



**AUTHORITY~  
A POSITIVE APPROACH  
Annual Report for 1950**

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

JUDGES OF THE  
CUYAHOGA COUNTY  
JUVENILE COURT  
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Honorable Henry W. Speeth, John F. Curry, Joseph F. Gorman  
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, 1950, 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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## AUTHORITY—A POSITIVE APPROACH

For the past thirty or more years thoughtful consideration has been given to the true role of the juvenile court as a judicial agency for the purpose of administering the laws concerning children as defined by statutes, and to the function of social agencies in assisting individuals and families to meet the increasingly complex problems of present day living. Seemingly, however, in many communities little progress has been made in jointly determining which function or service is the responsibility of the juvenile court, and which is the responsibility of the social agency. This situation is brought out again by recent papers<sup>1</sup> which emphasize the need to resolve the respective responsibilities of the social agencies and the court and for the "development of a real partnership" between them. Only in this way can the community give the maximum in service and protection to its families and children.

Historically, the juvenile courts took on certain areas of responsibility because of a well-understood need or desire to improve and expand their services. Furthermore, because of the frequent lack of welfare services to carry out plans for care or treatment, or for the lack of cooperation on the part of private agencies, the courts were sometimes compelled to undertake administrative functions that they were neither equipped nor empowered to perform. During the past few decades, however, most communities have developed and established competent social and child welfare agencies and it is seen as undesirable for the juvenile court to continue with those services that already are or should be given by the public and private social agencies. Nevertheless, there still is a reluctance on the part of the juvenile courts to delegate those administrative services that agencies should capably provide.

In many situations the juvenile court clearly sees that, notwithstanding the specific complaint, it is the parent-child relationship which is in need of improvement. Often there are enough positive factors to be dealt with so that the child may remain in its own home while appropriate treatment plans are undertaken. Here then, the court should look to the qualified social agency to effectively deal with the child and his family by means of social work techniques.

That the court has been indisposed to use social agencies to the fullest so that there might be a complete delimiting of overlapping functions, has been attributed to various reasons. In addition to a lack of adequate agency facilities, it has been pointed out that personal ambitions and professional jealousies fostered duplication of services. Such subjective elements of course should not deter the best possible service to children and their families and modern courts do recognize that they have a sufficiently important piece of work to do without continuing "in competition" with the social agencies. However, before the courts become completely accepting of the social agency as a member of a partnership, it seems that one important factor requires thoughtful consideration. This concerns the responsibility of the social agencies to the court and to the community in those cases it accepts from the court for social service and treatment.

(1) "Working Together for Children—the Court and the Children's Agency". A collection of three papers by Judge Victor B. Wylegala, Erie County Children's Court, New York; Alan Keith-Lucas, Supervisor of Children's Services, Louisiana Department of Public Welfare; and Mizzie F. Rappaport, Supervisor of Protective Services Division, Maryland Department of Public Welfare. Reproduced from "Child Welfare" by the Children's Bureau.

It has been the experience of the court that not infrequently the agency ended its concern about cases referred to it because the client failed to "cooperate" or to maintain a working relationship with the agency. This is no doubt the consequence of agency policy and practice whereby social workers are to respect the client as an individual, his feelings and his right to self-determination and that, therefore, the agency's services are offered on a strictly voluntary basis. At any time, then, that the client chooses to discontinue using the agency, either as a mutually considered plan or because the agency receives no response from the client, the agency service would be terminated and the case closed. The closing of unresponsive and frustrating cases so that other demands for service can be met may be an acceptable practice when the client's problem is one which society has not sought to correct through the use of the court. However, when the client is one referred by the court, does not the agency then also have some responsibility to the court and the community as well as to the client?

The community, in bringing a situation before the juvenile court, expects that the court prescribe and enforce suitable corrective measures. If the agency to which a court referral has been made does not accomplish some improvement or adjustment of the underlying problem, the case is ultimately back in court again and other measures need to be undertaken that are more costly, both in kind and length of time. The court may feel embarrassed that an obligation to the community has not been met and it, in turn, is inclined to be critical of social agencies because of its belief that the advancement in knowledge and skills of trained personnel should enable them to deal more effectively with the cases they accept.

In those cases closed for lack of cooperation, what are the factors that have prevented effective treatment by the agency? Is the client fearful and suspicious of the social worker? Does the parent feel that he has been unnecessarily blamed for an inadequate job in rearing his child? Is resistance to treatment an indication of immaturity and insecurity which has already fostered the social maladjustment of the child? Does social work not find a challenge to meet the needs of these unresponsive clients? It is the opinion of the court that firmness (as contrasted with coercion) could be used as a first step in developing a treatment procedure to aid the client in making a better adjustment to the society in which he lives.

The use of firmness in a treatment situation, unfortunately, has been viewed by the social worker as an implication of authority and, therefore, not in keeping with the basic philosophy of social work. The concept of authority, then, is in need of re-evaluation because we must recognize that that there are limits within which self-determination operates. When behavior infringes upon the rights or welfare of others or conflicts with the laws, it must be controlled. None of us has enough self-restraint to control our impulses without the help of rules and regulations imposed from without.

Two kinds of authority have been described. First, there is the personalized authority such as might exist in a parent-child relationship. Social case work has limited use for this type of authority. Secondly, there is the de-personalized authority which is derived from the framework of the law or from agency function and policy. This type of impersonal authority should be an acceptable casework tool, but there has been uncertainty and conflict about using it because of a feeling that it was being restrictive, denying, and punishing. De-personalized authority, however, need not be



so considered. It can be administered in a friendly, kindly environment with consistency. If a good relationship has been established with the client, he can accept authority through the acceptance of his social case worker.

The positive aspects of the use of authority are pointed out by Kenneth D. Johnson<sup>2</sup>, Dean of the New York School of Social Work, who says, "Specifically, authority is not now automatically considered a negative factor inhibiting effective social case work. The positive aspects of authority are recognized in a wide variety of both institutional and non-institutional settings. The importance of authority in the life of the adult, as well as in the life of the child, has been re-emphasized and with this recognition the need for the individual's healthy adjustment to appropriate authority is being stressed."

People have a tendency to resist authority, but cannot operate successfully without it. There is anxiety and insecurity when they are unaware of the limitations expected of them. Authority, then, which is implied in every limitation, can be a valuable, notwithstanding a delicate, tool in social case work with those who have come in conflict with the law. Here we wish to discriminate between authority and an authoritative attitude, which can be an extremely dangerous weapon.

If social workers can be trained to understand and apply the constructive aspects of authority, they can deal on a more realistic basis with those individuals who need help to adjust to the limits and requirements of society. Through interviews begun on an authoritative basis, but not enforced attendance which builds resentment, social workers can more fully serve those who at first have no desire for the services offered. The preliminary interviews provide an opportunity to develop an acceptance of social work services and aid the client to realize that certain benefits and goals are attainable.

To permit the client to solely determine his use of the social agency is to adopt a passive attitude. A more positive approach in meeting the needs of those clients who are not eager to use social work services is required and would enhance the furthering of an efficient partnership between the agencies and the court. In conclusion, a few words from "Children in the Community"<sup>3</sup>, seem appropriate. "A broad preventive program must face the fact that the client himself and his family are often poor judges of need in its early stages, and that a strong resistance to treatment is often found in seriously maladjusted individuals. Such a program must in some way reach those individuals who through fear, ignorance, or indifference are unable or unwilling to seek help for themselves."

(2) "The Professional Schools Face the Challenge of Correctional Work", Kenneth D. Johnson, in *Focus*, September, 1950.

(3) "Children in the Community: The St. Paul Experiment in Child Welfare", Children's Bureau Publication No. 317.

See also "Impact of Community Needs on Casework Policy", Ruth Chaskel in *Social Casework*, March, 1951.

## RECOGNITION FOR LONG PUBLIC SERVICE



Lucile N. Beck



Albert W. Miles



Nina Jones

The loyalty, accumulated experience, and devotion to duty of its staff members serving over an extended number of years has always given pride and satisfaction to the Court. We are, therefore, happy to give this recognition to three veteran employees.

Ralph Waldo Emerson's thought, *be still, what you are speaks so loudly I cannot hear what you say*, applies particularly to Miss Lucile N. Beck as we have come to know her in her service to the Court. Through close contact with administrative heads she has shared in and added to the Court's growth and returned to us perspective gained. But her real contribution lies in her day-in-day-out buoyancy that has lasted through these thirty years. Since her appointment on July 16, 1920, she has filled many office positions, culminating in assistant in the Budget and Personnel Department.

If it is true that people who devote a life time to public service derive a portion of their compensation from the satisfying knowledge that they have helped others, then Albert W. Miles, an employee of thirty years, is truly a rich man. First as a probation officer—more recently as a deputy clerk handling the applications of couples seeking the Court's permission to marry—Mr. Miles has given friendly counsel to countless young people. His contemporaries, too, have shared the warmth of his infectious personality and will long remember him for his interesting anecdotes about England, his boyhood home. Appointed January 16, 1921, he retired on December 31, 1950.

Miss Nina Jones came to the Court on November 1, 1923, and has been engaged in several capacities, including supervision in units and dining room, in both the old and new Detention Homes. For the past nine years she has supervised the laundry, where, in addition to its regular work, she takes pride in keeping clean and in repair the personal clothing of the children. The girls coming under her care have been her special interest and her counseling, "mothering", and acts of kindness have been cherished by many. Visits and letters from grateful girls attest to the contribution Miss Jones has made during her twenty-eight years of service.

**1950 ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT**

**COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE COURT**

**Court an Important Agency** The average citizen may spend a lifetime in a community and never have any direct contact with the juvenile court or perhaps even any of the other courts which serve the community. But through the newspapers, radio, or a period of jury duty, the citizens become acquainted with the type of cases and procedures of adult courts. Nevertheless, the juvenile court ranks as one of the most important tax-supported agencies in any metropolitan area.

**Publicity Regulated** In keeping with the tenor of the juvenile code which is designed to protect the interest of the child, the legislature has wisely seen fit to regulate the type of publicity given juvenile court cases. The same legislature, however, has made it possible for the courts to inform the public about their work through the medium of an annual report.

**Role of Juvenile Court** Statistically speaking it is easy to describe the volume of work done during the year. When you read, for instance, that a total of 7600 children were served by the Court in 1950, it is possible to visualize the court as a busy public agency ranking second only to the schools in the number of children who come under its influence. The statistical picture of the Court is not limited to figures showing merely the quantity of work. Data are also collected which depict the story of the child's social background. This type of information might include such pertinent factors as the marital status of the parents, housing conditions, and the father's employment history. To this might be added facts about other members of the family including the school attendance and previous delinquencies of brothers and sisters. But despite this wealth of data, it is almost impossible to give an accurate description of the true role of the juvenile court in the community. Such an appreciation could, perhaps, come only from seeing the actual results of the Court's probation program and its other endeavors directed toward rehabilitating the lives of misguided children.

**Statistics for the Year** Juvenile court statistics, however, can well serve as a barometer for those whose job it is to develop long range programs designed to fight social problems. Following is a summary of what happened in 1950. More complete information is available from the statistical tables appearing at the end of the report.

**Fewer Cases** A look at the over-all statistical picture shows that with three exceptions there were fewer cases of all types than in 1949. The total number of cases filed was 6307 as compared to 6463—a reduction of 156 or 2.4 per cent. The most significant exception to this general decrease was the gain from 501 to 620 in cases filed to determine

the paternity of children born out of wedlock. In addition, there were slight increases in the number of certifications from Common Pleas Court and in unofficial dependency cases.

**Delinquency Rate** Official delinquency cases were five per cent below the 1949 figure. Even traffic violations which have been responsible for swelling the unofficial delinquency count for the past three years, show a drop of 3.5 per cent. The total number of delinquency cases, both official and unofficial, was 3531 or 4.3 per cent less than in the previous year. Although many factors might effect the fluctuation of the delinquency rate, the year's low figure is in keeping with last year's prediction that the number of children in the age group 13 to 17 would reach a low in 1950 with the next high occurring in 1963. The delinquency rate, computed on the basis of the school age population in the county, was less than two out of every 100 children.

**Confusion of Terms** Juvenile court authorities have always worked toward avoiding confusion of the terms "delinquency" and "crime". Most of the difficulty has resulted from applying the same terminology to similar offenses, whether committed by a juvenile or an adult. During the year an effort has been made to develop a new system of terms which would accurately describe the type of delinquency but which would avoid the stigma surrounding typical criminal terminology. In Table 5, "Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial Delinquency Cases", you will notice, for example, that "theft from person" and "injury to person" have been substituted for the terms robbery and assault and battery.

**Reason for Referral** Unlawful entry and stealing continued to be the number one offense among the boys. Incurability or being beyond the control of parents, always the reason for the appearance of a majority of the delinquent girls, was also responsible for the appearance of 104 boys. Driving without a license replaced speeding as the primary reason for referral of juvenile traffic violators. This change can be traced to the growing popularity of motorized bicycles and motor-scooters as a method of transportation for teen-agers. Many motor-bike operators claim they are unaware that a license is required. A restricted license is available for motor-bike operators who are between the ages of 14 and 16, while those over 16 may acquire a regular license with the consent of the parents.

**Neglect and Dependency** Approximately 4000 children were involved in neglect and dependency cases. Both official and unofficial neglect cases showed a decrease. Due to the fact that the County Child Welfare Board has adopted a policy of accepting children for orthopedic care without court action, the number of cases in that category dropped from 65 to 19.

**Alias Hearings** This year the development of statistical information on cases returned to Court for alias hearings was undertaken. An alias hearing is one conducted subsequent to the original hearing on the affidavit or petition. Considerations for bringing a matter back to the Court's attention may involve the re-evaluation of planning, change or

termination of custody, failure to abide by the decision of the Court. Such re-hearings constitute a significant part of the Court's work.

The 1146 official cases returned for another hearing include cases supervised by the Probation Department, the Child Support Department, by social agencies and institutions and a few cases which received no supervision. Of this total, 269 were delinquency cases. About 68 per cent of these delinquency cases were returned for continued unsatisfactory behavior and another 10 per cent were runaways from or failed to adjust to institutional placement or agency supervision.

Over 75 per cent of the 676 re-heard neglect cases had been filed originally as non-support complaints. For this reason, almost the same proportion (70 per cent) were under the supervision of the Child Support Department, while 22.5 per cent received no supervision by the Court. About 65 per cent of these neglect cases were returned for failure to comply with the Court order for support, and about 20 per cent were to consider a change in the custody order.

Almost all (93 per cent) of the dependency and handicapped cases returned to Court were under supervision of a social agency. The reason for return, in most cases, was re-consideration of custody. Among the total of 138 dependency and 41 handicapped cases, about 60 per cent were requests to consider the termination of custody, and 18 per cent were motions for permanent custody.

In addition to the above delinquency, neglect, and dependency cases 12 paternity cases and 10 cases originally filed as transfers of jurisdiction from the Common Pleas Court were returned for a re-hearing.

## A STUDY OF FAMILY MIGRATION AND SOCIAL AGENCY CONTACTS

**Cases Selected for Study** During the summer a study of the families represented by the 2418 official complaints referred during 1949 was made with respect to birthplace of parents and children, migration to Cuyahoga County, and use made of the community's social and welfare agencies. Thirteen hundred twenty delinquency, 796 neglect, and 302 dependency and handicapped cases were involved. The few families which had come to the Court's attention more than once during the year were counted only in the category in which they first appeared. After also excluding 105 cases of runaway children not resident in Cuyahoga County there remained 2164 families.

**Social Data Considered** About 40 items of social data are routinely collected for each new complaint. To the statistical cards for delinquency, neglect, dependency, and handicapped cases, was added supplementary data from the Court's family social record. This information included (1) the year of migration to Cuyahoga County, (2) the year of the parents' marriage or the fact that there was no marriage, (3) the year the family was first known to the Court for delinquency, neglect, or dependency, and (4) an unduplicated listing of the welfare and health



agencies that had given service to the family prior to its Court experience. The review of approximately 2400 case records in this respect yielded some observations that should interest those responsible for social planning.

**Proportion of Migrants** Among the families which came to the attention of the Court, there is a considerably higher proportion that migrated to Cuyahoga County than among the total population. In the 2164 families studied, 23.7 per cent of the fathers and 35.3 per cent of the mothers were born locally, while 64.8 per cent of the fathers and 63.3 per cent of the mothers were born outside Cuyahoga County. No information was available for 249 fathers and 32 mothers. Of the total families, 1118 or 51.7 per cent had come here during the 20-year period prior to 1949.

According to a survey by the office of Howard Whipple Green, Director of the Health Council, there were 392,230 families residing in Cuyahoga County in October of 1949. During the past 20 years 50,600 or 12.9 per cent of these families had migrated to this county. From this significant difference it appears that migrant families experience greater difficulties in adjusting to large city living than the families whose parents were born here.

**Birthplace of Migrants** With respect to birthplace, nearly one-half of the parents born in the United States outside Ohio were born in Georgia, Alabama, and Pennsylvania. About three-fourths were born in these three states plus five others—Tennessee, Mississippi, West Virginia, Kentucky, and South Carolina. Only about 10 per cent of all the fathers and 6.5 per cent of the mothers were foreign born; this is easily understood in view of the strict immigration barriers set up after World War I.

**Age of Migrant Youths** The median age of youths of migrant families who later became known to Court as delinquents, was 10.4 years at the time of migration. In the group of families with less than 10 years residence in the county, two-thirds of the delinquent children were nine or more years of age at the time of migration. Since Arnold Gesell\*, Director of the Yale Clinic on Child Development, has pointed out that nine years is the critical age in regard to environment and the fixing of habits of a child, it can be safely said that this group of delinquents had its habits pretty well formed prior to migration to Cuyahoga County.

**Use of Social Services by Migrants** Migrant families readily became acquainted with the various social services of the community. Probably the need for basic necessities prompted many to seek aid, but the records indicate that their "kinfolk" instructed them as to the services immediately available. The most widely used agencies were the health centers, the hospital dispensaries, and the relief agencies. Only six per cent of the families studied had not had the benefit or assistance of any of the social agencies in the community, whereas 21.6 per cent had the services of eleven or more. The average number of agencies working with the family was five.

\* "The Child from Five to Ten", by Arnold Gesell and Frances L. Ilg.

**Migration Requires Study** It is evident that the process of family movement to a more favorable environment has been an essential part of American life and that mobility of population will continue if not increase. It is noted again in this study that the majority of migrants came from rural areas of low standards of living and education and that they came with the belief that here they could secure better employment, improve their standard of living, and obtain better educations for their children.

More study needs to be given to this complex problem of migration in American life, for it is obvious that there are many positive values in the relocation of families. Furthermore, efforts should be directed to planning for the adjustment of the migrant family to the new community for if the difficulties of adaptation can be overcome, greater benefits will accrue both to the migrant and the community. It is hoped that this brief study may encourage the undertaking of more thorough ones.

## PROBATION DEPARTMENT

**Probation At Work** When Jimmie came to Court for theft of an automobile, he was a boy of fifteen years. Three years earlier he had threatened to kill a girl who had stoned him. At school he had been a frequent visitor at the principal's office for fighting, impudence, and forging a teacher's name. He was placed under the supervision of a probation officer, but ten months later was back in Court for fighting with a gang.

A depressing picture, indeed, especially if we consider the poorly integrated family life. The father was indifferent, apathetic, refused to provide for the family and compelled the mother to obtain a divorce. Then there was a step-father whose acceptance of Jimmie and his sister was predicated on their good behavior; he tolerated no "problems".

To use probation for Jimmie the first time he came to Court is readily understood. But why continue the boy under probation as was done upon recommendation of the probation officer? This is because through the growth and development of good probation practice Jimmie's needs are seen as something other than that of punishment. In working with youngsters, patience, firmness, consistency, and trust are essential. Constant, firm but kind handling is necessary to bring such a child to learn to accept realities, limitations, and to conform to the standards of society. Did Jimmie benefit from this probation experience? A letter written to his former probation officer follows:

*Hello, Mr. A—*

*It seems at last I have finally gotten around to writing you. I know I should have written before now, but honestly, going to school for six hours a day really makes one tired, plus four more hours at night in furthering my high school education is really taxing.*

*Mr. A—, I have never had the chance to tell you how much I appreciate the things you have done for me. Now that I am in the Air Force, I can see very clearly the mistakes that I have made. Yes, even the solution to some of those problems which I thought*

were impossible to solve and that only you kept telling me could be worked out, have come to light. Without your help and confidence in me, maybe this story might have turned out differently. Yes, I know there have been times when things have been very trying for you. Mr. A—, concerning me and I must say I will always be indebted to you and your time and patience which made that rough road a lot smoother and all in all I can just say thanks and thanks again for everything.

Airplane and engine school is coming along rather nicely now that I have completed the first two branches, with twelve more to go. I am trying to be the highest in my class. Monday we received our average grades and mine was 4.9, the highest was 5. I think I can beat this fellow in our next branch which is electronics. I am certainly going to try my best.

I hate to close, but it is time to fall out for another six hours of school. Will write more next time.

Sincerely yours,  
Jimmie

The probation officer naturally was very happy but not surprised to receive such a letter. This is one of many received each year from boys, girls, and parents expressing their gratitude for the services they received from the Court. The probation officer often has the experience of seeing probation as a turning point in the life of a confused and embittered youngster. There are many Jimmies and their parents who are living a more wholesome existence because of the progress made in the development of probation as treatment, not punishment.

**Community at Work** It has frequently been stated that a juvenile court can function only as well as the community facilities and resources will permit. A sound probation plan often will involve more than just the service the Court can render. During the year, 436 cases were referred to 43 public and private welfare agencies, schools, and institutions; 77 per cent were accepted. This points up the sound thinking and planning which went into these referrals, as well as the cooperative attitude of the various social, educational, and psychiatric agencies and institutions. When Monsignor Albert J. Murphy was leaving his position as Diocesan Director of the Catholic Charities Bureau, he summed up in a letter to the Court the wholehearted cooperation existing between the Court and the agencies in the community by writing:

"I do want you and your staff to know how much we in Catholic Charities have enjoyed working with you during these many years. Amid the perplexing problems of today, it has been most gratifying to me that our respective organizations could move along so in harmony, despite the explosive situations so frequently confronting us. To me it has been evidence of the deep understanding and fine sense of justice in a peculiarly difficult assignment."

A good investigation and the development of a sound probation plan gives consideration to the educational and employment aspects. This requires a liaison with the Board of Education. To facilitate this relationship, the Court provides office space for the Court representative of the Cleveland

Board of Education, who is readily available to the probation staff on matters of school placement, transfers, work permits, etc. Usually upon release from Boys' Industrial School, the boys committed there by this Court are returned to Cuyahoga County and the planning for the parole period is on a local level. For this reason, office space is also provided by the Court for the two parole officers from that institution.

**Cleveland Boys' School Advisory Committee** In August, 1947, the Director of the Department of Public Health and Welfare, City of Cleveland, appointed the Cleveland Boys' School Advisory Committee. The membership of twenty-one included representatives of community child welfare organizations, city councilmen, professional experts, interested citizens, and the Court's Chief Probation Officer. The Committee re-evaluated the need for and the function of such a training school and many of the numerous specific recommendations made were adopted by the Boys' School. This Committee, apparently, was regarded by the Department of Public Health and Welfare as a group organized for a limited purpose and not as a permanent advisory group. Consequently, in June, 1950, the Committee was dissolved. In its final report the Committee stated: ". . . . that a public agency such as the Cleveland Boys' School can be immeasurably strengthened by a strong, interested advisory committee . . . such an advisory board results in better understanding and public interest of vital services rendered by a public agency."

**Reimbursement for Non-Residents** Due to a difference of opinion relative to reimbursement for care, the Court was notified in June, 1950, that boys and girls, non-resident in Cleveland, would not be accepted for placement at Cleveland Boys' School and Blossom Hill School for Girls. In October, an agreement was reached between the City of Cleveland and the Board of County Commissioners whereby the County would reimburse the cost of care. Therefore, these two much-needed city-owned facilities continue to be available to the boys and girls of Cuyahoga County.

**Groups Addressed by Probation Officers** In an effort to keep the community informed as to the Court's role and the services it performs, members of the probation staff met with and addressed many groups at the invitation of such organizations as the Parent-Teachers Associations, community and area councils, neighborhood clubs, settlement houses, church organizations, students and faculties of schools and colleges, and civic and fraternal organizations.

**Out-of-State Institutions** So that it might appropriately use various private boarding and training schools for delinquent children, the Court over a period of years has tried to establish contacts with available resources, especially in nearby states. Several out-of-state schools were used and we kept informed on their programs through interviews with school personnel, correspondence, and pamphlets. This year twelve schools were visited by members of our probation staff to secure first-hand information regarding physical plant, facilities, staff and program. This information was compiled into a manual as a ready reference when considering school placements.

The visitation of staff members at the schools and institutions has strengthened the relationship between the Court and these facilities. It has helped the probation officers make placement plans more realistic and personalized. The possibilities of improvement or decline in the quality of professional work being carried on in these institutions can now be more quickly appreciated. The Court should be as jealous of the quality of substitute care offered the delinquent children as the children's parents might be expected to be. Visits of this nature will help bring about a sustained observation and evaluation of the work being done by these schools and institutions.

**Services of Probation Department** At the beginning of the year revised reporting forms for the Probation Department were adopted and instructions for using them were re-written. This will result in some small differences in data as compared with previous years. As measured by the number of calls and interviews, the work of the probation officers increased slightly over the average for the prior five years. Almost 21,000 contacts were had with and concerning probationers and over 18,000 contacts on cases investigated for court hearing.

The Department ended the year with 768 cases, representing 920 children, under supervision. As compared with the beginning of the year there were 97 fewer delinquent boys and 30 fewer delinquent girls under supervision. This is the lowest case load for the Probation Department in the twenty years such statistics have been recorded. Investigations for court hearing, including new complaints and alias appearances, numbered 2860. This is 200 more investigations than for 1949, but this increase is partly accounted for by modifications in reporting.

Again pointing up an improvement in services to the individual probationer is a further decrease in the number of probation cases reappearing in Court, either for further hearing or on a new complaint. The 79 probation cases that were back in Court on a new complaint represented only 4.4 per cent of the total of 1797 cases that were under supervision during the year.

## IN MEMORIAM — ROBERT A. DAMBACH

Robert A. Dambach came to the Court on October 16, 1929, with a wide academic background and a warm, sincere interest in working with young people. He served southwestern Cuyahoga County faithfully and unselfishly for twenty years and did outstanding work in developing the community's resources. Educators, clergy, businessmen and service clubs sought his counsel. An avid student of philosophy and religion, he was still a realist in his everyday living. He was loved by a wide circle of friends and was an inspiration to many. Above all, he was deeply devoted to his family. To the staff he was a source of refreshment and his sudden death on February 2, 1950, was a serious loss to us all.



**Personnel** Turnover in the Probation Department was at a minimum. Two probation officers resigned to accept positions in other fields. In June three student probation officers completed their graduate courses at Western Reserve University, School of Applied Social Sciences, and made well-qualified replacements; along with the procurement of another woman probation officer they maintained the staff at full strength.

**Rating of Probation Officer** It is essential to the administration to know how adequately the staff is performing and how well each employee is carrying his share of responsibilities. Two types of efficiency report-forms were devised. One is designed to rate the probation officer on his performance in the court-room in terms of preparation and presentation of the case, along with treatment-plan preparedness. The other form was prepared in terms of rating the techniques, skills, attitudes, quality of dictation, handling of the case load and administrative routine.

**Intake Department** Few persons realize the volume and variety of complaints that come before the Receiving Secretary during the year. In 1950, 7263 cases passed through the Intake Department. After giving careful consideration to both the legal and social factors involved, 2832 of these cases were accepted for official court action and 3091 cases were handled unofficially. The services of the Court were not required in 626 cases and were properly referred to social agencies or other courts. A consultation with the Receiving Secretary was sufficient to dispose of 491 cases and 123 cases were cared for by correspondence.

## CLERK'S OFFICE

**Work of Clerk's Office** The judge who is senior in point of service is, by statute, the Clerk of the Court and in such capacity is charged with maintaining records of official cases. Deputy clerks perform these duties under the supervision of the Chief Clerk. The Clerk's Office indexes and records all official cases, the dispositions thereof, and prepares journal entries in accordance with the orders of the judges.

The preparation of bonds is another function of this Department. Bonds employed in the course of the Court's business include appearance bonds, guarantee bonds for maternity expenses in paternity cases, and guarantee bonds to secure payments for the support of minor children. Since appearance bonds are mandatory under the statute in paternity actions, the marked increase in cases of this type has resulted in a proportionate rise in the volume of work handled by the deputy clerks.

**Court's Legal Advisor** The Court's legal advisor counsels the Court's staff, police officers, social workers and other persons having business with the Court in regard to legal problems which arise. He is frequently consulted by attorneys on procedural matters and in this connection discussed the procedure in the Juvenile Court at a meeting arranged by the Cleveland Bar Association. This address was prepared as a pamphlet and distributed to the local Bar. In addition, many inquiries come from the general public as to various laws pertaining to children.

As law clerk for the judges, the legal advisor examines and brings to the judges' attention the reported current decisions for cases pertinent to the Court's jurisdiction. From time to time, he is called upon to do legal research for the Court. During the year the legal advisor has rendered assistance to various Bar and welfare committees in preparing child welfare legislation. While the Ohio Legislature is in session the legal advisor must keep informed as to proposed bills which may effect the child welfare laws.

**Affidavit Clerk** The affidavit clerk, in conjunction with the receiving secretary, decides what cases are to be brought before the Court officially and the manner in which the complaints are to be drawn. The statutes are most specific as to what constitutes a neglected, dependent, or delinquent child and, accordingly, great care must be exercised in the preparation of each individual complaint. Likewise, affidavits charging adults with contributing to neglect or delinquency or other offenses against children must be drawn with the exactness required of all criminal charges. The affidavit clerk also plans the Court docket. The welfare of the children involved does not permit any delay in bringing the cases to the Court's attention, nor any backlog of undisposed cases. Sufficient time must of necessity be allowed between the filing and disposition of the case to permit service of citations as required by statute. Ordinarily cases are set for hearing within two weeks after filing and this time is profitably used in the preparation of cases for hearing. So that the Court's time may be efficiently apportioned, the approximate length of time required for the presentation of each case must be anticipated.

**Increased Business of Cashier's Office** The amount of money collected and disbursed serves as a measure of the accomplishment of the Cashier's Office. Receipts during the year totaled \$1,378,523.26, surpassing all previous years. Notwithstanding this record-breaking amount of business, the office was able, by the introduction of more efficient methods, to reduce its staff by one person. Of particular benefit was the increase in the business transacted by mail. Clients were encouraged to mail their support payments and persons receiving such money were urged to furnish self-addressed, stamped envelopes to enable us to mail their checks. This considerably reduced the number of persons who had to be served individually. It is hoped to effect further economies of time by urging more persons to transact their business by mail.

Another worthwhile innovation is payment of money collected for some clients of the County Welfare Department direct to that agency instead of to the clients individually. Heretofore, to facilitate budgeting by the County Welfare Department we had held money collected for their clients and disbursed it as directed by their caseworkers. Our present system eliminates considerable bookkeeping, requires many less contacts with the County Welfare Department, and enables the Welfare Department to more closely supervise the expenditure of these funds. The support payments collected for clients of the County Welfare Department amounted to \$130,193.04. Furthermore, \$16,118.71 was collected for clients of the Cleveland Division of Relief. Such collections make possible a more efficient use of public relief funds.

**Collection of Maternity Expenses** A total of \$9,246.73 was collected in connection with paternity cases for disbursement to hospitals in payment of the hospital bills of unwed mothers. This is compared to \$7,656.41 collected last year. The principal recipients and the amounts they received were: City Hospital, \$3,434.13; University Hospitals, \$2,503.13; and Mary B. Talbert Hospital, \$1,107.30.

The significance of this service becomes more apparent when it is considered that much of this money is collected in payments of \$1 to \$5 per week from persons in the lower income brackets. Such collections require intensive follow-up work by the Child Support Department. It is doubtful if this money could be profitably collected without these special proceedings provided by the law and by the Court facilities.

**Increase In Bastardy Cases** For the three years ending with 1949, the number of bastardy cases remained almost constant at about 500 annually. This year the number of cases filed rose to 620, an increase of 24 per cent. These figures seem to reflect an alarming increase in illegitimacy in this county (or in Cleveland, since practically all the bastardy cases filed in Juvenile Court concern residents of Cleveland). This, however, is not the case. In 1950 there were 977 births reported as illegitimate to the Cleveland Bureau of Vital Statistics as compared with 1009 such births in 1949. Thus there was actually a decrease in the number of illegitimate births directly proportionate to the decrease in the total birth rate. It would appear that the increase in the bastardy filings in this Court is attributable to an increasing awareness in the community of the services offered in this regard. The increase also reflects the continued referral of unmarried mothers by the social agencies in the community.

To determine whether the defendant could be excluded as being the father of the complainant's child, 36 blood tests were made in bastardy cases. There were five so excluded. As a result the complainants in these cases asked to have their cases dismissed.

**Certifications from Common Pleas Court** During the year, 129 cases were accepted by this Court for certification from the Common Pleas Court. These were cases in which the specialized functions of this Court could better serve the interest of the children involved. The majority were non-support cases in which Juvenile Court proceedings were necessary to support the children. Others were cases in which the children needed supervision by the Juvenile Court, placement with a social agency, or other social service. An orderly statutory procedure in the certification of cases evolved by the Juvenile Court and the Common Pleas Court wherein the consent of the Juvenile Court is obtained to each certification has eliminated practically all differences of opinion as to which cases are to be certified.

## CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

**Cases Supervised** Department. Supervising the enforcement of Court orders for payments for the support of minor children and the collection of court costs and fines is the chief function of the Child Support Department.

During 1950 the number of cases under supervision totaled 5734; however, cases were retired during the year for reasons such as minors attaining the age of eighteen, reestablishing the family unit, and by mutual agreement. On December 31, the number of active cases in the Department was 4037, only a few less than on January 1. These involved approximately 8100 children who are either living with the mother or relatives or may have been placed in foster homes or institutions by child-placing agencies.

**New High In Support Collections** Collections were low during the first part of the year caused by fluctuating earnings affected by slack employment. Accompanying a marked acceleration in industry because of the Korean situation, collections began to rise and were sustained throughout the remaining months. An all time high was reached in this year with collections for support totaling \$1,248,893.36.

The increased cost of living necessitated more substantial contributions, therefore, most support orders were reviewed to determine whether payments could be raised to meet the actual cost of care. In many instances the payor voluntarily increased the payment. When it could not be accomplished voluntarily, the matter was presented to the Court for modified orders. This plan relieved the strain on relief funds in cases where supplementary public assistance was given.

**Payments Closely Followed** A strict Department regulation is that if payments are to be missed, the reason must be reported immediately. A checking system enables the Department to promptly be aware of the failure of the payor in complying with the Court order and immediate action is taken to learn why payments have not been made. Telephone calls and notices are used for contacts. Experience has shown that with this close follow-up payments are made with greater regularity, thus avoiding large arrearages. Office interviews by Department workers totaled 21,055.

Complaints of non-support are not infrequently made against the father even though he is living in the home. Many family units are held together by having close supervision of money used for maintaining the home. In these cases, entire pay checks are paid into Court for disbursement to the mother. Where the payor proves undependable in making payments regularly, arrangements are worked out with the employer for partial or total pay checks to be sent directly to the Court.

Very often, in support cases, family situations arise which can be greatly minimized by immediate action. Referrals are made where the proper attention can be given. These may be made to the Probation Department, the police or a suitable social agency.

**Interviews With Adults Committed** Adults committed to the House of Correction dropped by 7 per cent in 1950. Immediately after commitment the individual is interviewed to ascertain the real causes for neglect which may be the need for retaliation, no incentive to support because of lack of interest in the children, alcoholism, etc. In working with the prisoner through many interviews much can be accomplished to relieve the feeling by talking it through with a plan for rehabili-

tation rather than a punitive attitude. Thus a better performance can be expected after release which will lessen the chance of a future return to the House of Correction.

**Service by Alcoholics Anonymous** If the individual's trouble is alcoholism (which it is in many cases) Alcoholics Anonymous' program is recommended and if the need for it is felt by the person, referrals are made. The program for cure and rehabilitation is carried on by this organization during confinement. When the problem is well in hand and a release is timely, it is arranged that the man have a sponsor, a place to live, and assurance of immediate employment. This plan deters regression into old habits and enables the Court to make definite orders for future support.

**Conditional Releases** The Department makes recommendations to the Court for conditional releases when it is felt that the individual will cooperate and abide by the terms of his release which usually provides for support payments.

## THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

**Rehabilitation of Child Undertaken** One of the important units in the total services provided by the Court is its Detention Home, where appropriate care and shelter are provided temporarily to maladjusted and homeless children. Something more than simple care, however, is required if the child is to benefit from his period of stay. A rehabilitation program, therefore, is undertaken and this begins upon admission. The child is helped to feel comfortable in a new group-living situation and continuous effort is made to assist the child to make a satisfactory adjustment during his stay. Medical examination, psychological testing, and, in particular instances, a psychiatric interview are accomplished directly after admission.

**Individual Classroom Attention** A constructive experience is gained by the child through the individual attention given to him in his unit, the classroom, and when participating in handicrafts and recreation. Five teachers, well-qualified to work with children in a temporary school placement, are provided by the Cleveland Board of Education. Upon release from the institution they are frequently able to attain achievements commensurate with their capabilities and to progress normally with their class. Four teachers provide instruction in the academic courses and there is one craft teacher for the delinquent children. A unit supervisor, who has received training in handicrafts, works with the dependent and neglected children.

**Diversified Recreational Program** A diversified program of activities fulfills the recreational interests of each boy and girl and provides them with new skills. In addition to play facilities in a spacious playground, gymnasium, and well-equipped game room, special projects are developed by the different groups of children. Holidays are celebrated and birthdays are recognized monthly. During the summer



picnics are held on the playground. Regular movies are supplemented with variety shows put on by outside talent. Provisions have been made for meeting rooms for Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Blue Birds. The probation officer or social worker is informed of this introduction to supervised group activity so that it may be followed up when the child returns to living in the community. A library, serviced by volunteer workers from the Junior League, provides both educational and leisure time reading material for the children. Once a week a Red Cross nurse teaches home nursing to the older girls and many girls have expressed their appreciation for this training. Regular weekly visits to the Home are also made by representatives of both the Protestant and Catholic religious faiths. A regular event for many years, and always looked forward to, has been the Christmas party and entertainment given by the University Circle Kiwanis Club.

**Acquisitions From Children's Fund** Over the past decade the professional staff has endeavored to develop public acquaintance with and interest in the Detention Home. Many groups, which have had the opportunity to understand the deprivations of most of the children provided care here, have expressed an active desire to contribute materially or in services to better their welfare. This growing interest has made possible the Children's Fund, with donations of money to it generally associated with Christmas giving. This fund has enabled the purchase of several items of lasting value that would otherwise not be procurable. A 16mm. sound movie projector, purchased out of the fund, has been very convenient for units in quarantine, for classroom visual education, and for holiday and week-end movies. Enough money was realized this year to buy another set of maple furniture which has been placed in the delinquent girls' unit. This is the second set of maple furniture purchased in this manner. Along with this, curtains and other accessories for the units have made them most attractive and homelike.

**Donors to Children's Fund** The concern of many citizens in the welfare of the community's less fortunate children, as expressed through their contributions to the Children's Fund, is keenly appreciated. Donors during recent years include: The Children's Guild, Shaker Heights; Shaker Heights Neighborhood Guild; Fernway P.-T. A. Welfare Fund; Lakewood Women's Club, Jr. Division; Altrusa Club; Grace Evangelical United Brethren Church and Fairview Baptist Church; Y. L. A. Group of Church Women; J. C. I. Auxiliary of Acacia Flower Chapter, Order of Eastern Star No. 513; W. R. Harper P.-T. A.; Puritas-Valley View P.-T.A.; Women's Society of Christian Service, First Methodist Church; Lomond School P.-T. A.; Faculty Wives, East Technical High School; Plymouth Church of Shaker Heights.

**Red Cross Sewing Activity** For the past two or three years the Cleveland Chapter, American Red Cross, has been especially interested in the children in Detention Home. Under the guidance of Mrs. Hal H. Griswold, Chairman of Production, its members have had much pleasure and satisfaction in sewing attractive dresses for the girls. While the material and sewing needs were provided by the Detention Home, this service enabled the girls to have individualized dresses in place of identical ones which give an institutional appearance.

**Care Provided** During the year, 53,011 days' care were provided for 2076 children. The average length of stay of 52 days for the 591 dependent and neglected children was somewhat greater than the average of 14 days for the 1014 delinquent boys and 17 days for the 471 delinquent girls. This is an understandable situation because many of the dependent children are under the supervision or custody of a child-placing agency and awaiting placement. While there was only a small difference in the total number of children given care as compared with 1949, there was an increase in the dependent-neglected group from 513 to 591. With the opening of the Receiving Home some time in 1951 by the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board, it is hoped that the excessive stay in Detention Home of dependent and neglected children will be eliminated and that the Detention Home may be used for the purpose originally intended, namely, to provide temporary care for the children coming under the jurisdiction of the Court only until such time as the Court has made disposition of the case. When children are placed under the supervision of a social agency, the adjustment made during the period of detention care often becomes a valuable addition to the case history. During the year the Detention Home answered 673 requests for information of this type.

## COURT CLINIC

### Medical Department

**Benefits of Physical Examination** An immediate benefit of a physical examination is that it provides knowledge of possible physical defects and of the remedial steps that should be undertaken. An appraisal of a child's physical condition is also a requisite for understanding his behavior and determining corrective measures. Physical examinations were given to most of the 1934 children admitted to the Detention Home. The 17 per cent who were not examined were those who were released before the scheduled examination time in the morning. A total of 1893 physical examinations were given which included 105 referred by the Court for special examination. Four men and one woman were included in this latter figure.

**Few Without Defects** The fact that only 10 per cent of the dependents and about 5 per cent of the delinquents were found to be entirely free of physical defects and/or illness, indicates quite clearly the type of child admitted to Detention Home. If we were to consider, in addition, the emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded child, the above percentages would be still lower. These children are lacking in many areas physically and emotionally because of lack of parental interest or because of haphazard indifference in addition to inadequate discipline and unwholesome family life and living. It is our belief and contention that it is from such roots that many, if not most, of our delinquency problems stem.

**Common Physical Defects** As has been noted in previous years, the type of physical defects encountered through any given year are many. However, most of them are easily remediable. Defects occurring with the greatest frequency include dental caries, refractive error, acne, athlete's foot, impaired nutrition, obesity, hypertrophied tonsils,

physical retardation, pediculosis, respiratory infection. Among the delinquent girls examined, 26 were pregnant.

**Diagnostic Tests** Through the employment of routine specific diagnostic tests, 12 cases of gonorrhea were found in 558 tests; this compares with one case in 509 examinations in 1949. Nine positive blood Wassermanns were found in 566 tests; 5 were currently treated cases and 4 were untreated, but were promptly referred to City Hospital for treatment of their disease. Of 439 tuberculin patch tests, 25 were positive reactors, who were further checked by an X-ray examination of the chest to rule out an active disease process. Fortunately, none were found although several were requested to have repeat chest X-rays in three or six month intervals. Of 257 Schick (diphtheria) tests, 159 were positive (susceptible to the disease). There were 133 smallpox vaccinations done during the year. A total of 50 injections of diphtheria toxoid, 38 of whooping cough vaccine and 188 injections of triple vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus) were given during 1950.

**Contagious Disease** For the third consecutive year, the incidence of contagious disease has remained very low. In fact, 1950 was the most remarkable year of the past four as evidenced by the following:

Disease	Number of Cases			
	1947	1948	1949	1950
Scarlet fever.....	41	3	7	0
Measles.....	25	6	15	0
Whooping cough.....	25	0	0	10
Mumps.....	17	1	16	3
Chickenpox.....	1	54	2	0
German measles.....	0	0	2	0
Total cases.....	109	64	42	13
		Unit Days		
Length of quarantine.....	866	397	478	155

The incidence of whooping cough might have been greater, since the number of susceptibles who were exposed to the disease was almost four times the number of cases actually resulting. However, all the potential cases not developing the disease were already immunized against whooping cough. This demonstrates strikingly the importance of our immunizing program.

Another noteworthy feature is that 1950 was an epidemic year for chickenpox yet there were no cases at Detention Home. The most gratifying and unexpected result, which is probably a record for a children's institution, especially a Detention Home with its fluid population, was the complete absence of scarlet fever. This may be directly attributable to the increased use of the antibiotics, in addition to the sulfa drugs, in all cases of tonsillitis, sore throat and fever that develop in the infant and adolescent population.

**Dispensary and Other Services** With respect to dispensary treatments, 1950 was no different than the preceding years; 5804 such treatments were given. Other medical services, such as X-ray photography and treatments, observation, routine check-up and tests, minor

surgery, were provided by City Hospital, Charity Hospital, University Hospitals, East 35th Dispensary and the County Tuberculosis Clinic.

The nursing staff rendered its usual high standard of efficient service in ministering to the many physical and health needs of the children. Recognition, deservedly so, must be given to the night externes who discharged their medical duties in a most capable, thorough and satisfactory manner.

## Psychiatric Department

**Addition of Psychiatrist** Almost five years have passed since the resumption of part time psychiatric service to the Court. The original aim was to establish a psychiatric clinic under full time direction of a psychiatrist, but no suitable applicants have appeared as yet. This year, however, the appointment on July 1 of Dr. Charles L. Langsam as part-time associate psychiatrist has helped to concentrate the service and to bring about a better controlled and better integrated service. Prior to this appointment, Dr. Langsam was an active member of the panel of psychiatrists who are called on for occasional consultations. His clinical results during the last six months are included in this report. Dr. Langsam's appointment was partly arranged to make up for the reduction in time resulting from the psychiatrist's appointment as consultant to the Cleveland Board of Education on January 31, 1950. This new professional service may help to bring a smoother clinical relationship between the Cleveland Schools and the Court, particularly in the matter of handling truancy.

**Treatment Responsibility of Psychiatrist and Social Worker** A study of the 129 children examined by the two psychiatrists in 1950 shows some minor changes in diagnostic categories. There was a relative diminution in the number of deeper neurotic and psychopathic states and an increase in the number of Simple Conduct Disorders.

This can be regarded as somewhat encouraging from the standpoint of treatment, inasmuch as Conduct Disorders are chiefly reactive states. This implies the importance of a change in the social and educational program as a means of bringing about improvement in conduct. In contrast with this, psychoneurosis, mental conflict (which might well be the beginning of psychoneurosis), latent forms of schizophrenia and various types of organic brain deficits (encephalopathies) point out the need for major treatment responsibility on the part of the psychiatrist. Conduct Disorders present the social worker in or outside the Court setting with an opportunity to influence the social situation, such as through work with the personalities bearing impact on the child at home and at school, sometimes with important changes in the school program or even placement away from home. In the latter respect, it can be commented that the serious lack of boarding home facilities for delinquents is often a grave handicap to the child. There may be understandable agency resistance to accepting delinquent children when better behaved children are equally in need of placement and are given priority in the insufficient number of boarding homes available.

**Intelligence of Children Examined** The 129 children examined this year equals about the same number seen last year (132). There is the usual ratio of about twice as many boys as girls (87 boys, 42 girls), as compared with the 1949 ratio of 93 boys and 39 girls. The

level of intelligence also remains strikingly the same (boys' median IQ., 96; girls' median IQ., 98) in 1950. Average IQ. for boys, 95.3; girls, 96 as compared with boys, 96.3 in 1949 and 94.6 in 1948; girls, 95.3 in 1949 and 93.6 in 1948. The wide scatter of intelligence from IQ. 53 to 129 restresses the fact that intelligence is only one factor in childhood maladjustment. In addition to these children, 13 adults were examined.

**Study Published** The study done in this Department and presented at the American Psychiatric Association on May 21, 1949, appeared in published form in the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry in October, 1950. The title of the paper is "A Study of Aggressive Sex Misbehavior in Adolescents Brought to Juvenile Court."

**Absence of Consultation In Europe** The psychiatrist was absent for seven weeks in November and December on a mission to the European Command for the purpose of psychiatric consultations with the medical officers in the various hospitals in Germany and Austria. One aspect of his study had to do with the adjustment of dependents of officers and State Department employees. In passing, it may be of significance to note that aggressive misbehavior among these children rarely reaches a point of true delinquency. This may be a reflection on the stability of the American families in the Zone of Occupation and perhaps also suggests the advantages that can come in a well-protected, simplified, well-controlled school and social adjustment.

**Contribution of Psychologists** Mention should again be made of the highly useful contributions made by the psychologists, who seem increasingly astute in applying their findings, especially by way of the projective tests, to the practical and clinical aspects of each case. This suggests the likelihood that their work is at times a reliable substitute for more comprehensive psychiatric examinations. Of course, this actually works out in practice, for only a fraction of the children examined by the psychologists are seen by the psychiatrist.

**Additional Examinations** In anticipation of appointment as a psychiatrist to the Court, Dr. Langsam was assigned 30 children for diagnostic study from January to July 1, 1950. With this and the number of children seen in the clinic during the year, it was rarely necessary to seek the help of members of the psychiatric panel. Doctors Irving L. Berger, Wilfrid M. Gill, Reuben R. Gould, and Harry A. Lipson completed studies of four children and eighteen adults. This brings the total number of persons seen to 194.

## Psychological Department

In 1950 two psychologists continued on a full time basis in the Court Clinic. Two graduate students of clinical psychology, one from Western Reserve University and one from Kent State University, worked under the supervision of the chief psychologist for field work credit and to gain experience in clinical methods.



**Function of Psychologists** It is the function of the psychologists to evaluate the intelligence of delinquent and dependent children and some adult contributors, to determine the assets and liabilities not only in the intellectual area but in the emotional as well, and to determine whether or not the child is working up to his full capacity. In conjunction with the routine examination of the delinquent, an attempt is made to elicit attitudes toward the delinquent behavior which brought him to the attention of the Court.

The addition of another psychiatrist to the staff increased the number of projective tests administered. It is standard procedure that each child scheduled for psychiatric interview first be evaluated, in addition to the intelligence appraisal, by either the Rorschach or Thematic Apperception Test—projective devices which often reveal a child's needs, drives, and motives more clearly than they are revealed in a regular interview.

**Importance of Emotional Factors** The importance of emotional factors cannot be underestimated. Here was Jean, a most attractive, healthy looking, 16-year old girl, who despite good intelligence (IQ 110), was failing in her school subjects. Through testing and interviews it was learned that Jean could not put her mind to the work assigned because of emotional factors. Her intelligence was not free to function because she was all mixed up on the emotional side.

Her problem was related to her unstable home and her poor relationship with her mother, who herself was not well adjusted. The mother was divorced and re-married several times. Preceding each impending marriage she would encourage Jean to live elsewhere, but wanted the girl back when the marriage failed. Alternately accepted and rejected by her mother, Jean became confused and upset and it was impossible for her to devote herself to her school work.

Recently Jean found placement in a doctor's home, where she is considered a part of the family and is getting the security and affection which she never had consistently from her mother and various stepfathers. She is a far happier girl and although not all of her problems have been solved, her school adjustment has improved immeasurably and she is able to function up to her capacity because the emotional factors are not as crippling as they once were.

**Number and Kind of Tests** This year 2624 psychological tests were administered. This number includes individual as well as group intelligence tests, achievement, performance, and personality tests, interviews, and conferences. Approximately 48 per cent of the children's tests fall within the average classification (90-110 IQ) and about 4 per cent at the subnormal level (IQ below 70).

## STAFF PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCES

The Court is constantly engaged in keeping abreast of the latest information, opinions and techniques in the social welfare field so that every effort can be made to improve Court, Detention Home, and probation practices. For this purpose members of the staff frequently participate in various

conferences, workshops, institutes, and committees. Out of this participation arise reciprocal advantages, for the staff not only gains from the knowledge of others but also contributes its own experience and thinking.

**Midcentury White House Conference** The Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, which was called by the President of the United States early in December in Washington, D. C. was attended by Judge Harry L. Eastman and John J. Mayar, Chief Probation Officer. Others from Cleveland attending the sessions included Daniel R. Elliott, Msgr. Clarence Elwell, Leon H. Richman, Dr. Lavinia Warner, Mrs. Louis B. Seltzer, Miss Katherine Williamson, and Mrs. Helen Allyn MacDonald, and also nine young people representing youth. Preliminary preparations for this significant Conference were engaged in during the year by various committees and a major national committee of the Conference was the Technical Committee on Fact-Finding. Judge Eastman served on this Committee; he was the only representative from Ohio and the only juvenile court judge in the country invited to membership. The Court takes pride in the fact that two of its former employees now on the staff of the U.S. Children's Bureau, William H. Sheridan and Richard Clendenen, contributed immeasurably to the work and success of the Conference.

**Inter-American Bar Association** An invitation was received by Judge William J. McDermott from the Inter-American Bar Association to take part in its Sixth Conference in Detroit, Michigan, in May, 1949. For presentation at this annual meeting, he prepared a paper on the topic "Principles of Law Involved in the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency". Locally, Judge McDermott served as County Chairman of the 1950 American Cancer Society drive for funds. He was also active on the boards of many welfare agencies serving children and youth and participated in the re-building program and dedication of Camp Cheerful of the Society for Crippled Children.

**National Association of Juvenile Agencies** For the five years since its inception, Mr. S. A. Mandalfino has been chairman of the Committee on Juvenile Court-Police Relationships of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. Last year five regional meetings were held and the work of this Committee received national recognition. Mr. Mandalfino was invited to conduct a one-day workshop and to report on Ohio's experience at the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Juvenile Agencies on October 8, 1950 at St. Louis, Missouri. Because of his acquaintance with the work of the Ohio Court-School Workshop at Kent State University and because there was found to be considerable inter-relationship between schools, police and juvenile court, the theme of the meeting at St. Louis was "Court-School-Police Relationships".

**Ohio Commission on Children and Youth** For "intensive study, research and stimulation so that the needs of Ohio children and youth may be discovered to the best of our collective ability," the Ohio Commission on Children and Youth was created by Governor Lausche on May 11, 1949. An affiliated purpose of the Commission was to prepare a report to the Midcentury White House Conference. Mr.

John J. Mayar was a member of the Ohio Commission and served as secretary of the Sub-Committee on the Care of the Delinquent. Miss Lottie Bialosky, Mrs. Ruth B. Melcher, and Mr. Edward J. Blakemore participated in other committees.

**Ohio Welfare Conference** A popular course at the Ohio Welfare Conference at Columbus in November was the three-day study course conducted by Mrs. Ruth B. Melcher, supervisor of student training. The topic for discussion was, "The Use of Authority in Case Work". Interest has been stimulated in this concept of case work and requests have been received for a shortened presentation of the course.

**Ohio Probation and Parole Association** In the spring of 1950 at Akron a three-day in-service training institute of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association was held which was conceded the best of its kind in Ohio in recent years. This Institute was planned by the Educational Committee with Miss Lottie Bialosky as chairman. She also presided at several of the meetings. Emphasis was placed on the use of case material for discussion and a case study was presented by Court Probation Officer Donald DeMuth illustrating the fact that delinquency, presenting serious problems, does occur in so-called "good" homes. The subject of the working relationship between juvenile courts and correctional institutions also received considerable attention.

**Cleveland Institute** With the cooperation of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, the Court arranged an institute in March for the professional staffs of both agencies. Miss Marie Bighouse and Mr. Milton Hay, Court Supervisors, who developed the meeting, secured Dr. R. L. Jenkins, Chief of the Research Section, Psychiatric and Neurology Division, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., as speaker and discussion leader. The topic of this successful institute was "Frustration and Adaptation as Differing and Distinguishing Factors in Delinquent Behavior". Workers from Cleveland Boys' School, Blossom Hill School for Girls, Marycrest School, and Boys' Industrial School were invited to participate.

**Local Bar Associations** The Informal Conference Committee of the Cleveland Bar Association sponsored in February an institute for practicing attorneys. Mr. Walter G. Whitlach, Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor of the Court, delivered a lecture before this group on the subject, "Practice and Procedure in the Juvenile Court". Following the publication of this address in the Cleveland Bar Association Journal, it was prepared in pamphlet form under the title, "The Lawyer in the Juvenile Court". For "long and faithful service, devotion to duty, wise counsel, unflinching patience, courtesy, and helpfulness to the members of the Bar of this county", an Award of Merit for 1950 was presented to Mr. Whitlach by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

**Visitors to the Court** From all over the world visitors continue to come to see and study the facilities and functioning of the Court and Detention Home. More than 500 visitors were conducted through the buildings and informed about our work and philosophy. Social workers,

educators, jurists, religious leaders, architects and engineers from Canada, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Thailand, Burma, Korea and Japan as well as from many parts of the United States and Ohio were welcomed to see the Court in operation.

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## 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 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—1950

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children.....	\$1,248,893.36
Damages or restitution.....	11,895.39
Poundage.....	12,718.99
Fines.....	2,682.91
Costs.....	7,563.00
Appearance bonds.....	84,200.00
Maternity hospital collections.....	9,246.73
Miscellaneous collections.....	1,322.88
<b>Total amount collected.....</b>	<b>\$1,378,523.26</b>
<b>Money for Support of Children Disbursed to</b>	
Parents and relatives.....	\$1,117,666.46
Public agencies—Total.....	76,269.74
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board.....	66,138.38
Other tax-supported agencies.....	10,131.36
Private agencies—Total.....	54,957.16
Children's Services.....	10,700.20
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions.....	4,700.80
Catholic agencies.....	26,145.39
Protestant agencies.....	11,765.53
Jewish agencies.....	1,645.24

## TABLE 2

### REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY—1950

Complaints accepted for court action—Total.....	5923
Accepted for official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions.....	2395
Motions and alias hearings.....	437
Accepted for unofficial hearing.....	3091
Complaints disposed of without court action—Total.....	1245
Referred to social agencies.....	301
Referred to police departments and other courts.....	325
By correspondence.....	123
Interviews for consultation only.....	491
Referred to probation department for investigation.....	5
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court.....	129

TABLE 3  
TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL  
BY YEARS, 1946-1950

Type of Complaint	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total complaints—official and unofficial . . . . .	6687	6410	6513	6463	6307
Official complaints—Total . . . . .	3651	3461	3493	3099	3062
Delinquency—Total . . . . .	1740	1534	1470	1321	1256
Boys . . . . .	1319	1139	1067	958	899
Girls . . . . .	421	395	403	363	357
Adults tending to cause delinquency . . . . .	12	30	21	26	15
Dependency . . . . .	216	191	235	236	229
Neglect (including non-support) . . . . .	979	956	980	796	766
Paternity . . . . .	393	496	496	501	620
Consent to marry . . . . .	144	125	160	121	120
Application for orthopedic care . . . . .	33	62	57	65	19
Certified from Common Pleas Court* . . . . .	130	64	74	32	35
Certified from Probate Court . . . . .	4	3	.. .	.. .	.. .
Other . . . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1	2
Unofficial Complaints—Total . . . . .	3036	2949	3020	3364	3245
Delinquency—Total . . . . .	2053	2125	2140	2370	2275
Boys . . . . .	1685	1815	1864	2130	2065
Girls . . . . .	368	310	276	240	210
Dependency . . . . .	4	1	3	2	10
Neglect and non-support . . . . .	979	823	877	992	959
Other . . . . .	.. .	.. .	.. .	.. .	1

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

TABLE 4  
CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME—1950

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1950 . . . . .	50	16	42	34	142
Admitted during year . . . . .	964	455	274	241	*1934
Total under care for 1950 . . . . .	1014	471	316	275	2076
Released during year . . . . .	988	448	260	228	1924
Under care December 31, 1950 . . . . .	26	23	56	47	152
Total days' care furnished . . . . .	14,078	8161	16,880	13,892	53,011
Average daily population . . . . .	39	22	46	38	145
Average length of stay in days . . . . .	14	17	53	51	26

\*Includes 66 boys and 51 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 7 per cent of the boys and over 14 per cent of the girls officially charged as delinquents.



TABLE 5

## REASON FOR REFERRAL OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DELINQUENCY CASES BY SEX—1950

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints—Total.....	899	2065	357	210	3531
Automobile theft.....	115	6	....	....	121
Unlawful entry and stealing.....	192	72	....	3	267
Other stealing.....	60	135	11	5	211
Other property offenses.....	7	3	6	....	16
Theft from person.....	37	10	2	....	49
Injury to person.....	66	73	3	15	157
Truancy from school.....	50	58	16	25	149
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents.....	26	6	52	13	97
Out-of-County residents.....	49	....	44	....	93
Beyond parental control.....	104	96	120	66	386
Sex offenses.....	61	7	93	2	163
Auto tampering and trespassing.....	22	7	....	....	29
Destruction of property.....	19	374	....	8	401
Disorderly conduct.....	9	51	....	23	83
Other misdemeanors.....	41	115	9	29	194
Auto law and traffic violations.....	41	1052	1	21	1115

TABLE 6

## REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL—1950

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total Complaints.....	766	959	229	10
Abandoned by parent(s).....	15	15	13	....
Faults or habits of parents.....	67	27	....	....
Non-support of minor children.....	586	782	....	....
Improper subsistence or care.....	95	....	....	....
Death of parent(s).....	....	....	18	4
Temporary incapacity of parent(s).....	....	....	33	....
Permanent disability of parent(s).....	....	....	59	....
Imprisonment of parent(s).....	....	....	7	....
Illegitimate child.....	....	....	64	1
Other causes.....	3	135	35	5
Total children included in above cases.....	1522	2023	333	12

**TABLE 7**  
**DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL**  
**DELINQUENCY CASES—BY SEX—1950**

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed.....	899	357	1256
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals.....	40	14	54
Committed or referred to agencies for supervision.....	45	37	82
Placed under supervision of probation officers—Total.....	449	133	582
Supervision only.....	277	120	397
Supervision and payment of costs, fines, damages.....	154	...	154
For placement.....	12	2	14
For referral to Probate Court.....	6	11	17
Committed or returned to institutions—Total.....	195	76	271
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.....	5	...	5
Ohio State Industrial Schools.....	107	22	129
City Training Schools.....	83	36	119
Marycrest School.....	...	18	18
Dismissed.....	21	8	29
Not apprehended.....	3	5	8
Entered the armed services.....	1	...	1
Returned to other jurisdictions.....	50	43	93
Bound over to Common Pleas Court.....	...	...	...
Continued or other disposition.....	95	41	136
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed.....	2065	210	2275
Withdrawn or dismissed.....	152	12	164
Continued indefinitely.....	54	3	57
Adjusted by referee.....	596	71	667
Restitution ordered.....	243	19	262
Driver's license suspended or restricted.....	769	16	785
Probation officer to supervise.....	120	26	146
Referred to social agencies for supervision.....	11	33	44
Made official.....	102	26	128
Other disposition.....	18	4	22

**TABLE 8**  
**CASES SUPERVISED BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT—1950**

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls	Neglect Other	
Brought forward Jan. 1, 1950.....	904	594	160	315	1069
Received for supervision.....	893	620	156	236	1012
Total under supervision.....	1797	1214	316	551	2081
Removed from supervision.....	1029	717	186	258	1161
Carried forward Dec. 31, 1950.....	768	497	130	293	920

TABLE 9

## DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN 766 NEGLECT AND 229 DEPENDENCY CASES, OFFICIAL COMPLAINTS ONLY—1950

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total children included in dispositions	1522	333	1855
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	860	38	898
Probation officers (supervision or placement)	66	8	74
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total	193	213	406
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board:			
Supervision and placement	9	....	9
Temporary care	160	153	313
Permanent care	....	2	2
Catholic Charities, Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement	....	2	2
Temporary care	20	30	50
Permanent care	....	6	6
Children's Services:			
Temporary care	....	8	8
Permanent care	....	6	6
Jewish Children's Bureau: Temporary care	....	6	6
Family Service Association	4	....	4
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor	189	....	189
Continued conditionally, further order	137	37	174
Disposition of child made in previous case	15	....	15
Case dismissed	52	28	80
Referred to other court	2	1	3
Other order	8	8	16

TABLE 10

## TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS—1950

Type of Test	Boys	Girls	Adults
Individual intelligence tests:			
Stanford Binet	495	290	1
Kent E. G. Y.	65	30	....
Wechsler Bellevue	57	30	33
Group intelligence tests:			
Otis	64	18	....
Achievement tests:			
Scaled Information	199	135	....
Performance tests	328	221	....
Personality tests	276	174	11
Other tests	....	2	1
Total tests	1484	900	46
Conferences	106	54	2
Interviews	16	16	....

**TABLE 11**  
**DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL**  
**NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY CASES—1950**

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tend. Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of complaints against adults.....	802	8	80	9	5
Not apprehended.....	129	....	5	....	....
Dismissed or discharged.....	34	1	4	....	1
Continued conditionally.....	95	2	24	....	....
Assessed fine or costs only.....	7	....	....	6	....
Referred to other court.....	3	....	....	....	....
Committed to Correction Farm.....	71	3	18	1	4
Committed to County Jail.....	1	....	1	....	....
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior.....	107	1	21	2	....
Support payments through court.....	314	....	....	....	....
On other conditions.....	41	1	7	....	....

**TABLE 12**  
**MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE CORRECTION FARM**  
**UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT—1950**

Movement of Prisoners	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1950.....	73	5	21	99
Committed or returned during year.....	209	13	44	266
Total prisoners during year.....	282	18	65	365
Released or escaped during year.....	225	15	47	287
Carried forward December 31, 1950.....	57	3	18	78

**TABLE 13**  
**CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPT.—1950**

Movement of Cases	Non-Support*	Delinquency Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1950.....	2495	649	927	4071
Placed under supervision during year.....	1096	180	387	1663
Total under supervision in 1950.....	3591	829	1314	5734
Removed from supervision.....	1223	190	284	1697
Carried forward December 31, 1950.....	2368	639	1030	4037

\*Includes official and unofficial cases.

**TABLE 14**  
**INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS\* NOTED UPON PHYSICAL**  
**EXAMINATION—1950**

Defect	Delinquent Children	Dependent Children	Total Children
Dental caries . . . . .	620	167	787
Refractive error . . . . .	497	148	645
Acne . . . . .	492	20	512
Athlete's foot . . . . .	306	26	332
Pediculosis capitis . . . . .	38	95	133
Impaired nutrition . . . . .	80	49	129
Hypertrophied tonsils . . . . .	65	56	121
Physical retardation . . . . .	66	28	94
Obesity . . . . .	82	10	92
Upper respiratory infection . . . . .	32	49	81
Pediculosis pubis . . . . .	15	0	15
Strabismus . . . . .	8	7	15
Number of children examined . . . . .	1373	515	1888

\*Incomplete tabulation; only defects appearing with the greatest frequency are listed.

**TABLE 15**  
**SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS EXAMINED**  
**BY PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT—1950**

Diagnosis	Children	Adults
Conduct disorders . . . . .	61	..
Psychoneurosis . . . . .	16	1
Immaturity . . . . .	16	..
Psychopathic personality . . . . .	13	8
Mental conflict . . . . .	9	..
Latent schizophrenia . . . . .	8	..
Schizophrenia . . . . .	2	..
Epilepsy (major) . . . . .	1	..
Encephalopathy . . . . .	1	..
Paranoid state . . . . .	..	1
Active psychosis (probably paranoid schizophrenia) . . . . .	..	1
Alcoholic deterioration . . . . .	..	1
Simple adult maladjustment . . . . .	..	1
No psychopathology . . . . .	2	..
Total patients examined . . . . .	129	13

# CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street - Telephone PRospect 1-8400

## DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to May 1, 1951

Only names of department heads 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. Mandalfino .....	Second Assistant to the Court
Lottie Bialosky .....	Girls' Referee
John J. Alden .....	Boys' Referee
Edward Di Leone .....	Deputy
Anthony E. Patton .....	Chief Bailiff
Nick Climaco .....	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
Ben Kahn .....	Assignment Officer

#### Probation Supervisors

Marie G. Bighouse  
Milton F. Hay

Ruth B. Melcher

#### Probation Officers

Louise Amico  
Edward J. Blakemore  
Wanda Chojnicki  
Charles T. Brown, Jr.  
Edward H. Deegan  
Donald M. DeMuth  
Lillian Hare  
Josephus Hicks  
Lucille J. Hightower

William T. Hughes  
Robert G. Kovanda  
Ann Mercer  
Jane M. Powell  
Arthur J. Schwarz  
Leota Steever  
John J. Sweeney  
Cecilia U. Turowski  
Dorothea L. Wood  
James Eugene Wood

#### Student-In-Training

Abe Itkin