



**The Community's Concern
About Juvenile Delinquency**

Annual Report for 1954

Including Statistical Tables for 1953

The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County
Cleveland, Ohio

Hon. Harry L. Eastman
Hon. Albert A. Woldman

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

The Honorable Henry J. Robison
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

Dr. John D. Porterfield
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Sirs:

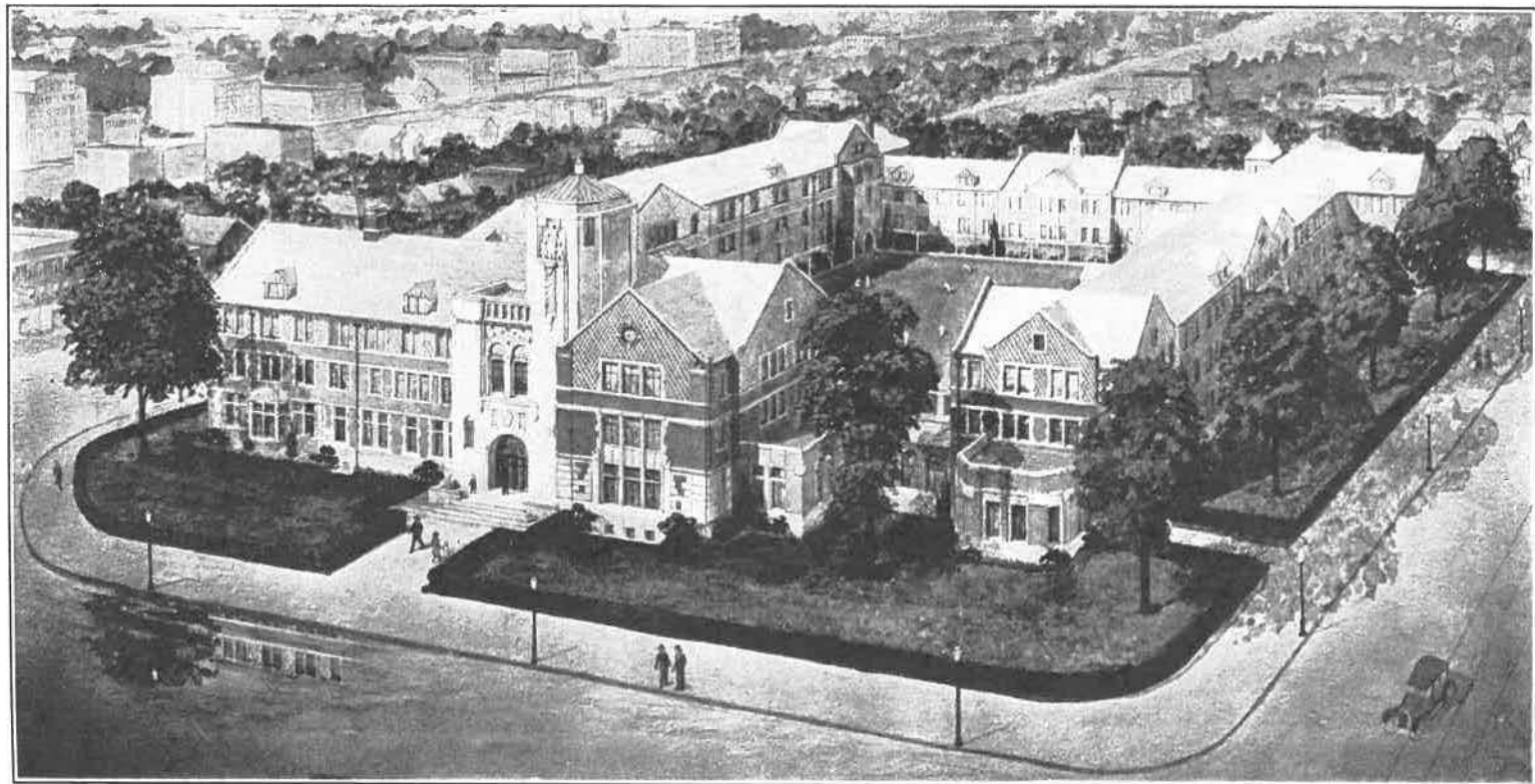
In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Revised Code we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the calendar year, 1954, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the dispositions thereof ordered by the Court, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and to the general public.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry L. Eastman, Presiding Judge
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio

March 1, 1955



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Building Group

THE COMMUNITY'S CONCERN ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Annual Report for 1954

TRENDS IN DELINQUENCY

Since the reading public has been exposed during the past several months to numerous articles and comments on juvenile delinquency, it is now somewhat trite to begin a discussion on the subject by pointing up the increased public attention it has received. It is common knowledge, too, that a Senate subcommittee, usually referred to as the Hendrickson Committee, was appointed to conduct an inquiry into juvenile delinquency to ascertain its extent and its causes. This subcommittee has been holding hearings during the past two years and assembling valuable information notwithstanding the many scientific studies that have been undertaken to understand this complex problem. Not long ago the U. S. Children's Bureau made reference to delinquency as "America's number one social problem." Then, perhaps to balance the undue apprehension created by some writings, Martha Elliot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, recently has published her article, "There Are Also Juvenile Non-delinquents."

Intensified concern has been expressed in statements for public consumption over reported increases in the number of delinquents, beginning at the national level in 1949, these increases presumably bringing the number of delinquents to a higher level than ever before experienced. Also, adolescent behavior is seen as worsening in terms of its violent nature and its costliness as measured by the property damage wrought by tempestuous youth. Further contributing to the apprehension about the behavior of our youth has been the inference made in various news reports that we can expect delinquency to continue increasing greatly for a number of years because of a rapidly growing child population. What may be lost to the reader of such reports is the qualification that this would occur provided no efforts were made to reduce the rate of delinquency.

NEW FOCUS IN PUBLIC INTEREST

The Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court has noticed a heightened public interest in delinquency in the many inquiries received from students, members of civic and service organizations, and from persons responsible for developing solutions to the community's social problems. This interest, however, seems to have invaded new areas, news groups, where attention is given for the first time, perhaps, to understanding and participating in the remedying of social problems. We note, too, that there is a new focus

in the interest of the public. To the usual questions, "How much delinquency is there," and, "What can be done about it," is now added the inquiry, "What is the community doing about it."

To comprehend the size of the delinquency problem there must be agreement on the concept of delinquency. When discussing delinquency there is a tendency to encourage the public to think in terms of all mal-behaving children which, in addition to the reported delinquent, have included those referred to as the "undetected delinquent," the "delinquent prone," or the "pre-delinquent" child. While it is pertinent to keep in mind a comprehensive aspect of child behavior for the purpose of developing preventive procedures, there really is no measure of such a total view of mal-adjusted or unacceptable behavior. The statistical data of the juvenile courts represents those children brought to their attention on petition or complaint, and in this sense provides a reasonable measure for understanding and comparing the extent and trend of the delinquency problem.

We would like to present some of the data accumulated by this Court to enable the reader to properly evaluate the delinquency situation in our community. Any variance between these and national statistics would not necessarily minimize what is happening at the national level, but would strongly suggest that there are differences in what might be occurring in different communities.

DELINQUENCY TREND TURNS DOWNWARD

In Cuyahoga County a five-year post-war decline in delinquency was followed in 1951 with an increase in total complaints of 31.7 percent over the preceding year. Then there was an increase of 15.3 percent in 1952 and next a rise of 6.6 percent in 1953. In contrast to this trend, the diminishing increases were overtaken this year by a decrease of 3.5 percent in the total number of delinquency complaints as compared with 1953. (See Table 3.)

This overall downward trend in delinquency in 1954 is a reflection of decreases in complaints against boys handled officially and unofficially and against girls handled officially. However, it is modified by an increase in unofficial complaints concerning girls. With respect to specific types of offenses, on the basis of which delinquency complaints were filed, it is noted that boys were referred more frequently during 1954 than 1953 for automobile theft, unlawful entry, other stealing, truancy from school, and carelessness and mischief. On the other hand, there were fewer referrals of boys for destruction of property, being incorrigible, injury to person and fighting, sex offenses, and running away. There was also a decline from 2256 to 2131 in traffic violations that were handled unofficially. Girls pre-

sented a different pattern in their behavior as seen in the court statistics. They were referred more frequently this year than the preceding year for running away, truancy from school, carelessness and mischief, and traffic violations. The referral of three girls for causing the death of a woman was very unusual in the experience of the Court. Decreases were recorded in complaints of being incorrigible, sex offenses, and injury to person. Stealing and other property offenses were referred in the same numbers. (See Table 7.)

PRESENT GENERATION HAS BETTER RECORD

In reporting increases in auto theft and in unlawful entry and stealing by boys, it should be further noted that the incidence of these two types of reported behavior were, in 1954, at their highest of the past five-year period. But before one hastens to an opinion about the conduct of youth today, let us examine the behavior of youth a generation ago. An indication of what it was then may be found in the court statistics of 25 years ago. For this purpose there is presented in Table A the number of boys referred on specific official delinquency complaints as an annual average for the period 1925-1929 and for 1950-1954. It will be noted that it is not the boys of today, but the boys of a generation ago, who were more frequently involved in auto stealing, unlawful entry, and other stealing.

TABLE A.

REASON FOR REFERRAL — DELINQUENT BOYS — OFFICIAL CASES COMPARISON OF FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1925-1929 WITH FIVE-YEAR PERIOD 1950-1954

	Annual average Five-year period 1925-1929	Annual average Five-year period 1950-1954
Automobile theft	330	213
Auto tampering and trespassing	12	24
Auto law and traffic violations	51	59
Unlawful entry and stealing	335	190
Other stealing	278	79
Other property offenses (fraud)	15	12
Destruction of property	57	36
Theft from person	59	47
Injury to person — fighting	35	71
Act resulting in death	1	1
Sex offenses	57	68
Truancy from school	269	60
Running away	241	94
Beyond parental control	144	125
Disorderly conduct	22	22
Intoxication, liquor violation	10	17
Other misdemeanors	36	30
Total	1952	1148

DELINQUENCY TREND INDEPENDENT OF POPULATION TREND

As previously stated, recent reports on delinquency have generally commented on the rise in child population which has occurred during the past few years and which will continue for some years into the future. This growth in child population may be a partial, but certainly not a complete, explanation of the recent upward trend in delinquency. Yet a few writers have estimated future expectations of misdeeds by juveniles on the basis of the current rate of delinquency and the computed growth in population. However, if one observes the past experience in the fluctuations in delinquency in relation to population trends, it is readily seen that prediction on the basis of population changes is extremely hazardous. Before data on delinquency and population is presented, it should be mentioned that other factors have been recognized as influencing the amount of delinquency. The anxieties, insecurities, and uncertainties of a war have in the past adversely affected the delinquency rate. Changing family patterns, parental attitudes, social conditions, mobility of population, are generally accepted as determinants or modifiers of the behavior of children. These influences are without question important, but unfortunately they are not subject to measurement.

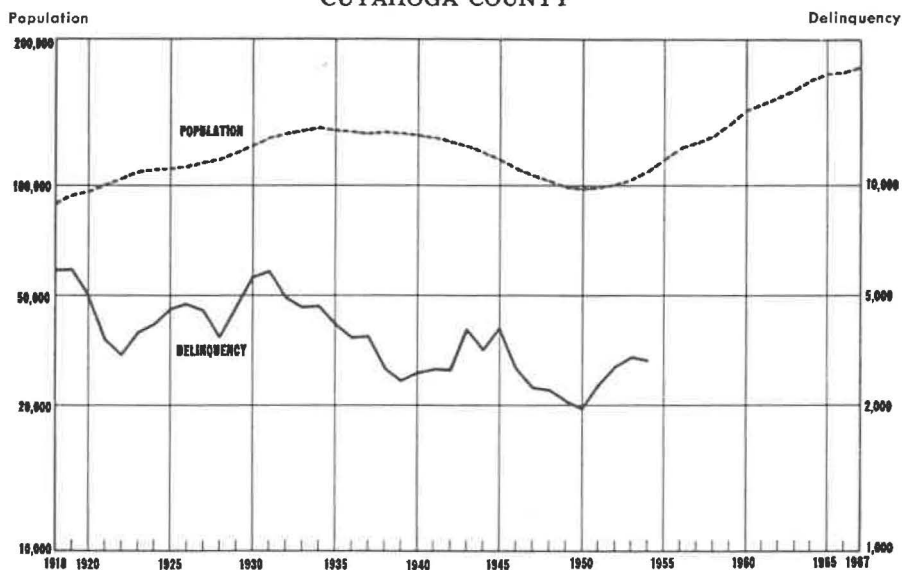
Also affecting the amount of delinquency in this community in recent years has been the large number of complaints regarding violations of auto laws and traffic ordinances. These have been new to the Court's experience since 1946 when a procedure was developed with the Cleveland Police Department of referring juvenile violators by traffic ticket. The driving age limit had been lowered from 18 to 16 during the World War II years and the return to civilian production made automobiles available to this new group of drivers.

Historically, the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court was established 52 years ago (in 1902) but usable statistical data extends only as far back as 1910. The composition of the population changes with the years, and each age group grows or diminishes as the number of births rises or falls. For purposes of comparison it is preferable that an age group be selected that is representative of the delinquent children coming to the attention of the Court. With this in mind the age group 12 through 17 years has been selected for comparison with the delinquency data. This group represents the junior and senior high school ages, and, furthermore, about 93 percent of all the delinquents fall within this age range. Again, population data limits how far back we can go for purpose of comparison. Statistics on resident births in Cuyahoga County for the years 1900-1952* were available and from this was computed the number of children age 12 through 17 for each year beginning with 1918. (No correction was made for in-migration, out-migration, and deaths, but the unadjusted figures should be representative, as errors can be considered as fairly constant throughout.)

*Howard Whipple Green, *A Sheet-A-Week*, March 5, 1953

The annual population of the age group 12 through 17 years; the numbers of official, unofficial, and grand total of delinquency cases; the number of delinquency cases excluding unofficial traffic complaints; and a computed delinquency rate is presented in Table B. The relationship of the amount of delinquency to the child population (12 through 17 years) is shown graphically in Chart A.

CHART A
CHILD POPULATION AGE 12 THROUGH 17 YEARS, 1918-1967 and
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY EXCLUDING UNOFFICIAL TRAFFIC
VIOLATIONS, 1918-1954
CUYAHOGA COUNTY



It is observed from Table B and Chart A that the child population, age 12 through 17 years, rose gradually and steadily from about 89,000 in 1918 to over 143,000 in 1934. This was followed by a decline to about 98,000 children (12 through 17) in 1950. At present, we have witnessed a four-year growth in child population that was more rapid than that of the twenties and early thirties. This trend will continue until at least 1965. In that year, based on resident births, there will be over twice as many children (an estimated 202,000 in this age group) in Cuyahoga County than there were in 1950.

The delinquency trend shows a different pattern. From a high of 5900 delinquency complaints in 1918 and 1919 there was a rapid drop to 3400 cases in 1922. Then occurred a broken rise to 5800 cases in 1931, with 1939 ending a second decline at 2900 cases. Following 1939 two peaks were registered during World War II with a high of about 4100 cases in 1945. (For purposes of comparison the unofficial traffic complaints have been excluded.) A forty-year low was reached in 1950 with

TABLE B.
NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS AND DELINQUENCY RATES
FOR THE YEARS 1918-1954

Year	Population Ages 12 Through 17 (a)	Official Delin- quency Cases	Unofficial Delin- quency Cases	Grand Total Delin- quency Cases	Number Cases Excluding Unofficial Traffic Violations	Delinquency Rate per Thousand Children (b)
1918	89,138	3434	2505	5939	5877	65.9
1919	98,387	3502	2433	5935	5901	63.2
1920	96,108	3108	1911	5019	5000	52.0
1921	100,160	2495	1298	3793	3785	37.8
1922	104,117	2433	1018	3451	3436	33.0
1923	108,410	2546	1434	3980	3963	36.6
1924	110,051	2379	1804	4183	4163	37.8
1925	110,943	2519	2129	4648	4602	41.5
1926	113,119	2622	2144	4766	4736	41.9
1927	115,795	2675	1883	4558	4548	39.3
1928	117,940	2142	1770	3912	3858	32.7
1929	122,462	2564	2124	4688	4683	38.2
1930	128,396	2562	3078	5640	5637	43.9
1931	134,653	2560	3259	5819	5816	43.2
1932	138,134	2232	2708	4940	4939	35.8
1933	140,580	2082	2566	4648	4648	33.1
1934	143,129	2204	2479	4683	4676	32.7
1935	141,605	2113	2060	4173	4169	29.4
1936	140,292	1910	1939	3849	3847	27.4
1937	139,541	2101	1763	3864	3864	27.7
1938	140,269	1713	1466	3179	3179	22.7
1939	139,228	1595	1324	2919	2919	21.0
1940	137,183	1674	1388	3062	3059	22.3
1941	135,411	1790	1376	3166	3138	23.2
1942	131,559	1814	1428	3242	3123	23.7
1943	127,695	2244	2032	4276	4047	31.7
1944	122,926	2036	1685	3721	3546	28.9
1945	117,543	2323	1945	4268	4077	34.7
1946	111,250	1740	2053	3793	3166	28.5
1947	106,565	1534	2125	3659	2804	26.3
1948	102,674	1470	2140	3610	2761	26.9
1949	98,833	1321	2370	3691	2579	26.1
1950	97,604	1256	2275	3531	2458	25.2
1951	98,644	1671	2979	4650	2852	28.9
1952	100,437	1609	3753	5362	3213	32.0
1953	103,420	1687	4027	5714	3395	32.8
1954	109,326	1645	3867	5512	3305	30.2

(a) Population based on resident births (uncorrected for deaths, in-migration, out-migration). Source: A Sheet-A-Week, prepared by Howard Whipple Green, March 5, 1953.

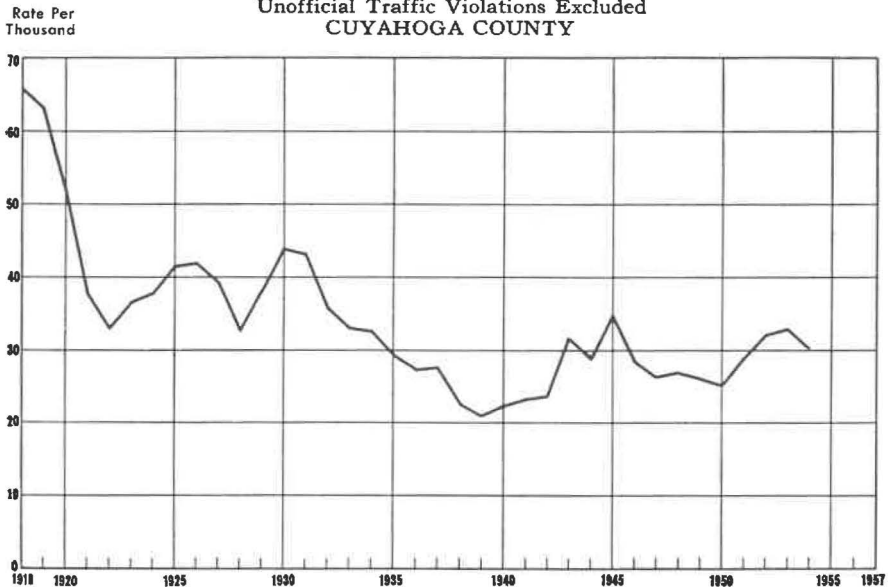
(b) Rate determined with respect to population of ages 12 through 17 and number of delinquency cases excluding unofficial traffic violations.

2450 delinquency complaints. It is the rise since then to 3400 cases in 1953 that has aroused public concern, even though the peak was 42 per cent less than it was in 1918.

The change in the number of delinquency complaints in relation to the change in population is portrayed in Chart A. This was prepared on a modified scale so that the rate of change of the two variables might be compared. Note that the delinquency trend bears little or no relationship to the population trend; the former moves quite independent of the latter.

Another comparison between the two sets of data can be made by reducing the numerical count of delinquency complaints to a ratio or rate. This ratio is presented graphically in Chart B. In 1918 there was a delinquency rate of about 66 per thousand children age 12 through 17 years and in 1939 a low of 21 per thousand children was reached. During World War II there was a rise to a rate of 35 per thousand, about half of what it was in World War I. Then in 1950 another low of about 25 per thousand (excluding unofficial traffic complaints) was recorded. In spite of recent increases in the number of delinquents, it is significant to note that the rate for 1954 was 30 per thousand children. This is still below the average rate of 34.1 for the years 1918 through 1953.

CHART B
 DELINQUENCY RATE PER THOUSAND CHILDREN
 AGE 12 THROUGH 17 YEARS, 1918-1954
 Unofficial Traffic Violations Excluded
 CUYAHOGA COUNTY



Since the delinquency rate is not constant from year to year, it is evident that there is no direct relationship between the child population

and the number of delinquency complaints referred annually to the Court. Being a complex problem, many other factors determine the rise and fall of delinquency. It should, therefore, be erroneous to postulate that there is to be more delinquency in the future simply and solely on the basis of a rapidly growing child population. From 1930 to 1939 the number of delinquency cases dropped from about 5600 to 2900, in spite of a nine percent rise in child population. This, of course, was a period of pronounced development and expansion of social welfare and other protective services to families and to youth. To meet the challenge, then, of a growing child population, the community will need to expand its present facilities for the welfare of youth and also to undertake a vigorous program in the area of delinquency prevention.

DELINQUENCY TREND IN STATE

In the State of Ohio the delinquency trend continues upward through 1954, but what is occurring in the individual counties varies greatly. On the basis of preliminary data provided by the Ohio Juvenile Court Reporting Program, the number of delinquency cases disposed of in the juvenile courts throughout the State is a little over 2 percent greater than last year. Two of the more populous counties had increases greater than 20 percent, but on the other hand, another large county had a decrease in delinquency cases of about 20 percent. National data has not yet been published, but it would seem that a further increase, rather than a decrease, will be reported.

THE COMMUNITY MEETS THE CHALLENGE OF DELINQUENCY

To more than a few citizens the recent upward trend in delinquency and the new emphasis on what is an old phenomenon provided support to their convictions about the waywardness of the present generation or gave morbid satisfaction in learning of how other parents fail with their children. It is to the credit of the community that there was, on the other hand, a goodly number of socially minded citizens who saw in the same events a challenge to redirect their attention to the basic causes of delinquency and the constantly changing conditions associated with it. From such a positive approach could develop educational and preventive programs in contrast to the negative approach of condemning and pointing a finger at the delinquent. Not to be overlooked was the preventive and treatment work already being done by many fine agencies and organizations in the community, but thought needed to be given to supplementary and new methods to tackle the delinquency problem. Also to be considered was the expansion of existing services to meet the increases in child population.

PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

Perhaps the first definite preventive effort arising out of this new concern about delinquency was the joint report of two subcommittees of the Group Work Council of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. As an approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency in Cuyahoga County, this report proposed for action:

1. A special, but hopefully permanent, project in work with certain unaffiliated youth groups. Its purpose was to reach groups of youth with leadership through existing agencies.
2. A special allocation of funds to finance projects to alleviate juvenile delinquency.
3. Appointment by the Welfare Federation of a top-level committee of leading citizens including businessmen, representatives of courts, schools, law enforcement agencies, and representatives of case work and group work agencies. This committee was to give attention to current work with delinquents, to consider other methods for prevention and treatment, and to review the work of the proposed project to reach unaffiliated youth.

The report of the Group Work Council was favorably received by the Board of Trustees of the Welfare Federation and action undertaken. The "Unreached Youth Project" was created and a special fund of \$35,000 was set up in 1954 for projects to combat delinquency, and a coordinator, Miss Marjorie Main, was named. Under this project twenty-three trained leaders affiliated with existing agencies have been working with a number of boy and girl groups that lacked professional direction.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION COMMITTEE RECEIVES COURT AID

In the latter part of 1953 the "Committee on Juvenile Delinquency Prevention" of the Welfare Federation was formed. The membership of about 85 included the two Judges of the Juvenile Court. Harry T. Sealy, vice-president, Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, was selected as chairman. This committee planned no new extensive studies but would seek to improve the situation on the basis of current knowledge. Comments and opinions were offered by the membership and many suggestions for the activity of the Committee were received. It was the intent of the Committee to consider likely projects, to select a few as having priority, and to begin working on them. A check list of activities for subcommittees was prepared and revised on the basis of comments made by Judge Harry L. Eastman. This list is not an exhaustive one but is representative of the scope of the thinking of the Committee. Since it is believed of value to others considering or undertaking community action, it is reproduced below.

**CHECK LIST OF SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES FOR SUBCOMMITTEES
OF COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

*Revised May 7, 1954, to incorporate suggestions submitted by Judge Harry L. Eastman
at the meeting of the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency Prevention, April 29, 1954.*

I. BASIC PREVENTION PROGRAMS. (Consideration of and application of remedies to those factors that produce the delinquents.)

A. Continuous study of maladjusted children.

1. Consideration of creating a state youth commission charged with the responsibility of continuously studying the problems of youth, both delinquent and "normal," and recommending appropriate steps to meet their needs.
2. Consideration of creating a local committee to consider problems of youth peculiar to our community, to suggest areas of inquiry or investigation to a state youth commission, and to apply to our community the findings and recommendations of a state youth commission.

B. Providing and maintaining facilities for an early discovery and treatment of behavior problems.

1. What are the best methods of discovery, diagnosis, and treatment of the maladjusted child?
2. To what extent is discovery, diagnosis, and treatment the responsibility of (a) the school board and administration, and (b) the community social agencies?
3. Consideration of need for additional mental health (mental hygiene) clinics.
4. Determination of the extent to which increasing mobility of population within the community affects early case finding.

C. Implementing and strengthening present programs of public and private agencies designed to prevent delinquency.

1. Review the adequacy of programs and personnel of existing case work and group work organizations with respect to programs specifically designed to prevent juvenile delinquency.
2. Periodic review of findings growing out of the Group Work Council's Youth Project which is undertaking to work with unaffiliated youth now operating in street gangs.
3. Develop active support for public agencies (including the City Recreation Program) at time of budgetary allocations.

D. Determine needs of and develop services for specific groups that seem to be more "vulnerable."

1. Unaffiliated youth groups. (See item C-2.)
2. Review needs of families recently migrated into county.
3. Determine housing needs of families resident in low economic and "slum" areas. Determine if further support is needed in urban re-development, new housing, and home conservation, which includes adequate enforcement of zoning and building codes.
4. What problems in the outlying communities are the result of the rapid expansion of suburban areas?
5. Is there need for a more aggressive social work approach to parents who are contemplating divorce?
6. Out-of-school youth. (See item E-3.)

E. Education of and counseling service for youth.

1. Consider the need for increased vocational guidance and training.
2. What needs to be done to more adequately prepare youth for the responsibilities of adulthood?
3. Consideration of ways of strengthening work with out-of-school youth between 16 and 18 years of age, particularly those released from school on work permits.
4. Development of improved respect for authority and institutions. Teaching good manners and conduct.

F. Education of and counseling service for parents and parents-to-be.

1. Consideration of the need for additional counseling regarding family adjustments and problems.
2. Can parents be more effectively reached in regard to education on child development and child rearing?
3. Consider the need to strengthen mass education techniques for adults.

G. Review the contribution of the Church to delinquency prevention.

1. Is the Church playing a consistently vital part in the development of social patterns in the lives of maladjusted children?
2. Can the different faiths develop a greater degree of collaboration on a community basis?

H. What needs to be done with regard to the media of mass communication (radio, television, comics, movies, etc.)?

1. Review the effect of obscene literature; crime, horror, love comic books; crime drama; etc. and determine whether more concerted effort should be made to improve it.

2. How can these media be better utilized?

I. Are there any conditions or practices peculiar to a particular agency or institution that are prejudicial to the child with behavior problems?

1. Determine the effect on child behavior of over-crowded class rooms.

2. Are children being deprived of service because of aggressive or anti-social conduct which is frequently not acceptable to agencies such as boards of education, settlement houses, recreational centers? Are alternative resources available and suggested for such children?

J. What is the adequacy in numbers and in training of social work personnel?

1. Is it feasible to professionally train and develop personnel at different levels of competency?

2. How can agencies retain suitable personnel and avoid rapid turnover?

K. Other preventive measures.

1. Use and development of special projects: model airplane clubs, soap box derby, bands, dramatic clubs, canteens.

2. Development of more definite understanding and cooperation between schools and parents regarding extracurricular activities (night football games, dances), driving to school.

II. TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH. (Meeting the needs of the child exhibiting delinquent behavior.)

A. Are the services of social and recreational agencies adequate to encompass the delinquent child?

1. Consideration of ways in which local health, welfare, and recreational agencies can further assist in working with or in serving delinquent youth.

2. Consideration of more effective working relationships with law-enforcement bodies.

3. Development of supplementary work with the family during child's period of institutionalization.

B. Function of schools to supplement the court and the social agencies in treatment of the delinquent.

1. Determine the school's share in treatment. The teacher can be a most useful agent in changing the attitude of the child; are the causes of maladjustment sufficiently understood by the teacher so that she can give individual attention and prescribe remedial work?
2. Determine the contribution of the school to out-of-school youth. See Section I, item E-3.

C. Function of the Church to supplement the court and the social agencies in treatment of the delinquent.

1. How can the Church more effectively reach the delinquent child and his family who do not have a Church affiliation?
2. Can the Church strengthen its contribution to the prevention of the breakdown of family life?
3. Consideration of the availability of Church facilities for community activities and programs.

D. Law enforcement relating to juveniles.

1. Give strong backing and encouragement to law enforcement agencies. Attempt to devise means of developing a community climate of respect for law and order including discipline by school administrations.
2. Consideration of the need for uniform county-wide curfew law.
3. Review of activities of Juvenile Bureau and Women's Bureau.
 - a. Adequacy and competency to deal with juvenile problems.
 - b. Effective use of social agencies and community resources.

E. Juvenile Court.

1. Review of Probation Department.
2. Consideration of suggestions for further improvement and for better understanding of mutual problems.

F. Consideration of training and correctional institutions: local and state.

1. Review of needs of training schools such as Cleveland Boys' School, Blossom Hill, and Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools.
2. Review of ways in which the schools can be improved.
 - a. Institutional program.
 - b. Preparation of child and family for release of child.
 - c. Follow-up work.

Note: There will be overlapping between Section I and Section II as some agencies or institutions would operate both in the area of prevention of delinquency and in the treatment of the delinquent.

WORKING COMMITTEES APPOINTED

Out of a discussion of the above items, five subcommittees or working groups were recommended and assigned. Although they have been in existence only a short time, definite results have already been noted. The Subcommittee on Work with Out-of-School Youth saw as one of its main considerations the question of follow-up on work permits for out-of-school youth.

The Subcommittee on Analysis of Effect of Mass Communication examined reports of other cities concerning comic books. It noted an improvement in this situation in this city as a result of cooperation between local distributors, druggists, etc. It recommended the preparation and distribution of a brochure to aid parents in a positive way to upgrade the standards of material which children read, watch on television, listen to on radio, and see in the movies.

Early Detection of Maladjusted Children was the assignment of a third Subcommittee. This group made inquiry into the matter of cooperation between schools and community agencies. The Subcommittee on Importance of Trained Personnel became the Advisory Board of the Recruitment Project. A Cleveland Foundation grant made possible the establishment of a recruiting project aimed at attracting and training professional social workers. The Improvement of Communication Between Agencies is under discussion by another Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee on Juvenile Traffic Violators, appointed later, gave careful consideration to a proposal by the Ohio Municipal Judges Association to remove juvenile traffic cases from juvenile court jurisdiction and assign them to the various municipal and mayors' courts. Consideration was also given to the content of a letter in opposition to this proposal from Judge Eastman and Judge Woldman, to the comments of an administrative member of the Cleveland Police Department and of representatives of the Youth Safety Council of the Cleveland Automobile Club. The Subcommittee reported the following recommendations:

1. That jurisdiction of juvenile traffic cases be retained by the Juvenile Court and that any proposal and legislation to transfer this jurisdiction to the Municipal Court be opposed.
2. That a letter be sent to all municipal, police, and mayors' courts in Cuyahoga County urging them to refer all cases involving juvenile traffic violators to the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for disposition.

MAYOR OF CLEVELAND APPOINTS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Likewise being in favor of preventive methods, the Mayor of Cleveland, Anthony J. Celebrezze, appointed late in 1953 a special fact-finding committee to investigate the problem of juvenile delinquency. Judge Albert A. Woldman was included in its membership of nine informed citizens. The assignment of the committee was to determine the extent and the causes of delinquency. Emphasis was to be on preventive measures rather than police measures. An ambitious program of hearings, cutting across every phase of youth problems, was mapped out. Mr. Bertram M. Beck, Director of the Special Juvenile Delinquency Project of the U.S. Children's Bureau, spoke in Cleveland in January, 1954, and later was invited back to appear before this group. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, United States Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, also appeared in Cleveland during the year and endorsed a policy of preventive social action in dealing with social needs.

Early in 1954 the Mayor's Committee proposed an extensive capital improvement program for Cleveland's Welfare facilities. This was to include cottages and school buildings at Cleveland Boys' School and Blossom Hill School in addition to the construction already undertaken. Following a year of study and investigation the final report of the Committee stated, "The problem must be approached as a continuing problem of our society. The enormous intricacy and complexity of the problem require deep understanding and cooperative efforts of parents, schools, the churches, the press, and the public generally." Among other major conclusions reached was that there is a need for early detection, diagnosis, and treatment of potentially delinquent children and need for increased personnel and facilities for diagnosis and treatment of maladjusted children. The Mayor planned to appoint a second committee to find means of implementing the report.

OTHER CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACHES TO DELINQUENCY PROBLEM

In addition to the contemplation and recommendations of the above-mentioned committees, other forces were at work to bring about some correction of the delinquency problem. At an operational level many schools, recreation centers, agencies, community councils, etc. gave constructive thought to the problem and carried into practice specific projects to combat juvenile delinquency. A comprehensive record of these projects cannot be provided here but brief comments concerning some of them are offered as indicative of the community's interest and desire to constructively approach the problem.

A pamphlet, "Let's Get Together," was distributed to junior and senior high school students by the Cleveland Board of Education to bring together the thinking of parents and teen-agers and to resolve some of the

conflicts concerning adolescent behavior. The guidance department of the Cleveland Heights Board of Education was revamped to provide a progressive program of youth guidance beginning in the early grades. In general, many of the public and parochial schools throughout the City and County have improved their services to identify and aid the child with behavior problems.

To reduce parental laxity toward children, volunteers of the Glenville Community Council visited some 4,000 homes. It was planned to revisit those homes where child care, supervision, and attention to difficulties needed to be strengthened. The Goodrich Area Council formed committees to control neighborhood conditions and to coordinate the work of the various welfare agencies in the area. Members of a teen-age street club were given an opportunity to present their problems at a meeting of the Central Areas Council. To develop a recreation program based on the interests and talents of its young people, a Recreation Council was formed in Mayfield Heights. Several community centers and area councils expressed their needs for expansion or for additional facilities and agencies for the youth of their respective neighborhoods. Various men's civic and service organizations planned to increase the scope of their programs for youth.

The City of Cleveland recreation centers pioneered in the matter of attracting boys from street clubs and its Downtown Recreation Project worked closely and successfully with a number of delinquent boys. Teen-age leadership was being developed at the West Side Branch of the Y.M.C.A. Selected and trained youth were given an opportunity to take a full role in the program of the "Y" branch. The Family Service Association put into operation a demonstration service project to identify social problems as early as possible and to deal with children's problems before the individual reached adolescence.

A joint business, industry, and community effort was the procurement of facilities and the establishment of the Boys' Club of Cleveland in an area heavily populated with boys. It was formally opened in October, 1954, to serve boys between 8 and 15 years resident in the Broadway-East 55th Street Area. (In the future the upper age limit will be gradually increased through 18 years.) Mainly interested in under-privileged boys from low-income families, the Club offers a variety of activities and a counseling service. Community interest in the center has been high and by the year's end it had a membership of 577 boys.

The men and women police officers assigned by the police departments of the various municipalities and villages to deal with children's problems are another group performing a vital role in the County's comprehensive delinquency prevention program. Not only do these officers enforce laws, detect offenses, and apprehend the offenders, but, because

they are acquainted with the focal points of infection in their communities, they also promote delinquency prevention and maintain the public order. It is generally the police officers for juveniles who first receive the knowledge of and make investigation of the delinquent acts of children.

It is observed that the police officers having business at the Juvenile Court have an interest in and an awareness of adolescent behavior problems. Many complaints received by them are investigated and adjusted through conferences with the child and his parents and the use of community resources without referral to the Juvenile Court. Two bureaus of the Cleveland Police Department, the Juvenile Unit under the direction of Captain Arthur Roth, and the Women's Unit supervised by Captain Hazel Witt, have effectively controlled youth groups in the City which harass neighborhoods by destroying property, fighting, and causing disturbances. Gang problems in this large urban City are of short duration because police promptly identify the members of troublesome groups and channel them to existing recreational services, or, in case of more flagrant violations, refer them to the Juvenile Court. Among its diverse activities the Juvenile Unit cooperates in the management of four Boystowns and sponsors several clubs and activities for boys as other delinquency prevention measures.

The Court is pleased to note this extensive activity in the area of delinquency prevention which, without doubt, lessens the number of youths requiring the services of the Juvenile Court. However, the Court, in being represented on many committees and boards, is cognizant of the responsibility its shares with other members in continuing to develop an aggressive approach to this problem.

HOW THE COURT MEETS THE NEEDS OF THE CHILD

Notwithstanding the many and broad programs for the welfare of youth and the measures undertaken to eliminate the factors predisposing to juvenile delinquency, there are still many children who are not reached by such programs or who do not benefit fully from the services they use. It is mainly from this group that come the children who develop behavior patterns annoying to the public and who are eventually referred to the police or to the juvenile court. The juvenile court, therefore, is a key agency in the total welfare services for children.

It is the theory of the juvenile court that it should act protectively and correctively in behalf of the child much in the same manner as a

parent. The court also has the responsibility of protecting the civil rights of the child and his parents and, therefore, must first make a legal determination of the delinquency status of the child. That is, it must decide if the complaint is substantiated. Then, secondly, it must determine what measures need to be undertaken to prevent the recurrence of the unacceptable behavior.

RECEIVING SECRETARY SCREENS COMPLAINTS

When the police or a citizen makes a decision to use the services of the Juvenile Court for children who come within its jurisdiction as set forth in the statutes, the Court applies a screening or sorting process at the point that the complaint is received. In some instances it is found that the complainant is in need of only consultation service. In others, because of social and legal factors presented, it is found that the problem might better be served by some other means, such as a social agency or another court. However, most complaints naturally come within the function of the Juvenile Court and the complainant is then aided in deciding whether the case is to be handled officially or unofficially. Those needing only minor adjustment, which can be achieved without a detailed study and in one hearing before the Referee, are handled unofficially. Those requiring a detailed social study and therefore the full service and authority of the Court in determining a treatment disposition are handled officially. The latter procedure calls for the filing of a petition or sworn statement.

During 1954 the the receiving secretary disposed of 1091 complaints without Court action by referral to social agencies, boards of education, police departments, other courts; by correspondence; and by consultative interview. There were 4915 complaints accepted for unofficial Court action. Those accepted for official hearing included 2871 new affidavits and petitions and 510 cases previously heard and disposed of but returned to Court on motions or as alias hearings. These figures include all matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Court (delinquency, dependency, neglect, paternity, etc.) and differ little from the data for 1953. (See Table 2.)

SOCIAL EVALUATION IMPORTANT FOR DISPOSITION

After the legal determination of delinquency (or dependency, neglect, etc.) has been made, the Court has the responsibility of making a disposition in the best interests of the child. To enable it to discover the child's needs and to prescribe appropriate non-punitive measures, the Court requires considerable information. It can do a much better job if it can find out about the child's background and the probable reason for committing the delinquent act. For this, the knowledge needed includes information on the child's home life, mental and physical condition, school adjustment

and on his general social background. The knowledge needed for an appropriate disposition may also include a psychiatric evaluation.

From year to year the disposition of delinquency cases follows much the same pattern (see Table 8). Close to one-half of the 1645 delinquent boys and girls before the Court on official complaints were referred to the probation department for supervision in their own homes. While it is preferable to keep the child in the natural environment of his own home and community, there are instances where the home or the community does not offer possibilities for rehabilitation. Then placement is made in substitute homes, private schools, or in the state or municipal training schools. Just about 20 percent of the delinquent children were committed or returned to public institutions each of the past five years. However, more boys were committed to Boys' Industrial School in 1953 and 1954 and fewer to the Cleveland Boys' School. This was the result of the temporarily reduced capacity at the latter institution. The specialized services of child care and child placement agencies were utilized in about 6 percent of the cases officially before the Court.

EFFECTIVE PROBATION REQUIRES ADEQUATE STANDARDS

Because of the complexity of human behavior, probation has not always been successful. However, it is the failures that receive adverse publicity and undermine confidence in this form of treatment. A recent study of the probation systems throughout the country reveals that about 80 percent of the probationers never return before the court. It should be realistically recognized that probation involves some risks, yet these can be held to a minimum by observing certain safeguards: (1) adequate social investigation, (2) careful selection, and (3) proper supervisory service. Leniency, dictated by a maudlin sympathy, is not a criterion for selection. Neither are the extremes of force nor complete permissiveness criteria for a probation program. Selection and supervision require the application of social work concepts in an authoritative setting.

Mention has been made of the two major functions of the probation department: (1) to make investigation of the child appearing for hearing and to gather information to enable the Judge to make a decision about treatment, and (2) to supervise those boys and girls who the Court decides can remain in their own homes. Both aspects of probation officers' work require an understanding of human behavior, an ability to help the child and his family solve some of their problems, and a skill in handling human emotions. Preferably, a probation officer should have had some professional training as a social worker. Currently, because of the shortage of men with training as social workers, as well as of male students in schools of social work, the Court has not been able to recruit for its probation department those with this graduate professional training. Although

the Court continues to maintain its relationship with several graduate schools of social work, there has been little benefit in this respect. The department has been able to maintain its complement of 25 probation officers, in spite of some turn-over in personnel, by securing persons with academic degrees in allied fields.

To compensate for the lack of formal training and experience on the part of many new probation officers, the Court initiated a period of intensive indoctrination in addition to its continuous in-service program. This was made possible through the addition to the staff of another psychiatrist on a part-time basis. Without curtailing the psychiatric time for children, the chief psychiatrist was made available for planning and conducting the program of education in cooperation with the four case supervisors. Through the presentation and discussion of the concepts and thinking of psychiatry and social work, the probation officers became better equipped to utilize in their daily practice the skills and techniques of these professions.

The excellence of individualized supervision of probationers, involving the application of case work processes, however, is minimized or defeated by the assignment for supervision of an excessive number of probation cases. Therefore, a serious effort is made to maintain workable caseloads. The average caseload for a probation officer was 44 cases per month. As this included a certain number of neglect and dependency cases with more than one child per family, the average child count was 52. In addition each probation officer investigated for Court hearing an average of 12 cases per month. These caseload standards of the probation department are considered to be very acceptable. (See Table 4.) Approximately 24,000 contacts were had with the probation cases served during the year. The investigation of cases for Court hearing and the obtaining of adequate social histories required 22,000 contacts, or an average of over 6 meaningful contacts per case, exclusive of such supplementary information as medical, psychological, and psychiatric evaluations. Thirdly, a total of 6751 official processes were served by the probation officers.

COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING CLARIFIES BEHAVIOR

In many instances the investigation of cases scheduled for hearing and disposition is augmented with psychological testing in the Court's own clinic. The present policy is the testing of each child housed in the Detention Home, as well as certain others who are not detained.

The psychological service directs its efforts to conform with the ameliorative and preventive philosophy of the juvenile court. To this end, the contribution of the psychologist pertains to clarification of the inner orientation and overt reactions of the child who clashes with societal expectations and limitations. A preferred treatment is usually indicated by

the psychological evaluation. Therefore, the study must be comprehensive in character, taking account of interests, abilities, conscious attitudes, and unconscious motivating patterns. Psychological assessment of the total personality must take precedence over an evaluation of solely intellectual status in the psychologist's contribution to the clinical study of a particular child. Intellectual estimates are never to be taken at face value due to the variable circumstances and emotional factors bearing upon test performances.

Intellectual capacities are facets of the individual whose overall adjustment rests upon physical, emotional, and social factors as well. Psychological testing attempts through diverse techniques to sample the effects of these factors in the make-up of the child, to prove their interrelationships and bearing upon his modes of adjustment. Intelligence tests evaluate a number of abilities necessary for confronting common experiences of living. Materials devised for both individual and group administration, involving verbal and visual-motor tasks, are employed. The emotional and social facets are probed by eliciting associations and fantasy activity through verbal and graphic stimulus material.

Results of psychological tests, more than of other measuring techniques, require interpretation for their purposeful utilization. The value of psychological service does not lie primarily in the number of tests administered in a given period. The number of tests had dropped off somewhat in 1953 but increased substantially in 1954. However, more important was the much greater use in 1954 of personality tests which consume considerable time in administering and interpreting, and the thorough appraisal of each child (and adult) referred for psychiatric examination. This improvement was the result of the expansion of the department to 3 psychologists who, during 1954, tested 940 children and 30 adults. (See Table 12.) The reduction in services in 1953 had been due to the retirement of the former chief psychologist.

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS INDICATES PREFERRED TREATMENT

The Court's psychiatric service is an essential aid to the Court and its probation staff to evaluate delinquency in its casual aspects rather than in its symptoms. This service is essentially limited to diagnosis, which would clarify the delinquent behavior and indicate a preferred treatment program of special meaning to the particular child. But even though the Court policy is not to undertake itself an intensive treatment program, there is no complete escape from some responsibility for therapy. The psychiatric examination, as well as the gathering of social information that preceded it, represents an emotional influence and is, therefore, a curative force. Furthermore, Court personnel are sometimes involved in the treatment program, for example, while the child is in the Detention Home or where the probation officer is the choice professional person for carrying out

treatment. The latter might occur when other agencies are not available or are resisted by the child or family or when the worker officially clothed with authority is apt to best carry on treatment. This is one of the areas in which psychiatrists can help develop a rehabilitative program.

Two major programs have been carried on to the end that the child brought to Court should be helped to gain every possible advantage during his Court contact. One was a series of meetings with the probation officers, case supervisors, and psychologists to discuss the unfolding of the child's personality and the principles of emotional growth. The second program was a series of meetings with the separate supervisors and their probation officers for the purpose of presenting specific case studies so as to thoroughly consider the probation officer's role.

The primary contribution which psychiatry can make is through helping people to understand better the underlying factors in their adjustment problems. A great deal will have been accomplished if psychiatry can help social workers and Judges to differentiate better between those symptoms which, though disturbing, may be considered part of healthy aggression or growth, and those similiar symptoms which are socially and personally frustrating and are unhealthy in their eventual meaning to the individual and to society.

There is some suggestion that the reasons for referral to Court of the children examined by the psychiatrists have changed in complexion. For this group incorrigibility appears to be a more frequent cause for referral, particularly among girls. Along with this, the more common antisocial problems among boys, stealing and related forms, have diminished. Similarly both sexual and immorality problems among girls are apparently much less common than formerly. The inference which may be drawn is that open testing of authority is more noticeable than it has been and that authority itself, as expressed by parents and society in general, is weaker than it needs to be.

With the use of the new diagnostic classification as set forth in "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" of the American Psychiatric Association, a much clearer understanding of dynamic interaction has been made possible. Personality disorders and situational pressures are far more frequent than psychoses and psychoneuroses. In the classification formerly used *conduct disorders* are roughly similar to *situational personality disorders* in the present system, while *character disorders* (or *psychopathic personalities*) equate the present relatively high incidence of *personality disorders*. (See Table 14.)

In the latter part of 1953 a fifth psychiatrist joined the staff on a part-time basis and during 1954 a replacement was made for one member

of the psychiatric team who directed his interest elsewhere. There was a resultant growth in the number of patients, especially girls and adults, seen in 1954 for diagnosis. This year 205 boys, 130 girls, and 74 adults were given examinations.

DETENTION SERVICES DIRECT EFFORTS TOWARD REHABILITATION

The use of the Detention Home is generally viewed by the public as a means of protecting society from further delinquent acts. More important, however, temporary detention care during the time required by the Court to evaluate the problem, to determine services needed, and to make disposition of the case, serves to protect the child from those forces motivating delinquent behavior. Furthermore, detention provides the opportunity for study to assess the child's difficulties and also contributes to the initial rehabilitation of the child. Many children come with feelings of hate, rejection, and fear, but while they are in the Detention Home they begin to develop some positive relationships with adults and other children and to secure a sense of social belonging.

The staff members at the Detention Home, professional and maintenance, were selected not only for their ability to serve their special function but also for their responsibility to the total program. A wholesome, homelike atmosphere is created and everyone contributes to making the child's stay a satisfying experience. The educational program, conducted by the Cleveland Board of Education, is remedial in nature, and is designed to help each child to continue his schooling so that he will be prepared to return eventually to his own class and school. Good health is promoted through well-planned meals, physical exercise, and medical care.

A diversified recreational program is included in the children's activities. A protected playground and a gymnasium provide for participation in the major sports, and game rooms are utilized for less active play. Carefully selected motion pictures are scheduled regularly and a variety of special projects and entertainment is also planned. Rooms have been specially furnished for meetings of youth clubs such as the Boy Scouts. The children's spiritual needs are attended to through Sunday services and religious instruction offered by the chaplaincy service of all faiths. Many gifts, services, and entertainments have been provided throughout a number of years by individuals, churches, and civic and service organizations. This generosity is always appreciated and it is heartening to the children to know that someone is interested in them.

A change in the character of the Detention Home population was evident over the past two years. Because of the care now provided to dependent and neglected children under 16 by the County Receiving Home (Winifred Fryer Home) and the foster homes utilized by the Child Wel-

fare Division of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, care in the Detention Home to such children was substantially reduced. This program of temporary care to all dependent and neglected children by the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department followed the decision of the Court to discontinue its arrangements for nursery care with the close of 1952 and its decision, in June, 1954, to discontinue service to all dependent and neglected children under 16 years of age. The year 1954 closed with no dependent and neglected children in the Detention Home. The provision for the shelter and care of dependent and neglected children in homes and institutions especially planned for them, rather than housing them in detention homes, is in keeping with the thinking of most authorities in this field and with the policy the Court has held for many years. The average daily population in the Detention Home dropped from 136 in 1952 to 110 in 1954, notwithstanding an increase in delinquent boys and girls admitted during the past two years. (See Table 11.)

Each child admitted to the Detention Home, and others as referred by the Court, is given a thorough physical examination. The medical evaluation (1) provides pertinent information as part of the social history of the child so that his behavior may be understood and appraised, (2) focuses attention on physical defects and the need for instituting corrective measures, and (3) maintains the general health of the institution by promptly recognizing, isolating, and treating those children with contagious diseases.

QUARANTINE PREVENTION IS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT

The examination of each child upon admission as a safeguard against contagion and the application of preventive medicine had as a result the complete absence in the Detention Home of cases of acute contagious childhood diseases with their accompanying quarantines. As a matter of fact, the last quarantine had been in June, 1952, for measles, while 1954 was the fifth consecutive year during which there was no scarlet fever in the institution. This record, we consider, is an outstanding achievement in view of the fluid population of the Detention Home. The efficacy of our modern treatment of sore throats and febrile upper respiratory infections in general with our effective antibiotic armamentarium cannot be disputed. Prompt isolation, intensive treatment with the newest drugs, and excellent nursing service prevented such infections as "strep throat" from reaching epidemic proportions and, hence, also contributed significantly to the fewer bed patients and bed days.

Physical examinations were given to 2501 children and four adults, but only 117 children (or less than five percent) were free of physical defects. The percentage of those seen who are found to be without defects seems to be slowly decreasing. As in previous years, the most frequently

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JUDGE ALBERT A. WOLDMAN

On August 21, 1953, Albert A. Woldman was appointed by Governor Frank J. Lausche to fill a judicial vacancy at the Juvenile Court. Then in the election of November 2, 1954, Judge Woldman was selected to continue in this office.

Prior to his appointment Judge Woldman had been State Director of Industrial Relations and Chairman of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. These eight years of service in the State cabinet had given him invaluable knowledge and understanding in the handling of social problems. Upon coming to the Juvenile Court, Judge Woldman was invited to serve on many boards and committees directing and planning the social welfare of our community.

Judge Woldman has resided in Cleveland since an early age and obtained a bachelor of arts degree at Western Reserve University. A legal education was secured at the Law School of Western Reserve University and at John Marshall Law School. He was admitted to the Ohio Bar in June, 1919. During his college years he served as a probation officer at the Juvenile Court under Judge George S. Addams. He turned to newspaper work while studying law and gained his early writing experience as a reporter with the Cleveland Press and the Cleveland Plain Dealer. After he was admitted to the bar, he taught at John Marshall Law School. The Judge served as assistant law director of the City of Cleveland during the Honorable Frank J. Lausche's tenure as mayor.

Lawyer, writer, Lincoln scholar, and lecturer, Judge Woldman received national recognition upon publication of his biographical work, "Lawyer Lincoln." This volume dealt with Lincoln's career as a lawyer and his constitutional problems as President. His recent publication, "Lincoln and the Russians," is an investigation of American-Russian diplomacy and Russia's important role in achieving Lincoln's goal in the Civil War. He lectures throughout the United States and is a member of several Lincolnian organizations.

Judge Woldman, who is considered an authority on constitutional law, is completing his third book, "Court Made History." This is a history of the United States through the media of the great legal battles that affected the political, social, and economic history of this country.

Judge Woldman's experience as Judge, as a former probation officer, as Governor Lausche's representative to the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, and as administrator of the child labor laws of Ohio, eminently qualify him for his office. We can look forward to improved service to the community and greater distinction among the progressive courts of America.



Judge
Albert A. Woldman

RECOGNITION FOR LONG PUBLIC SERVICE

A milestone in the lives of five employees was reached upon the completion of twenty-five years of faithful service in the Juvenile Court. We take pride in giving this recognition and extend our congratulations to Alma Lucht, Ben Kahn, Mary Neary, Marie Bighouse, and Juliet Fleisher.



Miss Alma M. Lucht



Miss Mary A. Neary



Miss Marie G. Bighouse

A conviction that the Court should have a person with social work experience to control the cases accepted for hearing was resolved with the engagement of Miss Alma M. Lucht on April 1, 1928, to organize the intake department. Miss Lucht had her professional education at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, and training with the former Associated Charities. She then spent several years with the American Red Cross in its Home Service Department, doing disaster work, and as a medical social worker. During her twenty-six years as intake secretary, she has become well-known to police officers, attorneys, and representatives of schools and of social agencies who find her of invaluable assistance in the filing of complaints. Miss Lucht's interest in children and parents and her devotion to her work have been fine assets which have augmented the progress of the Court.

His desire to work with youngsters first led Ben Kahn in his career following graduation from the University of Michigan to Central High School as teacher and assistant athletic coach. His patient guidance in teaching and coaching baseball and basketball was also extended to the children at Bellefaire, where he had spent nine years of his youth. In addition, Mr. Kahn studied law during evenings and received a degree from John Marshall Law School in 1928. He joined the Court on February 1, 1929, as a probation officer and since 1949 has been assigning cases for investigation. A good book or a pleasing musical selection always interests him. Even though out-door life has its appeal, the fascinating city of New York attracts him during vacations. In his twenty-six years with the Court,

he has befriended and provided for some of the material needs of numerous boys.

Miss Mary A. Neary came to the Court on February 19, 1929, with education and training that included a degree from Ursuline College, graduate study at the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, advanced study at the New York School of Social Work,



Mr. Ben Kahn



Mrs. Juliet S. Fleisher

and seven years experience at the former Cleveland Humane Society. To her appointment as assistant case work supervisor was later added the responsibility of student training. She became Superintendent of the Detention Home in 1942 during a crowded and difficult period. The institution's attractive rooms and furnishings reflect her desire to create a comfortable atmosphere. Miss Neary's love and understanding of children plus her ability to inspire her associates have constructively influenced over 37,000 children served here during her 13 years as Superintendent. Evidence of this relationship is the frequent visits of boys and girls who return to chat and exchange experiences.

On September 3, 1929, Miss Marie G. Bighouse joined the probation department and six years later she was appointed case supervisor. Her graduate education was acquired at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, and she later undertook additional studies at the New York School of Social Work. Before coming to the Court Miss Bighouse had experience in the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross and as psychiatric social worker at Charity Hospital. Countless children have directly and indirectly benefited in adjusting their lives through her guidance. Her patience and understanding of young people have been valuable qualities in the training and development of new staff members, some of whom now occupy important positions throughout the country, and the workers she now supervises always find her ready to share her knowledge and experience. Among her personal interests is her participation in professional organizations.

It was to fill a temporary position that Mrs. Juliet Spitz Fleisher came to the Court on November 6, 1929, but she was soon asked to remain on a permanent basis. Her first assignment was in the Clerk's Office. Then in 1934 she began her many busy years of duty in the Record Room. Since Mrs. Fleisher had had a prior term of employment in the County Recorder's Office, her selfless service to Cuyahoga County extends over a period of thirty-two years. Her enthusiasm for sports and her love of children make her popular with both parents and children in her neighborhood. A combination of these two loves has led to attendance at many Saturday afternoon sport events at the Stadium with a packed lunch and a group of happy youngsters. Mrs. Fleisher retired from Court work on February 28, 1955.

QUARANTINE PREVENTION IS OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENT—
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noted defects were dental caries, poor dental hygiene, refractive error, acne, "athletes foot," poor nutrition, and pediculosis. (See Table 13.) That most of these conditions were easily remediable would indicate they were neglected because of the indifference of parents. Wherever possible, treatment or therapy was instituted while the child was in the Detention Home; but because of the relatively short-term stay we could only "scratch the surface" of these problems. In addition to the many clinical tests and dispensary treatments provided within the institution much remedial, emergency, and consultation work was done in cooperation with the outpatient departments of our local hospitals. No physical complaint of a child was disregarded or minimized, and the invaluable services of the hospitals and clinics give assurance of the best of medical care for the child.

DESTRUCTION AND AGGRESSION RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION

A year or so ago several acts of wanton destruction and personal aggression on the part of youth, that aroused the wrath of the public, came to the attention of the Court. This public indignation arose not so much over what growth there might have been in terms of the numbers of juveniles involved but over the increased costliness of purposeless property destruction and the intense hostility displayed against those who stand in a position of authority over youth. Furthermore, destruction and defiance by children from underprivileged areas has always been more or less expected and passively accepted or tolerated. Now, however, we were confronted with similar behavior on the part of more and more youths from "good" homes in the "better" neighborhoods. Their training, the public reasoned, should preclude such flagrant disregard of property and personal security.

The statistical information compiled by the Court did not indicate any pronounced increase in the incidence of property destruction nor was there any implication that much of it was motivated by ill-will or hostility. A great deal of destruction occurs through impulsiveness, carelessness, and

thoughtlessness, though once the process starts the exhilaration it generates or the stimulation and approval of the group may carry it far beyond what the offender intended.

It is strongly believed that certain factors or conditions existing in our society and way of living are conducive to destruction and aggression and other expressions of delinquency. There has been an aura of restlessness and a confusion over moral values. War, and the threat of war, as part of our everyday life, intensifies anti-social feelings and hostility. Children have been more and more exposed to wastefulness and moral laxness. The stabilizing and inhibiting effect of the neighborhood conscience, one of the greatest controls on social behavior, has been reduced by urbanization and by mobility of families and of individuals. The controls over and the demands made of children by the family, the school, and other social institutions seem to be modified so that children find life easy and go about looking for something stimulating to do. In essence, parents and society have been indifferent and unresponsive to the basic needs of some of our children.

Destruction and other forms of delinquent behavior can be substantially reduced if the causes that produce it are adequately met. Since the roots of behavior lie in the home, school, church, and community, as well as in the individual, parents and society will need to fully assume their respective responsibilities and obligations. The teaching of the fundamentals of moral and social conduct, of a wholesome set of values, of respect for property and authority, and of self-discipline is essentially a parental responsibility. During the early formative years the child must begin to learn to accept limitations and to control his destructive impulses. We now know that a limitless environment is very frustrating and that the undisciplined child becomes unhappy, a general nuisance, and sometimes anti-social. While authoritative guidance and limits judiciously applied are quite necessary to the development of a well-integrated personality, there must also be provision for satisfying activities to meet the child's desire for healthful play, for adventure, and for creative activities. We must also recognize that it is natural for the developing adolescent to seek self-expression and eventual emancipation from the authority of the home. This involves an inner struggle met with less harm to society by the child who has early learned the basic pattern of proper conduct.

In many respects parents have delegated to the school their responsibility of rearing and training their children, but where parents have neglected or failed in this, the school likewise has met with little success in integrating the characters of unruly adolescents. It seems that the respective responsibilities of the parents and of the school in directing the emotional lives of our young people have been viewed as divided efforts. More meaningful advances could be made with regard to the emotional and social development of children if this were viewed as a joint responsibility. Both

the home and the school exert tremendous influence and they might better work in harmony than at cross purposes.

VANDALISM AND DISRESPECT CHECKED BY JUDGES

Various situations arose to point up the mutuality of such responsibility. One specific case, that of misconduct of high school students, attracted much attention and caused considerable comment so that the Court gave more than the usual thought and consideration to the various factors involved. This case concerned a group of six boys who, as an interlude to a party, went off and deliberately caused considerable damage to the home of a teacher. The boys regarded this adventure as nothing more than a prank and upon arrest were profane, arrogant, and uncooperative, although the parents considered their sons well-mannered and upright boys.

In the hearing and adjudication of this case, Judge Harry L. Eastman made the following comments:

"It is self-evident that if there is to be any really effective curtailment of law violation in society, it can come only through the medium of the family, since it is there that attitudes and conduct are bred.

"Of the greatest importance in the chain of controls and delinquency prevention are the attitudes of the school board and the public. Too often, it is said, teachers and administrators, in dealing intelligently and firmly with the problems of the incorrigible and emotionally maladjusted, do not feel that they can count upon the sympathy and support of their superiors.

"School authorities need not look to others for a sound, adequate, authoritative program for obtaining the respect of pupils and maintaining proper decorum in and about the school. This program is provided by the laws of the several states of the nation. The enjoyment of the right of attending public school is conditioned on compliance by pupils with the reasonable rules, regulations, and requirements of the school authorities, breaches of which may be disciplined by suspension or expulsion. They have the right to define the offenses for which discipline or exclusion may be imposed. On this subject Ruling Case Law and the American Law Reports state that 'It is well settled that the power of school authorities over pupils does not absolutely cease when they leave the school premises. Conduct away from the school grounds may subject a pupil to school discipline if it indirectly affects the good order and welfare of the school.

"The power of expulsion given to the directors is not limited to cases of infraction of such rules they may have theretofore adopted, but extends to cases where they may have become satisfied that the interests of the school require the expulsion of a pupil on account of his own gross misbehavior and the discretion vested in the school board in this respect is very broad. . . . In the school, as in the family, there exists on the part

of the pupils the obligation of obedience to lawful commands, subordination and civil deportment, respect for the rights of others and fidelity to duty. These obligations are inherent in any proper school system and constitute, so to speak, the common law of the school. Every pupil is presumed to know this law and is subject to it, whether it has or has not been re-enacted by the district board in the form of rules and regulations.'

"Next to the home, the school is in the most strategic position in the community for the prevention of delinquency. It has close and continuous contact with all the children in the community. Its teachers have for the most part the respect and trust of the home, so that cooperative programs should be feasible."

Shortly after, a similar situation was before Judge Albert A. Woldman; this was a case of 11 boys involved in serious vandalism. One father acknowledged that his son had too much freedom and lacked respect for parents and for neighbors. Another father, however, was moved to declare that these depredations were a childish prank. To this Judge Woldman replied, "This wasn't a childish prank, it was a series of wanton, senseless acts of property destruction." He further pointed out that this attitude of the father indicated a fundamental lack of concern for others and no doubt was a contributing factor to the boy's behavior.

Then also before the Court were several instances of pupils striking their teachers, the culmination of mounting incorrigible behavior. In considering disposition in one of these cases, Judge Woldman commented, "Apparently there is need to re-emphasize to the school children of this County the authority of the teacher in his classroom. While the child is in school the teacher stands in place of the parent and acts in a quasi-judicial capacity. This Court will lend its full cooperation in backing school teachers to assert authority. So long as the teacher acts in good faith and is not activated by malice or spite, he may even use reasonable force in enforcing his orders."

These comments brought forth considerable response in the form of newspaper editorials, statements of educators, and letters from informed citizens. In general, they were commendatory and school personnel were gratified that the dignity, respect, and authority of the teaching profession were upheld, as well as respect for other persons and for property.

It was noted that in 1954 the Court handled fewer complaints of destruction of property and of injury to persons. In commenting on this, Judge Eastman pointed out that there have been practically no school vandalism or gang beating cases this year and said that the ruling concerning the six boys mentioned above had a good effect on both students and school personnel. "Our findings at the time," said the Judge, "showed school officials that they had the law behind them."

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THROUGH COURT'S SERVICES IN OTHER CATEGORIES

The juvenile court is usually thought of as an agency dealing primarily with delinquent children. However, there are many children who are served in other categories of cases, and it is in respect to these that the Court functions in the area of delinquency prevention. Among the other types of cases are those of neglect and dependency in which the child, because of the parents' indifference or inability, is without adequate or proper care. Since the majority of such children are between the ages of infancy and adolescence, it is possible in neglect and dependency situations to correct or to eliminate some of the factors which might be conducive to delinquent behavior in later life. In addition, there are the bastardy cases wherein an unwed mother seeks to establish paternity of her child so as to obtain from the father compensation for maternity expenses and support for her child. The services of the Court in this regard assure the child of reasonable financial security during its years of childhood.

Neglect and dependency cases made up 23 percent of the total causes of action handled by the Court and involved 4500 children. In the 1865 neglect cases the principal cause for referral was the failure of a parent, usually the father, to contribute adequately to the support of his minor children. Other reasons for referral included abandonment, failure of the parents to provide proper subsistence and care, faulty parental supervision, and intoxication or immoral behavior on the part of the parents (see Table 5). It was found that in a number of non-support cases heard unofficially, the real problem was neither the absence of the father from the home nor his unwillingness to provide financially for his children, but a disregard for the limitations of his earnings. Without any consideration for financial budgeting, these families had assumed commitments for credit purchases that were making larger demands on their incomes (often of reduced earnings) than were practical.

Dependency cases were filed because of abandonment of the child; death, disability, or incapacity of the parents; and the inability of a mother to make adequate provision for her child born out of wedlock (see Table 6). These cases are almost always handled officially because the Court is confronted with the responsibility of deciding the issue of custody and of making provisions for substitute care. In 1954 there was a decrease of about 20 percent in the number of dependency cases. The principal reason for this reduction was the expansion by the Division of Child Welfare in its services for providing care, shelter, and placement of neglected and dependent children without the intervention of the Juvenile Court. This practice is in accordance with legislative authority.

PARENTS' OBLIGATIONS ENFORCED

So that it may effectively plan for neglected children, the juvenile court is empowered to deal with the parents or other adults responsible for the condition of neglect. In the majority of non-support cases, the primary interest is to secure the cooperation of the parent in providing for his children according to his means, usually through regular stipulated payments at Court. Ordinarily there is no other detrimental condition of the home and the children remain in the custody of their parents. (See Table 9.) Other cases of neglect due to faulty conduct of parents are carefully investigated to determine if the parents have any capacity for correcting their behavior, so that they may henceforth establish and maintain a home conducive to the wholesome development of the child. If it is believed that the parents have the ability and the interest in remedying the unfavorable situation, they are given the opportunity to demonstrate this, usually under the supervision of the probation department or with the assistance of a family service agency. While there is no advantage to the child in committing his parent or parents to penal institutions, it is occasionally necessary to do so to enforce the parents' obligations and responsibilities to their children. This is the reason that only 51 adults were committed to the House of Correction in neglect cases. (See Tables 10 and 15.)

The Juvenile Court has concurrent jurisdiction in cases arising under the Uniform Support of Dependents Act. This Act authorizes an action for the support of children and other dependents when the person responsible for such support resides in a state other than the one in which his dependents reside. Following the creation of the Department of Uniform Support in the Common Pleas Court under the direction of the County Prosecutor, cases wherein the person responsible resides outside the State are no longer filed in the Juvenile Court. It is believed that the public can be served more efficiently and economically by the specialized handling of Uniform Support cases in one court. The Juvenile Court continues the practice of handling the majority of non-support cases which arise in this County where the parent chargeable with support resides in this County or elsewhere in the State.

PATERNITY CASES INCREASE FOR THIRD YEAR

The number of paternity cases processed by this Court has increased during each of the past three years; the 836 cases in 1954 exceeded the preceding year by 25 percent. Partly responsible for this trend in paternity cases is the further increase in resident births and the indication that illegitimate births are increasing in ratio to total births. Then, too, welfare agencies continue to refer many unwed mothers to this Court to obtain support for their children so that this resource may be considered in the relief plan for the family.

Several years ago the Court instituted a procedure of informal conferences conducted by the chief clerk for the meeting before trial of the parties and counsel to avoid embarrassment and to resolve the issues in the paternity cases. In many instances these conferences were conducive to the effective settlement of the case, or at least helpful in determining whether the case should be tried to a Judge or jury, setting the date of trial, and agreeing upon other matters incident thereto. This method of conducting paternity cases received the approval and endorsement of litigants, attorneys, and social workers.

In 1953 the Court initiated legislation, which was later enacted into law, to provide a statutory basis for this procedure. Sections 3111.04 and 3111.17 of the Revised Code empower a referee to conduct the preliminary examination in paternity cases and to make, with the approval of the Court, the adjudication and the order where there is a plea of guilty. This practice relieves the Judges of these routine duties and permits them to devote their time to delinquency and other matters which need their particular attention.

REGULAR SUPPORT PAYMENTS ASSURED

Paternity cases and official and unofficial neglect cases, wherein an order or agreement is made for support payments through Court, are supervised by the Department of Child Support. A regular check of the accounts under supervision encourages regularity in payments, prevents accumulation of arrearages, and affords an immediate summons for interview or for further hearing before the Court when the payer fails to comply with the plan. Earnings are verified, budgets gone over, other circumstances explored, and adjustments in payments made when conditions change. In many families the parents are estranged and an effort is made to resolve the differences and disputes. Visitation of the children by the father away from the home is encouraged, if such visitation is deemed not harmful to the children, but this is sometimes difficult to arrange because of disharmony between the parents. If the department is unable to adjust the social problems, referral is channeled to the probation department or to the appropriate social agency where proper attention can be given. (See Table 16.)

Those parents committed to the House of Correction are interviewed weekly during such confinement. Plans for rehabilitation are worked out and those unemployed are given assistance in locating work. The problem of alcoholism is prevalent among the men under supervision, but effective assistance is given by the director of the department who has attended the Yale Center of Alcohol Studies. For those men who cannot resist squandering their earnings on payday, arrangements are made with the employer, upon authorization from the employee, for partial or total earnings to be sent to Court. With such a comprehensive program to assure the optimum

support of the family and to guard against adverse home conditions, the department is able to assist in the avoidance of juvenile delinquency.

REDUCED EMPLOYMENT LOWERS CHILD SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

Payments for support, maternity care, damages, fines, costs, etc. are collected and disbursed by the cashier's office. In 1953 the collections for support of minor children amounted to \$1,582,285.29. It was slightly less than that, or \$1,433,735.15, in 1954. (See Table 1.) This was a reflection, no doubt, of the small decline in business this year. Collection of maternity expenses has been a valuable service to the hospitals. Collection of damages from youths who have stolen, damaged, or destroyed property is considered a good probation practice, since it is an effective means of promoting respect for property rights. However, in all such cases the primary consideration must be the child. Too great an emphasis on this phase of a delinquency case may result in making the court a "collection agency" and detract from proper planning for the child. The poundage assessed against payments of support, damages, etc. amounted to over \$14,000; and, although this revenue is paid into the County General Fund, it represents some return on the expense of maintaining the cashier's office.

EXAMINER COMMENDS EFFICIENCY OF CASHIER'S OFFICE

An examination of the financial files and records of the Court and Detention Home by the Office of the State Auditor which began in May, 1951, was completed in 1953. During the four years covered by the audit (April 1, 1947, to May 31, 1951) the Court's receipts totaled \$5,784,380.00, with disbursements of \$5,743,264.34.

The receiving and expending of these funds, consisting as they do largely of periodic payments in small amounts for the support of children, involved a multitude of transactions. It was, therefore, very gratifying to have the Auditor find that we had properly accounted for all funds.

The examiner, Mr. W. E. Lautermilch, in his report to the State Auditor, made the following statement: "When taking into consideration the tremendous volume of business transacted by this office annually, the keeping and maintaining the records and numerous accounts, and the efforts put forth to do a good job and to serve the public courteously and promptly, it must be said that the Court has done a creditable job and is highly commended therefore."

COURT MEMBERS ENGAGED IN MANY PROFESSIONAL AND COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Court continually strives to improve and maintain a level of excellence in its service, carries on an exchange of ideas and information with other organizations serving youth and parents, and undertakes the instruction of the laity and students regarding the philosophy and function of the juvenile court. To these ends staff members were engaged in many professional and community activities. Attendance at, sharing in, and contributing to various conferences, workshops, and institutes kept Court personnel informed regarding the knowledge, opinions, and techniques in the juvenile court and social welfare fields. Participation on boards, councils, and committees of public and private agencies and associations and in related groups facilitated the exchange of ideas and information. Meeting with and speaking to civic and service bodies and organized groups at schools, churches, and settlement houses brought to the community information about the work of the Court. Lectures for school and college courses were prepared and presented, and students were aided through correspondence or direct interview in developing their own reports, term papers, and theses. Under the guidance of professional staff members, 418 persons, many from foreign countries, viewed and studied the facilities and program of the Court and its Detention Home. In addition to the activities enumerated below, many staff members maintain membership in various professional associations.

The following is a representative, but not complete, list of the activities of the Court staff. Much of the time given to this participation occurs outside of the employee's normal working hours.

Judge Harry L. Eastman—Welfare Federation: Board of Trustees, Planning Committee, Juvenile Delinquency Committee, Advisory Committee to the Unreached Youth Project.

Judge Albert A. Woldman—Welfare Federation: Juvenile Delinquency Committee. Mayor's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

(Mentioned above are only a few of the important committees on which the Judges have membership. They also serve on many other boards and committees and fulfill numerous speaking engagements.)

Walter G. Whitlatch—Ohio Probation and Parole Association: Legislative Committee. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Chairman of Membership Committee of Group Work Council, Legislative Committee. East End Neighborhood House: Board of Trustees, President of Volunteers Association. Y.M.C.A.: Board of Managers of Hillcrest Branch. Cuyahoga County Bar Association: Board of Trustees, Chairman of Committee

on Independent Judiciary. Cleveland Bar Association: Legislative Committee.

John J. Mayar—United States Children's Bureau: Committee on Development of Police Services to Juveniles. National Probation and Parole Association: Professional Council. Ohio Attorney General's Committee on Narcotics. Ohio Citizens' Council. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Agency Function and Scope Committee, Committee on Communications, Committee on Exceptional Cases, Committee for Mentally and Physically Handicapped, Occupational Planning Committee, Joint Committee on Residential Treatment Facilities for Emotionally Disturbed Children, Social Protection Committee, Committee on Training Institutional Personnel. Cuyahoga County Welfare Department: Advisory Board. City of Cleveland Welfare Department: Cleveland Boys' School Advisory Committee. Berea Delinquency Committee. Cuyahoga County Bar Association: Committee on Alcohol, Committee on Domestic Relations Court.

Mary A. Neary—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Children's Council.

S. A. Mandalfino—Ohio Probation and Parole Association: Executive Committee, Chairman of Court-Police Relationship Committee, Court-Schools Relationship Committee. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Vice-Chairman of Public Relations Committee (Mr. Mandalfino was awarded a citation for distinguished service for the past three years as vice-chairman; he has served on this committee for twelve successive years). Children's Aid Society: Professional Advisory Board. DePaul Infant Home and Loretta Hall: Secretary of Advisory Board. Marycrest School: Advisory Board.

John J. Alden—Cuyahoga County Welfare Department: Public Assistance Committee.

Edward J. Blakemore—Y.M.C.A.: Board of Managers of Cedar Branch. Boy Scouts: Merit Badge Counsellor.

George T. Stevens—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Group Work Council. Downtown Neighborhood Project: Board of Trustees. University Settlement.

Ruth B. Melcher—United States Children's Bureau: Conference on Training Personnel for Work with Delinquent Children. Child Welfare League of America, Southwest Regional Conference: Workshop on Understanding and Working with Delinquent Children. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Agency Function and Scope Committee. Beechbrook: Consultant.

Marie G. Bighouse—American Red Cross, Cleveland Chapter: Chairman

of Application and Emergency Relief Committee. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Area Councils Association, Social Service Clearing House Advisory Committee. Cleveland Council for Mental Health. Zonta Club: Committee on Status of Women and Public Affairs.

Floy Y. Russell—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Group Work Council, Representative Assembly.

Dr. Charles L. Langsam—Mental Health Association: Board of Trustees, Advisory Committee to the Psychiatric Referral Service, Education Committee.

Dr. James F. Berwald—Children's Aid Society: Professional Advisory Board. Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Committee on Juvenile Delinquency.

Myron T. Moses—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Committee on Alcoholism. City of Cleveland Welfare Department: Committee on Women's Division of House of Correction.

Jacob A. Hoek—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Research Committee.

Leo G. Chimo—Welfare Federation of Cleveland: Representative Assembly. Joint Veterans Commission of Cuyahoga County: Cuyahoga County Council of Catholic War Veterans. Cuyahoga County Bar Association: Juvenile Court Committee. St. Joseph's Home for the Aged: Secretary of Advisory Board. United States Selective Service: Board No. 22.

John R. Williams—Cleveland Bar Association: International Relations Committee, Chairman.

Ray C. Baesel—United States Selective Service: Board No. 31.

Marjorie Whittle—Lakewood Community Council.

Thomas G. Brittenham—West Side Community Council, Unreached Youth Project.

John F. Corrigan—West Side Community Council.

Josephus F. Hicks—Central Area Community Council.

William G. Martindale—Lakewood Community Council, West Side Community Council, Unreached Youth Project.

Thomas O. McBride—West Side Community Council.

Amos C. Parker—Central Area Community Council.

John Petten—Unreached Youth Project.

Thomas G. Ponsalle—Unreached Youth Project.

Allyn R. Sielaff—Goodrich Area Council.

Edward A. Werner—Unreached Youth Project.

Because of our interest in imparting a better understanding and appreciation of the function and operation of the Juvenile Court, requests for speakers receive favorable consideration and are fulfilled whenever possible. During the year, 78 speeches were given by members of the probation department. These included appearances before the following assemblages: P.T.A. and pre-school groups, 18; church groups, 14; women's auxiliaries and organizations, 12; school faculty, 5; student groups, 5; community councils and settlement houses, 5; men's business, civic, and service clubs, 5.

In addition, other Court personnel accepted lecture and speaking engagements and those listed below merit mention.

The former Schaufler College of Religious and Social Work presented, for the school year 1953-54, a symposium course on juvenile delinquency. This course was under the leadership of W. Marlin Butts, chairman of the school's Department of Social Work, and at that time also a part-time staff member at the Juvenile Court. A series of lectures was presented by Judge Harry L. Eastman, John J. Alden, Lottie Bialosky, Edith Dombey Hopkins, S. A. Mandalfino, John J. Mayar, Mary A. Neary, and Jacob A. Hoek.

Dr. Oscar B. Markey and Dr. Charles L. Langsam collaborated in a paper, "Psychiatric Orientation in a Juvenile Court Setting." This was read at the Ohio Psychiatric Association meeting in April, 1953, and was published in the Ohio State Medical Journal in January, 1954.

Dr. Markey has been for two years a special lecturer on the nature of juvenile delinquency and of problems in the interviewing of delinquents. These lectures are part of the intensive courses offered at the Law-Medicine Center of Western Reserve University and attended largely by police officers from various parts of the country.

For the past two years, Walter G. Whitlatch has prepared a digest of court decisions and Attorney General opinions affecting the juvenile courts, which he presented at the annual meetings of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges.

John R. Williams was an instructor in world law at Western Reserve University Law School.

A City Club Forum on juvenile delinquency enlisted John J. Mayar as one of the panel discussants.

Annually various student and trainee groups spend the better part of a day at the Juvenile Court, so that they might thoroughly acquaint themselves with the thinking of the Juvenile Court, its services, and its operation. These groups include police cadets, student nurses, and the Junior League.

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Hon. Harry L. Eastman, Presiding Judge 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.

Jacob A. Hoek, Director
Department of Research and Statistics

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1.

COLLECTION OF MONEY BY THE COURT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY
FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN — 1953 and 1954

Type of Collection	1953 Amount	1954 Amount
Total amount collected	\$1,770,041.56	\$1,604,760.19
For support of minor children	\$1,582,285.29	\$1,433,735.15
Damages or restitution	22,427.71	18,934.61
Poundage	16,205.01	14,673.92
Fines	2,099.65	4,971.70
Costs	9,257.63	5,938.24
Appearance and appeal bonds	121,000.00	111,000.00
Maternity hospital collections	13,180.44	11,713.17
Miscellaneous general collections	3,585.83	3,793.40
Money for Support of Children Disbursed to		
Parents and relatives	\$1,405,123.49	\$1,287,017.54
Public agencies—Total	122,157.25	97,533.65
C. C. W. D., Division of Child Welfare	113,902.29	91,181.97
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions	8,254.96	6,351.68
Private agencies—Total	55,004.55	49,183.96
Children's Services	6,659.54	5,524.78
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions	3,702.86	3,507.97
Catholic agencies and institutions	31,839.38	28,581.16
Protestant agencies and institutions	9,453.97	7,870.88
Jewish agencies and institutions	3,348.80	3,699.17

TABLE 2.

REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY—1953 and 1954

Action Taken at Intake	1953	1954
Complaints accepted for court action—Total	<u>8355</u>	<u>8296</u>
Accepted for official hearing:		
New affidavits and petitions	2845	2871
Motions and alias hearings	465	510
Accepted for unofficial hearing	5045	4915
Complaints disposed of without court action—Total	<u>1085</u>	<u>1091</u>
Referred to social agencies and boards of education	247	250
Referred to police departments and other courts	247	269
By correspondence	165	145
Interviews for consultation only	426	427
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	78	102

TABLE 3.

TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, BY YEARS, 1950-1954

Type of Complaint	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Total complaints—official and unofficial	6487	7616	8448	8643	8700
Official complaints—Total	3242	3574	3532	3492	3651
Delinquency—Total	1256	1671	1609	1687	1645
Boys	899	1214	1182	1235	1210
Girls	357	457	427	452	435
Neglect (including non-support)	766	721	719	636	687
Dependency	229	212	215	193	155
Application for orthopedic care	19	15	16	8	8
Application for consent to marry	120	127	161	138	114
Paternity	620	580	604	667	836
Adults contributing to delinquency	86	122	100	77	98
Adults tending to cause delinquency	15	24	6	5	6
Uniform support of dependents act .....	....	3	19	3	....
Certified from Common Pleas Court	129	87	80	78	102
Other	2	12	3	....	....
Unofficial complaints—Total	3245	4042	4916	5151	5049
Delinquency—Total	2275	2979	3753	4027	3867
Boys	2065	2703	3460	3650	3444
Girls	210	276	293	377	423
Neglect and non-support	959	1062	1157	1113	1178
Dependency	10	1	6	11	4
Other	1	....	....	....	....

TABLE 4.

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT—1953 and 1954

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency Neglect Other	Total Children
		Boys	Girls		
Brought forward January 1, 1953	880	575	154	314	1043
Received for supervision during year	1143	810	211	294	1315
Total under supervision in 1953	2023	1385	365	608	2358
Removed from supervision during year	1118	791	189	288	1268
Carried forward December 31, 1953	905	594	176	320	1090
Brought forward January 1, 1954	905	594	176	320	1090
Received for supervision during year	1026	736	189	259	1184
Total under supervision in 1954	1931	1330	365	579	2274
Removed from supervision during year	1082	812	177	219	1208
Carried forward December 31, 1954	849	518	188	360	1066

TABLE 5.
REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT CASES
OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL — 1953 and 1954

Type of Complaint	1953		1954	
	Official	Unofficial	Official	Unofficial
Total complaints	636	1113	687	1178
Non-support of minor children	465	875	499	933
Improper subsistence or care	78	.....	84	.....
Faults or habits of parent(s)	65	22	59	24
Child deserted or abandoned	22	12	40	23
Lack of guardianship, determine custody .....	.....	8	.....	10
Other causes	6	196	5	188
Total children included in above cases	1410	2557	1475	2770

TABLE 6.
REASON FOR REFERRAL OF DEPENDENCY CASES
OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL — 1953 and 1954

Type of Complaint	1953		1954	
	Official	Unofficial	Official	Unofficial
Total complaints	193	11	155	4
Child deserted or abandoned	15	....	10	....
Permanent disability of parent(s)	71	....	58	....
Temporary incapacity of parent(s)	35	....	25	....
Death of parent(s)	11	....	11	....
Inprisonment of parent(s)	6	....	6	....
Child born out of wedlock	31	....	32	....
Lack of guardianship, determine custody	6	....	5	....
Other causes	18	11	8	4
Total children included in above cases	307	19	243	6

TABLE 7.
REASON FOR REFERRAL OF DELINQUENCY CASES, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, BY SEX — 1953 and 1954

Type of Complaint	1953					1954				
	Boys		Girls		Total	Boys		Girls		Total
	Official	Unofficial	Official	Unofficial		Official	Unofficial	Official	Unofficial	
All delinquency complaints—Total	1235	3650	452	377	5714	1210	3444	435	423	5512
Automobile theft	240	.....	1	.....	241	292	5	2	.....	299
Unlawful entry and stealing	170	115	7	1	293	208	100	2	2	312
Other stealing	92	159	15	15	281	75	189	14	20	298
Other property offenses	9	6	3	.....	18	14	13	1	2	30
Theft from person	62	9	2	.....	73	49	11	1	.....	61
Injury to person, fighting	80	166	14	56	316	77	128	8	45	258
Act resulting in death	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	4
Truancy from school	66	85	38	35	224	63	93	28	59	243
Running away: Cuyahoga County residents	34	15	99	23	171	23	9	123	20	175
Out-of-county residents	50	.....	41	.....	91	41	.....	48	.....	89
Beyond parental control	142	124	147	101	514	122	124	114	117	477
Sex offenses	68	13	70	5	156	48	15	66	3	132
Auto tampering and trespassing	21	18	.....	3	42	40	35	1	.....	76
Destruction of property	55	390	.....	16	461	17	285	.....	8	310
Disorderly conduct	28	156	7	24	215	19	156	9	24	208
Other misdemeanors	42	138	6	35	221	50	150	14	47	261
Auto law and traffic violations	74	2256	2	63	2395	71	2131	1	76	2279

TABLE 8.

DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN DELINQUENCY CASES, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, BY SEX — 1953 and 1954

Disposition in Official Cases	1953			1954		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total official delinquency complaints filed	1235	452	1687	1210	435	1645
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	64	32	96	102	16	118
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision	85	77	162	71	51	122
Placed under supervision of probation officers—Total	620	176	796	589	155	744
Supervision only	415	159	574	250	136	386
Supervision and payment of damages, costs, fines	182	7	189	310	4	314
For placement	20	6	26	29	12	41
For referral to Probate Court	3	4	7	.....	3	3
Committed or returned to institutions—Total	232	86	318	230	109	339
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	8	.....	8	14	.....	14
Ohio State Industrial Schools	162	28	190	152	23	175
City of Cleveland Training Schools	62	38	100	64	55	119
Marycrest School .....	.....	20	20	.....	31	31
Dismissed	41	7	48	50	14	64
Returned to other jurisdictions	58	49	107	53	54	107
Pay damages or fine	27	.....	27	7	3	10
Bound over to Common Pleas Court .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Continued or other disposition	108	25	133	108	31	139
Disposition in Unofficial Cases						
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed	3650	377	4027	3444	423	3867
Withdrawn or dismissed	198	30	228	151	30	181
Continued indefinitely	65	1	66	46	5	51
Adjusted by referee	1058	128	1186	1274	166	1440
License suspended, driving prohibited or restricted	1682	55	1737	1445	58	1503
Restitution ordered	277	41	318	226	30	256
Probation officer to supervise or adjust	184	13	197	114	42	156
Made official	157	74	231	155	56	211
Referred to social agencies	25	35	60	19	29	48
Other disposition	4	.....	4	14	7	21

TABLE 9.

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN OFFICIAL NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES — 1953 and 1954

Disposition of Children	1953			1954		
	Neglect	Dependency	Total	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total children included in dispositions	1410	307	1717	1475	243	1718
Committed to:						
Parents, relatives, guardians	903	19	922	813	26	839
Probation officers for supervision or placement	50	16	66	78	8	86
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total	226	228	454	155	185	340
C. W. D., Division of Child Welfare:						
Temporary care and custody	179	186	365	115	139	254
Permanent care and custody	1	1	2	.....	2	2
Children's Services:						
Temporary care and custody	20	4	24	11	4	15
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	5	5	.....	4	4
Catholic Charities Bureau and Catholic Youth Service:						
Supervision and placement	1	2	3	3	.....	3
Temporary care and custody	15	9	24	9	17	26
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Children's Bureau:						
Supervision and placement .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Temporary care and custody	5	11	16	3	8	11
Permanent care and custody .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Other child caring and placing agencies	5	6	11	14	11	25
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor	60	.....	60	194	.....	194
Continued conditionally, further order	126	22	148	152	13	165
Case dismissed	37	22	59	70	10	80
Other order	8	.....	8	13	1	14

TABLE 10.

DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY CASES — 1953 and 1954

Disposition of Adult Contributors	1953			1954		
	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to and Tending to cause Delinquency		Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to and Tending to Cause Delinquency	
		Boys' Cases	Girls' Cases		Boys' Cases	Girls' Cases
Number of adults charged	682	22	60	726	31	73
Not apprehended—arrest ordered	41	3	1	135	....	1
Dismissed or discharged	32	2	6	38	4	4
Continued conditionally	83	....	2	102	1	5
Committed to:						
Cleveland House of Correction—male	52	5	14	41	5	20
Cleveland House of Correction—female	12	....	2	9	1	....
County Jail	4	2	2	1	1	2
Sentence suspended:						
On condition of proper behavior	75	6	20	108	6	17
Make support payments through Court	325	....	....	251	....	....
On other conditions	27	3	13	14	11	24
Probation Officer to supervise	5	....	....	14	1	....
Other order	26	1	....	13	1	....

TABLE 11.

CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME — 1953 and 1954

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1953.....	70	20	21	16	127
Admitted during the year	1858	659	144	129	*2790
Total under care for 1953	1928	679	165	145	2917
Released during the year	1838	643	161	139	2781
Under care December 31, 1953	90	36	4	6	136
Under care January 1, 1954	90	36	4	6	136
Admitted during the year	1919	643	34	45	*2641
Total under care for 1954	2009	679	38	51	2777
Released during the year	1946	655	38	51	2690
Under care December 31, 1954	63	24	.....	.....	87
<hr/>					
Total days' care furnished 1953	26,142	12,104	4,134	2,814	45,194
Average daily population	72	33	11	8	124
Average length of stay in days	14	18	25	20	15
<hr/>					
Total days' care furnished 1954	25,917	11,917	818	1,449	40,101
Average daily population	71	33	2	4	110
Average length of stay in days	13	18	22	28	14

*Includes juveniles not resident in Cuyahoga County who were taken into custody as runaways: 1953—100 boys and 77 girls; 1954—103 boys and 83 girls.

TABLE 12.

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED
BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS—1953 and 1954

Type of Test	1953			1954		
	Boys	Girls	Adults	Boys	Girls	Adults
Total tests administered	1034	497	50	1642	794	88
Individual intelligence tests:						
Stanford-Binet	113	115	....	35	43	....
Weschler-Bellevue	68	53	38	176	95	26
Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children	12	12	....	77	28	....
Kent E. G. Y.	24	8	1	2	1	....
Group Intelligence tests:						
Otis	546	131	....	322	100	1
Achievement tests:						
Scaled information	17	21	....	1	3	....
Academic aptitude .....	.....	.....	.....	31	31	.....
Performance tests	103	62	1	38	30	....
Personality tests:						
Projective	90	39	10	582	283	44
Inventory	40	41	....	52	20	....
Other standardized tests	3	.....	....	6	2	1
Interviews—non-standardized tests	18	15	....	320	158	16
<hr/>						
Conferences	41	37	10	60	43	13
<hr/>						
Number of persons tested				657	283	30

TABLE 13.
INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS NOTED
UPON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION — 1953 and 1954

Defect Noted*	1953		1954	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Teeth—Dental caries	911	311	844	301
Poor dental hygiene	493	48	494	50
Chipped incisor	150	16	119	15
Eyes —Refractive error	827	336	667	276
Skin —Acne	605	246	723	249
Extremities—Trichophytosis (tinea)	447	77	494	91
Throat—Hypertrophied tonsils	67	23	76	33
Nose —Nasopharyngitis	39	18	51	19
General—Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor	52	36	41	16
Obesity	44	68	57	67
Physical retardation	69	3	66	2
Pediculosis: capitis, pubis	16	40	23	73
Pregnancy .....	.....	23	.....	26
Total number of examinations	1882	767	1819	686

*Partial list; only defects occurring with the greatest frequency are given.

TABLE 14.
DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS EXAMINED BY THE COURT PSYCHIATRISTS
1953 and 1954

Diagnosis*	1953			1954		
	Boys	Girls	Adults	Boys	Girls	Adults
Total examinations	195	105	39	205	130	74
Chronic brain disorders:						
Convulsive disorder .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Mental deficiency:						
Mild	1	.....	.....	6	2	2
Moderate	8	1	2	1	1	.....
Severe .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Psychotic disorders:						
Schizophrenic reaction	2	.....	4	4	1	5
Psychotic reaction .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Psychoneurotic disorders:						
Anxiety reaction	2	7	.....	2	2	3
Psychoneurotic reaction with hysterical features	2	1	.....	3	7	.....
Other psychoneurotic disorders	4	5	3	4	3	6
Personality disorders:						
Inadequate personality	3	.....	11	5	4	26
Emotionally unstable personality	20	14	.....	3	5	3
Passive aggressive personality	39	19	4	61	29	4
Antisocial reaction	6	4	.....	8	.....	.....
Other personality trait disturbances	7	5	10	7	6	12
Transient situational personality disorders:						
Adjustment reaction of childhood	31	1	.....	10	4	.....
Adjustment reaction of adolescence	62	45	1	74	52	.....
Other transient situational personality disorders	4	2	2	6	8	2
Disease none	3	.....	1	1	1	2
Interview only .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Diagnosis deferred—study incomplete	1	.....	1	9	4	2

*Classification of "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders."

TABLE 15.
 MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE CORRECTION FARM
 UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT — 1953 and 1954

Movement of Prisoners	Non- Support	Other Neglect	Contrib- uting to Delin- quency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1953	60	7	11	78
Committed or returned during year	166	26	30	222
Total prisoners in 1953	226	33	41	300
Released or escaped during year	183	30	30	243
Carried forward December 31, 1953	43	3	11	57
Brought forward January 1, 1954	43	3	11	57
Committed or returned during year	99	23	31	153
Total prisoners in 1954	142	26	42	210
Released or escaped during year	98	23	40	161
Carried forward December 31, 1954	44	3	2	49

TABLE 16.
 CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT — 1953 and 1954

Movement of Cases	Non- Support (a)	Delinquency Dependency Neglect	Pater- nity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1953	2192	807	963	3962
Received for supervision during year	1200	309	456	1965
Total under supervision in 1953	3392	1116	1419	5927
Removed from supervision during year	1323	329	374	2026
Carried forward December 31, 1953	2069	787	1045	3901
Brought forward January 1, 1954	2069	787	1045	3901
Received for supervision during year	1015	228	595	1838
Total under supervision in 1954	3084	1015	1640	5739
Removed from supervision during year	876	325	304	1505
Carried forward December 31, 1954	2208	690	1336	4234

(a) Includes official and unofficial cases.

Memorandum

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street — Telephone PRospect 1-8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to May 1, 1955

Only names of department heads and persons most frequently consulted by the public are listed.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, Judge

HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN, Judge

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

S. A. Mandalfino.....	<i>Administrative Assistant to the Court</i>
John B. Sheller	<i>Assistant to the Court</i>
Lottie Bialosky.....	<i>Girls' Referee</i>
John J. Alden.....	<i>Referee</i>
Edward J. Blakemore.....	<i>Referee</i>
Edward H. Deegan.....	<i>Referee (Traffic Cases)</i>
Edward Di Leone.....	<i>Deputy</i>
Anthony E. Patton	<i>Chief Bailiff</i>
William A. Ruschak.....	<i>Bailiff</i>

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

Walter G. Whitlatch.....	<i>Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor</i>
Leo G. Chimo.....	<i>Assistant Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor</i>
Charles T. Baxter.....	<i>Chief Deputy Clerk</i>
Arthur W. Dudley.....	<i>Chief Cashier</i>
Fred W. Boeke.....	<i>Assistant Cashier</i>
Rudolph S. Zadnik.....	<i>Affidavit Clerk</i>
Marguerite de Rosset.....	<i>Information Clerk, Main Lobby</i>
Emily Rozelle.....	<i>Chief Telephone Operator</i>

INTAKE DEPARTMENT

Alma M. Lucht.....	<i>Receiving Secretary</i>
Leota M. Steever.....	<i>Assistant Receiving Secretary</i>

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

John J. Mayar.....	<i>Chief Probation Officer</i>
John J. Alden.....	<i>Assistant Chief Probation Officer and Referee</i>
Ben Kahn.....	<i>Assignment Officer</i>

Probation Supervisors

Marie G. Bighouse
Milton F. Hay

Ruth B. Melcher
George T. Stevens

Probation Officers

Louise Amico
Robert W. Bostick
Charles R. Bretz
Thomas G. Brittenham
John F. Corrigan
Andrew J. DeSanti
Dorothy Ann Dial
Lillian Hare
Josephus F. Hicks
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Jeanne M. Lamontia
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Cecilia U. Turowski
Edith L. Usdin
Edward A. Werner
Marjorie N. Whittle

Student-In-Training Shirley Batchelor

Probation Information Clerks

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Dorothy Davies.....*Girls' Department*

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Ray C. Baesel, S. J. Berman, John J. Sweeney.....*Assistants*
Rosamond Mench.....*Chief Stenographer*

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Jacob A. Hoek.....*Director*
Richard A. Gallitto.....*Assistant*

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

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

COURT CLINIC

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Dr. Oscar B. Markey.....*Chief Psychiatrist*
Drs. Irving L. Berger, James F. Berwald, Charles L. Langsam,
Nancy Michael.....*Psychiatrists*
Joseph Kleinman.....*Psychologist*
Alyce Mapp, Stephen L. Whiteman.....*Assistant Psychologists*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue, Telephone PProspect 1-8400

Mary A. Neary.....*Superintendent*
Floy Y. Russell.....*Assistant Superintendent*
Eugenia Dziedzicki.....*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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