



Annual Report
for 1951

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

Judges of the
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT

CLEVELAND, OHIO

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

The 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, 1951, 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
April 7, 1952

RECOGNITION FOR LONG PUBLIC SERVICE

Congratulations are extended to four veteran employees for their many years of devoted service to the Juvenile Court and to the County. Josephine Lotarski, Charles Baxter, Stella Jurjewicz and Leota Steever, who were appointed by the late Judge George S. Addams, have each been with the Court over twenty-five years. We are proud of their faithful performance of duties and take pleasure in giving this recognition.



Josephine Lotarski



Charles Baxter

The first thing you notice about Miss Josephine Lotarski as you walk into the Record Room is her smile. Perhaps this is one reason why Chief Probation Officer Tom L. Lewis insisted upon her coming to Juvenile Court in June, 1924. The other reason was her facility in speaking several languages, which enabled her to act as interpreter in Court hearings and promote more satisfactory disposition of many otherwise tangled testimonies. Through her long career at Court, "Jo" has remained a friendly, fun-to-talk-with, always good humored member of our staff. Everybody loves "Jo" and everyone joins in wishing her many more years with us.

One of the most familiar figures in the Court scene is Mr. Charles T. Baxter, who has been with the Court since May 20, 1925. As Chief Deputy Clerk his official duties, besides looking after the administration of the Clerk's Office, are those of court reporter and secretary to Judge William J. McDermott. He is also the source of much helpful information for which he is asked by attorneys, social workers, police officers and many others who frequent that office. His unfailingly piquant and witty remarks have a Dickensian flavor appreciated by all who know him. Mr. Baxter is understandably devoted to his wife and two daughters, but does find time for his hobbies, squash and handball.



Leota M. Steever



Stella Jurjewicz

Although she is barely five feet two inches, Mrs. Stella Jurjewicz makes the most of her stature, both intellectually and in her physical participation in the Court's busy operation. Born in Poland, she came to the United States as a child and graduated from Western Reserve University Law School, subsequently passing the bar. When Mrs. Jurjewicz came to Court on June 1, 1925, she served as interpreter and worked in the Stenographic Department. Stella, as she is familiarly called, is now secretary to the Boys' Referee where she is on almost constant call as the person who knows where all the probation officers are, and a multitude of other details.

Thousands of Cleveland's west side residents are acquainted with Miss Leota Steever, for as a probation officer, she has been assigned to the same district since joining the Court on June 22, 1925. Miss Steever also alternates for the Receiving Secretary. During these twenty-six years she has gained an expert knowledge of the many changes. "The most important difference," she says, "is the coordination that has grown up between the Court and the many welfare agencies. And of course, the Court Clinic—all the work done there is a great improvement too." Miss Steever has membership in the American Association of Social Workers and the Ohio Probation and Parole Association.

JUDGE HARRY L. EASTMAN GIVEN RECOGNITION FOR HIS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN OFFICE

Twenty-five years ago, juvenile court proceedings in Cuyahoga County were wreathed in a miasma of tobacco smoke and surrounded by the jail-house din that swamped one dimly lit room of the Old Courthouse. The intervening quarter of a century has witnessed not only a transformation in the physical aspects concerning the treatment of the troubled child, but also a significant change in the rationale by which youthful privation and misconduct are viewed. The efforts of Judge Harry L. Eastman to strengthen and justify the movement toward enlightened jurisprudence in the juvenile field have deservedly earned him a national reputation. Locally his work has contributed materially to the calibre of public service and to the general well being of the community.

When the Judge was appointed to the Juvenile and Insolvency Court bench in May, 1926, metropolitan Cleveland was not alone in falling far short of the child welfare goals which progressive opinion visualized. Four years earlier, public citizens had encouraged the Cleveland Foundation to survey existing practices and facilities. In an effort to blueprint deficiencies, the Foundation engaged Felix Frankfurter, now a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Roscoe Pound, later Dean of the Harvard Law School, to appraise how criminal justice was being dispensed in the City. It is to the Judge's credit that in time he was able to effect virtually all of their astute recommendations pertaining to the juvenile court area, and then to inaugurate changes that went beyond even their farsighted program.

Improving the Juvenile Court meant making internal changes in organization. It also required legislative funds, the cooperation of legal, educational, and child welfare agencies, and an awakened public opinion. Through persistent work many facilities were added to the Court. These in turn made possible the more effective discharge of the basic functions entrusted to the Court. Over a period of years a clinic was established providing medical, psychological, and psychiatric services in diagnosing and recommending treatment of individual cases. To aid in maximizing the Court's efficiency, a girls' referee, casework supervisors, and a receiving secretary were added to the administrative staff.

Record keeping was revamped, a code of systematic procedure developed, and close coordination with the Cleveland Board of Education established. Progress was also made toward raising the professional qualifications and standards of all personnel. Through civil service and the cooperation of colleges and universities, particularly Western Reserve University and Ohio State University, probation officers acquired greater training in social work to enable them to deal more realistically and effectively with the dependent, neglected, or delinquent child. In addition, liaison with the universities provided consultation as well as students-in-

training. After the war through cooperation with the Veterans' Administration, on-the-job experience and training was provided for a limited number of qualified candidates. The success of the Court as a proving ground for ideas and procedures may in some measure be gauged by the men and women who eventually gained positions of leadership elsewhere.

How swiftly during the Judge's tenure the character of the Court changed, is indicated by two events. In 1931 legislation was secured to make the Juvenile Court independent, with its own special procedures and facilities, the first to be so designated in Ohio. When the enabling statute went into effect, in 1935, it found the Court occupying new buildings, whose planning and erection must, to a remarkable degree, be attributed to Judge Eastman's endeavors. Buildings and administration alike have, it is agreed, served as models copied in the United States and abroad.

During his affiliation with the Juvenile Court, the Judge continued actively to promote the cause of the underprivileged and maladjusted child. He was particularly energetic in organizing his fellow judges to advance their common interests. First, in 1934, he took the lead in creating the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Court Judges and, in 1937, the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. With a membership of several hundred, the latter has provided a nationwide clearing house for solutions to problems arising in connection with the adjudication of juvenile misbehavior and distress. Judge Eastman served for four years as president of each body.

The Judge studied law at Western Reserve University and was admitted to the bar in 1913. Appointed to the Juvenile Court judgeship by Governor Vic Donahey, he was elected to the position at the next regular election and re-elected without interruption. In recognition of his civic activities, the Judge was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Western Reserve University, June 11, 1951.

He has participated in many local and national organizations in the field of child welfare and juvenile law. Among these have been the National Probation Association, the Attorney General's Conference on Crime, and the 1940 and 1950 White House Conferences on Children. His parallel interests have included offices and trusteeships in many organizations—the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board, the Legal Aid Society, the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Humane Society, the Y.M.C.A., and several other educational institutions.

In 1951 the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges memorialized the Judge in words which have wide concurrence. "We take this occasion to remind ourselves that Judge Eastman . . . has gained eminence by reason of his long and varied services to children over the years. We therefore commend him upon the high order of his public services; congratulate him upon attaining the twenty-fifth anniversary of his court service, and wish for him many more happy and useful years devoted to the services of children in his community."



Judge McDermott

JUDGE WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT

First Elected November 5, 1946

Re-elected November 7, 1950



National attention was paid Cleveland in what was considered an important mayoralty election. Sincerely believing that he could make a worthwhile contribution to the citizens of this City, Judge William J. McDermott accepted the call as the 1951 Republican candidate for the office of mayor. Greatly heartened by the results of the primary vote, Judge McDermott devoted his full time and energies to the campaign. In order to do this, he took leave of absence from his judicial duties during October and made a refund of his salary for the month.

In brief, the local newspapers had this to say about the Judge and his campaign. "Having demonstrated competence as a conscientious judge in the Municipal Court and in the Juvenile Court, and also as a U.S. Attorney, Judge McDermott is considered a public official of integrity. Through his friendly personality and through his industrious devotion to a great many causes benefiting mankind, he has the personal acceptance of many of our citizens. He was a sincere candidate who campaigned steadily and vigorously. Injected in his 11-point program was an earnestness about possible economies in City operation. Although defeated in the general election, the sizeable vote given Judge McDermott was a valid indication of his stature as a candidate. He made a far better showing than any Republican candidate during the past two decades."

His participation on the boards of many welfare and health agencies serving children and youth was continued by Judge McDermott during the year. As a judge, he readily responded to numerous requests to speak before civic, fraternal, and religious organizations.

Judge Harry L. Albright, probate and juvenile judge of Belmont County, was assigned by Chief Justice Carl V. Weygandt to substitute during Judge McDermott's absence in October. Well acquainted with our Court from previous experience here, Judge Albright served very ably and enabled us to keep abreast of our docket.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1951

Complaints Before the Court

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Nationwide Rise in Youthful Offenders A definite increase in youthful delinquency, as measured by the number of arrests, has been apparent in the United States since 1949. Compiled by the Department of Justice on nationwide data, *Uniform Crime Reports* discloses the fact that apprehensions in the younger age group have risen perceptibly in the last several years. During the first half of 1950, for example, 1764 youths under 15 were taken into custody, as contrasted with 1984 during the period January-June, 1951. Similar trends were found in the other teen ages. They have not been restricted to juveniles, however, but have characterized adults as well. In fact, the largest number of arrests in the first six months of 1951 was in the 23-year old group, whereas a year earlier it had been among the 21-year olds.

Ohio Situation Similar Ohio has experienced parallel trends during the period 1949-51. Slight increases in juvenile delinquency were reported in the State in 1949 and 1950. Incomplete figures for 1951, though, indicate a fairly sharp upturn has occurred recently. The eleven large counties in Ohio report rises in delinquency ranging from 7 to 65 per cent for the first three-quarters of the year.

Cuyahoga County Rate Favorable In contrast to this, Cuyahoga County announced a decrease in delinquency complaints in 1950, continuing the downward spiral observed since the close of the War in 1945. (Table 3 presents complaint figures for the 5-year period, 1947-51.) The rate for this metropolitan county of 15 per 1000 children of school age in 1950 was felt to compare favorably with other large urban centers in the State. This favorable condition was, no doubt, a reflection of the general high quality of social welfare services offered in this community to adolescents and their families.

1951 Shows Upswing in Citations A reversal of the downward trend that was noticed in the period 1946-50 is to be reported for the year just concluded. In comparison with the 3531 delinquency complaints in 1950, an increase of 31.7 per cent raised the figure to 4650 in 1951. Official complaints rose 33.0 per cent, unofficial complaints, 30.9 per cent. The total number of all complaints, 7438—including delinquency, neglect, and dependency filings—however, was greater than the 1950 figure of 6307 by only 17.9 per cent.

Long-Term Trend is Toward Improvement Despite the rise in the number of delinquency charges, the delinquency rate per 1000 total population in Cuyahoga County for 1951 is 3.4, equal to the rate in the county for 1945. This figure represents only slightly more than half the rate for the county a generation ago, in 1919. In so far as we have accurate knowledge of the true facts, the intervening 32 years have seen a precipitous decline in youthful misconduct in Cuyahoga County.

Patterns of Violation There are two modalities, or contrasting patterns, in 1951 delinquency complaints treated according to the different types of offenses. On the one hand, certain violations increased, a few more sharply than the rest. But some categories showed slight and even considerable reductions in number in contrast to the picture a year ago. Automobile thefts increased most, showing a gain of about 97 per cent. Auto law and traffic violations, generally handled in unofficial proceedings, registered the next greatest percentage increment, being 65 per cent in excess of similar charges during 1950. Other categories in which rises were recorded include truancy from school, running away from home, incorrigibility, sex offenses, and auto tampering and trespassing. (See Table 5.)

Property Rights are Respected Compared with 1950, fewer breaches of conformity were noted in certain types of delinquency. Thefts from persons dropped by more than one-third from the 1950 level. Similarly, a 5 per cent decrease in the number of acts of willful injury to people was registered. Property rights, other than those involving automobiles, tended to be respected more scrupulously in 1951 than they had been a year earlier. Thus, there were 15 per cent fewer acts of property destruction. Unlawful entry and stealing, usually a conspicuous focus of youthful wrongdoing, dropped below the 1950 figure by almost 8 per cent.

Being beyond parental control continued to be the most frequent complaint made against girls. Next in order of total number of filings involving girls was running away from place of residence. Girls' delinquencies followed the usual pattern and required official proceedings more frequently than unofficial hearings. Traffic violations ranked away and above as the number one violation committed by boys. Most of these were among the approximately 2700 of the total of 3917 boys' delinquency complaints that were sufficiently minor misdemeanors to permit them to be heard unofficially.

Disposition of Cases The disposition of delinquency cases followed the 1950 pattern very closely. Placing the child under the supervision of a probation officer continued the most common remedy applied by the Court in official hearings. (See section on Probation De-

partment.) Since unofficial cases were predominately traffic violations, it is understandable that suspension of the license or restriction of driving ranked first in the list of dispositions. Three hundred and twenty-five youths were either committed or returned to correctional institutions. These included 224 boys and 101 girls. (See Table 7.)

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Number of Complaints Similar to 1950 The total of neglect and dependency filings was remarkably similar in number to 1950. Cases involving dependent children decreased by 10 per cent during the year, whereas the number of neglect complaints rose by about 3 per cent.

Approximately 7 per cent more children were represented by these charges than in the preceding year. Non-support continued the most frequent reason for referral (see Table 6) accounting for 1429 of the total of 1783 official and unofficial neglect complaints.

Disposition of Neglected and Dependent Children In effecting treatment plans, the Court tended to make greater use of family potentialities to alleviate the distress of the children who appeared before it in 1951. (See Table 9.) In cases handled officially slightly more than 900 children, most of them brought to the attention of the

Court because of the existence of a neglect situation, were committed to either parents, relatives, or legal guardians. The Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board continued to cooperate with the Court in splendid fashion. Some 300 children were referred to the Board for temporary or permanent care. The circumstances of the dependency and neglect cases were such that it was possible to reduce the number of children referred to the Catholic Charities and Catholic Youth Service by 56 per cent in comparison with 1950. Temporary and permanent care extended both neglected and dependent children by the Jewish Children's Bureau was accepted in approximately twice as many cases in 1951 as in the previous year.

ADULT CONTRIBUTORS

Although there were slightly more non-support complaints in 1951, 1429 as over against 1368 during 1950, it is significant to note that fewer adults were disposed of with suspended sentences on condition of making support payments through the Court. This is because fewer cases needed to be dealt with officially. No doubt the period of full employment played a role in this condition, since coercion did not have to be relied upon in so many cases to effect proper maintenance of minor children.

Delinquency Contributors The number of adults contributing to the delinquency of juveniles increased over 1950, it is true, but the rise which was registered was almost exactly proportional to the increase in delinquency. This fact emphasizes the autonomous forces which

promote youthful nonconformity and, conversely, deprecates the naive belief that delinquency is basically attributable to criminal adults who either set a bad example for youth or actually induce children to commit violations. One hundred and fourteen adults were committed to the Correction Farm, 77 of them for contributing to neglect, chiefly failure to support their minor dependents. (See Table 11 and the section on the Child Support Department.)

Decrease in Correction Farm Commitments Juvenile Court commitment of prisoners to the Correction Farm shows a fairly steady decrease in number during the past five years. In comparison with the number of prisoners committed or returned during 1947, there has been a reduction of 27 per cent.

CLERK'S OFFICE

Duties of the Clerk's Office The many continuous duties performed by the Clerk's Office are indispensable to the operation of the Court. According to statute the senior judge is Clerk of the Court, and as such is responsible for keeping all appropriate records of transactions. He is authorized to appoint certain deputies to index and record official cases and dispositions as well as make the necessary journal entries under the supervision of a Chief Clerk. The Clerk's Office also prepares all bonds as required, e.g., providing maternity expenses upon the establishment of disputed paternity, guaranteeing the appearance of persons against whom an action is brought, and assuring support for minor children. Moreover, the Clerk's Office prepares and presents the Court with applications for consent to marry in cases where the individuals involved lack parents or legal guardians but are within the age range requiring permission.

The Chief Clerk serves as the Court's legal advisor. In this capacity he brings to the attention of the judges all current decisions, enacted statutes, and pending legislation which are relevant to the activities of the Court. Persons having business with the Court frequently consult the Clerk on legal questions affecting their cases. Finally, the Chief Clerk supervises the very necessary functions of the Affidavit Clerk, who draws the charges in all official matters as well as plans the docket. The judicious discharge of all these duties is essential to the prompt and efficient fulfillment of the Court's function.

Decrease in Paternity Cases During the year, 580 paternity cases were filed as compared with 620 in 1950. This reduction of 6.5 per cent does not appear to be a reflection of any comparable decrease in illegitimate births in the county. According to the Cleveland Bureau of Vital Statistics, the precise number of children born out of wedlock in 1950 was 1111, while the tentative figure for this year is 1087. (The total number of births is expected to be a little higher than in 1950.)

This is the first time in seven years that there has been no rise in the filing of paternity cases and it may mean that the upward trend is ended. It may well be that, due to the conditions of relatively full employment, there is a smaller number of mothers applying to relief agencies who are thereupon referred to the Court as a matter of routine. Regardless of its cause, the decrease was minor and the great number of illegitimate births continued to account for a considerable volume of the Court's work. It also laid a heavy burden on the relief and welfare agencies of the community. Concerning the Court, it directly affected the Child Support Department, because in many cases the putative father always presents a real problem in enforcing an order for maternity expenses and continued support.

Blood Tests Ordered Upon request the Court ordered blood tests made in 48 paternity cases during the year. Of this number, four of the accused men were definitely excluded from being the father of the child in question and the complainants asked to have their cases dismissed. Thirty-five paternity cases, requiring 43 days of one Judge's time, were tried before juries.

Collections of Maternity Expenses During 1951 the Court collected \$12,845.01 in judgments drawn against fathers for disbursement to hospitals in payment of the maternity expenses of unmarried mothers. This compares with the \$9,246.73 collected for the same purpose in the preceding year. The principal recipients and the amounts they received were: Cleveland City Hospital, \$4,120.19; University Hospitals, \$2,356.01; St. Ann's, \$1,119.80; Booth Memorial, \$737.75; St. Luke's, \$598.54; and Mary B. Talbert, \$598.34.

Because the hospitals which extend services to unwed mothers are essentially civic institutions, and in many cases would otherwise have to use public or philanthropic funds, the Court has assumed the responsibility of collecting these moneys and making the payments directly to the appropriate hospital. The hospital is thereby relieved of both the burden and the hazards involved in having its bills met promptly.

Damage Payments Are a Deterrent to Delinquency Collections for damages amounted to \$11,764.55 in comparison with the \$9,102.36 received in 1950. The money thus obtained was secured from delinquent youths found to have stolen, destroyed, or damaged property. This is a valuable public service since the persons suffering the damage would otherwise, from a practical standpoint, be without remedy in seeking to obtain restoration of their loss. Assessing damages also has definite utility as a probationary measure, since requiring the youth to make good the damage for which he is responsible is an effective means of promoting respect for property rights.

Uniform Dependents Act The Reciprocal Act for Support of Dependents went into operation in Ohio, August 15, 1951. This Act provides a procedure for compelling support of dependent children within this state when the responsible party is outside the state and also procedure for obtaining support for children residing outside the state when the responsible person is within the state. Being reciprocal legislation, it is effective only when mutually adopted. It has now been enacted in almost all the states.

The practice established in Cuyahoga County calls for cases to be initiated in either the Common Pleas or the Municipal Court. Authority as well as local practice permits this Court to handle cases referred to it by initiating courts outside the state. But when the father is outside Ohio and his dependents are residents of this county, although authorized to initiate action, the Juvenile Court refers the case for filing to either of the other courts named.

It was originally thought that the Uniform Dependents Act would result in a considerable number of extraterritorial support cases being filed in this Court. However, to date we have not been greatly affected. During 1951 three such cases were received for action, two from New York, the other from Indiana. While this limited experience affords little opportunity for evaluating the effectiveness of the legislation, it may be of more than incidental interest to review it briefly.

Three Cases Handled In one case it was impossible to serve the father, for his whereabouts was unknown. In another situation the man was serving in the Marines and therefore beyond our jurisdiction. It developed in the third case that the father was regularly complying with the order of the Huron County (Ohio) Common Pleas Court which had made provision for the support of the children at the time of his divorce. The mother had moved to New York State and was seeking a more adequate allowance through the machinery set up by the Uniform Dependents Act. The Court held that this case did not come under the provisions of the Act and pointed out that the remedy to be had was by motion in the Huron County Court to increase the award.

Cashier's Collections Reach New High The \$1,585,375.15 collected by the Cashier's Office (see Table 1 for types of collections and disbursements) surpassed the 1950 total, until then the largest in the Court's history, by \$206,851.89. The large volume of business handled by the office created a problem in that many persons, making payments into Court, did so on Saturdays. Some success was had in relieving the congestion by encouraging payment by mail. However, its solution also necessitated the employment on Saturdays of an extra cashier. For this position an experienced bank teller was obtained.

Departmental Changes Responsibility for requisitioning and distributing supplies to the various departments of the Court was transferred, at the beginning of the year, to the Budget and Personnel Office. This was in accordance with plans previously made when a separate office of Budget and Personnel was created.

While the peak employment in industry has made it difficult for public agencies to maintain experienced staffs, the Clerk's Office, including that of the Cashier's, was able to obtain a capable replacement for the one resignation which occurred. A deputy clerk, who had served for many years, retired with the end of 1950. He was succeeded by an attorney who assumed the duties of presenting applications for consent to marry, preparing bail bonds, assisting the Chief Clerk, and on occasion substituting for the Affidavit Clerk.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

How Probation Began As a legal institution the American juvenile court is of relatively recent origin, having celebrated its fiftieth birthday in 1949. But the principles underlying it stem from the English common law of chancery, which, investing courts of chancery with jurisdiction over the persons and estates of minors, was fully set forth and adopted in 1772. Then as now the laws existed for the purpose of protecting the peace, lives, and property of the people. When these laws were broken, the people decided what course of action would best protect society and prevent future offenses. They did this through their appointed agents—the courts. Punishment was often severe and inflicted without discrimination, and only slight concessions, if any, were made in favor of the youthful offender.

During the nineteenth century a new idea appeared. Until then the penalty for offenders involved one or more of the following actions: (1) restriction of personal liberty (prison); (2) levy of wealth or property (fines); (3) taking of life (capital punishment). The value of indiscriminate mass treatment came gradually to be questioned, and the thought of an individual process took hold. The courts needed a tool, it was argued, one which would appraise the individual, ascertain the causes of his behavior, and effect a treatment program according to his needs.

This new tool was forged in Massachusetts in 1878. Providing for the appointment of a qualified person to investigate the background and character of a convicted defendant and advise the court as to the findings, it was the first new law of its kind. Under its provisions the court was empowered in suitable cases to suspend the sentence of imprisonment or fine provided by law, place the defendant under the supervision of the court, and help him adjust himself to respectable living and good citizenship. This method of treatment was called "probation" and the supervising person was called the "probation officer."

For twenty years the development of probation in the official sense was confined to Massachusetts but thereafter the practice spread to other states. When the Juvenile Court movement had its beginning in this country in 1899 in Chicago, it had probation as its principal tool.

When the first Juvenile Court was established in Cuyahoga County in 1902, a group of prominent businessmen, among whom was Newton D. Baker, volunteered their services until the Court could employ a staff of paid probation officers. Today there is not a court in the country worthy of the name which is without the services of a probation staff.

Skill and understanding in dealing with the people who come before the courts are derived from interest and enthusiasm for the work. The effectiveness of the court as a rehabilitative institution is measured almost solely by the intelligence and industry of the probation staff. It has been maintained generally that the Juvenile Court is but an embodiment of an ancient doctrine welded to modern methods in the exercise of the power of the state as the ultimate parent of the child. The modern methods are the skills and techniques of sound probation case work principles.

Personnel The Probation Department experienced a severe turnover in staff personnel. During the year the employment of fourteen probation officers was terminated. Some had been students-in-training who completed their agreed period of employment with the Court. Some resigned to accept positions with other agencies and others, who lacked training and experience, entered other fields. There is a dearth of students, particularly men, in all schools of social work. Furthermore, the demand for professionally educated social workers is currently at a new high, due to some extent to the competition of federal and state agencies in the welfare field. The Court continues to maintain its relationship with several graduate schools of social work. Two student probation officers who have completed their graduate work in the School of Social Administration, Ohio State University, have been added to the probation staff. Every effort is made to secure the best qualified personnel. Even though it has not always been possible to secure persons with a master's degree in social case work, we were able to engage people who have a well-rounded undergraduate academic background with acceptable experience in the field.

In-Service Training Program Since it has not been readily possible to fill the vacancies in the Probation Department with professionally trained personnel, a comprehensive indoctrination and in-service training program has been formulated to more fully prepare the new probation officer for his duties. Mr. Donald M. DeMuth was promoted from the probation staff to a supervisory position, thereby providing the Department with four professionally trained and experienced supervisors. This has made it possible to have no more than six probation officers under each supervisor and permitted a more intensive type of supervision. The

new probation officer undergoes a six-week period of orientation and indoctrination in court philosophy, procedures, rules and regulations. Concurrent with this is a ten-week course of introduction to psychiatry, case work skills, and techniques, conducted by Dr. Oscar B. Markey, chief psychiatrist of the Court. Assimilation of the case load and preparation of a case for a court hearing are treated as a learning process and are a part of the indoctrination period.

Social Agencies and the Court In its publication, *Milestones of 1951*, the Welfare Federation of Cleveland wrote that it "again brought together, through its 185 member organizations, its five councils and forty committees, the talents and skills of professional workers and the devoted labors of thousands of volunteers to attack the social problems which in the midst of economic prosperity still beset far too many of our fellow citizens." In an effort to formulate the best possible plan for the welfare of the children appearing before the Court, the Probation Department made 455 referrals to more than 40 of these 185 public and private organizations, institutions, and member agencies of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. Eighty per cent of these referrals were accepted. This is a good indication of the soundness with which the referrals were made as well as the cooperation which exists between the Court and the various social, psychiatric, and educational organizations, along with the institutions. However, in a large community such as Cuyahoga County with its multiplicity of welfare organizations, children and families occasionally fall through the mesh of agencies or drift from agency to agency without any effective coordination. We should constantly strive to minimize the number of these situations in which people get lost in the maze of administrative policies or regulations of the agencies designed to serve the community.

Interpretation of the Court to the Community The number of requests from groups to visit the Court or for a speaker from the probation staff increased considerably during the year. The Court is very much aware of the importance of its function and role in the community and every effort was made to comply with each request. The groups conducted through the Court and those asking for speakers include: PTA's, neighborhood clubs, civic and fraternal organizations, community and area councils, settlement houses, church organizations, and faculties of schools and colleges, plus many students who were seeking information for theses or term papers.

Intake Department A total of 8267 cases passed through the Intake Department in 1951. (See Table 2.) It is difficult to comprehend the complexities of these cases and each situation must be carefully considered and disposed of in light of the sociolegal factors involved. Of these cases, 3176 were accepted for official and 3812 cases for unofficial

Court action. In 560 cases the situations did not require action by the Juvenile Court and these were referred to an appropriate social agency or court. A well-worded, thoughtful letter written by the Receiving Secretary was adequate to take care of 130 cases and consultation with the Receiving Secretary was sufficient to dispose of 492 other cases. Eighty-seven cases transferred from the Bureau of Domestic Relations, Common Pleas Court, were processed by the Intake Department.

The volume of services furnished by the probation staff was in most respects comparable to its activities during the previous year, despite the need in 1951 to train a number of replacements among the contingent of probation officers. At the end of the year 866 cases, involving 1005 children (Table 8) were under supervision, an increase over 1950 of 12 per cent. The number of delinquent boys and girls at the end of the year exceeded the number being served on January 1, 1950, by 99 and 10, respectively. There were, however, 14 fewer neglect cases under supervision. When considering the augmented case load of the Department, it should be recalled that 1950 represented the smallest number of probationers in the entire 20-year period for which statistics had been kept up to that time.

Approximately 3200 investigations of cases for court hearing were made in 1951, including 3062 official and 160 unofficial complaints. Several other figures indicate the magnitude of the services given by the members of the Department. Field and office interviews made by the staff numbered 20,135. The total number of calls and interviews was 18,976. Almost 6300 official processes were served. The effectiveness of the Probation Department in averting recidivism, or the repetition of delinquent behavior, may perhaps be measured by the 105 new official complaints filed on boys and girls on probation during the year, slightly fewer than 6 per cent of the total of 1812 under supervision.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Greater Complexity As compared with its early history, the Child Support Department has become exceedingly complex in its activities in recent years. Its chief function, however, remains that of supervising the enforcement of Court orders calling for the support of minor children as well as collecting costs and fines involved in all Court cases. At the time of its establishment in 1929, the collection of money for the support of neglected children was virtually the only duty of the Department. Responsibility for the efficient discharge of that function, however, has entailed the solution of many essential problems. These center on promoting the defendant's ability to contribute to the support of his children according to Court order.

Many Problems Encountered Many individuals are unable to budget themselves within their incomes, so that sooner or later in attempting to comply with the Court's decision they incur debts which lead to garnishees, loss of job, and discouragement. Job changing often means taking employment at lower wages, thus creating a vicious circle which defeats the very end that the Court is trying to achieve—the adequate maintenance of the children. No less than providing the man with the necessary encouragement to overcome difficulties, the Department wisely concentrates much attention on this problem of averting inability to pay.

At times the payor needs help in securing employment. This is especially true of the handicapped individual. From time to time the Department learns of job openings and tries to arrange suitable placement. The alcoholic problem is much more apparent now than formerly. In cases in which it affects the payor's ability to work, necessary referrals are made for treatment. A very real problem which affects support payments is that of remarriage by the man and establishment of a second family. The father then becomes so involved financially that he takes care of the family making the immediate demands and neglects his prior responsibilities. Through close follow-up work in sending notices when he misses payment (16,010 letters were sent by the Department in 1951) he can be made to realize that his Court obligation must be met. Very often due to such increased financial demands it is necessary to refer cases to agencies for supplementary help. The Department has found that, if the man who is required to support a child can visit the child on occasion, interest in the child's welfare can be increased so that payments are made with less reluctance. In many instances, however, there is considerable animosity between the parents, and arranging visitation of children needs great tact and discrimination on the part of Department staff members.

Cases Supervised During 1951 a total of 5801 cases were supervised by the Department, an increase of 67 over the previous year. On December 31, the number of active cases in the Department was 4021, as compared with 4037 at the same time in 1950. Approximately 8100 children were involved in these cases, the children living either with the mother, relatives, or in foster homes or institutions where they had been placed by appropriate agencies.

Support Collections Increase Collections for support made during the year amounted to \$1,414,020.36, being \$161,801.80 in excess of the amount obtained in 1950. Each year collections have, with only three exceptions, exceeded the collections of the preceeding year and the total amount of money collected for the past two decades exceeds twelve and two-thirds millions of dollars. Accompanying the rise in employment and cost of living occasioned by the Korean war and the acceler-

ated defense program, most orders had been reviewed in 1950 and many were raised, by Court re-hearing if necessary. In quite a few instances the payor voluntarily increased the amount of his payments. During 1951 the same higher rate of support payments remained in effect.

A more efficient use of public assistance funds was made possible through the collection of support payments for families receiving relief grants. For the clients of the Cleveland Division of Relief, \$35,280 was collected and clients of the County Welfare Department benefited from \$176,866.78.

Checking: When it is anticipated that a payment cannot be made, it is a **System** Department regulation that the reason for non-payment must **Effective** be immediately reported. A continuous checking system is maintained so that it is instantly known when a case appears to verge on non-performance of obligation. Telephone calls and notices are used to insure dependable compliance. In 1951, for instance, the Department made 46,615 such calls. Office interviews totaled 23,649, in contrast to 21,055 during the previous year.

Commitments Adults committed to the House of Correction declined by 9 **Decrease** per cent in 1951. The circumstances responsible for these men having neglected their obligations were investigated by the Department immediately after commitment and, in many cases, satisfactory plans were worked out to insure future compliance. Recommendations for release were made accordingly.

Clinic To aid in the rehabilitation of men committed to the House **for** of Correction, a Clinic of Alcoholics was established in 1951. **Alcoholics** This was sponsored by the Cleveland Bar Association which had the cooperation of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, the Cleveland Municipal Court, the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, and Alcoholics Anonymous. The Clinic occupies a section of the House of Correction and its facilities include a separate dormitory and recreation center. Providing psychiatric and medical therapy the Clinic offers a 30-to 90-day plan of treatment for chronic alcoholics referred by the Juvenile and Municipal Courts. It is expected that during its first full year of operation in 1952 the Clinic will definitely prove its value to the citizens of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County.

THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Receiving It has long been recognized by authorities in the child wel-
Home fare field that detention homes should be used primarily to
Established provide care and shelter for the dependent and neglected
child only so long as is required by the court to evaluate the
problem, determine the service needed, and make disposition of the case.

In 1945 the Ohio State Legislature enacted legislation (incorporated in Ohio General Code 3070-1 to 3070-35) the purpose of which was "to supplement, expand, modernize, and integrate child welfare services." It was in accordance with this new legislation that during the year Cuyahoga County, along with many other counties in the state, set up a Receiving Home for dependent children.

Reduced Period of Detention With facilities for 84 children, this home is under the control and management of the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board and has been licensed to care for dependent and neglected children between the ages of three and 15. With the opening of this Receiving Home, Cuyahoga County has taken a very important step in reducing the length of time the deprived youngster remains in detention. However, on many occasions the alleged neglected or dependent child still has to be placed in the Detention Home while awaiting court hearing and disposition. One of our goals should be to develop a procedure whereby no dependent or neglected child in this county will ever be placed in the Detention Home, but instead, as in most communities now, will be cared for in the County Receiving Home while awaiting final placement.

Changes in Organization The four buildings of the Juvenile Court building group form a modern and attractive quadrangle. The Detention Home, in addition to the accommodations of the Central wing and the service building, had used two floors of the Cedar wing. The creation of the Receiving Home, however, entailed important changes in the organization of detention facilities. One unit, previously used exclusively for the care of dependent children, was closed. An entire floor of the Cedar wing was given to the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board and converted into needed office space. This reduction in the amount of space available to the Detention Home was consistent with the decrease in the number of dependent children. However, until such time as the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board can provide facilities, the reduction in space necessitates that temporary provisions for the nursery be transferred to another part of the building.

Other adjustments were also made. Unit 23, formerly used to house dependent and neglected boys of school age, was expediently merged with Unit 3 in Central Hall. Whereas earlier these two units were allotted to boys falling respectively into younger and older school-age groups, their unification required that the two age groups be consolidated. This change occasioned little difficulty, and due to the fact that the pre-school age units are less crowded more individual attention has been made possible.

Detention The Court regards the Detention Home as an invaluable
Care Aids facility. The Home provides not merely appropriate
Rehabilitation physical care and shelter for maladjusted children, but
 also contributes essentially to their initial rehabilitation
following their coming to the Court's attention. Every feasible effort is made
to assess the child's difficulties and resources. In this connection each child
is examined physically and psychologically (see the report of the Court
Clinic) and where it is indicated, a psychiatric interview is conducted im-
mediately after admission.

While he lives in the Detention Home, the child continues his educa-
tion through the teaching service provided by the Cleveland Board of
Education. We are indebted to Mark C. Schinnerer, superintendent, and
John E. Fintz, assistant superintendent in charge of special schools, who
have taken a genuine interest in the educational program at the Detention
Home, and have assigned teachers to work with the children in a tem-
porary placement situation. During recent years, five teachers have served
the Detention Home, but four were assigned during the last half of the
year. For the many children whose scholastic progress has been impeded
because of emotional problems, the main objective of the school program
in the Home is remedial help through individual instruction. One of the
teachers, who is a craft teacher, provides instruction in handcrafts to the
delinquent boys and girls.

In reference to the Cleveland Board of Education, there is another
important service that it provides the Court as a whole. A member of its
Bureau of Attendance is assigned to the Court to represent the Board of
Education in those cases of truancy and school behavior problems that it
refers to the Court. Furthermore, questions of school attendance, school
placement and transfers, work permits, etc., in regard to children under
probation or upon their release from Detention Home, are frequently
cleared through the Juvenile Court representative. In those areas, also,
the Court has received splendid cooperation.

The dependent and neglected children in the Detention Home also
receive crafts instruction, but this is given by a unit supervisor who has
been trained in the arts.

Full Recreational needs are given particular consideration. The
Recreation facilities of Detention Home are exceptionally adequate for
Program these purposes. There is a spacious, well protected playground
 where baseball and other games are played, as well as a gym-
nasium and a fully equipped game room. Picnics, birthday and holiday cele-
brations, and special projects provide supplementary recreation for the
children. Regularly scheduled motion pictures including suitable feature
films, documentaries, educational films, comedies and cartoons are provided.
From time to time benevolent organizations contribute variety shows for
the entertainment of the Detention Home children.

The diversified recreational program makes provision in a specially furnished room for regular meetings of the Boy Scouts, Cub Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Blue Birds. Library service is maintained by the Cleveland Junior League in conjunction with the Cleveland Public Library. Through the Red Cross the older girls learn the principles of home nursing. Another valuable contribution is made by the Red Cross through the sewing circle of the Cleveland Chapter. Its members, using material and sewing accessories provided by the Detention Home, continue to sew fashionable dresses of varying patterns for the use of the girls under detention care. This not only provides the girls with attractive dresses at reasonable cost, but also encourages the girls to take an interest in their personal appearance. Available to the girls is the opportunity to learn sewing under the guidance of a staff member who is proficient as a sewing instructor. Because of the limited time, projects undertaken are usually blouses or skirts.

The religious needs and instruction of children are adequately met. Representatives of the Protestant and Catholic faiths visit the Home regularly to give counsel and to conduct services. These spiritual and recreational activities, it should be noted, constitute a positive aid to rehabilitation.

Acquisitions and Gifts Notable gifts to the Detention Home during the year included a television set contributed by the Rotary Club of Cleveland and the rebuilding of the 35-mm. projector by the Movie Operators' Union. Space does not permit individual mention of the many other services and gifts that were received, but the Detention Home is sincerely appreciative of the continued interest maintained by many groups and of their contributions to the Children's Fund.

Care Provided The Detention Home provided 61,301 days' care for 2617 children during the year (see Table 4). Although 8290 more days' care were furnished than in 1950, and the total number of children served rose from 2076 in the previous year to 2617, the average length of stay was reduced somewhat, from 25 days in 1950 to 23 days in 1951.

COURT CLINIC

Medical Department

Purpose of Physical Examination A complete physical examination is given every child admitted to the Detention Home, provided the child is not released before the scheduled examination time in the morning. This serves two purposes. It provides pertinent information in understanding the child's behavior and in determining corrective measures. It also discloses contagious diseases and physical defects that require immediate attention. Of the 2465 children admitted to the Deten-

tion Home, 2417 were given physical examinations. Of this number, 220 children were found to be "normal." By this is meant that they were free of even the most minor physical defects.

Prevalent Defects There were 879 children with dental caries of varying degree and extent, 857 with refractive error, 785 with acne of varying severity, 417 with "athlete's foot," 167 with poor dental hygiene, 162 with hypertrophied tonsils, 107 with pediculosis capitis, and 36 with pediculosis pubis. These represent the most prevalent type of defect noted. However, some disease processes, defects and medical problems were found to exist to a greater or lesser degree in all but 220 of the 2417 children examined. (See Table 14.)

Nutritional Problems Nutritional problems were a significant factor. One-hundred forty-three cases ranging from borderline nutrition to malnutrition were detected and as such were given close attention regarding diet, supplementary vitamin therapy, rest, and physical activity. Their response to such a regimen was very gratifying in every case.

Obesity was observed in 122 children chiefly in the adolescent group. There are a multiplicity of factors (endocrine, emotional, etc) operating in this condition and several months, at the very least, are required before tangible results are observable. Since all of these cases were here for a few weeks at most, no satisfactory progress was noted here. However, an attempt was made to have the obese boy or girl understand the need for weight reduction and curbing appetite. It should be noted, however, that in several instances in which these individuals were readmitted at a later date, a very significant loss of weight was observed.

Diagnostic Tests The incidence of venereal infection was significantly less percentage-wise than in 1950. There were 7 cases of gonorrhea in 718 tests for the disease, and 9 positive blood Wassermanns in 696 tests.

The incidence of positive tuberculin reactors was greater this year. There were 25 positive tests in 354. Subsequent X-ray examination of the chest uncovered one case of active tuberculosis in a three-year-old girl and a moderately advanced pulmonary tuberculosis with cavitation in a 16-year-old boy. Both were immediately hospitalized.

Of 133 smallpox vaccinations 125 were positive reactors, of 329 Schick tests (diphtheria) 186 were positive (susceptible to diphtheria). The following number of immunization procedures was done: fifty-four injections of diphtheria toxoid; 169 injections of combined diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus toxoid; and 97 injections of pertussis vaccine.

Contagious Diseases Highly remarkable was the low incidence of contagious disease. As may be seen from the data below, the 8 cases accounting for 81 quarantine days, was less than one-tenth of that recorded five years ago.

Disease	Number of Cases				
	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet fever	41	3	7	0	0
Measles	25	6	15	0	2
Whooping cough	25	0	0	10	0
Mumps	17	1	16	3	6
Chickenpox	1	54	2	0	0
German measles	0	0	2	0	0
Total cases	109	64	42	13	8
Length of quarantine (unit days)....	866	397	478	155	81

The six cases of mumps for 1951 were results of the outbreak that began in late 1950. The two cases of measles were two dependent children who were admitted to Detention Home in the prodromal phase of the disease. Prompt recognition and isolation prevented a further spread.

Scarlet fever did not occur for the past two years. The absence of scarlet fever in the Institution is directly attributable to the prompt use of antibiotics and sulfanamide drugs in all cases of tonsillitis and allied upper respiratory infections.

Dispensary Services There were 4745 dispensary treatments and 589 bed patients for a total of 1828 bed days. Intensive medical therapy and good nursing service together with prompt and immediate treatment of any acute illness were responsible for the relatively few bed days of these sick patients.

No physical complaint of any child, regardless how minor, was disregarded or minimized. All complaints were carefully investigated. Most were found to be organic in origin but a significant number were on a psychosomatic basis and a few due to injury. Careful and tactful management of the psychosomatic complaints, plus a genuine interest in the individual resulted in satisfactory improvement and adjustment.

As in previous years much remedial, emergency, and consultation work was done in cooperation with the Out-Patient Departments of our local hospitals where it was possible to obtain X-ray examinations, treatment of fractures and major lacerations, elective surgery and emergency surgery as well as more detailed diagnostic investigations.

The nursing staff as well as the externes deserve praise and recognition for the high standard of efficient and conscientious service rendered to the children of Detention Home during the past year.

Psychiatric Department

Appointment of Other Psychiatrists When plans were made for the re-establishment of a psychiatric clinic in 1946, the initial effort was to find a full time psychiatrist who might be properly qualified to take responsibility for psychiatric consultation and education beyond the primary responsibility for case studies. This was not possible and it was therefore necessary for the Court psychiatrist, who was engaged part time, to call on a panel of psychiatrists from time to time, especially for the examination of adults involved in delinquency or neglect matters. Dr. Charles L. Langsam began his part time service in July, 1950, and thereby increased appreciably the total number of cases examined for the Court. During 1951 Doctors William Adams and James Berwald have been appointed.

Advantages Resulting from New Arrangement The Court is now well supplied with psychiatric time and it has therefore been possible for the consulting psychiatrist to devote much of his time to problems of clinic integration and staff education. There are obvious advantages in this new arrangement for it offers the Court multiple viewpoints and disciplines. Also, there is reason to expect, though the total number of psychiatric hours offered by these men is still less than what a full time psychiatrist might offer, that psychiatric examinations will now be available for perhaps all those who need it. (This year 208 children and 37 adults were seen in the clinic as compared with 129 children and 13 adults in 1950.) The favorable effects of this arrangement have already been felt through suggestions offered by the newer men in such areas as the development of adequate play materials for the examination of younger children, occasional attendance during Court sessions, closer contact with the administration and staff workers of the Detention Home, problems of guarding privileged communications between the psychiatrist and the Court, and others.

The chief psychiatrist has been released for consultations with the chief probation officer, case supervisors, and the Judges. Where formerly the pressure of case study and case conferences was constant, it is now possible that he meet with staff members more informally and frequently and to pursue problems of clinical importance to the entire staff without appreciable delay. On the basis of expected demand for psychiatric examinations, the prediction can be made that the Court now has an adequate psychiatric department. Perhaps the present arrangement of a panel of psychiatrists, with one of them acting as integrating director of the service, offers more advantages than might be brought by a full time psychiatrist.

Diagnostic Aspects of Examinations The diagnostic and statistical aspects of this report reveal no basic changes for 1951. The selection of cases for psychiatric referral has been chiefly through agreement between the case supervisors and the probation officers, occasionally through the psychologists, and at all times through the guidance and requests of the Judges. The more difficult problems are referred to the psychiatrist, of course. This is proper in a psychiatric setting which ties up intimately with the allied professions of social work and psychology, for psychiatry accomplishes more through sharing responsibility with workers in these fields. Their experience and collaboration with psychiatry have helped them to develop psychiatric viewpoints and techniques which are adequate for diagnoses and care of the great body of children referred to the Court.

Though the psychiatrist generally limits his examination to one session and seeks primarily to prepare a dynamic formulation for the Court, he remains aware of the therapeutic significance of his relationship with the patient and is sensitive to the meaning to the child of the confidential nature of the experience. Since the more difficult cases come to the psychiatrist, the diagnostic spread is likely to be more marked in the basic personality disorders rather than in simple misconduct or maladjustment. This was true in 1951 as it was in the earlier years. The diagnostic categories set up in 1947 were easier to follow by the psychiatrist who devised them, of course. However, the four psychiatrists continue to use these categories even though some of the men tend to see neurotic disorders, where others might describe the conditions as conduct disorders. It may be possible in the ensuing year to revise this system. The following statistical references can be considered significant and reliable, however. In this present report, psychopathic personality as a diagnosis will now be designated as character disorder. (Refer to Table 15.)

Statistical Aspects of Examinees The average age of both sexes fluctuated slightly, but the intelligence levels remained strikingly predictable. As the years go by, the conclusion becomes more reasonable that boys and girls coming to the attention of the Court are slightly below average intellectually.

	1951		1950	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Average age	13.6	14.1	14.2	14
Median age	14	14	15	15
Age spread	5 - 17	4 - 17	8 - 17	5 - 17
Average I. Q.....	96.7	96.6	95.3	96
Median I. Q.	97	96	96	98
Number examined	141	67	87	42

Though the social data have not been analyzed exhaustively, the impression persists that these young adolescents came from homes in which there was a high incidence of marital discord, childhood maladjustments in the parents, indifferent economic and vocational records, and a high frequency of broken homes. The charges which have brought children to the Court's attention rarely represent the underlying problem, except perhaps in the high frequency of incorrigibility. Certain sex-determined problems follow traditional design. Thus, auto theft occurred only in boys (14 in 141 cases) as did unlawful entry and stealing (13 instances). There were more runaways among the girls (19 in 67 cases, whereas there were only 6 in 141 of the boys). Various forms of sexual misbehavior were relatively infrequent, though the study revealed a much higher incidence of adjustment difficulties in sex. There were no significant differences between the sexes in this behavior category.

Anticipated Advances in Treatment Visits have been made to the State Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus, Ohio, by one of the psychiatrists and to the newly established Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board Children's Receiving Home by several of them.

With this new facility, fewer dependent children are likely to be in the Detention Home. This will afford the Court a better opportunity to make more intimate studies of delinquent children under less crowded conditions. The psychiatrists hope to deal more actively with the Detention Home staff and perhaps to set up a program of residential therapy. This will in turn reveal treatment trends which can be useful in planning for the next phase in the treatment program of the given child. There is good reason to believe that conditions in the Detention Home can be adjusted favorably to make actual treatment advances possible through helping the staff to develop a deeper psychiatric viewpoint.

Psychological Department

Objectives of Psychological Evaluation Psychological evaluation of children and adult contributors adds materially to the effectiveness of the Court staff. The assessment which is made of the individual's intelligence and personality is given careful consideration by the Judges, referees, supervisors, and probation officers as well as by the representatives of social agencies, schools, and institutions which are involved in the treatment and disposition of cases heard by the Court. A placement plan, for example, is prepared not only in view of the legal, economic, and social conditions affecting the child, but also in light of his psychic assets, handicaps, and potentialities, his subjective tensions and attitudes, his intellectual capacities, his characteristic modes of relationship, and his general philosophical outlook.

Within the limitations of time, every effort is made by the two Court

psychologists, working in cooperation with the psychiatric staff, to illuminate the personality makeup of the individual. Examinations and staff conferences supplement a wide variety of tests. Their purpose is to reveal the psychic forces that the individual can utilize to make a successful adjustment to society as well as the tendencies which might interfere with his adaptation.

Deeper Emotions Revealed The brief resume of a single case in which the true facts are sufficiently disguised to respect the child's confidence will illustrate some of the contributions to the Court made by the psychological staff. Roberta (which is not her real name) was cited for running away from home. The psychologist interviewed her while she was in Detention Home awaiting hearing, just as all children there longer than a single day are examined. The interviewer recorded Roberta's ardent desire to study art and eventually earn her living that way. The girl, age 16, had been working after school to pay for her lessons, but her mother objected to this. So she left home. Roberta reported incessant quarreling at home, among all the family members and not simply between the mother and her. The mother, it seemed, made many attempts to discourage her daughter's choice of a career. The psychologist concluded, "It is unusual to see a 16-year old girl with so much drive and ambition and she is to be commended for it." Roberta took the psychometric test in a cooperative manner, calm, self-assured and dignified.

The Thematic Apperception Test, however, revealed deeper emotions and problems which simple introspection had not. A feeling of inadequacy was disclosed together with manifestations of latent hostility not attributable to the home bickering and her mother's opposition to her interest in art. Roberta also was seen to be experiencing guilt over a number of indiscretions in her history. In this fashion it was possible for the probation officer to whom Roberta was later assigned for guidance and supervision to have greater insight into the dynamics that motivated her aberrant behavior.

Number and Kind of Tests In 1951, 2506 psychological tests were administered (see Table 10). This figure exceeded the previous year's work in this respect by slightly more than 3 per cent. Approximately 1000 tests were of the performance or personality diagnosis type. As supplementary means of exploring the more fundamental and more difficult to reveal aspects of the personality, two projective tests hitherto not used were put into practice whenever the case appeared to warrant them. These are the Draw-a-Figure and Despert Fables instruments.

The assistant psychologist resigned in June and a qualified replacement was procured in August. During the last three months of the year a

psychology student worked in the clinic to gain the experience of a supervised field placement.

STAFF PARTICIPATION IN CONFERENCE

As recipients and contributors to the organized body of knowledge concerning juvenile court practices, administration, and concepts, members of the Court staff participated in a number of conferences and professional meetings during the year. Only the more representative of the breadth of interests served by Court personnel in this regard are mentioned here. In addition, principally as private citizens, many staff members were engaged in interpreting the Court to civic, religious, educational, and service organizations in Metropolitan Cleveland and adjacent areas.

National Conference of Social Work Coinciding with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Juvenile Court judgeship, Judge Harry L. Eastman delivered a talk on "The Treatment of Family Desertion as Viewed by Juvenile Court" before the National Conference of Social Work, meeting in May at Atlantic City, N. J. He also attended the 1951 annual session of the National Juvenile Court Judges Association. The organization, which in 1937 Judge Eastman was instrumental in founding, met in Wilmington, Delaware. The proceedings of the conference were later published and given wide circulation.

Federal Security Agency In June the Federal Security Agency called a regional conference of representatives of judicial and administrative organizations to discuss the section of the new Federal Security Act pertaining to aid given to dependent children. The purpose of the meeting was to devise field procedures for implementing the provisions of the Act. Mr. Walter Whitlatch, Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor of the Court, was invited to attend the Chicago meeting along with other persons having long experience and knowledge of the problems encountered in coping with the needs of deprived children.

Ohio Probation and Parole Association Members of the Court staff assumed several positions of leadership and took an active part during the year in directing the activities of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, which represents the various professions in the correctional field in the state. Mr. S. A. Mandalfino, Administrative Assistant to the Court, was elected President at the annual meeting of the Association held at Bowling Green State University in June. At the same meeting Mr. John Mayar, Chief Probation Officer, was named to the Executive Board. Mrs. Ruth Melcher, case supervisor and director of student training, read a paper there on "The Use of Authority in Casework Practice." A report dealing with psychiatric practices in the juvenile field was

prepared for the O.P.P.A. conference by the Court's director of psychiatric services, Dr. Oscar B. Markey.

Ohio Welfare Conference At the annual meeting of the Ohio Welfare Conference held in Columbus early in November with an attendance of 700, Mrs. Melcher conducted a study course for correctional workers and administrators on "The Application of Case-work Principles in the Use of Authority." As a member of the Conference's Study Course Committee, Mr. Mayar assisted in developing the presentation of social work methods, especially for the benefit of practitioners in the rural areas of Ohio. Virtually all of the manifold phases of the subject were treated in the score of sessions conducted by a cross-section of the welfare, service, educational, and correctional leadership in the state.

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—1951

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children.....	\$1,414,020.36
Damages or restitution.....	13,801.75
Poundage	14,439.09
Fines	4,718.09
Costs	7,730.75
Appearance bonds	116,800.00
Maternity hospital collections.....	12,845.01
Miscellaneous general collections.....	1,020.10
Total amount collected.....	\$1,585,375.15
Money for Support of Children Disbursed to	
Parents and relatives	\$1,261,556.97
Public agencies—Total	94,140.37
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board.....	82,017.34
Other tax-supported agencies	12,123.03
Private agencies—Total	58,323.02
Children's Services	9,010.39
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions.....	3,781.28
Catholic agencies	30,670.87
Protestant agencies	12,657.90
Jewish agencies	2,202.58

TABLE 2

REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY—1951

Complaints accepted for court action—Total.....	6988
Accepted for official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions.....	2694
Motions and alias hearings.....	482
Accepted for unofficial hearing.....	3812
Complaints disposed of without court action—Total.....	1192
Referred to social agencies.....	255
Referred to police departments and other courts.....	305
By correspondence	130
Interviews for consultation only.....	492
Referred to Probation Department for investigation.....	10
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court.....	87

TABLE 3
TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
BY YEARS, 1947-1951

Type of Complaint	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total complaints—official and unofficial.....	6410	6513	6463	6307	7438
Official complaints—Total	3461	3493	3099	3062	3396
Delinquency—Total	1534	1470	1321	1256	1671
Boys	1139	1067	958	899	1214
Girls	395	403	363	357	457
Adults tending to cause delinquency.....	30	21	26	15	24
Dependency	191	235	236	229	212
Neglect (including non-support)	956	980	796	766	721
Paternity	496	496	501	620	580
Consent to marry	125	160	121	120	127
Application for orthopedic care.....	62	57	65	19	15
Certified from Common Pleas Court*.....	64	74	32	35	31
Other	3	.....	1	2	15
Unofficial complaints—Total	2949	3020	3364	3245	4042
Delinquency—Total	2125	2140	2370	2275	2979
Boys	1815	1864	2130	2065	2703
Girls.....	310	276	240	210	276
Dependency	1	3	2	10	1
Neglect and non-support	823	877	992	959	1062
Other .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....

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

TABLE 4
CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME—1951

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1951.....	26	23	56	47	152
Admitted during year	1393	577	283	212	*2465
Total under care for 1951.....	1419	600	339	259	2617
Released during year	1375	574	318	248	2515
Under care December 31, 1951.....	44	26	21	11	102
Total days' care furnished.....	18,574	11,551	17,195	13,981	61,301
Average daily population	51	32	47	38	168
Average length of stay in days.....	13	19	51	54	23

*Includes 127 boys and 64 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways and held for return to their homes or to authorities in their home jurisdictions. These residents of other counties made up over 10 per cent of the boys and 14 per cent of the girls, officially charged as delinquents.

TABLE 5

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL DELINQUENCY CASES BY SEX—1951

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints—Total.....	1214	2703	457	276	4650
Automobile theft	236	.....	2	.....	238
Unlawful entry and stealing.....	187	59	1	.....	247
Other stealing	79	95	20	19	213
Other property offenses.....	14	2	1	.....	17
Theft from person	29	1	2	.....	32
Injury to person	54	67	7	21	149
Truancy from school	64	92	25	32	213
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents	42	15	90	14	161
Out-of-County residents	90	.....	49	.....	139
Beyond parental control	139	105	125	100	469
Sex offenses.....	81	8	127	3	219
Auto tampering and trespassing.....	20	16	2	.....	38
Destruction of property	49	279	.....	12	340
Disorderly conduct.....	29	83	1	18	131
Other misdemeanors	54	115	5	25	199
Auto law and traffic violations.....	47	1766	.....	32	1845

TABLE 6

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL—1951

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total Complaints	721	1062	212	1
Abandoned by parent(s)	10	16	15	.....
Faults or habits of parent(s).....	66	27	.....	.....
Non-support of minor children	553	876	.....	.....
Improper subsistence or care.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Death of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	14	.....
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	42	.....
Permanent disability of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	64	.....
Imprisonment of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	6	.....
Illegitimate child .....	.....	.....	51	.....
Other causes	2	143	20	1
Total children included in above cases.....	1492	2326	333	1

TABLE 7
DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY CASES—BY SEX—1951

Disposition in Official Cases		Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed.....		1214	457	1671
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals.....		57	15	72
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision.....		43	65	108
Placed under supervision of probation officers—Total.....		654	175	829
Supervision only		392	155	547
Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines.....		245	2	247
For placement.....		10	2	12
For referral to Probate Court.....		7	16	23
Committed or returned to institutions—Total.....		224	101	325
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.....		6	.....	6
Ohio State Industrial Schools		128	23	151
City of Cleveland Training Schools.....		90	56	146
Marycrest School.....		.....	22	22
Dismissed		26	9	35
Not apprehended		3	5	8
Released to parole officer		7	.....	7
Returned to other jurisdictions.....		100	53	153
Bound over to Common Pleas Court.....		.....	.....	.....
Continued or other disposition.....		100	34	134
Disposition in Unofficial Cases				
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed.....		2703	276	2979
Withdrawn or dismissed		144	20	164
Continued indefinitely		29	7	36
Adjusted by referee.....		880	101	981
Restitution ordered		182	21	203
Driving restricted or license suspended.....		1225	28	1253
Probation officer to supervise		92	8	100
Referred to social agencies for supervision.....		13	33	46
Made official.....		116	48	164
Other disposition		22	10	32

TABLE 8
CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT—1951

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls	Neglect Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1951.....	768	497	130	293	920
Received for supervision.....	1044	749	179	253	1181
Total under supervision	1812	1246	309	546	2101
Removed from supervision	946	650	169	277	1096
Carried forward Dec. 31, 1951.....	866	596	140	269	1005

TABLE 9

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN 721 NEGLECT AND 212 DEPENDENCY CASES, OFFICIAL ONLY—1951

Disposition of children	Neglect	Depend.	Total
Total children included in dispositions.....	1492	333	1825
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	865	50	915
Probation officers (supervision or placement).....	23	7	30
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total.....	166	213	379
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board:			
Temporary care	152	160	312
Permanent care		3	3
Catholic Charities and Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement		2	2
Temporary care	8	16	24
Permanent care		11	11
Children's Services:			
Supervision and placement	1	2	3
Temporary care		9	9
Permanent care		2	2
Jewish Children's Bureau:			
Temporary care	3	7	10
Permanent care		1	1
Other Agency	2		2
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor.....	127		127
Continued conditionally, further order	220	25	245
Disposition of child made in previous case.....	31	1	32
Case dismissed	46	29	75
Other order	14	8	22

TABLE 10

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED BY THE COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS—1951

Type of Test	Boys	Girls	Adults
Individual intelligence tests:			
Stanford Binet	465	299	1
Kent E. G. Y.....	63	23	
Wechsler Bellevue	69	25	32
Group intelligence tests:			
Otis	206	51	
Achievement tests:			
Scaled Information	149	119	
Performance tests	353	246	
Personality tests	227	161	14
Other tests	2	1	
Total tests.....	1534	925	47
Conferences	114	64	9
Interviews	28	11	

TABLE 11

DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL
NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY CASES—1951

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tend. Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of complaints against adults.....	756	22	100	12	12
Not apprehended	82	.....	1	.....	.....
Dismissed or discharged	32	.....	3	1	.....
Continued conditionally	115	5	12	1	.....
Committed to:					
Correction Farm	77	6	26	1	4
County Jail .....	.....	1	9	.....	.....
Ohio State Reformatory—Women.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior.....	98	1	22	.....	1
Support payments through Court.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....
On other conditions.....	57	4	26	7	6
Other order	3	5	1	2	1

TABLE 12

MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE CORRECTION FARM
UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT—1951

Movement of Prisoners	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1951.....	57	3	18	78
Committed or returned during year.....	199	31	45	275
Total prisoners during year.....	256	34	63	353
Released or escaped during year.....	195	23	46	264
Carried forward December 31, 1951.....	61	11	17	89

TABLE 13

CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT—1951

Movement of Cases	*Non-Support	Delinquency Dependency Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1951.....	2368	639	1030	4037
Placed under supervision during year.....	1125	279	360	1764
Total under supervision in 1951.....	3493	918	1390	5801
Removed from supervision.....	1205	206	369	1780
Carried forward December 31, 1951.....	2288	712	1021	4021

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 14
INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS* NOTED UPON PHYSICAL
EXAMINATION—1951

Defects	Boys	Girls	Total
Dental caries	611	268	879
Refractive error	576	281	857
Acne	530	255	785
Athlete's foot	326	91	417
Poor dental hygiene	133	34	167
Hypertrophied tonsils	111	51	162
Obesity	37	85	122
Pediculosis capitis	32	75	107
Physical retardation	96	10	106
Borderline nutrition	59	34	93
Nasopharyngitis	37	26	63
Impaired nutrition	28	22	50
Number of children examined.....	1593	824	2417

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

TABLE 15
SPECIFIC DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS EXAMINED
BY PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT—1951

Diagnosis	Children	Adults
Conduct disorders	87	....
Immaturity	28	....
Psychoneurosis	26	....
Character disorder (psychopathic personality).....	18	....
Mental conflict	15	....
Character defect	11	....
Schizophrenia	9	....
Latent schizophrenia	4	....
Preschizophrenia	2	....
Psychopathic	2	....
Organic inferiority	1	....
Character neurosis .....	....	17
Simple adult maladjustment .....	....	8
Active psychoses .....	....	3
Alcoholic deterioration .....	....	3
Psychoses .....	....	2
Encephalopathy .....	....	1
Paranoid state .....	....	1
No psychopathology	5	2
Total patients examined	208	37

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street - Telephone PRospect 1-8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to June 16, 1952

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.....Assistant to the Court
S. A. Mandalfino.....Administrative Assistant to the Court
Lottie Bialosky.....Girls' Referee
John J. Alden.....Boys' Referee
Edward H. Deegan.....Assistant Referee
James Eugene Wood.....Assistant Referee
Edward Di Leone.....Deputy
Anthony E. Patton.....Chief Bailiff
Nick Climaco.....Bailiff

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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

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Leota M. Steever.....Assistant Receiving Secretary

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

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John J. Alden.....Assistant Chief Probation Officer and Boys' Referee
Ben Kahn.....Assignment Officer

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Milton F. Hay

Marie G. Bighouse
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Joseph C. Brentar	Jane M. Powell
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Lucille J. Jackson	Marjorie N. Whittle
Duane Lemley	James Eugene Wood
Donald T. Lukens	James W. Zingery

Probation Officers whose service was terminated between May 1, 1951 and April 30, 1952

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Wanda Chojnicki	Ann Mercer
William T. Hughes	John J. Sweeney
Robert G. Kovanda	Dorothea Wood

Probation Information Clerks

Stella Jurjewicz	Boys' Department
Dorothy Chapek	Girls' Department

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

Myron T. Moses	Director
Leo G. Chimo, S. J. Berman, Ray C. Baesel	Assistants

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Jacob A. Hoek	Director
W. Marlin Butts	Research Assistant
Albert N. Cousins	(Resigned April 1, 1952)

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

Stella Papchak	Chief, Stenographic Service
Christine Rex	Chief, Record Room

COURT CLINIC

Dr. Regis F. Golubski	Physician
Dr. Oscar B. Markey	Chief Psychiatrist
Drs. William R. Adams, James F. Berwald, Charles L. Langsam	Psychiatrists
Edith H. Dombey	Psychologist
Joseph Kleinman	Assistant Psychologist

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue, Telephone PRespect 1-8400

Mary A. Neary	Superintendent
Floy Y. Russell	Assistant Superintendent
Dorothea Monzell	Office Manager
Melvin M. Bauer	Night Assistant Superintendent

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

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

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