

Annual Report for 1961



THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND OHIO

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



THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES
SILVER ANNIVERSARY
1937 - 1962

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

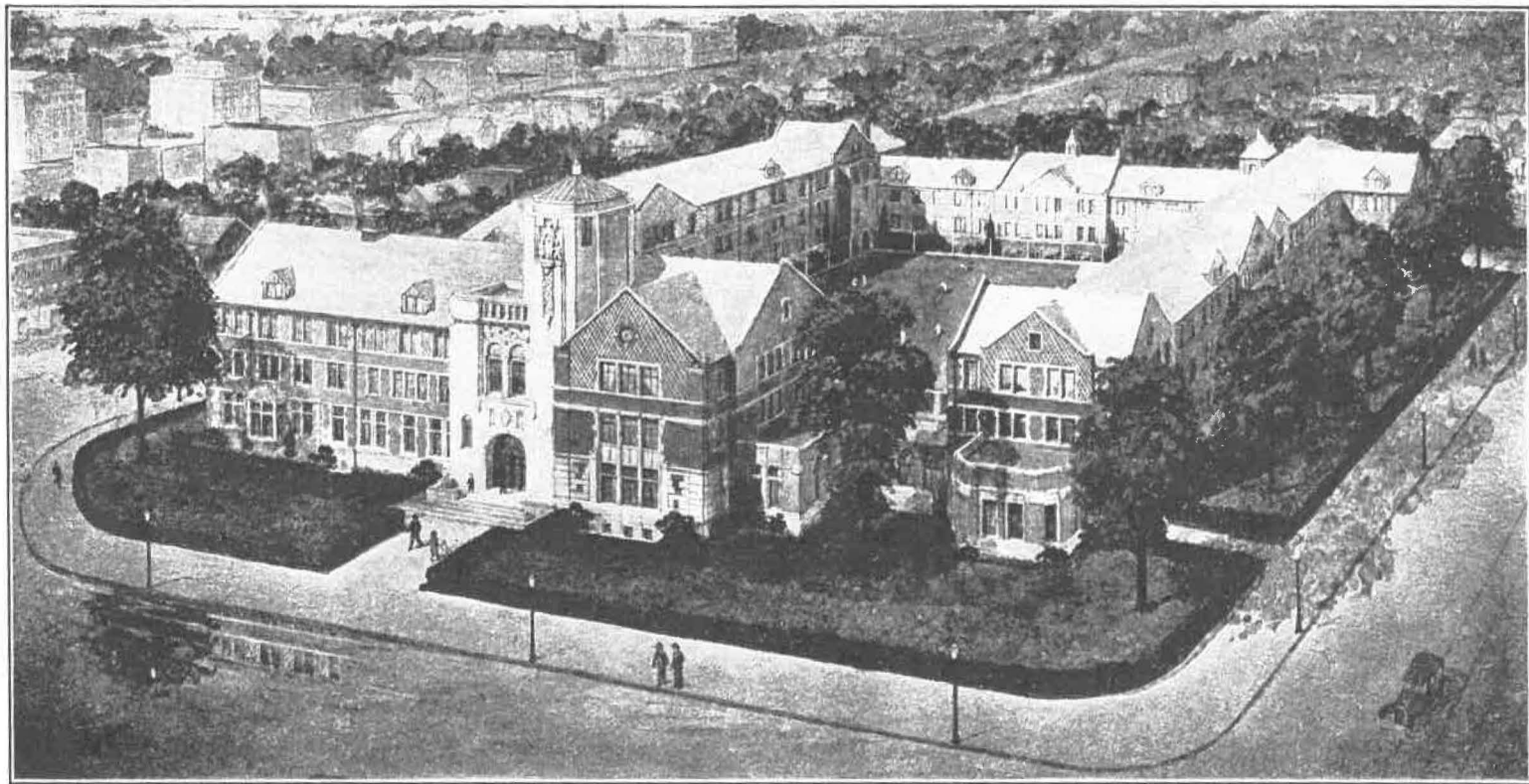
Sirs:

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 1961, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the disposition 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
March 16, 1962



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Home Quadrangle

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES CELEBRATES ITS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY IN CLEVELAND, JUNE 25 - JUNE 29, 1962

JUDGE HARRY L. EASTMAN, PRESIDENT EMERITUS, HONORED

Twenty-five years, no matter how eventful, are but a tiny ripple on the vast ocean of time. But the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges serves as a most propitious time to pause and reflect as to where we have been, where do we stand today and where are we going in the days that lie ahead. For it is a truism that in the past and in the present lie the seeds of the future.

Fittingly, the National Council chose Cleveland as the site for commemorating this milestone occasion to honor its founder and first president, retired Judge Harry L. Eastman who served the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland, Ohio) with national distinction for 34 years. Because of the organizational labors of Judge Eastman and Max S. Laird, former statistician of the Cleveland Court, Cuyahoga County and the City of Cleveland have a uniquely special part in the history and development of the Council.

Although the first juvenile court was established in Chicago in 1899, thirty-eight years were to pass before the judges' national association was to be formed in 1937. Shortly after the birth of the Chicago court, the Denver and Cleveland courts were established. From the struggling beginnings of these pioneer courts the juvenile court concept spread gradually to every state in the nation. While the new juvenile courts were developing, the United States was experiencing a vast and rapid development as an industrial society. With the many technological advances came increasing social problems. High among them were problems involving the general welfare of children and youth.

Prior to the establishment of the juvenile court system, child offenders were generally treated in the same manner as adult offenders. Children who had broken the law were held in jail cells with hardened adult criminals and they stood along side thieves, murderers and prostitutes before the same judge to have their cases tried. The law, for the most part, precluded any special attention to salutary efforts toward the problems of wayward youngsters. Only in the cases of neglected and dependent children did the state extend a protective arm. The state's obligation to neglected and dependent children was carried over from the English Courts of Chancery and the ancient doctrine of "parens patriae".

In order to deal more effectively with delinquent children, the first juvenile courts drew upon the chancery jurisdiction and extended the "parens patriae" principle to cover delinquent as well as neglected and dependent children.

The juvenile court philosophy which, under the new system substituted rehabilitation and reform for punishment was frequently misunderstood not only by critics of the program, but also by those who administered it. Nevertheless, the juvenile court system made considerable progress in applying the new concepts to the problems of youth. However, in 1935, Judge Eastman, speaking before the annual meeting of the New York Children's Court in Jamestown, New York, in urging the formation of a national organization of juvenile court judges, deplored the widespread misunderstanding which prevailed concerning these new courts. In part, he said:

"I early discovered that juvenile courts in general suffered from certain handicaps. Their purpose and function varied from state to state and from city to city and were seldom clearly understood by the general public, or even by the agencies that made use of them, and sometimes not even by the judges who presided over them. Often, after establishing such a court or lodging it like a foster child in some other court, the public neglected to supply the tools and personnel necessary to perform adequately the duties assigned to it. Some courts operate in stuffy basements or other out-of-the-way corners. Sincere and conscientious judges find themselves handicapped by the lack of adequate budgets, equipment and personnel . . ."

Continuing his contention for the need of a national organization of juvenile court judges, Judge Eastman added:

"The courts are often the object of unjust criticism because they have failed to accomplish the impossible. Too often, they are expected to work miracles and by judicial pronouncement to repair immediately damages that have resulted from long-continued neglect on the part of the community, from misunderstanding by the home or school, or from congenital disease or feeble-mindedness."

The relative newness of the juvenile court philosophy, the search for proper techniques and the criticism leveled at the fundamental concepts and goals of the court clearly indicated the need for an assembly of judges to pool their knowledge and efforts, to examine their positions and define their responsibilities so that, in concert, they could progress toward the efficient administration of justice for delinquent, neglected and dependent children.

Four state associations of children's court judges, those of New York, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, were already organized. In addition, a considerable number of judges were members of the National Probation Association which was founded in 1907. While there was a degree of professional association on some state levels and a broader one in the Probation Association, there was still no material responsibility demonstrable on the part of juvenile court judges as a group. While relations with the Probation Association were not unsatisfactory the need for an independent association of judges became more apparent with each wave of criticism. More important was the realization that the responsibility for improving the administration of the juvenile courts rested chiefly with the judges themselves.

Perhaps no other incident served to bring this to the fore than the controversy centering around the study, "One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents", published early in 1934. This was the first volume of the Harvard Law School Survey of Crime and Criminal Justice in Boston, Massachusetts. The survey was conducted under the supervision of Professor Felix Frankfurter and the volume on delinquency was written by Doctors Sheldon and Eleanor T. Glueck. The Glueck study dealt with offenders who had been referred to the psychological clinic of the Judge Baker Foundation by the Boston Juvenile Court for recommendations as to treatment.

The results of the survey showed an extremely high rate of recidivism for the boys treated by the court along the lines of the clinic's recommendations. Major criticisms expressed against the study were that the subjects of the study had previously been recidivists, and that the five-year period studied (1917-1922) during and after World War I, was a period of all-time high delinquency. Critics of the study further pointed out that while the clinic was then newly established, community resources to implement court and clinic recommendations were woefully lacking.

While the findings of the study applied only to the Boston Court, a shadow of doubt was cast over juvenile courts throughout the country. Dr. Richard C. Cabot, professor of social ethics at Harvard University, indicted the juvenile court system as "an appallingly complete and costly failure, a stupendous waste of time, money and effort in an attempt to check delinquency". The reaction to this criticism culminated in a memorable debate regarding the study itself between Dr. Glueck and Judge Eastman at the annual meeting of the National Probation Association at Kansas City in May of 1934.

During the course of the debate, Dr. Glueck stated that "Of course, one can not generalize too readily from this (the study's) findings as

to what the situation might be in other courts and clinics working in combination", but he felt that, "The burden of proof is thrown upon juvenile courts and clinics in other parts of the country to establish whether or not they have a substantially higher 'batting average'".

Judge Eastman then pointed out that Dr. Cabot's damaging criticism went far beyond what the actual results of the study indicated. His defense of the juvenile court system was based on the fact that its function was misinterpreted in that it was never intended to be a "cure-all" for delinquency, but rather a better means of rehabilitating young offenders. In this connection he stressed the tremendous importance of community facilities for treating and controlling delinquency. When Judge Eastman concluded his analysis, Dr. Glueck replied, "That is the best critique of my book so far produced."

Following the enthusiasm generated at the Kansas City meeting, Judge Eastman was invited to speak before the Thirteenth Annual Conference of the New York Association of Judges of Children's Courts in Jamestown, New York, in 1935, to urge the formation of a national body of judges. The Cleveland jurist convinced his audience that:

"The formation of such an association would provide the juvenile court judges of the nation with a voice that would be authoritative, and which would command the attention of legislatures, the press and the general public. Its pronouncements would carry weight throughout the nation and facilitate an interpretation of the courts and their work which would go far toward correcting misunderstandings and enlisting community cooperation and support. It would further the advancement of the juvenile courts and lighten the burden on the shoulders of each individual judge."

At the Jamestown meeting, a joint committee from the New York and the Ohio Associations was appointed to formulate plans for the organization of a national association. The committee included the following New York judges: Chairman, Willard M. Kent, Ithaca; Leo J. Yehle, Syracuse; Orla E. Black, Salamanca; and ex-officio, Lee L. Ottaway, president of the New York Association, Jamestown. Ohio judges of the committee were: Chairman, John H. Lamneck, New Philadelphia; Sidney W. Jones, Warren; Homer W. Hammond, Lisbon and ex-officio, Harry L. Eastman, president of the Ohio Association, Cleveland.

The committee faced many difficulties in its efforts to formulate an acceptable plan for a national organization. High among them was the wide diversity of the courts exercising juvenile jurisdiction. Few

courts were juvenile courts exclusively. Most were Common Pleas, Probate or Domestic Relations Courts which devoted part time to hearing juvenile cases. Some of these judges, occupied with more "ponderous" legal proceedings were inclined to view the juvenile court's social approach to delinquency as a nuisance.

In addition to these obstacles, there was a form of benevolent opposition in the ardent desire of the National Probation Association to retain the judges as members of that organization. However, the judges concluded that the advantages of an independent association out-weighed the benefits of remaining under the auspices of the Probation Association. And at the Association's 1936 meeting the proposal for a national organization was formally presented by Judge Eastman.

Some judges spoke in favor of remaining in the Probation Association, and a lively debate ensued. However, a motion was passed to form a committee to "study and consider the feasibility of the organization of a National Association of Juvenile Court Judges".

Members of the organization committee were: Judges Garland M. Watkins, Atlanta, Georgia; Frank H. Bicek, Chicago, Illinois; Win G. Knoch, Wheaton, Illinois; John F. Geckler, Indianapolis, Indiana; John D. Nix, Sr., New Orleans, Louisiana; Kenneth D. Johnson, Boston, Massachusetts; Clark E. Higbee, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Leo J. Yehle, Syracuse, New York; Lee L. Ottaway, Jamestown, New York; Gustav L. Schramm, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Camille Kelley, Memphis, Tennessee; August E. Braun, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Homer W. Hammond, Lisbon, Ohio; John H. Lamneck, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Harry G. Gram, Springfield, Ohio; Paul W. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; and Harry L. Eastman, chairman, Cleveland, Ohio.

A year later at the 1937 National Probation Association's meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana, with its executive director, Charles L. Chute again urging that the judges remain with his group, the organization committee's recommendation that an independent association of juvenile court judges be formed was carried without an opposing vote. The milestone date was May 22, 1937. The purposes of the Association were set forth as follows:

"To serve by every possible means in constantly improving the standards, practices and effectiveness of the juvenile courts of the United States of America.

"To make available the collective experience of its members to persons and agencies, private and governmental, in any manner affecting juvenile court.

"To encourage, and afford opportunity for its members to keep abreast of developments and approved principles relating to juvenile courts.

"To help in the solution of problems peculiar to its members as judicial and administrative officials."

An election of officers was held and Judge Eastman was elected president, Judge George W. Smyth, vice president, Judge John H. Lamneck, secretary and Judge Frank Bicek, treasurer. A constitution was drawn up and the newly formed Association held its first meeting in conjunction with the American Bar Association in Cleveland on July 29, 1938, at which Judge Eastman was again elected president.

The sixteen judges present at the first meeting were: Harry L. Albright, St. Clairsville, Ohio; Paul W. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; V. A. Bennehoff, Tiffin, Ohio; Frank H. Bicek, Chicago, Illinois; August E. Braun, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Allan Cleaveland, Baltimore, Maryland; Harry L. Eastman, Cleveland, Ohio; Martha E. Gore, Orlando, Florida; Arlos J. Harbert, Clarksburg, West Virginia; Clark E. Higbee, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Constance B. Keller, Bucyrus, Ohio; Win G. Knoch, Wheaton, Illinois; John H. Lamneck, New Philadelphia, Ohio; John McClellan, Mason, Michigan; Lee J. Ottaway, Jamestown, New York; and Victor B. Wylegala, Buffalo, New York.

At long last the juvenile court judges of the nation could raise their voices with authority in support of programs to enhance the status of the court and its services to delinquent, neglected and dependent children. At this first meeting the judges recommended the continuation of the civilian conservation camps as permanent services to youth under the direction of state departments of education. And they admonished radio broadcasters to refrain from presenting programs of crime and violence which tended to influence susceptible youngsters into committing delinquent acts.

By 1938, the organization's membership had grown to 118 members, and a news bulletin was established to develop better communications among the judges.

The next meeting, held in Buffalo, New York in 1939, was attended by 27 judges who traveled to the meeting at their own expense. Of particular concern to the judges was the policy of the nation's armed services to automatically reject young men who had been adjudged delinquent by a juvenile court. The judges contended that such arbitrary rejections were unjust, and that each case should be decided on its merits. An appeal was also directed to the Civilian Conservation Corps not to bar probationers and former delinquents from enroll-

ment. The judges pointed out the non-criminal nature of juvenile court proceedings, and that unlike adult criminal cases, a ruling of delinquency by a juvenile court did not restrict the young offender's civil rights.

The tremendous impact of motion pictures on the plastic minds of children was given serious study by the judges and they called for an improvement of the type of entertainment offered in our nation's movie theatres. Radio broadcasters were again urged to improve the quality of their programs.

By 1940, the membership grew to 260 judges. At its annual meeting at Grand Rapids, Michigan that year, the Association formally defined the purpose and function of the juvenile court. A six point resolution adopted at that meeting declared:

- "(1) The juvenile court is designed, within the scope of its legal powers, for the care and protection of dependent and neglected children, for safeguarding the interests and enforcing the obligation of responsible adults; and for the correction, re-education and rehabilitation of delinquent youth.
- "(2) The juvenile court, although operating as a socialized court, must recognize and protect the rights of those brought before it as provided by law and the constitution.
- "(3) The juvenile court is a tribunal with jurisdiction to proceed informally, charged with the duties of diagnosing difficulties upon hearing, aided by prehearing investigation, determining disposition, prescribing treatment, and directing supervision.
- "(4) The juvenile court is limited both by laws controlling its organization and jurisdiction and by the community facilities that are made available to it for carrying out the constructive treatment that it finds necessary to prescribe.
- "(5) The juvenile court should be housed in quarters separate and apart from criminal and other courts in surroundings assuring dignity and the necessary privacy, and should be furnished with the staff and equipment to discharge its function adequately.
- "(6) The juvenile court is not charged primarily with delinquency prevention activities; but the presence and prestige of the court act persuasively in this respect, and the educational work of the court, together with the activities of the court's probation staff, tends to exert preventive influences."

This clarification of the court's role in the community was to prove invaluable in bringing about greater uniformity in procedure and policy by the juvenile courts of the nation.

It was at this meeting that the judges, concerned with the increase of youthful runaways from one state to another, launched a campaign for legislation which would empower the Federal Government to deal with juvenile transients.

By 1941, the Association's membership had grown to represent the juvenile courts of thirty-five states. Judge Eastman who had served four consecutive terms as president during the organization's difficult formative years, declined a fifth term, and Judge Lee L. Ottaway of Jamestown, New York, was elected to succeed him.

With the start of World War II, the Association urged all governmental agencies responsible for juvenile court budgets to make adequate provisions to meet the anticipated increase in war-time juvenile delinquency and family problems. The march of events proved the accuracy of the judges' prediction as this period experienced an all-time high in delinquency, compounded by the grave disruption to family life due to the military absence of fathers, and the employment of mothers in defense industries. Throughout the war years the juvenile courts of the nation were saddled with peak delinquency case-loads and family problems, and the Association assumed leadership in a campaign for federal help.

In a multi-point program presented to the Senate subcommittee investigating juvenile delinquency, the Judges' Association urged federal action in the following fields: construction of adequate juvenile institutions, police training schools for juvenile police officers, responsibility for interstate runaways, new and varied regional correctional schools for delinquents, establishment of federal camps for boy probationers on a regional basis, expanded federal vocational schools, establishment of child guidance programs for pre-delinquent children, expansion of family life programs conducted by the Department of Education, uniform divorce laws, facilities for mothers in industry to enable them to make adequate provisions for the care of their children, and better recreational facilities for youngsters.

During the early 1940's the judges cooperated with a number of national and state organizations in seeking solutions to the welfare problems related to delinquency and family problems. The Association played a leading role in the follow-up program of the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy; and cooperated with state committees on youth in war-time, the National Conference of

Juvenile Agencies and the National Probation Association. It also assisted local judges, juvenile court committees, bar associations and other community agencies dealing with local child and family problems.

In 1942, the Association voted to change its name to the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges by which name it is known today. The organization at that time grew to 350 members. Because of the travel restrictions imposed during the war years the Council was unable to hold annual meetings in 1943, 1945 and 1946. However, despite this handicap the officers of the Council remained in contact with the membership through the publication of the news bulletins and by articles concerning the work of the courts published in periodicals with nation-wide circulations.

With the end of the war, the judges in 1947 were able to hold a national meeting in Chicago, Illinois. Because of the growing membership and the need for better communication among them, the Council at that meeting; authorized the raising of funds to provide for a secretary and the issuance of a quarterly publication. Another important achievement at that session was a resolution calling for better cooperation with federal and state agencies collecting juvenile court statistics. The Council's support in this respect has contributed immeasurably to the development and greater efficiency of statistical reporting by juvenile courts to the United States' Children's Bureau.

The concept of the state youth commission for administering juvenile services on the state level, provided a feature of discussion at the Council's 1948 conference, and a committee was appointed to study the drafting of a model youth commission act. Several states have since established youth commission type programs. Treatment of mentally defective juvenile offenders was also studied by the judges at the 1948 conference, and the Council called upon state governments to provide more adequate facilities for these unfortunate children. At this session the Council also called upon the Federal Communications Commission to exercise stricter control over the crime stories which mass media was presenting to youngsters as "entertainment".

The year 1949 saw the enactment by Congress of a law providing appropriations for the return of runaway children under sixteen years of age. The enactment of such legislation was urged by Judge Walter H. Beckham through the Council in 1943. The passage of the much needed bill represented six years of effort on the part of the Council.

In September, 1949, under Judge Beckham's administration, the first issue of the **Juvenile Court Judges' Journal** was published. At the 1949 meeting in Miami, Florida Judge Eastman was made a life mem-

ber of the Council, and president Beckham was selected to attend the 1950 International Conference of Juvenile Court Judges in Belgium. Judge Beckham was also named official delegate to the 1950 White House Conference on Children and Youth, having previously served on the planning committee for the conference.

In 1950, Judge Gustav L. Schramm of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, president of the Council, established the Judges' Journal on a permanent basis. Since then it has been published quarterly by the National Juvenile Court Foundation, and has been edited by the Hon. Walter Scott Criswell of Jacksonville, Florida for the past ten years.

The need for an organization authorized to accept financial contributions to assist the Council in meeting the expense of maintaining a national executive office and publishing the Journal was recognized at the 1950 convention. The dues of the membership could not sustain such a program. So in 1950, the Council voted to establish the National Juvenile Court Foundation to serve in a sense as the business partner of the Council. The Foundation was incorporated on November 22, 1950, in Pittsburgh. Judge Gustav L. Schramm was chosen its president and continued in that capacity until his death in 1959.

The purpose of the Foundation as stated in its charter 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."

In 1951, the Foundation received a \$6,000 grant from the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh for the publication of the Judges' Journal, the annual yearbook covering the conferences, and the much needed Directory of Juvenile Court Judges.

At its 1951 meeting in Wilmington, Delaware, the Council named Judge Eastman President Emeritus. The 1951 membership of 453 judges represented approximately one-third of the juvenile court judges of the United States. Among the new activities of the Council were efforts to help organize state associations to concentrate on grass-roots problems. In 1951 there were eight such associations. The Council also began its campaign for the enactment of uniform support of dependents laws to enable states to enforce support obligations upon fathers who had deserted families by moving to other states.

At the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, youths with a record of juvenile delinquency were being rejected as volunteers for the armed services. The Council petitioned the Secretary of Defense to change

this policy. In 1953, largely by reason of the Council's efforts, a Defense Department directive was issued to the effect that a record of delinquency was not to be considered as an automatic bar to enlistment.

In 1954, the Council appointed a committee to cooperate with the National Probation and Parole Association in the preparation of a Standard Juvenile Court Act and a manual for juvenile court judges. Both of these were later published and distributed to all juvenile court judges.

The alarming rise in the number of juvenile delinquency cases was the chief subject discussed at the 1955 annual meeting in Richmond, Virginia. Speakers stressed the vital role of the community in the battle against juvenile delinquency. It was evident that the courts alone could not cope with the multi-problems which had been left to fester by community indifference. The judges, therefore, called for a realistic approach to delinquency by arousing communities to share the burden of the prevention, treatment and control of juvenile delinquency.

The Council in 1956 passed a resolution which urged that "The law schools throughout the United States be requested to include in their curriculum of instructions for law students courses in the history and philosophy of juvenile courts and juvenile court laws and procedures . . ."

The increasing number of traffic offenses by youngsters became the concern of the judges in 1957 and resulted in the formation of a committee to study and draft uniform procedures for handling juvenile traffic offenders. The 1958 convention featured workshops dealing with problems of court-school relationships, court-press, radio and television relationships and uniform collection of statistics. The membership in 1960 rose to 1,383 judges, estimated to be about one-half of all the judges with juvenile jurisdiction in the nation.

For years the Council has conducted regional and state institutes for newly elected judges to provide them with the special training needed in the juvenile courts. In 1961 the Council received a grant of \$24,853 from the National Institute of Mental Health to establish a pilot training institute. The National Training Laboratories of Washington, D. C., a division of the National Education Association, helped design and conduct the institute which was held in Excelsior Springs, Missouri in September, 1961. Twenty-seven judges representing 17 states attended the institute. The effectiveness of the institute was evaluated by the Behavioral Sciences Department of George Washington University, Washington, D. C. The staff of the institute con-

sisted of experts on community development, education, psychiatry, sociology, law, youth commissions and juvenile courts. The success of the pilot institute led the Council to apply to the National Institute of Mental Health for funds to hold regional and state institutes during the next three years.

A national organization of juvenile court judges had to be created because as its founders prophesied, the growing menace of juvenile delinquency has become a national problem.

This was publicly recognized when President John F. Kennedy in May, 1961 established the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime, consisting of the Attorney General as chairman, and the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. The committee was established to coordinate resources and encourage cooperation between the various levels of government and private organizations working with delinquency.

The same day that the President established his committee he sent to Congress legislation calling for a federal delinquency prevention and control program. In transmitting this legislation to the Congress, the President stated **"Juvenile delinquency and youth offenses diminish the strength and vitality of our nation; they present serious problems to all the communities affected; and they leave indelible impressions upon people involved which often cause continuing problems."**

The legislation passed by the Congress in September, 1961 is called "The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act". It provides an appropriation of thirty million dollars for a three-year period ending June 30, 1964. Under the program the Federal Government will be able to: (1) undertake demonstration projects in the field of youth services, (2) train personnel to work with young people in trouble and, (3) evaluate and disseminate the most effective ways of using total resources to combat juvenile delinquency in local communities.

Thus the local approach to more effective methods of alleviating and controlling delinquency motivated by the Federal Government's concern for the staggering drain of delinquency upon the constructive energies and resources of our young people brings closer to reality the type of attack on delinquency that the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges has persistently advocated.

The Council's contributions in the drafting and enactment of such national and state legislation for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency have been many and are indicative of the foresight

of its founders in assaying its effectiveness as a collective voice for juvenile court judges. Through its earlier publications and its Journal, the Council has presented a stimulating exchange of ideas, opinions and experiences, not only of juvenile court judges but also of leaders in all fields related to child and youth welfare. Through its institutes for judges and encouragement of state programs for training of new judges, the Council has improved the effectiveness of the nation's juvenile courts.

During the Council's quarter century of existence the stature of the juvenile courts has vastly improved. Much more remains to be accomplished. The seeds of the future lie in the present and the past. The future of the Council may be anticipated from its past achievements and from its continued dedication to improving the nation's services to delinquent, neglected and dependent children.

The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County is indebted to Max S. Laird, former statistician of the court, for his "History of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges" printed in the June-September, 1955 issue of the Juvenile Court Judges Journal from which much of the above history was taken.

PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

President Emeritus, Harry L. Eastman

Harry L. Eastman	Cleveland, Ohio	1937, 1938, 1939, 1940
Lee L. Ottaway	Jamestown, New York	1940, 1941
Paul W. Alexander	Toledo, Ohio	1942, 1943
Frank H. Bicek	Chicago, Illinois	1944, 1945, 1946
Emmett Perry	Birmingham, Alabama	1947 incomplete
Walter H. Beckham	Miami, Florida	1947 balance, 1948
Gustav L. Schramm	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1949, 1950
Victor B. Wylegala	Buffalo, New York	1951-1952
Chris Barnette	Shreveport, Louisiana	1952-1953
Phillip B. Gilliam	Denver, Colorado	1953-1954
Donald E. Long	Portland, Oregon	1954-1955
Walter Scott Criswell	Jacksonville, Florida	1955-1956
Harry W. Lindeman	Newark, New Jersey	1956-1957
Leo J. Yehle	Syracuse, New York	1957-1958
Frank W. Nicholas	Dayton, Ohio	1958-1959
G. Bowdon Hunt	Bartow, Florida	1959-1960
Alfred D. Noyes	Rockville, Maryland	1960-1961
Henry Riederer	Kansas City, Missouri	1961-1962

Summary of The Year

Cases At All-Time High The Juvenile Court in 1961 experienced an all-time high in the number of cases filed, namely 13,640 cases of all types over which the court has jurisdiction. While this is only a slight increase over the 13,619 cases filed in 1960, it is a continuation of a high volume of cases which since 1950 has produced a 110% increase in cases before the court.

Types and Number of Cases Types of cases under the court's jurisdiction and the number of filings recorded during the year are as follows: delinquency, 4,814 cases; neglect of minor children, 2,158 cases; dependent children, 203 cases; paternity matters, 1,278 cases; adult contributors to delinquency, 146 cases; juvenile traffic offenders, 4,746 cases; adults involved with juvenile traffic offenders, 52 cases; applications for consent to marry for minors, 127 cases; certifications from the Common Pleas and Probate Courts, 64 cases; and 52 miscellaneous cases. A five-year comparison of these cases is found in Table 1 at the end of this report.

DELINQUENCY CASES

New Policy Results In More Accurate Account of Offenses A new policy of accepting new and separate filings on repeaters initiated in 1961 resulted in a more accurate account of the number of offenses committed during the year. This policy also provides for the filing of separate charges against an individual for multiple offenses. Since each charge is counted as a separate case, it is difficult to compare the 1961 incidence of particular offenses with those in 1960, when the number of filings represented more closely the number of individual delinquents dealt with during the year. The new policy affects official boys' cases in particular. The 2,405 official cases against boys involved 2,048 individual boys during the year. The 583 official charges against girls represent rather closely the number of individual girls.

In addition to the official charges of delinquency, the court assigned 1,826 delinquency cases to unofficial hearings (less serious types of offenses) making a total of 4,814 delinquency cases dealt with during the year.

TYPES OF CASES

Stealing Represents 35% of Delinquency Cases Various forms of stealing represented more than one-third of all delinquency complaints. Such charges included: petty stealing, 664 cases; unlawful entry and burglary, 649 cases; and automobile theft, 394 cases. The other most frequent charges were: incorrigibility, 679 cases; destruction of property, 489 cases; and injury to person, 403 cases. These offenses, including stealing and theft cases, constituted nearly 70% of all delinquency complaints filed during the year. For a breakdown of all delinquency offenses, see Table 2.

Four Times More Boys Than Girls Appear in Court Boys outnumbered girls four to one in filings. There were 3,875 boys' cases (2,405 official and 1,470 unofficial) and 939 girls' cases (583 official and 356 unofficial). Boys were brought into court most often for various types of theft and stealing, injury to person, being incorrigible and for destruction of property. Girls, on the other hand, were referred most often for being incorrigible, sex offenses, and running away from home. Incorrigibility represented the most frequent charge against boys and girls combined—679 cases.

Delinquency Rate 28.8 Per One Thousand Children A delinquency rate of 28.8 children for every 1,000 children, ages 12 through 17 in the county is obtained by relating the number of charges to the population of that age group. The rate of delinquency in 1960 was 28.6 per 1,000 children. The national rate of delinquency for urban courts reported by the United States' Children's Bureau was 29.4 per 1,000 children ages 10 through 17.

LOCATION OF DELINQUENCY

Delinquency Is Largely a Problem of Cleveland In 1961, 78% of all delinquency came from the City of Cleveland comprising 53% of the population of Cuyahoga County which is the court's geographical jurisdiction. Similarly, 93% of all neglect cases came from the City of Cleveland.

Six Areas Produce 57% Of City Delinquency Six social planning areas in Cleveland, namely the Central, Central-East, Central-West, Glenville, Hough and the Near West-Side, all beset with multiple social problems, produced 57% of the city's delinquency cases. The combined population for these areas represents 34% of the city's population.

DELINQUENCY AND PREVIOUS FAMILY EXPERIENCE IN JUVENILE COURT

Of the 2,631 children charged with official delinquency, 511 came from families where one or both parents were previously charged in this court with child neglect. In addition, 730 of these official delinquents had brothers or sisters previously charged with delinquency. The previous court experience of these families indicates the disturbed family relationship surrounding a good many delinquency cases with which the court must deal. While a great deal of research needs to be done in the field of the "multi-problem" family our experience does indicate that this type of family, known also to other courts and agencies, seems to be responsible for a disproportionate number of cases before the Juvenile Court.

TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

The goal of the Juvenile Court, in dealing with children in trouble, is to determine a method of rehabilitation warranted by the circumstances and individual needs of each child.

PROBATION SERVICES

Probation Probation is the most frequent method of treatment
Most Frequent used by the court. It provides supervision by a probation
Form of officer while the youngster remains in the community,
Treatment attends school, and lives at home. The period of proba-
tion is indefinite, and its termination depends upon the
individual's adjustment. The average length of probation has been
about eight months for boys, and one year for girls. The number of
supervisory contacts during which the worker offers necessary guid-
ance depend upon the individual's progress. Some probationers are
seen several times a month, others once a month.

Probation During the year, 1,911 children were placed under the super-
Caseloads vision of the Probation Department. These cases were added
Increased to the 972 children carried over from the preceding year,
8% making a total caseload of 2,883 delinquent children under
supervision in 1961. While the probation staff was increased
by two positions, the caseload increased by 8% over 1960. Cases were
supervised by thirty-three probation officers with an average caseload
of 39 cases per month for male staff members, and 32 cases per month
for female staff members.

The probation officer's responsibility is divided into three major areas: (1) probation supervision, representing approximately one-third of his time; (2) social investigation of the child and family; and

(3) presentation of the case before the judge in court, arranging for the implementation of the court's order for treatment in addition to probation.

There were 39,259 individual contacts with youngsters under supervision during the year, 12,507 contacts away from the court, and 26,752 within the court building. In the pursuit of the second aspect of its work, the Probation Department conducted 5,054 family investigations requiring over 42,000 interviews with children and parents and contacts with schools and agencies. The number of court appearances by the staff can not be measured in terms of the number of cases, since many receive more than one hearing.

SPECIAL PROBATION PROJECTS

Intensive Probation Through Limited Caseloads In 1960 the court launched an experiment in "intensive probation" by assigning one probation officer a limited number of cases. The program was designed, with the limited number of cases, to offer more frequent and intensive contacts and relationships than possible through ordinary probation. Probationers for the project were selected from the existing caseloads of the probation staff. Excluded from consideration for this program were youngsters who were deeply disturbed emotionally, as well as those whose problems could not be solved without removal from their homes.

By September, 1961, after a review of the program conducted by a trained probation officer, under the supervision of the Chief of Probation Services, the program seemed sufficiently promising to call for another probation officer to assume a similar limited caseload. Accordingly, another trained worker was added to the staff and assigned fifteen cases referred from the probation staff. Today, the two workers are helping thirty adolescents to achieve normal, productive lives through this concentrated form of probation. It is planned to make the service available to more children by hiring additional trained probation officers.

Work Therapy Program Started by Court as Part of Rehabilitative Process The problem of idleness among teenagers who have left school caused concern to the court long before recent publicity brought it to public attention as the "school dropout problem". The conviction that unemployed and out-of-school youths of 16 to 18 years of age should have an opportunity for training in basic work habits and skills as part of the rehabilitative process of probation led Presiding Judge Woldman to appeal for community cooperation. Harold W. Groth, Director of the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District, with the approval of the Board of Park Commissioners,

offered to support a work program for a limited number of boys. A probation officer who had previous experience in youth camp operation, was assigned to supervise the group.

The work program for the year began on June 1st and ended on October 31st. Ten boys were in the initial group, nine were added on July 5th, and three more joined on September 6th. The work included pulling vines, clearing brush, and felling hardwood trees which had to be cut and stacked. The boys were paid fifty cents per hour plus daily expenses for public transportation to the park site. While the pay offered the boys modest financial help in exchange for their labor, the greatest usefulness of the project was in inculcating good work habits and wholesome attitudes toward employment.

Of the twenty boys engaged in the project, seven were able to complete it satisfactorily; most of the others, however, derived some profit from it. The cooperation of the park system's Deputy Director O. D. Graham and the encouragement and technical supervision of Chief Forester John Gerlack helped in maintaining morale and making it possible for the boys to learn something of forestry.

The program's value has been demonstrated to the Board of Park Commissioners as well as to the court. It is to be expanded with joint financing in 1962.

The merits of the program are best seen in a letter of appreciation written by one of the boys to court and park officials. The letter, signed by his fellow workers, is quoted below:

"Dear Benefactors:

"My fellow workers and I feel this program has been a great success.

"During the summer months we found getting to work on time and working together and cooperating with one another in our work has helped us to greatly appreciate the need for developing good working habits by observing regular hours and work rules.

"We realize now idleness is the spring board for trouble and activeness is the foundation for a healthy outlook.

"This program has also taught us responsibilities and a regular salary regardless how small is far more rewarding than a quick dollar here and there.

"It also has provided a few of the necessities that our parents were unable to provide for us.

"We hope this program will continue—that others like ourselves may be guided back on the right path.

"Out of 20 workers seven stuck with it and we are proud to not have disappointed our benefactors."

COMMITMENTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR
DELINQUENT CHILDREN

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Quota System Reduces Use Of State Schools Another method of treatment for delinquent children is commitment to public institutions operated for their training and correction. Commitments to state schools were curtailed during the year as a result of Governor Michael V. DiSalle's efforts to reduce the populations of the state's two industrial schools. This was attempted by a temporary "freeze" on commitments instituted by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction in early August. With the stoppage of commitments it was hoped to reduce the population of the Boys' Industrial School to about 500. At the time of the halt in commitments there were about 1,000 boys at the school. When the population reached the desired level, commitments were accepted on a quota system based on the percentage of state population for each county. The quota system meant a loss of almost two hundred commitments a year for this court alone.

During the seven months preceding the halt in commitments, the court committed 217 children to state facilities. In the approximately four months of the "freeze" and quota period, the court was able to commit only 28 children to the state.

Quota System Invalid In December, the State Supreme Court, acting on a writ of mandamus brought by the Hamilton County Juvenile Court, declared the quota system invalid. It held that commitments to the state schools could not be controlled by the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction. As of December, 1961 then, the courts in the state were no longer bound by the quota system. See table of commitments to state institutions below.

COMMITMENTS TO STATE FACILITIES

	1960	1961
Boys' Industrial School.....	280	182
Girls' Industrial School.....	82	56
*Juvenile Diagnostic Center.....	38	36
Total	400	274

*For temporary psychiatric diagnosis services.

While the attempt to reduce the population of the over-crowded industrial schools left most local communities with the dilemma of finding alternative dispositions for children who required placement in state facilities, the fact that our state program for delinquent children is inadequate was dramatically brought to public attention.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS

Commitments in 1961 to local institutions for delinquent children operated by Cuyahoga County increased over 1960. There were 184 commitments to the Cleveland Boys' School compared with 141 last year, and 89 commitments to Blossom Hill School for Girls compared with 57 last year. In addition, there were 29 commitments to Marycrest School for Girls.

594 Children Committed to Institutions During the year, then, 594 children were committed to institutions for delinquent children; 302 to those in the county, and 292, including 18 to the Ohio State Reformatory, to those operated by the state.

REFERRALS TO CHILD CARING AND FAMILY AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS

In addition to probation and commitment to public institutions for delinquent children, the court utilizes the services of other public and private agencies for the treatment of juvenile offenders. Basically there are two types of service available to the court. One is intensive supervision and guidance counselling offered by local child and family casework agencies. The other is placement in residential treatment centers and schools used when it is necessary to remove the youngster from his home in order to help solve his problems. Over 800 such referrals were made by the probation staff to public and private facilities both locally and outside the state.

59% of Local Referrals Accepted Approximately 59% of the 557 referrals to local agencies for all types of services desired by the court were accepted for action by the agencies.

TABLE OF LOCAL REFERRALS BY TYPE OF SERVICE

Type of Service	Cases Accepted	Cases Not Accepted	Cases Withdrawn By Court	Cases Pending Intake 12-31-61	Total
Youth Supervision and Guidance	62	59	10	14	145
Family Casework, Private....	32	24	4	4	64
Family Casework, Public.....	90	25	6	6	127
Child Caring Institutions.....	55	51	10	6	122
Mental Health and Psychiatric Institutions ...	11	27	—	7	45
Private Psychiatrists	5	—	—	—	5
Maternal Care	14	14	1	2	31
Miscellaneous	16	—	2	—	18
Total	285	200	33	39	557

OUT-OF-STATE PLACEMENTS

In addition to the 557 referrals for special services within the community, the Probation Department made 227 referrals to facilities outside of the local community, and mostly outside the state of Ohio. Some of these facilities are psychiatrically oriented, and some are group-living arrangements. They are used when it is necessary to remove the youngster from his home in order to help rehabilitate him.

The court succeeded in placing 69 children in these facilities; 61 boys and 8 girls. Prior to April 1, 1961 responsibility for effecting such placements was given by the court to the Division of Child Welfare. However, in April the court established its own Child Placement Unit to administer placements of this nature. The new unit is discussed in another section.

Residential centers outside the state, accepting 57 of the 69 placements were: Hawthorne Cedar Knolls, Children's Village, Rhinebeck Country School, George Junior Republic, and Berkshire Farm for Boys, all in New York State. Schools used in Pennsylvania were: St. Michael's School for Boys, Harbor Creek Training School, Pennsylvania Junior Republic, and the Devereux Foundation. Also used were Ft. Wayne Children's Home in Indiana; Father Flanagan's Boys' Home in Nebraska; Vineland Training School in New Jersey and Lincoln Ridge in Kentucky. The other 12 placements of this nature were made in Ohio at Starr Commonwealth at Van Wert, and Boys' Village at Smithville.

(The 35 children accepted for institutional care in local child caring agencies, excluding the 20 commitments to Marycrest, were placed at the following: Bellefaire, Children's Aid Society, Cleveland

Christian Home, Don Bosco Home for Boys, Jones Home for Children, Ohio Boys' Town, Parmadale, St. Anthony's Home, and St. John's Episcopal Home.)

For a complete record of all court dispositions see Table 3 at the end of this report.

PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Psychological Testing The psychological testing unit of the clinic administers intelligence tests to all children admitted to the Detention Home who have not been recently tested. Children with intelligence handicaps can thereby receive special attention in plans made for them. During the year, 1,575 intelligence tests were given by the psychologists: 146 Weschler tests, and 1,429 Otis tests. In addition, 2,192 personality tests and 534 interviews and non-standardized tests were given. A total of 4,301 tests were administered to 1,575 individuals. The staff of four psychologists also participated in 498 psycho-diagnostic conferences with individual psychiatrists, supervisors and probation officers helping to formulate recommendations for treatment plans submitted to the judges. Intelligence classifications of delinquent children tested in Detention Home are given below.

INTELLIGENCE CLASSIFICATIONS OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN TESTED IN DETENTION HOME, 1961

Intelligence Scores	Boys	Girls	Total
Very Superior	—	1	1
Superior	20	6	26
Normal Bright	98	30	128
Average	463	203	666
Normal Dull	245	111	356
Borderline	175	56	231
Defective	87	20	107
No Score	6	1	7
Total	1,094	428	1,522

Psychiatric Diagnosis The need for psychiatric diagnosis may be uncovered as a result of preliminary psychological testing, or be seen by the probation officer in his investigation or be ordered by the judge.

The court's seven part-time psychiatrists conducted 557 examinations during the year. In his annual statement to the court, Oscar B. Markey, M.D., Director of the Clinic reported:

"There was another sharp increase in the number of children and adults examined this year. There were 557 in contrast to 447 last year. Boys numbered 285 and girls numbered 215. This emphasizes the increasing proportion of delinquencies of girls referred for psychiatric study, and is in keeping with the evidence of greater overt rebellion on the part of girls. Thus 92 of 152 children brought in for being incorrigible were girls; and 32 of 57 filed on for sexual misbehavior were girls; and 26 of 30 runaways were girls. One homicide was committed by a girl. This situation is a reflection of the greater freedom of action sought and enjoyed by girls and a hint of the likelihood that traditional repression is much less effective than it used to be.

"Though the number of morbid mental factors is still relatively low compared with situational disorders and character defects, it is worth mentioning that there were 26 psychotic reactions and 35 psychoneurotic reactions in the diagnostic picture this year. It was again true that almost 90% of the children were in the area of fundamental personality disorders. This reminds us of the fact that just as in criminology of adults, the basic treatment approach will probably have to be along the lines of control, direction, and guidance rather than on individual and/or group psychotherapy."

See Table 14 for diagnoses made during the year.

Child Psychiatrists Aid Court The diagnostic services of Dr. Ellen Rothchild and Dr. Scott Dowling were made possible through a cooperative arrangement between the court and the Department of Child Psychiatry of the Western Reserve Medical School. Both are in their final training year in this specialization of psychiatry.

Throughout the year, the psychiatrists met with the psychologists and supervisory personnel of the court on a monthly basis. These meetings, held after regular working hours, helped further understanding of each others' functions and ensured complete cooperation.

CHILD PLACEMENT UNIT ESTABLISHED

On April 1, 1961 the court reassumed the responsibility for directly placing children in out-of-state residential treatment centers. The court has the authority to make such placements under section 2151.36 of the Revised Code. However, for a number of years previously this function was handled as an administrative expediency by the Division of Child Welfare of the County Welfare Department.

The return of this responsibility to the court has two main advantages. They are: (1) direct placement by court workers, thereby facilitating the mechanics of referral; and (2) continuing court contact regarding the youngster's progress in placement as well as contact with parents.

In the nine months the unit was in operation in 1961 it succeeded in placing 61 children in treatment centers. As we noted in a previous section, most of these were placements outside the state. The court, through commitment of children to the Division of Child Welfare, was responsible for the placement of eight other children prior to April 1, 1961.

Parents' Financial Ability Toward Cost Of Care Assessed Before arrangements are made by the unit for placements, the probation officer carefully determines the financial status and ability of the family to pay all or part of the cost of placement. After the probation officer's appraisal of the family's financial situation, he and his supervisor meet with a budget committee, presided over by the Director of Social Services to determine the exact financial responsibility of the family.

Referrals to the schools are processed by the probation department, through correspondence and personal contact with some school representatives. Once the placement is secured, the placement unit makes the final arrangements concerning transportation of the children. Whenever possible, it is desired that parents transport the child to the school. The placement unit then keeps in close contact with the school evaluating the child's progress. At the same time the two workers are able to work with the families to prepare for the eventual return of the boy or girl to their homes.

DETENTION SERVICES

The Detention Home is used for those children who must be detained pending their court hearing. It is the court's policy to admit only those children who, lacking adequate home protection, may be of further harm to the community or themselves.

Average Daily Population: 141 Children For several years, the Detention Home has been critically over-crowded. The imposition of the state quota system produced an additional burden on the home in the housing of boys committed to the industrial school, but not able to be admitted. This situation aggravated an already over-crowded condition. The home's average daily population during the year was 141 boys and girls per day. In 1960, it was

128 per day. The average length of stay was increased from 14 days in 1960 to 15 days in 1961. The daily population frequently rose to over 160 children per day, and some children had to be held several weeks. See Table 9 for Detention Home population data.

As in the past, the home is grateful to the civic and social groups of the community who throughout the year contributed their time, efforts and gifts to augmenting the Detention Home's program.

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Charges of non-support formed the most frequent reason for filing neglect cases. There were 1,778 non-support cases out of a total of 2,158 neglect cases. The next most frequent charge for neglect was that of improper subsistence and care of minor children. There were 185 such cases. The 2,158 charges of neglect against parents were taken in behalf of 5,694 minor children.

Court Orders The most frequent order in non-support cases was for
Support the regular payment of support money to the mother through the Cashier's Office of the court. The regular payment thus ordered by the court lightens the burden upon the mother, since the father is usually not living in the home, and, further reduces the necessity for additional public support.

Child Support The Child Support Department supervises parents or-
Department dered to pay support. Any irregularity in payment is
Helps Ensure investigated and further court action, if necessary, is
Payments processed by the department. During the year, Child Support caseworkers supervised 7,524 cases, receiving 1,959 cases for supervision in 1961. Of the total caseload, 4,237 cases were for non-support; the remainder involved cases of paternity collections and fine and damages assessed against adult contributors and delinquents.

There were 203 dependency cases in behalf of 302 minor children filed during the year. Unlike neglect cases, no charges are brought against parents in this type of case. The permanent disability of one or both parents to care for their children was the most frequent reason for dependency filings. There were 73 such cases. The next most frequent reason was the desired placement of illegitimate children. There were 54 such cases. In most dependency cases, the children were removed from the home and custody was given to an agency or relatives.

Cashier's Office Collects Over One Million Dollars for Support The Cashier's Office collected \$1,290,624.36 in 1961 for the support of minor children. The office disbursed that amount mostly to mothers and to agencies to whom the children had been given in custody. In addition, the Cashier's Office collected \$24,331.54 in damages assessed in delinquency cases, and \$11,879.24 for fines levied by the court. Collections for the cost of court proceedings amounted to \$15,063.57. Total money collected by the Cashier's Office during the year amounted to \$1,418,689.98. See Table 10 for amounts collected and disbursed in 1961.

PATERNITY CASES

There were 1,278 paternity cases filed in the court during the year. Such actions are brought by unwed mothers seeking to establish paternity for their children. Orders in these cases where the defendant is adjudged to be the father call for regular support payments, and, most usually maternal care costs. In 1960, 1,290 paternity cases were filed in court.

Fifty-one paternity cases were tried to juries in 1961, and consumed 15 weeks of the court's docket.

TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS

In 1961, 4,746 traffic cases were tried by the court. Of these 4,363 were handled on an unofficial basis by the traffic referee, and 383 violators appeared as official juvenile traffic offenders. Official traffic cases are the more serious violations, for example, those involving accidents, or are occasioned by repeated unofficial violations.

Speeding accounted for one-third of all traffic violations. Running the red light, stop street sign, and reckless driving along with having defective or illegal equipment and not possessing a driver's license were the other most frequent violations.

More than half of the traffic offenders had their licenses suspended for one month or longer in order to impress upon them their responsibilities as drivers. Referrals to the Driver Improvement School of the Cleveland Automobile Club were made for those violators felt to be in need of further driver education.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF CHILDREN NOW AND IN THE FUTURE



Judge Albert A. Woldman

The preceding pages list and describe the basic services of the Juvenile Court, particularly as they are geared to deal with the community's delinquent, neglected and dependent children, and their families. Also explained are the treatment techniques used by the court's staff and clinical team as they come to grips with the problems of these troubled and troublesome youngsters.

Neglect and Dependency Services Children involved in neglect and paternity situations are cared for through court orders requiring regular support payments by parents. For the child who is abused, ill-treated, or abandoned, the court offers supervision of the family or referral to the proper child care and family counselling agencies. Removal of children from their own homes, is resorted to only when the child's welfare demands such drastic action. With case-loads constantly increasing, there is great need for expanded community facilities for family counselling and guidance.

Delinquency Services Delinquency is a complex phenomenon. In many delinquency cases multiple problems involving the total family structure are present. Usually these multiple-problem families have been previously known to other courts and community health and welfare agencies. Marital discord, alcoholism, poor and erratic supervision by parents and lack of interest in their children

were high among the serious family problems noted by the court. Some cases came from homes where seemingly no serious problems existed. About one-half of the official delinquents came from broken homes, for example, those where parents were divorced, separated or deceased or where a parent has deserted or abandoned the family. Most of the cases came from economically under-privileged families and deteriorating sections of the city. Yet, a substantial number came from the suburbs and more stable areas of the county. Some of the children involved were deeply disturbed emotionally; others had mild character problems; while still others had basically healthy personalities.

From 75% to 80% of those youngsters who successfully complete the probation period never return to Juvenile Court. Of course, probation is not always the proper treatment method, and the court frequently relies on outside agencies and institutions for treatment and rehabilitative services. To this end it utilizes the public institutions operated by the state and county. Unfortunately, state facilities are usually overcrowded, under-staffed and lack adequate budgets to finance proper treatment programs.

The court further draws upon local private and public welfare agencies for the supervision, counselling, guidance and placement of children and their families. The lack of local residential placement facilities, long waiting lists for casework services and shortage of psychiatric facilities for children encountered by the court indicate the need for expansion of these services in the community.

Court Expansion In view of the court's increasing case loads the need for additional probation staff has become imperative. Also, by the end of the year, we must provide another courtroom for the fourth judge to be elected this November. To provide the new courtroom and offices for additional staff extensive remodelling and alteration of our present court building will be required.

Significant is the report of the Regional Planning Commission of Cuyahoga County as to the needs of the Juvenile Court. In part, the report states:

"This building was erected in 1931 to accommodate one courtroom, a 100 bed detention home, Mothers' Pension and the Child Welfare Department. At the time the design was a model of its kind and for many years enjoyed a national and international reputation.

"Subsequent expansion due to the growth in the caseload and the provision of two additional courts were achieved by taking over the

whole building for court and detention home use. No comprehensive plan or study guided these changes with the result that the third courtroom is badly located in relation to the other functions of the building and circulation between departments is unsatisfactory.

"The volume of cases has almost doubled in the last ten years. To keep pace with this increase the Ohio Legislature has authorized the election of a fourth judge to take office in 1963. An additional courtroom and related facilities will therefore be needed by the end of 1962. Due to the pressure on the Common Pleas Court paternity cases requiring juries which were heard there can no longer be accepted. Coupled with the increase in other types of cases for which trial by jury may be requested, the load is expected to be high enough to necessitate that the fourth courtroom should have jury facilities.

"Additional probation officers and other staff will also be needed and suitable space must be provided. The floor area requirements and flow of work have been carefully worked out by the Social Services Director and his staff. This has been interpreted in terms of the use of existing floor areas, the size and location of a recommended addition in the quadrangle and cost estimates. We recommend that this study should be extended in the form of a comprehensive replanning of the whole building to ensure the most satisfactory relocation of existing offices or departments where necessary to achieve an optimum circulation pattern.

"The increase in court work and particularly in delinquency is also reflected in the overcrowded condition of the Detention Home. The original 100 bed capacity has been exceeded for several years and in 1960 the population reached 160 on many occasions.

"The problem of supervision under these circumstances is extremely serious and was graphically demonstrated by a vicious assault on a woman supervisor last fall. A disaster similar to the death of a Summit County Detention Home matron which occurred several years ago was only narrowly averted on this occasion.

"An increase in the size of the Detention Home is therefore urgently needed. Based on past experience and the anticipated increase in child population and delinquency, it has been conservatively estimated that the capacity should be increased to 175 beds by 1970 and 200 beds by 1980.

"The only feasible direction in which the building can be extended is on property held by the Metropolitan Housing Authority immediately to the east which is occupied by garages. The Director of the Housing Authority has indicated that the availability of a

satisfactory alternative parking area would be an essential prerequisite of any agreement to a transfer.

“Most of the original equipment still remains in the building and it is suffering from the effects of wear and minimum maintenance.

“Rehabilitation of the whole building is clearly long overdue. Among other major concerns are the necessity for external repairs to the fabric and replacement of defective windows; renovation of the plumbing and heating system; replacement of kitchen and laundry equipment and improvement of the lighting to conform to modern standards.”

DAY-IN-COURT PROGRAM RECEIVED WIDE COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The situation caused by the quota system of admissions to state facilities for delinquent children mentioned previously in this report, added to the already existing shortage of other rehabilitative services, made it imperative that the public be made aware of the problems confronting the court.

The National Council of Juvenile Court Judges' Day-in-Court Program for women's groups of the community seemed to be an excellent method for making our problems known and for enlisting community support to solve them. Accordingly, in September, 1961, the presidents of nearly fifty federated and council groups of women's organizations, representing nearly every women's group in Cuyahoga County, were invited to attend an organization meeting to discuss the Day-in-Court Program. The women who attended this meeting included leaders of parent-teacher councils of the public and private school systems of the county, the various leagues of women voters, federated women's clubs, professional women's groups and church women's groups. They agreed that the court's problems were serious and that it was imperative that the community—especially women's organizations—be made aware of this situation.

So enthusiastic were these club leaders about the Day-in-Court Program that they arranged that they would be the first to participate in the program before inviting others to do so. Subsequent to the visits to the court by the original delegates we received scores of requests from representative women's groups for participation in the program. Accordingly we arranged to schedule groups for every Tuesday and Thursday in November and December, 1961. Before the end of the year, every Tuesday and Thursday through the month of May, 1962 were booked by other groups. Altogether, nearly one

thousand women's club leaders representing over 80 separate federated groups with a total membership of many thousands, were scheduled to visit the court through the month of May, 1962.

The program consisted of three main parts: (1) attendance at delinquency case hearings; (2) a tour of the Detention Home, and (3) a question and answer period. Although we suggested a stated capacity of 15 women for each day of the program assigning five in each of our three courtrooms, we usually found ourselves hosts to groups of 25 and more women.

We were extremely gratified not only by the large attendance, but by the keen interest of the women club leaders. The manifestations of their interest exceeded our expectations. Many of the groups have adopted the Juvenile Court as a special project, requesting court speakers at their meetings. Others have drafted letters directed to members of the State Legislature, calling for an improvement in state services for delinquents. They have published their impressions and experience with the court in their club news letters and publications. All have reported concerning their participation in the Day-in-Court Program to their general membership. In all instances the confidentiality of the court's proceedings has been respected by the participants.

As part of the program each visitor received printed material prepared by the court, describing the philosophy and goals of the court as well as the specific problems confronting it. Some of the material was developed from questionnaires submitted to the original group of delegates and contained specific suggestions in answer to the most frequently asked question: "What can we do to help the Juvenile Court?"

Briefly the suggestions were, as presented in our written material:

- (1) Support for the court's anticipated bond issue of approximately three million dollars, for improvements in 1962.
- (2) Expressions of concern over inadequate state financing in staffing of public institutions for delinquents.
- (3) Information regarding the need of the establishment of a Youth Commission-type program for Ohio.
- (4) Promotion of local services for supervising placement and psychiatric care for delinquent children.

In touring the court and the Detention Home the groups of women's club leaders were able to see for themselves the services the court offers and the types of cases dealt with. They have also gained

a better insight into the problems which the court faces. At the same time they were made aware of the shortage of local and state services and the need to improve and expand the facilities in order to keep pace with increasing delinquency and family problems. Between case hearings they had the opportunity of engaging in a question and answer period with the judges. The superintendent of the Detention Home explained the purpose and problems of the Detention Home. After the tour of the home the visitors were assembled by a member of the Research Department for a resume of what they had seen. At that time they had further opportunity to ask the many questions that had occurred to them during the morning. The question periods were most worth-while, and sparked many lively discussions on community and individual responsibility in the control of delinquency.

Many thousands of women of Greater Cleveland have now had the opportunity to learn from their own leaders what the Juvenile Court is endeavoring to do and what it needs in order to do a more effective job.

Perhaps the educational value of the program is best seen in the "No" answer most often given to the first question of our questionnaire: "Did you understand the purpose, function and proceedings of the court prior to your visit today?"; and the universal "Yes" answer to the second question: "Has this visit helped to improve your understanding of the Juvenile Court?"

STAFF CONTRIBUTED TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF DELINQUENCY AND CHILD WELFARE PROBLEMS

The three judges devoted many evenings and weekends in 1961, as they have in the past, to speaking on delinquency to Parent-Teacher Associations and other civic and social groups. They also participated in panel discussions dealing with the problem of delinquency in our community. The judges are members of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Committee of the Welfare Federation and, among other civic activities, serve as board members of a number of community agencies.

Other professional personnel were also called upon to speak before community groups. Several probation officers served on neighborhood councils and worked with other community groups seeking to learn more about delinquency in their particular areas.

John J. Mayar, Director of Social Services, was elected in 1961 as President of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. The Association is designed to bring together all probation and parole workers in

the state for an interchange of professional experiences in these two fields of correctional work. It has a membership of 400 Ohio probation, parole and domestic relations officers.

John J. Alden, Chief of Probation Services, served as chairman, during the year, of the subcommittee on referral practices of the Committee on Referral and Communications, Welfare Federation of Cleveland. The subcommittee considered the theories and methods of referring welfare cases for service among community agencies.

Andrew J. DeSanti, Assistant Chief of Probation Services, was named to serve on the Administrative Committee of Goodrich Social Settlement and also, during the year, represented the court on the Casework Council of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

Wanda Chojnicki, Case Supervisor, served as a member of the Division on Social Work Content Committee of the local chapter, National Association of Social Workers.

Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Director of the Psychiatric Clinic, and **Judge Albert A. Woldman**, in March, 1961, presented papers before the Cleveland Academy of Neurology and Psychiatry on the nature of the psychiatric contribution to the court and the fundamental relationship between psychiatry and laws governing children's behavior. Dr. Markey also participated in a seminar on delinquency at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association held in May, 1961, in Chicago.

Dr. Charles Langsam, court psychiatrist, attended the Sixth International Congress of Mental Health held in Paris, France. **Dr. Irving Berger**, also of the clinic staff, has prepared a final plan for the beginning of group therapy with selected delinquent children on probation.

Articles by **Elaine J. Columbro** and **Ronald J. Harpst**, of the Probation Department, appeared in the September, 1961 issue of the Cleveland-Marshall Law Review. Both articles dealt with this court; Miss Columbro wrote on "Evidence in the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court" and Mr. Harpst wrote on "Practice in the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court."

Josephus Hicks, Supervisor, was made a member of the Area Council Association of the Cleveland Welfare Federation. **Milton F. Hay**, Supervisor, served on the Federation's Group Work Council, and **Lillian Hare**, Supervisor, served on the Federation's Social Service Clearing House Committee. **Edwin P. Marcus**, Supervisor, served on the Social Welfare Needs Division of the N. A. S. W.

Personnel

Mrs. Ruth B. Melcher, Associate Director of the court clinic, was named in April, 1961 to head the newly established Child Placement Unit of the court. Charles H. Vogt and James E. Papp, formerly of the probation staff, were appointed placement workers.

John F. Corrigan was appointed referee for paternity and non-support cases to succeed the late Edward J. Blakemore. Mr. Corrigan formerly served as assistant to the Chief of the Child Support Department. He joined the staff in 1953 as a probation officer. **John Bokoch** was appointed assistant to the chief of the Child Support Department. He formerly served as a caseworker in that department.

Leota M. Steever and **M. George Lukes** were appointed Intake Secretaries, replacing Alma M. Lucht and Charles R. Bretz. Miss Steever and Mr. Lukes were formerly members of the Probation Department.

T. Raymond Evans of the probation staff served as field supervisor for the court's Work Therapy Program. He will continue to supervise that program in the summer months, devoting the rest of the year to probation work.

Marvin Wolfson of the County Welfare Department was named on October 2, 1961 to serve as liaison officer between that department and the Juvenile Court. In this capacity he facilitates the processing of filings in Juvenile Court from clients of the County Welfare Department. The growth in transactions between the two agencies has made this type of communication imperative. Mr. Wolfson is assisted on a part-time basis by Mr. Nathan Obrisky.

John D. Nixon was appointed in September, 1961 to assist Mr. Edward Newman in the court's intensive probation program. Mr. Nixon formerly headed the Foster Home Placement Department of the Lucas County Juvenile Court, Toledo, Ohio.

Nathan Caplan resigned as Chief Psychologist to become Director of the Chicago Research Project of the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research.

Charles R. Bretz resigned as Intake Secretary to become Assistant Superintendent of the Gustavus Adolphus Children's Home in Jamestown, New York. Mr. Bretz had previously been a probation officer and boys' referee.

Milestones



Judge Walter G. Whitlatch



Mrs. Helen Kmetz

During 1961 JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH and MRS. HELEN KMETZ completed twenty-five years of service with the Juvenile Court.

WALTER G. WHITLATCH came to the court in 1936 as an assistant in the Child Support Department, which he later headed. In 1947 he was made Director of Legal Services and Chief Clerk of the Court. He was appointed to the bench by Governor DiSalle in the spring of 1960 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Harry L. Eastman and in November of the same year won election in a write-in campaign. A native of Pennsylvania, Judge Whitlatch is a graduate of Western Reserve University's Adelbert College and holds a law degree from its School of Law. He has been a lecturer at the University's Law-Medicine Center. He is active in many civic affairs and is commissioner for the Boy Scouts in Lyndhurst where he lives.

In her twenty-five years in the Detention Home MRS. HELEN KMETZ has performed numerous functions. Formerly a unit supervisor, she is now in charge of personnel. Her duties include scheduling of personnel so as to assure adequate supervision to all units at all times. However, no formal "job description" can do justice to the variety of work she does. She has watched the Detention Home grow in the past twenty-five years from a much smaller operation to its present overcrowded state. Mrs. Kmetz and her husband live in Lakewood.

MYRON T. MOSES HONORED

On January 24, 1962 the Cuyahoga County Bar Association presented one of its annual Public Service Awards to Myron T. Moses, Chief of the Child Support Department. Mr. Moses has been with the court since 1932 when he joined the staff of the Detention Home. Four years later he was transferred to the Child Support Department, which he has headed since 1946.

Retirements



Fred W. Boeke



Alma M. Lucht

Receiving Secretary ALMA M. LUCHT rounded out exactly thirty-three years with the court before retiring on March 31, 1961. She joined the staff on April 1, 1928 to fill the need for a trained social worker to handle cases at intake. A graduate of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University, Miss Lucht had previously been a medical social worker in the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross. During her years as receiving secretary she dealt with several hundred thousand complaints, assigning some for official, some for unofficial hearing, referring others to social agencies, boards of education, police departments, or other courts. Her services were recognized by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association when it presented her with its Public Service Award in 1957. She has made trips to Florida and northern Minnesota since her retirement and is now enjoying her home in Lakewood.

Assistant Cashier FRED W. BOEKE, who retired on April 30, 1961, had the longest record of service of any worker since the founding of the court in 1902. He joined the Probation Department at the request of Judge George W. Addams on October 8, 1917 and was in his forty-fourth year of continuous employment at the time of his retirement.

Mr. Boeke's remarkable memory and his long years of service have made him a reliable source of information on the court's earlier days. In a recent letter to the court he described his experiences as a young probation officer as follows in part:

"The court at that time (1917) was housed on the first floor of the old Court House on Public Square. The personnel was small; the probation officers could be counted on your fingers. In addition to our regular duties—investigations, preparing case histories, and making

probation follow-ups—we were expected to help out in other departments. We also served warrants and escorted committed boys to Hudson Boys' Farm, Lancaster, and Mansfield Reformatory. There were outlying sections in the county that could be reached only by walking or—with luck—by persuading a local constable to give you a lift with horse and buggy.

“I remember one occasion when I drew the chore of arresting a man who was ‘holing up’ on a farm on Dunham Road off Turney Road. The nearest approach by public transportation was by streetcar to Miles Avenue and Broadway. From there I had to walk the remaining four miles. Well, I arrested the man and then heaped indignity on him by walking **him** the four miles back to Miles and Broadway. From there we got a streetcar to County Jail.”

In 1944 Mr. Boeke left the Probation Department to become assistant cashier, a post he held until his retirement. In spite of his years of hard work, he remains vigorous and is now active as a volunteer with the Jesuit India Mission Service.

Four supervisors of the Detention Home—MRS. LYDIA RIEMENSCHNEIDER, MRS. ESTELLA M. COBURN, MRS. AMY DURAND, and MRS. MAYME E. CROOK—retired in 1961. Mrs. Riemenschneider, Mrs. Coburn and Mrs. Durand were unit supervisors; Mrs. Crook was in charge of the dining room. All had been members of the staff since the early nineteen-forties.

All four expect to remain in their former homes, Mrs. Crook and Mrs. Durand in Lakewood, Mrs. Coburn in East Cleveland, and Mrs. Riemenschneider on Cleveland's west side.

IN MEMORIAM

Mr. Edward J. Blakemore, referee for paternity and non-support cases, died in a fishing accident in July, 1961. He was fifty years old.

Mr. Blakemore, a graduate of John Carroll University, who also held the degree of Master of Social Administration from Ohio State University, was a caseworker with the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department before entering the army in 1943. Following his discharge with the rank of corporal in 1945, he joined the court staff as a probation officer. At the same time he studied at the Cleveland-Marshall Law School, which graduated him in 1950. In the following year he was admitted to the Ohio Bar.

In 1952 Mr. Blakemore was made a referee, a position in which he remained until his death, specializing in paternity and non-support

cases. He had been a member of the board of managers of the Cedar Avenue Y. M. C. A. for twenty-six years and had also served as deacon, trustee, and Sunday School superintendent of Lane Metropolitan Church.

While nine years spent largely in hearing paternity and non-support actions might be supposed to have given a man more than his share of contact with the disheartening aspects of life, Mr. Blake-more's enthusiasm never flagged. We remember him as consistently cheerful and alert, interested in all sorts of things, and animated by a real, though unobtrusive faith that the struggle for human welfare is a worthy one.

Mr. Walter E. Kocin, a unit supervisor of the Dentention Home since 1950, died on October 4, 1961. Mr. Kocin always maintained a friendly, cheerful disposition towards the boys under his care in the Detention Home. He will be warmly remembered by all who worked with him.

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1957 - 1961

Type of Complaint	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Official complaints—Total	4,981	4,906	5,041	5,759	6,162
Delinquency—Total	2,467	2,477	2,531	2,749	2,988
Boys	1,947	1,995	1,969	2,175	2,405
Girls	520	482	562	574	583
Neglect and non-support	849	647	667	917	869
Dependency	136	173	191	187	203
Application for consent to marry	140	158	116	107	127
Paternity	1,133	1,090	1,142	1,290	1,278
Adults contributing to delinquency	166	123	145	155	146
*Juvenile traffic offenders—Total	34	163	159	238	383
Boys	33	151	151	230	362
Girls	1	12	8	8	21
*Adults involved in juvenile traffic offenses	5	40	35	38	52
Certified from Common Pleas and Probate Courts	38	28	35	40	64
Other	13	7	20	38	52
Unofficial complaints—Total	7,344	7,943	7,535	7,860	7,478
Delinquency—Total	1,918	1,917	1,599	1,853	1,826
Boys	1,473	1,562	1,271	1,476	1,470
Girls	445	355	328	377	356
Traffic—Total	4,050	4,675	4,659	4,520	4,363
Boys	3,905	4,434	4,338	4,210	4,056
Girls	145	241	321	310	307
Neglect and non-support	1,375	1,347	1,274	1,487	1,289
Dependency and other	1	4	3	—	—
Total complaints—Official and Unofficial	12,325	12,849	12,576	13,619	13,640

*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 — 1961

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Official	Unoff.	Official	Unoff.	
Auto theft	383	9	2	—	394
Unlawful entry and stealing	543	99	3	4	649
Other stealing	237	297	48	82	664
Other property offenses	21	20	4	2	47
Theft from person	88	30	2	1	121
Injury to person	200	140	22	41	403
Act resulting in death	—	—	1	—	1
Truancy	37	66	34	27	164
Running away	27	23	47	24	121
Incorrigibility	205	124	251	99	679
Sex offenses	87	12	119	1	219
Auto trespassing and tampering.....	114	22	3	—	139
Destruction of property	172	307	4	6	489
Disorderly conduct	73	122	8	17	220
Liquor violation	67	11	12	—	90
Possession of weapons	26	17	—	—	43
Trespass on land, right-of-way, etc.....	6	95	—	—	101
Violation of library ordinance	2	29	6	46	83
Other misdemeanors	117	47	17	6	187
Total delinquency complaints	2,405	1,470	583	356	4,814

TABLE 3

Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial by Sex — 1961

Disposition in official cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals.....	100	28	128
Placed under supervision of Probation Officers:			
For supervision (includes referrals to agencies and private institutions).....	840	354	1,194
For supervision and payment of damages and fines.....	659	6	665
Total placed under probation supervision.....	1,499	360	1,859
Committed or returned to institutions:			
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield.....	16	—	16
Ohio State Industrial Schools.....	172	26	198
Cuyahoga County Training Schools.....	134	42	176
Marycrest School.....	—	22	22
Total committed or returned to institutions.....	322	90	412
Dismissed.....	138	41	179
Other disposition.....	281	36	317
Continued.....	65	28	93
Total official delinquency complaints.....	2,405	583	2,988
Disposition in unofficial cases			
Withdrawn or dismissed.....	97	37	134
Adjusted by referee.....	875	153	1,028
Restitution ordered.....	326	8	334
Probation officer to supervise or adjust.....	56	35	91
Made official.....	50	60	110
Referred to social agencies.....	12	41	53
Other disposition.....	20	15	35
Continued.....	34	7	41
Total unofficial delinquency complaints.....	1,470	356	1,826

TABLE 4

Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial — 1961

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency Official
	Official	Unofficial	
Non-support of minor children.....	*678	1,100	
Improper subsistence and care.....	105	80	
Faults or habits of parent(s).....	46	42	
Child deserted or abandoned.....	38	18	15
Permanent disability of parent(s).....			73
Temporary incapacity of parent(s).....			13
Death of parent(s).....			8
Child born out of wedlock.....			54
Lack of guardianship, determination of custody.....			3
Other causes.....	2	49	37
Total complaints.....	869	1,289	203
Total children involved in above cases.....	2,038	3,656	302

*Includes 209 complaints (involving 217 children) of non-support of illegitimate children filed on adjudged father.

TABLE 5

Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases — 1961

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians.....	953	18	971
Probation officers for supervision or placement	27	5	32
Referred to child caring or placing agencies:			
C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare			
Supervision and placement.....	31	—	31
Temporary care and custody.....	173	196	369
Permanent care and custody.....	4	22	26
Other child caring and placing agencies.....	30	26	56
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies...	238	244	482
Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard	178	7	185
Case dismissed	166	25	191
Other order	205	3	208
Total children	1,767*	302	2,069

*Does not include the 271 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 — 1961

Disposition	Contributing to	
	Neglect	Delinquency
Dismissed	82	7
Continued conditionally, or not heard.....	218	19
Committed to:		
Cleveland House of Correction—male.....	50	32
Cleveland House of Correction—female.....	9	1
County Jail	—	2
Sentence suspended:		
On condition of proper behavior.....	65	7
Make support payments through court.....	418	—
On other conditions.....	21	62
Probation officer to supervise.....	6	4
Other order	18	12
Number of adults charged.....	887	146

TABLE 7

Cases under Supervision by Probation Department — 1961

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinq.		Dependent	
		Boys	Girls	Neglected	Total Children
Brought forward January 1, 1961.....	1,029	724	248	129	1,101
Received for supervision during year....	1,980	1,524	387	144	2,055
Total under supervision in 1961.....	3,009	2,248	635	273	3,156
Removed from supervision during year....	1,714	1,332	318	141	1,791
Carried forward December 31, 1961.....	1,295	916	317	132	1,365

TABLE 8

Cases Supervised by Child Support Department — 1961

Movement of Cases	*Non-Support	Contributing to Delinquency Dependency		Total
		Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1961.....	3,080	440	2,045	5,565
Received for supervision during year.....	1,157	126	676	1,959
Total under supervision in 1961.....	4,237	566	2,721	7,524
Removed from supervision during year.....	828	76	552	1,456
Carried forward December 31, 1961.....	3,409	490	2,169	6,068

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 9

Children under Care in Detention Home — 1961

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1961.....	71	31	—	1	103
Admitted during year.....	2,412	841	9	24	3,286
Total under care in 1961.....	2,483	872	9	25	*3,389
Released during year.....	2,389	814	9	24	3,236
Under care December 31, 1961.....	94	58	—	1	153
Total days of care furnished.....	32,960	17,447	119	942	51,468
Average daily population.....	90	48	—	3	141
Average length of stay in days.....	13	20	13	38	15

*Includes 49 boys and 50 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 — 1961

Type of Collection	Amount
For support of minor children.....	\$1,290,624.36
Damages or restitution.....	24,331.54
Poundage.....	13,256.83
Fines.....	11,879.24
Costs.....	15,063.57
Appearance bonds.....	51,300.00
Maternity hospital collections.....	1,244.54
Miscellaneous general collections.....	10,989.90
Total amount collected.....	1,418,689.98
Money for support of children disbursed to	
Parents and relatives.....	\$1,221,175.81
Public agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	25,412.40
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions.....	2,660.51
Total—public agencies.....	28,072.91
Private agencies:	
Out-of-town placements.....	15,365.37
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions.....	4,391.44
Catholic agencies and institutions.....	13,562.02
Protestant agencies and institutions.....	5,380.07
Jewish agencies and institutions.....	2,676.74
Total—private agencies.....	41,375.64
Grand Total.....	\$1,290,624.36

TABLE 11
Report of the Receiving Secretary

Action Taken at Intake	Complaints
Accepted for court action:	
For official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	5,292
Motions and alias hearings.....	467
For unofficial hearing*.....	3,133
Total	8,892
Disposed of without court action:	
Referred to social agencies and boards of education.....	347
Referred to police departments and other courts.....	438
By correspondence	147
Interviews for consultation only.....	1,087
Total	2,019
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	86

*In addition 4,363 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 — 1961

Type of Test	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Children	Adults	
Individual Intelligence tests:					
Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children	49	26	—	—	75
*Weschler Intelligence Scale for Adults	21	13	—	37	71
Group Intelligence tests—Otis	1,024	389	4	12	1,429
Personality tests—projective	1,133	864	7	188	2,192
Interviews—non-standardized tests	284	199	2	53	538
Total tests administered	2,511	1,491	13	290	4,305
Psycho-diagnostic conferences	257	190	3	48	498
Number of persons given intelligence tests	1,094	428	4	49	1,575

*Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 13
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic — 1961

Defect*		Boys	Girls	Total
Eyes—	Refractive error	1,330	578	1,908
Throat—	Hypertrophied tonsils	18	17	35
Teeth—	Dental caries	1,195	320	1,515
	Poor dental hygiene	470	59	529
	Chipped incisor	323	76	399
Extremities—	Trichophytosis	193	31	224
Skin—	Acne	562	245	807
General—	Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor....	11	5	16
	Obesity	52	93	145
	Physical retardation	119	5	124
	Advanced physical development	60	19	79
	Pediculosis: capitis, pubis, corporis.....	2	27	29
	Pregnancy	—	38	38
	No defect noted: children found normal	—	—	132
Total number of examinations		2,298	847	3,145

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

TABLE 14

Diagnosis of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists — 1961

Diagnosis*	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Mental deficiency:				
Mild	1	3		4
Moderate	5		1	6
Severe			1	1
Psychotic disorders:				
Schizophrenic reaction	10	5	7	22
Other psychotic disorders	1	3		4
Psychoneurotic disorders:				
Anxiety reaction	9	3	1	13
Phobic reaction	3	1		4
Other psychoneurotic reactions	7	8	3	18
Personality disorders:				
Personality pattern disturbance	16	19	15	50
Passive-aggressive personality	102	69	1	172
Emotionally unstable personality	4	13	4	21
Other personality trait disturbances	4	4	3	11
Sociopathic personality disturbance	19	1	13	33
Transient situational personality disorders:				
Adjustment reaction of childhood	12	4		16
Adjustment reaction of adolescence	68	69		137
Adjustment reaction of late life			3	3
Chronic brain syndrome	3	1	3	7
Diagnosis deferred, referred to Diagnostic Center....	14	8		22
Disease none	1	2	1	4
Re-examined during year	6	2	1	9
Total examinations	285	215	57	557
Conferences	10	4	2	16

*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 Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician, compiled the report. 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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CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street

Telephone: PRespect 1-8400

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HON. WALTER G. WHITLATCH, *Judge*

HON. JOHN J. TONER, *Judge*

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S. J. Berman, Referee for
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Dr. Irwin N. Perr, Psychiatrist

Marilyn Turkish, Placement Caseworker

Charles H. Vogt, Placement Caseworker

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DR. REGIS F. GOLUBSKI, *Director*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue

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John F. Lyons, Superintendent

Janet Estadt, Program

Martin C. Kelley, Assistant Superintendent

Director

Melvin M. Bauer, Night

Superintendent

Eugenia Dziedzicki, Office Manager

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

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

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