

Cuyahoga County
Juvenile Court
Fiftieth Anniversary
Annual Report for 1952

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO

The Honorable Joseph F. Gorman, John F. Curry, 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, 1952, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the dispositions thereof ordered by the Court, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and to the general public.

Respectfully submitted,

Judge Harry L. Eastman

Judge William J. McDermott

The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio

March 17, 1953

RECOGNITION FOR LONG PUBLIC SERVICE

The community has benefited by over a century of service through the combined years given by Miss Edith H. Dombey, Mr. Anthony Patton, Mrs. Dorothea Monzell, and Mrs. Myrtle Schutt as members of the staff of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. We express our congratulation and gratitude to them.



Mr. Anthony Patton



Miss Edith H. Dombey

Much of the assembling of the myriad details necessary before each court hearing and the answering of the varied questions of those present in the court waiting room is in the capable care of *Mr. Anthony Patton*. Since June 27, 1927, "Tony," as he is known to the staff and regular visitors to the court, has faithfully, cheerfully, and efficiently served the court as Chief Bailiff. He likes to reminisce about days in the old court house and Judge Eastman's successful fight for a modern Juvenile Court building. He has served for twenty-five years with steadfast loyalty and with an ever-growing enthusiasm for the work of the court. "Tony" was a member of several champion amateur baseball teams in his youth and still enjoys the game, but now takes it from the sidelines.

After completing her study at the University of Michigan and the Graduate School of Western Reserve University, *Miss Edith H. Dombey* came to the court on August 1, 1927, as its first full time psychologist. When she came the clinic had the services of one physician and one nurse. She has seen it expand to include one physician, two medical students, two nurses, a panel of four psychiatrists, and two psychologists augmented from time to time by graduate students from the psychology departments of near-by universities. She estimates that she has examined over 25,000 children. It is a challenging job, she says, and one that she would choose if she had it to do over again. Miss Dombey's skill makes her a valuable member of the staff and her poise and charm a popular one.



Mrs. Dorothea Monzell



Mrs. Myrtle Schutt

A job that took eleven hours a day seven days a week would seem to be an impossibility. That was *Mrs. Myrtle Schutt's* schedule when, as a girl of seventeen, she started in the office of the Detention Home. In addition, she somehow found time to usher at operas and attend law school. To her it did not seem impossible and today she explains it very simply, "I loved my work." Except for a brief period she has been a member of the Detention Home staff since January 5, 1922. Though her present work-week conforms to a modern schedule she accomplishes the tremendous, exacting, and often exasperating task of assigning a staff of seventy-five to operate the Detention Home for an around-the-clock program. The serenity with which she does her work makes one sure without even asking that she still loves her work.

Mrs. Dorothea Monzell literally grew up along with the Detention Home. She started to work in the office of the old building on Franklin Avenue in February of 1928. This was not a strange place for her, however, as she had visited it frequently with her father who was employed there as fireman-chauffeur. She eagerly anticipated the transfer to the new building, though admits that she got lost directing guests through it during the first open house. As Office Manager of the Detention Home she is responsible for the accumulation and use of a vast amount of information important to the effective operation of the court. She is a faithful, loyal, conscientious worker known for her ready smile and her remarkable memory for names and faces. She is fondly known by thousands of children as "Miss Dorothy of Detention Home."

THE JUVENILE COURT—A NOBLE ADVENTURE

or

A COURT WITHOUT A FANG

By KENNETH D. JOHNSON

Dean, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University

An Address Given on the Occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary
Of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County, Cleveland, Ohio
Thursday Noon, May 22, 1952

A community tribute such as this, initiated, planned, and supported by a group of citizens from all walks of life, is indeed an inspiring and dynamic event. Its significance is indicative not only of the integrity and viability of the agency of government being honored here today but also of the caliber and character of Cuyahoga's citizenry. What you people are doing here in Cleveland today typifies our American way of life in its finest sense. Whoever it was who charged that Republics are never grateful would quickly withdraw that charge were he privileged to be in attendance at this Golden Jubilee.

A New Kind of Justice

A little over fifty years ago a young lawyer, scarcely in his thirties, then serving as Cleveland's city solicitor, no doubt his indignation righteously aroused by man's traditional inhumanity to man, took a close look at the local jail. Out of that look came a paper describing "Conditions of Children in Cleveland's Jail" which this young man delivered before a Sociology Council in a local settlement house. Thus it was that another dead glacial boulder was split by the firm, tenacious roots of a live young sapling. Encouraged in his zeal to reveal what were indeed shocking conditions, Newton D. Baker joined up with a galaxy of such socially minded citizens as Shurtleff, Callaghan, Gott, Howe, Herrick, Cadwallader, Greenlund, Addams, Kennedy, Kinnicutt, and others. Within six months this county had the second juvenile court in the land duly authorized and established by legislative enactment. It was in Cook County, Illinois, that the first juvenile court came into being less than three years before. It was the Chicago court that served as a guide for this small band of your fellow citizens who, under the leadership of a local lawyer—later a distinguished and widely recognized world leader—gave to this county what Judge Smyth has so aptly characterized as an "epochal event" which gave expression "to a new kind of justice . . . to a dream which came true."

Once the force of this "new type of individualized justice" had been loosened it spread into every state of the Union and into our federal judicial system—all this in less than fifty years. Men like Baker and his

associates did what they did with no thought of a memorial. In that respect they were like Sir Christopher Wren, the shy and unknown Oxford mathematician, who, having done so much to restore a ruined London after the Great Fire, was eternally honored by a grateful citizenry with these words carved over the main entrance to St. Paul's:

"Si monumentum requiris,
Circumspice"

So we say to you who seek to memorialize Mr. Baker and his far-sighted contemporaries: "Look about you," the while you are aware that what you see spreads up and down and across this great land of ours. Without hesitation I tell you that those men participated in unleashing one of the finest and most powerful of all the social forces that have been unleashed in this remarkable century.

Within a span of seventy years or so there were two court scenes which I want to call to your attention. The first is laid in London in "a front parlour with a panelled wall" not far removed from "the haunts of hunger and disease" and "the foul and frowsy dens, where vice is closely packed." In "a sort of wooden pen" we see a trembling nine-year-old boy, so thoroughly frightened he does not know his right name. Behind the bar, at the upper end of this parlour, sits a "lean, long-backed, stiff-necked, stern-faced man" flushed and out of temper, the angry, scowling, bullying magistrate, Mr. Fang. When it is evident that the boy is going to fall in a fainting spell the brutal Fang cries out: "Stand away, officer, let him (fall), if he likes," followed by: "Let him lie there; he'll soon be tired of that."

You all know the story of *Oliver Twist* and what Dickens did to reveal to the world the cruelty and brutality of a growling and fantastic Mr. Fang.

Newton D. Baker — Ohio's First Probation Officer

The scene shifts! Here we are in Cleveland. It is the morning of June 4, 1902; the morning of the first session of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. There are twenty boys under sixteen years of age before the Honorable Thomas E. Callaghan sitting as the first judge of this newly established court. He was the very same man whom the citizens' committee had sent to Chicago a few months before to learn all there was to learn about this "new kind of justice."

In response to the first name called there comes up a 14-year-old boy charged with being a delinquent by reason of having stolen a pair of shoes. Unfortunately no Charles Dickens is at hand. There is no record to identify the boy; no facts are available to explain either the charge or the circumstances of the alleged stealing. What we do know is that this 14-year-old boy was placed in the care and custody of one Mr. Newton D. Baker

who, along with some 37 other prominent citizens, had volunteered to serve the Court in that capacity. Thus it was that Mr. Baker earned the unique and honored distinction of being Ohio's first probation officer—no doubt an honor he prized above all the others bestowed upon him! We need not worry about the 14-year-old boy, he is in good hands. Maybe he is alive today. Who knows he may be with us at this gala luncheon. I am certain that, unlike Barrabas, he did not disappear in the crowd!

What we do know is that on that June day in 1902 Cleveland could proclaim to the world that here was a court without a Fang. Such was the purpose of those pioneers who founded this court. Such has been and continues to be the unchanging purpose of this court the while it has become enriched and vitalized with a changing program. Of such stuff is progress made!

This purpose actually did not originate here in Cleveland although it took on an organized form of social action here. There were many predecessors. Almost a contemporary with Oliver Twist was the quiet but effective John Augustus, Boston's quaint cobbler who gave probation its initial start.

In the early 16th century we find Juan-Luis Vives writing to the Senators of Bruges concerning human need in these words:

"It is much more important for the magistrates to devote their energy to the producing of good citizens than to the punishment and restraint of evildoers. For how much less need would there be to punish if these matters were rightly looked after beforehand."

Centuries before that the prophet Micah gave an admonition which all judges through the ages might well adhere to: ". . . and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Thus it is that we find that the purpose made effective in this city fifty years ago is nearly as old as humanity itself. To give it force and effect required the intrepidity of character, the wisdom and the faith of a small group of men who dared to act on the basis of their convictions and to make their dreams come true.

What Have We Done That is Better Than They Have Begun?

The question we must face is: What have we done that is better than they have begun? This is no area in which "holding the line" is an adequate answer. As a matter of fact if that is all we have done we have literally failed. The record here in this county reveals that you have kept moving steadily forward fully recognizing that the affirmative course of action which was started here in 1902 demanded that you had to improve, in-

crease, and strengthen what they, your predecessors, had begun. For quite a period, about every two years, the original legislation was amended—each of such actions designed to make this a better and more useful court. I hail with loud applause the action you took to remove the Juvenile Court from the Court of Insolvency under which it had its beginning. To think it remained in that setting for over three decades gives some evidence of how slow the forward looking movement really was.

It is during the past twenty-five years that the court has truly begun to fulfill the purpose of its founders. Not unlike many other institutions, be they public or private, that fruition has been primarily due to the leadership, the vision, and the capacity of one person together with the support and faith of an intelligent and sensitive community. There can be no denial of the fact that the enviable position this court holds today stems from its presiding judge. Hence it is a dual honor you are paying on this fiftieth anniversary—first to the Court and second to Judge Eastman, so eminently strengthened and buttressed by his associate, Judge McDermott, the probation officers, and the entire court staff. No one would tell you quicker than Judge Eastman that he alone could not do the job that has been and is being done. That I know you know as you pay this tremendously touching and timely tribute.

Admitted that you have one of the best juvenile courts in the country and granted that your pride is justified, what about the rest of Ohio? What about the rest of the United States? Sure, I know about Toledo and Judge Alexander—that is another Alpine peak. We hear many good things from other sections of your State. Are you sure that the Cuyahoga standards are maintained throughout your State? If they are not, is it not your responsibility to see that they are? Why deprive a boy or girl some distance from here of receiving the same “individualized justice” you make available here? That deprivation may well demonstrate itself in this jurisdiction since there are no geographical lines limiting behavior resulting from either improper treatment or lack of proper treatment of *our most precious resource*. Your continued neglect in this respect will indeed mark you as unworthy successors of those who have preceded you.

Difficult Tasks Still Lie Before Us

I do not propose to talk about juvenile delinquency because, as one recognized authority has noted, “If it (juvenile delinquency) could be talked to death, it would have disappeared long ago.” What I would like to explore with you briefly is what has happened to this dream which became a reality in Chicago in 1899 and which has had such success here in your county for fifty years. In raising this question I am not unmindful of the marvelous work being done by many judges dedicated to the advancement and improvement of the juvenile court program. Actually, there are too

many of them to list at this time but I can not refrain from calling a roll of honor of those I know which, apart from your own local judges, includes the names of: Alexander, Hoffman, Ricks, Hill, Sicher, Polier, Smyth, Wylegala, Schramm, Melson, Knudson, and Kaplan. (Note: This is in no sense to be construed as a comprehensive list.) To each of them goes an accolade and to such others as you may add to that list.

As proud as we justly are of them and their achievement we must realize, Dean Roscoe Pound reminds us, that the usefulness of the juvenile court "has little more than begun and that difficult tasks still lie before us." Let us ever be mindful that those men and women who sit in our juvenile courts "are called to carry on an outstanding forward step in the development of human powers to their highest unfolding—in the maintaining, furthering and transmitting of civilization." (Pound.) Such is the challenge of the juvenile court! Are we meeting that challenge?

A current American scholar who has devoted his time and talent to a close study of this question has given us this critical and very disturbing answer:

"The vast majority of children before the court . . . receive service which does not reflect the juvenile court movement's aspiration or the skills available to fully qualified personnel. For them, at its worst, the court has become the insensitive instrument of an indifferent or hostile social world; at its best, the court represents a well-intentioned but inadequately prepared, pressured group of individuals who can not achieve what they strive to be. . . . It is as though an ambivalent society created a new institution and, then, not being sure about what it had wrought, permitted old practices and failings to continue and provided so few new resources that the institution could not flourish."

That is indeed a serious indictment and must not be ignored. If only a minority of our children in need of the protection, the help, and the treatment this court was designed to provide is being served we are indeed guilty of gross neglect. We must insist on a widespread effect of the joining of such forces as humanitarianism and the best available knowledge for all of our children, because such an approach has proved itself to be the "most economical, humane, scientific, and effective."

Causes of Problems and Meaning of Behavior

We are constantly being made aware of "the paucity of psychiatric and psychological services which exist in the court system"—a system which was specifically designed to shift the responsibility of the court "from one of punishment to concern for why the child had acted as he had and what could be done to help the child become a healthy, happy

and, therefore, well-adjusted human being." No one who has worked in such a system could ever expect that hope to be fulfilled without the use of skills and disciplines heretofore foreign to the law. There was early recognition of the need of probation officers. Your own court had thirty-eight volunteers on hand that very first day in June, 1902. They represent the social work arm of the court. The need for well-trained, well-paid and well-suited people in this field is indeed a top priority in any juvenile court. Without such personnel there can be no court—no matter if you combine all the good there is in all the judges I have listed and put it into one composite judge.

Subsequently came the recognition of the need of the physician and the use of his services together with the development of the detention home, and of facilities for group and foster care. But what about "The why of the conduct and what could be done about it?" Recognizing the need for assistance in this area requires the services of the psychologist and the psychiatrist for precisely the same reasons that require the services of the probation officer and the physician. No juvenile court judge can adequately do the job that is his without having made available to him this clinical team which looks at the whole child so that disposition may be skillfully and humanely planned "in the light of causes of problems and meanings of behavior."

Here it is that we have fallen down and here it is that we must exert every human effort to develop these new skills, to train personnel, to interpret the court's needs to the community, to secure the community's support to pay the bill, and to break down "the fear and hostility toward psychiatry itself on the part of parents, lawyers, and some judges." A great portion of the leadership in this direction falls on the judge to be shared also by an enlightened and aroused bar.

In support of what I believe to be the inherent responsibility of bench and bar in this vital area I call on New Jersey's Chief Justice Arthur Vanderbilt:

"Progress in the law is manifestly dependent upon our utilization of all the available knowledge of man and of society."

To which I add the testimony of I. Howard Lehman, former President of the New York County Lawyers' Association:

"A realization of the interplay of economic, social, biological, physical, and emotional factors has led us all to the threshold of what may be called the field of social law . . . where there is promise of great future accomplishment in the direction of a better life for man, both as an individual and as a member of organized society."

For a moment take a look at medicine—no doubt our oldest profession—at least with 6,000 years of recorded history. From the time of Galen in the second century to the time of Vesalius in the 16th century—some 1400 years—the effect of Galen's dogmatism and infallibility was appalling. European medicine remained at a dead level for about fourteen centuries with the anatomy of the schools completely controlled by the dead hand of Galen. Not until Vesalius, "the father of anatomy," boldly came on the scene in the sixteenth century did anatomy become a living, working science. Under his leadership dissecting became both viable and respectable. Thus medicine learned that "things were not always as they are."

True to the objectivity and wisdom of Vesalius we hear Dean Rappleye of Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons say:

"Medical education is not merely concerned with the training of technicians, however skilled, but increasingly with the preparation of the doctor to assume broad responsibility for the welfare, happiness, and social effectiveness of his patients."

Concrete Justice for an Actual Man

Whereupon I inquire of bench and bar: "How far behind can you be?" This inquiry I make fully aware that Mr. Justice Holmes has told us that "they (judges and lawyers) are more likely to hate at sight any analysis to which they are not accustomed and which disturbs repose of mind, than to fall in love with novelties." To be sure, nobody likes to have the rules changed, "especially when the change requires his re-education."

The while there appears to be this serious road-block along comes the refreshing and stimulating statement from Dean Pound:

"In effect, what there is in the way of preventive justice . . . is achieved not by legal, but by extralegal agencies. It is done, for the most part, not by the agencies of the law, but by social workers."

Which brings us to the very thing Mary Richmond was seeking in her effort to make increased use of social evidence intended to reveal as contrasted with legal evidence intended to convict. What delight was hers when the renowned and revered Wigmore responded:

"The great thing is that in the court of the next generation (he wrote this over thirty years ago), with its staff of social workers, those materials and methods will be the main ones and our present technical rules will have gone by the board."

That unquestioned authority on the law of evidence gave open expression to his conviction that social evidence would contribute to "concrete justice

for an actual man." Such is the justice we must obtain, not some abstract justice for a standardized, stereotyped individual in vacuo.

All of which is pertinent to our discussion of an unchanging purpose with a changing program.

The recognition of the vitality and versatility of this changing program is testified to by Judge Paul W. Alexander who tells us that the work of the juvenile court "is much more social than legal" and then goes on to list the fields of learning and the disciplines he finds necessary to do this job which he insists requires "a high degree of specialization." He runs the gamut familiar to social workers from case work to community organization and in addition includes some aspects of pedagogy, counseling, psychology, penology, criminology, psychiatry, and medicine. In all of which the judge is amply supported by a number of his colleagues and leading writers in this and related fields. Because I assume you have read all that has been written by your own Judge Eastman I will not dwell on any of his sentiments, other than to say that he has for years been a consistently outstanding authoritative supporter of what makes for a successful juvenile court. Indeed, by his works, ye should know him!

I get impatient with those who constantly criticize our young people and in Cassandra fashion view with alarm what we are coming to "with the likes of these" as our future adults. That reminds me of the observation of a wise old medical professor who said: "In my younger days I used to wonder where all these abominable students are going to, while now I wonder where all these admirable doctors come from." Without reservation I say: Don't you worry about these young people. Don't you fall victim to hyperbole and hysteria. They are going to be something much better than we, their elders, will ever be. If they are not, it is primarily our fault. Let us look to the source before we complain about the stream being bitter. It is we who are responsible for the source. There continues to be much force to that ancient Spanish admonition: "Strike the father when you hear the son swear!"

One Can Need Help Without Being at Fault

The universal acceptance of the belief that people can be *in need of help* without being *at fault* is a relatively new belief. That change together with others in our fundamental approach to a program that is clearly and definitely dedicated "to the more complete fulfillment of human welfare" has been revolutionary in the social, economic, and moral forces it has unleashed. These changes require us to exert the best that is in us to see to it that these forces are properly channeled and thus kept from inundating us completely. These changes in attitudes, in reactions, in approaches, and in convictions have necessarily resulted in changes in how best to make the maximum use of the facilities, the personnel, the resources,

and the services not only of all the public and private agencies in social welfare but also in the community!

The self-descriptive terms of *dependency*, *ill-health*, and *recreational needs* have long been in common usage as major types of human problems toward which community supported services have been directed. In their recently published study on "Community Planning for Human Services" Bradley Buell and his associates place special emphasis on a fourth type which is new in the annals of health and welfare—that is "*Maladjustment*." As they so graphically point out, that term includes symptoms of crime, delinquency, child neglect, mental and emotional disturbances, and other related ills, all of which are the concern of a juvenile court. This type of human problem represents the tacit recognition of the teaching of psychiatry that the roots of these disorders lie deep in the very same soil from which the other more well-known types have had their beginnings. It is with the aid of psychiatry that we have begun to learn how to diagnose and treat the basic problems which underlie these several symptoms of disturbance. An awareness of the values derived from such an approach is again a significant change which must be reckoned with in considering what type of service we must be prepared to render in order to meet the challenge arising from the current complexities of our modern living.

With all these changes we are reminded to be constantly on guard to see to it that the "human realities of people's needs will never become obscured by the intricate task of executing the intent of the community." That awareness has its basic source in the teaching of Him who asked "which one of these three . . . was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves . . . and He said, he that showed mercy on him. Go thou and do likewise."

Our Goal: A Healthy Community

What we are all seeking to achieve is a healthy community, because only in such a community can we give the lie to T. S. Eliot's pessimistic prophecy:

"Here were a decent Godless people
Their only monument the asphalt road
And a thousand lost golf balls."

What do we mean—healthy community? Dr. Brock Chisholm, distinguished medic and psychiatrist and the present Director of the United Nation's World Health Organization, has defined a healthy person as one in a physical, mental and social state of well-being. He has no hesitation in telling you that plenty of people without any known physical illness, and with only a minimum of mental symptoms, or maybe none at all, are yet not healthy because they are suffering from social sickness. We have plenty of evidence of the stress arising from emotional deprivation, be it

in a child removed from the mother or the 65-year-old retired from employment. The social ills resulting from such deprivations, unless attended to, will inevitably lead to physical and mental disorders. The pity is that such disorders could often be avoided if attention were given to the earlier social disorders. Take a simple example such as hunger, universally accepted as a social problem. Clearly it is a disease quite as much as cancer is a disease. Unless remedied, hunger leads to malnutrition, rickets, despair, suicidal and criminal intent, plus a host of other serious and often fatal disorders.

The same is true of the community. In order for it to be healthy it must be in a physical, mental, and social state of well-being. To you, and to thousands of men and women like you, is given the sacred trust of seeing to it that your community is in a *social state of well-being*. In such a community lies the surest hope for the growth and development of our boys and girls.

The Court Has No Place for a Mr. Fang

Professional training—be it in social work, law, medicine, education or any other field—equips no one with a magic wand; and certainly no one person, or even group of persons, is foolish enough to think he possesses all the answers. To me the best evidence of being a professional is found in that person who knows how to make the maximum use of every available resource—be it personnel, plant, community—and the many intangibles which often are the basis of achieving the most successful results. Before he acquires any single additional asset from his professional training he must be possessed of a good supply of common sense, of human understanding, of sympathy and sensitivity. Actually no one is a professional *solely because of professional training*; he is a professional because he knows his job, and his contemporaries—his toughest tribunal—know he knows his job.

I know of no place where professional performance is of more importance than in a juvenile court. It is there that one must know his job; a single mistake may well result in irreparable damage.

Recently a group of graduate students made a personal study and observation of a number of juvenile court judges "on the job." It was a well-planned, well-considered, and well-conducted study. I was quite impressed with its objectivity and its content. Upon conclusion, these students agreed on a descriptive categorization of the judges they had observed. There were five categories, listed as follows:

The Counsellor Judge

The Chancellor Judge

The Lawyer Judge

The Parent Judge

The Antagonistic Judge (to me the Fang)

They were unanimous in their preference for the counsellor judge, admitting that it was difficult to fix any one judge completely into any one category. Apparently the favored overlapping was counsellor-chancellor.

It is my opinion that these students made the right preference. Certainly the judge who faithfully and successfully performs the role of the counsellor meets the criteria I would set up for him.

It is with much regret that I found these students placing the mark of "antagonistic" on more than one of the judges they observed. The day of Mr. Fang, or of anyone remotely related to him, should have long since passed. He is a part of those "good old days" we want to forget; certainly we do not look for his reincarnation in this enlightened period. However, he is still with us! All I can hope is that there is a modern Dickens on the job to put him on the spot.

To the "chancellor," the "lawyer" and the "parent" I say: Do all you can to be the "counsellor," for therein lies your finest chance to do the greatest good for these thousands of youngsters who are so sorely "in need of aid, encouragement, and guidance," and to whom must be given "such care, protection, and assistance as will best conserve their welfare."

To paraphrase some advice once given by Chief Justice Hughes I say with all the conviction at my command: Let us be certain that we look after the juvenile court, where stand those most in need of understanding, of mercy, and of justice. The security of the Republic will be found in the treatment accorded to the boys and girls who come into these courts. In indifference and hostility to their misery and helplessness lies disaster for all of us.

Because of my own personal experience in this field and further because of my continued interest in and devotion to the success of the juvenile court movement, I am delighted to be with you for this celebration. You are paying your tribute to a Noble Adventure, and to a court without a Fang presided over by a great Judge!

To you, Mr. Seltzer, to each of the members of your Citizens' Committee, and to all of you out there may I take this inadequate means of expressing my own personal thanks on this occasion when all of us renew our faith and belief in an unchanging purpose which can give life and strength to a changing program!

Note—A few minor omissions from the original paper have been made.

A COMMUNITY TRIBUTE TO THE JUVENILE COURT

Deriving its origin from a group of visionary, socially-minded men prominently identified with the legal, business, and professional life of Cleveland, a juvenile court for Cuyahoga County was authorized by legislation adopted April 18, 1902. The first session of this fundamentally new court was held on June 4 of that year. After the passage of fifty adventurous and fruitful years, another group of men and women likewise associated with that vast field of service to the public, considered it appropriate to pay tribute to the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court.

Early in 1952, plans were undertaken by a committee of 75 distinguished citizens for a community celebration to observe the fiftieth anniversary of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. Five important community organizations—the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, the Cleveland Board of Education, the Cleveland Bar Association, and the Cuyahoga County Bar Association—joined to take the leadership in forming this committee. Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, was elected to serve as chairman and the presidents of the five aforementioned organizations were named as vice-chairmen. Richard P. Overmyer, director of public relations for the Welfare Federation, served as secretary.

In a letter dated February 26, 1952, the committee invited public support. This letter said, in part:

“Under the inspired and able leadership of Judge Harry L. Eastman, Judge William J. McDermott and their predecessors and associates, this Court has achieved a reputation for service to children and youth unsurpassed by any other Court in the United States. Lawyers, social welfare leaders, and the citizens at large are grateful for the Court’s magnificent contribution to the community welfare.

“It is fitting that some special tribute be arranged to give public recognition to the Court on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. The undersigned have therefore joined their efforts toward the formation of a civic committee which might plan, promote and sponsor a suitable event, . . . ”

With the enthusiastic approval of many leading citizens, the committee proceeded to plan a civic luncheon for Thursday, May 22, 1952, at 12 noon in the Rainbow Room of the Carter Hotel. The Citizens’ Committee on Juvenile Court Golden Jubilee also authorized the appointment of several subcommittees to work out the details of the celebration.

Selected as principal speaker for this event was Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean of the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University, former outstanding juvenile court judge in Quincy, Massachusetts, and a man of almost unlimited experience in law, war, journalism, teaching, and in the care of children.

An editorial in the Cleveland News on May 21, 1952, stated that the Juvenile Court "is a creation of society that is predicated on the theory that youth can be wisely counseled into respectable behavior, not bludgeoned. . . . Its leaders today are worthy inheritors of its splendid past. Our city owes this agency of better citizenship a long-term debt, and greater faith in its continuing mission."

The tremendous response to invitations to the luncheon was unexpected. There was a capacity audience of about 900 persons—attorneys, business and civic leaders, board and staff members of social agencies and of the schools—who attended the Golden Jubilee luncheon. It was regretted that another 100 or more could not be accommodated.

THE PROGRAM

Louis B. Seltzer, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, presiding	
Invocation	Dr. Oscar Thomas Olson
Introductory Remarks	Mr. Seltzer
"Some Observations"	Judge William J. McDermott
"Milestones"	Judge Harry L. Eastman
"Community Tribute"	Mr. Seltzer
Address	Dean Kenneth D. Johnson
"The Juvenile Court—A Noble Adventure"	

It is regretted that the comments of Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press, and of Judge William J. McDermott were not set down in writing so that their reflections might be reproduced. Both addressed the luncheon guests from notes that were immediately discarded. In speaking of the Court's early history, Mr. Seltzer said that it set a pattern which was to be followed in many other large cities. He praised the Court as one of the outstanding institutions of its kind in the country.

Speaking on "Some Observations," Judge William J. McDermott reminisced about his experiences and impressions during his term of office. Upon coming to the Juvenile Court, he had first to acquire an orientation to its philosophy and practices. In this he had found everyone helpful and, therefore, soon gained an understanding and appreciation of the troubles that perplex children and parents. The many opportunities to be of aid with personal problems had given him much satisfaction. Judge McDermott spoke in laudatory terms of the efficient personnel of the court and of the marvelous job it was doing. He also commended the cooperation the social

agencies and the schools were giving with the services the court is performing.

Judge Harry L. Eastman, in his message, gave tribute to those individuals, organizations, and agencies who were behind the juvenile court movement and who "in so many ways contributed to the welfare and culture of this community."

"The number of citizens, institutions and organizations that have aided the Court," said he, "are legion. Among them are public officials, religious, educational, business, and welfare leaders. I know of no comparable city where the welfare agencies, including the juvenile court, have better understanding and cooperation from the editors of its newspapers than in Cleveland.

"The following people and institutions, not before mentioned, have been especially interested in the Court: City Welfare Directors, Dudley Blossom and Fred Ramsey; religious leaders, Dan Bradley, Bishop Le Blonde, Msgr. Murphy, and O. M. Walton of the Cleveland Church Federation; Brigadier C. J. Albright, General Secretary of the Salvation Army; Clifton E. Gregory of the City Mission; Superintendents of the public and parochial schools; and Deans of the law schools and the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. In the field of welfare, the Court received invaluable assistance from James F. Jackson, Raymond Clapp, Ned Lynde, Helen Hanchette, Florence Mason, James Ewers, John Eisenhauer, Ed Henry and many others.

"From all of these sources came the inspiration and sympathetic support which made possible the institution whose anniversary we are recognizing today.

"During the life span of the Court, Cleveland was forging ahead on all fronts. New modern facilities were being provided for Business, Industry, Education, Religion and Welfare. It ushered in Parmadale, Beech Brook, and Bellefaire, the Community Fund, The Welfare Federation, and the County Welfare Board. Confronted with all of this, the Juvenile Court just had to progress too if it was to keep pace in quantity and quality of service.

"Since the first setting up of the Juvenile Court, many specialized child welfare agencies with which we are now familiar came into being. In our larger cities this list embraces casework, adoption, foster home placement, medical care, special education, detention, institutional placement, care for mentally defective children, maternity and nursery care, and many others. In retrospect, this expansion having begun at the time of the Court's establishment and growth, it looms up as an innovation of prime importance, and its world-wide acceptance and remarkable progress are ample evidence of the great need that existed. It may also be said that it is indicative of the civic and social consciousness of the legal profession and

its ability and willingness to fashion the law and legal procedure to the public needs.

"In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the statement appearing in the Foreword of the Brochure of the Anniversary Committee that 'whatever commendation the Court has earned by reason of its progress is due to the encouragement and support of the entire community.' I wish to say also that for the past month the folks at the Court have been all agog in the anticipation of this celebration. Nothing like this has ever happened to us before.

"This is a wonderful occasion and we would be thoughtless, indeed, if we were unmindful of its great significance. In addition to an accelerated pride, it is a powerful incentive to an increased interest in and devotion to our work in behalf of the youth of Cleveland. We feel, also, that from it will come a greater understanding and appreciation of the place of the Court in the community. Mr. Chairman, my vocabulary is much too limited to adequately express our appreciation for this splendid tribute. May I simply say, on behalf of those now with the Court and those who have gone before, that we are deeply grateful to you all."


In conjunction with the luncheon, open house was held at the Juvenile Court and Detention Home on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 20, 21, 22, 1952. A group of 25 hostesses served under the chairmanship of Mrs. John Franklin Cover.

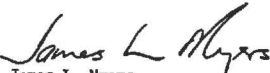
Another feature of the celebration was the publication of a historical brochure by a committee under the chairmanship of Curtis Lee Smith, president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce. We would like to reproduce the "Foreword" to this brochure.

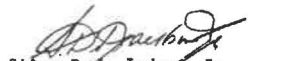
"A juvenile court is a judicial agency with the purpose of rescuing children from degradation and impulsiveness. It is dedicated to the belief that in thwarting misfortune or misbehavior treatment is usually more effective than punishment. It acts on this principle in dealing with the offending child as well as with the adult who jeopardizes the welfare of some youngster. In the progressiveness of its point of view, one eminent American jurist, Dean Pound, has compared the spirit of the juvenile court movement to that which led to the signing of the Magna Charta in 1215.

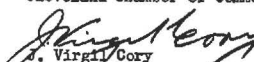
"The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court owes its creation as well as its progress to the initiative, support, and encouragement of the entire community. Through the years many legal, welfare, educational, religious, and civic groups have contributed materially to its


success in metropolitan Cleveland. Whatever commendation the Court has earned, it gratefully shares with its thousands of collaborators. If its achievements over the past half-century confirm the social experiment which was begun in 1902, they also illuminate the way to further growth, improvement, and service."


Louis B. Seltzer
Chairman


James L. Myers
Cleveland Chamber of Commerce


Sidney D. L. Jackson, Jr.
Welfare Federation of Cleveland


J. Virgil Cory
Cleveland Bar Association


Charles A. Mooney
Cleveland Board of Education


H. Franklin Hamilton
Cuyahoga County Bar Association

The Court wishes to express its appreciation to those persons and agencies that fostered its establishment and contributed to and cooperated in its development and growth. It has a feeling of lasting indebtedness to many.

From one of the agencies that the court counts among its friends has come an interesting communication. To E. V. Rasmussen, General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., the anniversary of the Juvenile Court "recalled memories of one of the greatest periods in Y.M.C.A. history . . . memories of Newton D. Baker, Glenn K. Shurtleff, and the Social Service Club they organized" in January, 1901. Writing in 1904, Mr. A. J. Prentice said, ". . . the Social Service Club started a few years ago with a small group of earnest young men who wanted to do some useful things which nobody else was doing. Originally their immediate objectives were to visit the sick, to distribute literature at the hospitals and to secure 300 men a year for church membership.

"Today (October 22, 1904) the Club has a membership of 40 of the best young business and professional men in the city who are doing many fine things for public betterment which nobody else will do and which very few people know they are doing. . . ."

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952

Complaints Before the Court

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Ohio Delinquency Trend is Upward Last year, in commenting on the general rise in the number of youthful offenders, it was noted that Cuyahoga County had been experiencing a downward trend in delinquency for the five postwar years preceding 1951. However, the nation and the state had been reporting perceptible increases beginning in 1949, and then in 1951 Cuyahoga County followed in this pattern. This year is the second consecutive year that the upward swing in delinquency complaints is noted. The total number of delinquency complaints filed in 1952 exceeds 1951 by 15.3 percent. (See Table 3.) This continuing growth seems to be evident in other (and perhaps confined to) large metropolitan centers. While the rise in Ohio as a whole appears to be about 8 percent, preliminary figures indicate that at least six of the more populous counties in Ohio have experienced increases greater than in Cuyahoga County. Increases in a few Ohio counties approach 30 percent.

Teen Age Population Increasing At least in part, the uptrend in delinquency is the normal consequence of a rapidly increasing juvenile population. The total number of children in the age group 10 to 17 years is expected to increase 45 percent between 1950 and 1960. It appears, also, that the adolescent population will remain at a high level until at least 1965, because the birthrate, which rose sharply to a peak in 1947 (the highest point in twenty-five years), has continued at nearly as high a level. This growth in population naturally increases the potential for delinquency each year.

The increase in population of the 10- to 17-year age group, which is now approximately 5 percent from one year to the next, does not fully account for the observed rise in the number of misbehaving youth. As a further explanation, it must be remembered that the uncertainties, insecurities, and anxieties of the Korean conflict and defense mobilization continue to contribute in some part to the increase. It has been observed before that delinquency usually rises following the start of a war. Everyone, but particularly the youth of the nation, is again going through a period of tension and feeling the effects of national and international insecurity.

Auto Thefts Decreased Notwithstanding the overall rise in delinquency, there are several favorable aspects as compared with last year. (See Table 5.) The number of delinquency complaints handled officially is down by 3.7 percent. Included in this is the theft of autos by boys under 18 years of age, which last year was the predominant reason for referral of boys officially. This form of misbehavior has dropped by 21 percent. Also showing a decrease of 29 percent is the number of girls against whom a complaint of sexual indiscretion was officially filed.

Traffic Violations Increase Making the greatest contribution to the 26 percent rise in unofficial cases of delinquency was auto law and traffic violations. These cases have increased again by almost 20 percent. Almost all such complaints are against boys, and only a few involving personal injury or property damage or repeated violations are handled officially. Such complaints have been rising steadily since 1946 when a procedure was set up to handle them.

Other Comparisons Other contrasts with 1951 may be observed according to the various types of offenses. Differing from the reduction in auto theft, other forms of stealing by boys has increased, the greatest percentage increment being recorded by complaints of theft from the person. Other types of offenses showing increases include destruction of property, disorderly conduct, injury to person and fighting, and other misdemeanors. Showing little or no change over last year are such categories as running away and being incorrigible.

We have little of terrorizing by teen-age gang wars and vandalism and almost no evidence of use of narcotic drugs by minors—which, according to the public press, seems to be prevalent in other large cities.

Age Distribution Remains Unchanged There appears to be a public impression that children are being referred to court for misconduct and anti-social behavior at an earlier age. Such an impression is not borne out by tabulations made with respect to ages. For the period of the past 4 years (1949-1952) 12.0 percent of the total children referred to court on delinquency complaints were under 13 years of age and 86.8 percent were between the ages of 13 and 17 years inclusive. While there are variations from year to year in these percentages they have been small, with the under-13-year age group ranging from 11.0 percent in 1951 to 14.2 percent in 1950. For comparison, it is observed that in 1945 15.3 percent of the children were under 13 and 84.0 percent were in the 13- to 17-year age group.

The large and increasing number of boys referred unofficially on traffic complaints has had little influence on the percentage distribution

according to age. If consideration is given to only the official complaints, it is found that for the past 4 years 9.1 percent of the children are in the age group below 13 years and 90.0 percent in the age group 13 to 17 years. On the same basis, data for 1945 is 9.3 percent and 89.7 percent for the two age groups.

Community Programs for Youth Increasing attention has been focused on the problems of delinquency both nationally and locally. About the middle of 1952 the Children's Bureau announced its Special Juvenile Delinquency Project to stimulate community action toward improvement of services for delinquent children. Almost as if in anticipation of this program on the federal level, local forces were being mobilized to improve conditions locally, one natural result in view being the reduction in delinquency. Area or community councils have been established for almost every section of greater Cleveland under the guidance of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland which provides area workers to help coordinate the facilities in the neighborhood. The social agencies and recreational centers serving youth and families in greater Cleveland are also attacking the problem and are "aiming to counteract the trend among the city's youth" through the expansion of programs.

It was reported recently that both the Family Service Association and the Jewish Family Service Association note that 25 percent of their caseloads concern child behavior. There has also begun an attack on the growing problem of youthful auto drivers through the development of driver education programs, with youth themselves taking part in their development, to supplement the program of the Cleveland Automobile Club. The Court is pleased to note this vital activity on the part of the community which, without doubt, lessens the number of youths requiring the services of the Juvenile Court.

Treatment of Delinquents The disposition of delinquency cases follows much the same pattern from year to year. (See Table 7.) Approximately one-half of the boys and girls before the court on official complaints were referred to the probation department for supervision in their own homes. Where the home does not offer possibilities for rehabilitation, placement is made in substitute homes or the state or municipal training schools are utilized. This year, a few more children were committed to the state correctional schools and a few less to the municipal training schools. Destruction by fire of a second cottage at the Cleveland Boys' School at the end of 1951 was a serious loss because it reduced the capacity of the institution to 75 boys.

Predominant among the dispositions in unofficial cases is the restriction or suspension of the driver's license or forbidding the operation of a

motor vehicle. This is understandable in view of the large number of traffic violations referred. Another large portion of the cases were adjusted by the Referees through attaining an understanding with the child and his parents as to a suitable course of action that might be undertaken.

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Official Neglect Cases There were 719 official neglect complaints in 1952. This is a few less than in 1951. The court ordered support in 370 cases. Sixty-three fathers, four mothers, and two other adults were sentenced to the workhouse.

Unofficial Cases The unofficial neglect cases for non-support increased from 876 last year to 907 for the present year for a gain of 3.5 percent. (See Table 6.) Other neglect complaints including charges of immorality, intoxication, abuse, improper subsistence and care, improper supervision, or desertion accounted for 208 cases in 1952 compared with 143 in 1951.

Disposition of Unofficial Cases In 313 unofficial cases it was agreed that payments for support were to be made through the court; 109 were made official cases; and, in 244 cases the complainant either withdrew the complaint or failed to appear at the hearing to press charges. (See Table 9.) It was possible for the court to help 370 families work out solutions that the families could carry out without further services of the court.

Family Budgeting a Problem There has been a growing number of unofficial non-support cases in which the basic problem is one of budgetary planning rather than an intent on the part of the father to avoid the responsibility of support. During a period of high earnings, families assumed financial obligations far beyond the reduced earnings resulting from the steel strike and curtailment of work in related industries. The wage earner, in attempting to satisfy his creditors and to avoid having his wages garnisheed, found himself with insufficient funds to meet the obligations of supporting his family. In many such cases the court has been able to advise the family or recommend a social agency that could help work out a solution to their problems.

There has been little change in the number of children in neglect and dependency cases in the last three years. In 1950 there were 1855; in 1951 there were 1825; and this year 1861.

**Disposition
of Neglected
and Dependent
Children**

The Court continued its policy of making every effort to effect changes in the homes that would allow the children to remain with their families. To this end, 1,072 neglected and dependent children were committed to their parents, relatives, or guardians. The Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare, accepted temporary custody of 350 children; permanent care and custody of 16; and the supervision and placement responsibility for six. The continued cooperation of private agencies helped in meeting the needs of many other children. The Catholic Charities Bureau and Catholic Youth Service accepted 45 children; Children's Services, 17; Jewish Children's Bureau, 9; and 19 children were accepted by other agencies.

ADULT CONTRIBUTORS

**Delinquency
Contributors
Decrease**

The number of adults involved in cases concerning delinquent girls dropped from 112 in 1951 to 73 in 1952. Thirty-four adults were involved in cases concerning boys in 1951 and 33 in 1952. Nineteen men and one woman were sentenced to the workhouse and eight men were sentenced to jail for contributing to the delinquency or acting in a way tending to cause delinquency of minors. (See Table 11.)

COMMENTS ON STATISTICAL DATA

This year, Table 3, Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial, by Years, 1948-1952, is presented in slightly altered form. In prior years, it had been the practice to give an accounting of official cases assigned separate file numbers. This did not present an entirely accurate representation of cases before the court and an effort to correct this is made. The number of adults charged with contributing to delinquency, now added to Table 3, were not shown in the past because such cases were usually assigned the same file number as the child alleged to be delinquent. Secondly, the total number of cases certified from Common Pleas Court is now recorded. Previously it had been customary to list those certifications or transfers of jurisdiction that were not immediately followed up by court action and, therefore, were given a separate file number. These cases would include those certified to the juvenile court to hear motions to modify custody orders.

One further explanation is offered to clarify the statistical data. In addition to the number of cases shown in Table 3, there is another group of cases heard by the court that is not recorded in this report. This group is comprised of those cases that are returned to court for re-hearing after the original disposition has been made. It would include, for the most part, cases for which the plan first decided on is not working out or being

complied with to the satisfaction of the court. It is highly desirable, of course, to develop a practical solution to the situation presented before it again becomes a community problem. This procedure, however, adds somewhat to the total number of cases docketed for court hearing.

CLERK'S OFFICE

Function of Clerk's Office The overall function of the Clerk's Office is the keeping of official records, taking complaints, and issuing writs and processes. Being statutory in nature, it undergoes little change from year to year. But even so, the amount of business transacted by the department does vary. During the year, several factors produced an increase in the volume of work in the Clerk's Office. One was the large increase in the number of traffic and auto law violations and other unofficial complaints filed, with the result that the office had to prepare two dockets for traffic cases for the Referees instead of one and had to issue notices to parents and children in 800 more instances than in 1951. Secondly, there was a rise of 27 percent in the number of applications to gain consent to marry which this office handles and prepares for hearing. Then, also adding to the duties were the many inquiries from the military services regarding prospective draftees and enlistees. Such inquiries seek to determine whether the registrant may be known to the Juvenile Court and what the probation status may be. It is estimated that the court processed 2500 such inquiries during the year. While these inquiries are routed through the Record Room, the reply is usually prepared by the Assistant to the Court who serves as liaison between the court and the military services.

Paternity Cases It would appear that the number of paternity cases being filed annually in this court has reached a plateau where we can reasonably expect little variation from year to year. An inspection of the dispositions of the paternity cases filed during 1951 was undertaken and it is believed the essential features of the data should be comparable to those for 1952. During 1951 out of a total of 580 cases filed, 329 defendants entered pleas of guilty at the preliminary hearing; 72 who had plead "not guilty" at the preliminary hearing changed their plea to "guilty" following conferences with the parties, their counsel and the court's legal advisor; 39 cases were tried by jury and 21 by the Court; a total of 78 cases were dismissed before trial, 75 of these having been dismissed at the request of the complainant and 3 for lack of prosecution. These 75 cases were dismissed at the request of the complainant who did not wish to proceed with the action because the parties had married, the child was placed for adoption, or the parties came to an agreement as to maternity expenses and future support. At the time of the survey the 41

remaining cases were pending or the defendant had not been apprehended.

During 1952 blood tests were had in 29 cases. To perform these tests the court employed Dr. E. E. Ecker of the Institute of Pathology and Dr. Roger W. Marsters of the MacDonald House Laboratory, University Hospitals. The blood tests are a real aid in disposing of bastardy cases. In the 4 cases in which the defendant was excluded as being the father of the child, the complainant requested that the case be dismissed rather than go to trial with this evidence against her. That the blood tests frequently help the complainant is shown by the fact that in 13 cases a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant when the test failed to exclude him as the possible father. In such cases the blood test helps to resolve the lingering doubt which is so frequently in the mind of the accused.

Applications for Consent to Marry An important function of the court, which receives little public attention, is the statutory obligation of the court to give consent to marry in certain cases. The statute provides that persons under 21 who wish to marry, and who have no parent or legal guardian to give consent, must apply to the juvenile court for permission to marry. Here the Court is in the familiar role of parent to these young people who wish to enter matrimony at an early age. Each application is carefully investigated and considered by the court. Of the 161 consents to marry granted during the year, 92 were granted to persons who were under the statutory age to marry with their parents' consent. The law requires the female to be 16 and the male to be 18 before they may marry, however, in cases where the female is pregnant or has been delivered of a child out of wedlock the Court may give the consent to the marriage even though one or both of the parties may be under the statutory age. It is in this category, even though approaching maternity would normally seem to make marriage imperative, that the Court frequently declines to consent to the marriage because some of the parties are so obviously unprepared for family responsibilities.

Uniform Support of Dependents Act The large volume of cases expected to be certified to this court under the Uniform Support of Dependents Act did not materialize during the year. There were only 19 such cases filed. It should be noted that the initiating states forwarded about 100 additional cases to the County Prosecutor who filed them in the Court of Common Pleas. In 11 of the cases filed in this court the fathers of the minors involved were placed under order to make periodic payments into court. A total of \$1600 was collected in such cases. However, these cases were not under supervision during the entire year, the majority of them having been filed during the latter part of 1952. The remaining 8 cases were disposed of as follows: in 4 we were unable to obtain service on the defendant, 1 case was dis-

missed at the request of the petitioner, 1 was continued indefinitely pending receipt of necessary documentary evidence, and 2 were pending hearing at the close of the year.

Lawyers in the Court It has been noticeable to court attaches that the number of lawyers practicing in the Juvenile Court has definitely increased during recent years. No statistics are available but the increase is easily attributable to the better financial position of persons coming before the Court and the large number of paternity cases which are being filed. The increased practice of lawyers is welcomed. The attorney in juvenile cases will often find that he has forsaken his usual adversary position and has truly accepted his role as an officer of the court together with the social responsibility commensurate with this position. However, there is nothing inconsistent with this position and at the same time continuing to represent his client's interest. The interest of the attorney in the welfare of the child involved in his particular case establishes between him and the court a common ground of cooperation and because the attorney already has the confidence of his client he can be of invaluable assistance in working out a satisfactory plan for the child and the family. Members of the Bar have continued to give of their services to indigent complainants in bastardy cases. With their help and that provided by the Legal Aid Society and counsel for the Children's Services, many unwed mothers who are financially unable to obtain legal services have been served.

Cashier's Office A new Burroughs bookkeeping machine was acquired for the cashier's office, replacing one which has been used for the past 20 years. The new machine, in conjunction with the bookkeeping machine acquired several years ago, will complete the mechanization of the bookkeeping system and will do much to relieve the constant pressure in the cashier's office due to the volume of work. Many operations now performed by hand will be eliminated. Employing two machines on Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays, when the volume of business transacted at the cashier's window is the greatest, will eliminate the congestion which is occasioned by long lines of people waiting in the hall to make payments.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Probation Department Steps In Thirteen years of age . . . and as far as he is concerned, everybody is against him. Impudent, incorrigible, run-away from school, failing in his classes, stealing, bullying smaller boys, he is always wrong, and authority is meaningless to him. Staying out nights, running with a tough crowd of

older boys and finally one night he is apprehended sharing in the theft of an automobile.

The police bring Tom to the Juvenile Court and the question is what to do with him. The simplest answer for a boy like Tom . . . send him to the reform school, put him out of the way, punish him, make him behave. Unfortunately, perhaps because one of the human frailties of people is to want to do things in the simplest fashion, there are still many persons, who even now, would say without any further ado, "That's the thing to do with Tom." There is no question but what this was the answer to the plight of a great many Toms before the advent of the juvenile court.

As is so eloquently discussed in the feature article in this Annual Report, the present day good juvenile court is a court without fangs. Immediately after the legal procedures and official papers are completed, the probation department steps in. There are four major steps in the planning for a delinquent youngster. The first of these is in retrospect . . . looking back to his home, his neighborhood, his turbulent childhood. This is the social investigation. Second is an evaluation of the present situation . . . the lad's physical, emotional and mental condition and how these relate to his attitude toward his family, school, friends, police and court. Step number three is the court appearance . . . not a public trial where a plea of guilty or not guilty is demanded, but an informal hearing with free exchange of conversation among all concerned. Then last is the process of rehabilitation . . . this is the probation period. The probation officer formulates a "Probation Plan," and, using this as the blueprint for the building process, every effort is made to bring about the necessary changes in Tom to learn to like and want those things which will bring him more real satisfactions than he previously had in misbehaving.

After ten extremely important months for Tom and his parents, during which time they all experienced a number of trying situations including placement for Tom away from his own home, the boy and his parents seemed to have "arrived." Tom wanted to go home and his parents wanted him back. True, there were still some shaky timbers in this rebuilt structure, but the boy no longer needed the Saturday morning visits with his probation officer.

Throughout all this, one hears the comment, "What about his offense . . . he stole a car and you have not punished him? How can you expect children to have respect for law and order if the court is so lax?" Punishment was the very thing Tom was expecting when he was apprehended. Punishment was what he had been receiving all through his life for the many misdeeds of his earlier youth. It was not a whipping or incarceration which Tom needed nor was it pampering or a "slap on the wrist" type of treatment that he was seeking. Tom was sorely in need of a firm under-

standing insight into his difficulties and that is what actually happened when the probation department stepped in.

Personnel The probation department was fortunate in being able to complete its full complement of personnel during the year with the appointment of ten probation officers, while only three members of the staff terminated their employment. There continues to be an acute shortage (especially men) of trained social workers and of students in schools of social work. It has been possible, however, to secure people with advanced degrees in allied fields, such as psychology and sociology. The court has not only continued its relationship with several graduate schools of social work, but has established a working relationship with the medical school of Western Reserve University. As a result of these associations, there are two students who have completed their academic graduate work in the School of Social Administration of Ohio State University, who are currently on the staff doing their field work as student probation officers. There are also two part-time psychiatrists from the medical school of Western Reserve University who are serving the court clinic.

In-service Training As of July, 1952, approximately two-thirds of the probation staff had been with the court for less than one year and the majority of these new people are not professionally trained case workers. Therefore, it was most important that a comprehensive indoctrination and in-service training program be put in effect to properly prepare these new probation officers for their duties. In conjunction with the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board and the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, the court participated in an extensive course in basic social work theory. Concurrently with this course, the new probation officers underwent a six-week period of indoctrination in court rules, regulations, philosophy and procedures. Also weekly seminars for supervisors and probation officers are conducted by Dr. O. B. Markey, chief psychiatrist of the court, at which are discussed the latest psychiatric skills and techniques as they relate to sound case work practices. (See also section on Psychiatric Department.)

Vocational Guidance One of the primary needs of youth is help in evaluating school progress, in determining interests and abilities, in formulating an educational program and devising vocational plans to coincide with their interests and abilities. Vocational guidance encompasses vocational counseling, educational guidance, vocational testing, and job placement.

In an effort to render a more complete service to the youngsters coming to the court, arrangements were completed in February, 1952,

with Mrs. Olive K. Bannister, Director, Vocational Guidance Bureau, to provide vocational guidance for those delinquent children for whom the probation officer believed this service would be beneficial. The court provides office space for two members of the Bureau, who spend one day each week at the court. At the present time this experiment in offering vocational guidance in a juvenile court setting is being evaluated. There is no question but what all children need some form of vocational guidance. However, it is becoming quite apparent that real vocational guidance and education are so closely allied and interdependent that it is very difficult to separate good vocational guidance service from the educational system. At this time it appears that the most desirable place for an effective vocational guidance program is in the school system.

Referrals to Social Agencies It has been stated by some authorities that a juvenile court serving a metropolitan community can be only as effective as it is permitted to utilize the community resources. It is most gratifying year after year to note the cooperation which exists between the court and the many health, welfare, and educational organizations, as well as the child-caring institutions in the community. The probation department referred 483 cases to more than 44 of these community resources. The high percentage of acceptances is an indication of the careful, well-thought-out basis for referral.

Although there are still some children and families who get lost in the complex maze of health and welfare agencies, the court has taken an active part in keeping these situations to an absolute minimum. During the past year the court has worked very closely with the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, promoting the formulation of two new committees which, it is believed, will aid considerably in bringing about more effective coordination among the various agencies.

The Court in the Community As the community becomes more concerned about the problems of youth with its many ramifications, there is an increase in the number of requests the court receives for speakers to meet with various P.-T. A's., civic and fraternal organizations, neighborhood clubs, church organizations, community and area councils, schools, colleges and settlement houses. Arrangements are also made for many of these groups to visit the court and observe its facilities. The court fully realizes the importance of a well-informed public and makes every effort to comply with all requests.

Cases Under Supervision The number of cases under supervision by the probation department, which had shown a substantial increase in 1951, showed a further but smaller gain in 1952. At the end of the year the department carried 14 more cases than were under

care at the beginning of the year. This figure, however, does not give a true and complete picture of the activities of the department. Early in 1951 the low point was reached in the number of cases under supervision. From February, 1951, with a total of 828 cases, there had been a steady increase until October, 1952, when a total of 1013 cases was under supervision. (See Table 8.) For this reason, the monthly average of cases under supervision was 91 greater than the preceding year.

In addition to this service to probationers, the department also made 93 more investigations on cases set for court hearing, to add up to a total of 3155 investigations of official complaints. In performance of their work in counseling and assisting children and families with their problems, the probation officers made 22,648 field calls and office interviews with cases under care, and 20,506 contacts with investigation cases. This amounts to over 4000 more contacts than in 1951. Another duty of the probation officers was the serving of 6309 official processes.

Perhaps one measure of the effectiveness of probation planning in helping an individual make a satisfactory adjustment may be found in the number of cases that come before the court again because of the repetition of delinquent behavior or further neglect of children. Of the total of 1951 cases under supervision, only 111 had new official complaints filed, which is slightly less than 6 percent.

Intake Department All complaints made at the court are carefully examined by the Intake Department to determine, in light of the social and legal factors, if they fall within the jurisdiction and service of the Juvenile Court. In some instances it is found that the problem presented might better be handled by some other means. The total of 8814 complaints received by the Intake Department is an increase of 6.6 percent over last year.

On the basis of the nature of the complaint, the validity of the information, and the need for court action or services, the complainant is counseled by the Receiving Secretary to determine whether the matter is to be handled officially or unofficially. Those situations in need of the full authority and service of the court are handled officially and require the filing of a petition or an affidavit. If it is believed that a satisfactory adjustment or solution to the problem can be achieved in one hearing before the Referee, the complaint is handled unofficially. The Receiving Secretary this year accepted 3215 cases for official court action and 4382 for unofficial hearing. (See Table 2.) This totals over 600 more complaints than last year and almost all of this number (93.6 percent) were scheduled for unofficial hearing.

While most complaints or problems naturally come within the function

of the court, a number of them can more appropriately be served by a social agency or another court. Of the 1137 complaints disposed of at intake without court action, 290 were referred to social agencies and another 284 to other courts or police departments for investigation. If the complaint is of such nature that only a warning is necessary, a thoughtful, discreet letter to the erring person may be sufficient. In this manner 126 complaints were settled. In 422 cases it was found that the complainant sought only consultation service. The department also processed 80 transfers of jurisdiction from the Common Pleas Court.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

Function of Department The execution and follow-up of court orders for the support of minor children, court costs and fines are delegated to the Department of Child Support.

In the majority of cases these are children of broken homes and, quite naturally, conflicts arise constantly between parents so that many problems, such as visitations, housing, delinquency, budgeting, must be attended to and referred to proper sources within the court or to a social welfare agency equipped to handle the particular problem.

Collections for Support of Minors During the year collections increased over that of 1951. However, because of strikes and lay-offs (due to lack of material), earnings were affected and therefore payments were necessarily adjusted. Due to these conditions the overall collection increase was not as great as shown in previous years. Total collection amounted to \$1,451,689.25 against the total collection of 1951 of \$1,414,020.36. (See Table 1.) The total number of cases supervised during 1952 was 3962 which involved approximately 8200 children.

In October, the department was enlarged to embrace a Referee to hear unofficial non-support cases. Through the years it has been determined that many domestic differences can be remedied by plans worked through unofficially either by agreement to make support payments through court or the family differences settled so that a reunion of the family can be brought about.

The agencies giving public assistance to families which also receive support payments through court make a monthly check on their accounts from the department's records. This enables the agencies to ascertain which accounts are currently paid and which ones are in default and they can be apprised of the circumstances causing non-payment.

This results in a more efficient use of public assistance funds. Clients of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department received \$147,813.28 col-

lected as support money through the Child Support Department and clients of the Cleveland Division of Relief benefited from \$31,467.89.

The department has been able to make arrangements with most employers whereby entire or partial earnings of a payor are remitted to court in his behalf. This is arranged by authorization from the payor for payroll deductions according to court order. For the protection of the parties concerned, especially the employer who voluntarily assumes this additional responsibility, such pay check remittals, either in whole or in part, is authorized in Ohio Law under legislation originally sponsored by the court. Many fathers are willing to pay but very often fall by the wayside on pay day and none of their wages are available for payment into court; hence, the arrangement with the employers has assisted in the assurance of regular support.

The department also endeavors to give help in securing employment for those who are out of work. This is done by contacting employers and referrals are made where it is known that hiring is being done.

Problem of Alcoholism Because of the growing problem of alcoholism and its obvious effects on payment for support, the department had a representative on the Welfare Federation committee for the study of the problems of alcohol. Also, referrals were made by the department for addicted persons to be given special treatment at the Alcoholic Clinic at the Cleveland House of Correction.

The director of the department attended the Yale School of Studies on Alcohol during the school's summer session. The Yale Center of Alcohol Studies carries on a summer session each year with an intensive course of lectures and seminars which provide a better understanding of the role of alcohol in society and the problems related to its use. People from all walks of life attend the Yale Center and its lectures and seminars provide great opportunities to carry on discussions of the various phases of the problem. Through its Research Department, quarterly publications are issued to help one keep abreast of any developments of further knowledge which may arise in handling the addicted. Literature may be obtained from the Center which can be distributed to those who wish to better understand the subject. Through a better understanding of the problem of alcohol and its use and with the hope of an approach to treatment of the addicted, the court is in a better position to make the necessary referrals for help to the families whose lives are so affected. While no attempt can be made in the phase of therapy, contacts can be made through the proper channels.

Alcoholics Anonymous has been especially cooperative in helping problem drinkers and they work with the department on rehabilitation

plans. Because of the aforementioned help and approach to the problems, re-commitment to the House of Correction has shown a decrease.

Planning with Adults Committed Over 190 adults, who had been committed to the House of Correction during the year, were given conditional releases following reviews of the cases by the department. (See Table 12.) A member of the department interviews the prisoners weekly and, by so doing, individual problems can be discussed and studied so that some workable plan can be presented to the Court with assurance that support payments will be made with more regularity. The staff at the House of Correction has proved invaluable in detecting personal difficulties of the individuals incarcerated and has brought them to the department's attention for further handling.

The magnitude of the services given by the members of the department is indicated by several figures. Over 20,000 office interviews and almost 42,000 telephone calls were made in the interest of the cases under supervision. In addition, more than 16,000 letters were sent, most of them calling attention to arrearages in payment. (See Table 13.)

THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Children's Problems Studied All children who enter the Detention Home are observed in an effort to help find answers to their problems. Some of the children are detained awaiting a court hearing, while others are there until suitable placement is available in a public or private institution or in a foster or adoptive home. One-hundred and five boys and seventy-three girls, not residents of Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways, were held for brief periods until they could be returned to their parents or to the authorities in their place of residence.

In every instance the stay at the Detention Home is directed at orienting the child in a new program intended to help his adjustment to living. Every effort is made to create as homelike an environment as possible.

Homelike Atmosphere The children are divided into small groups. Each unit has its own dormitory and living room. A program, appropriate to the age and sex of the group, is carried out in each unit. The total program is planned, coordinated and supervised by the superintendent and assistant superintendent working closely with the supervisors in the individual units, the physical education and recreation directors, and craft teacher of the staff, and with the classroom teachers and part-time craft teacher provided by the Cleveland Board of Educa-

tion. The importance of the Detention Home experience, in the lives of many of the children, is indicated by the children who return to visit with and seek the counsel of the staff members. There are frequent friendly and appreciative letters from former residents who are now in schools or in the armed services. For some children the Detention Home is the nearest to a real home that they have known.

Programs for Children Where the children have parents who are interested in them, the Detention Home encourages a strengthening of the family relationships. Parents are urged to visit their children each week and to share in providing food and favors for the birthday celebrations that are held each month and for the unit picnics that are held on the playground when the weather permits.

Children continue their education under teachers provided by the Cleveland Board of Education in classrooms located in the building. Boys have an opportunity to join the Cub Scout Pack or the Boy Scout Troop that meets weekly at the Detention Home. Religious services are held each Sunday and religious instruction is provided regularly by all faiths. A branch of the Cleveland Public Library is staffed by volunteers from the Cleveland Junior League. Classes in sewing and home nursing are offered the girls with teachers provided by the Red Cross.

Many Share with Gifts Many groups and individuals of the community shared in the service given by the Detention Home. Holiday seasons were made happier by gifts such as those provided for Valentine's Day by the Acacia Flower Chapter of the Eastern Star. The University Circle Chapter of Kiwanis continued its long established custom of presenting a gala Christmas party for all of the children. The children were remembered at Christmas time by several other groups including the Women's Auxiliary of the Electrical Craftsmen, Cleveland Church Federation, and the Cleveland News Toy Shop Fund through the Christmas Committee of the Welfare Federation. The Church Chaplaincy gave each child a gift at Christmas and in addition four yearly magazine subscriptions for the use of all the children. The Window Box Garden Club provided special decorations in the dining rooms at Christmas as well as providing flowers for the building throughout the year.

Baseballs, autographed by Bob Feller, became treasured possessions of fifty boys through the courtesy of the Cleveland Council of Church Women.

Each month, variety entertainment was presented by the Jewish Veterans Group of the Lake Shore B'nai B'rith and refreshments were served by its Women's Auxiliary. The Variety Club furnished movies

every Friday night and the Moving Picture Operators' Union provided the projectionists.

The younger boys are enjoying the gay colored, sturdy, new furniture placed in their unit by the Women's City Club. Mr. Hank Stevens supplied the older girls unit with a television and Mrs. John F. Wilson donated a radio for the younger girls.

Dependent Children The Detention Home provided care during the year for 2279 delinquent and 489 dependent and neglected children.
Population (See Table 4.) This was an increase of 260 delinquent
Decreases children over the previous year. There was a decrease of 109 dependent and neglected children, due in part to the first full year of operation of the County Receiving Home opened by the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board in July of 1951.

Delinquent children remained on an average of 14 days and dependent and neglected children remained for an average of 36 days. A total of 49,828 days of care was given. There were 32,184 days for delinquent and 17,644 days for dependent and neglected children.

Nursery Unit to be Closed Following the opening of the County Receiving Home important changes took place in the organization of detention facilities. To permit the conversion of an entire floor into needed office space for the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board, temporary arrangements were made to accomodate the nursery in another section of the building. This was done in anticipation of the plans of the County Child Welfare Board to relieve the Court of very young dependent and neglected children under an agreement entered into in 1951. The Ohio Legislature, in 1945, gave authority to child welfare boards to provide such services and it is a generally recognized and accepted principle and practice that dependent and neglected children should not be kept in detention homes. The Court is no longer able to continue its temporary arrangement for nursery care and the policy was announced that after December 31, 1952, the Detention Home would not be able to offer detention services to infants and children under 3 years of age. The Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board is now assuming responsibility for the emergency or temporary care and placement of such children. (This public agency becomes, on January 1, 1953, the Child Welfare Division of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department.)

COURT CLINIC

Medical Department

Of the 2647 children admitted to the Detention Home, 2450 were given physical examinations and another 91 were referred from Court for examination. Of this number only 194 were found completely free of physical defects. (See Table 14.) Last year about the same number of children (2417) was examined.

Prevalent Defects The more common types of physical defects included dental caries of varying degree in 935 cases, with boys accounting for over 75 percent of that number. In 498 cases poor dental hygiene was found to be associated with the caries. There were 131 cases of chipped front teeth. Acne was present in 786 instances in the adolescent group. This ranged from the mild to the severest forms of this condition. "Athlete's foot" was present in 412, and most of these had in addition very poor foot hygiene. Refractive error of varying severity was found in 809 children. There were 193 cases of greatly enlarged tonsils. Another significant condition, usually associated with poor body hygiene and substandard living conditions, is lice infestation; there were 55 cases of head lice and 31 of pubic lice.

Nutritional Problems Nutritional problems are always a significant factor with 1952 showing a slight increase in its incidence. One-hundred fifty-two cases of borderline nutrition to malnutrition were observed as compared to 143 in 1951. However, there were but 104 cases of obesity as compared with 122 for the preceding year. Every effort was made by means of vitamin and iron therapy, limited physical activity, and adequate rest and diet to improve the physical status of the undernourished child.

Conversely in the overweight case, and this was almost exclusively in the adolescent group, dietary restrictions and the importance of weight loss were explained.

Diagnostic Tests There has been a gradual decrease in the incidence of venereal infection during the preceding two years and 1952 continued this downward trend. There were 3 cases of gonorrhea in 649 tests, and 5 positive blood Wassermanns in 625 tests.

The incidence of positive tuberculin reactors was less in 1952. There were 13 positive tests in 353 as compared to 25 in 354 in 1951. No active disease state was found by subsequent X-ray examinations of the positive reactors.

Of the 123 smallpox vaccinations, 116 were positive; of 239 Schick

(diphtheria) tests 97 were positive (susceptible to diphtheria). The following types of immunization procedures were done: 82 injections of pertussis vaccine, 35 injections of diphtheria toxoid, and 190 injections of combined diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus toxoid.

Contagious Disease This year was an epidemic year for measles and this was reflected in our contagious disease incidence with 20 cases of measles and 13 cases of the "3-day" variety for a total of 174 quarantine days. No other contagion occurred.

The incidence of regular measles would have been much greater except for the immediate application of preventive treatment. After a case developed, all susceptibles received an injection of "gamma globulin" which entirely prevented the disease in over 50 percent of those exposed and resulted in an "abortive" or mild form of the disease in the remainder. It must be mentioned again that for the third successive year there has been no scarlet fever in Detention Home, a notable achievement for our institution which does have a large number of upper respiratory infections each year. The use of antibiotics (penicillin, terramycin and aureomycin) alone or in combination with sulfanomides is the answer to the query, "Why no scarlet fever?"

Under this category should be noted the 33 cases of intestinal flu. All but 2 occurred in infants and children under 3 years of age. This condition proved a real challenge in control and treatment; it was so severe in 3-month-old twins that hospitalization for 2 weeks was required.

Dispensary Service There were 4485 dispensary treatments and 535 bed patients for a total of 1763 bed days. Again, early recognition, prompt isolation, intensive treatment, and excellent nursing service accounts for the few number of bed days.

The large number of dispensary treatments aptly illustrates the fact that all injuries and illnesses, including the numerous psychosomatic complaints that we see each day, regardless of how minor they may be, are never disregarded or minimized.

There were 16 hospital admissions and 118 visits to the Out-Patient Departments of St. Vincent Charity, City, and University Hospitals. The remedial treatment and consultation provided by these hospitals plays an important part in our medical program.

The excellent nursing staff and the externes deserve well-earned, but not always readily appreciated, praise and recognition for their very important role in the high standard of efficient and thorough medical service. We endeavor to maintain high medical standards and are ever on the alert to improve such care and service where the welfare and physical and mental well-being of each and every child is concerned.

Psychiatric Department

Expanded Influence of Psychiatry The panel of four psychiatrists has had a full year of uninterrupted service. This has gone well beyond the previous principal function of examining children. As has been predicted, a great deal of effort was expended in widening the influence of psychiatry on the various court functions. This took the form of informal meetings by individual psychiatrists with supervisors and group meetings among the psychiatrists themselves and with other groups of professionals. The number of psychiatric examinations was relatively unaffected by these new activities, however, for 319 examinations were made during the year. (See Table 15.)

Psychiatric In-service Training When the case supervisors, the referees and the chief probation officer met late in 1951 with the chief psychiatrist, one of the conclusions reached was to explore the possibility of in-service training of the professional staff along psychiatric lines. The purpose was to stimulate a deepened psychiatric viewpoint by means of seminars. A list of topics was prepared by the committee and these were integrated in July of 1952 through the efforts of a smaller committee. The generalized topics included: (1) How can we best use our psychiatric service? (2) Case work requirements in the court setting. (3) Specific case presentations and specific problems of delinquency.

The probation staff was divided into two sections. One of these sections met for ten periods of one and one-half hours each in the fall and completed its work on December 17. The second section was to begin in January, 1953. Members of the staff were given a preliminary statement as to the nature and purpose of these meetings and also were advised with regard to the best use of source material. The leader of the first group was the chief psychiatrist. One other of the psychiatrists was able to attend some of the sessions and it is hoped that the others will be able to attend some in the next section. No didactic material was prepared beforehand. There was free discussion in all the meetings.

Results of Discussions Consideration of the principal topics brought forth the following comments:

With respect to the types of cases to be referred to the psychiatrist there was brought out the importance of earlier recognition of problems which might be expected to develop into morbid states. It was agreed that the gathering of case material is a therapeutic as well as a diagnostic force and content is of lesser importance than the emotional accompaniment. The danger of sacrificing content which is essentially important to the court was found to be minimal. A careful "Developmental

History" will reveal much about the parents' emotional readiness for parenthood from the point of conception until the beginning of conventional school life.

The physiology and psychology of growth are synchronous and offer fundamental landmarks in the child's integration into his family. Common habit difficulties which might be called "normal," such as thumb-sucking and delay in control of elimination, were contrasted with destructive habits such as hair-pulling, nail-biting and head-banging. The child's development may be seriously impaired through surgery between the ages of three and six, whereas earlier or later surgery might be less traumatizing. While part of these discussions were descriptive of the growth of the personality or ego through the primary phases according to modified psychoanalytic philosophy, the meaning to the child of the psychiatric examination also was explored. There was particular reference to the probation officer's part in first preparing him and then helping him to understand the findings. A great deal of time was spent also in evaluating the child's emotional use of the Detention Home stay. The continuing interest of the probation officer or social worker through the time of the child's detention was looked on as very important.

Future Considerations Judge Eastman has met with the psychiatrists twice and has agreed to further meetings on a more or less scheduled basis. This very important development arose out of the preparation of a description of the function of the psychiatrist in the juvenile court setting. The final form will be prepared out of the discussions based on the tentative outline already presented to Judge Eastman. It is now apparent that very significant influences on the professional procedures will develop, for example: the possibilities of in-service teaching which already has begun, might include the setting up of a training center for Detention Home workers beyond this court's province. Judge Eastman long has stressed the fact that Detention Home practice varies widely and that no established training procedures have been developed. This, among other aspects of the professional court contribution to the community, suggests the wisdom of expanding the present affiliations with the several professional schools at Western Reserve University. In this functional design the psychiatrist is described as having far more than simple psychiatric examination responsibilities. His availability for consultation in the Detention Home, as a teacher in staff development, as a consultant in influencing the Detention Home experience of the child and in court room procedure itself are given significant emphasis.

More than ever before the inter-dependence of psychiatry and its professional allies is highlighted in this program. The psychiatric clinic is indeed taking on the form of a complete unit with all of its attendant

advantages. This is an encouraging contrast with the earlier years when the psychiatrist's contribution was almost altogether that of an isolated, specialized nature. The appointment of a full-time secretary rounds out the clinic integration.

Children Examined A brief presentation of the actual work done in the clinic for 1952 follows. There is no appreciable change in the average and median ages of the boys and girls or in the nature of the problems which brought them to the attention of the court. It will be noted, however, that a much larger number of children was examined in 1952 which was the first full year in which four psychiatrists have been active. Three-hundred nineteen examinations of children and adults were made in comparison with 245 in 1951. This increase was possible in spite of the fact that the chief psychiatrist was released for the development of psychiatric education of the staff and the study of problems related to the total meaning of the juvenile court experience to the children brought to the court's attention.

Statistical measures with respect to the ages and intelligence quotients of the children examined by the psychiatrists is given below.

	Boys	Girls
Average age	14.3	15.0
Median age	14.8	15.3
Age spread	7 to 18	5 to 18
Average I. Q.	94.1	94.2
Median I. Q.	95	95
I. Q. spread.....	53 to 138	65 to 121
Number examined	175	81

Beginning with year 1953 the diagnostic categories used since 1947 will be replaced by the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic and Statistical Manual on Mental Disorders.

Psychological Department

The aim of the psychological study is to make an appraisal of the child's intellectual level, his achievement, his emotional development, attitudes and motives and to gather valuable information which contributes to an overall picture.

Emotional Factors Important Delinquent behavior is not attributable to any one cause. Of great importance, however, are the emotional factors because they constitute the state of feelings for which relief is sought through anti-social activities. It is, therefore, essential to know the child's degree of emotional maturity, his attitude relating to the home, family, school, and associates and the manner in which he has adjusted in these various areas.

Through the combined efforts of psychiatrist, psychologist, physician and probation officer, a thorough appraisal of the child's problem is made and an attempt is made to uncover the cause of delinquent behavior so that the child may be placed on the road to achieving a happier and more successful life.

During 1952 two psychologists were employed full time. About 2062 tests were given to approximately 1161 individuals; this included not only delinquent and dependent children but adult contributors as well. (See Table 10.)

Number and Kind of Tests One test or a battery of tests is given to each child who spends a day or more at the Detention Home and to many who are detained elsewhere or who remain in their own homes on probation. The number and types of tests vary with the needs of the individual.

The intelligence tests most frequently used are the Otis group test and the Stanford-Binet individual test. These are augmented, as needed, by the Kent E. G. Y. test. Adults and older youth are usually given the Wechsler-Bellevue test. Information from tests given in the court clinic is supplemented by test scores provided by social agencies and by public and parochial schools.

Intelligence Classifications Scores obtained from the Stanford-Binet and Wechsler-Bellevue tests show 74.7 percent of those tested in the court clinic fall within the groups classified as "low average" through "high average" with intelligence quotients of 80 to 120. This is a higher percentage than is found within these classifications in the

general public. The court clinic found 2.7 percent who tested "superior" with I.Q.'s of 120-130 and 0.2 percent who tested "very superior" with I. Q.'s over 130. Of those found to be below average 14.7 percent were "borderline defectives" with I. Q.'s between 70 and 80 and 7.8 percent were "subnormal" with I. Q.'s of less than 70.

All children and adults who were to be referred to the court psychiatrist for further study were given one or more projective tests. Rorschach, Thematic Apperception, Blacky, and Despert's Fables tests were used.

Children, who the court felt needed more intensive or extensive study, were referred to the Ohio State Bureau of Juvenile Research in Columbus where they underwent an observation period of from six to eight weeks by a medical, psychiatric, psychological and social work staff. A complete study of each child sent to the Bureau of Juvenile Research was made available to the Court.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS

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.

During the year, Miss Marie Bighouse, Supervisor, has been a member of the Cleveland Council for Mental Health, as well as serving on the Committee on Disaster of the American Red Cross. Mrs. Ruth Melcher, Supervisor, is Chairman of the Court-Social Agency Committee of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. Miss Edith Dombey, Psychologist, is a member of the Citizens' Committee on Divorce Matters.

John J. Mayar, Chief Probation Officer, is a member of the Study Course Committee, Ohio Welfare Conference, and assisted in setting up the study course for this affair. He also served as a member of the committee appointed by the Director, Department of Health and Welfare, City of Cleveland, in selecting the new superintendent for the Cleveland Boys' School. He participated in a panel in the Health and Welfare Institute given by the Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

Walter G. Whitlatch, Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor, has been elected to a three-year term to the Board of Trustees of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. He is also a member of the Legislative Committee of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland and of a similar committee of the Cleve-

Bar Association. Several articles were contributed by him to the "Counselor," the journal of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, and Mr. Whitlatch has served on its editorial committee.

The year was a busy one for S. A. Mandalfino, Administrative Assistant to the Court. In addition to continuing as president of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association with its responsibilities of presiding at meetings and serving with committees, he participated as a chairman and discussion leader at the annual meeting of the American Public Welfare Association. He is also vice-chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Welfare Federation and has membership on the boards of several agencies.

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 310 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 cooperation 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—1952

Type of Collection	Amount
Total amount collected	\$1,615,825.96
For support of minor children	\$1,451,689.25
Damages or restitution	17,674.36
Poundage	14,786.52
Fines	2,417.05
Costs	7,580.66
Appearance bonds	109,900.00
Maternity hospital collections	9,324.16
Miscellaneous general collections	2,453.96
Money for Support of Children Disbursed to	
Parents and relatives	\$1,301,438.97
Public agencies—Total	96,532.63
C. C. W. D., Division of Child Welfare.....	88,270.18
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions	8,262.45
Private agencies—Total	53,717.65
Children's Services	6,517.37
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions	2,661.85
Catholic agencies and institutions	30,550.71
Protestant agencies and institutions	10,640.80
Jewish agencies and institutions	3,346.92

TABLE 2

REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY—1952

Complaints accepted for court action—Total	7597
Accepted for official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	2738
Motions and alias hearings	477
Accepted for unofficial hearing	4382
Complaints disposed of without court action—Total	1137
Referred to social agencies	290
Referred to police departments and other courts	284
By correspondence	126
Interviews for consultation only	422
Referred to Probation Department for investigation	15
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court.....	80

TABLE 3
TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
BY YEARS, 1948-1952

Type of Complaint	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total complaints—official and unofficial	6649	6608	6487	7616	8448
Official complaints—Total	3629	3244	3242	3574	3532
Delinquency—Total	1470	1321	1256	1671	1609
Boys	1067	958	899	1214	1182
Girls	403	363	357	457	427
Neglect (including non-support)	980	796	766	721	719
Dependency	235	236	229	212	215
Application for orthopedic care	57	65	19	15	16
Application for consent to marry	160	121	120	127	161
Paternity	496	501	620	580	604
Adults contributing to delinquency	86	100	86	122	100
Adults tending to cause delinquency	21	26	15	24	6
Uniform support of dependents act .....	.....	.....	.....	3	19
Certified from Common Pleas Court	124	77	129	87	80
Other .....	.....	1	2	12	3
Unofficial complaints—Total	3020	3364	3245	4042	4916
Delinquency—Total	2140	2370	2275	2979	3753
Boys	1864	2130	2065	2703	3460
Girls	276	240	210	276	293
Neglect and non-support	877	992	959	1062	1157
Dependency	3	2	10	1	6
Other .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

TABLE 4
CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME—1952

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1952	44	26	21	11	102
Admitted during the year	1601	608	243	195	*2647
Transferred to dependent status .....	.....	.....	19	.....	19
Total under care for 1952	1645	634	283	206	2768
Released during the year.....	1556	614	262	190	2622
Transferred from delinquent status.....	19	.....	.....	.....	19
Under care December 31, 1952.....	70	20	21	16	127
Total days' care furnished	20,958	11,226	11,368	6,276	49,828
Average daily population	57	31	31	17	136
Average length of stay in days.....	13	18	40	30	18

*Includes 102 boys and 73 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways.

TABLE 5
REASON FOR REFERRAL OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY CASES, BY SEX—1952

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints—Total	1182	3460	427	293	5362
Automobile theft	182	4	1	.....	187
Unlawful entry and stealing	194	85	.....	2	281
Other stealing	90	199	11	10	310
Other property offenses	16	5	6	.....	27
Theft from person	60	4	4	.....	68
Injury to person, fighting	78	106	9	22	215
Act resulting in death	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Truancy from school	57	86	34	27	204
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents	49	21	97	15	182
Out-of-county residents	68	.....	41	.....	109
Beyond parental control	117	120	112	105	454
Sex offenses	79	15	90	4	188
Auto tampering and trespassing	18	19	.....	.....	37
Destruction of property	31	409	1	14	455
Disorderly conduct	23	145	5	15	188
Other misdemeanors	55	138	15	34	242
Auto law and traffic violations	63	2104	1	45	2213

TABLE 6
REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES
OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL—1952

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total complaints	719	1157	215	6
Non-support of minor children	535	907	.....	.....
Improper subsistence or care	83	.....	.....	.....
Faults or habits of parent(s)	70	24	.....	.....
Child deserted or abandoned	28	18	7	.....
Permanent disability of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	90	.....
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	26	.....
Death of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	16	.....
Imprisonment of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Illegitimate child .....	.....	.....	44	.....
Lack of guardianship, determine custody .....	.....	.....	11	.....
Other causes	3	208	17	6
Total children included in above cases.....	1519	2701	342	12

TABLE 7

DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY CASES, BY SEX—1952

Disposition in Official Cases	Number of Children		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed	1182	427	1609
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	58	21	79
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision.....	57	72	129
Placed under supervision of probation officers—Total.....	648	160	808
Supervision only	438	150	588
Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines.....	183	.....	183
For placement	23	5	28
For referral to Probate Court	4	5	9
Committed or returned to institutions—Total.....	216	93	309
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	7	.....	7
Ohio State Industrial Schools	135	29	164
City of Cleveland Training Schools	74	47	121
Marycrest School .....	.....	17	17
Dismissed	31	5	36
Not apprehended	2	6	8
Released to parole officer	4	.....	4
Returned to other jurisdictions	94	33	127
Bound over to Common Pleas Court.....	1	.....	1
Continued or other disposition	71	37	108
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed	3460	293	3753
Withdrawn or dismissed	232	21	253
Continued indefinitely	43	4	47
Adjusted by referee	1148	86	1234
License suspended, driving prohibited or restricted	1496	40	1536
Restitution ordered	191	27	218
Probation officer to supervise or adjust.....	162	16	178
Made official	157	62	219
Referred to social agencies	18	33	51
Other disposition	13	4	17

TABLE 8

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT—1952

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency	Total Children
		Boys	Girls	Neglect Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1952.....	866	596	140	269	1005
Received for supervision during year.....	1085	781	189	238	1208
Total under supervision in 1952	1951	1377	329	507	2213
Removed from supervision during year.....	1071	802	175	193	1170
Carried forward December 31, 1952.....	880	575	154	314	1043

TABLE 9
DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN 719 NEGLECT AND 215 DEPENDENCY
CASES, OFFICIAL ONLY—1952

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Depend.	Total
Total children included in dispositions.....	1519	342	1861
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians.....	1047	25	1072
Probation officers (supervision or placement).....	42	17	59
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total.....	216	246	462
C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare:			
Supervision and placement	6	.....	6
Temporary care and custody	162	188	350
Permanent care and custody.....	8	8	16
Children's Services:			
Supervision and placement	1	.....	1
Temporary care and custody	6	5	11
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	5	5
Catholic Charities Bureau and Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement	3	.....	3
Temporary care and custody	18	19	37
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	5	5
Jewish Children's Bureau:			
Temporary care and custody .....	.....	8	8
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	1	1
Other agencies	12	7	19
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor.....	123	.....	123
Continued conditionally, further order	36	16	52
Disposition of child made in previous case.....	7	.....	7
Case dismissed	24	34	58
Other order	24	4	28

TABLE 10
TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED
BY THE COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS—1952

Type of Test	Boys	Girls	Aults
Individual intelligence tests:			
Stanford-Binet.....	251	160	.....
Wechsler-Bellevue.....	118	67	32
Kent E. G. Y.....	48	11	2
Group intelligence tests:			
Otis	375	72	.....
Achievement tests:			
Scaled Information	84	64	.....
Performance tests	184	116	.....
Personality tests	224	154	17
Other standardized tests	15	4	2
Interviews—nonstandardized tests	40	19	3
Total tests	1339	667	56
Conferences	94	47	21

TABLE 11
DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL
NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY CASES—1952

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tend to Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of adults charged	765	29	71	4	2
Not apprehended	125	---	---	--	--
Dismissed or discharged	27	---	9	--	--
Continued conditionally	47	2	2	--	--
Committed to:					
Cleveland House of Correction—male.....	65	4	13	--	--
Cleveland House of Correction—female.....	4	1	1	--	--
County Jail		1	8	--	--
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior.....	86	6	17	4	2
Make support payments through Court.....	349	---	---	--	--
On other conditions	44	12	17	--	--
Probation officer to supervise.....	11	1	1	--	--
Other order	7	2	3	--	--

TABLE 12
MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION
UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT—1952

Movement of Prisoners	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1952.....	61	11	17	89
Committed or returned during year	197	27	32	256
Total prisoners in 1952.....	258	38	49	345
Released or escaped during year.....	198	31	38	267
Carried forward December 31, 1952.....	60	7	*11	78

*Includes two persons in County Jail.

TABLE 13
CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT—1952

Movement of Cases	*Non-Support	Delinquency Dependency Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1952	2288	712	1021	4021
Received for supervision during year.....	1293	304	381	1978
Total under supervision in 1952.....	3581	1016	1402	5999
Removed from supervision during year.....	1389	209	439	2037
Carried forward December 31, 1952	2192	807	963	3962

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 14
INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS* NOTED
UPON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION—1952

Defect Noted	Boys	Girls	Total
Dental caries	674	261	935
Refractive error	526	283	809
Acne	537	249	786
Poor dental hygiene	455	43	498
Trichophytosis (tinea)	349	63	412
Hypertrophied tonsils	147	46	193
Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor	88	64	152
Chipped incisor	107	24	131
Physical retardation	114	14	128
Obesity	32	72	104
Nasopharyngitis	37	35	72
Pediculosis capitis	17	38	55
Total number of examinations	1741	800	2541

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

TABLE 15
DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS EXAMINED BY THE
COURT PSYCHIATRISTS—1952

Diagnosis	Children	Adults
Total examinations	268	51
Psychoneurosis	97	13
Conduct disorders	81	....
Immaturity	38	3
Character disorders (including psychopathic personality).....	17	21
Mental conflict	11	....
Latent schizophrenia	7	1
Schizophrenia	5	2
Borderline mental defective	3	1
Mental defective	2	2
Early paranoid schizophrenia	1	....
Grand mal epilepsy	1	....
Simple adult maladjustment .....	....	2
Encephalopathy .....	....	2
Alcoholic deterioration .....	....	1
No psychopathology	5	3

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street - Telephone PRespect 1-8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to May 16, 1953

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.....	Referee
Edward J. Blakemore.....	Referee
Edward H. Deegan.....	Assistant Referee
James Eugene Wood.....	Assistant Referee
Edward Di Leone.....	Deputy
Anthony E. Patton.....	Chief Bailiff
Nick Climaco.....	Bailiff

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

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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

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

Probation Supervisors

Marie G. Bighouse	Milton F. Hay	Ruth B. Melcher
	Donald M. DeMuth—resigned March 15, 1953	
	George T. Stevens—provisional appointment March 16, 1953	

Probation Officers

Louise Amico	Amos C. Parker
Roy Borom	Joseph F. Pavlisin
Charles R. Bretz	John Petten
Forrest A. Brittsan	Jane M. Powell
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Lucille J. Jackson	Marjorie N. Whittle
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Erice W. Manning	James W. Zingery

Probation Information Clerks

Stella Jurjewicz.....	Boys' Department
Dorothy Chapek.....	Girls' Department

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

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Jacob A. Hoek.....	Director
W. Marlin Butts.....	Research Assistant

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

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

COURT CLINIC

Dr. Regis F. Golubski.....	Physician
Dr. Oscar B. Markey.....	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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