



A Decade of Progress

**ANNUAL REPORTS
for 1936 and 1937**

**THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT**

CLEVELAND, OHIO

PERSONNEL OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
 Corrected to June 1, 1938

Names are listed only for department heads or others in direct touch with the public. The number of other employees are listed by departmental services.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, Judge
Administrative and Clerical Division

G. L. SPENCER..... *Legal Advisor and Chief Clerk*
 JOHN B. SHELLER..... *Assistant to the Judge*
 ALMA M. LUCHT..... *Receiving Secretary*
 RICHARD D. WACHTELL..... *Affidavit Clerk*
 CHARLES T. BAXTER..... *Court Stenographer and Bail Bond Clerk*
 GEORGE G. STURGISS..... *Cashier*
 MARGUERITE R. DE ROSSET..... *Information Clerk*
 A. E. PATTON AND EDWARD D. LEONE..... *Bailiffs*

Five assistant clerks and two bookkeepers

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

✓ T. L. LEWIS..... *Chief Probation Officer and Boys' Referee*
 LOTTIE BIALOSKY..... *Case Work Supervisor and Girls' Referee*
 MARY A. NEARY..... *Assistant Case Work Supervisor and Student Training*
 MARIE G. BIGHOUSE..... *Assistant Case Work Supervisor*
 ROBERT B. CANARY..... *Assistant Case Work Supervisor*

PROBATION OFFICERS

MAUD ADELSTEIN
 ALEXANDER A. ANDERSON
 JOHN S. BECKA
 FRED W. BOEKE
 WM. H. CRANMER
 ROBERT A. DAMBACH
 INEZ E. FAIRFAX
 HAZEL K. HITE
 WM. T. HUGHES

BEN G. KAHN
 ANNA M. MARRER
 L. PEARL MITCHELL
 LAVONNE OLSON
 DAN G. PESUIT
 FLOY Y. RUSSELL
 WM. H. SHERIDAN
 LEOTA M. STEEVER
 CLARENCE J. YAEGER

STUDENTS IN TRAINING

ALICE ANDRUS

CHARLES O. YOST

RAYMOND S. McCLELLAND

NEGLECT DEPARTMENT

M. E. BUEHRLE, *Director*

MYRON T. MOSES..... *Assistant*
 WALTER G. WHITLATCH..... *Assistant*

Two clerk stenographers

RECORD ROOM

MARION MACAULAY, *Chief Record Clerk*
Three clerk stenographer assistants

PROBATION STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

LUCILE N. BECK, *Chief*
Six typist-stenographers and dictaphone operators

(Continued on Inside Back Cover)

A Decade of Progress

In the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court

COMPILED BY

M. S. LAIRD, *Director*

Division of Research and Statistics

Purpose and Function The Juvenile Court is created to enforce the administration of laws enacted for the welfare, protection and correction of children under the age of eighteen years. Its functions and limitations are defined by statute. While primarily an agency of the law, its purposes are protective and corrective rather than punitive. Because the children who become its wards are immature, the approach to its problems should be educational and social rather than strictly legalistic.

A juvenile court can best serve its community when it places the emphasis on the social rather than the legal phases of its work. It should realize its place in relation to other agencies engaged in child welfare activities and should cooperate with them. It must adapt itself to changing local needs and keep abreast of advanced methods.

This is the ideal that the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court has kept before itself. To realize this ideal requires understanding, patience, ingenuity, persistence and tact. It requires the cooperation of many agencies and individuals, and the moral and material support of an informed public.

Greater Cleveland's outstanding position as a "Community that Cares" is the result of the informed interest taken by its citizens in social welfare. The purpose of these annual reports is to keep the community informed about the many services that the Juvenile Court renders in cooperation with other welfare agencies.

The present report presents a brief review of the progress made by the court during the past twelve years and discusses some immediate and future problems of child welfare upon which the community thinking is desirable.

Areas of Improvement The Juvenile Court has kept pace with the general progress in social services and it has often furnished the incentive and leadership in these advances. Improvements within the court are intimately connected with those in the public and private agencies engaged in family case work and in the care, protection and education of children. The Court takes this opportunity to acknowledge the excellent cooperation it has received from these agencies, without which its own progress would not have been possible.

The improvement effected within the Court may be divided into three areas. First, that concerned with the laws, controlling the organization of the court and its powers and duties. Second, that of facilities, personnel, methods and techniques. Third, its relations with other public and private agencies and the manner in which these relations have extended or supplemented its work.

The Area of Laws

The statute laws are important not only because they determine the organization of the court and its powers and jurisdiction, but also because they implement the court with the means for carrying out its decisions. This Court has obtained the passage of a number of laws which have improved its organization and operation, and has advised on legislation introduced by others and helped defeat some measures that were inimical to the welfare of children.

Staff Employees The first Juvenile Code authorized only the employment of Probation Officers. It was expected that clerical and other services would be supplied by the courts to which juvenile jurisdiction was given. As the field of juvenile services expanded, the need developed for additional employees, in administrative, clerical and professional capacities, not contemplated in the original law. To meet these needs, this Court had the following bills prepared and secured their passage.

Physicians, Psychologists and Psychiatrists In 1929, Section 1652-1 was enacted which authorized the Court to require a physical and mental examination of any person brought before it. This section also provided for the appointment and compensation of physicians, psychologists and psychiatrists. With the passage of this act, the physician and the psychologist, who had been serving several years under the designation of Probation Officers, were appointed under their professional titles. A full time psychiatrist was added to the staff on January 1st, of the following year.

Referees Section 1662-1 was enacted during the same year, which authorized the appointment and compensation of referees. The Chief Probation Officer had acted in this capacity for a number of years. A girls' referee had been appointed, as a probation officer, in 1926.

Compensation of Probation Officers The statute fixing the compensation of Probation Officers has been enacted prior to 1923 and before probation service had achieved the status of a profession. The maximum salary rate had been set at a moderate figure such as might prevail in the smaller counties. In order that the larger counties might attract and hold professionally trained workers, the Court secured the passage of an amendment which permitted the courts to fix the com-

compensation of probation officers within the amount budgeted by the county commissioners for that purpose.

Separate Building Authorized In the same year (1929) the court secured the passage of an act authorizing the county commissioners, by purchase or lease, to provide a building separate and apart from the usual county courts buildings, for the use of the juvenile court. It was under this act that the bond issue of 1930 for the construction of the present juvenile court and detention home was voted.

Emergency Medical and Surgical Care In 1929 the court secured the passage of an act permitting the court to authorize medical and surgical care in emergencies, upon the advice of two competent physicians. The necessity for this authority became apparent after a number of cases in which the need was urgent and could not be delayed for the period required for legal service when the whereabouts of the parents was unknown.

Independent Court for Cuyahoga County One of the most important and progressive pieces of legislation was the act establishing a separate and independent Juvenile Court for the County of Cuyahoga, with a judge elected for a term of six years to preside over that court alone. This act, enacted in 1931, became effective Jan. 1st, 1935, the judge having been elected at the previous November election. This act abolished the Court of Insolvency to which the Juvenile Court had previously been attached.

Other Laws Other amendments and additions to the juvenile code were made during this period. The list above contains only those that were initiated by the administration of the Cuyahoga County Court.

Aid to Dependent Children Act The court and its staff carefully studied several drafts of the act repealing the Mother's Pension Act and replacing it with an Aid to Dependent Children Act conforming to Section IV of the Federal Social Security Act. The court circulated a critical summary of the original draft and conducted a vigorous campaign which resulted in important changes in the proposal in the interest of more equitable and practical provisions.

New Juvenile Court Code A committee of the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Court Judges was appointed in 1936 to revise and recodify the juvenile court laws of the state. This had not been done since the code was enacted in 1913. The committee reported a bill which was introduced in the 1937 special session of the General Assembly as Senate Bill No. 268, by Senator Garver of Tuscarawas County. It was passed on April 29th and approved by the Governor on May 18th, becoming effective on August 19th, 1937. The judge and members of the

staff advised with the committee during the preparation of this bill and offered constructive criticism on many of the sections.

Facilities, Personnel and Organization

The second area of improvement was in the working organization of the court, the facilities provided and the standards set for the members of the staff, including supervision and the techniques by which these advances were brought about.

The New Court Buildings The physical equipment of a court, the base of its operations, is one of its most important tools. The best work cannot be done in an unfavorable environment. Probably the greatest achievement of any court during the past decade was the planning and construction of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Home buildings, completed in 1932. This group embodies a new conception of many juvenile court services. Detention care that is wholesome, constructive and humane, freed from the depressive influences of bars, close confinement and enforced idleness. Cheerful surroundings, varied occupation in the school room, at work or on the playground under constant trained supervision make possible a study of the individual delinquent under controlled conditions closely approximating normal conditions of child life. Careful physical and psychometric examination with psychiatric service are provided when needed. Segregation is effected to guard against both physical and moral contagion, with complete separation of dependent children from delinquents. Court hearings that are private, dignified and without an atmosphere of fear and depression. Quiet and privacy for interviews between probation officers and their wards in cheerful surroundings that encourage respect and confidence. The whole is engineered for efficient operation without congestion and confusion. The plan of the court buildings offers a new pattern that has been widely copied or adapted. The buildings are continually being visited and studied by other court officials, building commissions and architects throughout the country.

The better working conditions afforded by the facilities of the court buildings are reflected in the character and quality of the services performed by the court and its staff.

Personnel Improvement in the organization and personnel of the court had been proceeding long before the occupancy of the new building. The following is a brief outline of such improvements, listed in chronological order in so far as is practicable.

One of the first acts of the present judge after taking over the administration of the court was to secure the services of a competent woman referee to hear the cases of delinquent girls. Dr. Eleanor R. Wembridge was appointed to this position Sept. 1st, 1926, and served for nine years until her removal from the city in 1935. At that time the duties of this position were combined with those of the Case Work Supervisor.

A full time physician, Dr. C. J. Cassidy, was appointed Jan. 1st, 1927, to serve the court and detention home and the City Farm Schools at Hudson and Brecksville.

On Sept. 1st, of the same year, Miss Edith Dombey was appointed as full time psychologist.

A Case Supervisor, Miss Lottie Bialosky, was appointed at the beginning of 1928 to better apportion, coordinate and improve the work of the probation officers in both investigation and supervision.

Later in 1928, a Receiving Secretary, Miss Alma Lucht, was appointed to control the intake of complaints and to redirect persons whose difficulties did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. This has resulted in a reduction of court cases by the exclusion of trivial and ill founded complaints and by the immediate direction of others to the agencies to which they would usually be referred after court hearing.

Both of these positions relieved the Chief Probation Officer of a large amount of detail work and permitted him to give more attention to unofficial cases and his work as referee.

Neglect Department In 1929, two important divisions of the court were created in order to improve services. Previous to this time the supervision of adults paying into court under non-support orders had been handled by the Assistant Chief Probation Officer as a part of his duties, with the assistance of probation officers in the field when necessary. During this year this work was organized into a separate department with a director and one clerical assistant. Working in cooperation with the cashier's office a system of daily reports and checks was developed that made it unnecessary for the court to wait until notified by the recipients of these funds that probationers were in arrears. This system enabled the court to prevent adult probationers from falling far behind in their payments.

Through the years of the depression there was a considerable increase in the number of neglect and dependency complaints. This in turn made necessary a gradual enlargement of this department, both in the scope of its activities and its staff. Unofficial non-support accounts were consolidated with the official cases in this department in 1935. Record and checking methods have been extended and improved. At the present time this department has a director, two assistants and two clerks. Additional improvements have been made in the cashier's office to expedite the handling of these accounts. The importance of this department during the depression can be better understood by a reference to Table VII in the statistical section of this report which shows the amounts collected yearly over the past eight years. It is safe to assume that, had it not been for these collections, a majority of the mothers and children benefited would have been thrown on direct relief.

Research and Statistical Division Recognizing the need for a careful analysis of the large volume of cases flowing through the court in order to determine trends and fluctuations and to evaluate the effectiveness of the court's services, a division of Research and Statistics was established late in 1929. A resume of the work of this division will be given later in this report.

Staff Reference Library In 1928, a reference library was established for the use of the probation and mothers' pension staffs. In 1930, the library was consolidated with the Division of Research. It now contains about five hundred books and pamphlets purchased from funds contributed by the staff or donated by staff members and friends. It also contains a large number of reports, clippings and other information covering technical subjects related to the work of the court.

Psychiatric Service A full time psychiatrist was appointed Jan. 1st, 1930. The character and extent of this service is set forth in the report of the present psychiatrist, Dr. Maurice A. R. Hennessy, under Table XIII in the statistical section of this report. The desirability of this service had long been recognized and its inauguration was a valuable addition to the facilities of the court. The emotional problems of children overlay all other causes of maladjustment and require careful study and diagnosis as a part of any plan of treatment.

Bookkeeping System Late in 1934, the work in the Cashier's office was modernized by the installation of Burrows bookkeeping machines. This was necessitated by the increased volume of monies received and disbursed by the court because of the great increase of dependency and neglect cases in which payments were ordered. It improved the service by reducing the time between receipt and disbursement of payment and also reduced the bookkeeping errors incident to handling large sums of money in small amounts.

During the past twelve years the court has collected and turned over to six public and private welfare agencies \$168,849.16 for the support of neglected and dependent children committed to their care. This sum was distributed as follows:

Division of Charities, State Dept. of Welfare 1926-1933.....	\$ 6,004.00
County Child Welfare Board 1930-1937.....	15,318.15
Catholic Charities 1926-1933 (since then to Children's Bureau) ..	2,654.52
Children's Bureau 1926-1937.....	37,264.70
Humane Society 1926-1937.....	101,561.71
Welfare Association for Jewish Children.....	6,046.08

The Martha Leland Sherwin Fund In 1934, a fund was started by Dr. Eleanor R. Wembridge, Girls' Referee, to provide clothing, glasses and dental care for needy girls who were wards of the court. It was named in memory of Miss Martha Leland Sherwin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Sherwin, who had been a

volunteer in the psychological department of the court. Many women's organizations and interested individuals have made contributions to this fund. The court welcomes these contributions which enable it to supply services and clothing for which no funds are provided by law.

Disbursements from the fund are made on the basis of need, upon the recommendation of probation officers. The provision of presentable clothing, the correction of slight physical defects, the repair of unsightly teeth or the provision for corrective glasses often go far toward arousing pride and self respect and inspiring the child to make good on probation. While originally intended only for the benefit of girl wards of the court, the donors have recently agreed to extending this aid to include boys.

Cash contributions to this fund for each year since its foundation have been as follows: 1934—\$434.05; 1935—\$243.44; 1936—\$144.91; and 1937—\$527.01.

Previous Probation Standards Prior to the present administration there was a considerable turn-over in the probation staff. Many entered the service only as temporary employment while preparing for other professions. Civil service qualifications did not require a thorough knowledge of sociology, child psychology and education. Only a few were attracted to the work with the intention of making the service a life career. Consequently there was little incentive for study and progress, with the exception of the few who desired to remain permanently in the service.

Study Courses for Probation Officers The first step in improving the quality of the probation service was the appointment of a Case Work Supervisor in January of 1928. Staff conferences were begun in which common problems were discussed and successful experiences shared. In the fall of that year the Judge arranged with the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University to make an extension course on "The Principles of Case Work for Probation Officers" available to members of the staff. The course was given at the court house on Saturday mornings. Though this was not obligatory, seventeen officers registered and attended lectures during the 1928-29 school term. Following the first year similar extension courses were offered in evening classes at the University and were attended by many of the staff. The classes, together with reading courses suggested by the Case Supervisor, were the means of helping members of the staff to keep abreast of the advances made in their particular field.

Standards for Appointment Gradually beginning in 1931, the Civil Service requirements and test material have been raised to professional levels. The minimum qualifications for candidates for the examination held Dec. 18th, 1936, include the following:

Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, or its educational equivalent and either the satisfactory completion of a course in social case work of at least one year's duration in an approved school of social work or two years of supervised case work experience in a case working agency of recognized standing.

Student Training In 1934, the court entered into an arrangement with the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University to provide field training for a limited number of selected students. Two students were accepted in 1934 and the court has continued this program. These students, on completion of their training, have qualified by Civil Service tests and have been appointed to fill new positions or vacancies in the staff. This has the advantage of providing the court with employees who are fully trained and familiar with their duties. The professional standing of the staff officers of the court is now as high as that of the officers of any court in the country and equivalent to that required by cooperating agencies.

Working Standards The above described improvements have made possible higher quality of service. Greater attention is given to understanding the social backgrounds of cases brought before the court. More attention has been centered on the child as an individual with a more thorough study of his personality, emotional attitudes and habits. The aim is to diagnose the causative factors in delinquency and to formulate treatment programs that will tend to adjust the delinquent to his environment. The plan for treatment may include a change of school placement, redirection of recreational interests, the correction of physical defects, vocational guidance and placement and, where needed, continued contact with the psychiatrist. In accomplishing the plan, advantage is taken of existing community facilities, and the cooperation of social, educational and religious agencies is obtained, the probation officer acting to coordinate and unify these various services.

Continuity of Staff Employees The progress made in raising the professional standards and qualifications of the staff has been achieved through the cheerful and loyal cooperation of the members of the staff. It has been a matter of continuous growth. There have been no revolutionary changes in the staff personnel. Those who were members of the staff when the present administration took charge have remained except as they have resigned for personal reasons, or to accept more attractive positions elsewhere. Of the eighty employees who were members of the staff twelve years ago, thirty-one still remain.

Veteran Employees Tom L. Lewis is probably the dean of all juvenile court Chief Probation Officers. He has served in that capacity since 1905, a span of thirty-two years. Miss Esther Greene was the fourth woman probation officer appointed in this court. One employee

has been with the court 27 years and another 24. Three have served 23 years, one 21 and five for 20 years. Two have served 19 years; two, 18; three, 17; two, 16; one, 15; one, 14; four, 13; four, 12; two, 11; and many others have been with the court nearly ten years.

Promotions It has been the policy of the present administration to encourage continuous service and the development of ability by filling vacancies and new positions in the upper levels of the service by promotions from the staff wherever possible. This policy is reflected in the positions now held by older employees. When assistant case supervisors were added in 1934 and 1936, these were selected by promotional civil service examinations as were new positions created by the 1936 Aid to Dependent Children Act.

Resigned for Better Positions The experience and training received at the Juvenile Court have enabled many of the staff to secure a higher or more lucrative position in other courts and governmental agencies.

Samuel B. Haskall, probation officer, left the court in 1929 to become Chief Probation Officer of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas at Cincinnati. Dr. A. T. Childers, the first court psychiatrist, resigned to become chief of the psychiatric service operating under the Michigan Children's Fund, and later Dr. M. E. Kirkpatrick resigned to head the Child Guidance Clinic at Worcester, Mass. More recently Arch K. Giffin resigned to accept a position as Supervisor in the newly organized State Department of Public Assistance of West Virginia.

Mothers' Pensions and Aid to Dependent Children When the present judge took office in 1926, there were only 480 mothers receiving pension grants. There were 250 mothers on the waiting list who had been investigated and found eligible, but for whom there was no money available. The County Commissioners had appropriated \$286,000 for the year, less than half the amount they were authorized to levy under the law. In July of that year the Judge requested the Commissioners to increase that amount by \$100,000, but his request was refused.

The Court, with the aid of welfare officials, continued the demand for adequate funds, with the result that the increase requested was included in the 1927 budget for the Mothers' Pension Department, but because of a ruling of the Attorney General on a technicality in the method of appropriation, the total amount made available during that year was \$2,000 less than that of the preceding year.

In August of that year the Commissioners voted to increase the 1928 tax levy so that it would produce an additional \$100,000 for the year 1929.

In contrast with the \$285,930.22 expended in 1926 for the benefit of 480 mothers with 1590 children, the Division in 1936, ten years later, distributed \$566,607.29 for the benefit of 1271 mothers with 3483 children.

Seven months of this year was under the new Aid to Dependent Children Act with the state and the federal government sharing in the cost.

The full effect of the new law was not seen until 1937, the first full year under the new act, which caused the expenditure of \$784,917.00 which aided 1690 families to care for 4540 children in the homes of parents and other close relatives.

The Area of Public Relations

The third area in which the court has made significant improvement during recent years is in its relationships with public and private agencies, discussion groups, and the general public.

The working philosophy of the court recognizes that it should be closely integrated with the general life of the community and with the various groups and agencies that are advancing community interests both in general and in the field of child welfare. It must participate in the give and take of community life. Various measures have been undertaken to effect this objective.

Staff Membership Agencies and Committees The Court and members of the staff actively participate in community social work by serving on the boards and committees of numerous agencies and organizations. The following is only a partial list of such connections but will serve to illustrate their nature and extent.

Judge Eastman is a member of the boards of trustees or of boards of directors of the following local organizations: Cleveland Welfare Federation, trustee and member of the Committee on Legislation; Humane Society, Boys' Bureau, Child Guidance Clinic, Legal Aid Society and University Circle Y. M. C. A. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Cleveland and of the Consulting Staff of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. He is a member of St. Luke's Hospital Association and of the Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation and was on the board of Cleveland Homes, Inc.

Other members of the staff are active in the following groups and organizations:

Alexander Hamilton Community Center Council, *Mr. Hughes*—Alta House, Community Council and also Case Work Committee, *Mr. Sheridan*—Associated Charities, Home Economics Committee, *Miss Collopy*, *Miss Kimmel*—East End Neighborhood Council, *Miss Ann L. Kelley*, *Miss Geisler*—Goodrich House Community Council, *Miss Branigin*, *Miss Marrer*, *Mr. Pesuit*—Home of the Good Shepherd, *Miss Collopy*—Lakewood Council for Social Planning, *Mrs. Russell*, *Mr. Yaeger*—Lower Woodland Ave. Community Council, *Mrs. Fairfax*, *Executive Committee*—Mayfield Housing Committee, *Mr. Sheridan*—Merrick House, Boys' Councilors and Club Groups, *Mr. Becka*—Music School Settlement, *Miss Kimmel*.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, *Mrs. Fairfax*, *Miss Bialosky*, *Mr. Yaeger*—School and Educational Committee, *Miss Mitchell*, *Chairman*—Housing Committee of Cleveland, *Miss Mitchell*.

North East Community Council, *Mr. Kahn*—Patrick Henry Parent Teacher Association, *Mrs. Fairfax*—Phillis Wheatley Association, *Mrs. Fairfax*—South East Community

Council, *Mr. Anderson, Executive Committee*—South East District School, Court Committee, *Miss Hile* was active in the organization of this group—South End Community Council, *Mrs. Silver, Miss Pauley*—South West Agency Group, *Mr. Becka, Chairman, Mrs. Slaughter, Miss Spotts, Miss Steever*—State Conference of Social Work, Aid to Dependent Children Section, *Miss Myrick, Chairman, Program Committee*—State Welfare Department, Statistical Committee, *Mr. Laird*—St. Vincent De Paul Society, St. Ignatius Parish, *Mr. Yaeger*—Tremont Service Bureau, Advisory Board, *Miss Myrick, Miss Spotts, Miss Bialosky, Mr. Becka*—City Wide Committee, *Miss Myrick, Miss Bialosky*.

Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Children's Council, *Miss Collopy, Miss Neary, Mr. Laird*—Committee on Selection of Feeble Minded for Institutional Care, *Miss Neary, Secretary*—Case Work Council, *Miss Myrick, Miss Bialosky*—Case Supervisors' Council, *Miss Bialosky*.

Western Reserve University School of Applied Social Sciences, Consulting Staff, *Judge Eastman, Miss Bialosky, Miss Collopy, Miss Myrick*—Committee on Professional Education, *Miss Neary*—Committee on Student Training, *Miss Neary*.

West Side Community Council, *Mrs. Russell, Mr. Yaeger*—Women's City Club, Courts Committee, *Mrs. Shepard*—Membership Committee, *Miss Bialosky*.

Y. M. C. A., Central Branch Planning Committee, *Mr. Yaeger*—Cedar Branch Field Work Committee, *Mr. Laird*—Downtown Boys' Branch, Committees and Camp Leader, *Mr. Laird*.

Staff Speaking Engagements The Judge and members of the staff have spoken before a large number and wide variety of groups, explaining the work of the court and its methods. They have also discussed various topics connected with child welfare, delinquency and its prevention. Following are a few of the local speaking engagements during the year 1937.

Speeches by The Judge Judge Eastman addressed the following groups and organizations: The Cleveland Heights High School Mothers' Club, Jan. 4th; Nottingham Baptist Church, Feb. 7th; Faith Lutheran Church, Father and Son Banquet, Feb. 8th; The Tuesday Evening Club of the Euclid Ave. Congregational Church, Feb. 9th; Business and Professional Women's Club, March 11th; Garfield P. T. A., Lakewood, March 18th; P. T. A. Crime Conference, panel discussion, April 23rd; Plymouth Church Group, Cleveland Heights, April 27th; St. John's A. M. E. Church Forum, May 4th; Girls' Industrial School, Student Training Course, Delaware, Ohio, Aug. 23rd; Central Institute, Alumni Banquet, Aug. 25th; Antioch Baptist Church, Sept. 19th; Military Ladies Luncheon, Oct. 1st; Cleveland Church Federation, School of Christian Living, Oct. 13th; N. E. O. T. A. Conference, Special Classes group luncheon, Oct. 29th; South End Kiwanis Club, Nov. 9th; Good Will Association Women's Auxiliary, Nov. 9th; Brooklyn Exchange Club, Nov. 11th; Federation of Women's Clubs, Hotel Statler, Nov. 19th; and the Fireside Club of Chagrin Falls, Dec. 19th.

Judge Eastman also appeared on four radio programs during the year, The American Legion Program over WHK on April 15th; a program over WGAR on June 3rd and another over the same station July 1st, discussing Aid to Dependent Children, and a Welfare Levy program over WJAY on Sept. 22nd.

In addition to these local meetings the Judge was invited to Indianapolis on Jan. 18th to discuss the organization and function of the juvenile court before the Council of Social Agencies and other interested groups. On Jan. 31st he delivered the principal address before the evening session of the Youth Convention held in Mansfield, Ohio.

Other Staff Speakers Dr. Maurice A. R. Hennessy, Court Psychiatrist, gave a series of six radio talks on the Anti-Tuberculosis League program over WHK during 1937. The station received over a hundred letters commenting favorably on this program. One mother wrote, "The talk given over WHK was certainly a boon to busy mothers who have neither the time nor money to attend lectures of this type. Adopting some of the ideas given by Dr. Hennessy would do much to lessen crime among boys and girls of school age," which is typical of the many letters received.

Chief Probation Officer T.L. Lewis is a popular speaker but his modesty prevents him from reporting his many speaking engagements. However, letters of appreciation received by the court permit the recording of at least three of them. One in February at the Father and Son banquet of the Martin Luther Church; another in April before the Men's Bible Class of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the Cross, Cleveland Heights, and another before the Cleveland Council of Parent Teacher Associations in October.

Mr. Laird, Director of Research, spoke before the John Adams Community Center, Jan. 18th; the Faculty of Central High School, Jan. 20th; the Hodge School P. T. A., Feb. 10th; the Vocational Supervisors of the Cleveland Board of Education, March 11th; the Phillis Wheatley Assn., April 2nd; the Town Club of Lakewood, June 1st; the Northeastern Institutional Managers Association, June 24th; and the Lakewood Presbyterian Church Club, Dec. 12th. He also appeared on the Downtown Boys Y. M. C. A. program broadcast over WGAR on Dec. 5th.

Mr. Clarence Yaeger gave a total of ten talks before church, school and other groups. Mr. Dan Pesuit gave four. Mr. Robert B. Canary delivered four speeches, two of them in Bowling Green, Ohio, before the Kiwanis Club and the Senior Sociology Class of the Bowling Green State University. Mr. Alexander Anderson made two talks, one to the High School at Willoughby, Ohio. Mrs. Dorothy Berkey filled two speaking engagements. Others speaking before various groups were Miss Lottie Bialosky, Miss Mary Neary, Miss Marie Bighouse, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell and Mr. Wm. H. Sheridan.

A total of sixty-four speaking engagements were reported to the Division of Research and Statistics by the Probation Department and thirty more by the Division of Aid to Dependent Children during the year. A considerable number more were not reported.

Educational Information One of the purposes for which the Division of Research and Statistics was created was to serve as a source of more detailed and accurate information than this or any other court had previously been able to supply. The New York State Crime Commission (1930 Report, Page 202) made the following statement: "At the present time, such darkness exists in the realm of criminal statistics that every prejudiced agency seems to be able to count upon this ignorance to protect them in publishing biased and incorrect accounts of the amount of crime." The court felt that there was a need for the compilation of statistics and the collection of facts both for its own use and for the information of the public.

This Division has prepared these reports, of which this is the sixth, issued annually or biannually since 1929. Their reception and use have been reassuring to the Court. They have been in particular demand among schools and colleges, in many of which they have been used as additional text books or for supplementary reading. Last year a request was received from the Supervisor of Social Studies of the Cleveland Board of Education for three hundred copies of the 1935 report to be used as text books in classes under his supervision. Unfortunately, the request could not be granted as the edition was almost exhausted. Recently a similar request was received from the Department of Sociology of the State University at Columbus. Colleges throughout the state and nation are constantly requesting copies. Such a request recently came from Harvard Law School. Local organizations and study groups, as well as ministers, students and individual citizens are asking for copies.

Area Studies The files of the Division are set up so that they facilitate the search for information on specific subjects relating to the work of the court. Census tracts are checked on all statistical cards making it easy to assemble detailed information on any area of the county desired. These facilities have been placed at the disposition of recognized welfare, educational and character building agencies who have been aided in making studies of delinquency, dependency and neglect within the area of their activity.

Information of one kind or another is constantly being supplied not only to local groups and individuals but also by correspondence to other courts and governmental agencies and to organizations and colleges throughout the country.

As far as we have been able to learn, this Court was the first to set up a research department. Since its utility has been demonstrated, several other courts have undertaken to develop similar divisions. It is frequently visited and studied by other courts who are contemplating or attempting research and statistical services of their own.

National Recognition Ever since the construction of the new court building was begun in 1930, the Cuyahoga County Court has attracted the attention of authorities throughout the country. Its reputation as a progressive court has even reached to the four corners of the globe. It has been visited by representatives not only from Continental European Courts, but also from South America, South Africa and Asia. A recent visitor from England, a member of the Home Office, informed us that no sooner had he landed in New York and stated his intention of studying the development of juvenile courts in America than he was advised to come to Cleveland and begin his study here.

The building itself has been a great attraction for visitors who are impressed by its simplicity, efficiency and completeness. It has had an effect on the planning of many similar buildings erected since or now under consideration. It has been inspected for such purposes by architects and building commissions from Kansas City, Mo., Shreveport, La., Pittsburgh, Pa., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Syracuse, N. Y. The Pittsburgh group visited the court repeatedly and adapted many of the innovations found in the Cleveland buildings to the construction of their building just recently dedicated. The Louisville authorities not only visited the court but in November, 1936, sent the blue prints of their proposed building to us requesting our suggestions and criticisms.

More recently the Juvenile Courts of New York City, of Washington, D. C., and of St. Louis, Mo., have corresponded with this court regarding plans for projected buildings in these cities and their representatives are expected to visit and study our buildings during the summer.

Ohio State Organization Judge Eastman proposed and promoted the organization of the Ohio State Association of Juvenile Court Judges which was effected in 1934. He served as its president for three years, and Mr. Laird as its Recording Secretary. The organization has been active in promoting better juvenile court service throughout the state. The association was successful in preventing the closing of the State Bureau of Juvenile Research and also the enactment of several laws which would have affected juvenile courts adversely. It secured revisions in the draft of the proposed Aid to Dependent Children Act to make it more practical of administration. It drafted and secured the passage of several amendments to existing laws and also the recently enacted recodification of the juvenile court act.

Mr. Laird served on a joint committee of the State Department of Welfare devising a system of state wide statistics for use in the juvenile courts.

National Organizations Judge Eastman was elected to the Board of Trustees of the National Probation Association following his address before the National Conference in Kansas City in 1934. His paper, "The Juvenile Court Today," a critique and answer to the

Gluecks' "One Thousand Juvenile Delinquents" was printed and widely distributed by the Association. The Judge and Mr. Laird appeared on the program at the Conference in Montreal in 1935, and Miss Neary on that at Atlantic City in 1936. Judge Eastman presided at the Conference of Judges at Atlantic City in 1936 and again in Indianapolis in 1937 where he was reelected to the board of trustees.

Judge Eastman has received many invitations to appear before welfare groups and conferences throughout the country, not all of which he was able to accept. He addressed the Superintendents' Section of the National Conference of the National Educational Association in Cleveland during February, 1934, on "The Schools' Responsibility in Juvenile Delinquency." He was among those invited to attend the National Conference on Crime called by Attorney General Cummings in December, 1934. He read a paper, "The Juvenile Court—its Purpose and Function," before the Midwest Conference of the Child Welfare League of America in Chicago, in March, 1935. This paper has also been printed. He addressed the State Conference of the New York Association of Children's Court Judges in Jamestown in October, 1935. He discussed "The Practical Limitations of Juvenile Courts" before the Illinois State Conference of Social Work at East St. Louis in October, 1935. He spoke on the Juvenile Court before the Kentucky State Conference of Social Work in Louisville, October, 1936, and in Indianapolis before the Council of Social Agencies in January, 1937.

National Judges Association The Judge proposed a national association for all judges exercising juvenile jurisdiction at Jamestown, New York, in 1935. He led in the development and promotion of the idea which culminated in the formation of the American Association of Juvenile Court Judges at Indianapolis, May 22, 1937; and his election as its first president. At a meeting held in Cleveland in July of the same year, Mr. Laird was appointed by the Executive Committee as Executive Secretary. This Association will hold its Annual Conference in Cleveland during the week of July 25th, 1938.

Results of Juvenile Court Treatment

There is little in juvenile court work that is spectacular. In the day by day routine there are few cases that can be given publicity without defeating the purposes for which the court is organized. What may have "news value" usually has a greater human significance that requires the avoidance of publicity.

The general public know only of those who have failed to benefit by juvenile court treatment and, in the absence of information to the contrary, assume that all delinquents are predestined to a life of crime. And yet statistics show that two-thirds of those who appear in juvenile court appear but once. Many a graduate of an industrial or reform school has become a respectable business man, but the fact is not advertised.

Successful Outcomes The real successes of the court are found in that large number of delinquent, dependent and neglected children who grow up to be the type of substantial citizens who seldom make the newspapers except in the marriage license lists and the death notices.

Number of Children Served Few persons realize the vast number of children that are served by the court. During the twelve years period, 1926 to 1937 inclusive, a total of 108,373 children were dealt with either officially or unofficially. Of these 54,056 were on delinquency complaints, 38,053 were neglected children and 16,264 were dependents. 54,806 came before the court on sworn petitions and 53,587 were handled unofficially, on a protective or preventive basis. The court is the community's agent in the exercise of its power of "parens patriae" for the protection, correction and guidance of its wayward and unfortunate children. In this capacity the court, during the past twelve years, has served an average of 9,000 children annually.

The public has little opportunity to realize the large number of dependent and neglected children who are protected and directed by the court. The skill and perseverance required is no less than that needed in dealing with delinquent children, and the service is continued over a much longer period of time. Feature writers have little opportunity to treat this service as news, and consequently the public is not aware of it. Even in an annual report it is difficult to make these facts stand out with the significance they should have in any appraisal of the work of the juvenile court.

Recreational Opportunities It is a source of satisfaction to the court that some of the recommendations it has previously made regarding recreational opportunities are being attempted or carried out. In a paper read before the Rotary Club on January 14, 1932, the Judge pointed out that "delinquencies are distinctly spare time activities and most of the child's waking hours, outside of the time spent in school and meal time, are spare time. The average child's spare time is estimated at forty-two hours a week. The problem is to make available to all children, but more especially to the underprivileged, a varied and interesting recreational program for all their spare time."

After appraising the existing recreational opportunities and noting wherein they were inadequate the judge continued: "Herein lies the suggestion I wish to make: a great opportunity is offered in this field for a philanthropic person or group to establish, equip and conduct a playground in a district of underprivileged children, as a demonstration project. Through it public opinion can be aroused for playground development plans, data obtained for guidance for future playground locations and proper playground technique developed."

Demonstration Playgrounds Five years passed before the above recommendation was carried out. The City of Cleveland is indebted to the Cleveland Foundation for equipping the demonstration playgrounds now being operated at Portland-Outhwaite Center and Lincoln Bath House playground. Both are in underprivileged neighborhoods and are illuminated so that they can be used for evening play as well as during daylight. A total of about \$11,000 of Foundation Funds were appropriated to the City of Cleveland for the equipment of these playgrounds and improvements on Doster Field in the Tremont area and on Booker T. Washington playground at East 40th Street near Phillis Wheatley Association Settlement.

After School Playgrounds As early as 1930 (Annual Report—Recommendations, pages 27-28) the court suggested that wider use be made of existing playgrounds throughout the year. A beginning at least was made in 1937 in carrying out this recommendation and a further extension is planned during 1938. The season was extended by several weeks on selected municipal playgrounds. School playgrounds were put into operation in various parts of the county before the summer vacation started and continued for several weeks after it closed. Several of the surrounding municipalities have done more in this direction than has been done in the City of Cleveland. It is to be hoped that a year round program of recreational activities can be developed for the entire metropolitan area. Children need wholesome outdoor recreational opportunities in the winter as well as during the summer.

The Mayor's Advisory Committee on Recreation The services of this group have been extremely valuable in backing up the development of the City Division of Recreation. The Committee have no authority except to make recommendations. Many of these have been acted upon favorably by the city administration. The Committee recently issued a report that should be studied by all persons interested in the wholesome employment of the spare time of our young people. They should support the recommendations made in this report and the effort of those councilmen who are endeavoring to give the Recreation Division the means with which to put them into effect. The Mayor's Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Leyton E. Carter, deserves the thanks of the community in the form of practical support of its recommendations.

SOME PROBLEMS FOR THE FUTURE

In order to continue improvement of the services that the Juvenile Court renders to the community there should be continued advances in the entire field of community welfare and more especially in those fields that touch immediately on child care and those that affect the operation of the court. Attention is directed to several such matters that are now under consideration or that are of immediate importance.

Pre-Delinquency and Prevention Much discussion has recently developed, both nationally and locally, regarding means for preventing juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Consideration has been given to the subject by numerous public groups and agencies. Methods used in Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Jersey City and in other communities are being investigated and studied. Much more needs to be known about the details and actual working of these various plans before it can be determined whether any of them can be adapted for successful operation here. Possibly we may find it advantageous to adapt features from several plans to form one that may fit our local needs. Or possibly Cleveland may evolve a new pattern, as it has several times done in dealing with social problems in the past, that will better serve our purposes and contribute to the general advancement in this new form of social work.

The court desires to commend the beginnings that have already been made toward seeking a solution for this problem. The work being done by the police department under Captain Roth is a good beginning, but means should be found to extend and intensify this work. The city of Los Angeles has one hundred police officers in plain clothes engaged wholly in preventive work among juveniles.

The following is quoted from a talk by Judge Eastman before the Cleveland Police School on May 20th, 1937.

"The police officer is in a strategic position to affect, for good or ill, the attitude toward law observance of the children with whom he comes in contact. He is in a position summarily to settle, with the cooperation of parents, many minor matters of law breaking without referring them to the juvenile court. Whenever it is practical he should do so, exercising discretion in order to save his own time, and that of the court, for more serious matters."

This appears to be the attitude adopted in the experiment now being conducted in the Tremont area. There, numerous agencies beside the police are cooperating in an attempt to prevent and reduce the number of complaints coming from what was long known as a high delinquency area. The public should be cautioned not to expect large reductions in a brief period of time. More can be expected in preventing the development of delinquent patterns among the younger children than in altering the delinquent habits already established among the older group. If four or five

years hence delinquency rates in this area show a marked decrease, the effectiveness of the experiment will have been demonstrated.

There are those who maintain that the school is the logical place to begin an intensive campaign for the prevention of delinquency. Many of the advocates of this plan are educators and come from within the school group. On the other hand, there are those who maintain that the schools are already overburdened with special services and should not be expected to undertake more. Actually our schools are doing much to diminish delinquency and the social maladjustments upon which delinquency develops. This has been accomplished by adjusting the curriculum to the needs of individual students and by making the social life of the school more attractive and satisfying to the child. Undoubtedly much more can be done through cooperation between the schools, homes and other community agencies.

The social maladjustments and behavior difficulties that later lead to delinquency are usually first visible in the child's attitudes and reactions within the school. If observed and treated during their early stages serious later consequences may be avoided. The same care and attention should be directed to the child's social and moral health as is now given to his physical health and well-being. If situations are found that are beyond the power of the school to correct, such cases should be directed to clinics or agencies that can effectively deal with them before conditions become so serious that the children must be brought to the juvenile court.

While a number of such cases would need the attention of a psychiatrist, because of the emotional problems presented, the greater number might be adjusted through the correction of physical conditions, either of the child himself or in his home. Others may need only counseling and direction toward recreational and social outlets.

A Clinic for Behavior Problems There is a well defined need for an agency or clinic to which the schools can refer incipient problem cases and to which parents may go for advice and help in dealing with the behavior problems presented by their children. The court is sometimes asked to act in this capacity, but too often this help is requested much too late. Grace Abbot, discussing the juvenile court in the May, 1936, issue of "Survey" said in this connection, "Parents, teachers and many social workers hesitate to turn to it (the court) for help until the conduct problems of children seem to be 'serious'. They have fundamental feelings about 'laws' and 'courts' which make it seem unfair to the juvenile to take him to a court until it is 'necessary' and then it is often too late to make a change in the behavior pattern which the juvenile has developed. We have come rather slowly to the conclusion that the conduct problems of children should be attacked before they become 'serious'."

After discussing the practical limitations of the school as a center for the adjustment of these behavior problems and observing "that the court

has nothing to contribute in diagnosis or treatment that any social agency could not provide, unless the traditional position of authority is considered useful," Miss Abbot sums up her argument as follows:

"But there are reasons why some agency other than one attached to the public schools is needed. First, since conduct problems often begin in the pre-school period or are recognized only after the adolescent has left school, the schools do not reach all the children and young persons who need help. Second, large numbers of children are in the parochial schools, a fact not to be overlooked in combining such a center with the public schools. Third, misunderstandings between teacher and parent as well as between teacher and child are a common source of trouble. Assuming that the schools make every effort to resolve these difficulties, nevertheless an outside agency, consulted voluntarily by the child and his parents, may succeed in unraveling them and securing cooperation which the schools alone cannot secure."

Should Cleveland pioneer in this, as it has in so many other fields of community welfare, and develop a form of behavior clinic to coordinate and supplement existing agencies on a case working basis? Would this necessitate the creation of a new agency or could some agency now in existence, but whose present field shows signs of diminishing or is being duplicated by other agencies, take up this work experimentally and develop it while gradually withdrawing from its present field? As a case working agency it could cooperate with the public and parochial schools, the child caring agencies and settlements, the Child Guidance Clinic and the Juvenile Court and might in time develop to where it could take over the social treatment and readjustment of delinquents also. At the same time its doors would be open to perplexed parents who would be encouraged to voluntarily bring the behavior problems of their children for study and advice, as they now consult health clinics, without dread of the stigma that attaches to the court, and before maladjustment has developed so far that court action becomes necessary.

Aid To The making of grants in aid to dependent children under
Dependent the present state and federal social security acts is purely
Children an administrative function and has no logical connection
 with a court. The present method of handling these grants
is simply the survival of a precedent set twenty-five years ago when the granting of mothers' pensions was placed in the juvenile court as an expedient at a time when it was not believed that the mothers' pension system would be successful or long survive. Other grants such as old age pensions, aid to the blind and similar grants are handled by administrative boards. Aid to dependent children should be administered in the same way, especially since it, as well as all other forms of social security and relief grants, are now under the direct supervision of the State Welfare Department, under which it is rapidly being reduced to a fixed routine. The determina-

tion of these grants never did require the exercise of any judicial function. This is recognized by the present state law under which the juvenile court judge becomes, ex-officio, simply an administrator under, and responsible to, the State Welfare Department. The present law provides that where a county welfare department is set up under a county charter, the administration of aid to dependent children shall be vested in such department. Pending the passage of a county charter and the organization of a welfare department, legislative provision should be made for the administration of these grants in the same manner as other social security grants, by local boards under the direct supervision of the State Welfare Department. The removal of these grants from the juvenile court would release the time and energy now devoted to this work to other important services directly connected with the specific purposes and functions of the Court.

Supervision of Correctional Schools Of recent years there has been considerable discussion of the operation of correctional schools throughout the country. Attempts have been made to determine how successful they are in reeducating the juveniles committed to them and in readjusting them to society. Studies made by the Federal Children's Bureau of a number of such institutions, including one in Ohio, seem to indicate that these institutions fall far short of what they are intended to accomplish.

The State Industrial Schools at Lancaster and Delaware are under the supervision of the State Department of Welfare. Although called schools, their operation is not placed under the direction of the State Department of Education but they are operated by a division closely allied to that which operates the penal institutions of the state. How close this affiliation is was demonstrated by the passage of an act a few years ago placing the supervision of juveniles paroled from these schools under the direction of parole officers also supervising adult criminals paroled from the state penal institutions.

If these schools are to be what their name implies, schools for the re-education of maladjusted youth, logically they should be administered as a part of the state's educational system. The staffs of such schools should be chosen from the most skilled educators because the task of reeducation is much more difficult than that of simple education. The special problems presented demand specialized skills such as are recognized in choosing the teaching staffs of the special schools within our cities. The direction of such schools needs the combined thinking of the best minds in the entire school system of the state.

Experiments in this direction have been made in a few places. It is to be noted that the only correctional school to receive any real commendation in the Federal Children's Bureau report was that of California which is closely connected with the State University and other educational

institutions. We would like to see the State of Ohio take the logical step and place its Industrial Schools under the full control of the Department of Education.

The City Farm Schools, while operated by the City Welfare Department, have always had the close cooperation of the Cleveland Board of Education and their superintendents are educators of recognized ability. Nevertheless, for the reason outlined above, we believe that these schools should be made a part of the school system of the city and county.

Permanent CCC Camps There are reasonable hopes that the Civilian Conservation Corps Camps are to become a permanent part of our national program for youth. This hope is not yet a certainty and needs the continued support of all those who realize the great advantages of such camps. The need for these camps as a means for family relief is diminishing and a number of camps have been closed for this reason. But their need as outlets for the energies of unemployed youth will remain with us for a long time. Instead of being decreased they should be increased and enrollment thrown open to every unemployed youth who desires to enroll.

The possibilities of these camps as schools of citizenship and as a means of vocational guidance and training have been amply demonstrated. They should be continued on a permanent basis to carry on this phase of the work. Enrollment should be voluntary and for a period long enough to complete a definite program of instruction and training.

These camps should be organized as continuation schools and operated under the supervision of the State Department of Education. Each state should have at least one of these camps, and as many more as are needed. They should enroll boys as young as sixteen years, the age at which many now have to leave school. This would take care of a large number of boys for whom classroom instruction has lost all attraction. It would furnish them an opportunity for training that would prepare them to enter business or industry with some actual experience. It would avoid the present aimless drift from one job to another with long periods of idleness between. It would encourage habits of industry and do much to reduce delinquency. It would also furnish an outlet for those restless activities of youth which, while falling short of actual delinquency, are not conducive to good citizenship.

Enrollment should be through local Boards of Education. Whether the camps are financed as at present from federal funds, either wholly or by a grant in aid to the states, or by the states, the direction and supervision should be under the Department of Education, either of the state or the federal government.

The projects that have been completed by the present corps demonstrate that a service of this character can be usefully continued indefinitely.

Over and above the actual work that they accomplish, they have a greater usefulness in that they afford bewildered youth an opportunity to experiment in different lines of work, under expert guidance, until they find that for which each is best fitted. Also to acquire sufficient experience to be acceptable to prospective employers upon leaving the service.

IN MEMORIAM

During the past two years a number of persons who were formerly officials of, or in other ways connected with the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court have passed away.

Edward G. Krause, who was Chief Deputy Clerk of Insolvency and Juvenile Courts under Judge Bushnell, passed away at sea March 21st, 1936.

Judge Thomas H. Bushnell, who was the second judge of the juvenile court, passed away March 22nd, 1936. Judge Bushnell was appointed by Governor Myron T. Herrick, December 1st, 1904, following the death of Judge Thomas Callaghan and served one year until the following election when he was succeeded on December 5th, 1905, by the late Judge Addams. During his short term of office Judge Bushnell did much to complete the organization of the juvenile court begun by Judge Callaghan, and to place it upon an effective basis. He reduced the list of six hundred volunteer probation officers he found serving the court to one hundred and fifty, retaining only those who he felt were qualified by training and experience to perform the work. The practice of handling minor complaints as unofficial cases, now almost universally in use, was instituted under his administration. The first annual report of the court that is known to have been printed was made by Judge Bushnell and printed in the December, 1905, issue of the Juvenile Court Record published in Chicago. After retiring from the court Judge Bushnell engaged in the private practice of law. He was in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death.

Edward B. Smialek, Sr., served the court as interpreter and probation officer from August, 1904, until his resignation in 1917. He was the second officer employed full time on the probation staff of the court. He died August 10th, 1936, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mrs. Louise W. Stegman was the second woman probation officer employed by the court. She came to the court from the Associated Charities on February 15th, 1907, and served until October, 1914, when she resigned to accept a position as social worker for the National Electric Lamp Association at Nela Park. Many of the older members of the court and girls and boys who are now grown up have pleasant memories of their association with this cheerful, helpful and efficient woman both as friend and officer. She passed away September 7th, 1937, at the age of seventy-three.

Miss Claire Walters, who died November 18th, 1937, was not an officer or employee of the court, nevertheless she was intimately associated with its work for eighteen years as teacher of the detention classes for boys in the old Boys' School at West 29th and Clinton Avenue. Miss Walters began giving psychometric tests to all her pupils and reporting the results to the court. Frequently she came herself to court hearings to advise with the judge on individual cases. Her work may be credited with paving the way for the establishment of the psychological division of the present court clinic. For the fifteen years preceding her death she served as psychologist of the Bureau of Attendance and Placement of the Board of Education. She was sixty-five at the time of her death and forty-one years of her life had been devoted to smoothing and adjusting the difficulties of underprivileged and problem children.

STATISTICAL REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1936 AND 1937

Volume of Complaints The total number of complaints brought to the court in the past two years has continued to decline, but the rate of decline has been considerably retarded. Both official and unofficial delinquency complaints against boys in 1936 were the lowest they have been since 1918, but those against girls have remained at about the usual level. Neglect complaints (non support) have increased con-

TABLE I
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial—1936-1937

Type of Complaints	Number Filed Each Year	
	1936	1937
Total Complaints—Official and Unofficial.....	6692	6442
Official Complaints—Total.....	3500	3689
Delinquency—Totals.....	1910	2101
Boys.....	1430	1651
Girls.....	480	450
Dependency.....	561	513
Neglect.....	882	921
Consents to Marry.....	73	72
Adults tending to cause delinquency.....	3	6
Certifications from Common Pleas Court— Motions, etc.....	71	76
Unofficial Complaints—Total.....	3192	2753
Delinquency—Total.....	1939	1763
Boys.....	1460	1416
Girls.....	479	347
Dependency.....	137	132
Neglect.....	1113	857
Adults tending to cause delinquency.....	3	1

siderably since 1933, the greatest increases being in the past two years. These probably reflect more general employment both in private industry and in made work such as the W.P.A. projects. There has been a marked shift in neglect complaints from unofficial to official cases. This is due more to the recent policy of the court of handling all neglect complaints accompanied by transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court as official cases than to any other cause.

Table I sets forth in detail the number and kind of complaints received during the two years.

Receiving Secretary The number of persons interviewed by the Receiving Secretary was 200 greater in 1936 than in 1935 and nearly as great in 1937. There are still a large number of persons who bring their troubles first to the court and must be redirected to other agencies. Table II shows the number of dispositions for the past two years and the divisions or agencies to which they were referred.

TABLE II
Report of the Receiving Secretary—1936-1937

Interviews and Dispositions	1936	1937
Interviews and Complaints Handled—Total	7912	7897
Complaints Accepted for Court Action—Total	7082	6975
Referred for Official Affidavits	2518	2694
Referred for Unofficial Hearing	3054	2739
Referred to Probation Officer for Investigation	222	213
Disposed of by Receiving Secretary—by letter	773	962
Persons calling for consultation only	515	367
Complaints Referred to Other Agencies—Total	830	922
Referred to other Courts	428	458
Referred to Police Department	112	122
Referred to Child Caring Agencies	137	128
Referred to Relief Agencies	137	167
Referred to other miscellaneous agencies	16	47
Transfers of Jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	233	177

It will be noted that the number of certifications from the Common Pleas Court shown in Table II is considerably larger than the number given in Table I. The explanation is that a majority of transfers are filed with neglect complaints and are counted in with them in Table I. Those shown separately were filed with motions to modify or confirm orders originally made in the Common Pleas Courts.

TABLE III
Official Delinquency Complaints by Sex and Type—1936-1937

Types of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1936	1937
Grand Total—All Complaints. . .	1430	1651	480	450	1910	2101
Against the Person—Total.	87	114	2	7	89	121
Robbery and Attempts.	64	83	0	1	64	84
Simple Assault.	17	24	2	5	19	29
Feloneous Assault.	3	1	0	1	3	2
Rape and Attempts.	1	4	0	0	1	4
Homicide.	2	2	0	0	2	2
Against Property—Total.	793	904	34	30	827	934
Breaking and entering.	311	435	0	0	311	435
Auto Stealing—tampering.	166	204	0	26	166	230
Other Stealing.	267	222	30	0	297	222
All other property complaints	49	43	4	4	53	47
Sex Offenses (all kinds).	16	42	84	77	100	119
Mischievous Behavior—Total . . .	244	274	170	158	414	432
Ungovernable—out nights, etc.	159	131	166	152	325	283
Violation Auto Ordinance.	34	79	0	3	34	82
All other mischief complaints.	51	64	4	3	55	67
Runaway from Home—Total.	152	179	124	138	276	317
Local Children.	24	33	69	77	93	110
Out-of-town Children.	128	146	55	61	183	207
Truancy.	138	138	66	40	204	178

Delinquency Complaints In Table III are shown the official delinquency complaints received during the past two years. Complaints against boys, which in 1936 were the lowest that they have been since 1918, increased over 200 in 1937, but still remain at a relatively low level. There were appreciable increases in the number of complaints for robbery, breaking and entering and auto stealing. However, these figures are considerably below what they were in 1931 and, with the exception of auto stealing, for most of the intervening years.

Girls' Cases In recent years there has been only a slight variation from year to year in the number of complaints filed against girls. For the past two years the numbers have remained well within the normal range of variation both as to totals and items. An exception is truancy, which has declined from 146 in 1931 to 40 cases in 1937. This is a decrease of 72 per cent, while among boys this complaint has remained at practically the same level.

TABLE IV
Dispositions in Official Delinquency Cases—1936-1937

A—Disposition of Juveniles	Boys		Girls	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Total Delinquency Cases Filed	1430	1651	480	450
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	35	32	5	2
Committed to agencies for supervision	97	91	78	84
Placed under Supervision of Probation Officers	781	988	214	183
Committed or Returned to Institutions—Total	292	304	83	91
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	17	22	0	0
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster	147	133	0	0
Girls' Industrial School, Delaware	0	0	26	14
Boys' City Farm School, Hudson	127	148	0	0
Blossom Hill Girls' Farm, Brecksville	0	0	37	47
Convent of the Good Shepherd, Cleveland	0	0	20	27
Bureau of Juvenile Research, Columbus	1	1	0	3
Dismissed	34	20*	4	7
Not apprehended	12	8	9	0
Returned to other jurisdictions	138	157	65	66
Continued or other disposition	41	50	22	17
Held to the Grand Jury	0	1	0	0
B—Disposition of Adult Contributors				
Total Adult Contributors to Delinquency	29	48	102	79
Dismissed	3	4	3	5
Not apprehended	0	1	2	3
Committed to Correction Farm or other Inst.	1	5	20	19
Commitment Suspended, paid fine, costs, or both	24	22	62	20
Assessed fine, costs, or both	1	8	6	13
Continued conditionally	0	7	9	15
Other Disposition	0	1	0	4

*One case abated by death.

Delinquency Dispositions Dispositions in delinquency complaints are shown in Table IV. A comparison with similar tables published in our reports for several years previously will reveal the fact that the court is retaining both a larger number and a larger percentage of delinquents under its own supervision for probationary treatment than it had ever done before, with resulting decreases in the numbers and per cents committed to correctional institutions or placed on probation to individuals or agencies. In 1937 a total of 1171 delinquent boys and girls, 56 per cent of all those appearing in court, were placed under the supervision of the court's probation officers. In 1931 only 39 per cent of delinquent boys were placed on probation, in 1936 the percentage was 54 and in 1937 it was 59. Among girls it was 32 per cent in 1931 and 44 per cent in 1936 with a slight decrease to 41 per cent in 1937.

Commitments to correctional institutions among girls were 27 per cent in 1931 and 17 per cent in 1936 and 19 per cent in 1937. Among boys in 1931, there were 23 per cent. This had declined to 20 per cent in 1936

TABLE V
Children Dealt With in Dependency Cases—1936-1937

Cases and Disposition of Children	1936	1937
Total Number of Complaints Filed.....	561	513
Total Number of Children Involved.....	1072	934
Children Committed to the Custody of		
Parents, near relatives or guardians.....	86	94
Probation Officers for placement and supervision.....	207	137
Protective or correctional institutions.....	6	10
Child caring and placing agencies—Total.....	700	602
County Child Welfare Board—Temporary care.....	444	298
County Child Welfare Board—Orthopedic care.....	61	86
Children's Bureau—Temporary care.....	89	86
Children's Bureau—For Adoption.....	1	3
Girls' Bureau.....	4	3
Humane Society—Temporary Care.....	90	111
Humane Society—For Adoption.....	8	8
Welfare Association for Jewish Children		
Temporary care.....	1	7
Adoption.....	2	0
Continued, dismissed or other disposition.....	73	91

and 18.5 per cent in 1937. The court is making every effort to readjust delinquent children in their own homes whenever that is possible, and under the immediate supervision of its own officers.

Dependency and Neglect Cases The new juvenile court code, which went into effect August 19th, 1937, caused the shifting of many complaints that had previously been handled as dependency cases into the neglect classification. Prior to that time, neglect cases had almost wholly been complaints of non-support of minors. All other forms of neglect had been handled as dependency. The new code defines all cases resulting from the negligence, failure or evil habits of parents, guardians and custodians as neglect, and all cases of need resulting from the death, inability or incapacity of parents or natural guardian as dependency. This new legal distinction accounts for the differences in Tables V and VI between figures for 1936 and 1937. It is estimated that between seventy-five and one hundred cases that formerly would have been filed as dependency were classified as neglect during the last four and a half months of 1937. This is most evident in the number of children committed to child caring and child placing agencies which decreased in dependency and increased in the neglect tabulations.

Of the 1410 children committed to the care of child placing agencies

during the past two years, under both neglect and dependency complaints, 889 or 63 per cent were committed to the County Child Welfare Board, a tax supported agency. Private agencies, because of diminished finances,

TABLE VI
Children Dealt With in Neglect Cases—1936-1937

Cases and Disposition of Children	1936	1937
Total Number of Complaints Filed.....	882	921
Total Number of Adult Contributors.....	881	914
Total Number of Children Involved.....	1829	1936
Children Committed to the Custody of		
Mothers, near relatives or guardians.....	1240	1149
Probation Officers for placement and supervision.....	50	147
Protective or educational institutions.....	0	3
Agencies for temporary care and custody—Total.....		
County Child Welfare Board.....	0	32
Catholic Big Sisters.....	0	2
Children's Bureau.....	8	30
Girls' Bureau.....	0	0
Humane Society.....	10	26
Continued, pending arrest of adult contributor.....	165	158
Continued, conditionally pending further order.....	244	234
Disposition of child made under another case.....	97	129
Dismissed, pending or transferred to other jurisdiction.....	15	26

are reluctant to accept commitments for temporary care unless there is a reasonable assurance of regular contributions from parents toward their support. In every instance where it seems reasonable to do so, the court makes an order for such support, but it is not always possible, because of illness or unemployment, to collect these sums regularly and fully. The money collected by the court under these orders is turned over to the agencies, either public or private, that have accepted custody of the children.

The large number of cases shown in Table VI as continued conditionally until further order are those cases where the adult contributor, either voluntarily or under court order, agreed to pay stipulated amounts at regular intervals, without the court having made a finding of guilty against him.

Neglect Department Collections Since its organization in 1930, the Neglect Department has collected a grand total of \$1,288,297.43, which was distributed to mothers, relatives and agencies for the support of minor children. Before 1930, these collections were made by the Chief Probation Officer and his first assistant. The sums collected yearly for the past eight years are shown in Table VII. While collections fell off during the extreme depression period, they have steadily increased since 1933 until the amount collected in 1937 is more than double that for

TABLE VII

Money Paid Through Court for Support of Minor Children—1930-1937

Year	Type of Cases		Total
	Official	Unofficial	
1930.....	\$110,272.94	\$ 48,063.18	\$ 158,336.12
1931.....	81,920.22	39,452.42	121,372.64
1932.....	60,195.09	25,972.80	86,167.89
1933.....	52,947.23	30,308.25	83,255.48
1934.....	72,133.15	48,443.42	120,576.57
1935.....	107,526.15	39,732.01	147,258.16
1936.....	205,383.90	42,768.97	248,152.87
1937.....	277,939.12	45,238.58	323,177.70
Total Eight Years	\$968,317.80	\$319,979.63	\$1,288,297.43

1931. Over one-quarter of this grand total was collected unofficially without bringing sworn complaints. It will be noted in the above table that from 1934 on, unofficial collections do not show as rapid a recovery as those for official cases. The explanation is that certain cases, principally those brought in on transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court, were transferred in 1935 from unofficial to official accounts.

The importance of these collections, as they affect the welfare of the children for whom they are disbursed, is beyond calculation, but their effect upon public relief is easily evident. The greater part of it prevented the recipients from going on the relief rolls, and thus effected a direct saving to the tax payers of the county.

Neglect Supervision Accurate figures on the movement of cases under supervision by the Neglect Department are not available for the full year 1936. On January 1st, 1937, there were 1283 cases under active supervision. During the year, 847 new cases were added and 655 cases closed. The department ended the year with 1475 active cases, an increase of 182 over the previous year.

Probation Supervision

As remarked previously in this report, both the number and percentages of cases placed under the supervision of probation officers have been steadily increasing in recent years. In 1933, the total number of new cases placed under supervision was 1033. This number had increased in 1937 by 1625. Where the total under supervision during the year was 2080 cases in 1933, it has increased to 2759 cases in 1937. While some of these cases require only short term treatment, a large number must be carried for from twelve to eighteen months, so that the carry-over from year to year is constantly increasing. The number brought forward at the beginning of 1933 was 981; by January 1st, 1938, this carry-over had increased

TABLE VIII
Probation Cases Under Supervision—1936-1937

Movement of Cases Under Supervision	Total Cases	Delinquent		Neglect and De-pendency	Total Chil-dren
		Boys	Girls		
1936—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1048	746	190	112	1269
Received on probation during the year	1373	966	222	185	1667
Total under supervision during the year	2421	1712	412	297	2936
Removed from probation during the year	1287	909	240	138	1550
1937—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1134	803	172	159	1386
Received on probation during the year	1625	1182	212	231	1973
Total under supervision during the year	2759	1985	384	390	3359
Removed from probation during the year	1478	1058	228	192	1754
1938—Brought forward Jan. 1st.	1281	927	156	198	1605

to 1281 cases. This steadily increasing burden has been carried by a field staff that has remained at practically the same number (17) for the entire period, except for the addition of two to four students in training, working only part time and each carrying a case load equivalent to one-quarter or less of that of a full time officer.

Reappearances of Probationers Table IX shows the number of probationers, both adult and juvenile, who have reappeared in court during the past two years. The percentage of those who reappear is between 18 and 20, with very slight differences between boys, girls and adults. Those reappearing on unofficial complaints are less than 3 per

TABLE IX
Court Reappearances of Probationers and Number Committed—1936-1937

Total Cases and Items	Delinquents		Adults	Totals
	Boys	Girls		
1936—Total Cases under supervision	1712	412	297	2421
Total number reappearing in court	360	89	38	487
On new complaints—unofficial	46	12	6	64
On new complaints—official	152	62	23	237
For violation of parole	162	15	9	186
Probationers committed to correctional institutions	151	43	7	201
1937—Total cases under supervision	1985	384	390	2759
Total number reappearing in court	403	63	49	515
On new complaints—unofficial	22	9	4	35
On new complaints—official	235	40	37	312
For violation of parole	146	14	8	168
Probationers committed to correctional institutions	157	29	12	198

cent. Girls are recalled to court for further hearing or for violation of parole much more frequently than boys or adults, the percentage being as high as 15 for the girls and around 10 for boys and less than 8 for adults. These adults are in addition to those paying into court through the neglect department. The proportion of girls committed to correctional institutions, either for violations or on new complaints, is slightly higher than for boys, 10 per cent for the former as against 8.5 per cent for the latter.

The court has adopted the policy of attempting to readjust probationers in their own homes, wherever possible, in preference to institutional commitment. It follows that it accepts the possibility of failure in a certain proportion of cases, especially in the cases of first offenders where it is difficult accurately to estimate the probable outcomes. In view of this, the fact that less than 10 per cent turn out to be poor risks may be considered as a good proportion of success and an encouragement to continue the present policy. Usually it takes no longer than three or four months to discover that a probationer will not respond to supervisory treatment and commitment can always be made when it is found to be necessary.

Detention Care

In Table X is shown the number of children cared for in the Detention Home during the past two years. From 1931 to 1933 inclusive, the home annually sheltered over 4000 children. This declined to 3301 in 1934 and 3118 in 1935. A low of 3072 was reached in 1936, but that year was remarkably low in the number of delinquency cases filed. The total for 1937 of 3223 children is an average number, especially considering the

TABLE X
Children Under Care in the Detention Home—1936-1937

Registrations	1936			1937		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Total admissions.....	2033	1039	3072	2209	1014	3223
Total attendance days.....	33183	17714	50897	36284	21416	57700
Average daily attendance.....	91	48	139	99	59	158
Average length of stay in days*	0	0	15	0	0	17
Percentage distribution						
Delinquents**.....	83%	72%	77.5%	84%	70%	77%
Dependents.....	17%	28%	22.5%	16%	30%	23%

*Includes both delinquents and dependents. Dependents must be given care for considerably longer periods than delinquents.

**Includes out-of-town runaways, which equaled 7% each year for both boys and girls.

present difficulties experienced by child placing agencies in finding acceptable boarding homes for dependent children.

TABLE XI

Summary of Medical Services at the Detention Home—1936-1937

Services	1936	1937
Total Physical Examinations Made	3118	3053
Dispensary—{ Treatments given	2935	3130
{ Bed patients	182	242
{ Bed days	583	840
Quarantine, Contagious Diseases—Days	104	250
Hospitalization—{ City Hospital and } Total		
{ Lakeside Hospital } Cases	53	88
Contagious Cases	4	31
Venereal Cases	26	18
Other Causes—Cases	23	39
Total Hospital Days	1535	1688

Medical Services Medical care is set forth in Table XI. Physical examinations were given to all but about 9 per cent of the children received. Those who were not examined were detained less than twenty-four hours. The number of dispensary treatments and other medical services were unusually low in 1936. Those for 1937 are not above the normal.

TABLE XII

Intelligence Classifications of Delinquent and Dependent Children Tested in 1936 and 1937

Intelligence Classifications	1936			1937		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Delinquents—Total Tested	901	559	1460	905	399	1304
Superior	27	13	40	54	27	81
Normal	183	141	324	284	121	405
Dull Normal	255	145	400	235	74	309
Borderline Deficiency	257	144	401	205	93	298
Subnormal	179	116	295	127	84	211
Dependents—Total Tested	107	108	215	87	95	182
Superior	4	7	11	13	4	17
Normal	54	47	101	32	31	63
Dull Normal	30	26	56	23	31	54
Borderline Deficiency	11	15	26	12	19	31
Subnormal	8	13	21	7	10	17
Grand Total Tested	1008	667	1675	992	494	1486

Psychometric Tests Psychometric tests are administered by the court psychologist to all detained children for whom recent tests are not already on file, either at the court or at cooperating agencies. The number of children tested and results of the tests given are

shown in Table XII. The number and type of tests administered during the past two years are set forth below:

Stanford Binet and Revised Stanford Binet	2841
Otis Self Administering	321
Henmon-Nelson	16
Porteus Maze	12
Healy Picture Completion—II	24
Knox Cube	7
Kohs Blocks	15
Vineland Social Maturity Scale	26
Stanford Reading	4
Arthur Point Scale	1
Revised I.E.R. Girls' Mechanical	1
Detroit Kindergarten	1
Gesell Baby Test	3
TOTAL TESTS ADMINISTERED	3272

Psychiatric Services There has been a steady increase in the amount of service performed by the Court Psychiatrist. Table XIII summarizes these services for the past two years. The number of new cases seen has increased considerably over the 273 seen in 1935. A larger number of cases are being followed up for treatment, there being an increase of one hundred per cent in those carried forward in 1937 over 1936.

TABLE XIII
Psychiatric Services—1936-1937

Type of Service	1936	1937
Total Cases Receiving Service	374	429
New cases originating during year	328	317
Cases carried forward from previous year	46	91
Special advisory cases	0	21
Types of Psychiatric Service Rendered—Total Cases	374	408
Diagnostic studies (no follow-up interviews)	198	229
Follow-up service—cases	176	179
—number of interviews	545	513
Interviews and Conferences on Above Cases—Total	1563	1528
Diagnostic Interviews and Follow-ups—Total	743	742
Single diagnostic interviews	328	317
Follow-up interviews	415	425
Case Conferences—Total	820	786
With Probation Officers	501	542
With Agency Social Workers	319	244

The cases referred to the psychiatrist are selected from the group presenting the most perplexing problems of personal and social maladjustment. The psychiatrist is concerned with the diagnosis of these conditions and the making of recommendations for personal and group changes that

are needed to bring about readjustment. The techniques of suggestion, persuasion, reeducation and personal analysis are used as indicated by the findings in each individual case. The orderly process of the court, the needs of the individual and the welfare of the community all dictate that this service be practical, equitable and expeditious.

A further extension of the service has been afforded through the use of the facilities of the Neuro-Psychiatric Clinic of St. Vincent Charity Hospital, where selected cases are carried on a cooperative medical-psychiatric treatment basis, the court psychiatrist being also psychiatrist for St. Vincent's Clinic.

AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

On April 1st, 1936, the General Assembly passed an act to make aid to dependent children in Ohio conform to Title IV of the Federal Social Security Act of 1935 and the state eligible to receive federal funds for this purpose. The act, House Bill No. 610, repealed the Mothers' Pension Act which had been in effect since 1913. The new law went into effect on June 1st, 1936, at which time what was previously known as the Division of Mothers' Pensions became the Division of Aid to Dependent Children. The Mothers' Pension Act restricted benefits to children living with their mothers, the new act extends these benefits to children living in the homes of immediate relatives. Part of the funds are now supplied by the State and Federal Governments, based on the amount expended by the county for this purpose.

TABLE XIV

Aid To Dependent Children (Mothers' Pensions)—1936-1937

	1936	1937
Applications pending January 1st, each year	84	82
Grants in aid made during year	219	584
Total families receiving pensions	1271	1690
Total children under 16 years of age benefited	3483	4540
Field visits by Case Workers	12036	15896
Office interviews by Case Workers	1699	3767
Letters sent out	5305	11449
Appropriations paid out in grants	\$566,607.29	\$784,917.00

Beginning in July, 1936, the number of grants were gradually increased as fast as the applications could be properly investigated. To handle this increased volume of investigation and supervision, a number of case workers were added to the staff. Children from families that had been receiving some other form of relief, but were now eligible to grants-in-aid under the new act, were referred to the department in large numbers. Naturally some confusion resulted from the fact that it was some time before agency workers and individuals attained a clear understanding

of what children were eligible under the law. The division appreciates the cooperation generally shown by agencies in referring cases gradually and in continuing their care until the division was able to make the investigations and reports required by the regulations of the State Welfare Department under the new law. How well this cooperation operated is shown by the fact that at the close of 1936, there were pending two applications less than at the beginning of the year.

The above will explain the increases in the number of grants made, the number of families and children receiving aid and the totals expended in grants between the years 1936 and 1937 shown in Table XIV, and the increases over those shown in our annual report for 1935. The year 1937 is the first full year of operation under the new act, it having been in effect for only seven months in 1936.

The new Aid to Dependent Children Act serves to transfer the expense of furnishing relief for a large number of children from other relief agencies, wholly supported by county taxes, to an agency that is partially supported by contributions from the State and Federal Governments.

PERSONNEL OF THE CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
Corrected to June 1, 1938

(Continued from Inside Front Cover)

DIVISION OF AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN
(Formerly Mothers' Pension Department)

NELL F. COLLOPY, *Director*

MYRA L. MYRICK.....	<i>Director of Case Work</i>
DOROTHY G. KIMMEL.....	<i>Home Economist</i>
✓ MAUDE KELLEY.....	<i>Receiving Secretary</i>
KAYE WEISS.....	<i>Assistant Receiving Secretary</i>
✓ HAZEL BRANIGAN.....	<i>Case Supervisor</i>
RUTH PAULEY.....	<i>Case Supervisor</i>
✓ MARCELLA E. STRUBLE.....	<i>Record Clerk</i>

CASE WORKERS

ELLA MAE CHEEKS	MARY M. LEACH
ANNA M. FAY	MARY D. MACK
FRANCES M. FERRAN	✓ VICTORIA OLDS
HAZEL E. GEISLER	RAE PACKER
✓ ALICE R. GOCKEL	MABLE H. SHEPHERD
CECELIA M. HARTMAN	HELEN A. SILVER
✓ CLEMENTINE M. HEDGES	CHRISTINE E. SMITH
✓ IRENE HOLLERBACH	DORA A. SMITH
HELEN KELLER	ILA L. SPOTTS
ANNA L. KELLEY	✓ MARJORIE WHITE

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THE DETENTION HOME AND COURT CLINIC

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LOUISE MOYSE.....	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i>
DR. J. C. CASSIDY.....	<i>Physician</i>
DR. MAURICE A. R. HENNESSY.....	<i>Psychiatrist</i>
EDITH DOMBEY.....	<i>Psychologist</i>
Laura K. MOORE.....	<i>Nurse</i>
JOHN B. GOODRICH.....	<i>Night Admitting Supervisor</i>
RUTH J. HOWE.....	<i>Dietician</i>

Forty-two clerks, supervisors and attendants

STREET ADDRESSES

THE JUVENILE COURT.....	2163 EAST 22ND STREET
AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN.....	2163 EAST 22ND STREET
THE DETENTION HOME.....	2209 CENTRAL AVENUE

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