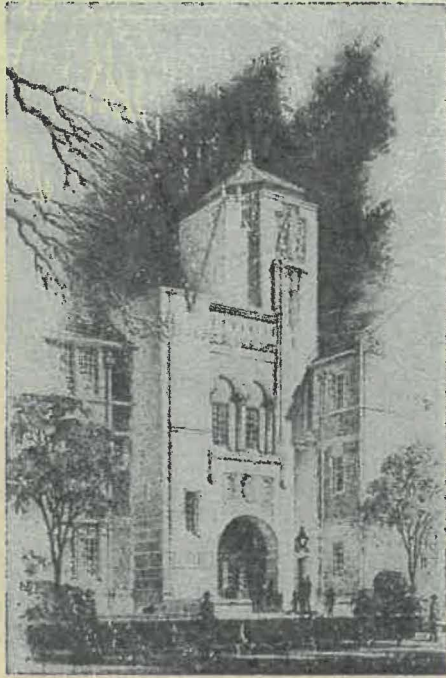


Annual Report for 1959



THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

*The Roots of Delinquency Run
Deeply into the Soil of
American Culture*

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN
HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN
HON. MARGARET J. SPELLACY

The Honorable William P. Day, Frank M. Gorman, Henry W. Speeth,
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Mary H. Gorman,
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

Dr. Robert A. Haines,
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

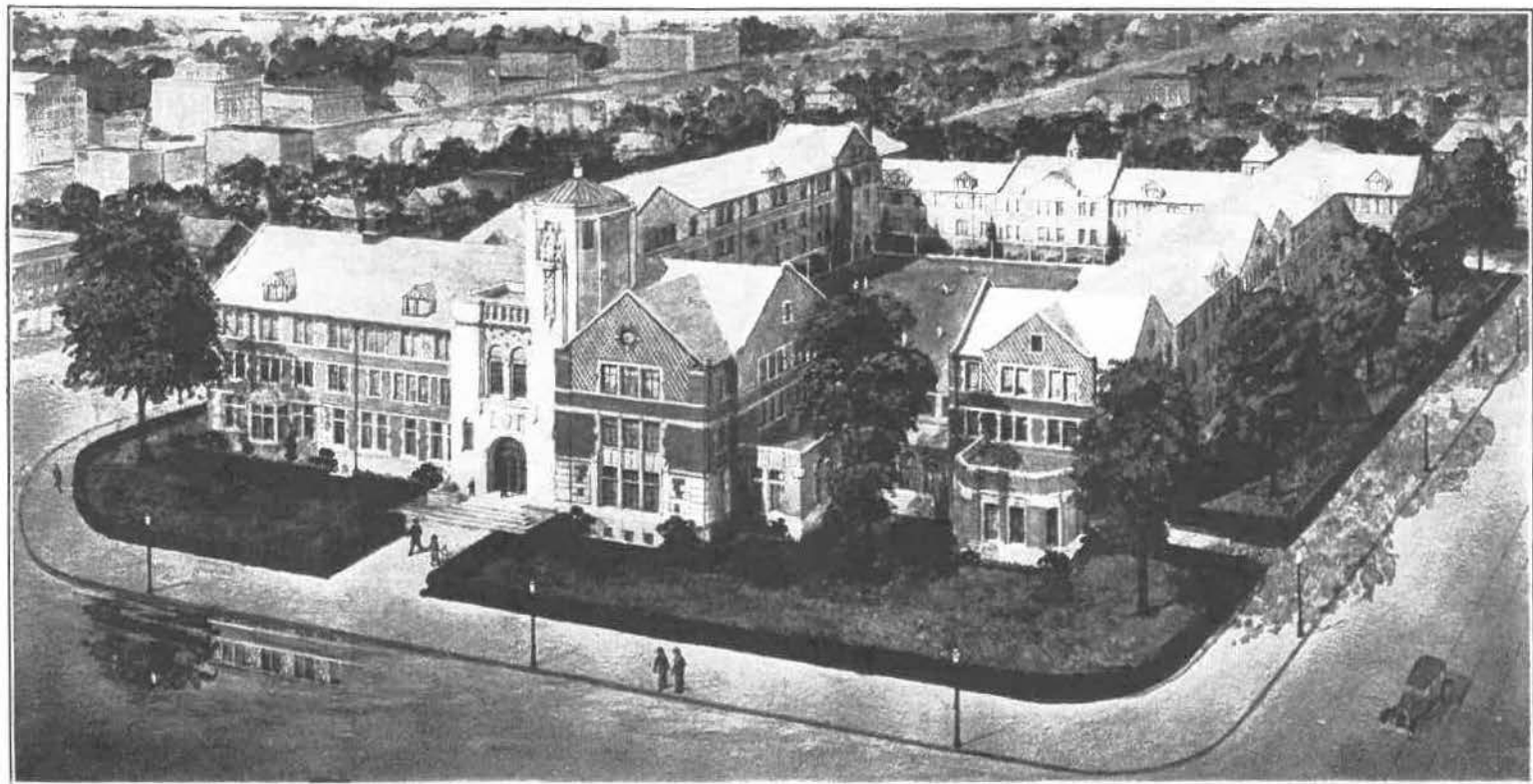
Sirs:

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 1959, 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
February 16, 1960



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Home Quadrangle

THE ROOTS OF DELINQUENCY RUN DEEPLY INTO THE SOIL OF AMERICAN CULTURE

Not long ago the juvenile court movement was called the "noble adventure". It is a mistake to assume that that adventure has been concluded. For today our juvenile courts are at the crossroads of their careers in both the American judicial and the child welfare fields. Although the juvenile court is in its second half century, it has not received complete acceptance—its purpose, philosophy and goals are still little understood.

There has been a decided tendency to relegate juvenile delinquency to the almost exclusive concern of our courts when in reality it is a matter inherently related to all facets of community living and is the responsibility of all our community agencies and institutions. With the steady rise in delinquency throughout the nation in the past decades, the courts, as the public symbol of the attempt to control delinquency, have had their effectiveness measured by the size of their dockets. This attitude has produced very loose and extremely unrealistic community programs for the prevention, control and treatment of juvenile delinquency throughout the nation.

As a result the courts have been placed in the paradoxical situation of being expected to quickly cure child and family problems and misbehavior which community indifference has permitted to fester long before they are ever referred to the courts. If the number of complaints before the courts is to be used to measure anything, it is the adequacy of our communities in providing effective, coordinated delinquency prevention programs. Delinquents are not the products of the courts but of the community which finds it necessary to have recourse to them.

The proper function of a court is that of hearing and judging cases of alleged delinquency. The resources to which it must look for help in the prevention of delinquency and the rehabilitation of offenders depend entirely upon the community which it serves. And the extent of community services throughout the nation is by no means equal to the seriousness of the delinquency problem before us.

That the juvenile court has not achieved its proper status is understandable when we objectively view it as a part of a total community-wide effort including the resources of the home, school, church, police, private and public welfare agencies and treatment institutions. Perhaps no single characteristic of our efforts is more outstanding than the gross lack of coordination with which these

efforts are employed. Relying as they do on the courts, these agencies have developed no overall philosophy under which they can pool their energies and activities, and delinquency, as a result, has become an artificially isolated manifestation of the teenager, when it is in fact a problem vitally related to the essence of American existence.

The result has been, country-wide, a very weak approach dominated by futile gestures with no consideration for the real needs before us. Instead of a sustained and somewhat generally applicable approach to the delinquency problem, our communities have been pressured into haphazard, short-lived and ineffective delinquency prevention measures.

Dr. Paul W. Tappan, in his survey of delinquency in North America for the United Nations, reports that "there is a remarkable diversity of delinquency prevention programs operating in the North American region. They reflect, in the overall picture, the lack of consensus both as to what may be the causative factors of delinquency and what remedial measures may diminish its incidence. Many authorities in the delinquency field tend to focus on one or another particular factor that they believe responsible for deviant behavior and on a single type of preventive program. The result in most communities is a welter of unsystematic and uncorrelated measures, each of which is designed to deal in some degree with the delinquency problem . . . The result of the widely assorted and, to a great extent, inconsistent methods that are being empirically pursued to diminish delinquency in our large cities, without any overall philosophy or administration, is characteristically quite spotty and inadequate services."

The juvenile court in any community is a part of this welter of "unsystematic, uncorrelated measures, widely assorted and inconsistent methods". This is by no means a local problem. It is a national one. This is the type of haphazard approach we have mobilized for our number one social problem; a disorganized, uncoordinated approach to a problem so serious that it provoked our Congress to declare that because delinquency "deflects children in their growth toward responsible citizenship it diminishes the strength and vitality of the nation".

The most important step we can take in trying to successfully deal with delinquency is to coordinate the activities of all our agencies and institutions, so that no one agency is abandoned to shoulder the entire responsibility—and so that all agencies will contribute to the total community welfare. In dealing effectively with delinquency,

how can we separate the delinquent from the family, the family from the community, and the community from the nation?

As Dr. Tappan observes elsewhere in his survey, "While the roots of delinquency run deeply into the soil of American culture—with its materialism, its intense competition, its repugnance to political authority and regulation, its conflicts of values and of institutional norms, and its deterioration of standards of behavior, efforts to meet the resulting problems of personal disorganization and anti-social character formation are largely on a local community and county basis".

Perhaps our greatest error has been to regard delinquency as a series of localized teenage escapades deserving only vacillating public attention according to the severity of the immediate offense. It is evident that delinquency, ignoring social and economic boundaries, is not contained by political and geographical barriers either, and emerges as a conflux of local problems striking at the foundation of the nation itself and is a national, not merely a local problem. It is of such proportions that the Senate subcommittee to investigate delinquency called ours the "delinquency generation" estimating that of our youthful population, 1,700,000 or twenty per cent of our nation's young men have appeared before our juvenile courts at some time.

What should a community do if it really wishes to solve the problem? Professor William C. Kvaraceus points out that a community can say that it really is doing something about delinquency if "those persons and agencies that come in close contact with children and youth make a systematic effort to (1) identify and refer those children who are vulnerable, prone, or exposed to the development of undesirable behavior; (2) study and diagnose pre-delinquent and delinquent children's behavior; and (3) utilize all community resources in an individualized and scientific treatment program based on prior study of needs. Again this is not the job of any one agency. It is the cooperative responsibility of all community groups."

There are few communities that can afford such a comprehensive program and fewer still that have one. Yet this appears to be the most realistic way in which to meet the challenge of the delinquency problem. What we should search for in our quest for an alleviation of delinquency was aptly defined by the Senate subcommittee on delinquency which declared, "It has been our effort to determine the exact nature of this situation to see if we can develop long range and all-encompassing programs to reverse the delinquency trend permanently as compared to temporary, drastic, punitive measures that

suppress momentarily only to fail at a later time when we let our guard down. In other words, we are working with experts in the delinquency field to find a set of principles for handling delinquent behavior which can be applied anywhere at any time and which will insure a degree of success for reducing such behavior."

The development of these principles will require much experimentation, and such experimentation has proved very costly. Realizing the financial limitations restricting the states from this type of research, and more importantly recognizing the national implications of the problem, several bills supporting Federal aid to the individual states have recently been proposed in Congress.

For instance, Senate Bill No. 694, the "Juvenile Delinquency Control Projects Act" has received particular attention as the first step in helping the states to help themselves. This bill, allocating five million dollars each year for five years (beginning June, 1960, if passed) would permit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make grants to states and public and other non-profit organizations and agencies to pay part of the cost of carrying out projects and enter into contracts with public or private agencies for projects which will demonstrate or develop techniques and practices for the prevention, control and treatment of delinquency and which, in the Secretary's judgment, hold promise of making a substantial contribution to the solution of delinquency control problems in all or several states or toward meeting juvenile delinquency control problems of special national significance or concern.

Basically the bill would allow the states to: (1) demonstrate known techniques and practices to determine their real value for the nation as a whole or for parts of it; and (2) develop new techniques and practices on a scientifically evaluated basis.

There undoubtedly will be new ideas arising from our courts, probation departments, child guidance clinics, public and private welfare agencies for children and families, schools, police departments and treatment institutions which would be worthy of exploration. For instance we envision such projects as research to validate techniques in detecting delinquent-prone youngsters early in life, projects to modify the environment in the congested and deteriorating sections of our large cities, projects to delve into gang warfare and vandalism.

Above all we would hope for a nation-wide demonstration of how all our agencies could accomplish these endeavors within a coordinated framework on a local, state and national level. With the help of

federal aid we have the opportunity to sift all our resources into a fine network of harmonious and complementary, instead of conflicting, services.

In her testimony concerning this bill, Dr. Martha Eliot, former head of the U. S. Children's Bureau stated: "It would give a chance to every state in the Union, if they wish to take it, to develop a project to demonstrate that coordination of efforts is possible at the state level and that leadership to this end is possible" and that it "gives a chance to public and private agencies locally to get together to develop coordinated work in the area of high delinquency or indeed in other areas where delinquency seems to be started and makes possible a great variety of service projects and that the projects would call for evidence that some form of evaluation of the success of the project will be planned from the start."

All projects eligible under Bill 694 would be subject to the review of a National Advisory Council to be composed of twelve recognized authorities from both public and voluntary organizations concerned with juvenile delinquency. All projects would be required to provide an evaluation of success and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare would be required to report annually on the progress achieved. Thus for a national problem we would have a national approach. We would be able to have a pooling of knowledge and experience across the land. We realize that the bold experimentation necessary for such projects can not be financed by most communities. But with some federal assistance as proposed by Bill 694, the states have the opportunity not only to help themselves but the nation as a whole.

If we encourage federal aid now we will speed the day when our agencies and institutions can work together for a common goal, when efforts to reduce the burden at later stages will be employed in time, when we have systematized and clearly defined needs and responsibilities and eliminated overlapping and wastelands of service. We can, within a few years, as a result of such projects, evolve a scientific pattern of services suitable for local implementation which can be substituted for the innocuous, peripheral attacks we have so far made on delinquency. We can do this after an objective look at the measures that work and the measures that do not work when we have tried delinquency prevention, control and treatment on a national level.

Unless we take advantage of this opportunity, we will continue as a nation to be overwhelmed by the problem and each year tabulate a higher and higher number of delinquents appearing before our juvenile courts which must send many of them back into the maize of

uncoordinated, inconsistent, understaffed, overburdened community efforts presently operating. The expenditure of a relatively small amount of money by the Federal government has the potential of creating an economical preventive program which can tremendously reduce the cost of future services for which we must pay because of our failure to adequately face the problem.

With the establishment of proper community programs, the juvenile courts throughout the nation can assume their proper role in each community and depend upon the community to provide adequate prevention and treatment services. If not, the courts will continue to be weather vanes of shifting sentiment and we as a nation shall continue to grope endlessly for cures for juvenile delinquency.

Summary of The Year

VOLUME OF TOTAL COMPLAINTS DROPS

Total new complaints made before the court in 1959, i. e. delinquency, neglect, non-support, paternity, dependency, adult contributors, etc., both official and unofficial, showed a decrease of 2 percent compared with 1958. This decrease represents 273 less cases this year than last. However, the 12,576 new complaints made in 1959 still represent an increase of 94 percent since 1950, when total volume of cases was 6487. This year's decrease was the only one recorded in the ten-year period since 1950. (See Table 1 for total complaints for the years 1955-1959.)

A decline in unofficial complaints was responsible for the overall decrease since official filings increased by almost 3 percent. These require the full services of the court, such as probation investigation and supervision, written records, psychological examination and, when necessary, detention care and psychiatric examination. Unofficial complaints, which can usually be adjusted in one hearing before a referee, decreased by five percent.

VOLUME OF DELINQUENCY DECREASES BY 6 PERCENT

Juvenile delinquency complaints, both official and unofficial, numbered 4130. In 1958 there were 4394 such complaints. The decrease of 6 percent represents 264 fewer cases, and is the first decrease recorded in Cuyahoga County since the slight decline of 2.7 percent in 1954. As we have repeatedly advised, the comparison of one year's statistics with another is by no means an adequate measurement of delinquency trends. The statistics published in this report reflect only those new complaints which police, parents, schools, social agencies and citizens, among others, have brought to the attention of the court. They are, therefore, a measurement of reported delinquency. Within this framework there are many variables which influence the filing of complaints in addition to actual fluctuations in delinquent behavior itself.

RATE OF DELINQUENCY LOWEST SINCE 1950

Relating the 4130 delinquency complaints to the estimated child population (12-17 years of age) of 146,870, a rate of 28 per 1,000 youngsters is obtained. This is the lowest since 1950 when the rate was 25.2 per 1,000 youngsters. The delinquency rate for 1958 was 32.2.

It is significant to note that, despite the low rate of 28 per 1,000 this year, the volume of delinquency has increased 68 percent since 1950 when cases numbered 2458.

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

The predominant reason for referral in official cases for both boys and girls was incorrigibility which amounted to 489 cases. Next in frequency was unlawful entry and stealing, 376 (other types of thefts amounted to 279 cases); auto theft (all committed by boys) numbered 352 official cases. Complaints involving injury to person were 214, and those of disorderly conduct were 79. Sex offenses were 275; 131 against boys and 144 against girls. (See Table A below for official delinquency cases for 1955-1959.)

TABLE A
Reasons for Referral of Official Delinquency Cases
1955 - 1959

Type of Complaint	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Auto theft	271	486	469	427	352
Unlawful entry, stealing.....	192	300	326	341	376
Other stealing	77	96	154	189	184
Other property offenses.....	20	34	28	18	27
Theft from person.....	83	102	93	94	68
Injury to person.....	125	129	161	206	214
Act resulting in death.....	4	4	8	2	2
Truancy	99	94	83	68	55
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents.....	112	124	52	18	12
Out-of-county residents	86	15	7	7	10
Incorrigibility	270	306	418	453	489
Sex offenses	185	141	177	159	275
Auto trespassing and tampering.....	52	59	91	95	81
Destruction of property.....	44	84	79	104	72
Disorderly conduct	43	75	50	72	79
Other misdemeanors	84	153	178	224	235
Total Official Delinquency*.....	1747	2202	2374	2477	2531

*Traffic cases, which were considered delinquencies prior to October 1, 1957, have been subtracted from the totals for 1955, 1956, and 1957 in order to make the figures for those years comparable with those for 1958 and 1959.

When we include unofficial complaints (which represent almost 40 percent of total delinquency complaints) unlawful entry, stealing and other forms of theft comprise the most frequent reasons for referral. Such complaints numbered 1,033, or 25 percent of the total. Complaints of incorrigibility comprised 717, or 17 percent. Injury to person, 364; destruction of property, 307; and disorderly conduct 320, accounted for 24 percent of delinquency complaints.

Boys accounted for 78 percent of all filings and girls 22 percent, a ratio of four boys to one girl. The most frequent referral for girls was for incorrigibility which numbered 354 cases and represented 40 percent of all complaints against girls. Sex offenses (145) accounted for 16 percent of the total. Unlawful entry and stealing, auto theft, and other thefts which amounted to 1293 cases represented 40 percent of complaints made against boys. Injury to person, 298; destruction of property, 299; disorderly conduct, 277 which amounted to 874 cases represented 27 percent of all boys' filings. Incorrigibility complaints against boys numbered 363, or 11 percent of the total against boys. (See Table 2 for a breakdown of official and unofficial delinquency complaints by sex.)

SOURCES OF REFERRAL

Police departments of the County accounted for almost 60 percent of the filings. The Cleveland Police Department referred 38 percent of all delinquency cases, and police departments of other subdivisions of the County referred 21 percent. Parents and relatives were responsible for 15 percent of referrals, and the Cleveland Board of Education initiated 11 percent of them (this includes acts of vandalism on school property as well as truancy and other problems of discipline). Other boards of education in the County referred almost 2 percent of the cases. Citizens who were aware of the commission of a delinquent act referred 9 percent of the cases. The remaining 4 percent were referred from various sources including private and public social agencies, store police, and other courts.

LOCATION OF DELINQUENCY: CITY-SUBURBS

Current estimates place the percentage of Cleveland's population at 55 percent of that of the total of Cuyahoga County's population. Of the total delinquency complaints filed, 76 percent were against youngsters resident in the City of Cleveland. On the other hand, complaints against youngsters resident in all other suburban areas of the County (having 45 percent of the total County population) represented 22 percent of all delinquency complaints. The remaining 2 percent were filed against youngsters resident outside the County or resident in agency placements.

DISPOSITIONS

PROBATION is the most frequent disposition employed by the court. Through probation, those youngsters seeming to possess the capability of helping themselves with the guidance of an understanding adult are allowed to remain in their homes and engage in the pursuits of normal living. During the period of probation the probation officer has frequent contacts with his probationer as he helps him to develop positive attitudes to assist in controlling the youngster's behavior when probation ends. The adjustment of the individual determines the length of probation. Of all official delinquency cases 57 percent were placed on probation. (See Table 7 for cases supervised by the Probation Department.)

COMMITMENTS to institutions for delinquent children were necessary in 19 percent of new official cases. For these youngsters it was determined that they were in need of some correctional and close rehabilitative supervision. In addition to those youngsters, a number were committed on alias hearing which arose either out of a violation of probation or through the commission of a new offense prior to which they had been subject to a court order other than commitment. These commitments are shown below in Table B. This table also includes a number of cases accepted near the end of 1958 and disposed of early in 1959. For this reason the Table is an accurate picture of the number of children actually received by the various institutions from this court in 1959.

TABLE B

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN COMMITTED DURING 1959

Institution	Original Hearing		Alias Hearing		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Cleveland Boys' School	76		42		118
Boys' Industrial School	205		71		276
Ohio State Reformatory	38				38
Blossom Hill		37		18	55
Marycrest		22		15	37
Girls' Industrial School		34		56	90
Juvenile Diagnostic Center*.....	30	10	5	3	48
Total	349	103	118	92	662

*The Diagnostic Center accepts children on temporary commitment for purposes of further psychiatric study and returns a recommendation which the Court considers in effecting a final disposition.

PLACEMENTS for children in need of intensive rehabilitative efforts were considered necessary for 174 boys and girls all of whom had a psychiatric evaluation (either by the court clinic or the Juvenile Diagnostic Center) upon which the need for such placement was predicated. The court was successful in effecting 85 placements, 61 boys and 24 girls, in twenty-four different schools for disturbed children. Of the twenty-four schools and homes 16 are out of the state of Ohio; they accepted 70 of the youngsters. The remaining 15 children were placed mostly in facilities out of the county but within Ohio. Only four of them could be placed in institutions in the Cleveland area.

Many of the youngsters placed in these institutions had previously been rejected by other institutions which necessitated multiple referrals on the part of the staff. The most frequent reason for rejection was that the child was "too disturbed." For the children not placed, alternate plans of commitment to public institutions or probation had to be worked out, although psychiatric evaluation, as mentioned previously, indicated the need for intensive care such as that offered in homes specializing in the disturbed or emotionally unbalanced child. Also among those not placed are a number whose applications were withdrawn when other arrangements were made, and a number of cases referred to the court in the latter part of the year for which sufficient time had not elapsed to allow for complete processing.

The schools most frequently used and the number of children accepted by them were: George Jr. Republic in New York, 20; Berkshire Farms in New York, 10; Harbor Creek in Pennsylvania, 8; Gibault School in Indiana, 6; and Devereux School in Pennsylvania, 6.

OTHER DISPOSITIONS

Cases were dismissed in 124 official actions and a number were ordered to pay damages or fines. Also 461 of the children placed on probation were ordered to pay for various damages they had inflicted in the commission of their delinquent acts. In unofficial cases 922, or 58 percent were adjusted by the referee, restitution for damages was ordered in 241 or 15 percent of the total unofficial cases, and 111, or 7 percent were placed on probation. Another 108 cases were deemed, as a result of the unofficial hearing, to be in need of official action and were subsequently processed as official cases. (See Table 3 for dispositions of official and unofficial delinquency cases.)

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS REMAIN AT HIGH LEVEL

Unofficial traffic complaints numbered 4659 in 1959 compared with 4675 last year. They have risen since 1955 from 2620 cases. Most

significant is the steady rise in girls involved in traffic violations; they have risen from 83 in 1955 to 321 in 1959. Continuing the court's policy, the suspension of drivers' licenses was the most common disposition of these cases. The suspension of the license is the most effective method of impressing young drivers with their serious obligation in traffic safety.

Official traffic complaints totaled 159 cases involving 151 boys and 8 girls. Official traffic cases are of a more serious nature than unofficial complaints. A Juvenile Traffic Offender (one filed on officially) may be adjudged a delinquent by the Court, although no delinquency petition is permitted by state statute at the time of filing. Twenty-five cases of the 159 were so adjudged and disposed of as delinquencies.

Probation Department

The year 1959 was one of especially high turnover in probation staff. A turnover in staff of 50 percent resulted in a greater burden on the remaining staff upon whom the bulk of the investigative and supervisory duties fell. The department conducted 4553 investigations and supervised 2837 cases; 2689 of these were delinquency cases and 143 were neglect and dependency cases.

The work of the probation department consists of three major functions. The first is investigation of cases. Each official delinquency, neglect, or dependency case is assigned to a probation officer who investigates the case by conducting a social inquiry of the family. The data thus obtained assists the court in formulating an appropriate disposition of each case. Secondly, the probation officer presents the case in court and, when called upon by the judge, reveals the results of his investigation. Lastly, the probation officer is responsible for the supervision of all youngsters who may be placed on probation as a result of the court hearing. This means closely following the progress of the youngster for an indefinite period of time. Of course, the degree of supervision is governed by the size of case loads. An average case load on any day of the year was 41 probationers for the men of the staff and 31 for the women.

IN-SERVICE PROGRAM CONTINUES

Toward the end of the year Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Chief Court Psychiatrist, again conducted a seminar for the new staff members. Covering the development of the child and adolescent, the seminar

is designed to give new workers better insight into the problems with which they must deal. In addition, the training program was further strengthened this year by the development of a course entitled **Juvenile Delinquency** which will be offered at the Winter and Spring semester of 1960 at Oberlin College. The course will be taught by W. Marlin Butts of the Graduate School of Oberlin. All probation officers who have joined the staff since May of 1959 will be enrolled. The Cleveland Foundation made a generous grant of \$1,000 to subsidize the major part of the cost of this program which will operate over a five-year period.

STUDENTS IN TRAINING

In cooperation with the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University two first year casework students were placed at the Court this year. A group worker was also assigned to the Detention Home. While continuing their studies these young men are gaining invaluable experience in casework in a court setting. The students are under the supervision of the assistant chief of probation services.

SPECIAL PROBATION PROJECT

A special project was also inaugurated this year. Under the direct supervision of the chief of probation services, Mr. Edward S. Newman, a former probation officer and trained caseworker, returned to the court to engage in a project to determine the efficacy of intensive casework service to delinquent youths, most of whom are unlikely to be successfully placed in a residential treatment center or training school.

Detention Home

During the year 2450 boys and 814 girls were admitted to Detention Home for an average stay of 12 days, while awaiting their court hearing. (See Table 9 for Detention Home attendance.) The Detention Home serves only as a temporary shelter for youngsters awaiting hearings. It is not a place to which delinquent children are committed. Those children committed to institutions are lodged at the Home pending transfer to the institutions.

While in the Home the youngsters live in units composed of children of their own sex and age groups. As near as possible, the Home provides a regular school day program. Five teachers provided by the Board of Education conduct academic and craft classes. Academic classes are mostly of a remedial nature.

CHAPLAINCY PROGRAM

The spiritual needs of the youngsters of all faiths have been provided for in the Detention Home. The Protestant program this year was expanded through the cooperation of the Cleveland Church Federation, Department of Social Welfare, and the Lutheran Service Society of Northern Ohio which jointly provided a professionally trained chaplain for half-time service at the Home. During the year the chaplain held daily group instructions as well as individual contact with all Protestant children in the Home. Through the chaplain's efforts, local groups have been encouraged to participate in the program by donating time and service and such needed items as altar, lectern, organ and guidance film strips. A monthly party for Protestant children is sponsored by various local churches. Bernhard Loeschen, well-known for his chaplaincy service to seamen visiting Cleveland from distant ports, is the chaplain assigned.

GROUP WORK EXPANDED

The program of the Detention Home was further bolstered by the assignment of a group worker-in-training from the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. With the assistance of the student, the Home has been able to have more small group activities accenting individual attention, as well as additional large-scale entertainments.

EXPANSION IN PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The increase in Detention Home population over the past several years makes additional space imperative. Classrooms will soon be relocated on the third floor of the Court Annex building, 2210 Cedar Ave., where court facilities presently occupy the lower floors. The space vacated by the classrooms in the Home will, as soon as funds are available, be converted into additional sleeping units.

COMMUNITY AID TO THE HOME

As in past years, many groups and individuals have made special efforts to help the Detention Home in its service to youngsters. Prominent among them this year were: University Circle Kiwanis, Cleveland College of Cosmetology, Beatrice Beauty Academy, Delta Zeta Alumnae, Cleveland News Toy Shop Fund, and numerous churches and individuals who donated such items as cakes, cookies, candy, magazines, comic books and records. Special thanks are due to Mr. Charles B. Watkins who built and donated the Protestant altar and lectern and to Mr. Omar McDowell for the donation of a food freezer.

Court Clinic

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS by the court's Medical Department numbered 3163. As usual the defects most prevalent were of the easily remediable type indicating a lack of concern by the parents of the youngsters. Table 13 lists the incidence of the most common defects found in these examinations. While preventing the spread of contagious diseases, the examination, given to all children soon after admission to the Detention Home, has also served to initiate corrective medical treatment which might otherwise not have been undertaken.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING was administered to 1624 delinquent boys and girls in the Detention Home. Continuing its policy of extensive intelligence testing of all children in the Home not previously tested, the court's staff of four psychologists administered 1618 intelligence tests. In addition, the department administered 1522 projective personality tests. The primary aim of the department is to understand the youngster's antisocial behavior by determining personality structure and emotional development. This understanding aids the Court in finding the most suitable disposition for each case. The department administered a total of 3825 tests in 1959. (See Table 12 for the types of tests administered.)

PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS were made for 221 boys, 156 girls and 44 adults by the Court's psychiatrists. The most frequent diagnoses were passive-aggressive personality disorders, 143, and adjustment reaction of adolescence, 86. (See Table 14 for a complete breakdown of diagnoses.) In his report to the Court, Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Chief Psychiatrist, wrote:

"With the further refinement of the newer APA Diagnostic Manual, the psychiatrists have tended to make diagnoses in the areas of adjustment reactions and personality or character disorders. At one time we believed that character disorders, as such, were applicable to adults only, but we now tend to accept this designation for adolescents. In any case, we see such young people as having weak underlying personality structures. This stresses the obvious conclusions that such children require an environment in which authority is firm and friendly, in contrast with what the records generally reveal, namely unstable, inconsistent parental influences, often with little evidence of family love and integrity. Both in terms of the diagnoses and the listed delinquency charges, the 1959 record was pretty much the same as it was in 1958 and 1957. The largest part of our problem is still that of trying to find treatment facilities for children who have weak

inner and outer controls. Out-patient care alone is seldom sufficient, and even this form of care is woefully inadequate. Residential care in hospitals or special children's facilities must be found outside of our local community in large part." (See section on these types of placements on page 13.)

The clinic has established a more intimate professional relationship with the Juvenile Diagnostic Center through the personal visits of the assistant to the director, and is maintaining a sustained relationship with such other agencies as George Junior Republic and the local psychiatric hospitals. As mentioned previously, Dr. Markey conducts a seminar for new probation officers.

In the latter part of the year the clinic profited by the services of Dr. John Hadden from the Department of Child Psychiatry of the Medical School of Western Reserve University. Dr. Hadden is in the final phases of his training in child psychiatry and has offered the Court a penetrating and realistic clinical contribution.

Dr. Gordon Loomis, who finished his training at the Cleveland Guidance Center at the end of 1958, was available to the clinic from time to time during the year. He was selected to be the first superintendent of the new children's psychiatric hospital presently under construction at Sagamore Hills.

Neglect and Dependency Complaints

In 1959, a total of 1941 neglect and non-support cases involving 4710 children were filed. Both totals were about the same as last year's. The most frequent offense was the failure of the father to provide proper support for his children. Non-support cases numbered 1584; the remaining cases were referred for improper subsistence and care, improper supervision, and abandonment of children, among other reasons. The most frequent disposition in non-support cases was a court order to support, thereby obliging the father to provide a tolerable home situation for his children even if, as frequently happened, he chose to live elsewhere himself. Eighty adults were committed to the workhouse for contributing to neglect of their children. Most frequently the children involved in these cases were allowed to remain in the custody of the mother with whom most of them were living at the time of the complaint. For 163 children, mostly under the age of 13, placement for supervision or temporary or permanent care in various child caring and placement agencies was deemed the best disposition because of extremely unfavorable home conditions.

(See Tables 4, 5, and 6 for types of neglect referrals and dispositions of children and adults in these cases.)

During the year, 194 dependency cases were filed involving 295 children. A state of dependency exists through no fault of the parents. Such reasons as either temporary or permanent disability or death of one or both of the parents necessitated the filings. Of the total children referred 214 were placed either for supervision or placement in various child care and placement agencies. (See Tables 4 and 5 for types of dependency complaints and dispositions of the children in these cases.)

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT SUPERVISES PAYMENTS

The Child Support Department supervised a total of 7881 cases during the year. It received for payment supervision 1080 non-support and 575 paternity cases. In the course of supervising the money payments ordered by the court for the support of minor children, the department frequently counsels on family matters which very often are related to the support problem. (See Table 8 for cases supervised by the department.)

In addition to the above duties the Support Department undertook, in the latter part of the year, to supervise the collection of damages and fines in delinquency cases which could be removed from supervision by the court except for the payments which remain outstanding. The department's high ratio of success in collection, will, it is hoped, reduce the amount of these outstanding debts, and at the same time relieve the probation department of unnecessary contacts.

The department head continues his weekly workhouse interviews of parents committed there by the Court for their failure to support or care adequately for their children. This effort has been particularly rewarding in determining the best parole risks.

The workhouse reports a high degree of success in the treatment of alcoholics committed by the Court because of the screening for selection of these men for placement at Trusty Hall, by Myron Moses, Support Department head, who received training at the Yale University Institute for Alcoholic Studies.

CASHIER'S OFFICE

The Cashier's Office is responsible for receiving and disbursing support money ordered payable by the defendant to the Court for the support of minor children. In addition, it receives and disburses pay-

ments of damages and fines. During the year the Office collected a total of \$1,491,183.09. Of this amount, \$1,336,908.00 was for the support of children. The rest was made up of damages or restitution ordered in delinquency cases for acts of vandalism (\$25,206.89) and various items such as fines, costs, appearance bonds, etc. The mother or relative with whom the neglected or illegitimate children were living received \$1,282,144.75 from the defendants. Public agencies caring for the children placed there received \$30,595.24 and private agencies \$24,168.01 for such care. (See Table 10 for the collection and distribution of money by the Cashier's Office.)

PATERNITY CASES STILL AT HIGH LEVEL

Complaints to establish paternity, which decreased last year for the first time since 1951, increased again this year. They numbered 1142 compared to 1090 in 1958. An order to support the illegitimate child was the most frequent disposition in these cases in which the unmarried mother retained custody of the child. The money thus obtained from the adjudged father helps to maintain a more stable home life for the child than the unmarried mother might otherwise be able to provide.

COURT EXPANSION

To relieve the overcrowded condition of the Juvenile Court building, most of the male probation staff and the Child Support Department were relocated during the year in the vacated Cedar Avenue building of the Juvenile Court quadrangle. A new courtroom and referee's hearing room are also located in that building. To facilitate traffic between the buildings a passageway was constructed at the second floor level and a public address system installed to increase the efficiency of the Court's operation. The increased facilities will aid the Court in better serving the public in an efficient and expeditious manner, which the growing volume of complaints has made more difficult.

Personnel

RUTH B. MELCHER gave up her duties as case supervisor to become Associate Director of the Court Clinic. In this capacity she will be responsible for all referrals to the Clinic as well as for all out-of-town school placements. She will also continue to hear some girls' delinquency and neglect cases as referee. Mrs. Melcher has been with the Court since 1939.

ANDREW J. DE SANTI, a case supervisor since 1956, was appointed Assistant Chief of Probation Services. Mr. DeSanti, who holds a master's degree from Ohio State University, had previously worked as a probation officer, both here and in Montgomery County.

CHARLES R. BRETZ was named Intake Secretary to relieve the growing pressure of work in the Receiving Office. Mr. Bretz joined the staff in 1951 as a probation officer. From 1956 to 1959 he served as boys' referee. He received his master's degree from Notre Dame University.

ALLYN R. SIELAFF was named boys' referee to succeed Charles R. Bretz. Mr. Sielaff has been with the Court, both in the Detention Home and the Probation Department, since 1954, with the exception of two years which he spent as a lieutenant at Hickam Air Force Base near Honolulu. He received his A.B. degree from Western Reserve University and is currently a student at Cleveland-Marshall Law School.

S. J. BERMAN was appointed referee to hear paternity and non-support cases. The increasing number of such cases in recent years had made it impossible for the present referee to hear all of them. Mr. Berman came to the Court in 1944. He served as caseworker in the Child Support Department and in addition for several years as assistant to the chief of the department. He is a graduate of Cleveland Law School.

JOHN F. CORRIGAN succeeded S. J. Berman as assistant to the chief in the Child Support Department. Mr. Corrigan had been with the Court as a probation officer since 1953.

WANDA CHOJNICKI, a former member of the probation staff, was appointed case supervisor to succeed Mrs. Melcher. Miss Chojnicki, who has served as caseworker at Catholic Youth Service Bureau and at St. Vincent Charity Hospital, was Director of Social Service at St. Alexis Hospital before returning to the Court.

Two new psychologists were added to the staff of the Court Clinic. **CHARLES A. BROWNFIELD** was graduated from Brooklyn College and received his master's degree from Western Reserve University. He was formerly a teacher-therapist at the League School for Seriously Disturbed Children in Brooklyn and administrative director of Camp Scenic, a summer camp for disturbed children. He is currently teaching psychology at the night school of Baldwin-Wallace College.

THOMAS F. NEMETH is a graduate of John Carroll University and holds a master's degree from Akron University. He served an internship at the Summit County Receiving Home before coming to the Court.

The year saw the appointment of two new bailiffs. **WILLIAM GINTER** became bailiff in Judge Woldman's courtroom to succeed William A. Russell. **LEONARD FOGARTY** was appointed to the new position of bailiff in the courtroom of Judge Margaret J. Spellacy.

Retirement

The Detention Home said goodbye to three retiring unit supervisors during 1959. Mrs. **ALMA BYRNES**, Mrs. **CATHERINE LEYMAN**, and Miss **ERNA WAGNER** had all been members of the staff since the 1940's. Mrs. Leyman probably spoke for all of them when she told a gathering of her colleagues that she had looked forward to retirement, but when the time came, she didn't want to go. Regret at their leaving was equally felt by those who remained. As one of them expressed it, "We are losing three lovely people and three splendid workers."

Mrs. Leyman will continue to live in Lakewood, but Mrs. Byrnes will spend her retirement years in California while Miss Wagner will return to her native Germany.

Milestones



Jeanette Brennan



Betty Hopkins

Two members of the staff completed twenty-five years of service during 1959 . . . **BETTY HOPKINS** came to the court on February 1, 1934. Soon thereafter she entered the clerk's office where her quiet efficient work quickly made her invaluable. The clerk's office is in some ways the hub of the Court, for there staff, agency personnel, attorneys, and others seek information without which they cannot do their work. If records are both accurate and readily available, the functioning of the entire organization is facilitated; if they are not, the work of the Court and those who use it is impeded. That our clerk's office is an effective and valuable arm of the Court is due largely to Miss Hopkins' skill and devotion. Her colleagues hope she will be at her desk for many more years . . . **JEANETTE BRENNAN** has been the Detention Home cook since joining the staff on April 12, 1934. A native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, Mrs. Brennan came to Cleveland as a young woman. Prior to her employment in the Detention Home she worked for the Cleveland Heights Board of Education. It is impossible to estimate how many children she has fed and how many problems she has had to solve in the quarter-century she has been with us, but it is clear that the difficulties she has faced have made no inroads on her good nature. Her chief interest outside of her work lies in her three grandchildren.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONCERNED WITH CHILD CARE AND RELATED FIELDS

It is now generally recognized that all children are entitled to certain basic rights conducive to a normal and healthy development. Among such rights are two which the New York State Youth Commission listed in its **Children's Bill of Rights**. They are:

- 1. The right to be secure in his or her community against all influences detrimental to proper and wholesome development.**
- 2. The right to early diagnosis and treatment of physical handicaps and mental and social maladjustments, at public expense whenever necessary.**

The guaranteeing of these rights along with the fundamental right to intelligent parental love and understanding may be said to be the goal of all our programs in the interest of child and family welfare. In a broader sense our problem is not merely delinquency, but child and family welfare of which delinquency or its prevention is a part. Seen in this wider perspective the lines between delinquent and non-delinquent and between prevention and treatment become very thin indeed.

In an earlier section of this report we presented our suggestions for effective federal action in the juvenile field and stressed the need for a national, coordinated approach to delinquency. In doing so we had no wish to imply that there is a complete lack of national interest in this problem. There are several national bodies which band together local groups or offer a central service to varied groups. Most prominent among those most vitally related to this field are: The U. S. Children's Bureau, The National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and National Juvenile Court Foundation, Inc., The National Probation and Parole Association, The Child Welfare League of America, and The American Humane Association.

These organizations have for a great many years been active in the welfare and juvenile fields, and have made significant contributions to the betterment of our youth and families. We can't help but wonder how much more progress they and others devoted to guaranteeing the rights of children could make with dynamic and coordinated national programs bolstered by the federal aid discussed earlier in this report.

We offer here a brief description of the functions and purposes of the above-mentioned organizations.

U. S. CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The Children's Bureau is the agency of the federal government concerned with the welfare of children. The Act of Congress which created it in 1912 gave it authority "to investigate and report . . . on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people" and referred specifically to "questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanages, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment and legislation affecting children in the several states and territories."

Although the Bureau's responsibility as thus defined is a wide one, covering indeed almost anything related to children, concern with juvenile delinquency was a constant theme of the hearings on the need for a federal agency for children which began in 1908.

In the years that followed its creation, delinquency claimed much of the Bureau's attention. A system of national reporting of delinquency cases was inaugurated in 1927. During the first year reporting was fragmentary; only forty-three courts participated. However, coverage has been gradually enlarged until today's reports are very nearly inclusive.

The growing concern with the delinquency problem, occasioned by the publication of statistics which showed a continuing increase in it, led to the creation in 1954 of a separate Division of Juvenile Delinquency within the Bureau. The division provides some technical assistance to states and communities in such areas as juvenile police services, juvenile courts, probation, detention facilities, treatment and rehabilitation of delinquent youth, prevention of delinquency through timely location of children with problems and attitudes which dispose them to delinquent behavior, and training of personnel for the services required by these programs.

The Bureau is under the administration of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Katherine B. Oettinger is its head. The Bureau publishes the magazine **Children**, an interdisciplinary journal for all professions serving children.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND NATIONAL JUVENILE COURT FOUNDATION, INC.

"More than 1600 judges with juvenile court jurisdiction in the United States are banded together in the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges as they seek to improve the quality of juvenile court performance to meet the constantly increasing pressure among America's children who are finding it difficult today to grow up." Thus writes William D. Gladden, Executive Secretary of the Council. Under his direction the Council holds an annual conference at which judges get a chance to profit from one another's ideas and experiences.

Through the efforts of Judge Harry L. Eastman and Max S. Laird, formerly head of this Court's Research and Statistics Department, the Council was organized in 1937. In an effort to achieve the main purpose of the Council, "to serve by every possible means in constantly improving the standards, practices and effectiveness of the juvenile courts of the United States", it has established many active committees to study various problems confronting the courts. Among these national committees are the Law Advisory Committee, Traffic Committee, Juvenile Court Statutes Committee, Standard Juvenile Court Act Committee, Committee on Cooperation With Law Enforcement Agencies, Committee on Cooperation With The Federal Government, and the Committee on Cooperation With National Organizations. The Honorable G. Bowdon Hunt, Bartow, Florida, is president of the council.

The National Juvenile Court Foundation, Inc., which operates under the Council's authority was chartered in 1951 in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Its purpose is to "stimulate and conduct research and educational and instructive activities relating to the work of the juvenile courts throughout the United States of America and to further the betterment of the treatment and training of all children and juveniles coming under the jurisdiction of said courts."

The Foundation publishes the periodic **Juvenile Court Judges' Journal**. The late Gustav L. Schramm, Judge of the Pittsburgh Juvenile Court was the founder and until his recent death was chairman of the Foundation.

NATIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION

The National Probation and Parole Association, in existence since 1907 and incorporated as a national service agency since 1921, is an organization of 30,000 citizens and officials dedicated to the rehabilitation of juvenile and adult offenders. Although the improvement of probation and parole services is, as the association's name implies, an important part of its work, its interests include courts and detention facilities, prisons and a variety of programs for the prevention and control of delinquency and crime. Through its trained staff NPPA provides consultation to those concerned with correctional services throughout the nation.

The "major effort" of the Association in recent years, according to Director Milton G. Rector, has been the Citizen Action Program on crime and delinquency. In the face of the growing problem which costs the nation \$20,000,000,000 a year—\$7.00 out of every \$100 of national income—NPPA noted the continuing tragic shortage of facilities to deal with it—shortage of adequate juvenile courts, shortage of satisfactory detention facilities, shortage of probation officers in both juvenile and adult courts, inadequate parole systems in many states, and many more deficiencies which may stand as monuments to false economy.

The answer to these problems, the NPPA felt, lay in the action of people who wouldn't have to be paid out of non-existent funds and who wouldn't be bound by devotion to antiquated concepts of penology nor wedded indissolubly to methods which have proved their uselessness over and over again. This realization led to the Citizen Action Program under which people from various backgrounds have formed themselves into statewide organizations to study and improve the entire prison and correctional systems of their states. The program is now operating in at least eight states.

NPPA publishes the **National Probation and Parole Journal**, a professional quarterly devoted to the rehabilitation and correction of offenders, and **NPPA News**, a bi-monthly bulletin covering the correctional field. National offices are in New York.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The Child Welfare League of America is an association of public and private child care agencies in the United States and Canada having as its purpose the conservation and development of our resources of childhood and youth, or, as the Board has expressed it, "helping children grow into citizens strong enough to love freedom and wise enough to use it." To effect this purpose the League works for the establishment and maintenance of standards in child care. It is currently at work on the publication of seven sets of such standards, each dealing with an aspect of child care. Standards for Adoption Service, for example, was published in 1959.

Membership is open only to agencies meeting the League's high standards of professional service. Member agencies, which number almost two-hundred fifty, include child-placing and adoption agencies, children's institutions, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, day care centers, and public welfare departments, as well as a number of other types of agencies whose work is related to the care of children.

A second major function is the dissemination of information which involves the publication of a monthly journal, **Child Welfare**, consultations with member agencies, and work with such national media as newspapers, radio and television.

Founded in 1915 as the Bureau for Exchange of Information, the League adopted its present name in 1920. Its national office is in New York; Joseph H. Reid is Executive Director.

AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION

The American Humane Association is the national federation of humane societies. Its purpose is the protection of children, animals and wildlife and to that end it publishes literature, coordinates local units, develops additional ones, and promotes necessary legislation.

Our chief interest in the American Humane Association is, of course, in the Children's Division. Unlike some of the national agencies described here, which concern themselves with many, sometimes all, aspects of child care, the Division, under Vincent DeFrancis, has only one purpose—to promote and stimulate the creation or improvement of child protective services.

Child protective services are those which are rendered to child victims of willful or malicious neglect on the part of parents or

guardians. Such "neglect" may involve actual physical abuse of the child or it may consist merely of a highly unwholesome environment. Since such neglecting parents do not seek help from social agencies, protective services represent the intervention of the community in undesirable family situations.

The number of American communities with adequate child protective services is small. This fact and much else of interest and concern was brought out by Mr. DeFrancis in his testimony before the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency in 1957.

Protective services in Cuyahoga County, headed by Louis Feigelson, were organized in 1958 and are under the authority of the Division of Child Welfare of the County Welfare Department.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST PUBLISHED BY THE JUVENILE COURT OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY AND INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS

Since the Court began publishing its annual reports in 1929 it has endeavored each year to present an article of special interest which, it hopes, stimulates interest in, and contributes to a better understanding of the Court and of delinquency as well as other problems related to the field of child welfare. From time to time the Court has, in these articles, pointed out some of the deficiencies in our delinquency programs and suggested some of the remedies which it thought might best correct these shortcomings. It has also called attention to the significant contributions made by various agencies in the ever-continuing battle against delinquency and maladjustment of our nation's youth.

Frequently the Court is requested to answer inquiries about its work, the general structure of juvenile courts, their philosophy and specific operations, and render its opinions and impressions of delinquency and what is being done about it and what could be done.

We, therefore, offer below some of the articles appearing in our annual reports since 1945 as a handy guide to some of the most vital aspects of the court's work, its philosophy, opinions and impressions. The Court has a limited supply of the annual reports listed below available for distribution. However, they may also be found in various libraries across the country.

<u>TITLE OF ARTICLE</u>	<u>YEAR OF ANNUAL REPORT</u>
"Delinquency Prevention and Twenty Years of Community Service"	1944 - 1945
"Who Are Delinquent? Children - Parents - Society"	1946
"Restore Parental Authority"	1947
"Juvenile Courts in America—Fiftieth Anniversary"	1948
"Understanding The Juvenile Court"	1949
"Authority—A Positive Approach"	1950
"The Juvenile Court A Noble Adventure" (Reprint of an address by the late Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University)	1952
"The Community's Concern About Juvenile Delinquency" (Contains a check-list of suggested activities in regard to delinquency prevention, and a chart listing delinquency rates in Cuyahoga County from the year 1918.)	1954
"Parental Precept Imperative"	1955
"Dearth of Facilities Hampers Treatment" (Concerns the lag in Ohio's state institutions for delinquent children)	1956
"Lack of Protective Services Thwarts Delinquency Prevention"	1957
"Delinquency Prevention Demands Comprehensive and Coordinated Community Action"	1958

In addition to the above articles, several members of the staff have contributed articles of interest about the juvenile court and its related work in various local and national professional journals. We regret that the Court's limited supply makes distribution of these articles impossible; the publications in which they appeared are listed. "The Juvenile Court Judge's Job" by Judge Eastman is available upon request.

<u>TITLE OF ARTICLE</u>	<u>AUTHOR AND PUBLICATION</u>
"Interpreting The Juvenile Court to the Community"	Hon. Harry L. Eastman, a paper presented before the Delinquency Division of the Ohio Welfare Conference, 1933
"The Juvenile Court Today" (A reply to Dr. Sheldon Glueck's "One Thousand Delinquents")	Hon. Harry L. Eastman, National Probation Association reprint, New York, 1934

TITLE OF ARTICLE

- "The Juvenile Court—Its Purpose and Function"
- "Socialized Legal Procedure"
- "Making Children's Courts More Effective"
- "Practice In The Juvenile Court"
- "The Lawyer In The Juvenile Court—Practice and Procedure"
- "A Study of Aggressive Sex Misbehavior In Adolescents Brought to Juvenile Court"
- "Juvenile Court and Welfare Agency"
- "A Digest of Court Decisions, Legislation and Attorney General Opinions of Interest to the Juvenile Courts of Ohio"
- "History—National Council of Juvenile Court Judges"
- "What Happens to Psychiatric Contributions in the Juvenile Court Setting?"
- "Casework in The Juvenile Court and Juvenile Probation"
- "The Lawyer and Social Services in the Juvenile Court"
- "Ohio's Juvenile Diagnostic Centers and Juvenile Problems"
- "Psychosomatic Factors in Behavior Disturbances"
- "The Juvenile Court Judge's Job"

AUTHOR AND PUBLICATION

- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, Child Welfare League of America, reprint, New York, 1935
- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, address to Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity, May, 1935
- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, New York State Department of Correction, reprint, 1936
- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, Cleveland Bar Association Journal, Cleveland, O., Jan., 1942
- Walter G. Whitlatch, Cleveland Bar Association Journal, Cleveland, O., April, 1950
- Oscar B. Markey, M.D., The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Oct., 1950
- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, and Dr. A. N. Cousins, American Bar Association Journal, Chicago, Ill., July, 1952
- Walter G. Whitlatch, prepared annually since 1953 for the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges.
- Max S. Laird, The Juvenile Court Judges' Journal, Pittsburgh, Pa., June - September, 1955
- Oscar B. Markey, M.D., and Charles L. Langsam, M.D., The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Oct., 1957
- John J. Mayar, Alabama Correctional Research, pub. by Alabama Correction Research Association, University of Alabama, April, 1958
- John J. Mayar, The Cleveland Bar Association Journal, Cleveland, O., May, 1958
- Hon. Albert A. Woldman, Ohio Bar Association Journal, Columbus, O., July, 1958
- Oscar B. Markey, M.D., Journal of Social Therapy, December, 1958
- Hon. Harry L. Eastman, National Probation and Parole Association Journal, New York, Oct., 1959

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1955 - 1959

Type of Complaint	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Official complaints—Total	3,894	4,347	4,981	4,906	5,041
Delinquency—Total	1,807	2,275	2,467	2,477	2,531
Boys	1,354	1,808	1,947	1,995	1,969
Girls	453	467	520	482	562
Neglect and non-support	738	758	849	647	667
Dependency	139	120	136	173	191
Application for orthopaedic care	5	4	1	3	—
Application for consent to marry	120	112	140	158	116
Paternity	859	908	1,133	1,090	1,142
Adults contributing to delinquency	190	134	166	123	145
*Juvenile traffic offenders	—	—	34	163	159
Boys	—	—	33	151	151
Girls	—	—	1	12	8
*Adults involved in juvenile traffic offenses	—	—	5	40	35
Certified from Common Pleas Court	28	28	38	28	35
Other	8	8	12	4	20
Unofficial complaints—Total	5,538	6,437	7,344	7,943	7,535
Delinquency—Total	1,704	1,815	1,918	1,917	1,599
Boys	1,362	1,427	1,473	1,562	1,271
Girls	342	388	445	355	328
Traffic—Total	2,620	3,274	4,050	4,675	4,659
Boys	2,537	3,175	3,905	4,434	4,338
Girls	83	99	145	241	321
Neglect and non-support	1,208	1,333	1,375	1,347	1,274
Dependency and other	6	15	1	4	3
Total complaints—Official and Unofficial	9,432	10,784	12,325	12,849	12,576

*Prior to October 1, 1957 official juvenile traffic offenders were included in delinquency count.

TABLE 2
Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial
Delinquency Cases by Sex — 1959

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Official	Unoff.	Official	Unoff.	
Auto theft	352	4	—	—	356
Unlawful entry and stealing	373	39	3	3	418
Other stealing	154	262	30	46	492
Other property offenses	23	14	4	5	46
Theft from person	63	9	5	—	77
Injury to person	185	113	29	37	364
Act resulting in death	1	—	1	—	2
Truancy	30	61	25	29	145
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents	4	18	8	13	43
Out-of-county residents	8	—	2	—	10
Incorrigibility	230	133	259	95	717
Sex offenses	131	21	144	1	297
Auto trespassing and tampering	80	31	1	—	112
Destruction of property	70	229	2	6	307
Disorderly conduct	68	209	11	32	320
Liquor violation	72	8	14	—	94
Possession of weapons	60	6	4	—	70
Trespass on land, right-of-way, etc.	12	42	—	2	56
Violation of library ordinance	3	25	4	47	79
Other misdemeanors	50	47	16	12	125
Total delinquency complaints	1969	1271	562	328	4130

TABLE 3
Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial by Sex — 1959

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals.....	79	31	110
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision	30	33	63
Placed under supervision of probation officers:			
Supervision only	701	252	953
Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines ...	456	5	461
For placement	10	7	17
For referral to Probate Court.....	—	9	9
Total placed on probation	1167	273	1440
Committed or returned to institutions:			
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.....	32	—	32
Ohio State Industrial Schools.....	224	41	265
Division of Juvenile Research, Classification and Training (Juvenile Diagnostic Center).....	26	10	36
Cuyahoga County Training Schools	85	31	116
Marycrest School	—	21	21
Total committed or returned to institutions	367	103	470
Dismissed	84	40	124
Returned to other jurisdictions.....	9	1	10
Pay damages or fine.....	36	—	36
Other disposition	102	24	126
Continued	95	57	152
Total official delinquency complaints	1969	562	2531
Disposition in unofficial cases			
Withdrawn or dismissed	64	41	105
Adjusted by referee	767	155	922
Restitution ordered	220	21	241
Probation officer to supervise or adjust	83	28	111
Made official	68	40	108
Referred to social agencies	13	22	35
Other disposition	6	7	13
Continued	50	14	64
Total unofficial delinquency complaints	1271	328	1599

TABLE 4
Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial — 1959

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Official	Unoff.	Official	Unoff.
Non-support of minor children.....	*482	1102		
Improper subsistence and care.....	134	89		
Faults or habits of parent(s).....	34	23		
Child deserted or abandoned.....	15	17	4	
Permanent disability of parent(s).....			55	
Temporary incapacity of parent(s).....			4	
Death of parent(s).....			20	
Child born out of wedlock			47	
Lack of guardianship, determination of custody		10	5	3
Other causes	2	33	56	
Total complaints	667	1274	191	3
Total children involved in above cases.....	1486	3391	292	3

*Includes 146 complaints (involving 167 children) of non-support of illegitimate children filed on adjudged father.

TABLE 5
Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases — 1959

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	747	31	778
Probation officers for supervision or placement	14	8	22
Referred to child caring or placing agencies:			
C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare			
Supervision and placement	24	—	24
Temporary care and custody.....	118	182	300
Permanent care and custody	7	14	21
Other child caring and placing agencies.....	14	18	32
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies	163	214	377
Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard			
Case dismissed	254	21	275
Other order	121	9	130
Other order	20	9	29
Total children	1319*	292	1611

*Does not include the 167 children involved in cases of non-support of illegitimate children for whom no court disposition was necessary.

TABLE 6
Disposition of Adults Dealt With in Official
Neglect and Delinquency Cases — 1959

Disposition	Contributing to	
	Neglect	Delinquency
Dismissed	53	10
Continued conditionally, or not heard.....	167	28
Committed to:		
Cleveland House of Correction—male	57	29
Cleveland House of Correction—female	23	6
County Jail	—	6
Sentence suspended:		
On condition of proper behavior.....	64	33
Make support payments through court.....	246	—
On other conditions	25	15
Probation officer to supervise.....	3	1
Other order	33	17
Number of adults charged	671	145

TABLE 7
Cases under Supervision by Probation Department — 1959

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			Total Children
		Delinquent Boys	Neglected Girls	Dependent Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1959.....	1174	827	256	254	1337
Received for supervision during year.....	1663	1287	319	132	1738
Total under supervision in 1959.....	2837	2114	575	386	3075
Removed from supervision during year.....	1742	1346	306	249	1901
Carried forward December 31, 1959	1095	768	269	137	1174

TABLE 8
Cases Supervised by Child Support Department — 1959

Movement of Cases	Contributing to Delinquency			Total
	*Non- Support	Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1959.....	3442	440	2252	6134
Received for supervision during year.....	1080	92	575	1747
Total under supervision in 1959.....	4522	532	2827	7881
Removed from supervision during year.....	1356	136	588	2080
Carried forward December 31, 1959	3166	396	2239	5801

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 9
Children under Care in Detention Home — 1959

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1959.....	55	20	1	4	80
Admitted during year	2,450	814	6	19	3,289
Total under care in 1959.....	2,505	834	7	23	*3,369
Released during year	2,458	804	7	19	3,288
Under care December 31, 1959.....	47	30	—	4	81
Total days of care furnished.....	24,782	14,211	232	804	40,029
Average daily population	68	39	1	2	110
Average length of stay in days	10	17	33	35	12

*Includes 61 boys and 47 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways.

TABLE 10
**Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of
Money for the Support of Minor Children — 1959**

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children.....	\$1,336,908.00
Damages or restitution	25,206.89
Poundage	13,677.69
Fines	19,574.28
Costs	10,916.65
Appearance bonds	77,250.00
Maternity hospital collections	2,412.68
Miscellaneous general collections	5,236.90
Total amount collected	1,491,183.09
Money for support of children disbursed to	
Parents and relatives	1,282,144.75
Public agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	25,365.20
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions.....	5,230.04
Total—public agencies	30,595.24
Private agencies:	
Children's Services	1,720.53
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions.....	229.81
Catholic agencies and institutions.....	17,585.88
Protestant agencies and institutions.....	4,297.24
Jewish agencies and institutions.....	334.55
Total—private agencies	24,168.01
Grand Total	\$1,336,908.00

TABLE 11
Report of the Receiving Secretary — 1959

Action Taken at Intake	Complaints
Accepted for court action:	
For official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions.....	4277
Motions and alias hearings.....	566
For unofficial hearing*.....	2797
Total	7640
Disposed of without court action:	
Referred to social agencies and boards of education.....	223
Referred to police departments and other courts.....	525
By correspondence	125
Interviews for consultation only.....	598
Total	1471
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	47

*In addition 4,659 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for unofficial hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

TABLE 12
Type and Number of Tests Administered
By Court Psychologists — 1959

Type of Test	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Children	Adults	
Individual Intelligence tests:					
Weschler Intelligence Scale for					
Children	25	25	3	—	53
*Weschler Intelligence Scale for Adults	11	11	—	24	46
Group Intelligence tests—Otis.....	1126	400	17	9	1552
Personality tests—projective	876	617	29	153	1675
Other standardized tests	29	21	1	1	52
Interviews—non-standardized tests	227	164	13	43	447
Total tests administered	2294	1238	63	230	3825
Psycho-diagnostic conferences	234	164	10	50	458
Number of persons given intelligence tests	1167	437	20	34	1658

*Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 13
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic — 1959

Defect*	Boys	Girls	Total
Eyes—			
Refractive error	1364	519	1883
Throat—			
Hypertrophied tonsils	37	13	50
Teeth—			
Dental caries	1146	342	1488
Poor dental hygiene	437	37	474
Chipped incisor	277	57	334
Extremities—			
Trichophytosis (tinea)	417	66	483
Skin—			
Acne	776	235	1011
General—			
Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor.....	4	6	10
Obesity	57	85	142
Physical retardation	75	1	76
Advanced physical development	28	2	30
Pediculosis: capitis, pubis, corporis.....	9	31	40
Pregnancy	—	29	29
No defect noted: children found normal	—	—	93
Total number of examinations			3163

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

TABLE 14
Diagnosis of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists — 1959

Diagnosis*	Boys	Girls	Adults
Mental deficiency:			
Mild	4	2	
Moderate	1		4
Severe			1
Psychotic disorders:			
Schizophrenic reaction	4	5	2
Other psychotic disorders			3
Psychoneurotic disorders:			
Anxiety reaction	10	3	
Other psychoneurotic reactions	5	7	7
Personality disorders:			
Personality pattern disturbance	4	4	11
Passive-aggressive personality	86	52	5
Other personality trait disturbances	9	4	
Sociopathic personality disturbance	3	2	2
Transient situational personality disorders:			
Adjustment reaction of childhood	17	5	
Adjustment reaction of adolescence	44	42	
Adjustment reaction of late life.....			6
Diagnosis deferred	5	6	1
Disease none	5	4	2
Re-examinations	24	20	
Total examinations	221	156	44

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

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Honorable Harry L. Eastman, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician, 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.

Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician

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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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