

1960
Annual Report



JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

"Ohio needs a Youth Commission"

HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN
HON. WALTER G. WHITLATCH
HON. JOHN J. TONER

The Honorable Henry W. Speeth, William P. Day, Frank M. Gorman,
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 1960, 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,

Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio
February 15, 1961



FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Honorable Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The report was compiled and prepared by the Department of Research and Statistics.

Citizens, students and others who wish more particular information are invited to call at the Department of Research and Statistics where every effort will be made to give them courteous attention and service.

It is hoped that this report may stimulate public interest in the services that the Juvenile Court provides the delinquent, dependent, neglected 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

Ohio Needs a Youth Commission

The number of children committed to our state institutions over the past ten years has increased by 100 per cent. Delinquency throughout the state has increased at an alarming pace which has even exceeded the phenomenal increase in the number of children in the state. It has reached the point where it is indeed, as Governor Michael V. DiSalle called it, our "number one social problem".

JUVENILE SERVICES HAVE MINOR ROLE IN STATE GOVERNMENT

Yet, despite the seriousness of the problem, juvenile services of the state remain administratively restricted as a small part of the Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. This Department's overall area of responsibility is a vast one; it is concerned with the intricate field of mental health, the administration of our mental hospitals, and the administration of adult penal and correctional institution as well as the operation of our juvenile institutions.

Relegated to a virtually obscure administrative position in the state government, juvenile services can not possibly measure up to the demands made upon them. In the last biennium the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction received a budget of almost 88 million dollars, of which about 5 million dollars, or about 6 per cent, was allocated to the Department's Division of Juvenile Research, Classification and Training. And this amount is used exclusively to attempt to treat individuals, while causes which will continue to fill our institutions go unchecked by any state-wide efforts.

Under the current organization, the Juvenile Division, hampered by such an inadequate budget and lack of administrative status, has been faced with the problem of improving the quality of existing services with only a slight hope of increasing desperately needed services.

STATE GIVING LESS THAN ONE HALF OF REQUIRED JUVENILE SERVICES

The plight of the Juvenile Division was aptly described by Governor DiSalle when he revealed in his recent **Report on Mental Health**: "The children now being committed to the care of the state are being given services that are less than one-half of those required, because of their overwhelming numbers. These children can be kept in our institutions on an average of only five months, whereas the seriousness of their problems requires that they should be treated for at least

one year to one year and a half. Likewise, upon release from the institution, they are being retained under parole supervision for less than six months, rather than for a year."

In addition to the lack of an adequate budget and an authoritative administrative position, our state program of delinquency services is further hampered by the non-existence of delinquency prevention services. This vital aspect of a well-rounded delinquency program has been completely neglected by the state. The narrowness of such an approach to a problem that has such diverse ramifications is, of course, an inherent statutory limitation imposed on the Juvenile Division. Commenting on the lack of state prevention services, Governor DiSalle said further in his Report: "It is now evident that the failure to engage in a program of prevention immediately will result in a continuing rise in delinquency and the need for an expenditure of fantastic amounts of money in the future. Building institutions only, in an effort to treat victims, is a one-sided, expensive luxury, which the state cannot afford. It must adopt a program of prevention."

On the whole our current juvenile delinquency program may be characterized as a series of virtually desperate stop-gap measures which have succeeded only in thwarting a most serious problem but offers little hope of firmly and realistically alleviating it.

YOUTH COMMISSION BILL CAN UPGRADE SERVICES

What ought to be done to improve and strengthen our state program for delinquency? There are two essential elements needed to uplift it:

- 1. An upgrading of the administration of juvenile services to an administrative level of importance commensurate with the seriousness of the delinquency problem; and,**
- 2. A more comprehensive approach to the problem, including delinquency prevention services.**

These two aspects are amply provided for in a Bill drafted by the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges which is to be presented to the 1961-1962 Session of the Ohio Legislature. This Bill provides for the establishment of a Youth Commission for the State of Ohio.

ADVANTAGES OF AN INDEPENDENT YOUTH COMMISSION

How would this Bill meet the necessary requirements for improving our juvenile program?

First of all, it calls for the removal of juvenile services from the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction and the Department

of Public Welfare and places the administration of these facilities under a separate and independent **Youth Commission**. The immediate merits of an administratively separate division for juvenile services are outlined by the United States Children's Bureau as follows:

"There appear to be several obvious advantages in developing these services in a separate department. It would give the program of services for children and youth a clear-cut identity of its own in the state. This would increase the public's awareness of the problems and needs of children. It would also enable the public to better judge the success or failure of the program . . . It would also make it easier to enlist top quality leadership . . . It would permit the freedom and flexibility of action necessary to the development of the program. It would give such services the same status and opportunities as others in the state with respect to budget consideration and accessibility to the governor and state legislature."

BILL PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE DELINQUENCY PROGRAM

In addition to the independent status of the Youth Commission, the Bill creates within the commission two divisions: **The Division of Correctional Services**, concerned with the rehabilitation of delinquents; and the **Division of Community Services**, concerned with the prevention of delinquency. With the inclusion of the Division of Community Services, the Youth Commission Bill gives to Ohio a really comprehensive authority for a well-rounded approach to the total problem of delinquency—its prevention, treatment and control. With the inclusion of specific prevention services we will be able, at last, to make a concerted effort to challenge the delinquency problem, prevent its growth. Rather than dealing only with effects we will be able to attack the causes of delinquency—which in the long run is the only effective action against delinquency.

COMMISSION WOULD RECEIVE ALL COMMITMENTS

How exactly would the Youth Commission function as proposed by the Judges' Association? First of all, the Commission, as an administrative body would be composed of five members appointed by the governor. As mentioned above it would have two Divisions: Correctional and Community Services. Each division would have a twelve-member advisory board composed of experts and interested citizens concerned with delinquency, who would serve gratuitously and act in a consultative way to the Commission.

The Commission would be empowered to receive all children com-

mitted to its jurisdiction by the juvenile courts of the state. The Commission, under the Bill, would operate and maintain the Juvenile Diagnostic Center, the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools and the Placement Bureau. With these and future juvenile facilities the commission would, with the aid of diagnostic studies, decide upon the appropriate course of treatment needed to rehabilitate the youngsters committed to it.

REHABILITATION BASED ON DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES

After such diagnostic study the Commission may assign the youngster to one of the existing or future state facilities for a period of treatment. It may contract with other public and private agencies for special care and treatment in institutions other than its own. It may transfer children from one type of institution to another as their needs for service change (no one may be transferred from a benevolent to a penal institution). Or, it may after a period of study release the offender under parole to the authority if this is felt to be the best course of action (no release may be made, however, within five months without consent of the committing judge).

It is evident that the authority of the Commission is a broad one, and necessarily so, since the treatment of delinquency, which we know is caused by a variety of reasons, needs an equal variety of remedial efforts. **The flexibility made possible through the proposed program enhances the opportunity of equality in treatment experiences for all juvenile-court-committed youngsters throughout the state. It would also provide a definite continuity of related services, since a youngster may need a variety of steps before he is considered able to return to the community even after institutional release, and in addition to the parole services of the Commission.**

The Commission may also receive for **observation** any child referred by a public agency other than a court, a private agency or parents or guardians upon proper terms.

The rehabilitative features, diagnostic study, placement, treatment and parole services and the operation and maintenance of these physical facilities would be under the administration of the Division of Correctional Services.

The Commission's jurisdiction over delinquent children would cease at age twenty-one, if the youngster is not previously discharged by the Commission. It has the power to discharge any child from its custody and control when it is satisfied he no longer is in need of its services.

PREVENTION LEADERSHIP BY STATE RECOGNIZED BY YOUTH BILL

It has been said that the most characteristic feature of American delinquency efforts is the astounding lack of coordination among diverse agencies in the field, and the lack of real, effective preventive methods and programs. The Commission can help us to develop coordination of rehabilitative services on a state level through the program of the Division of Correctional Services described above. Through the Division of Community Services it offers the foundation of an effective prevention program.

It is ironical that many of the so-called prevention services of today, in fact, actually exclude those children most in need of preventive services because of their disturbing behavior.

LOCAL COMMUNITIES ENCOURAGED TO HELP THEMSELVES

The Division of Community Services would give leadership to effective and workable prevention programs throughout the state. Through promotion, organization and education, it is designed to encourage local communities to develop locally effective programs. It would assist in the formation of interested citizen groups which will utilize their own talents and resources for such projects as correcting local conditions known to contribute to delinquency, developing adequate recreational and other youth programs as well as dealing with other related problems of the community.

This Division is also designed to act in a consultive capacity to schools, local, state and federal officials, public and private agencies and lay and professional groups on possible methods and techniques applicable to the prevention of delinquency.

LEADERSHIP CAN ENHANCE WORTHWHILE PREVENTION EFFORTS

Local communities may call upon it for a comprehensive survey of existing resources and make recommendations for the consideration of each community regarding the establishment of a community-wide program of prevention. It will participate in the training of probation and youth workers and provide probation services for courts having none. It will be responsible for holding district and state conferences to acquaint the public with the problems of delinquency and give the public a greater awareness of what it can do to help alleviate the problem. Through the publication and dissemination of information

it will provide the public with a reliable, professional and consistent analysis of delinquency in our state.

Through such strong leadership made possible by the Bill, we would be assured of really worthwhile prevention programs under the professional guidance of trained and experienced workers who would help each community to help itself.

The Youth Commission Bill, uniting both rehabilitative and preventive services, is not only an administrative change enhancing the prestige of juvenile services, but a significant, and long overdue extension of the program which makes it a practical step forward in our total public welfare program for all children.

COMMISSION PROGRAMS HAVE HELPED OTHER STATES

The Youth Commission-type program is not a new concept in the delinquency field. The American Law Institute drafted a model Youth Act in 1941 which was first adopted by California in that same year and which has since been modified. Since then five other states have adopted similar programs. They are Illinois, Minnesota, Delaware, Massachusetts and Texas.

What has been the experience of these states with this type of program? The United States Children's Bureau reports, "There is evidence, at least in some of the states which have passed youth authority type legislation, that services for delinquent children have been greatly improved as a result of such a reorganization."

IMPROVED DELINQUENCY SERVICES CAN AID ALL CHILD WELFARE

There is no doubt that the unity and coordination of efforts achievable under this program can be the foundation for each community to build effective programs on, and contribute to the reduction of delinquency throughout the state. **In uniting our delinquency efforts we also hasten the day for the unification of the basic child welfare services for all children, since the fundamental needs of all children are basically the same.** Time, itself, is practically the only distinction between services said to be rendered to delinquent children and services directed to pre-delinquent or non-delinquent children. Concern, interest and special care in advancing the normal development of all children are not predicated on legal labels assigned to them, but are due them as their natural rights.

Ohio can begin to move toward this enlightened and complete

approach to the problems and misfortunes of all our youth by adopting the Youth Commission Act.

DELINQUENCY WILL GROW WORSE UNLESS EFFECTIVELY CHALLENGED

Certainly, without the opportunities afforded by this Bill, Ohio can anticipate little more than a relatively small foray on a problem of enormous proportions. Without the unity, overall guidance and direction that is possible from the Commission we will, indeed, permit the delinquency problem to grow worse and unwisely expend funds, energy and talents on an unbalanced and overburdened program of treatment.

The Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges, deeply aware of the shortcomings of our juvenile services, and concerned with their own responsibility to the children before their courts, have, through their experience and investigation of other delinquency programs, drafted and are sponsoring the Youth Commission Bill as a means to improve those services and ultimately reduce the problems of delinquency in Ohio.

It is important that we be aware of, and understand the vast possibilities of the Youth Commission so that the vital public support that it deserves and needs may be enlisted to help it become a reality.

NOTE:

The Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges was organized in 1934 and is composed of the various judges of the state's eighty-eight counties having juvenile jurisdiction.

The Association's purpose as stated in its constitution is as follows:

"Purpose. This Association is formed to promote an interchange of ideas and experience concerning the work of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts; to develop a consensus of opinion as to the wisest methods and most desirable improvements in such Courts; to initiate and support appropriate legislation to these ends and to promote educational publicity tending to extend and support the work of such Courts."

N. B. Since the writing of the above article a similar Youth Commission Bill has been introduced by the Administration to the Ohio Senate. This Bill would retain juvenile services under the administration of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction.

Summary of the Year

For the past decade almost each year has exceeded the previous year's volume of cases to such a degree that the Court's volume of cases by 1960 more than doubled that of 1950. In that year there were 6,487 cases. In 1960 there were 13,619 cases, an increase of 110 percent.

Total cases include charges of neglect, dependency, paternity, contributing to delinquency and traffic violations as well as juvenile delinquency.

DELINQUENCY INCREASES 11 PERCENT OVER 1959

The number of delinquency complaints in 1960 increased 11 percent over those of 1959. There were 4,602 delinquency cases in 1960 compared with 4,130 cases in 1959.

The most frequent reason for delinquency referral was incorrigibility. For girls this represented 40 percent of the total complaints against them; for boys, it represented 11 percent of the complaints against them. Boys were more frequently referred for various types of stealing. This type of delinquency represented 40 percent of all complaints against boys, and included auto theft, unlawful entry, theft from person and other forms of petty theft.

While auto thefts remained at the same level as last year, it is significant to note that the other forms of stealing increased by 25 percent over 1959. In that year there were 987 such complaints compared to 1230 in 1960.

During the year there were 371 cases of destruction of property compared to 307 last year. While this in itself is not an overwhelming increase, many of the charges involved malicious damage, not only to private property, but to public property as well. Aside from the senseless waste of thousands of dollars in damages, this type of conduct is indicative of a flagrant lack of one of the prime requisites for orderly community living—the respect of property.

The various types of other offenses occurring during the year are found in Table 2 at the end of this report.

RATE OF DELINQUENCY ABOUT SAME AS LAST YEAR

While the number of delinquency cases increased by 11 percent, the rate of delinquency for each one thousand children, ages 12-17, in the County is 28.6 for 1960. In 1959 it was 28.1 per thousand children.

Thus while the volume of delinquency has increased considerably the rate, affected somewhat by the increase in child population, remained virtually the same as last year's.

REHABILITATION IS GOAL OF THE COURT

The Juvenile Court was created as a special court to handle the cases of children who violate the law. These violations include the same ones that restrict adults, such as stealing, injury to person, burglary, etc., but they also encompass acts peculiar to adolescents such as being beyond parental control, truancy, running away and marrying without consent, among others.

Special consideration, through the Juvenile Court, is given by the State because of the fact that as minors, youthful offenders are not as culpable due to the incompleteness of their development. This is a legal and social tradition which has been accepted down through the ages.

With this foundation, corrective work with delinquents assumes a rehabilitative rather than a purely punitive aspect. The Juvenile Court, therefore, attempts to initiate the best course of action to avert youngsters from further delinquency. In this pursuit it must necessarily deal on an individual basis. Consequently Court dispositions are varied to meet the individual needs.

PROBATION MOST FREQUENT DISPOSITION

The most frequent disposition employed by the Court is probation. One merit of the probation system, which is extended to those most likely to profit by it, is of course its economy compared to the high cost of institutional placement. In addition, probation permits the youngster to remain in his natural environment, thereby confronting the problems with which he must deal while receiving the added guidance of probation services. During 1960, 2,068 boys and 601 girls were under the supervision of the Probation Department. In addition, the department supervised 254 neglected and dependent children.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENTS

For those adolescents for whom probation is not practical other rehabilitative measures must be employed. Public institutions, such as the County Training Schools and the State industrial schools are used for more intensive rehabilitation. During the year the Court committed 450 boys and 139 girls to such institutions.

PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR SUPERVISION

In addition to those youngsters who can profit from probation services, there are those who need an even more intensive supervision while remaining in their own homes. For this purpose the Court referred such children to various child and family guidance agencies for more intensive service than it is able to render.

RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT

The Court must also rely on residential placements for emotionally disturbed children in need of specially oriented programs. Because of the lack of adequate residential centers in the State the Court must use mostly out-of-town institutions. Of the 71 boys and girls placed in such schools and psychiatric hospitals only 11 could be placed in local facilities. The remaining number were placed at such schools as George Junior Republic in New York, Berkshire Farms for Boys in New York, Devereux School in Pennsylvania, Fort Wayne Children's Home in Indiana, Harbor Creek School in Pennsylvania and Ohio Boys' Town among others.

DETENTION OF CHILDREN

For those children who must be detained for their hearing, the Detention Home serves as temporary shelter. It is the Court's policy to admit only those children who may be harmful either to themselves or the community. Most children appearing in Court are not held in Detention Home. During the year, the Home was seriously overcrowded. Although the average daily population was 128 children, very frequently the population reached as many as 155 a day. There were 3,300 admissions to the Home during the year. See Table 9 for Detention Home population statistics.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

The Court's Psychiatric Clinic is composed of five part-time psychiatrists. Referrals to them by the Court staff are occasioned by the desire to fathom the reasons for apparent emotional problems. From the psychiatric diagnoses the psychiatrist is able to make a recommendation to the Court as to the most suitable disposition of the individual. Each case referred to the Clinic is diagnosed by a psychiatrist and is discussed in conference with the workers. In addition, 30 boys and 8 girls were committed to the State's Juvenile Diagnostic Center for further psychiatric evaluation to aid in planning for them.

In his annual statement to the Court, Dr. Oscar B. Markey,

Chief Psychiatrist, commented: "Personality disorders continued to dominate the diagnostic picture. If one adds transient personality disorders, regarded as situational, the preponderance of this diagnostic group becomes very pronounced. Over 90 percent (446 of 477 children) fall into this group. Psychoneurosis (19 cases) and psychosis (12 cases) represent a very small portion of the case load.

"Incorrigibility (155 cases) remains the most common problem referred for psychiatric study. Stealing of all types (117 cases), even including 36 cases of auto theft, is the next most frequent form of misbehavior. Sexual misbehavior (63 cases) is third, and runaways (15 cases), injury to person (16 cases), and truancy (14 cases) are about equally frequent."

For complete psychiatric diagnosis see Table 14.

In November, 1960 Dr. Markey addressed the Cincinnati Society of Neurology and Psychiatry. His subject was "The Psychiatrist in the Juvenile Court."

PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION

In preparation for each psychiatric evaluation the Court's staff of psychologists conducts extensive personality tests to gain insight into the personality make-up of the individual. In addition, the psychologists administer intelligence tests to most children held in Detention Home. The determination of intelligence is also helpful in planning for proper disposition. See Table 12 for a breakdown of psychological tests administered during the year.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Each child held in Detention Home is given a routine medical examination as admittance procedure. It is interesting to note that of the total 3,155 examinations, only 128 children were found to be free of physical defects. A listing of the most frequent defects is found in Table 13.

PROCESSING OF DELINQUENCY CASES

After a complaint is made to the Court it is assigned as either an official or an unofficial case. Unofficial cases, which are less serious offenses, are heard by referees. Most official cases are heard by the judges.

INVESTIGATION

Each official case is assigned to a probation officer who makes a social investigation of the boy or girl's family, gathering social data which may be of benefit in deciding what disposition of the case might be best. During the year the probation staff conducted a total of 5,011 investigations. Investigations are also made in official neglect and dependency cases. The results of the investigation are incorporated in a family history record which accompanies each case to Court.

PRESENTATION OF CASE IN COURT

The probation officer who conducted the investigation presents the case to the judge and is prepared to make a recommendation for disposition of the case to the judge.

PROBATION AND OTHER DISPOSITIONS

After the case has been heard and a disposition ordered, it becomes the responsibility of the same probation officer to implement the particular disposition. If it is probation, the same worker assumes the responsibility of definite supervision. If the disposition be a referral to another agency or residential placement, for instance, the worker makes all necessary arrangements which most often means a great deal of time and energy consumed in interviews, correspondence and conferences.

THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

The Probation Department, presently composed of 35 probation officers, conducted a total of 37,814 interviews during the year with families, children and school officials. Actual probation contacts with youngsters under their supervision amounted to 30,569 during the year.

In addition to the heavy probation load, members of the department are frequently called upon to discuss the Court's work with interested groups in the areas they serve. Frequently used in these discussions is a set of slides depicting the operation of the Court.

INTENSIVE PROBATION EVALUATION

For the past several months a special probation officer has been supervising a specially selected and somewhat reduced caseload of boys who might otherwise have to be placed in institutions. Because of a smaller number of boys to work with, this officer is able to

give more intensive and constant supervision, guidance and strength to his probationers. This program is to be evaluated after sufficient time has elapsed.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM

A series of in-service training meetings is planned for new probation officers and will begin early in March at Western Reserve University's School of Applied Social Sciences. This service is financed by the Cleveland Foundation as one of several programs to provide training for new workers.

There are three casework students from the School of Applied Social Sciences who are presently gaining their field experience in the Court.

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

In addition to its jurisdiction over delinquent children, the Court also has jurisdiction over neglected and dependent children. This year there were 24 percent more neglect cases than last year. In 1959 there were 1,941 such cases and in 1960, 2,404. The most frequent reason for referral was the father's failure to support his minor children. The increase in non-support charges most probably reflects the high incidence of unemployment in this area. Many of the men paying support do not live with the families they support. These neglect cases involved 6,444 minor children. Dependency cases where a child is in need of special care through no fault of the parents remained about the same as last year; 191 cases in 1959 and 187 in 1960. See Table 4 for the reasons for referral of neglect and dependency cases.

COURT ORDER TO SUPPORT

The most frequent disposition of non-support cases is an order for payment of support of the family. The Court's Child Support Department supervises these payments, as well as payments arising out of paternity actions to assure regularity of payment. The Department supervised 4,418 such cases during the year.

In addition, it is also sometimes necessary to place offending adults in the County Work House. The director of the Child Support Department has enjoyed splendid cooperation with the staff of the Work House in working with and planning for the eventual return of the adult to the community. The Department also supervises the payments of fines, damages and payments for private school place-

ments. See Table 6 for dispositions of adults in neglect cases and Table 8 for the Child Support Department's caseload.

Most of the children in non-support cases are kept in the custody of the mother who receives the support payment made by the father through the Court.

In 1960 the Cashier's Office was responsible for collecting over \$1,325,191 for the support of minor children. Of this amount, \$1,272,043.15 went directly to parents and relatives in whose care these children were placed. The additional amount was disbursed to various public and private child caring agencies in whose care children neglected for other reasons than non-support were placed. See Table 10 for the collection and disbursement of money for the support of minor children.

PATERNITY CASES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Paternity actions, wherein an unmarried mother seeks to establish paternity for her child, have steadily risen almost without interruption since 1951. In 1960 they increased 13 percent over 1959; from 1,142 to 1,290. If an adjudication of paternity is established, the defendant is ordered to support the illegitimate child. While paternity actions are not completely appropriate for Juvenile Court jurisdiction, the Court's effective supervision of support payments through its Department of Child Support does offer some degree of economic stability to what otherwise might be more of an unstable family situation.

TRAFFIC CASES DECLINE SLIGHTLY

The total number of juvenile traffic cases declined slightly compared to last year: 4,758 compared to 4,818 in 1959. However, this represents a rather high level of traffic violations on the part of our youthful population and is indicative of their increasing use of the automobile. The most frequent disposition is the suspension of driver's license. It is felt that the suspension of driving privileges is more effective in impressing the youngster with his driving responsibilities than the payment of a fine.

It is significant to note that while unofficial traffic cases declined slightly, the official cases, which are more serious violations, or occasioned by repeated unofficial violations, rose from 159 in 1959 to 238 in 1960.

See Table 1 for a breakdown of the various complaints made in the Court for the years 1956 to 1960.

THE JUVENILE COURT LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge



In this report you have read that this year the Juvenile Court handled the greatest number of cases in its history. The last decade, in fact, has produced a 110 percent increase in total cases before the Court.

Aside from the sociological implications and general community problems reflected in this continued increase, the Court is confronted with critical space, facilities and personnel shortages created as a result of this great growth in cases.

EXPANSION IMPERATIVE

Like other community endeavors the Court must plan to meet the challenges which the public's increasing demands for service are making, and will continue to make upon it.

The problem of expansion requires the same diligent planning which Judge Harry L. Eastman, my predecessor, as presiding judge, provided in the original planning of our buildings, and which served so remarkably well for over a quarter of a century.

Now, with the election of a fourth judge in 1962, we must build an additional court room. Along with this we must also provide additional office space for more professional and clerical staff to cope with the ever-increasing case load. Currently, we are cooperating with the County Commissioners and the Regional Planning Commission to devise an acceptable overall plan for expansion. The question of whether or not additional court rooms and office space can be accommodated in our present buildings remains to be resolved.

In addition, we are concerned with the chronic over-crowdedness of our Detention Home. It is being taxed daily beyond its capacity to the point that the over-sized unit groups present a serious problem of security control and manageability. This condition will become more acute with the anticipated increase in Detention Home admissions. The problem must be resolved by the enlargement of the Home. There is the possibility of erecting an addition to it on a tract of land adjacent to Detention Home property.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN

In addition to the physical and personnel expansion problems, there remain many areas which will continue to attract the Court's

attention in the future. Among these, is the need of the Court to operate its own Placement Department to place children in suitable residential treatment centers. Presently, those in need of placement are committed to the Division of Child Welfare which assumes responsibility for making the placements.

The establishment of the Department within the Court has already been approved by the County Commissioners. Actually, the Juvenile Code places this responsibility in the Court. The present arrangement with the Division of Child Welfare was entered into as a matter of bookkeeping convenience and expediency. However, by performing this service itself the Court will be able to realize two desirable goals which are difficult to realize in inter-agency dealings. First of all, by handling such placements, the Court will offer very important continuity of service to the youngster. Referring cases to the Division means that a new worker is introduced to the youngster. The new worker must then familiarize himself with the particular situation. This will be obviated with the Court's handling of the case since there will be no change in workers. Secondly, the Court will be better able to evaluate the success of these placements through direct contact with the institutions to which it has entrusted the care of its wards.

Other areas of concern are the development of local residential facilities for disturbed children which are lacking in our child welfare program. The Court is also engaged in a review of some of its cases referred to private and public child and family agencies for more intensive supervision. It is hoped that in the future some insight can be gained into the problem of referring to other agencies through this review. Our State program for delinquent children will continue to occupy our attention. As a member of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges, I have been active in drafting and sponsoring its proposed Youth Commission Bill which is described in detail elsewhere in this report. The Bill is designed to improve the State's program for delinquents which affects all the juvenile courts in the State.

PUBLIC SUPPORT AND UNDERSTANDING ARE NECESSARY

The future, not unlike the past, poses many problems. We encourage continued community interest in, and support for the development of the Court so that it may efficiently discharge its responsibility in both the judicial and the child welfare fields. Community support in the past has been most generous, and has contributed to the high standards of service which have characterized this Court throughout the nation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUDGES TO MEET IN CLEVELAND

There is one particularly bright spot in the future. The Court and the community will serve as hosts to the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Meeting of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges in the summer of 1962. The anniversary observance will be a tribute to Judge Harry L. Eastman who founded the National Council of Judges. As Chairman of the arrangements committee, I am pleased to announce that Judge Eastman will serve as Honorary Chairman of the affair. Judge Walter G. Whitlatch and Judge John J. Toner will also serve on the committee. Louis B. Seltzer, Editor of the Cleveland Press, has graciously consented to serve as Chairman of a Citizens' Committee sponsoring the meeting.

COURT COMMITTEES FORMED

During the year several committees were formed to coordinate staff participation in various Court activities. A Court newspaper was initiated under the sponsorship of the House Organ Committee. Josephus F. Hicks, Supervisor, is chairman of that committee. The Staff Meetings Committee, under the chairmanship of Edward S. Newman, Probation Officer, organized several general staff meetings during the year. The other committees and their chairmen which are currently planning various programs are: Study Committee, Mrs. Ruth Melcher, Associate Director of the Court Clinic; Personnel Practices Committee, Edwin Marcus, Supervisor; Social Committee, Wanda Chojnicki, Supervisor; and Recreation Committee, Charles Bretz, Intake Secretary.

PRESIDING JUDGE HARRY L. EASTMAN RETIRES AFTER THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OF SERVICE

Judge Harry L. Eastman ended thirty-four years of service in the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County when he retired on May 15, 1960. The greater part of his career was spent as the only and presiding judge of the Court.

When he assumed office on May 15, 1926 the juvenile court concept was still a relatively new one in the judicial field. It was a time for imaginative and effective leadership to develop and strengthen sound practices and procedures to implement the philosophy upon which the juvenile courts were predicated.

As a solid foundation to his responsibility Judge Eastman sought to effect the considered recommendations concerning the Juvenile Court published in the **Criminal Justice Survey of Cleveland**, conducted by the eminent Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter in 1922.



Upon assuming office in 1926, the accomplishment of these recommendations became Judge Eastman's immediate goal. By 1932, all that could be accomplished were realities. And with their enactment came the transformation of an unorganized old court house near Cleveland's public square into the present stately Tudor quadrangle of Juvenile Court and Detention Home Buildings.

He was instrumental in the design and construction of the present building group and also obtained for the Court a separate and independent status (it had previously been a part of the Court of Insolvency) with exclusive and original jurisdiction over delinquent children. Today it is one of only a few separate and independent juvenile courts in the country.

Judge Eastman also established the Psychiatric and Psychological Clinic of the Court for the diagnosis of mental and emotional disorders displayed by offenders to aid in proper dispositions of cases. He also instituted the use of family records to document diagnostic and social data from which to fashion individually adapted treatment plans directed toward rehabilitation. He appointed the first Girls' Referee to hear cases involving girls and appointed a social worker as the Court's Receiving Secretary to screen complaints made to the Court. He also developed the first Probation Department which he staffed

with skilled and trained social workers. A Department of Child Support was created to oversee the payments made in behalf of neglected children.

While all these services, psychiatric and psychological diagnoses, skilled investigation and casework probation services, are taken for granted today, it was Judge Eastman's unending task to initiate, develop, strengthen and coordinate these services within the Court. He did so successfully, achieving a remarkable balance between the letter of the law and the knowledge of the social sciences which translated the paternal philosophy of the juvenile court into tangible benefits not only to the entire community, but especially to the thousands of delinquent and neglected children whose lot was immeasurably improved by passing through the doors of his Court.

Judge Eastman's unique capacity for organization was not confined to the Court and local community. He was instrumental in organizing both the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Court Judges and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and served both as their first president and for four consecutive terms.

During his tenure of office he served as a member of numerous local and national organizations devoted to the welfare of children. He has served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland since 1928.

Testimony of the esteem in which he is held is seen partly in the many awards and public recognition bestowed on him over the years. Among others, he received the first Meritorious Service Award of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, the Public Service Award of the Cleveland Y.M.C.A., and the Distinguished Service Award of the United Appeal of Cleveland. He has served on several Attorney General Conferences on Crime and Delinquency and attended the White House Conferences on Children and Youth. He has written extensively on the juvenile court and the field of delinquency.

He holds an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve University. Upon his retirement, the Western Reserve Law School bestowed upon him the Fletcher Reed Andrews Outstanding Alumnus Award for distinguished service to the cause of justice. In presenting this award, the selection committee very aptly summed up the reasons why Judge Eastman so richly deserves all the honor and esteem bestowed upon him, and also the reasons why the staff of the Court, the community and indeed the national juvenile court movement is forever grateful to him.

The selection committee wrote when the award was made:

"Because, in his professional pursuits he inspired and created techniques both intellectual and physical, which have been and continue to be studied and followed as models throughout this country and in many foreign lands.

"Because for decades he had a major role in guiding the enactment of legislation necessary to keep abreast of changing needs and modern progressive thought in a restless, vibrant and all-important segment of our society.

"Because in his day-to-day handling of the trials and tribulations of human beings sorely in need, he has devoted careful and patient consideration and has displayed a kindness and an understanding of a high order.

"Because his philosophy of the law in the area of his endeavors, articulately voiced and religiously exemplified, has powered desirable reforms in many places, both in this country and elsewhere, and lastly

"Because he has made this a better society in which to live by making better citizens of its youth . . ."

At a farewell gathering for Judge Eastman, Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman summed up the community admiration of the judge when he said, "The community and the nation have benefited beyond measure by the unstinting, imaginative and strong leadership, and impeccable loyalty to the juvenile court and the problem of delinquency that Judge Eastman has consistently displayed. These attributes have truly earned him the title of 'Mr. Juvenile Court'."

In Memoriam

JUDGE MARGARET J. SPELLACY

The Court and the community were saddened by the untimely death on November 3rd of Judge Margaret J. Spellacy. She had just passed her thirty-ninth birthday and was nearing completion of her second year on the bench.

Although at the Court for a relatively short time she was noted for her skillful handling of cases; she was as understanding of the human elements of her cases as she was well-versed in the law by which they were interpreted.

Judge Spellacy, a native Clevelander, was a graduate of East High School, Cleveland College and Western Reserve University Law School. She was admitted to the bar in 1946; in addition she held a secondary school teaching certificate from Cleveland College.

Prior to her election as the first woman judge in this court, Margaret Spellacy had been with the Cuyahoga County Prosecutor's office. In that role she had become familiar with the aims and procedures of the juvenile court. She had previously been a deputy in the Cuyahoga County Probate Court, had been employed by the Retail Properties, Inc., and had practiced law.

A keen legal understanding and compassion made Judge Spellacy an ornament to the bench; a friendly disposition endeared her to her associates. Her impeccable sense of duty kept her at work presiding at an important trial involving the custody of children even after she had become seriously ill. Everyone who knew her and worked with her feels her death as a profound personal loss.

WALTER G. WHITLATCH ELECTED JUDGE



Judge Walter G. Whitlatch, former Chief Clerk and Director of the Court's Department of Legal Services, was appointed in May, 1960 to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Presiding Judge Harry L. Eastman and was overwhelmingly elected in a write-in campaign in November to complete the unexpired term.

A veteran of twenty-four years of service in the Juvenile Court, Judge Whitlatch first joined it as assistant in the Department of Child Support in 1936. He served as Director of that Department from 1943 to 1947. Since 1947, he has served both as Chief Clerk of the Court and its Director of Legal Services.

In addition to his supervision of the Clerk's Office, Referees, and Cashier's Office he served as legal consultant to the judges, the probation staff, police officers, lawyers, social workers and other persons having dealings with the Court. His efforts in these pursuits ensured full legal rights to all parties concerned.

As legislative representative of the Court he prepared considerable child welfare legislation and appeared before legislative committees in behalf of the Court and the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges.

His elementary and high school education was obtained in Stoneboro, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1931. In 1933 he received his law degree from the University's Law School. Prior to joining the Court, Judge Whitlatch was employed by the Cuyahoga County Relief Administration as an investigator and interviewer.

Judge Whitlatch has been a frequent speaker on the juvenile court and has had several papers published concerning its work. He served as a lecturer at the Law-Medicine Center at Western Reserve University.

He and his wife, Evelyn, and their two sons, reside in Lyndhurst, Ohio.

Long active in community affairs, Judge Whitlatch is a member of the Cleveland and County Bar Associations, the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, the Legislative Committee of the Welfare Federation, East End Neighborhood House and Loretta Home Boards of Trustees among others. Highly active in the Boy Scouts, he is the Lyndhurst Commissioner for that organization.

JOHN J. TONER APPOINTED JUDGE



Judge John J. Toner was appointed in November, 1960 by the governor to fill the vacancy created by the death of the late Judge Margaret J. Spellacy.

Until the time of his appointment, Judge Toner had been an associate in private law practice with Congressman Charles A. Vanik since 1953.

Judge Toner comes to the Juvenile Court with a combination of talents uniquely suited to the philosophy of the juvenile court. He is both a lawyer and a social worker. These two professions have been blended to form the hallmark of juvenile court efforts to seek the social rehabilitation of youthful offenders. Through it, the individual receives the help needed to remain a useful and satisfied member of society.

Judge Toner received his high school training at Cathedral Latin High School. In 1937 he graduated from John Carroll University and later received his Master's Degree in social work from the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. He received his law degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1950.

While attending Western Reserve University he was employed as a caseworker by the County Child Welfare Board. For twelve years he served the Cleveland Municipal and Common Pleas Court as Psychiatric Consultant. Judge Toner was a lecturer at John Carroll University and conducted classes in both Law and Social Sciences from 1950 to 1954. He served in the United States Navy from 1944 to 1946.

In addition to his academic and professional experience, Judge Toner's family of seven children add to his already impressive qualifications as a judge concerned primarily with the well-being of our county's delinquent youth. He and his wife, Lillie Ann, and his family reside in Lakewood, Ohio.

The judge is a member of the Cleveland Bar Association, the Ohio Bar Association and is an Elected Trustee of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association.

Personnel

LEO G. CHIMO was appointed Chief Clerk and Director of Legal Services to succeed Judge Walter G. Whitlatch who resigned from the post to accept appointment as a judge. Mr. Chimo had been the Assistant Chief Clerk.

WILMA SEVCIK was appointed Girls' Referee. She came to the Court from the Legal Department of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. She is a graduate of Cleveland College and Western Reserve University Law school and is a member of the bar. She is currently working for a master's degree in religion at the graduate school of Western Reserve University.

RAY BAESEL assumed the position of Boys' Referee. A graduate of Baldwin-Wallace College and the Cleveland Law School, Mr. Baesel had worked for the Court sixteen years as a lawyer-caseworker in the Child Support Department.

EDWIN P. MARCUS, a former probation officer, returned to the Court as case supervisor following a period of service with the Division of Child Welfare of Summit County. He is a graduate of Kent State University and the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University.

JOHN F. LYONS was appointed superintendent of the Detention Home. Mr. Lyons, who was formerly associated with the Catholic Youth Service Bureau, came to the Court as a probation officer in April, 1960.

MARTIN C. KELLEY was named assistant superintendent of Detention Home. Mr. Kelley is a former probation officer and was affiliated with the Cleveland Boys' School.

JANET ESTADT was named program director for Detention Home. She came to the Court from the staff of the Juvenile Placement Bureau.

PATRICK F. GALLAGHER was named Assistant Chief Clerk. He was formerly the Court's Affidavit Clerk. Succeeding him as Affidavit Clerk was **FLEET B. BRENNEMAN**, formerly of the Child Support Department.

WALTER WIELAND was appointed bailiff to Judge Walter G. Whitlatch.

GEORGE T. STEVENS resigned as superintendent of Detention Home to become superintendent of the Gustavus Adolphus Children's Home in Jamestown, New York. He had been superintendent of the Home since 1955.

EDWARD WERNER resigned from the probation staff to become director of the newly opened Don Bosco Home for Boys in Litchfield, Ohio.

A MILESTONE



During 1960 Mrs. Dorothy Davies, Secretary to the Girls' Department, completed her twenty-sixth year of service with the Court. She joined the staff in 1928 and remained until 1942. Following a six-year interval, she returned on September 16, 1948 and has been with us since then. She worked with the Aid to Dependent Children when it was under the control of the Court and later moved into the position she occupies today. She is known to the staff as a hard-working and reliable associate. Outside of her work her interest is in family and friends.

In Memoriam

WILLIAM G. MARTINDALE, a veteran probation officer, died at the age of thirty-five, shortly after he resigned from the Court. He was to have assumed the directorship of the Don Bosco Home for Boys. Mr. Martindale was especially liked by all the Court and was noted for his excellent work with delinquent boys. His loss is profoundly felt by all his associates.

MRS. EVA M. ICE of the Stenographic Department died in February after a brief illness. She came to the Court from Moundsville, West Virginia, where she was employed at the Circuit Court. She had previously been secretary to the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University and had worked at the Technology Press of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Hers was a gracious and charming personality. Although she had been with us for only a few years, her memory is cherished by everyone at Court.

STAFF MEMBERS HONORED

Director of Legal Services Leo G. Chimo was among the five county employees who received the 1959 Public Servants awards of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association at a luncheon at the Hollenden Hotel on January 27, 1960. The award is made annually to employees of county courts who have rendered long service to the public. Mr. Chimo, Assistant to the Director of Legal Services at the time the award was made, assumed his present position later in the year following the appointment of Director Walter G. Whitlatch to the bench by Governor DiSalle. He has been with the court since 1933. He is a Purple Heart veteran and is active in numerous civic organizations.

Court Assistant Edward Di Leone received the same honor a year later on January 18, 1961. Mr. DiLeone has been with the court since 1932 and has served as Court Assistant since 1956. A former municipal tennis champion, he still participates in tournaments and usually finishes near the top.

JOHN J. MAYAR RECEIVES GOOD GOVERNMENT AWARD



On June 15, 1960 John J. Mayar received the Good Government Award of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. In making the award the Junior Chamber honored Mr. Mayar for twenty years of service to the Court and the public as probation officer, referee, chief probation officer and finally in his present position as Director of Social Services. He has also served both the Ohio and National Probation and Parole Associations and has twice been a delegate to the White House Conference on Children and Youth. He holds a law degree from

Cleveland Law School and a degree in social work from Western Reserve University. This dual qualification for the work of the Court was recognized in the citation which read in part: "As both a lawyer and a social worker he has brought about better understanding between the two professions."

ANDREW J. DeSANTI, Assistant Chief of Probation Services is currently serving as Chairman of the Program Committee for the 1961 Annual Meeting of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association.



MARIE G.
BIGHOUSE



STELLA
JURJEWICZ

RETIREMENT

Two long-term members of the staff, Miss Marie G. Bighouse and Mrs. Stella Jurjewicz, retired during 1960.

MARIE G. BIGHOUSE came to the court thirty-one years ago on September 3, 1929, following service with the American Red Cross and St. Vincent's Charity Hospital. A graduate of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University and with additional study at the New York School of Social Work, she spent her years at court in the Probation Department, the last twenty-five of them as a case supervisor. She looks forward to enjoying her home in Cleveland Heights and to doing some of the things she lacked the time to do during her working years.

STELLA JURJEWICZ, a native of Poland who came to the United States as a child, joined the staff on June 1, 1925 following graduation from Western Reserve University Law School. She served both as interpreter and stenographer; when Harry L. Eastman became judge, he appointed her to the position of Secretary to the Boys' Department which she held until her retirement. During her years at court she directed many thousands of people and looked for what must have seemed like an equal number of probation officers. Although small in stature, she had abounding health and energy, as her uniquely regular attendance record attests. As she goes into retirement, her vigor and high spirits make her thirty-five years of hard work almost incredible.

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1956 - 1960

Type of Complaint	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Official complaints - Total	4,347	4,981	4,906	5,041	5,759
Delinquency - Total	2,275	2,467	2,477	2,531	2,749
Boys	1,808	1,947	1,995	1,969	2,175
Girls	467	520	482	562	574
Neglect and non-support	758	849	647	667	917
Dependency	120	136	173	191	187
Application for consent to marry	112	140	158	116	107
Paternity	908	1,133	1,090	1,142	1,290
Adults contributing to delinquency	134	166	123	145	155
* Juvenile traffic offenders - Total	-	34	163	159	238
Boys	-	33	151	151	230
Girls	-	1	12	8	8
* Adults involved in juvenile traffic offenses	-	5	40	35	38
Certified from Common Pleas Court	28	38	28	35	40
Other	12	13	7	20	38
Unofficial complaints - Total	6,437	7,344	7,943	7,535	7,860
Delinquency - Total	1,815	1,918	1,917	1,599	1,853
Boys	1,427	1,473	1,562	1,271	1,476
Girls	388	445	355	328	377
Traffic - Total	3,274	4,050	4,675	4,659	4,520
Boys	3,175	3,905	4,434	4,338	4,210
Girls	99	145	241	321	310
Neglect and non-support	1,333	1,375	1,347	1,274	1,487
Dependency and other	15	1	4	3	-
Total complaints - Official and Unofficial	10,784	12,325	12,849	12,576	13,619

*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 - 1960

Type of Complaint	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL
	Official	Unoff.	Official	Unoff.	
Auto Theft	355	2	5	-	362
Unlawful entry and stealing	378	92	1	4	475
Other stealing	183	297	40	75	595
Other property offenses	24	12	3	-	39
Theft from person	129	28	3	-	160
Injury to person	201	139	20	44	404
Act resulting in death	2	-	-	-	2
Truancy	29	69	30	34	162
Running away	9	22	26	17	74
Incorrigibility	255	160	273	104	792
Sex offenses	142	34	117	1	294
Auto trespassing and tampering	95	33	9	-	137
Destruction of property	107	257	3	4	371
Disorderly conduct	44	214	5	33	296
Liquor violation	77	2	19	-	98
Possession of weapons	53	10	-	-	63
Trespass on land, right-of-way, etc.	1	31	-	-	32
Violation of library ordinance	5	41	5	58	109
Other misdemeanors	86	33	15	3	137
Total delinquency complaints	2,175	1,476	574	377	4,602

TABLE 3
Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial by Sex - 1960

Disposition in official cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals	137	42	179
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision	41	25	66
Placed under supervision of Probation Officers:			
Supervision only	636	266	902
Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines	589	13	602
For placement	19	7	26
For referral to Probate Court	1	2	3
Total placed on probation	1,245	288	1,533
Committed or returned to institutions:			
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	24	-	24
Ohio State Industrial Schools	215	32	247
Cuyahoga County Training Schools	93	27	120
Marycrest School	-	26	26
Total committed or returned to institutions	332	85	417
Dismissed	98	47	145
Other disposition	143	32	175
Continued	179	55	234
Total official delinquency complaints	2,175	574	2,749
Disposition in unofficial cases			
Withdrawn or dismissed	85	34	119
Adjusted by referee	809	188	997
Restitution ordered	335	14	349
Probation officer to supervise or adjust	55	26	81
Made official	82	74	156
Referred to social agencies	33	17	50
Other disposition	18	12	30
Continued	59	12	71
Total unofficial delinquency complaints	1,476	377	1,853

TABLE 4
Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial - 1960

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency
	Official	Unofficial	Official
Non-support of minor children	* 689	1,324	
Improper subsistence and care	178	71	
Faults or habits of parent (s)	44	25	
Child deserted or abandoned	4	19	
Permanent disability of parent (s)			51
Temporary incapacity of parent (s)			12
Death of parent (s)			14
Child born out of wedlock			63
Lack of guardianship, determination of custody		8	3
Other causes	2	40	40
Total complaints	917	1,487	187
Total children involved in above cases	2,266	4,178	305

* Includes 187 complaints (involving 223 children) of non-support of illegitimate children filed on adjudged father.

TABLE 5
Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases - 1960

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	1,145	33	1,178
Probation officers for supervision or placement	45	4	49
Referred to child caring or placing agencies:			
C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare			
Supervision and placement	3	-	3
Temporary care and custody	170	171	341
Permanent care and custody	4	9	13
Other child caring and placing agencies	19	24	43
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies	196	204	400
Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard	482	28	510
Case dismissed	162	32	194
Other order	13	4	17
Total children	2,043*	305	2,348

* Does not include the 223 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 - 1960

Disposition	Contributing to	
	Neglect	Delinquency
Dismissed	79	14
Continued conditionally, or not heard	285	24
Committed to:		
Cleveland House of Correction - male	61	33
Cleveland House of Correction - female	14	1
County Jail	-	5
Sentence suspended:		
On condition of proper behavior	98	11
Make support payments through court	312	-
On other conditions	30	44
Probation officer to supervise	11	6
Other order	25	16
Number of adults charged	915	154

TABLE 7
Cases under Supervision by Probation Department - 1960

Movement of Cases	Number of Children				
	Total Cases	Boys	Delinq. Girls	Dependent Neglected Other	Total Children
Brought forward January 1, 1960	1,095	768	269	137	1,174
Received for supervision during year	1,685	1,300	332	117	1,749
Total under supervision in 1960	2,780	2,068	601	254	2,923
Removed from supervision during year	1,751	1,344	353	125	1,822
Carried forward December 31, 1960	1,029	724	248	129	1,101

TABLE 8
Cases Supervised by Child Support Department - 1960

Movement of Cases	*Non-Support	Contributing to		Total
		Delinquency Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1960	3,166	396	2,239	5,801
Received for supervision during year	1,252	108	613	1,973
Total under supervision in 1960	4,418	504	2,852	7,774
Removed from supervision during year	1,338	64	807	2,209
Carried forward December 31, 1960	3,080	440	2,045	5,565

* Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 9
Children under Care in Detention Home - 1960

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1960	47	30	-	4	81
Admitted during year	2,418	841	12	29	3,300
Total under care in 1960	2,465	871	12	33	* 3,381
Released during year	2,394	840	12	32	3,278
Under care December 31, 1960	71	31	-	1	103
Total days of care furnished	29,486	16,266	138	912	46,802
Average daily population	81	45	-	2	128
Average length of stay in days	12	19	12	28	14

* Includes 54 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 - 1960

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children	\$1,325,191.20
Damages or restitution	28,147.88
Poundage	13,608.75
Fines	16,384.06
Costs	13,451.71
Appearance bonds	55,500.00
Maternity hospital collections	1,677.47
Miscellaneous general collections	7,293.20
Total amount collected	1,461,254.27

Money for support of children disbursed to

Parents and relatives	1,272,043.15
Public agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	27,824.95
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions	1,918.71
Total - public agencies	29,743.66
Private agencies:	
Children's Services	869.40
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions	70.00
Catholic agencies and institutions	17,662.56
Protestant agencies and institutions	4,355.06
Jewish agencies and institutions	447.37
Total - private agencies	23,404.39

Grand Total \$1,325,191.20

TABLE 11
Report of the Receiving Secretary

Action Taken at Intake	Complaints
Accepted for court action:	
For official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	4,963
Motions and alias hearings	511
For unofficial hearing: *	3,292
Total	8,766
Disposed of without court action:	
Referred to social agencies and boards of education	345
Referred to police departments and other courts	475
By correspondence	151
Interviews for consultation only	598
Total	1,569
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	57

* In addition 4,520 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 - 1960

Type of Test	Delinquent Dependent				Total
	Boys	Girls	Children	Adults	
Individual Intelligence tests:					
Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children	24	18	-	-	42
*Weschler Intelligence Scale for Adults	12	18	1	23	54
Group Intelligence tests - Otis	999	432	26	11	1,468
Personality tests - projective	973	678	16	115	1,782
Interviews - non-standardized tests	243	182	6	33	464
Total tests administered	2,251	1,328	49	182	3,810
Psycho-diagnostic conferences	236	171	7	32	446
Number of persons given intelligence tests	1,035	468	27	34	1,564

* Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 13
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic - 1960

Defect *		Boys	Girls	Total
Eyes -	Refractive error	1,435	616	2,051
Throat -	Hypertrophied tonsils	32	12	44
Teeth -	Dental caries	1,113	373	1,486
	Poor dental hygiene	404	80	484
	Chipped incisor	285	54	339
	Trichophytosis	254	53	307
Extremities -				
Skin -	Acne	608	225	833
General -	Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor	5	5	10
	Obesity	36	88	124
	Physical retardation	95	5	100
	Advanced physical development	23	18	41
	Pediculosis: capitis, pubis, corporis	8	32	40
	Pregnancy	-	41	41
		-	-	128
	No defect noted: children found normal	-	-	128

Total number of examinations 3,155

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

TABLE 14
Diagnosis of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists - 1960

Diagnosis *	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Mental deficiency:				
Moderate	6	2		8
Psychotic disorders:				
Schizophrenic reaction	3	3	4	10
Other psychotic disorders	1	1		2
Psychoneurotic disorders:				
Anxiety reaction	6	3		9
Other psychoneurotic reactions	6	4		10
Personality disorders:				
Personality pattern disturbance	16	13	18	47
Passive-aggressive personality	113	58	3	174
Other personality trait disturbances	13	8	4	25
Sociopathic personality disturbance	10	2	6	18
Transient situational personality disorders:				
Adjustment reaction of childhood	14	11		25
Adjustment reaction of adolescence	63	54		117
Adjustment reaction of late life			2	2
Diagnosis deferred	5	2		7
Disease none			2	2
Re-examinations	16	4	1	21
Total examinations	272	165	40	477

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

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street

Telephone: PRespect 1-8400

HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN, *Presiding Judge*

HON. WALTER G. WHITLATCH, *Judge*

HON. JOHN J. TONER, *Judge*

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

Edward DiLeone, Court Assistant

William Ginter, Bailiff

Anthony E. Patton, Special Court Deputy

Walter Wieland, Bailiff

Daniel Kearns, Bailiff

Edward F. Gunn, Bailiff

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEO G. CHIMO, *Director and Chief Clerk*

Patrick F. Gallagher, Assistant to
the Director

Edward J. Blakemore, Referee for
paternity and support cases

Ray C. Baesel, Boys' Referee

S. J. Berman, Referee for paternity
and support cases

Wilma A. Sevcik, Girls' Referee

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Martin C. Kelley,
Assistant Superintendent

Nights, Sundays, Holidays — PR 1-8421
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Melvin M. Bauer,
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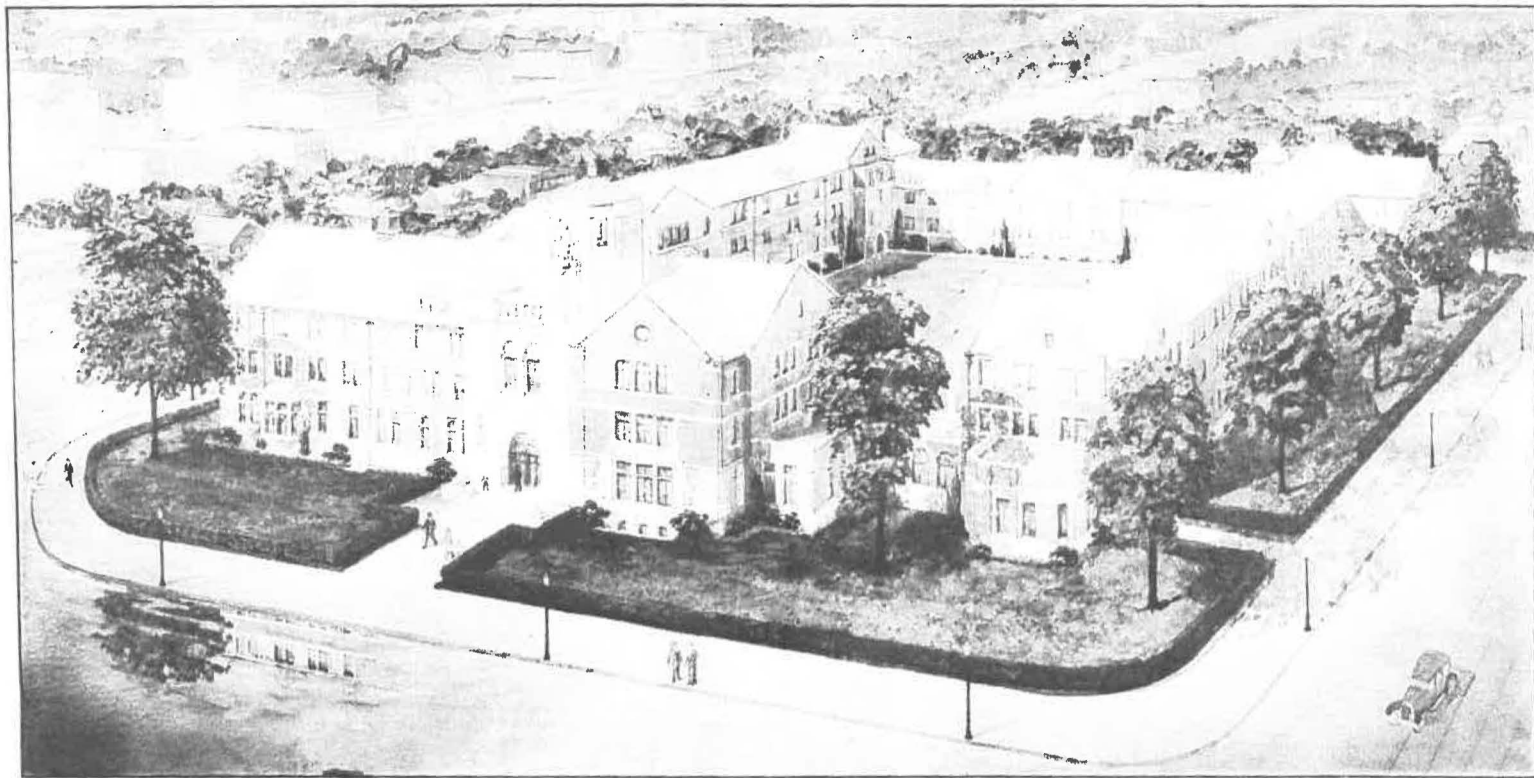
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