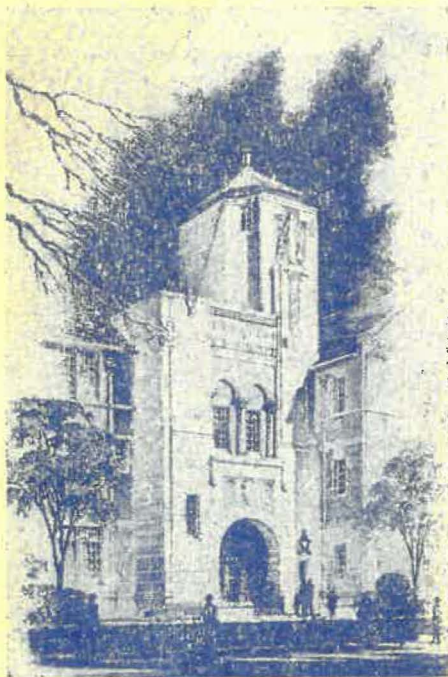


Annual Report for 1962



THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY,
CLEVELAND, OHIO



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

Sixty Years of Community Service
1902 - 1962

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

The Honorable Denver L. White,
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

The Honorable Martin A. Janis,
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

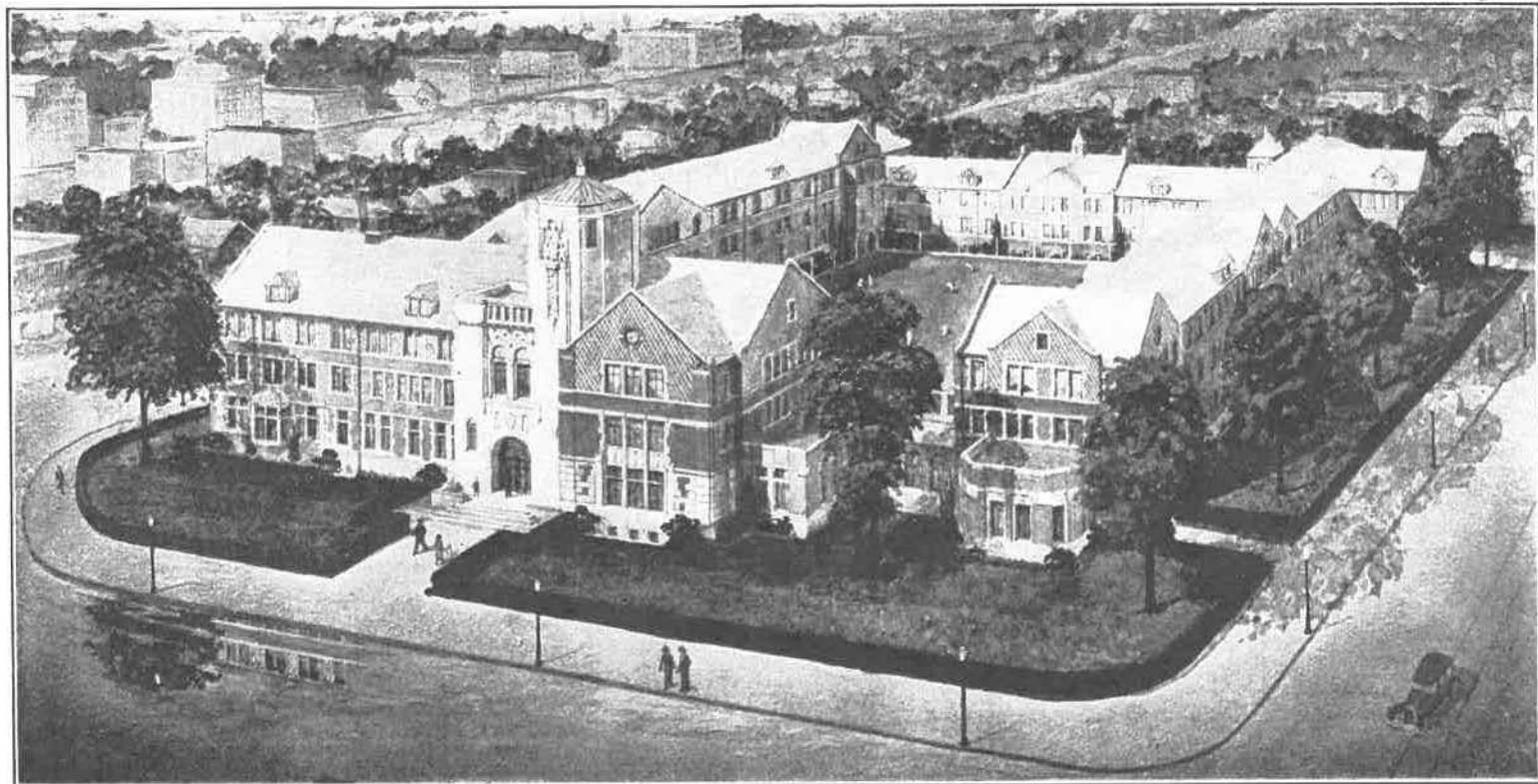
Sirs:

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 1962, 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
February 28, 1963



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Home Quadrangle

JUVENILE COURT OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY

SIXTY YEARS OF SERVICE, 1902 - 1962

**NEWTON D.
BAKER.**
Leader of the
Juvenile Court
Movement, was
First Probation
Officer

On June 5, 1902 a fourteen-year-old boy charged with stealing a pair of shoes, was placed, by order of the Juvenile Court, under the supervision of Newton D. Baker, then Cleveland's Law Director, who later won fame as Cleveland's Mayor and as President Wilson's Secretary of War. That fourteen-year-old boy was the court's first case; and Mr. Baker, its first probation officer. There were nineteen other boys before the court that day, sponsored by an equal number of Cleveland's most prominent citizens—businessmen, civic leaders, social welfare workers and attorneys.

One by one the judge called out the offenses for which the boys had been arrested: stealing brass valves, value \$25.00 . . . car breaking . . . stealing fire crackers . . . and one by one the boys were placed under the supervision of such men as Attorney George T. Chapman, J. C. McWatters of McWatters Dolan Company, Colonel R. E. Holz of the Salvation Army and Bob Paine, Editor of the Cleveland Press.

And so began what Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of Columbia University was to call the Noble Adventure.

**GLEN K.
SHURTLEFF,**
Y. M. C. A.
General
Secretary,
Aided the
Court's
Development

The community's treatment of the child offender prior to that day had bordered on the ignoble. A short time earlier, Mr. Baker, in the course of his duties, conducted a survey of Cleveland's City Jail. What he found disturbed him greatly and eventually aroused responsible citizens to strive for the establishment of a juvenile court. In his report to various civic groups, he told of young children, accused as criminals and locked up in jail cells with adult criminals—men and women of all types of criminal persuasions. When Mr. Baker concluded his report one evening to the Sociology Club of the Cleveland Y. M. C. A., so eloquent was his plea to help the unfortunate child offender, that Glen K. Shurtleff, General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. arose and said, "Let's do something about it, fellows". At first, the group, now enlarged to a citizens' committee including other interested persons, arranged a parole system whereby young offenders appearing in the various police

courts of the county could be placed under the supervision of committee members. The system helped lessen the need to place youngsters in jail. Part of the problem had been met. But the group realized that a more basic reform was needed since the laws of that time, while not in reality harsh to children, provided no distinction in the treatment of the child and adult offender. In addition to the deleterious effects of jail confinement, it was realized that little of a positive nature could be done for youngsters appearing in a court devoted exclusively to adult matters where the judges had little time, perhaps little inclination, and certainly no organized resources with which to help them.

A few years earlier, in 1899, the first juvenile court in the nation had been established in Chicago. A committee, established by Mr. Shurtleff, decided that the Chicago Court should be studied. Judge Thomas E. Callaghan of the Insolvency Court of Cuyahoga County, a member of the committee, was delegated to study the court. Upon his return, the committee enthusiastically received his report on the Chicago Court's function. A bill was drafted, closely resembling the Illinois Law, by Fred C. Howe, then City Councilman, proposing the establishment of a juvenile court in Cuyahoga County. Colonel John F. Herrick, State Senator, introduced the bill in the State Legislature where it was passed on April 18, 1902 and became effective on May 1st of that year.



**Judge
Thomas E. Callaghan**

Under the original law, the Juvenile Court was made a branch of the Insolvency Court presided over by Judge Callaghan. It applied only to Cuyahoga County and gave the court jurisdiction over children less than sixteen years of age. Jurisdiction was also given over dependent children. The law specifically provided that children under twelve could not be committed to jail or detained at police stations. If unable to furnish bail, they could be committed to the sheriff, a police officer, a probation officer or the agent of a child protective society "who shall keep such child in some suitable place, provided by the city or county, outside the enclosure of any jail or police station". It also provided for the appointment of probation officers, serving without pay, to whom the court could commit children for supervision. The child offender under the new law could be placed in free homes or in boarding homes which were voluntarily supported or they could be committed to state institutions and accredited child careing agencies.

The court relied heavily upon the volunteer services of the group of "official fathers" (as the volunteers were called) which in addition to Mr. Baker, Mr. Shurtleff and Mr. Chapman included, among others, Charles E. Kennedy, Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer; Rev. Harris R. Cooley, City Welfare Director and Starr Cadwallader, Secretary of Goodrich Settlement House. However, by September of 1902, it became apparent that a full-time probation officer was needed. Since the court

had no funds for that purpose, a group of young businessmen solicited funds to provide an annual salary, and in October Mr. A. J. Prentice was appointed the first paid probation officer. In 1904, the legislature authorized the employment of a probation officer and interpreter, and payment of the salary was then assumed by the county government.



**Judge
Thomas H. Bushnell**

Judge Callaghan who had died in office in 1904 was succeeded by Judge Thomas H. Bushnell. Building upon Judge Callaghan's pioneer work, Judge Bushnell made several innovations in court procedures. Among them was the unofficial type of delinquency hearing wherein less serious offenses were disposed of by the chief probation officer. This system allowed the judge to concentrate on the more serious delinquency cases. The unofficial method has since become common procedure in virtually every juvenile court in the nation. He also began to systematize probation supervision by assigning the more difficult cases to the chief probation officer and to trained workers of settlement houses and the school system. Less difficult cases were assigned to the 150 volunteer probation officers who by that time had offered their services. Pre-hearing social investigations were given added emphasis by Judge Bushnell.



**Judge
George S. Addams**

After only one year in office, Judge Bushnell was defeated in the 1905 election by George S. Addams who was to serve as juvenile court judge for twenty-one years until May 15, 1926. During his administration Judge Addams initiated psychological and psychiatric examinations for court clients and developed a record system whereby investigations and probation follow-ups were assembled in individual family case records. Judge Addams also appointed the first woman probation officer. In 1907, the court's age jurisdiction was amended to include delinquent children under 17 years of age, and in 1913 further amended to include children under 18 years of age where it has since remained. Jurisdiction was also given to the court in 1913 over adults charged with contributing to delinquency or neglect of minors. Shortly before that the administration of the Mothers' Pension Law was placed in the court where it remained until 1948. A detention home was purchased by the county in 1914 after many makeshift arrangements in housing children pending their hearings.

Judge Addams resigned from the Juvenile Court in 1926 to accept an appointment to the Probate Court. His administration was characterized by the gradual development of a professional approach to the processing of delinquency cases.



**Judge
Harry L. Eastman**

The next phase of the court's developments began with the administration of Judge Harry L. Eastman who succeeded Judge Adams after a short term served by Judge Joseph Fenniger. Judge Eastman served a record of thirty-four years in office, from May 15, 1926 until his retirement on May 15, 1960. Upon assuming office, it became Judge Eastman's goal to effect the recommendations concerning the Juvenile Court contained in the 1922 Criminal Justice Survey of Cleveland's judicial facilities. The survey was conducted by the then Harvard professors, Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter. The recommendations designed to improve the function of the court in the changing community were all accomplished by Judge Eastman. Some required internal administrative changes, others were achieved by hard-fought-for legislative changes.

Among the recommendations achieved, were the establishment of expanded psychiatric clinical services and the maintenance of diagnostic records to assist the court in formulating individual treatment plans. A full time psychologist was added to the clinical staff. In further carrying out the survey's recommendations, Judge Eastman appointed the first Girls' Referee, Eleanor R. Wembridge, a noted psychologist and social worker, to hear all girls' delinquency cases.

In addition, the probation staff was expanded to include eighteen professionally trained workers, and a supervisor of the probation staff, Miss Lottie Bialosky, was named. Miss Bialosky held the position of Girls' Referee until her retirement in 1956. Control over the intake of cases was attained by appointment of Miss Alma Lucht, a trained social worker to serve as Intake Secretary. Miss Lucht held that post for thirty-three years, until her retirement in 1961. Further staff training was provided through extension courses offered by the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University.

Other survey recommendations accomplished included the establishment of the Child Support Department in 1929 which is responsible for the supervision of support payments for neglected children. In 1929, Judge Eastman also established the Department of Statistics whose projection of caseloads assisted the court in meeting the problems of the future and enables the court to furnish reliable delinquency statistics to local agencies and the state and Federal Governments. In addition, the post of Legal Advisor was created to assist the probation staff with proper legal procedures. This department also became active in drafting legislation concerning children as well as keeping the court informed of developments in child welfare legislation.

The final recommendations of the Harvard Survey were accomplished with the construction of the present Juvenile Court and De-

tention Home buildings in 1932, and the independent and separate administration of the Juvenile Court achieved in 1935 when the Court of Insolvency was abolished. At that time the building group attracted world-wide attention and was acclaimed as a model juvenile court. It served as an inspiration for many communities planning to establish juvenile courts. The court remains today, one of the few independent and separately administered juvenile courts in the nation.

In addition to developing the court along the recommendations of the Harvard Survey, Judge Eastman instituted many other procedures and techniques which strengthened the court's professional approach to the handling of cases involving delinquent, dependent and neglected children. His administration established the Cleveland Juvenile Court as one of the leading juvenile courts in the nation. Furthermore, his indefatigable efforts and administrative abilities were not confined only to the Cleveland court. He devoted much of his personal time in organizing the Ohio Association and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. He served both organizations as their first president for four consecutive terms.

In 1946, a second judge was authorized by the legislature to help meet the increasing caseload. That position was filled by Judge William McDermott until his resignation in 1953. At that time Judge Albert A. Woldman was appointed to succeed Judge McDermott. Judge Woldman, since 1960, has been Presiding Judge of the court. To further cope with the ever-increasing volume of cases the legislature authorized two additional judgeships for the court. The first of these was filled by the late Judge Margaret J. Spellacy who served from 1959 to 1960 when she died in office. In May, 1960 Judge Walter G. Whitlatch filled the post vacated by the retirement of Judge Eastman, and in November, 1960, Judge John J. Toner filled the vacancy created by the death of Judge Spellacy. The fourth judgeship was recently filled with the election in November, 1962 of Judge Angelo J. Gagliardo.

SIXTY YEARS, STATISTICAL REVIEW

In 1962, a record-breaking 14,058 complaints were heard by the Juvenile Court. Included among these complaints were: 5,445 delinquency cases; 2,311 neglect of minor children cases; 1,254 paternity cases; 192 dependency cases and 4,461 juvenile traffic offender cases.

One Quarter Million Delinquents The volume of cases within any calendar year affords little else than a comparison with the preceding year. We would like to take the opportunity on this, our Sixtieth Anniversary, to review the more than half-century of cases, particularly delinquency cases, with which the court has dealt. Almost one-quarter of a million delinquent children have appeared in the Juvenile Court since 1902. In the court's first year 1,050 delinquency cases were recorded. Unfortunately no statistical reports are available for the years 1903 through 1908. However, from 1909 through 1962, 216,496 delinquency complaints, excluding unofficial traffic violations,

have been heard by the court. The number of official files covering the years 1903 through 1908 still preserved by the court indicate at least an additional 8,000 delinquency cases which would make the over-all delinquency count for the sixty-year period close to 225,000 cases.

Delinquency Trend Throughout the fifty-four-year period, 1909 through 1962, the delinquency trend has varied from year to year, rising to 5,220, 5,877 and 5,901 cases in the war years, 1917, 1918 and 1919. By 1921 there was a sharp decline to 3,785 cases with a rise to 4,736 cases by 1926. A decline experienced in the depression years brought the caseload down to 3,905 in 1928. The year 1929 began another increase which resulted in 5,816 cases in 1931. Then began a steady decline to 2,919 cases in 1939. This period was followed by a steady increase during the period of the Second World War with a high of 4,077 cases recorded in 1945. Then followed a steady five-year decline until 1950 with 2,458 cases. From 1951 with 2,852 cases, delinquency in Cuyahoga County has since steadily and almost unbrokenly risen year after year to the 5,445 cases in 1962, for an increase of 91 per cent. The 1962 total number of delinquency cases has been exceeded in volume only by the years: 1918, 1919, 1930 and 1931, when cases amounted to 5,877, 5,901, 5,637 and 5,816 respectively. See Table A for delinquency complaints since 1909.

3% of Children Delinquent Population data on children, ages 12 through 17, in Cuyahoga County exists only since 1918. Relating the number of children in that age group since then: 5,528,571 to the delinquency volume since that time: 181,187 cases, an over-all delinquency rate of 32.8 per 1,000 children is obtained. In other words, during that time approximately 3.3 per cent of the child population, 12 through 17 years of age in the county have appeared in the Juvenile Court.

At its inception, the court's age jurisdiction pertained only to youngsters under 16 years of age. In 1908, it was raised to include youngsters under 17; and in 1913 the jurisdiction was further amended to extend delinquency jurisdiction to youngsters under 18 where it has since remained.

Number of Delinquents Under 12 Declines The court has noted a marked drop in the number of children under twelve years of age handled as official delinquents. In 1919, children under twelve accounted for 17 per cent of official delinquency cases; in 1927, children under twelve represented 9 per cent and this year they were responsible for only 4 per cent of official delinquencies.

The number of 12-and-13-year-olds before the court seems to have been rather constant. In 1919 they accounted for 20 per cent of official cases. In 1927, they accounted for 17 per cent of official cases and likewise in 1962, for 17 per cent. Also, in the case of children 17 years of age there appears to be a certain constancy. Seventeen-year-olds ac-

counted for 14 per cent of official cases in 1919; 15 per cent in 1927 and 17 per cent in 1962.

Boys, 14, 15 and 16 Account for 50% of Delinquency On the other hand, the court is becoming increasingly confronted with children 14, 15 and 16. It is from this group that the bulk of juvenile delinquency comes. For example, in 1919, that age group accounted for 49 per cent of official delinquency. By 1927, it was responsible for 59 per cent of official delinquency and in the past year, the 14-to-16-year-olds accounted for 62 per cent of official delinquency. In the past year alone, boys 14, 15 and 16 accounted for nearly two-thirds of all official boys' cases. Girls, in that age group, also accounted for two-thirds of all official girls' cases. In fact, boys in that age group accounted for nearly 50 per cent of all official delinquency cases in the past year alone.

It is evident that the problem of delinquency results mainly in children in the middle teens, and particularly boys, who have outnumbered girls four to one.

Child Population Increases In 1918, the child population, ages 12 to 17, in the county was 89,138, by 1938 it had increased to 140,269, from then it declined rapidly, especially in the period following the Second World War, to 98,644 in 1951. Since then the post war "baby boom" has resulted in 1962 in approximately 173,733 children in that age group.

The general delinquency trend has demonstrated a certain independence from the population trend; with years of low delinquency volume showing high delinquency rates because of the low volume of children 12 through 17. Conversely, years of higher delinquency volume have shown a lower rate of delinquency because of the greater number of children in that age group. At times, while the population has increased both the rate and volume have decreased. However, the over-all rate of delinquency based on the total child population, 12 to 17, seems to be less significant in terms of the bulk of the cases coming from the 14, 15 and 16 year old population. It is evident that the volume of delinquency in that age group is, and has been, at such a high level as to merit our constant concern.

Population Shift Brings Increase in Cases Outside Cleveland Cuyahoga County in 1909 had a total population of 621,500; by 1930 it had grown to 1,201,800. In the 1930's, 75 per cent of the county population lived in the City of Cleveland from which came 92 per cent of the court's delinquency cases. The remaining 8 per cent came from the surrounding areas in the county. Today with a population of nearly 1,700,000, 53 per cent of the county population lives in the City of Cleveland and 47 per cent in the other 61 municipalities, villages and townships which comprise Cuyahoga County. Last year 78 per cent of all delinquency cases came from the City of Cleveland,

with 22 per cent from the county's other communities, which since 1930 have grown in population from 302,000 to 771,845.

High Delinquency Areas Maintain Same Characteristics The areas of the City of Cleveland, producing the major portion of the nearly 80 per cent of all our cases, have not changed in characteristics but have shifted somewhat geographically. In 1930, when census tract data was systematically preserved, the heaviest concentration of delinquency was recorded in the area known as the Near West Side, immediately west of the Cuyahoga River. Today, in addition to that area, the Central, Central-East, Central-West, Glenville, and Hough produce nearly 60 per cent of all City of Cleveland delinquency. The characteristics singled out thirty years ago as typical of high delinquency areas still persist today, namely; high, congestion, poor housing and low incomes — generally producing sub-standard neighborhoods.

Multi-Problem Family Known Thirty Years Ago The court has for a very long time recognized the existence of what is now called the "multi-problem family". Max S. Laird, former Statistician wrote in the Court's annual report for 1930: "There are a certain number of families from which children, one after another, appear in Juvenile Court. The past year an effort was made to learn, at least approximately, how large this group is. It was found that the families of one-fourth of all delinquents had been known to court by reason of the appearance of one or more children previously. This group constitutes one of the most serious problems of the court. These families are practically all from the under-privileged, dependent or marginal groups in the population. Economic instability, social inadequacy and frequently low mentality are impediments to their social regeneration . . . This type of family makes the greatest demands upon the probation officers' resourcefulness and patience, and are the most discouraging . . . Co-operation of the family is often weak or totally lacking and there may even be passive opposition or active resistance to the efforts of the officer . . ."

20% of Delinquents Come from Homes Known for Neglect That statement typifies the recalcitrant group of "hard core" families with which the court still deals today. In the past year 20 per cent of all delinquency cases heard officially involved families where parents were previously charged with child neglect. In addition, nearly 30 per cent came from families where other children had been previously charged with delinquency. The symptoms of social decay described by Mr. Laird are manifest in today's problem family. Marital discord, parental indifference, alcoholism and financial problems still beset this type of family. In addition, the proportion of children coming from broken homes caused specifically by divorce or separation has risen. Children from such homes represented about 15 per cent in 1930. The past year recorded 28 per cent of all official delinquents coming from homes broken through divorce or separation. In most of these cases the children were living with the mother only, receiving no adequate male supervision.

Probation Over the years, probation has been the most frequent
Most method of rehabilitation used by the court. It appears that
Frequent in recent times it has become to be more heavily used
Disposition than in the past. In 1930, 41 per cent of official delinquency cases were placed on probation. In the year just passed, 55 per cent of official delinquents were placed on probation.

Boys' Since 1909, 91,892 official boys' cases have been heard by
Delinquency the court. Official boys' cases accounted for 42 per cent of
Since 1909 all delinquency complaints and afford an accurate picture of the types of delinquency reported in the community.

50% of Thefts in all forms accounted for 45,751 or 50 per cent of
Boys' Cases the 91,892 boys' cases for the fifty-four year period under
Concern review. In 1962 alone, theft charges represented 56 per
Theft cent of official boys' cases. Among specific charges of theft which have increased have been those of burglary and unlawful entry. In the period under review these cases have numbered 14,943, with an annual average of 277 cases and represented 16 per cent of charges against boys. Increasing for the past several years, these cases in 1962 numbered 526 and represented 19 per cent of boys' delinquency. With the greater prevalence of automobiles, auto theft accounted for 19 per cent of boys' cases in 1962 alone. In the fifty-four year period 10,555 auto theft cases have been filed representing an over-all total of 11 per cent of boys' cases. Similarly, cases of auto trespassing or tampering show a greater percentage in recent years. For the fifty-four year period, 1,991 such cases were recorded and represent 2 per cent of all boys' cases. However, the 159 cases reported in 1962 account for 6 per cent of boys' cases. Theft from person, with 2,820 cases since 1909, represent an over-all percentage of 3 per cent of cases. Such cases had an annual average of 52 cases; in 1962, there were 107 theft from person cases, representing about 4 per cent of boys' cases.

The greatest change in boys' theft cases has occurred in the category of "other stealing" which includes thefts of items in a place legally entered, petty stealing, shoplifting, etc. Since 1909, 15,442 such cases have been reported to the court. A frequent charge in the earlier days of the court, these cases represent 17 per cent of boys' cases for the period under review with an annual average of 286 cases. However, in 1962 alone the 241 cases recorded represent about 9 per cent of boys' cases.

Boys Exhibit In general, it appears that juvenile delinquency, on the
Aggressive part of boys, is expressed largely in terms of stealing.
Behavior Further, aggressive behavior and defiance of authority seems to be the typical behavior pattern of boys referred to the court. For instance, charges of incorrigibility (involving generally unruly behavior, overt defiance of parental and other authority) have in the court's history, accounted for 10 per cent of boys' cases.

Such cases have numbered 9,424, and have an annual average of 175 cases. In 1962, the 240 incorrigibility charges against boys represented almost 9 per cent of boys' cases. Sex offenses have over the years accounted for about 3 per cent of boys' cases, the annual average being 56 cases. Last year's 66 cases represented about 2 per cent of boys' cases.

Injury to Person Charges Increase Charges of injury to person have increased in the past few years. For the fifty-four year period they have represented 4 per cent of boys' cases (3,591 cases, with an annual average of 66 cases). However, in 1962 alone there were 308 such cases, representing 11 per cent of boys' cases.

Truancy Charges Decline The greatest change in delinquent behavior on the part of boys has come in the category of truancy from school. Since 1909, 8,676 such official cases have been brought against boys. With an annual average of 161 cases, these complaints have accounted for 9 per cent of all boys' cases. However, in 1962, official truancy cases against boys numbered 45, and represented less than 2 per cent of cases. This drop reflects the development of administrative procedures for dealing with truants within the various county boards of education, and particularly the Cleveland Board of Education, as well as the diminishing of truant behavior per se. For example, from 1918 until 1938, there were 15,339 truancy cases both official and unofficial, involving boys and girls. In that period of time, with peaks of 1,307 and 1,139 cases recorded in 1931 and 1932 respectively, truancy cases represented 16 per cent of all delinquency cases. From 1939 until the present, 5,617 truancy cases (official and unofficial, involving boys and girls) have been reported, representing 6.5 per cent of all delinquency. The improved situation in truant behavior is reflected in the high average attendance of 94.5 per cent experienced in the past year by the Cleveland Board of Education.

Destruction Of Property More Prevalent Charges of destruction of property have, in the court's history, represented 3 per cent of official boys' cases, having an annual average of 52 cases. Increasing in the past several years, there were 109 such cases in 1962 alone, representing 4 per cent of boys' cases. Disorderly conduct cases amounted to less than 2 per cent during the fifty-four year period, with an annual average of 28 cases. In 1962, there were 73 such cases, representing nearly 3 per cent of boys' cases. Charges of carrying weapons represented 1 per cent of all boys' cases for the fifty-four year period, the annual average being 17 cases. In 1962, the 46 cases reported accounted for a little less than 2 per cent of boys' cases.

Since 1909, there have been 105 homicides and manslaughter charges against boys for an annual average of almost 2 cases per year.

The 91,892 official boys' cases since 1909 represent an annual average of 1,702 cases. In 1962, 2,749 official boys' cases were heard by the court. See Table B for boys' delinquency cases since 1909.

Girls Account For 19% of Delinquency Girls, on the other hand, have always been outnumbered by boys' cases. The volume of girls' cases has likewise increased over the years. In 1909 there were 363 girls' cases, accounting for 15 per cent of all delinquencies. In 1927, the 735 girls' cases accounted for 19 per cent of delinquency; and in 1962, the 1,045 girls' cases again represented 19 per cent of that year's delinquency.

Incorrigibility Becomes More Frequent Among Girls In the earlier days of the court girls were frequently filed on for stealing. In 1909, this charge represented 26 per cent of girls' cases; in 1935, 19 per cent and in 1962, 12 per cent. Truancy charges, reflecting the over-all decrease in this offense, dropped from 21 per cent of girls' cases in 1909 to 11 per cent in 1935 and 7 per cent in 1962. Sex offenses have been fairly constant, representing 11 per cent in 1909, 19 per cent in 1935 and 12 per cent of girls' cases in 1962. The greatest change in girls' cases has come in charges of incorrigibility. This type of case represented 9 per cent of girls' cases in 1909, by 1935 it had risen to 33 per cent and in 1962 represented nearly 40 per cent of charges against girls. All the above offenses; namely stealing, truancy, sex offenses and incorrigibility have consistently accounted for about two-thirds of delinquency charges against girls. Since 1909 there have been 25,230 official girls' cases, with an annual average of 467 cases. In 1962, 633 official girls' cases were heard by the court.

27 Million Dollars Collected for Support of Minor Children In its sixty years the court has developed a unique relationship with the community's public and private welfare agencies. Since the establishment of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, the Presiding Judge of the court has been a member of its Board of Trustees. Throughout the years the court has worked closely with organized child and family welfare services to help remedy conditions producing delinquency and neglect. To the court's original jurisdiction of delinquency and dependency cases was added that of neglected children. Approximately 200,000 neglected and dependent children have also received court services during its sixty years. The majority of neglect cases were brought to court because of the father's failure to support his family. Since 1929, when the Department of Child Support was established, the court has collected and disbursed over 27 million dollars for the support and care of minor children. Such payments, ordered by the court, were made by the fathers and have been supervised by the Child Support Department and processed by the Court's Cashier's Office. Thousands of children, otherwise neglected, for example through improper supervision, abused or cruelly treated, or abandoned, by their parents have been placed by the court under the care and custody of the Division of Child Welfare of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department.

In addition, since 1938, the court has heard 15,333 paternity cases brought by unwed mothers seeking to establish paternity for their illegitimate children. Payment of support money for these children has been ordered made through the court in cases where the defendant is adjudged to be the father.

TABLE A

Number of Delinquency Complaints and Delinquency Rates
For the Years 1909 - 1962

Year	Delinquency Cases	Population 12-17	Delinquency Rate per 1,000 Children
*1909	2,437		
1910	2,976		
1911	3,200		
1912	2,897		
1913	4,252		
1914	4,461		
1915	4,708		
1916	5,158		
1917	5,220		
1918	5,877	89,138	65.9
1919	5,901	98,387	63.2
1920	5,000	96,108	52.0
1921	3,785	100,160	37.8
1922	3,436	104,117	33.0
1923	3,963	108,410	36.6
1924	4,163	110,051	37.8
1925	4,602	110,943	41.5
1926	4,736	113,119	41.9
1927	4,548	115,795	39.3
1928	3,905	117,940	33.1
1929	4,683	122,462	38.2
1930	5,637	128,396	43.9
1931	5,816	134,653	43.2
1932	4,939	138,134	35.8
1933	4,648	140,580	33.1
1934	4,676	143,129	32.7
1935	4,169	141,605	29.4
1936	3,847	140,292	27.4
1937	3,864	139,541	27.7
1938	3,179	140,269	22.7
1939	2,919	139,228	21.0
1940	3,059	137,183	22.3
1941	3,138	135,411	23.2
1942	3,123	131,559	23.7
1943	4,047	127,695	31.7
1944	3,546	122,926	28.9
1945	4,077	117,543	34.7
1946	3,166	111,250	28.5
1947	2,804	106,565	26.3
1948	2,761	102,674	26.9
1949	2,579	98,833	26.1
1950	2,458	97,604	25.2
1951	2,852	98,644	28.9
1952	3,213	100,437	32.0
1953	3,395	103,420	32.8
1954	3,305	109,326	30.2
1955	3,511	118,257	29.7
1956	4,090	126,493	32.3
1957	4,385	130,705	33.6
1958	4,394	136,508	32.2
1959	4,130	146,870	28.1
1960	4,602	160,539	28.7
1961	4,814	166,949	28.8
1962	5,445	173,733	31.3

*Population data on 12 through 17-year-olds not available, 1909 through 1917.

TABLE B
Boys' Official Delinquency Cases
1909 - 1962

Offense	1909- 1918	1919- 1928	1929- 1938	1939- 1948	1949- 1958	1959- 1962	Total
Thefts:							
Burglary, unlawful entry	1,480	2,649	4,122	2,587	2,285	1,820	14,943
Auto theft	146	1,928	1,992	2,061	2,810	1,618	10,555
Theft from person	253	406	759	408	607	387	2,820
Other stealing	4,868	4,522	2,553	1,779	905	815	15,442
Auto trespassing	464	554	66	35	424	448	1,991
Truancy	2,589	2,854	1,695	853	544	141	8,676
Incorrigibility	1,901	2,123	1,602	1,464	1,404	930	9,424
Sex offenses	309	549	339	652	734	426	3,009
Injury to person	410	322	386	565	1,014	894	3,591
Runaway	1,318	2,541	1,796	1,372	730	57	7,814
Destruction of property ...	299	526	698	362	487	458	2,830
Disorderly conduct	469	344	44	87	325	258	1,527
Carrying weapons	313	304	41	12	63	185	918
Other delinquency	2,216	1,416	1,020	1,369	1,470	861	8,352
Total	17,035	21,038	17,113	13,606	13,802	9,298	91,892

JUVENILE COURT BUILDING IN NEED OF RENOVATION



**Judge
Albert A. Woldman**

This report is dedicated to the Juvenile Court's sixty years of community service. In terms of continuing that service at the highest level of efficiency, I am concerned here particularly with the past thirty years. For it was in 1932 that our present buildings were constructed.

At that time the buildings housed a staff of eighteen probation officers and seventeen mothers' pension workers and a proportionate number of clerical workers. Also included in the staff of the 1930's were one probation supervisor, one mothers' pension supervisor, one psychologist and one psychiatrist. In 1932 the court handled 7,086 cases. Since then, our volume of cases has doubled, reaching 14,058 cases in 1962. The probation staff has been increased to forty-two members. Today, there are five probation supervisors, and the clinical staff has been enlarged to include three psychologists and six part-time psychiatrists. Total employees, including Detention Home, court clerks, and stenographic personnel has risen to approximately two hundred workers.

Despite the increases in caseload and personnel, the court is operating today in the same physical facilities that may have been adequate thirty years ago. Our original court was a one-judge institution. Today there are four judges and five referees. Probation contacts with children under the supervision of the probation department have almost doubled since 1932. At that time the probation staff conducted 22,155 interviews with children on probation. In 1962 that department made 41,430 contacts in the course of counselling their probationers. Lack of space compels us to place five and six probation officers in one office. As a result, the free discussion of personal problems between probation officer and probationer is seriously hampered. Many inter-dependent court services which in the past were centrally located have had to be separated because of their expanded operations. For the most part, their relocation has been made solely on the basis of existing space resulting in make-shift locations. This situation has disrupted the orderly flow-of-work pattern to such an extent that maximum efficiency in operation is seriously impeded.

The current over-crowded conditions have further long-range significance. Unless the court building is expanded and renovated we

will be unable to expand probation and other related services. Effective probation requires more probation officers. They are needed not only to meet the increase in the volume of cases but to reduce the caseloads of individual probation officers to a point where probation will be more intensive and more effective.

The Regional Planning Commission of Cuyahoga County which studied the court's situation strongly urged the expansion and renovation of the court buildings. As a result, the County Commissioners authorized the submission of two bond issues in the November, 1962, general election. One in the amount of \$1,000,000 was for the construction of a Detention Home Annex to alleviate serious and dangerous over-crowding in the Detention Home. (The Detention Home was built to house 100 children. The daily population in 1962 ranged between 158 and 187 children for nearly two-thirds of the year.) The other bond issue for \$900,000 provided for the repair and renovation of the court buildings. The Detention Home issue passed; the court building issue failed by a slight percentage.

The failure to pass the court building bond issue is a great handicap to the court's progress. Today, as we reflect upon the past sixty years, we are proud of the community spirit which initiated and fostered our juvenile court. Speaking at the occasion of the court's fiftieth anniversary celebration, Dean Kenneth D. Johnson of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, characterized that spirit when he said, in part: "A community tribute such as this, initiated, planned and supported by a group of citizens from all walks of life, is indeed an inspiring and dynamic event. Its significance is indicative not only of the integrity and viability of the agency of government being honored here today, but also of the caliber and character of Cuyahoga's citizenry. What you people are doing here in Cleveland today typifies our American way of life in its finest sense . . . The record here in this county reveals that you have kept moving steadily forward fully recognizing that the affirmative course of action which was started here in 1902 demanded that you had to improve, increase and strengthen what they, your predecessors, had begun".

The court, since that appraisal, has continued its progress. For instance, it has for the past few years provided work therapy programs in cooperation with the Cleveland Metropolitan Park Board in which delinquent boys gain forestry work experience. In 1961 the court established a Child Placement Unit to secure placements in private institutions. (Such placements were formerly made by The Division of Child Welfare.) Intensive probation work is also being provided for

boys who might otherwise be committed to state institutions for delinquents. This year, an experimental group psychotherapy program was undertaken to determine the feasibility of a continuing court program. An extensive community-information program directed at the organized women's groups in the county was undertaken from October, 1961 through June, 1962, and from September, 1962 through November, 1962. Over 1,000 delegates representing nearly 100 different organizations participated in the program.

If the court is to continue to progress as it has in the past it must have the diligent support of the community which so strongly contributed to its development. It is, therefore, imperative that the bond issue be re-submitted and passed by the voters in order to ensure renovation and remodeling of our present building to adequately house present and future services.



ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO ELECTED JUDGE



Judge
Angelo J. Gagliardo

Angelo J. Gagliardo, former Chief Probation Officer of Cleveland's Municipal Court, was elected last November as Juvenile Court Judge. Judge Gagliardo brings to the court a rich experience in both the legal and social work professions, a combination particularly appropriate for the juvenile court bench. He attended Cleveland Public Schools and graduated, Magna Cum Laude from Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. In 1939, he received his master's degree in social work from the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University. Later he received his LL.B, cum laude, from Cleveland Marshall Law School.

Displaying an early interest in the welfare of children, Judge Gagliardo served as a Boys' Club Director of Alta Social Settlement from 1932 to 1937. Recently he was elected president of the settlement's Board of Trustees. He also served as a caseworker, and later as a casework supervisor for the Cleveland Department of Public Welfare. He enlisted in the army in August of 1942 and was discharged with the rank of captain in 1946. He is the recipient of the Army's Commendation Medal awarded for outstanding administrative ability. From 1946 to 1950, he served as an educational counselor for the U. S. Veterans Administration. In 1950 he was named supervisor in the probation department of the Municipal Court, and was appointed Chief Probation Officer in 1953. Judge Gagliardo was an Associate Professor of Law at the Cleveland Marshall Law School from 1952 to 1958. He is currently an instructor at Western Reserve University's Law, Medicine Center.

His community activities include membership in the Cleveland, Cuyahoga and Ohio State Bar Associations and the American Judicature Society. He was past chairman of the Cuyahoga Bar's Juvenile Court Committee, Cleveland Committee on Immigration and has been president of the American Committee on Italian Migration. In addition to being president of the Alta Board of Trustees, he is also a member of the board of trustees of the Nationalities Service Center, Grand Jury Association, Cleveland Council Camp Fire Girls and the Cleveland Center on Alcoholism. The judge also serves as a member of the Welfare Federation's Casework Council and its Committee on Juvenile Delinquency Prevention. He served as President of the Ohio

Probation and Parole Association for two consecutive terms, and is now a member of the Professional Council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Judge Gagliardo is also past commander of American Legion Post No. 628.

He and his wife Phyllis and their two children reside in Mayfield Village.



STAFF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO CHILD WELFARE

The judges of the court, as in past years, contributed to many community activities related to the welfare of children. Included in their activities during the year were memberships in various professional committees and numerous talks on the subject of delinquency to civic, social and professional community groups. Listed below are some of the highlights of their contributions in 1962.



Judge
Albert A. Woldman

PRESIDING JUDGE ALBERT A. WOLDMAN was one of the founders of the Greater Cleveland Youth Service Planning Commission, Inc. Organized in February, 1962, the commission was instrumental in securing a federal grant for the planning of a juvenile delinquency demonstration project for the City of Cleveland. In addition to Judge Woldman, the commission is composed of the Mayor of Cleveland, the President of the Board of County Commissioners, the President of the Cleveland Board of Education, the President of the Welfare Federation of

Cleveland and the President of the Cuyahoga County Mayors and City Managers Association. Proposals for a demonstration project in the Hough area have been submitted to the federal government. Judge Woldman also served as chairman of the Arrangements Committee for the Twenty-fifth Anniversary Meeting of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges which was held in June, 1962 in Cleveland. He also continued as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland and as a member of its Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Committee. In November, 1962 Judge Woldman was re-elected to the court without opposition.



Judge
Walter G. Whitlatch

JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH lectured on the Multiple Influences in Decision Making at a seminar for juvenile court judges co-sponsored by the Law School of Ohio State University, the Ohio Juvenile Court Judges' Association and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Judge Whitlatch was co-author in 1962 with Dr. Roger W. Marsters, Western Reserve Medical School, of a paper dealing with the contribution of blood tests in disputed paternity cases which was published in the Western Reserve University **Law Review**. In 1962, he was the re-

ipient of the Silver Beaver award of the Boy Scouts; the award was given for his "distinguished service to boyhood". Judge Whitlatch has for many years been Commissioner of Boy Scouts in Lyndhurst where he lives. He has been with the court for 27 years, having formerly served as Director of Legal Services, until his appointment, and subsequent election to the bench. Judge Whitlatch, in addition to his many community activities, is a lecturer on Juvenile Court procedures at the Law-Medicine Center of Western Reserve University, President of the United Neighborhood Centers and the representative of the Ohio Juvenile Court Judges' Association on the Ohio Judicial Council.



Judge
John J. Toner

JUDGE JOHN J. TONER, who holds both a law and social work degree, was selected to participate in the first Institute for Juvenile Court Judges sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges through a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. The institute, held in October, 1962 in Zion, Illinois, was designed to review current thinking in juvenile court procedure and operation. Also discussed were ways to develop new understandings of human behavior in relation to the delinquent child. Judge Toner served as a panel member on the subject,

"Treatment of a Teenager in Trouble" during the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges Cleveland Meeting. In addition to membership in various professional organizations, Judge Toner is a member of the Merrick House Board of Trustees and the Welfare Federation's Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Committee. He was appointed to the court in December, 1960. In November, 1962, he was elected to the court without opposition.

JOHN J. ALDEN, Chief of Probation Services, in 1962 was named to the Executive Committee of the Children's Council of the Welfare Federation. During the year, he served as chairman of a sub-committee of the Federation's Referral Practices and Communications Committee which studied inter agency referrals and communications. He was also named Program Committee Chairman for the 1963 conference of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. **Edward S. Newman**, case supervisor, was assigned for a six month period in 1962 to the planning staff of the Greater Cleveland Youth Service Planning Commission. Along with other professional workers from government, education

and welfare groups, he assisted the commission in formulating proposals for the delinquency demonstration project. **Dr. Oscar B. Markey**, Director of the Juvenile Court Psychiatric Clinic, presented a paper on delinquency in June, 1962 before the Cleveland meeting of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges.

During the year, a number of probation officers and supervisors spoke on the work of the court to various community groups. Staff members also participated in panel and seminar groups throughout the community, making significant contributions to such discussions.

GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM

In July, 1962 the court instituted a group therapy program for delinquent boys. Therapists for the program are Dr. Irving Berger, court psychiatrist and Andrew J. De Santi, assistant chief of probation services. The number of boys involved in the project has been limited to ten and the selection has been carefully made by the two therapists. Dr. Oscar B. Markey, chief court psychiatrist, in his annual report to the court, indicated that early results of the program are encouraging.

Further, in his report Dr. Markey noted the increase in patients seen by the Psychiatric Clinic in 1962. In part, he wrote: "More work was done in this past year by the Court Clinic. In 1962, 643 boys, girls and adults were seen by the court psychiatrists compared with 557 in 1961. The nature of the symptomatic behavior followed the pattern of previous years in the sense that incorrigibility was the most frequent problem. For the first time, there were more girls than boys referred for this reason (113 girls to 76 boys). There appeared to be an increase in all forms of assaultive behavior. The other most frequent charges against the children seen by the clinic included unlawful entry and stealing, other various forms of stealing, sex activity, auto theft and trespassing, truancy and running away."

"The diagnostic pattern," Dr. Markey continued, "again reveals the highest incidence in the personality disorders and transient situational disorders. We continue to believe that well over 80 per cent of the children who get into difficulty have various forms of personality or characterological defects." See Table 14 for psychiatric diagnoses.

JUDGE EASTMAN HONORED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUDGES

Retired Presiding Judge Harry L. Eastman was honored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges as its founder and president emeritus when the Council met in Cleveland in June, 1962. The Cleveland meeting marked the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Council's establishment. This court served as host for the meeting and presented Judge Eastman with an oil portrait of himself in honor of the occasion.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

Miss Leota M. Steever, Intake Secretary, received the 1962 Public Service Award of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. Miss Steever has been with the Juvenile Court since 1925. She formerly served as a probation officer in the westside area. As Intake Secretary, Miss Steever is responsible for screening the thousands of complaints brought each year to the court. The award is presented to county employees who have demonstrated outstanding abilities through long years of public service.

SOCIAL WORK AWARD



John J. Mayar

JOHN J. MAYAR, Director of Social Services, was awarded the 1962 Social Work Merit Award of the Cleveland Area Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. The award is the highest honor that the social work group can confer. The citation singled out Mr. Mayar's "initiative and leadership" in advocating the expansion of the court's psychiatric and psychological clinic. His training in law and social work were cited as "bringing about a better understanding between these two professions." Mr. Mayar teaches a course in legal content at

the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. He is also a guest lecturer on counselling and probation at Oberlin College and on juvenile delinquency at the Law and Medicine Center of Western Reserve University. In 1960, Mr. Mayar received the Good Government Award given by the Cleveland Junior Chamber of Commerce to a non-elected public official.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE



Emily Rozelle

MRS. EMILY ROZELLE is an employee seldom seen by those having contact with the court. But her voice has been heard by countless thousands throughout her years as head switchboard operator. Mrs. Rozelle completed twenty-five years of service on July 12, 1962. She began her employment in 1937 in the Aid to Dependent Children Unit, and remained with the court after that unit was transferred to the County Welfare Department. She has persistently displayed the traditional heroism of the telephone operator; never absent, never late, always at your

service. Her skillful operation of the court's switchboard has won her the highest praises of the Telephone Company. Her interest outside of the court is in her daughter, who once worked, appropriately enough, for the telephone company, and her two grandchildren.

RETIREMENTS



Anthony E. Patton

ANTHONY E. PATTON, who retired on September 30, 1962 after thirty-five years with the court, served Presiding Judge Harry L. Eastman and his successor, Judge Albert A. Woldman as bailiff and later as Special Court Deputy. These titles, however, scarcely do justice to his varied services. His devotion to duty and his intense concentration on his work were qualities which led to his being honored in 1958 with a Public Service Award of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. Tony, as he is known to all at court, is a storehouse of knowledge about the early days

of the court, and is fond of recalling Judge Eastman's struggle to have the Juvenile Court moved out of the old court house on Public Square. In his spare time he was a member of several champion amateur baseball teams in his youth and still enjoys the game now as a spectator. Tony has always been known as a strong family man, so we are sure he is going to enjoy his retirement.



Charles T. Baxter

CHARLES T. BAXTER had served the court for over thirty-seven years when he quietly retired on June 30, 1962. For many years he had occupied the post of Chief Deputy Clerk. As such, he was actively in charge of the clerk's office, the heart of the court as a legal organism. He also served as court clerk to Presiding Judge Harry L. Eastman and Judge William J. McDermott. "Court Clerk" is a term that may evoke the picture of a solemn, rather stuffy character in Dickens. There is indeed something of Dickens in Charley Baxter. But he was the producer of

humor rather than an occasion for it and his quips and plesantries are much missed. While he expects to devote most of his time in retirement to his family, we hear that he is still playing handball.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Betty Hopkins was named Chief Deputy Clerk following the retirement of Charles T. Baxter.

Elaine J. Columbro, a probation officer since 1959, was named an Assistant in the Department of Legal Services.

Stephen Mogyordy was appointed Referee for paternity and support cases to replace John F. Corrigan.

Lawrence A. Siebert and **Thomas F. Nemeth** resigned from the Psychology Department: Mr. Siebert to teach at the University of Michigan; and Mr. Nemeth to become Director of Personnel, Marymount Hospital.

John F. Corrigan, who had been with the court as probation officer and referee since 1956, resigned following his election to the Ohio General Assembly.

In Memoriam: Mrs. Helen Fegler, a member of the Stenographic Department since 1957, died suddenly on December 11, 1962. She is survived by a son and a daughter, both married. Her cheerful, friendly disposition is remembered with affection by everyone at court.

Three Detention Home supervisors, Lucille Legon, Lois Rosasco and Simon Mack, received certificates for completing a course for Child Care Workers. The two semester training program was made possible by a grant from the Cleveland Foundation and was conducted by the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University under the auspices of the Cleveland Welfare Federation.

RULES
of
THE JUVENILE COURT OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY

It is hereby ordered that the following shall be the rules adopted for the regulation of practice and proceedings in the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, commencing June 1, 1962, and continuing until otherwise ordered, pursuant to Section 2153.15, Revised Code of Ohio.

1. CONDUCT IN COURT

Proper decorum in the Court is necessary to the administration of the Court's functions, and any conduct which interferes or tends to interfere, with the proper administration of the Court's business is prohibited. No radio or television transmission, voice recording device (other than a device used by a court reporter making a record in a proceeding before the Court) or the making or taking of pictures shall be permitted.

2. TERMS OF COURT

Pursuant to Section 2153.12, Revised Code, the year shall be divided into four terms of Court which shall be known as January, April, July, and October terms, respectively. All actions and other business of the Court pending at the expiration of any term of Court shall be continued to the following term of Court without any special or general entry or order to that effect. The Juvenile Court Judges may adjourn the Court from day to day or to any other day in the same term whenever, in their opinion, the business of the Court permits.

3. SESSIONS OF COURT

The sessions of the Court shall be daily from 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 P. M. and from 2:00 P. M. to 4:30 P. M., except that on Saturdays the session of the Court shall be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:00 P. M. The time so fixed may be altered by the Court when necessary to meet special conditions.

4. OFFICIAL LAW JOURNAL

The Daily Legal News of Cleveland, Ohio, shall be the Journal wherein shall be published all notices, advertisements and matters referred to in the Revised Code.

5. COURT EMPLOYEES SHALL NOT RECOMMEND BONDSMEN OR ATTORNEYS

No officer or employee of the Court shall recommend bondsmen or attorneys to persons charged in the Court, litigants or their friends or representatives, except that the Legal Department may assist in procuring counsel for indigent persons.

6. COUNSEL NOT ACCEPTED AS SURETY

Members of the Bar shall not be accepted by the clerk as security for costs in any civil or criminal action, nor as security on any bond required to be given in any case.

7. RIGHT TO COUNSEL; COURT PERSONNEL AND ATTORNEYS

The right of all children and adults before the Court to be represented by counsel of their own choosing is implicit in the law and is fully recognized by the Court. Court employees shall maintain a neutral and impartial position and shall not function as advocates or adversaries. Court personnel shall avoid indicating that counsel is or is not necessary in any particular case and shall refer all questions with respect to engaging legal counsel to the Court's Legal Department. Court employees shall recognize and respect counsel and in no way usurp his prerogatives. Where an attorney is retained Court personnel shall make all contact with the client through his attorney.

8. COURT RECORDS

The inspection of court records by attorneys and other interested parties shall be governed by the provisions of Sections 2151.14, 2151.18, and 2151.35, Ohio Revised Code. No person shall be permitted to read the Court's social records unless proper authorization is given by the Court. Information given to the Probation Officer in his professional capacity or contained in the Court's social records is by law designated as confidential and this must be strictly observed except as provided by Section 2151.35, Ohio Revised Code.

9. COMMENCEMENT OF CASES

All original actions shall be commenced by presentation of the facts of the case to the Court's Receiving Department. All official cases shall be commenced on forms prescribed by the Court, unless otherwise directed by the Court.

10. SERVICE OF PROCESS

In all original actions service of citations, notice, subpoenas and other writs, shall be made pursuant to Section 2151.29, Ohio Revised Code.

In all matters where the Court's jurisdiction has attached and where the Court has continuing jurisdiction, service of writs shall likewise be as provided by Section 2151.29, Ohio Revised Code, except that where a party has gone, or resides, outside the State of Ohio and his address is known, service of writs shall be had by certified mail; where the Court's jurisdiction has attached and where the whereabouts of the party to be cited is unknown, no service of citation shall be had where the order to be made is not a permanent one and where the Court in making such order does not lose its jurisdiction. Before any temporary order is made permanent, service of writs shall be had on all necessary parties in full compliance with Sections 2151.28 and 2151.29, Ohio Revised Code.

11. GUARDIAN AD LITEM AND TRUSTEE

Where the parent of any child subject to the jurisdiction of the Court is under 21 years of age, the Court shall appoint a guardian ad litem to represent and protect the interests of such minor parent. Where the parent of a child subject to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court has been adjudged incompetent by the Probate Court or where it appears to the Court that the parent of a child involved in any action is mentally incompetent, the Court shall appoint a trustee to represent and protect the interest of such incompetent.

12. REFEREES

The powers and duties of Referees shall be as defined in Section 2151.16, Ohio Revised Code. Where any party in interest requests a hearing by a judge rather than by the Referee to whom such case was previously assigned, such request shall be granted if made before the date originally set for the hearing.

13. CONTINUANCES AND ADVANCEMENTS

All applications for continuances or advancements shall be made to the office of the Clerk and except as hereinafter provided, such application must be made three days before the day of trial after notice to opposing counsel. No case will be continued on the day of trial except for good cause shown, which cause was not known to counsel prior to the day of trial and provided that counsel has used diligence to be ready for trial and has notified or made diligent effort to notify his opponent as soon as he became aware of his necessity to ask for a postponement. This rule cannot be waived by consent of counsel. Cases will be passed when counsel is actually engaged in trial in other courts provided such engaged counsel notified the Clerk immediately upon being so engaged.

14. HEARINGS ON MOTIONS AND DEMURRERS

At the time of the filing of any demurrer or any motion, other than a motion for a new trial, or a rehearing, the party filing the same shall file therewith a brief in support thereof and within ten days thereafter the opposing party shall file an opposing brief and the matter shall thereupon be submitted to the Court without oral argument or hearing unless the Court of its own motion or for good cause shown should desire oral argument thereon, in which event oral argument shall be had at such time as meets with the convenience of the Court.

Within ten days after filing a motion for a new trial, the party filing the same shall file a memorandum or brief in support thereof and, within ten days thereafter, the opposing party shall file an opposing memorandum or brief, and the matter shall thereupon be submitted to the Court. A copy of said memorandum or brief shall be mailed to opposing counsel. Either party, at the time of filing their memorandum or brief, may request the Court for a hearing thereon, in which event a hearing may be had if ordered by the Court, at such time as the Court may fix.

15. FORMAL REQUISITES OF PLEADINGS

All papers and pleadings filed with the Clerk shall be of a suitable material, typewritten or printed and folded; all such papers and pleadings shall be fastened in a secure and permanent manner to a manuscript cover which shall plainly be marked on the back thereof (i.e., the outside of the manuscript cover when folded for filing) with the number and title of the case, title of the pleading and the name of the attorney filing the same. Documents filed by law firms shall indicate thereon the individual lawyer handling the case. The Clerk shall refuse to accept for filing any paper which does not conform with the provisions of this ruling.

16. BLOOD TEST MOTIONS

Motions for an order of Court requiring a blood test must be filed not less than ten days before the date set for trial; the cost of such tests shall be paid by the movant except as otherwise herein provided. Motions for blood tests must be accompanied by payment of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) to defray the costs of each said test and Sixty Cents (\$.60) for "poundage" thereon. When the first blood test or tests excludes the accused as being the father of the child in question and the mother of the child desires a test by another serologist the cost of such second test shall be paid by the mother. All blood tests shall be performed by experts selected by the Court and shall be conducted under such regulations as the Court may prescribe.

17. PRE-TRIAL

All bastardy cases shall be called for a pre-trial hearing before a Referee at a time fixed by the Court and notice thereof shall be given counsel at least five days prior thereto. Counsel in each case shall appear with their clients before the Referee for the purpose of said pre-trial. The attendance of counsel and client is mandatory under this rule.

18. JOURNAL ENTRIES

All journal entries prepared by the Court, or its clerk, shall be entered on the journal of the Court in the order of the dates of their pronouncements and all journal entries prepared by the attorneys shall be entered on the journal in the order of the date on which such journal entries are approved by the Court.

19. NOTICE TO COUNSEL

The Clerk of this Court shall issue notice to counsel of every order, decision, judgment and/or decree of this Court, and of every verdict rendered therein at the time such order, decision, judgment, decree and/or verdict is rendered with the exception of those orders, decisions, judgments, decrees and verdicts which are announced while counsel is present in Court.

20. COSTS

The costs of motions, applications, and demurrers shall be adjudged against the unsuccessful party unless the Court otherwise directs. In all bastardy cases where the complainant resides outside the County of Cuyahoga, the sum of Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) must be paid to the cashier of the Court to cover the costs of Court in the event the complainant is required to pay the same. Transcripts of docket entries must be paid for in advance of preparation.

21. SCHEDULE

These rules shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio in accordance with the provisions of Section 2505.45, Revised Code, and become effective on June 1, 1962.

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1958 - 1962

Type of Complaint	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Official complaints—Total	4,906	5,041	5,759	6,162	9,875
Delinquency—Total	2,477	2,531	2,749	2,988	3,382
Boys	1,995	1,969	2,175	2,405	2,749
Girls	482	562	574	583	633
Neglect and non-support	647	667	917	869	947
Dependency	173	191	187	203	192
Application for consent to marry	158	116	107	127	87
Paternity	1,090	1,142	1,290	1,278	1,254
Adults contributing to delinquency	123	145	155	146	151
*Juvenile traffic offenders—Total	163	159	238	383	3,705
Boys	151	151	230	362	3,336
Girls	12	8	8	21	369
Adults involved in juvenile traffic offenses	40	35	38	52	8
Certified from Common Pleas and Probate Courts	28	35	40	64	75
Other	7	20	38	52	74
Unofficial complaints—Total	7,943	7,535	7,860	7,478	4,183
Delinquency—Total	1,917	1,599	1,853	1,826	2,063
Boys	1,562	1,271	1,476	1,470	1,651
Girls	355	328	377	356	412
*Traffic—Total	4,675	4,659	4,520	4,363	756
Boys	4,434	4,338	4,210	4,056	709
Girls	241	321	310	307	47
Neglect and non-support	1,347	1,274	1,487	1,289	1,364
Dependency and other	4	3	—	—	—
Total complaints—Official and Unofficial.	12,849	12,576	13,619	13,640	14,058

*As of March 1, 1962 all moving traffic violations have been heard as official cases. Non-moving violations are still heard as unofficial cases.

TABLE 2
Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial
Delinquency Cases by Sex — 1962

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Official	Unoff.	Official	Unoff.	
Auto theft	528	6	6	—	540
Unlawful entry and stealing	526	133	4	5	668
Other stealing	241	262	49	63	615
Other property offenses	33	22	1	—	56
Theft from person	107	13	2	—	122
Injury to person	308	197	22	58	585
Act resulting in death	3	—	—	—	3
Truancy	45	56	25	43	169
Running away	9	24	30	6	69
Incorrigibility	240	125	294	98	757
Sex offenses	66	23	120	6	215
Auto trespassing and tampering	159	26	8	—	193
Destruction of property	109	420	4	18	551
Disorderly conduct	73	90	10	33	206
Liquor violation	92	34	14	17	157
Possession of weapons	46	20	2	1	69
Trespass on land, right-of-way, etc.....	14	69	8	5	96
Violation of library ordinance	—	43	5	51	99
Other misdemeanors	150	88	29	8	275
Total delinquency complaints	2,749	1,651	633	412	5,445

TABLE 3
Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial by Sex — 1962

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals	177	36	213
Placed under supervision of Probation Officers:			
For supervision (includes referrals to agencies and private institutions)	891	372	1,263
For supervision and payment of damages and fines	617	1	618
Total placed under probation supervision	1,508	373	1,881
Committed or returned to institutions:			
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	15	—	15
Ohio State Industrial Schools	219	27	246
Cuyahoga County Training Schools	100	28	128
Marycrest School	—	16	16
Total committed or returned to institutions	334	71	405
Dismissed	169	45	214
Other disposition	282	38	320
Continued	279	70	349
Total official delinquency complaints	2,749	633	3,382
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Withdrawn or dismissed	162	47	209
Adjusted by referee	888	191	1,079
Restitution ordered	399	12	411
Probation officer to supervise or adjust	58	38	96
Made official	59	73	132
Referred to social agencies	4	25	29
Other disposition	26	8	34
Continued	55	18	73
Total unofficial delinquency complaints	1,651	412	2,063

TABLE 4
Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial — 1962

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency Official
	Official	Unofficial	
Non-support of minor children	*743	1,147	
Improper subsistence and care	151	110	
Faults or habits of parent(s)	21	45	
Child deserted or abandoned	31	11	2
Permanent disability of parent(s)			61
Temporary incapacity of parent(s)			5
Death of parent(s)			18
Child born out of wedlock			64
Lack of guardianship, determination of custody			3
Other causes	1	51	39
Total complaints	947	1,364	192
Total children involved in above cases	2,215	3,774	269

*Includes 229 complaints (involving 285 children) of non-support of illegitimate children filed on adjudged father.

TABLE 5

Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases — 1962

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	1,089	37	1,126
Probation officers for supervision or placement....	29	7	36
Referred to child caring or placing agencies:			
C. C. W. D., Division of Child Welfare			
Supervision and placement	6	5	11
Temporary care and custody	179	133	312
Permanent care and custody	7	12	19
Other child caring and placing agencies	9	9	18
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies.....	201	159	360
Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard	428	27	455
Case dismissed	169	32	201
Other order	14	7	21
Total children	1,930*	269	2,199

*Does not include the 285 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 — 1962

Disposition	Contributing to:	
	Neglect	Delinquency
Dismissed	71	13
Continued Conditionally, or Not Heard.....	240	21
Committed To:		
Cleveland House of Correction—Male	46	35
Cleveland House of Correction—Female.....	12	1
County Jail	—	5
Sentence Suspended:		
On condition of proper behavior.....	65	14
Make support payments through court.....	285	—
On other conditions.....	—	38
Probation officer to supervise.....	2	6
Other Order	28	18
Number of Adults Charged.....	749	151

TABLE 7

Cases under Supervision by Probation Department — 1962

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent Boys	Girls	Dependent Neglected Other	Total Children
Brought forward January 1, 1962.....	1,295	916	317	132	1,365
Received for supervision during year....	2,080	1,573	431	159	2,163
Total under supervision in 1962.....	3,375	2,489	748	291	3,528
Removed from supervision during year....	1,873	1,440	369	133	1,942
Carried forward December 31, 1962.....	1,502	1,049	379	158	1,586

TABLE 8
Cases Supervised by Child Support Department — 1962

Movement of Cases	Contributing to Delinquency			Total
	Non- Support*	Dependency Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1962.....	3,409	490	2,169	6,068
Received for supervision during year.....	1,185	175	720	2,080
Total under supervision in 1962.....	4,594	665	2,889	8,148
Removed from supervision during year....	997	148	564	1,709
Carried forward December 31, 1962.....	3,597	517	2,325	6,439

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 9
Children Under Care in Detention Home — 1962

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1962.....	94	58	—	1	153
Admitted during year	2,271	829	20	14	3,134
Total under care in 1962.....	2,365	887	20	15	3,287
Released during year	2,273	840	16	15	3,144
Under care December 31, 1962.....	92	47	4	—	143
Total days of care furnished.....	37,044	19,612	438	261	57,355
Average daily population.....	102	54	1	—	157
Average length of stay in days.....	16	22	22	17	17

TABLE 10
**Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of
 Money for the Support of Minor Children — 1962**

Type of Collection	Amount
For Support of Minor Children.....	\$1,466,874.93
Damages or Restitution	24,599.24
Poundage	15,071.10
Fines	8,419.57
Costs	16,543.67
Appearance Bonds	38,375.00
Maternity Hospital Collections	3,809.07
Miscellaneous General Collections.....	16,097.33
Total Amount Collected	1,589,789.91
Money for Support of Children Disbursed to:	
Parents and Relatives.....	\$1,360,870.58
Public Agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	43,838.23
Other Tax-supported Agencies and Institutions.....	1,432.28
Total—Public Agencies	45,270.51
Private Agencies:	
Out-of-town Placements	37,999.24
Catholic Agencies and Institutions	11,626.72
Protestant Agencies and Institutions.....	5,321.22
Jewish Agencies and Institutions.....	1,844.51
Other Non-Sectarian Agencies and Institutions.....	3,942.15
Total—Private Agencies	60,733.84
Grand Total	\$1,466,874.93

TABLE 11
Report of the Receiving Secretary

Action Taken at Intake	Complaints
Accepted for court action:	
*For official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	5,544
Motions and alias hearings	324
For unofficial hearing	3,438
Total	9,306
Disposed of without court action:	
Referred to social agencies and boards of education	302
Referred to police departments and other courts	314
By correspondence	92
Interviews for consultation only	1,291
Total	1,999
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	103

*In addition 4,462 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

TABLE 12
Type and Number of Tests Administered
By Court Psychologists — 1962

Type of Test	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Children	Adults	
Individual Intelligence tests:					
Weschler Intelligence Scale					
for Children	57	25	2	—	84
*Weschler Intelligence Scale					
for Adults	21	18	—	26	65
Group Intelligence Tests—Otis	969	365	9	9	1,352
Personality tests—projectives	1,237	603	27	147	2,014
Interviews, non-standardized tests	305	154	7	43	509
Total tests administered	2,589	1,165	45	225	4,024
Psycho-diagnostic conferences	303	147	6	40	496
Number of persons tested	1,047	408	11	35	1,501

*Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 13
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic — 1962

Defect*		Boys	Girls	Total
Eyes—	Refractive Error	1,094	503	1,597
Throat—	Hypertrophied Tonsils	25	24	49
Teeth—	Dental Caries	1,221	384	1,605
	Poor Dental Hygiene	443	94	537
	Chipped Incisor	332	58	390
Extremities—	Trichophytosis	164	20	184
Skin—	Acne	580	193	773
General—	Nutrition: Borderline, Impaired, Poor..	26	7	33
	Obesity	60	101	161
	Physical Retardation	148	13	161
	Advanced Physical Development	53	17	70
	Pediculosis: Capitis, Pubis, Corporis...	3	10	13
	Pregnancy	—	37	37
No Defect Noted: Children Found Normal.....		—	—	128
Total Number of Examinations.....		2,181	839	3,020

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

TABLE 14
Diagnoses of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists — 1962

Diagnosis*	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Mental Deficiency:				
Mild	3	1	2	6
Moderate	4			4
Psychotic Disorders:				
Schizophrenic reaction	10		6	16
Other psychotic disorders.....	1	3	1	5
Psychoneurotic Disorders:				
Anxiety reaction	4	4		8
Obsessive-compulsive type	5		2	7
Phobic reaction	2	2		4
Depressive reaction	5	6	3	14
Other psychoneurotic reactions	7	12	4	23
Personality Disorders:				
Personality pattern disturbance.....	14	8	18	40
Passive-aggressive personality	116	55	2	173
Emotionally unstable personality.....	7	3	3	13
Other personality trait disturbances.....	7		6	13
Sociopathic personality disturbance.....	15	2	11	28
Transient Situational Personality Disorders:				
Adjustment reaction of childhood.....	23	3		26
Adjustment reaction of adolescence.....	124	85		209
Adjustment reaction of late life.....			5	5
Conduct disturbance		1		1
Chronic Brain Syndrome.....	5	1	1	7
Diagnosis deferred, referred to Diagnostic Center....	4			4
Disease none	4	4	2	10
Re-examined during year.....	15	12		27
Total Examinations	375	202	66	643
Conferences	6	4		10

*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: PProspect 1-8400

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HON. JOHN J. TONER, *Judge*

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2209 Central Avenue

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