offenders in the charge of driving without a license which ranked second among the reasons for referral. Other violations included reckless driving, boulevard stop violations, failure to obey traffic signals, driving cars in faulty mechanical condition, making improper turns, and license plate violations. Statistics compiled by the National Safety Council reveal that the trend indicated by the Court's study is not confined to Cuyahoga County.

**Extend Driver Training Program** Most authorities are agreed that one of the best methods to combat this growing problem is the extension of the driver training program in the schools. It is estimated that some 70 per cent of the violators referred to the Court are still in high school and could be reached through the AAA sponsored classes. Although it has been proved that maturity and judgement in driving can be taught, there remains the need for parents to exercise an intelligent control over the use of the family car as well as an effort on their part to inculcate in beginning drivers a respect for traffic laws and an understanding that an automobile can be a deadly and destructive weapon.

**Neglect and Dependency** One of the Court's main tools in helping to prevent juvenile delinquency in the future rests in its authority to deal with neglected and dependent children. Through intelligent use of available facilities it is often possible to eliminate some



of the factors in the lives of neglected and dependent children which would tend to influence delinquent behavior. Since a majority of the 3944 children who came to the Court's attention in cases of this type were between the years of infancy and adolescence this function of the Court assumes greater consequence.

During the year the Court heard a total of 1788 neglect cases and 238 dependency cases. Since the Court is usually required to determine custody in dependency cases, all but two of them were handled officially. There was a reduction of 184 in official neglect cases but this was somewhat offset by an increase of 115 in the unofficial. A comparison of these figures with those for 1948 shows an overall decrease of 69 neglect cases involving 263 fewer children. Although the number of dependency proceedings remained the same, the Court served 24 more children than in the previous year through hearings of this type.

Approximately 80 per cent of the neglect cases come to the Court's attention because of the father's failure to provide support for minor children. The second cause for referral lies in the failure of parents to provide proper subsistence and care while other cases may be referred because of abandonment or desertion, intoxication, and improper parental supervision.

Service by Social Agencies No adults are charged in dependency situations since the parents have not deliberately or willfully failed in their duty. Children in neglect and dependency cases, however, may be found with similar unsatisfied needs. It is in the dependency cases that the public and private social agencies offer their greatest service to the Court. In 1949, over 50 per cent of the children were committed to the care and custody of the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board. This agency also assumed responsibility for most of the children involved in the 65 applications for orthopedic care which were presented to the Court during the year.

Paternity Cases Increasing A considerable portion of the time of the Court during the year has been devoted to paternity cases. In such cases an unmarried woman who is pregnant with or has been delivered of an illegitimate child seeks to have the paternity of her child established and to have the alleged father pay maternity expenses as well as a stipulated periodic sum for the maintenance of the child.

Prior to 1938, paternity cases were not tried in this Court. Until that time the Humane Society, now incorporated with Children's Services Inc., had furnished legal services for many unwed mothers. Their counsel filed the cases in the Municipal Court of Cleveland and the various Justice of the Peace Courts throughout the county with final hearings being held in the Common Pleas Court.

The drastic curtailment of this service by the Humane Society resulted in the referral of paternity cases to this Court. By reason of referral by various social agencies and an increasing awareness in the community of

the service offered by the Juvenile Court, practically all paternity cases arising in Cuyahoga County are now filed and finally adjudicated in the Juvenile Court. It is noteworthy that during the years 1947, 1948 and 1949 almost an exact number of cases of this type were filed, 496 having been filed in each of 1947 and 1948, and 501 in 1949.

**Pre-trial Hearings Instituted** Since the total for the past three years more than doubled the previous three-year total, new procedures had to be developed to successfully handle the considerable increase in work of this kind. Many of these cases are strenuously contested by counsel for both parties and many of them must be tried to juries. To meet this increased volume of work and to supplant the services which were formerly rendered by the Humane Society, the Court has instituted pre-trial hearings. The purpose of the pre-trial hearing, which is held after the preliminary examination and after the child is born, is to determine whether the case is to be tried to the judge or to a jury and to explore the possibilities of an amicable settlement. By determining the nature of the proceedings necessary to dispose of the case, we are able to save considerable time for the Court, the attorneys, the litigants and witnesses as well as the expense of summoning unneeded jurors. These hearings are conducted by the Court's legal advisor; the parties may appear with or without counsel. Frequently defendants who originally entered a plea of "not guilty" will, after an informal discussion of the issues, express their willingness to retract their plea and acknowledge paternity of the child. In such event the terms as to the amount of maternity expenses and the periodic payments for current support of the child are then worked out.

**Local Bar Gives Cooperation** In the adjudication of paternity cases, attorneys have given excellent cooperation. Counsel, with few exceptions, have been aware of the social implications and emotional factors that are involved and have protected the rights of the child who usually suffers the consequences of the circumstances surrounding its birth. Frequently, indigent, unwed mothers require the interest of the Court in procuring legal counsel in disputed cases. In this respect the Court has been fortunate in having the assistance of the Legal Aid Society, Children's Services, Catholic Charities Corp., and private attorneys who volunteered their services in representing these litigants.

**Use of Blood Tests** An interesting aspect of paternity cases is the blood test for determining if the accused can be excluded as being the father of the child in question. To the layman a blood test frequently means positive determination of paternity. Such is not the fact. The physician can never say from the results of his blood grouping examination that the accused is the father of the child. He can only say in certain instances that the accused is not the father. Of the 997 cases which were filed in the past two years, 80 defendants requested blood tests; these 80 tests resulted in the exclusion of 12 defendants as being the father of the child in question.

**Collection of Hospital Bills** Of real community service is the collection of the hospital and medical bills of the indigent mothers from the fathers of the illegitimate children. In order to insure the payment of these bills the Court orders that the portion of the col-

lected maternity expenses applicable to the hospital bill be disbursed to the hospital. During the year an aggregate amount of \$7,656.41 was collected for the various hospitals in the county. The principal recipients of this money were City Hospital, receiving \$2,532.41; University Hospital, receiving \$2,210.76; and Mary B. Talbert Home and Hospital, receiving \$1,055.88.

Community services for the unwed mother and for the welfare of the child born out of wedlock have steadily improved but the number of paternity cases filed in the Juvenile Court and the report of its medical department indicate that we are wanting an effective program for the diminution of illegitimate births. We may recognize that extra-marital sexual expression may be an indication of the emotional stresses young people undergo or behavior in accordance with the prevailing social pattern of the neighborhood and not necessarily of low morals or ungovernable passions. But the child born out of wedlock is a social humiliation for the unwed mother and her relatives and is at a social disadvantage because mother and child do not constitute a family. The need for an intelligent and thorough study and solution of the problem of illegitimate pregnancies is a challenge society cannot ignore.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT

**What is Probation** When properly used, probation is a tool with which one can appraise the individual and ascertain the cause of his delinquency through preliminary investigation of the child's home, spiritual life, work, and recreational activities. Further, probation is a service which, through proper understanding and supervision of the child's situation, helps the youngster and his family perceive and face the situation, directs the steps necessary to arrive at a solution of the problem, and seeks to modify the behavior or conditions responsible for bringing the child to the attention of the Court. To attain this end, case work skills are used in an authoritative setting, since clients seldom come to the Court voluntarily and legal procedures, although socialized, must be followed.

**Personnel** There has been very little turnover in the probation staff during the year. Three probation officers resigned from the staff to enter other fields and we were successful in securing well-qualified replacements to maintain the staff at full complement. Under the direction of the Chief Probation Officer there are three supervisors, one of whom devotes a major portion of her time to the supervision of the student training program, and twenty-five probation officers. Five of the probation officers are participating in the student training program and studying for their master's degree in social administration at Western Reserve University, School of Applied Social Sciences. Three of these student probation officers will receive their degree in June, 1950, and the other two will complete their training in 1951. The appointment of John J. Mayar as Chief Probation Officer to succeed William H. Sheridan was reported last year. John J. Alden, a former probation officer, returned to

the Court on April 16, 1949, to become Boys' Referee and Assistant Chief Probation Officer. In the interim, he had been a supervisor with the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department.

A continuous effort is maintained by the staff to keep fully informed of the most recent trends and theories in the field of social welfare, particularly as it relates to probation practices. The probation staff frequently participates in many conferences and institutes, and currently various members are actively engaged in serving on committees in conjunction with the Mid-Century White House Conference, which will take place in Washington, D. C., in December, 1950.

**Community Activities** Successful probation is more than one service and frequently involves more than one agency or community facility. An evaluation of the type of service best suited to meet the needs of the individual boy or girl who came before the Court, resulted in the referral of 480 cases for intensive case work supervision, placement, and psychiatric service. These referrals involved the services of over 40 public and private social agencies, institutions, schools and recreational centers. The majority of these were local facilities. An acceptance of 74 per cent of the cases referred indicates a thoughtful and well-planned basis for such referrals on the part of the staff and reflects a fine spirit of cooperation between the Court and community social, psychiatric and educational facilities.

It is highly important that the people in the community be informed of the services rendered by its public institutions. In an effort to accomplish this purpose, members of the probation staff addressed various groups which included staff and neighborhood clubs at settlement houses, Parent-Teacher Associations, students and faculty of schools and colleges, church organizations, community councils, and civic and fraternal organizations. Under the guidance of probation staff members 571 people visited the Court. Many of these were from the following foreign countries: New Zealand, England, Norway, Netherlands, France, Germany, Bavaria, Israel, Finland, India, Sweden, Philippines, Belgium and Denmark. Visitors from various parts of Ohio, as well as from eleven other states from coast to coast, came to see and study the facilities and program of the Court.

**Receiving Department** During the year, 8053 cases passed through the office of the receiving secretary. After careful evaluation, taking into consideration both the legal and social aspects of each situation, it was determined that in 3128 of these cases official Court action was necessary. In 1692 cases there was no need for Court action and these were disposed of at the time of the initial contact by referral to the proper agencies or other courts, by correspondence, or simply through consultation with the Intake Secretary. Accepted for unofficial Court action were 3233 cases.

**Probation Case Loads** At the beginning of the year the Probation Department had 894 cases under supervision which included 1048 children. During the year 913 cases were added and 903 cases re-

moved, leaving a balance at the end of the year of 904 cases. Sixteen more delinquent boys were added to than removed from supervision while other categories decreased slightly. For 1949, the monthly average of cases under supervision was 36.5 per cent lower than in 1945.

In addition, investigations for Court hearing dropped by 26 per cent from 1945 and averaged 222 per month. The probation officers, however, continued to keep up the same volume of calls and interviews as during the prior four years. Consequently probationers were more effectively supervised and investigations were more complete. Over 21,000 contacts were had with probationers and almost 17,000 calls were made on cases investigated.

Attributable to a small turn-over in personnel and to an average increase of 50 per cent over 1945 in the number of effective contacts for each case under supervision has been an improved service to the client. The probation officers' opportunity to better counsel their probationers and evaluate their adjustment has meant that a slightly larger proportion of those under supervision were returned to court for rehearing and further planning. As a result, however, there was a substantial decrease in the number of probationers who were referred by the community on new complaints.

The number of processes served by the Probation Department has varied only slightly during the past five years. For 1949 this averaged 540 a month. Although there are many variables, the principal reasons for the absence of a reduction in the number of summonses issued by the Court is the increase in the number of paternity cases and the greater use of summonses in place of the arrest of adult defendants.

**Manual** To facilitate in-service training and to promote uniformity of Revised work, a new manual for probation officers was placed in use in June. The project of extensively revising and rewriting the manual was undertaken under the supervision of the Chief Probation Officer and the Girls' Referee and many members of the Probation Department served conscientiously on the several committees which received the cooperation of other department heads.

The manual is prepared in loose-leaf form so that it may be amended and improved as required. General topics presented include: juvenile court philosophy and code, administrative policies and procedures, preparation and dictating of family case records, instructions for presenting cases to court, the use of statistical reporting forms, and procedures for referring cases to social agencies and private schools.

## DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

**Cases Under Supervision** The execution and follow-up of Court orders for the support of minor children, court costs and fines are delegated to the Department of Child Support. The number of cases

under supervision on January 1, 1949, numbered 4449, which had been an increase of 73 per cent during the previous four years. Because fathers in military service were making direct allotments and because employed mothers did not require public assistance and did not use the services of the Court, the total number of cases supervised was at a low in May, 1944, with a count of 2281 cases. In October, 1944, 182 unofficial cases were taken over for supervision, but it was largely due to neglectful fathers returning from military service that the number of adults under supervision for payments steadily became greater. In four years non-support cases had increased by almost 35 per cent, paternity cases had increased from 207 to 812, and other cases had increased from 208 to 723.

Since the beginning of the year, the Department has experienced a decreasing case load. Many cases that had been carried over a long period of time without any activity were closed when it became apparent that no further assistance was needed from the Court. At the close of the year, although paternity cases continued to increase, there were 4071 active cases under supervision.

The case load at the end of the year involved approximately 7000 children who may be living with their mother or with relatives or may be placed in foster homes or in institutions by private or public child placing agencies. In about 2600 cases the children were living with their mother or relatives; in about 600 cases children were placed; and the remaining number were paternity cases (wherein custody is not generally specified by the Court).

**Drop in Collections**      Collection for the year was \$1,181,025.21. This is \$65,624.70 below the collection for the peak year, 1948, and \$25,402.04 above that of 1947. Payments are followed by an automatic system of checking, thereby enabling immediate communication with the payor when payments are overdue, and thus avoiding undue hardship to the children from lack of funds. The drop in collections, however, is due to the fact that many of the parents paying into Court are factory workers whose incomes were effected by unemployment resulting from strikes and cut-backs in work. In addition, partial payments were made either from reduced earnings or unemployment compensation.

**Arrangement for Payments**      Weekly reporting is required of the individual who is unemployed until such time as he returns to work and resumes payments. As a consequence, office interviews conducted by the workers in the Department greatly increased, totaling 24,425.

When employed parents prove undependable and fail to make regular payments, employers are contacted, and in most cases arrangements can be made for the appropriate portion of the man's pay to be deducted from his earnings and sent to the Court. If satisfactory arrangements for regular payments cannot be made, the matter is set for hearing and presented to the Court for further order.



Assistance With Related Problems      Oftentimes problems arise in the family situation which are also reviewed and referred where they will be given proper attention. Many times when a new non-support case is presented, the investigation will show that the parent has been unable to contribute because of circumstances such as unemployment, alcoholism or ill health. The Court, in many instances, refers the case to the Department for further inquiry and often the parent can be helped and restored to the position wherby he can contribute toward the children's support.

Employers are consulted with the view of job placement, and Alcoholics Anonymous is requested to make their assistance available to the alcoholic. Referrals are also made to the Salvation Army who accept homeless and jobless alcoholics and put them through their rehabilitation program which eventually restores the individual to a place in society. Often reconciliation between the parents results from this program.

House of Correction Releases      All House of Correction prisoners committed by this Court are interviewed from time to time and when their release seems advisable such a recommendation is presented to the Court. Two hundred eighty-five adults committed to the Correction Farm during the year were granted conditional releases when it was felt that the offender could give some assurance that he would cooperate with the Court and abide by the order. In most instances persons granted releases satisfactorily maintained arrangements to provide regular support payments or to keep in communication with the Department concerning their financial circumstances.

## THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Function of Detention Home      One of the motivating factors behind the juvenile court movement was the need for proper detention facilities for young offenders. Today people closely associated with the Court recognize the Detention Home as one of the most strategic units in the overall operation of the Court.

Contrary to the popular conception, the Detention Home was not designed to be, nor does it function as, a disciplinary institution. In reality, the period of a child's stay in the Home often serves as the initial step in the rehabilitative program which the Court will effect through the use of probation or other services. It is while he is here that the medical examination, psychological testing, and in some instances a psychiatric interview are accomplished.

Program for Children      The population of the Detention Home consists of delinquent, neglected, and dependent children who have been removed from their homes for their own protection and care as well as for the protection of the community. Life for these temporary residents is made as much akin to the normal life of any average child

as is compatible with group living. The children of each classification live in units with other children from their own age group. Since the education of a majority of the children has been neglected, the school program at the Home consists primarily of remedial work. Special attention is given to the individual child and an effort is made to discover and to correct each pupil's weaknesses. Due to the wide variance in previous school experience, the staff of teachers, who are well qualified to work with maladjusted children, often divide their classes into small groups making closer supervision possible. Under this plan many children have become advanced enough to be eligible for school placement commensurate with their age upon their release from the institution. The religious needs of the children are provided for by representatives from both the Protestant and Catholic faiths who come to the Home weekly to direct services and to give instructions.

**Recreation** Recreation is given an important place in the Home's activity program. A spacious playground, a gymnasium and a well-equipped game room are utilized to furnish children of all ages with daily fun and exercise. The desire of most children to be identified as a member of a group is provided for through organizations such as the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and the Blue Birds. The classes in crafts, training in dramatics, and the Red Cross sponsored home nursing courses have proved invaluable in helping children to acquire new skills and to gain self-confidence. Regular entertainment features include the recognition of birthdays with a monthly party in each unit, the celebration of holidays, movies, and the presentation of variety shows by outside talent.

**Growing Interest in the Home** The active and helpful interest of people and organizations throughout the community has continued to grow and annual events such as the Christmas Party sponsored by the University Circle Kiwanis Club are looked forward to by children and staff members alike. This year in addition to the party, the club presented the Home with a gift of four religious paintings, which, with one from the Council of Church Women and one from the Junior Catholic Youth Organization of St. Francis Parish, have added to the homelike atmosphere of the buildings. The generous contributions of patrons of the Home made possible the purchase of new maple furniture for the dependent girls unit, and the project of developing a movie film library was also started during the year. Another greatly appreciated volunteer service is the work done in the library by members of the Junior League.

**Number of Children Served** This well-planned and supervised program touched the lives of 2141 children who were provided with 53,502 days of care during 1949. The delinquent children outnumbered those from the dependent-neglected group by three to one, but the latter group received Detention Home care for longer periods of time. The average length of stay for delinquent boys was two weeks; delinquent girls were usually detained for a period of 17 days. The dependent boys remained in the Detention Home for 61 days and dependent

girls for 52 days. The average length of stay for the delinquents is increased by the number of juvenile runaways from outside Cuyahoga County who are held pending their return home or release to authorities from their own jurisdiction. A comparison with the movement of the population in the Home during 1948 shows that 107 fewer children received care this year and that there was a corresponding reduction of 19,162 in the total days of care furnished. The gradual decline in population has made it possible to maintain the units at their intended size and has also resulted in a small reduction in the number of staff members.

**Benefits from In-service Training** Almost all of the children who entered the Detention Home, regardless of their reason for needing the care and the protection which it provides, are usually seriously disturbed and unhappy. Many of them have been mistreated by adults and as a consequence they may distrust and reject all adults. The unit supervisors and other Home personnel with whom the children spend the greatest part of their time, exert definite and important influences on them.

A more qualified staff has been developed through a well-planned in-service training program. The personnel at the Home has become increasingly aware of the needs and problems of maladjusted and confused children and has learned to meet them by providing the understanding care and affection which has so often been lacking in the child's previous environment. As a consequence, disciplinary problems have not been acute, despite the fact that the Home served over 2000 emotionally unstable children, and it has been possible to grant the children a greater degree of freedom.

## COURT CLINIC

### Medical Department

**Physical Examination Important** No social history of a delinquent, dependent or neglected child would be complete without information relative to the health of the child. To obtain accurate and current data, the Court maintains a medical department of the clinic where every child who spends a full day in the Home receives a thorough physical examination. In addition to supplying pertinent information for the social records, the early medical examination aids in discovering contagious diseases and in locating physical defects which require immediate attention. The clinic physician is assisted by two nurses and two medical externes from Western Reserve University's Medical School.

**Examinations Given** The report of the clinic shows that 16 per cent of the dependent children were found to be normal physically while only 12 per cent of the delinquents were completely free from physical defects. Many of the defects, however, were of the

easily remediable type. A total of 2007 examinations were made during the year, including 450 given to dependent children. Several adults were included in the 140 examinations given as a result of referral by the Court.

Common Physical Defects Although it would be informative to list a complete tabulation of the number and degree of defects found in the Detention Home population, limited space permits only a partial listing. The defects appearing with the greatest frequency were:

Defect	Dependent Children	Delinquent Children
Dental caries .....	151	640
Acne .....	18	549
Refractive error .....	90	468
Athlete's Foot .....	15	228
Pediculosis .....	47	68
Hypertrophied tonsils .....	48	63
Upper respiratory infection .....	48	62
Obesity .....	4	53
Physical retardation .....	13	51
Impaired nutrition .....	34	49
Strabismus .....	5	17

Among the delinquent teen-age girls examined, 19 were found to be pregnant.

Routine Diagnostic Tests Valuable Test Through the use of specific diagnostic tests, one case of gonorrhea was found in 509 tests and nine positive blood Wassermans in 530 examinations. The value of diagnostic tests in detection and treatment is illustrated by the case of a three-year-old dependent child whose Tuberculin Patch Test showed a positive reaction. Further examination by means of a chest X-Ray revealed active Primary Childhood Tuberculosis. The child is now enjoying good health as a result of the early detection and prompt hospitalization which followed the test results. Altogether 341 Tuberculin Patch Tests were administered, resulting in the discovery of 22 positive reactors. Other tests employed included 108 Smallpox vaccinations, and 217 Shick (Diphtheria) Tests. A total of 104 injections of Diphtheria Toxoid, 163 injections of Whooping Cough Vaccine and 86 injections of a combination Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Vaccine were also given during the year.

Contagious Diseases Reduced For the second consecutive year the incidence of the common contagious diseases continued at a low ebb. This is partially explained by the fact that there was less crowding of all units in the Detention Home. The following table shows the number of cases of contagious disease as compared to 1947 and 1948:

Disease	Number of Cases		
	1947	1948	1949
Scarlet Fever .....	41	3	7
Measles .....	25	6	15
Chickenpox .....	1	54	2
Mumps .....	17	1	16
German Measles .....	0	0	2
Whooping Cough .....	25	0	0

The contagious diseases accounted for a total of 478 quarantine days. There were 554 bed patients or 10 per cent fewer than in 1948 but there was an increase of 178 in the total number of bed days. The addition of antihistaminics and penicillin, together with the sulfa drugs, to the therapeutic armamentarium were responsible for overcoming many acute infectious diseases, which, in many instances, would have necessitated hospitalization.

**Dispensary and Specialized Treatments** The nursing staff in addition to providing excellent nursing care to the bed patients, administered a total of 6179 dispensary treatments for a variety of minor injuries and complaints. They also made appreciable progress in coping with one of the most troublesome medical problems at the Home—the problem of treating and curbing the spread of Athlete's Foot. As might be expected in dealing with children who are emotionally upset, many illnesses were of the imaginary variety and others were definitely hypochondriac in character.

As in previous years, both delinquent and dependent children received more specialized treatment at City, University and Charity Hospitals. This included the surgical treatment of enlarged tonsils, phimosis, herniae, lacerations, fractures and abscesses, as well as intensive medical treatment of venereal disease and its complications.

## Psychiatric Department

**More Effective Conferences** No significant change is evident in the amount of clinical material handled by the psychiatrist in 1949. There is a relatively fixed limit because of the incomplete service the psychiatrist can give under existing conditions. It may be considered encouraging that quite a few more conferences took place this year. This bears out the earlier prediction that more effective psychiatric influence can be brought to bear through conferences with case workers and supervisors, as over against the doubtful therapeutic value of isolated, essentially diagnostic psychiatric examinations.

**Projective Tests Valuable** Further evidence of the more intensive studies done in this department is revealed by the larger number of projective tests done in 1949. The Thematic Apperception Test was used more frequently and has come to represent a reliable reflection of the mental status of the children examined. In fact, it was rare to find a situation in which the personality configuration revealed in the Thematic Apperception Test was in conflict with the psychiatric diagnosis. Along with the Rorschach, the Thematic Apperception Test is a valuable adjunct in diagnosis, which represents the most important feature in the psychiatric service in terms of disposition planning.

**Advantages in Arrangement with Institutions** Though the Court psychiatrist has had no direct opportunity to share his findings with the Cleveland Boys' School psychiatrist, evidence of the improved psychiatric orientation of the workers at the School has been quite noticeable. One boy was examined here four times and regular consultations were held with the Dean of Boys of the School. In this particular case, the boy showed unexpected improvement, not only in terms of better social adaptation but also in insight development. The outlook for this boy's adjustment had previously been considered quite guarded. This aspect of the service is reported because it points to the advantages that might well develop in some kind of consistent arrangement with the institutions at Blossom Hill and Cleveland Boys' School. There is reason to hope that the therapeutic milieu of these institutions will make them more and more valuable.

**Facilities for Psychotherapy** The Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio, has been a useful residential home for the observation and environmental treatment of a fairly large number of children in whom the psychiatric examination on an outpatient basis has been considered of only speculative value. It has been possible to get a few more children admitted to Children's Aid Society during 1949. This institution offers more advantages because the stay is longer and psychotherapy is more intensive. However, it can accept only preadolescent children and the wait before admission is quite long in comparison with the ready service offered by the Bureau of Juvenile Research.

**Intelligence Classification** There is persistence in the evidence that the average and median intelligence of the children appearing in this clinic remains unchanged through the years. In 1949 the average I.Q. of the boys was 96.3 as compared with 94.6 in 1948; of girls 95.3 in 1949 as compared with 93.6 in 1948. The median intelligence was 97 for boys in 1949 as compared with 96 in 1948; for girls it was 97 in 1949 as compared with 94 in 1948. This approximates the general findings of the psychologists. The slightly higher average this year need not be looked on as significant, because all findings fall within the so-called average range.

Examinations were given to 132 children, 93 boys and 39 girls. Six boys and one girl were seen twice and one boy was seen four times. In addition, five adults were examined; one was diagnosed as an unstable psychopath, one as a homosexual (weak, passive), one as a chronic alcoholic, one as a psychoneurotic (compulsive), and one as a paranoiac.



## SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF CHILDREN EXAMINED\*

Conduct Disorder (Maladjustment—Situational Reaction).....	43
Psychoneurosis (Hysteria, 3; Other, 21).....	24
Psychopathic Personality or Neurotic Character Disorder.....	20

(A larger number of cases of psychoneurosis were seen this year. The most discouraging problem, as before, was found in those cases diagnosed as "Psychopathic Personality" or "Neurotic Character Disorder." In some cases, a tentative diagnosis of emotional instability was set aside in favor of this diagnosis even though there was some show of "healthy" ego development, because of other signs of basic weakness, as through the suspicion of marijuana addiction and two cases of established, fixed sexual perversion.)

<b>Mental Conflict, With or Without Psychic Reactions to Organ</b>	
Inferiority .....	11
Immaturity .....	11
Latent Schizophrenia .....	6
Epilepsy (2 Grand Mal; 1 Psychomotor Equivalent).....	3
Dementia Praecox (Schizophrenic) .....	2
Encephalopathy .....	1
No Psychopathology .....	4

The limited services of the clinic psychiatrist were supplemented with 52 examinations by other well-qualified psychiatrists in the community. Diagnostic studies of 33 children and 19 adults were made by Doctors Irving L. Berger, Wilfrid M. Gill, Reuben R. Gould, Harry A. Lipson, David Sprague, and John M. Wittenbrook. With this, the number of persons seen totaled 189.

**Psychiatrist Participates in Symposium**      The Court psychiatrist presented a paper on the results of a study on sexual aggression in adolescents appearing in the Juvenile Court over a period of two and one-half years. The paper was presented as one of four in a symposium at an evening meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Montreal on May 21, 1949. The other participants were Dr. Gregory Zilborg, Dr. Oscar Diethelm and Dr. Alfred Kinsey (author of *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male*). The paper has been accepted for publication in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* and it will appear some time in 1950.

### The Psychological Department

**Personnel of Department**      The Court clinic continued to operate with two full-time psychologists and in addition the services of a psychology student from Western Reserve University were had during

\*It is very difficult to make clear diagnoses in terms used by the American Psychiatric Association. As in 1947 and 1948, the categories set up here are based on a dynamic, rather than a descriptive, formulation.

June, July and August. While the student gained the experience of a supervised field placement, he contributed significantly to the number of tests accomplished by the Department.

Variety of Tests and Observations      The examinations given to approximately 700 children and a few adults consisted not solely of determining an intelligence quotient but also of reporting a variety of observations acquired during the interview and the performance of the tests. As a consequence, those having an interest in the welfare of the child will have better insight into his needs, desires, frustrations and conflicts which will be helpful in handling him and his problem.

This year the psychologists added more to the final body of knowledge obtained because each child scheduled for a psychiatric interview was given either a Rorschach or Thematic Apperception Test in addition to the routine intelligence tests. There is now a closely coordinated team of psychiatrist, psychologist and probation officer. Their findings attain significance in the the light of the findings and interpretations of each other and together they arrive at a diagnosis and formulate plans for suitable treatment.

Results of Tests      Routinely, the Department is now able to give each child two, three or four tests, depending upon the nature of the problem and the time involved in the administration of the tests selected. A total of 2513 psychological tests were administered, including individual and group intelligence tests; achievement, performance and personality tests; interviews and conferences. In recent years there has been little variation in the proportions in which the delinquent and dependent children tested fall into the usual intelligence classifications. Of those tested in 1949, approximately 35 per cent were classifiable as average (I.Q. 90-110) and about 15 per cent were considered subnormal (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

### COLLECTION OF MONEY BY THE COURT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN—1949

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children .....	\$1,181,025.21
Damages or restitution .....	14,427.19
Poundage .....	11,974.33
Fines .....	3,745.17
Costs .....	7,429.50
Appearance Bonds .....	81,930.00
For psychiatric examination .....	30.00
Suspense .....	155.90
<b>Total amount collected .....</b>	<b>\$1,300,717.30</b>
<b>Money for Support of Children Disbursed to:</b>	
Parents and relatives .....	\$1,046,847.93
Public agencies—Total .....	75,893.43
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board .....	66,904.86
Other tax-supported agencies .....	8,988.57
Private agencies—Total .....	58,283.85
Children's Services .....	15,292.87
Other non-sectarian agencies .....	3,141.28
Catholic agencies .....	26,862.42
Protestant agencies .....	10,334.71
Jewish agencies .....	2,652.57

## TABLE 2

### REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY—1949

Complaints accepted for court action—Total .....	6284
Accepted for official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions .....	2591
Motions and alias hearings .....	460
Accepted for unofficial hearing .....	3233
Complaints disposed of without court action—Total .....	1692
Referred to social agencies .....	490
Referred to police departments and other courts .....	445
By correspondence .....	190
Interviews for consultation only .....	565
Referred to probation department for investigation .....	2
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court .....	77

TABLE 3  
TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL  
BY YEARS, 1945-1949

Type of Complaint	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Total complaints—official and unofficial.....	6865	6687	6410	6513	6463
Official complaints—Total .....	3996	3651	3461	3493	3099
Delinquency—Total .....	2323	1740	1534	1470	1321
Boys .....	1787	1319	1139	1067	958
Girls .....	536	421	395	403	363
Adults tending to cause delinquency .....	16	12	30	21	26
Dependency .....	230	216	191	235	236
Neglect (including non-support) .....	895	979	956	980	796
Paternity .....	227	393	496	496	501
Consent to marry .....	149	144	125	160	121
Application for orthopedic care .....	.....	33	62	57	65
Certified from Common Pleas Court*.....	90	130	64	74	32
Certified from Probate Court .....	66	4	3	.....	.....
Other .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unofficial Complaints—Total .....	2869	3036	2949	3020	3364
Delinquency—Total .....	1945	2053	2125	2140	2370
Boys .....	1541	1685	1815	1864	2130
Girls .....	404	368	310	276	240
Dependency .....	4	4	1	3	2
Neglect and non-support .....	920	979	823	877	992

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

TABLE 4  
CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME—1949

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1949 .....	39	27	34	29	129
Admitted during year .....	1074*	488*	253	197	2012
Total under care for 1949 .....	1113	515	287	226	2141
Released during year .....	1063	499	245	192	1999
Under care December 31, 1949 .....	50	16	42	34	142
Total days' care furnished .....	15,640	8,710	17,371	11,781	53,502
Average daily population .....	43	24	48	32	147
Average length of stay in days .....	14	17	61	52	25

\*Includes 100 boys and 59 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 over 10 per cent of the boys and over 16 per cent of the girls officially charged as delinquents.

**TABLE 5**  
**REASON FOR REFERRAL OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL**  
**DELINQUENCY CASES BY SEX—1949**

Type of Complaint	3038 Boys		603 Girls		Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints—Total .....	958	2130	363	240	3691
Against property—Total .....	390	244	25	8	667
Automobile theft .....	113	2	1	.....	116
Burglary, unlawful entry .....	190	92	.....	1	283
Other stealing .....	82	149	21	7	259
Other property offenses .....	5	1	3	.....	9
Against the person—Total .....	109	82	9	26	226
Robbery .....	13	5	.....	.....	18
Assault (and) battery .....	96	77	9	26	208
Truancy from school .....	42	28	19	27	116
Running away—Total .....	99	8	76	9	192
Cuyahoga County residents .....	38	8	35	9	90
Out-of-County residents .....	61	.....	41	.....	102
Beyond parental control .....	87	95	120	106	408
Sex offenses .....	94	23	102	3	222
Carelessness or mischief—Total .....	96	551	11	48	706
Auto tampering and trespassing .....	13	12	.....	.....	25
Destruction of property .....	17	387	.....	12	416
Disorderly conduct .....	26	82	2	22	132
Other misdemeanors .....	40	70	9	14	133
Auto law and traffic violations .....	41	1099	1	13	1154

**TABLE 6**  
**REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES**  
**OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL—1949**

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total Complaints .....	796	992	236	2
Abandoned by parent(s) .....	11	24	17	.....
Faults or habits of parents .....	67	62	.....	.....
Non-support of minor children .....	610	787	.....	.....
Improper subsistence or care .....	102	.....	.....	.....
Death of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	20	1
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	24	.....
Permanent disability of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	59	1
Imprisonment of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	11	.....
Illegitimate child .....	.....	.....	63	.....
Other causes .....	6	119	42	.....
Total children included in above cases.....	1550	2030	363	2

TABLE 7

DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL  
DELINQUENCY CASES—BY SEX—1949

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed .....	958	363	1321
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals .....	28	6	34
Committed or referred to agencies for supervision .....	33	42	75
Placed under supervision of probation officers—Total .....	497	159	656
Supervision only .....	317	144	461
Supervision and payment of costs, fines, damages .....	160	.....	160
For placement .....	12	5	17
For referral to Probate Court .....	8	10	18
Committed or returned to institutions—Total .....	200	76	276
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield .....	17	.....	17
Ohio State Industrial Schools .....	101	25	126
City Training Schools .....	82	34	116
Marycrest School .....	.....	17	17
Dismissed .....	26	6	32
Not apprehended .....	5	2	7
Entered the armed services .....	11	.....	11
Returned to other jurisdictions .....	70	43	113
Bound over to Common Pleas Court .....	1	.....	1
Continued or other disposition .....	87	29	116
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed .....	2130	240	2370
Withdrawn or dismissed .....	164	19	183
Continued indefinitely .....	47	5	52
Adjusted by referee .....	590	107	697
Restitution ordered .....	313	11	324
Driver's license suspended or restricted .....	815	8	823
Probation officer to supervise .....	127	13	140
Referred to social agencies for supervision .....	10	40	50
Made official .....	61	32	93
Other disposition .....	3	5	8

TABLE 8

## CASES SUPERVISED BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT—1949

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls	Neglect Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1949.....	894	578	165	305	1048
Received for supervision .....	913	654	169	201	1024
Total under supervision .....	1807	1232	334	506	2072
Removed from supervision .....	903	638	174	191	1003
Carried forward December 31, 1949 .....	904	594	160	315	1069



TABLE 9

## DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN 796 NEGLECT AND 236 DEPENDENCY CASES, OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS ONLY—1949

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total children included in dispositions	1550	363	1913
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	834	51	885
Probation officers (supervision or placement)	48	8	56
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total	197	256	453
County Child Welfare Board, temporary care	168	183	351
County Child Welfare Board, permanent care		3	3
County Ch. Welf. Bd., supervision and placement	3		3
Children's Services, temporary care	4	14	18
Children's Services, permanent care	1	2	3
Catholic Charities, Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement	1	1	2
Temporary care	16	14	30
Permanent care		12	12
Jewish Children's Bureau, temporary care		17	17
Jewish Children's Bureau, permanent care		3	3
Lutheran Children's Aid Society	4	6	10
State Welfare Department		1	1
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor	179		179
Continued conditionally, further order	199	22	221
Disposition of child made in previous case	41		41
Case dismissed	46	20	66
Referred to other court		2	2
Other order	6	4	10

TABLE 10

## TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS—1949

Type of Test	Boys	Girls	Adults
Individual intelligence tests:			
Stanford Binet	525	312	14
Kent E. G. Y.	97	42	
Wechsler Bellevue	59	14	2
Group intelligence tests:			
Otis	79	20	
Achievement tests:			
Scaled Information	169	104	
Stanford Achievement	3		
Performance tests	237	152	4
Personality tests	339	201	3
Total tests	1508	845	23
Conferences	77	36	
Interviews	17	7	

TABLE 11  
DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL  
NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY CASES—1949

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tend. Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of complaints against adults.....	834	15	85	20	6
Not apprehended .....	108	.....	1	.....	.....
Dismissed or discharged .....	30	1	3	1	.....
Continued conditionally .....	117	.....	16	4	.....
Assessed fine or costs only .....	.....	1	4	4	.....
Referred to other court .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Committed to Correction Farm .....	82	5	36	3	4
Committed to Ohio Reformatory for Women .....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Committed to jail .....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior .....	132	8	15	.....	.....
Support payments through court .....	355	.....	.....	.....	1
On other conditions .....	6	.....	9	6	.....
Other disposition .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

TABLE 12  
MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE CORRECTION FARM  
UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT—1949

Movement of Prisoners	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1949 .....	53	10	12	75
Committed or returned during year .....	237	28	44	309
Total prisoners during year .....	290	38	56	384
Released or escaped during year .....	217	33	35	285
Carried forward December 31, 1949 .....	73	5*	21	99

\*Includes one person in County Jail.

TABLE 13  
CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPT.—1949

Movement of Cases	Non Support *	Delinquency Dependency Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1949 .....	2914	723	812	4449
Placed under supervision during year .....	1072	233	334	1639
Total under supervision in 1949 .....	3986	956	1146	6088
Removed from supervision .....	1491	307	219	2017
Carried forward December 31, 1949 .....	2495	649	927	4071

\*Includes official and unofficial cases.

# CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street - Telephone PRespect 1-8400

## DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to March 20, 1950

Only names of heads of departments and persons most frequently consulted 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. Mandalino .....	Second Assistant to the Court
Lottie Bialosky .....	Girls' Referee
John J. Alden .....	Boys' Referee
Anthony E. Patton .....	Chief Bailiff
Edward Di Leone .....	Bailiff
William J. Voelker .....	Bailiff

### CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

Walter G. Whitlatch .....	Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor
Charles T. Baxter .....	Chief Deputy Clerk
Arthur W. Dudley .....	Chief Cashier
Fred W. Boeke .....	Assistant 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
John J. Alden .....	Assistant Chief Probation Officer and Boys' Referee
Marie G. Bighouse .....	Probation Supervisor
Ruth B. Melcher .....	Probation Supervisor
Milton F. Hay .....	Probation Supervisor

### Probation Officers

Lloyd O. Allen	Kathleen M. Jeannero
Louise Amico	Ben Kahn
Edward J. Blakemore	Robert G. Kovanda
Charles T. Brown, Jr.	Jane M. Powell
Edward H. Deegan	Constance V. Serio
Donald M. DeMuth	Leota Steever
Lillian Hare	John J. Sweeney
Josephus Hicks	Cecilia U. Turowski
Lucille J. Hightower	Dorothea L. Wood
William T. Hughes	James Eugene Wood

### Students-In-Training

Wanda Chojnicki	Lawrence H. Scales, Jr.
Howard S. Netzly	Stewart C. Smith
Chester H. Sargent	

### 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. Baesel ..... 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 PRespect 1-8400

Mary A. Neary ..... Superintendent  
Floy Y. 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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