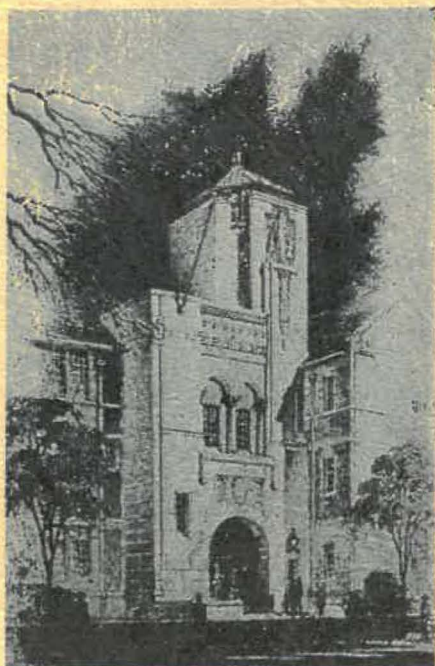


Annual Report for
1964



THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO



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

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

The Honorable Wayne Fogle,
Chairman, Ohio Youth Commission

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 1964, 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 10, 1965

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

TOTAL VOLUME UP 15% The number of complaints filed in the Juvenile Court in 1964 increased by 15 per cent over those filed in 1963. In that year there were 15,347 complaints filed concerning delinquent, neglected and dependent children as well as adults contributing to delinquency and neglect and other cases under the court's jurisdiction. In 1964 the total number of complaints amounted to 17,678. In the past five years the total volume of complaints before the court has risen by 30 per cent. See Table 1 for the number of complaints, 1960 - 1964.

DELINQUENCY CASES ALSO INCREASED BY 15% Delinquency complaints, representing nearly 40 per cent of the Court's total volume of complaints, increased by 15%, rising from 5,969 cases in 1963 to 6,841 in the past year. Nearly two-thirds of the delinquency cases were assigned as official cases, the remaining one-third, considered to be less serious offenses, were assigned for unofficial hearings.

As in the past, half of the boy's cases referred to court involved charges of theft. These included: auto theft (668 cases), unlawful entry and stealing (649 cases), theft from person (151 cases), auto trespassing and tampering (470 cases), other stealing (649 cases), and other property offenses (103 cases). The above mentioned theft offenses in 1964 increased by 13 per cent over those recorded in 1963. The other most frequent charges against boys included: injury to person (526 cases), incorrigibility (463 cases), liquor violations (237 cases), and sex offenses (224 cases). The latter group of offenses show an increase of nearly 30 per cent over those recorded in 1963. The greatest increase came in incorrigibility complaints, from 362 to 463 cases; sex offenses, from 119 to 224 cases; and liquor violations, from 112 to 237 cases. Destruction of property charges against boys declined from 527 in 1963 to 381 in the past year. See Table 2 for boys' delinquency cases, 1963 - 1964.

While boys' cases increased nearly 12 percent during this period, girls' cases, on the other hand, rose 27 per cent, from 1,210 in 1963 to 1,537 in 1964. The most frequent charge against girls, representing more than one-third of the complaints against them, was for incorrigibility. This offense rose from 470 to 539 cases. The other most frequent girls' offenses showing increases were: stealing, from 155 to 241 cases; sex offenses, from 190 to 276 cases and liquor violations, from 21 to 40 cases. Injury to person charges declined slightly from 116 to 107 cases. The above complaints accounted for nearly 80 per cent of the charges brought against girls. See Table 2 for girls' delinquency cases, 1963 - 1964.

RATE OF DELINQUENCY 32.2 PER 1,000 CHILDREN The above statistical data is presented in terms of the number of cases brought against minors during the calendar year. The rate of delinquency, however, is computed on the basis of the number of individual children appearing before the court. The 6,841 complaints filed in 1964 concerned 6,239 individual children (4,746 boys and 1,493 girls). Relating the number of individual delinquents to the 1964 child population 12 through 17 years of age (193,928) produces a delinquency rate of 32.2 per 1,000 children in this age group. The 1963 rate of delinquency was 29.2 per 1,000 children 12 through 17 years of age. The delinquency rate, therefore, increased by 10 per cent, while the volume of delinquency increased by 15 per cent. This means that in 1964 the court had to provide services for 899 more children than it did in 1963.

PROBATION CONTINUED TO BE MOST FREQUENT DISPOSITION More than one-half of the official cases appearing before the court during the year were placed under the supervision of the probation department. The total number of cases under the department's supervision including those carried over from 1963 amounted to 4,555 which was a 25 per cent increase over the 1963 caseload of 3,649.

In the course of supervision, the department had 45,611 probation contacts with all cases under supervision including delinquent children, neglected and dependent children and adults contributing to the above situations. In addition to probation supervision, the probation department is also responsible for conducting pre-hearing investigations. During the year, it conducted 6,688 such investigations. This amounted to 1,365 more investigations than were conducted in 1963. The completion of the investigations required nearly 53,000 interviews to secure the desired information for the development of courts records.

Of the 4,310 delinquent boys and girls under supervision during the year, 77 per cent were not returned to court while under supervision. Twenty-three per cent were returned to court as a result of further offenses or violations of probation. See Table 7 for cases under supervision of probation department.

COMMITMENTS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Commitments to public institutions for delinquent children accounted for nearly 15 per cent of the dispositions of official cases filed during the year. However, actual commitments, including children who had previously received other forms of dispositions, amounted to 811. Of these 434 boys and 125 girls were committed to the custody of the Ohio Youth Commission, 166 boys were committed to the Cleveland Boys' School, 76 girls were committed to Blossom Hill School and 10 boys were committed to the Ohio State Reformatory. In addition, 29 girls were committed to the care of Marycrest School and 22 boys and girls were committed to the temporary care of the Ohio Youth Commission for psychiatric diagnostic services.

RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS An additional 85 boys and girls were placed in private residential treatment centers used for children with emotional disturbances. The placements were made by the Court's Placement Unit and included the following institutions: Pennsylvania Jr. Republic, Rhinebeck County School, Devereaux, White's Institute, Vineland, Fort Wayne Children's Home, George Jr. Republic, Berkshire, Gibault School, Father Flanagan's Boys' Town, Children's Village, Boys' Village, Oesterlin Home, Rosemont, Starr Commonwealth, Ohio and the Gustavus Adolphus Home.

REFERRALS TO OTHER AGENCIES In addition to the out-of-town placements, 8 boys and girls were placed in local private facilities. Total referrals to local health and welfare agencies amounted to 306. Such referrals were made by the probation department when it was discerned in certain cases that there was a need for the specialized services offered by the agencies. Nearly one half of these referrals concerned neglected and dependent children and were made to the Division of Child Welfare, Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. Referrals relating to delinquent children were as follows: Youth Counseling Services, 36 cases (8 not accepted for service); Family Counseling, 10 (3 not accepted for service); Psychiatric Service 25 (17 not accepted for service); Maternal Care, 25 cases (6 not accepted for service) and Placement Services, 20 cases (10 not accepted for service). Slightly more than one-third of the referrals made to the above services were not accepted by the agencies and institutions contacted. Psychiatric treatment and residential placements continued to be extremely difficult to implement, with about one half of referrals not accepted for service.

PURCHASE OF SERVICE PROJECT In February, 1964 the court engaged in a purchase of casework service program with two local youth counseling agencies, Youth Service and Catholic Counseling Center. The program was made possible by a \$63,700 grant for a two-year period from the Cleveland Foundation and the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation.

For the past year, over one hundred cases have been assigned to four caseworkers (two from each agency) for a maximum of twenty-five cases each for supervision. By mutual agreement the court and agencies decided to reduce the experimental caseload to twenty cases after the program had been started. To this end, no new cases were assigned until caseloads had reached less than twenty cases. Currently, the program in which court cases are served exclusively, is being evaluated by the Research Department of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. The project is scheduled to terminate in February, 1966. It is expected that in the future a purchase of intensive casework service program may be assumed by the county.

**GROUP
PSYCHO-
THERAPY
PROGRAM**

In addition to the above services used for the rehabilitation of delinquent children, the court for the past eighteen months has conducted an experimental group psychotherapy program for boy probationers. Twenty boys who were otherwise destined for placement in either public institutions or private residential treatment centers were, after careful screening, assigned to participate in the program under the guidance of Dr. Irving L. Berger, psychiatrist-therapist and Mr. Andrew J. DiSanti, Assistant Chief of Probation Services, serving as social worker co-therapist. Eight of the twenty boys are currently participating in the program, ten have been able to move on and make a satisfactory adjustment in the community and only two had to be returned to court and were subsequently committed to State training schools.

The court plans in 1965 to expand the therapy program to include a girls' group. Selected staff members are currently being trained as therapists under the direction of Dr. Berger.

In addition to the above services of the court directed toward the rehabilitation of the delinquent youngster, the court during the year committed 211 minors to the care and custody of their parents or guardians without further court order. Another 339 were found not to be delinquent by the court or the complaints against them were withdrawn by the complaining party. See Table 3 for dispositions of delinquency cases.

**\$43,000
COLLECTED
IN DAMAGES** Orders for the payment of damages and restitution were made in several hundred delinquency cases. These involved acts of property damages and vandalism. Money collected during the year as a result of these orders, as well as payments on old cases, amounted to \$43,542.92. The above payments were received and disbursed by the Cashier's Department. Additional orders for payment of damages and restitution required the forwarding of payments directly to the victims, and are not accounted for in the Cashier's report.

**UNOFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY
CASES
ADJUSTED** Unofficial, or less serious types of delinquency cases not requiring the full services of the court, i.e. investigation, psychological and/or psychiatric examinations are heard by court appointed referees. Unofficial cases, representing about one-third of the delinquency volume, were mostly disposed of by adjustment by the referee in informal hearings. Damages and restitution orders were made in 321 cases and are reflected in the Cashier's report above.

**TRAFFIC
OFFENSES
25%** Juvenile traffic offenses increased by 25 per cent, rising from 5,147 in 1963 to 6,419 in 1964. Moving violations, heard as official cases, accounted for 90 per cent of the violations. Of these, speeding accounted for one-third of the violations. Running red lights and stop signs were the other most

frequent moving violations. Moving violations involved 5,230 boys and 542 girls. Non-moving offenses, heard as unofficial cases, most frequently involved equipment violations and hitch-hiking complaints. Unofficial charges were brought against 631 boys and 16 girls. The most frequent disposition in the official cases remained the suspension of the offender's driver's license. Unofficial cases were most often adjusted.

SERVICES TO NEGLECTED & DEPENDENT CHILDREN During the year, 1,904 complaints of neglect involving 4,570 children were filed in the court. Non-support by the father accounted for 80 per cent of the neglect complaints. Other charges included: improper subsistence and care, faults and/or habits of parents, and desertion and abandonment of minor children. In most cases, custody of the children involved in non-support cases was retained by the parents or parent with whom they were living at the time of filing. However, 252 children were committed to the care and custody of child caring or placing agencies. Of these 222 were committed to temporary care of the Division of Child Welfare, Cuyahoga County Welfare Department and 18 were committed to the Division for permanent care and custody.

CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT COLLECTS NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS FOR SUPPORT Orders for the payment of support money by the father were the most frequent dispositions in non-support cases. To this end the Cashier's Department collected and disbursed \$1,969,063.44 in support payments. Of this, \$1,794,238.46 was disbursed by the department directly to the parent or relative in whose custody the children were placed. An additional \$60,142.64 in support payments was disbursed to the Division of Child Welfare to cover the cost of care of children placed in its custody. Total collections made by the Cashier's Department, including support money, fines, damages, costs, etc. amounted to \$2,141,676.55. See Table 10 for Cashier's report.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT SUPERVISED PAYMENTS IN 9,000 CASES The Child Support Department is charged with the responsibility of supervising the above collection of support money. In this respect the Department supervised payments in 5,388 non-support cases, 3,126 paternity cases and 834 contributing to delinquency and other neglect cases wherein costs and other monies were ordered to be paid. In addition, the department is responsible for the presentation in court of all non-support cases.

DEPENDENCY CASES INCREASE Dependency cases increased from 184 in 1963 to 253 in 1964. The major reasons for referral were for illegitimate births, mental and physical disabilities of the parents to care for their children, death of parents and lack of guardianship.

The 253 dependency complaints involved 389 children; nearly 75 per cent of whom were placed under agency care. Of these 248 were committed to the temporary care of the Division of Child Welfare, and 20 were committed to the permanent care of the Division, and 16 were placed in the custody of other local child caring agencies.

OTHER CASES Other cases under the court's jurisdiction included paternity actions which declined slightly from 1,092 in 1963 to 938 in 1964. Applications for consent to marry amounted to 96 cases, and adults contributing to the delinquency of minors numbered 299. In addition, there were 88 applications to determine custody and 87 applications for permanent surrender of minor children.

DETENTION HOME ADMISSIONS INCREASED 9% There were 2,435 admissions to the Detention Home in 1964 compared with 2,246 in 1963, for an increase in admissions of nearly 9 per cent. The Detention Home continued, as in the past several years, to be extremely over-crowded and taxed beyond its capacity. The average daily population in 1964 was 173 children compared with 171 in 1963. The average length of stay for boys was 16 days and for girls, 24.

With the completion of the Detention Home Annex, presently under construction, the present over-crowding will be substantially alleviated. The Detention Home administration wishes to express its gratitude to all the clubs, organizations and individuals which contributed in any way to the many extra service programs provided during the year for children held in detention.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES EXPANDED The court's Psychological Department was re-organized during the year with the appointment of Dr. Ruth T. Glick as Chief Psychologist. Dr. Glick is also associated with Western Reserve University's Psychology Department as a part-time instructor. In addition to Dr. Glick's appointment, the Department was expanded to include three psychologists and a third-year graduate student from Western Reserve University who in serving the court clinic two days a week is fulfilling a part of his field work requirement in clinical psychology. Present plans call for the further expansion of the department to include at least five-full time psychologists.

The department has also served as a field work facility for three first year graduate students in the Western Reserve University Department of Psychology. The three students are currently completing a three-month practicum experience at the court and will be followed by another group of three. The students have been administering group test. Arrangements for the field placements were made through Dr. George Albee, Chairman of the Psychology Department, Western Reserve University who in 1964 was named Psychological Consultant to the Court.

In 1964 the total number of persons seen in the clinic for psychological assessment was 448 (259 boys, 179 girls and 10 adults). In addition, 1,045 children held in Detention Home received group intelligence testing.

PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES INCREASE There has been for the past several years a continuing increase in the number of children referred to the Court's Psychiatric Clinic for full clinical study. There were 683 examinations in 1963 compared with 778 in 1964. Of the 1963 total 62 were adults charged with contributing to neglect and delinquency. The number of adults examined in 1964 was 54. See Table 13 for psychiatric diagnoses made in 1964.

In his annual report to the court, Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Director of the Court's Clinic, wrote in part:

“The proportion of boys to girls continued around two to one. There was no remarkable change in nature of offenses with which the children were charged, nor was there any striking change in the diagnostic categories. We continue to deal chiefly with adjustment reactions of adolescents and problems in personality development, particularly of the passive-aggressive type. Roughly, about five-sixths of these children are in difficulty because of disturbed relationships within their own homes. Neurotic and psychotic reactions are not commonly encountered. Though many of the children we list under the (two most common) diagnostic categories tend to show signs of typical character disturbances, we are reluctant to list them as such. Since adolescence has not yet reached physiologic termination, there are reasonable possibilities of change until the age of 18. Our major problem continues to arise out of intra-familial conflicts.

Our aim, as always, has been to prepare reports which the judges can find helpful in setting plans for the delinquents. Probation is recommended where we think that an on-going contact with the child can help him to recognize his responsibility for his own actions. Where we think the child has some capacity for understanding and modifying his behavior, this disposition is generally recommended. Where more intense casework is needed, private social agencies are asked to take over such responsibility. We are particularly grateful to the youth services which have taken on an increasing responsibility in the past

year or two. Recommendation for boarding school care is made where we believe children can profit from a group experience in which the stable living program is under the responsibility of trained professional workers who are available for direct contacts according to the children's needs. Firmness, friendliness, and a kind of tailored school and social program offer these children the steadiness and individual attention they have not been able to get in their home environment. Some of these schools are highly specialized treatment centers with psychiatric consultants and individual therapy offered by clinical psychologists and social workers. Where controls are needed above all else, training schools are recommended, though we realize that the period of stay in these overcrowded institutions is too short to promise encouraging results. Our most frustrating problem remains one of finding appropriate placements, for such facilities are always limited in their availability."

The psychiatric clinic had the services during the past year of two child psychiatry fellows, Drs. Ake Mattsson and Larry Schreiber, in their final year of training at the Medical School of Western Reserve University. Dr. Mattsson has recently become a member of the psychiatric panel regularly available to the court.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

During the calendar year, 1964, seventeen probation officers from a complement of forty-three workers resigned from the staff. Most resigned to seek other employment and some for the purpose of attending schools of social work for advanced training. In addition to the high turnover of staff, the probation department as in the past, was confronted with extremely high case-loads, averaging about 70 cases for men probation officers and at times rising to over one hundred cases for a number of workers.

The Department continued as for the past three years to serve as a placement facility for graduate students of the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University. Currently, five students under grants from the National Institute of Mental Health are in placement in the probation department. In addition, two other students are doing their field work at the court.

In mid-year the department re-instituted its intensive probation service with the employment of a graduate social worker to supervise a limited caseload of boys in need of intensive counseling.

To aid in the development of staff, several members attended various institutes and conferences on probation and related work. Among the sessions attended during 1964 were: The Regional Institute of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association at Kent State University, The June Conference of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, Columbus, Ohio and the Welfare Federation's Health and Welfare Institute, Cleveland. A combined meeting of probation staff and personnel of the Cleveland Board of Education's Bureau of Attendance to further the understanding of court and Attendance Bureau function was held during the school year.

JUDGE ALBERT A. WOLDMAN EXTENDS COOPERATION IN COMMUNITY ACTION FOR YOUTH PROGRAM

Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman, serving as a member of the Board of Directors of Community Action for Youth Program Inc. (CAY), made it possible for that organization to undertake several programs at the court. Judge Woldman, in addition to serving as a member of the Board's Executive Committee, was also a member of the original planning committee which developed the CAY program. Of the four programs proposed for the court, one - that of high standard probation - is currently in operation.

The high standard probation program has been in full operation for several months. All new cases filed on regarding delinquents from the demonstration area are being assigned to the CAY probation section. However, to demonstrate the effectiveness of intensive casework supervision, caseloads in this group will be limited to 25 cases with a maximum of five investigations per month. The CAY probation section consists of one supervisor and seven probation officers.

The Court's Statistical Department cooperated during the year with the Research Division of CAY in making available all delinquency statistical cards recorded by the department for the past ten years. From the statistical cards, CAY was able to develop a composite statistical picture of delinquency in the demonstration area over the past decade. Family records, identified through the court's statistical cards, were also made available to CAY for further research.

Participation in the demonstration has meant in several instances some modification of court procedures. Coordination of the court's participation has largely been handled by John J. Mayar, Director of Social Services and John J. Alden, Chief of Probation Services. Mr. Mayar is also a member of CAY's Board of Directors.

LEGAL SERVICES

The court's Division of Legal Services in 1964 underwent considerable expansion. Most notable was the combining of intake and affidavit functions. The former had been handled as a Social Service by two social workers and, the latter as a legal service by two attorneys. In expanding these services, both functions were combined into a single operation wherein complaints were received and processed for official or unofficial action by all four workers who are either attorneys or graduate law students. In effect, what was previously a two step operation, is now a single operation, requiring a complaining party to deal with only one court worker rather than two in the processing of a complaint.

Other innovations in the division included the assignment of court clerks to serve as secretaries as well as clerks to the four judges. With the increase in volume and because of procedural changes, the journalizing and posting of legal records has required that additional personnel be assigned to the Clerk's Office.

Due to the heavy increase in juvenile traffic cases (discussed elsewhere in this report) it became necessary for the division to temporarily assign traffic cases to hearings before the Boys' and Girls' Referees in addition to those heard by the Traffic Referee. There are two other referees who assist the court in hearing preliminary bastardy proceedings as well as non-support cases. All hear unofficial as well as official uncontested cases. The contested official cases, when it becomes evident, are rescheduled for hearing before a judge.

In addition to general and particular supervision of its various sections, the Division's director and his assistants act as law clerks to the judges and as legal advisors to the staff, the police and agency social workers, and as consultants to attorneys and citizens.

COURT THANKS PURCHASE OF SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD

The court would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to the citizens who gave their valuable assistance during the past year as members of the Purchase of Service Advisory Board. Appointed by Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman to serve the board during the two year demonstration program were: Ronald Brown, Chairman, retired business executive; Neil J. Carothers, Executive Director of the University Circle Development Foundation; Mrs. Edward T. Butler; Hon. Henry W. Speeth, County Commissioner; Elizabeth B. Noyes, Executive Director of Youth Service; Richard M. Kelley, Executive

Director of Catholic Counseling Center; Sol Z. Rosenbaum, Research Director of the Cleveland Welfare Federation; Carl B. Stokes, State Representative and J. Richard Crosby, Vice President of Joseph Dyson & Sons Inc.. Judge Woldman serves as an ex-officio member and John J. Mayar, Director of Social Services as secretary to the board.

JUDGES' PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

In addition to Judge Woldman's public contribution of service through various community programs discussed above, Judges Walter G. Whitlatch, John J. Toner and Angelo J. Gagliardo continued as in past years to devote much of their personal time to community affairs. Being frequently requested as speakers, the judges fulfilled many engagements before county Parent-Teachers' Associations, as well as civic organizations and fraternal groups.

Judge Walter G. Whitlatch continued to serve as a member of the Ohio Youth Commission Advisory Board, having been appointed to that post in 1963 by the Governor. He also continued to serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges. Included in Judge Whitlatch's many activities are memberships on several boards of directors of community welfare agencies. He has also served as chairman of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges' Legislative Committee.

Judge John J. Toner served as a member of the Advisory Board of the Catholic Counseling Center to which he was appointed in 1963 by the archbishop of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. In addition to his membership on several other agency boards, Judge Toner frequently appeared as a radio panelist in discussing various aspects of juvenile delinquency. He has also served as chairman of the Ohio Bar Association Family Law Committee.

Judge Angelo J. Gagliardo was frequently seen as a guest panelist on television programs devoted to better understanding of the delinquency problem. He continued during the year to serve numerous welfare agencies as a member of their boards of directors. He is the past president of the boards of the Cleveland Nationalities Services Center and of the Alta Social Settlement. Judge Gagliardo also served as a member of the Cleveland Welfare Federation's Legislative Committee.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE



Ruth B. Melcher, Director of the Court's Placement Unit and Associate Director of the Psychiatric Clinic observed in 1964 her twenty-fifth year with the Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Melcher started her employment on February 1, 1939 as a probation officer. In 1941 she was named probation casework supervisor. As such she was responsible for the supervision of graduate social work students from Western Reserve and Ohio State Universities. She also developed and administered the in-service training program for court probation staff. Prior to her appointment as Associate Director of the Court Clinic, Mrs. Melcher served as a referee, hearing girls' cases referred to court.

She was graduated from Mather College of Western Reserve University and received her master's degree in social work from the university's School of Applied Social Sciences. Before coming to the court, Mrs. Melcher was associated with several Cleveland public welfare agencies. She also served as a caseworker and case consultant at Beech Brook Children's Home. Prior to its merger with Oberlin College, Mrs. Melcher was a lecturer on Case Work and Child Welfare at Schauffler College of Social Work Education. She is currently a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the National Council on Crime

and Delinquency and the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, and is a past member of the Cleveland Cerebral Palsy Association's Board of Directors.

Mrs. Melcher also served for many years as the court's representative to the Welfare Federation's Casework Council. In this capacity she devoted innumerable hours of work in serving on committees which delved into various aspects of local casework practices, making significant recommendations for their development. She also participated in the Ohio Welfare Conferences, serving as leader of many of the Conference's study groups concerned with the problem of delinquency. Until her appointment to the Clinic and Placement Unit, Mrs. Melcher was largely responsible for interpreting the function and role of the court by means of her many speaking assignments before local civic and social organizations.

She and her husband, Alfred, reside in Pepper Pike Village and are avid travelers during vacation time. They both share the hobby of photography and have amassed a sizable collection of slides taken across the nation as well as in Europe. In her spare time, Mrs. Melcher also enjoys gardening.

The court would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude for her many year's of service and for her outstanding contribution to juvenile court services in the perceptive exercise of her professional casework skill.

LEOTA M. STEEVER RETIRES

Miss Leota M. Steever, Intake Secretary, retired in 1964 after thirty-nine years of service with the Juvenile Court. Miss Steever first joined the staff in 1925 as a probation officer and served for many years in the westside area of the city. Prior to her retirement, she served as Chief Intake Secretary in which capacity she was responsible for screening the thousands of complaints brought each year to the court.

For her outstanding service, Miss Steever received in 1962 the Cuyahoga County Bar Association's Public Service Award.

A confirmed traveller, Miss Steever reports that she is thoroughly enjoying her retirement, having just returned from an extended tour of the west. Her friends at the court wish her continued enjoyment of her retirement.

PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

Lucille B. Yaeger, assistant in the Personnel Department, received the 1964 Public Service Award presented by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. She received the award for her many years of service to the court and to the public which it serves. Mrs. Yaeger first joined the staff on July 16, 1920. Nearing forty-five years of service without one single days' absence, Mrs. Yaeger still maintains a "day-in-day-out buoyancy" with which the court described her in its 1950 annual report on the occasion of her thirtieth year of service.

The court takes this opportunity to express its deep gratitude for Mrs. Yaeger's unique record of public service achievement. Her colleagues at the court are proud that she was selected to receive the award she so richly deserves.

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

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1960 - 1964

Type of Complaint	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Official Complaints - Total	5,759	6,162	9,875	11,749	13,528
Delinquency - Total	2,749	2,988	3,382	3,872	4,422
Boys	2,175	2,405	2,749	3,096	3,425
Girls	574	583	633	776	997
Neglect and Non-Support	917	869	947	1,178	820
Dependency	187	203	192	184	253
Application for Consent to Marry	107	127	87	73	96
Paternity	1,290	1,278	1,254	1,092	938
Adults Contributing to Delinquency	155	146	151	229	299
Adults Contributing to Neglect, Non-Support	-	-	-	120	566
Application to Determine Custody	-	-	-	-	88
Application for Permanent Surrender	-	-	-	-	87
* Juvenile Traffic Offenders - Total	238	383	3,705	4,730	5,772
Boys	230	362	3,336	4,262	5,230
Girls	8	21	369	468	542
Certified from Common Pleas and					
Probate Courts	40	64	75	197	145
Other	76	104	82	74	42
Unofficial Complaints - Total	7,860	7,478	4,183	3,598	4,150
Delinquency - Total	1,853	1,826	2,063	2,097	2,419
Boys	1,476	1,470	1,651	1,663	1,879
Girls	377	356	412	434	540
Traffic - Total	4,520	4,363	756	417	647
Boys	4,210	4,056	709	400	631
Girls	310	307	47	17	16
Neglect and Non-Support	1,487	1,289	1,364	1,084	1,084
Total Complaints - Official and Unofficial	13,619	13,640	14,058	15,347	17,678

* 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 1963 and 1964

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Auto Theft	626	668	6	8	632	6
Unlawful Entry and Stealing	705	737	9	13	714	7
Other Stealing	613	649	155	241	768	8
Other Property Offenses	50	103	5	23	55	1
Theft from Person	157	151	-	9	157	1
Injury to Person	531	526	116	107	647	6
Act Resulting in Death	6	7	-	-	6	
Truancy	90	98	77	70	167	1
Running Away	22	59	36	83	58	1
Incorrigibility	362	463	470	539	832	1,0
Sex Offenses	119	224	190	276	309	5
Auto Trespassing and Tampering	314	470	27	39	341	5
Destruction of Property	527	381	19	19	546	4
Disorderly Conduct	159	176	23	21	182	1
Liquor Violation	112	237	21	40	133	2
Possession of Weapons	79	70	4	2	83	
Trespass on Land	95	109	9	4	104	1
Violation of Library Ordinance	1	14	9	21	10	
Other Misdemeanors	191	162	34	22	225	1
TOTAL Delinquency Complaints	4,759	5,304	1,210	1,537	5,969	6,8

TABLE 3
Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial by Sex - 1964

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals	169	42	211
Placed under supervision of Probation Officer: (Includes referrals to agencies & private institutions) . .	1,880	603	2,483
Committed or returned to institutions:			
Ohio Youth Commission	398	59	457
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	12	-	12
Cuyahoga County Training Schools	120	36	156
Marycrest School	-	18	18
Total Committed or Returned to Institutions	530	113	643
Dismissed	256	83	339
Order made in other case	230	26	256
Other disposition	158	33	191
Continued	202	97	299
TOTAL official delinquency complaints	3,425	997	4,422 ✓
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Withdrawn or dismissed	134	64	198
Adjusted by referee	1,230	205	1,435
Restitution ordered	319	2	321
Probation officer to supervise or adjust.	96	83	179
Made Official	49	108	157
Other Disposition	24	52	76
Continued	27	26	53
TOTAL unofficial delinquency complaints	1,879	540	2,419

TABLE 4
Reason For Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial - 1964

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency
	Official	Unofficial	Official
Non-Support of Minor Children	*594	933	-
Improper Subsistence and Care	96	58	-
Faults or Habits of Parent (s)	21	37	-
Child Deserted or Abandoned	24	14	2
Permanent Disability of Parent (s)	-	-	10
Mental Condition of Parent (s).	-	-	45
Death of Parent (s)	-	-	25
Child Born out of Wedlock	-	-	77
Lack of Guardianship, determination of Custody	-	-	32
Other Causes, and Adult Not Filed On	85	42	62
TOTAL Complaints	820	1,084	253
Total Children Involved in Above Cases	1,633	2,937	389

* Include 412 complaints (involving 578 children) of non-support of illegitimate children.

TABLE 5

Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases - 1964

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed To:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	367	34	401
Probation Officers for supervision or placement ..	50	11	61
Referred to Child Caring or Placing Agencies:			
County Welfare Department - Division of Child Welfare			
Temporary care and custody	222	248	470
Permanent care and custody	18	20	38
Other child caring and placing agencies	12	16	28
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies ..	252	284	536
Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard.	111	7	118
Case Dismissed	271	25	296
Other order	4	28	32
TOTAL Children	1,055*	389	1,444

* Does not include 578 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 - 1964

Disposition	Contributing To	
	Neglect	Delinquency
Dismissed	110	53
Continued Conditionally, or not heard	220	66
Committed to:		
Cleveland House of Correction - Male	53	39
Cleveland House of Correction - Female	21	1
County Jail	-	2
Sentence Suspended:		
On condition of proper behavior	60	87
Make Support payments through court	456	-
On other conditions	35	11
Probation officer to supervise	16	28
Other Order	7	12
Number of Adults Charged	978	299

TABLE 7
Cases Under Supervision By Probation Department - 1964

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			Total Childr
		Delinquent Boys	Girls	Dependent Neglected Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1964	1638	1123	414	186	1723
Received for supervision during year	2917	2123	650	208	2981
Total under supervision in 1964	4555	3246	1064	394	4704
Removed from supervision during year	2355	1674	551	218	2443
Carried forward December 31, 1964	2200	1572	513	176	2261

TABLE 8
Cases Supervised By Child Support Department - 1964

Movement of Cases	* Non-Support	Contributing to		Total
		Delinquency Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1964	4,112	607	2,489	7,208
Received for supervision during the year	1,276	227	637	2,140
Total under supervision in 1964	5,388	834	3,126	9,348
Removed form supervision during the year	595	133	367	1,095
Carried forward December 31, 1964	4,793	701	2,759	8,253

* Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 9
Children Under Care In Detention Home - 1964

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under Care January 1, 1964	105	48	-	1	154
Admitted During Year	2,435	945	4	8	3,392
Total Under Care in 1964	2,540	993	4	9	3,546
Released During Year	2,463	954	4	9	3,430
Under Care December 31, 1964	77	39	-	-	116
Total Days of Care Furnished in 1964	39,799	23,366	63	107	63,335
Average Daily Population	109	64	-	-	173
Average Length of Stay in Days	16	24	16	12	18

TABLE 10

Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of
Money for The Support of Minor Children - 1964

Type of Collection	Amount
For Support of Minor Children	\$1,969,063.44
Damages or Restitution	43,542.92
Poundage	20,240.63
Fines	16,944.45
Costs	20,251.84
Appearance Bonds	35,600.00
Maternity Hospital Collections	10,714.24
Miscellaneous General Collections	25,319.03
TOTAL Amount Collected	\$2,141,676.55
Money for Support of Children Disbursed To:	
Parents and Relatives	\$1,794,238.46
Public Agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	60,142.64
Other Tax - Supported Agencies and Institutions	2,530.49
Total Public Agencies	62,673.13
Private Agencies:	
Out-of-Town Placements	70,672.90
Catholic Agencies and Institutions	29,112.02
Protestant Agencies and Institutions	5,606.60
Jewish Agencies and Institutions	5,149.09
Other Non-Sectarian Agencies and Institutions	1,611.24
Total Private Agencies	\$ 112,151.85
Grand TOTAL	\$1,969,063.44

TABLE 11

Report of The Intake - Affidavit Department

Action Taken at Intake	Complaints
Accepted for Court Action:	
*For Official Hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	7,756
Motions and alias hearings	2,028
For Unofficial Hearing	4,150
Total Accepted for Court Action	13,934
Disposed of Without Court Action:	
Referred to social agencies	472
Referred to boards of education	90
Referred to police departments	324
Referred to other courts	417
Referred to other services	437
Total Disposed of Without Court Action	1,740
Transfer of Jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	145

* In addition, 5,772 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

TABLE 12
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic - 1964

Defect *	Boys	Girls	Total
Eyes Refractive Error	1,144	587	1,731
Throat Hypertrophied Tonsils	12	14	26
Teeth Dental Caries	947	327	1,274
Poor Dental Hygiene	483	87	570
Chipped Incisor	292	57	349
Extremities Tinea	104	15	119
Skin Acne	607	194	801
General Nutrition: Borderline, Impaired, Poor	36	9	45
Obesity	68	109	177
Physical Retardation	128	26	154
Advanced Physical Development	78	33	111
Pediculosis: Capitis, Pubis, Corporis	8	11	19
Pregnancy	-	48	48
No Defect Noted: Children Found Normal			199
TOTAL Number of Examinations	2,341	989	3,330

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

TABLE 13
Diagnoses of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists - 1964

Diagnosis *	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Mental Deficiency:				
Mild, Moderate	14	5	1	20
Psychotic Disorders:				
Schizophrenic Reactions	8	2	5	15
Other Psychotic Disorders	-	-	1	1
Psychoneurotic Disorders:				
Anxiety Reaction	5	2	1	8
Conversion Reaction	-	4	-	4
Depressive Reaction	6	1	3	10
Other Psychoneurotic Disorders	5	1	2	8
Personality Disorders:				
Personality Pattern Disturbances	18	12	11	41
Passive - Aggressive Personality	63	44	7	114
Emotionally Unstable Personality	8	8	9	25
Other Personality Trait Disturbances	6	4	5	15
Sociopathic Personality Disturbances	26	3	5	34
Transient Situational Personality Disorders:				
Adjustment Reaction of Childhood	40	5	-	45
Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence	241	141	-	382
Adjustment Reaction of Late Life	-	-	3	3
Other Transient Disorder	1	1	-	2
Chronic Brain Syndrome	5	1	1	7
Diagnosis Deferred	16	8	-	24
Disease None	-	1	-	1
Re-examined During Year	7	12	-	19
Total Examinations	469	255	54	778
Conferences	3	5	1	9

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

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

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HON. JOHN J. TONER, Judge

HON. ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO, Judge

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Martin C. Kelley, Assistant Superintendent	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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