

RESTORE
PARENTAL AUTHORITY

Annual Report for 1947

Hon. HARRY L. EASTMAN

Hon. WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT

JUDGES OF THE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
JUVENILE COURT

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Honorable John F. Curry, Joseph F. Gorman, John J. Pekarek
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

Honorable Charles L. Sherwood,
Director, State Department of Public Welfare

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 1639-13 of the General Code we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the calendar year, 1947, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the dispositions thereof ordered by the Court, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and to the general public.

Respectfully submitted,
Judge Harry L. Eastman
Judge William J. McDermott
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio
April 12, 1948



MISS LOTTIE BIALOSKY
GIRLS' REFEREE
AN APPRECIATION

"Miss Bialosky" has become a well-known name to thousands of Clevelanders, young and old, during her twenty years' service with Juvenile Court. She was appointed the first Case Work Supervisor on January 1, 1928, to coordinate and improve the work of a growing probation staff handling an increasing volume of work. Her previous training and experience as a field worker and supervisor with the Cleveland Humane Society had admirably equipped her for this work. The benefits of such supervision were demonstrated so well that later assistant case supervisors were added to our staff.

Upon the resignation of Dr. Eleanor R. Wembridge on November 1, 1935, Miss Bialosky was appointed Referee for Girls. She has counseled several thousand girls who presented social problems, the majority of whom with an adjustment of an unfavorable environment, have developed into successful citizens. Likewise her insight and appreciation of life's problems have resolved many incipient cases of child neglect.

For her activities in social work and juvenile court fields Miss Bialosky has received local and national recognition. She has maintained an active, participating membership in the American Association of Social Workers, the National Conference of Social Workers, the National Probation and Parole Association, the Ohio Probation and Parole Association, and the Women's City Club.

For her eagerness to help anyone on the Court staff and for her warmth of understanding, Miss Bialosky has the loyalty and cooperation of all who are associated with her.

OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

We also wish to honor and thank the eleven members of the staff who have served twenty-five or more years. Their interest in their work and devotion to their duties have sustained the progress and development of the Court. We greatly appreciate the sincere loyalty and earnest cooperation given by each of them. These staff members were appointed during the tenure of the late Judge George S. Addams, who resigned May 15, 1926, and have remained under the present administration.

John S. Becka: twenty-five years; appointed October 16, 1914. As a probation officer, Mr. Becka became well-known in the Tremont District. He left to accept a position with the City Farm School at Hudson, later

served with the Catholic Big Brothers, and returned to Court in 1928. In 1943 he was appointed supervisor in charge of assigning cases.

Max S. Laird: thirty-three years; appointed December 1, 1914. Mr. Laird served as a probation officer, assistant chief probation officer, and as its director developed the Department of Research and Statistics. He retired August 16, 1947.

Marguerite De Rosset: thirty-one years; appointed November 1, 1916. Since moving into our present building Mrs. De Rosset has attended the information desk. By reason of her tact and friendly manner she has been an indispensable member of the Court.

Fred W. Boeke: thirty years; appointed October 8, 1917. As a probation officer, he was exceptionally successful in his many years' work with boys residing in the district along Broadway Avenue. Four years ago Mr. Boeke moved into the Cashier's Office.

Marion MacAulay: twenty-nine years; appointed October 1, 1918. Miss MacAulay has been in the Record Room since its establishment in 1920; subsequently she became its chief. She has always been dependable, efficient, and well-liked by her associates and all who use the Record Room.

John B. Sheller: twenty-eight years; appointed January 16, 1919. Mr. Sheller came to the Court with prior service at boys' institutions. Before the appointment of a referee, he heard unofficial cases. As an assistant to the Court he has become advisor to police officers and attorneys in respect to warrants, bonds, etc.

Lucile N. Beck: twenty-seven years; appointed July 16, 1920, to the Clerk's Office. Miss Beck had performed duties of bailiff and secretary to Dr. Eleanor Wembridge, Girls' Referee, and was placed in charge of the Stenographic Department when it was established. She is now assistant in the Budget and Personnel Department.

Albert W. Miles: twenty-six years; appointed January 16, 1921, first as probation officer and later as deputy clerk. More than 3000 couples remember his friendly interest in handling their applications for consent to marry.

George G. Sturgiss: twenty-five years; appointed August 21, 1922, to the Cashier's Office and later became head of this department. He is known for his courtesy and integrity, a credit to the Court and the County.

Marie D. Gedeon: twenty-seven years; appointed September 27, 1920. Her first position was Court stenographer. In 1926 she became head of the stenographic department of the Mothers' Pension Division. She later also prepared and audited the payroll of the Division; these duties were executed with dependability and accuracy. At the end of the year Miss Gedeon, with co-workers, moved to the new County Welfare Department.

Mrs. Myrtle Schutt: twenty-five years; appointed January 5, 1932. Mrs. Schutt was the first office employee for the Detention Home. Her cheerfulness and reassuring manner have comforted many boys and girls admitted there. For years she prepared the Detention Home payroll. Mrs. Schutt retired October 16, 1947.

RESTORE PARENTAL AUTHORITY

For generations parents have voiced worry and concern about rude, impudent, destructive youth with no sense of social obligation. Today the opinion is commonly heard that the modern generation, reared in "self-expression" by parents with a smattering of "progressive" theory, consists of a lot of "spoiled brats." Foremost sociologists, educators, and those in touch with delinquent boys and girls, upon directing their attention to the home, are becoming increasingly concerned with the lack of discipline and the breakdown in the influence of the home on American youth. Indications are that this undisciplined child becomes unhappy, a general nuisance, and sometimes anti-social.

The schools are in some measure responsible for this decline in parental influence, writes Bernard Iddings Bell, a former professor of Education at Columbia University. Believing that they could do a better job than the parents, they have, although ill-equipped, anxiously and readily appropriated the responsibility for the entire and complete development of the child. But, being over-worked and unskilled, teachers have had little success in integrating the characters of unruly youngsters. The major share of the responsibility for this sad state of affairs, however, rests with the parents who have willingly delegated to the schools the job of rearing their children. Parents have given up and over-burdened the schools with this exacting and difficult business heretofore assumed in the home.

In considering the problem of parental authority and lack of respect and self-restraint of youth, we must recognize that the desire for self-expression and for emancipation from authority of the home are natural for the developing adolescent. We must recognize, also, that there are children who are annoying in their behavior because of personality maladjustments that require special individualized treatment. But it is evident that in many seemingly normal homes there has been a lack of consistent, reasonable discipline, and a lack of preparation of the child for adult life. Parents, it seems, have been engaged in the obvious duties of feeding and clothing their children and have left the matter of training to the educators, or to take care of itself.

One of the forces which complicated the process of social adjustment for the adolescent and contributed to loss of authority in the home was the industrial revolution with the shift of population from a simple rural life to a complex urban one. Families no longer work together as a unit; members are less dependent upon one another and much of their recreational activity takes place outside the home. Development of the movies and radio has likewise influenced the behavior patterns of every member of the house-

hold. "Lack of respect and manners is a part of an outgrowth of a general picture of shifting authority, both in the home and in public experience," says Paul H. Landis in his book, "Adolescence and Youth."

A second factor contributing to loss of authority in the home was the instruction, a generation or so ago, of psychologists, psychoanalysts, and psychiatrists that the child needed more freedom to develop according to his bent, and to express his individuality. Some parents embraced these pronouncements as acceptable reasons for relinquishing their responsibilities for training the child. Others, thinking of the mistakes of their parents who had excessively applied the principle of "spare the rod and spoil the child" saw a hope that their children's childhood could be better than their own. But the average well-meaning parent ill understood the many new theories on child development and became confused. Parents did not know what to do with their children. Fearful of frustrating them, they let them do as they pleased.

As the children grew up in an atmosphere of extreme leniency, the parents came too late to the realization that the product was not what they wanted it to be. "Because parents give their children no hint of the idea that children, too, no matter how young, have obligations," says Sidonie Gruenberg, Director, Child Study Association of America, "they should not be surprised when these children grow up without an awareness of a proper consideration for other people." In their bewilderment parents have attempted to compensate for this mistake by shifting the responsibility to the schools. However, it is not likely that a child who has not learned obedience and respect for authority in his early years will accept readily discipline he encounters in school and in society. Only with a very specialized program can schools and institutions accomplish what parents neglected to do.

While the pattern of family life has been changing, the primary responsibility for the training and discipline of children still rests with the parents. The pre-school years are the most important period of training for a child to insure a stable, self-sufficient adult. Children are not born with behavior patterns, good or bad; they are acquired from the experiences in their homes, from the examples set by both parents. In this respect fathers should make a greater effort to be with their children and impart a feeling that their behavior does matter. Out of a sharing of responsibilities and recreation can grow a greater acceptance of the position of the parents and the child becomes aware of the need for restraining some of his own desires to become an acceptable member of the family and of society.

John Dellavaux, who privately tutored problem boys with remarkable success and who has obtained recognition as an author, says: "I tried to point out that good manners helped each boy get the most out of life. Manners are the best possible catalogue of home and caliber, and parents could profitably spend less time earning dollars to buy their son a car to

kill himself, and spend more time in the home teaching him respect, courtesy, correction, and other intangible values."

Adequate training of children demands authoritative guidance by the parents, their natural instructors and protectors. Increased knowledge about child behavior and improved and expanded facilities in school, recreation, church, social agencies do not mean that parents may do less. It is partly because of this complex machine age that successful child training compels more effort by parents. They alone hold the overall responsibility for the child twenty-four hours a day. It is their obligation to teach their children how to live and what to live for and to decide what and how the community services and influences are to mould and contribute to the child's development. Parents should demand reformations in the social structure that will effect the re-establishment of the home and should stop seeking substitutes for the home. The improved facilities in the community should not displace the home but add to its radius and supplement its fundamental training.

The thousands of children brought into the juvenile courts in a single year give credence to the opinions expressed by the authors and educators herein quoted, that the parent has not been too successful in his role, and that there has been a serious shifting of authority and disregard of responsibilities on the part of many parents. If the child is to receive adequate preparation for life, it is imperative that there be sufficient parental authority exercised to develop a sound sense of responsibility to the home, the community, and to society.

PUNISHMENT OF PARENTS AVAILS LITTLE

Punishment of parents as an answer to juvenile delinquency, as studied by Judge Paul W. Alexander of the Lucas County Court of Domestic Relations, "accomplishes very little, if any, of the things claimed for it except revenge."

Addressing the Ohio Welfare Conference at Columbus on November 6, 1947, Judge Alexander described ten years' experience of the Toledo Court in "punishing parents with ever-increasing assiduity" in accordance with a view that punishment of parents who neglect and contribute to the delinquency of children is a proper approach to the problem. He listed the reasons commonly advanced for punishing offending parents as: (1) to deter others from offending; (2) to reform the offender; (3) to protect society; (4) to avenge society, "to do 'justice' to the offender, to give him what's coming to him."

Results of an analytical, critical, statistical study of 1027 cases involving actual punishment in about 24 per cent of the cases were reviewed by Judge Alexander as follows:

1. As a method of curbing or "stamping out" juvenile delinquency, "we find no evidence that punishing parents has any effect whatsoever upon the curbing of juvenile delinquency."

2. As a method of deterring other offenders, "we certainly find no evidence that our practice has deterred other parents from contributing."

3. As a method of reform, it is "our general impression that a considerable majority of our prisoners come back into society with little or no change in their attitude—without being truly reformed."

4. As a method of protecting society, "it has not been necessary to punish these parents in order to protect society."

5. As a method of avenging society "we have no doubt that the punishment of many of our delinquent parents has served in some measure to satisfy the blood-lust, the punitive-vindictive appetite of self-righteous non-delinquent parents, irritated, aggravated public authorities, and a substantial portion of the general public."

6. "As a method of control of that great bulk of delinquent parents whose contributing consists mainly of acts of omission, punishment is so impracticable as to be worthless."

7. As a method of achieving a definite desired result, "prosecution and the threat of punishment (suspended sentence and probation but not actual punishment) is largely successful."

Judge Alexander pointed out that it was "not the purpose of our study nor is it the purpose of this paper to support or impinge any view or any school of thought." He added that likewise it was not his purpose "to offer suggestions as to alternative remedies or methods of handling delinquent parents."

Citing actual cases dealt with by his Court, the Judge concluded: "In fine, we might say our study seems to show that to punish parents who contribute to the delinquency or neglect of their children accomplishes very little, if any, of the things claimed for it except revenge; that in some cases where the parent is refractory and resists the casework approach, a certain amount of actual punishment may bring about cooperation; that in selected cases, where other methods have failed, prosecution and the threat of punishment, without actual punishment, are rather effective.

"But punishing parents is no panacea."

1947 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE COURT

Trends for the Year Abatement of the excitement, tensions, and anxieties of the war years has again been reflected in a decrease of more than four per cent from 1946 in the total number of all cases, official and unofficial, referred to the Court in 1947. Reductions were evident in delinquency, dependency, neglect, adoption investigations, applications to gain consent to marry, and certifications from Common Pleas Court, but increases were noted in paternity cases, proceedings against adults whose conduct caused or tended to cause delinquency, and in applications for orthopedic care for handicapped children. To aid in making comparisons with other years, a table of complaints for five years is given in the Statistical Section.

Official complaints declined over five per cent while unofficial complaints, limited almost entirely to delinquency and neglect, dropped only 2.8 per cent as a result of the additional referrals of juvenile traffic violators. Official cases are those for which an affidavit or sworn statement is filed and include the more serious problems which require court orders or commitments. Unofficial cases are those less serious complaints for which no affidavit is filed and are generally adjusted or disposed of by the referee without appearing on the official court calendar.

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Official Complaints Decreases in delinquency have been noted in the County, and in the State.⁽¹⁾ Official complaints of delinquency against boys dropped from 1319 to 1139 and against girls from 421 to 395, or a total decrease of almost 12 per cent from last year. If comparison is made with 1945, when 2323 official delinquency cases were reported, a war-time peak, it is observed that the decrease over the two year period amounts to almost 34 per cent. It is also worthy of note that the number of official delinquency cases was at its lowest in thirty-five years, despite the growth in population of Cuyahoga County from 637,425 in 1910 to an estimated 1,343,018 on January 1, 1947.

Decrease in Auto Theft Most noticeable among offenses charged against boys was the reduction by more than one-half in complaints of automobile theft. Auto stealing usually has been one of the most frequent official complaints against boys. In some measure responsible for this decrease is the Cleveland ordinance which became effective October 22, 1946, prohibiting the leaving of ignition keys in autos parked in streets and highways. Other cities where similar laws were passed to

(1) Reference—Ohio Juvenile Court Reporting Program, Monthly Bulletin.

eliminate the temptation for "joy-rides" have experienced decreases in auto theft up to 65 per cent in one year. Auto thefts by juveniles could be further diminished if all automobile owners would heed the precaution of removing the keys and locking the auto when leaving it.

Other Delinquencies There were some increases in official complaints of assault and battery against boys, which is chiefly limited to fighting between groups, and in complaints of immoral conduct against both boys and girls. This indicates the need in certain areas for additional recreational facilities to expend the excess energies of youth, and to promote harmonious relationships between groups.

There were only slight changes in the incidence of breaking and entering, robbery, and in the number of boys and girls resident in the county running away from home. Fewer girls residing outside the county were picked up as runaways, but the number of such boys remained about the same. Truancy from school was reported fewer times for boys.

Traffic Violations by Juveniles Plans similar to that of the Cleveland Police Department of referring juvenile traffic violators by traffic ticket were adopted during 1947 by five other municipalities: East Cleveland, Lakewood, Parma, Cleveland Heights, and Rocky River. Such complaints are generally handled as unofficial cases and do not require the presence of the police officer, unless his statements on the traffic ticket are questioned. This caused a larger number of unofficial traffic complaints, an increase to 872 from 660 the previous year.

A preliminary survey of 351 traffic violators referred by the Cleveland Police Department (April to September, 1946) indicates that almost one-third were arrested for speeding and reckless driving. Another 17.1 per cent were referred for failure to make legal stops at street intersections and traffic lights. In addition to infractions of traffic regulations, a number of youthful drivers were found to be without a proper operator's license or not to have attained the legal age for driving. Six-hundred and eleven cases were disposed of in 1947 by suspending or restricting the use of the driver's license.

Delinquency Compared with 1939 Unofficial delinquency complaints other than traffic violations show a decrease of 11.4 per cent from last year, which is similar to the decrease in official delinquency complaints. The Court experienced its previous low in delinquency complaints in 1939 when 1595 official and 1324 unofficial cases were reported. If traffic violations are excluded from the figures for 1939 and 1947 it is observed that all other delinquency complaints were slightly less in 1947 than in 1939.

Deducting the 72 official and 6 unofficial cases concerning traffic violations from the 1939 figures, leaves a difference of 2841 delinquency cases. In comparison, there were 2787 delinquency cases other than traffic violations in 1947.

Dispositions of Delinquents A majority of the boys and girls appearing on unofficial complaints and 59 of those appearing officially were released to their parents or relatives without any additional supervision being required. This group represents 24.4 per cent of the total, which is similar to the proportion of delinquents released to the supervision of their parents last year. Referrals to private and public social agencies for supervision, guidance, and adjustment of family problems were made for 69 boys and 159 girls. Those returned to other jurisdictions, 68 boys and 51 girls, represent essentially those minors who were temporarily placed in Detention Home as runaways from their homes in counties other than Cuyahoga.

Institutional Commitments Commitment or return to public institutions, orders made only in official cases, was used as a treatment program for 226 boys and 56 girls. The number of children committed to City Farm School for Boys, Blossom Hill School for Girls, and the Industrial School for Girls was similar to the number committed to those institutions last year. Commitments to the State Industrial School for Boys exceeded those of 1946, but were less than those of 1944 and 1945. Only half as many commitments were made to the Ohio State Reformatory as were made last year. In a limited number of cases, the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board accepted temporary custody of delinquent children for placement in private institutions where a treatment program suited to the needs of the child was available.

Adult Contributors There were 119 complaints against adults for contributing to delinquency and 30 complaints of improper behavior that would tend to cause delinquency. In the latter action the child is not proceeded against as a delinquent, but the adult is held responsible for his actions in inducing and abetting the child in anti-social behavior. This represents an increase in the adults so prosecuted in recent years. Complaints against adults concerned the failure to comply with school laws, unlawful employment, the sale or furnishing of intoxicating beverages, immoral conduct, etc.

Sentences to the Correction Farm or to jail were made in 58 adult cases and sentence was suspended conditionally in 49 cases. Sixteen adults were assessed fines and costs, 8 cases were continued conditionally, while 16 cases were dismissed.

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Definition Over 30 per cent of the cases before the Court were concerned with the neglect or dependency of minor children. By legal definition, a neglected child is one who is destitute or who lacks proper parental care by reason of the faults or habits of its parents. A dependent child is one who is homeless or without proper care or support through no fault of its parents.

Neglect About four-fifths of the neglect cases concerned the failure
Complaints of the father to provide adequate support for his minor children. The remaining cases involved the abandonment of children, improper habits or behavior of the parents or other adults, faulty parental control, and other causes of neglect. The complaints concerned a total of 3736 children. The number of complaints shows some decrease from last year.

Generally, in non-support cases, the children were permitted to remain in the home of the mother or other relative while the father was placed under court order to contribute regularly to the support of his children. In cases of neglect in which an improvement in the parents' ability to maintain an adequate home for the proper care and training of the children could not be anticipated, a referral to a child placing agency was made. Referrals for placement were made for 250 neglected children.

Dependent Children Dependent children were referred to the Court because of the death of parents, the temporary incapacity or permanent disability of parents, the inability of an unwed mother to provide support and care for her child, and for other similar reasons. During the past year the acceptance for Detention Home care of children of evicted families was discontinued. As a result of the lack of parental homes, 221 dependent children were referred to child caring and placing agencies. Yet such action did not provide immediate benefits to these children. Because of the inability of agencies to place children in need of homes, many of them had to remain in the Detention Home for long periods; more than fifty have been there from three months to two years. It is hoped that this situation will be alleviated in the near future and that the County Child Welfare Board will accelerate the opening of a receiving home for 100 of its 120 children.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Duties of Probation Officers Under the direction and supervision of the Chief Probation Officer and the probation supervisors, the probation officers make a social investigation of cases preceding the hearing, execute orders of the Court, supervise cases under probation, serve legal processes such as citations and subpoenas, and maintain working relationships with the agencies and general public of the community.

Training of Personnel Throughout the year the personnel situation continued to be critical, but we were fortunate in securing competent staff members to replace the several workers who left the Court. The probation supervisors have made excellent progress in orienting and training new personnel during this period of staff shortage.

The Veterans-on-the-Job Training Program carried on in conjunction with the Veterans' Administration has been terminated. The trainees have

entered the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, and are now classified as students in training.

To keep informed on current thinking and practices in the social welfare field, staff members are granted opportunities to attend conferences, institutes, and special courses under the auspices of local, state, and national groups. Also there has been increased participation by the staff in various committees and councils interested in the development and coordination of the total community welfare program.

Investigations During 1947, the probation staff investigated a total of 3043 cases, including 1200 delinquent boys, 390 delinquent girls, and 1453 non-delinquent cases. All but 227 of the investigations were in connection with official cases. The information secured is for the benefit of the Court and is designated by law as confidential.

Supervision by Probation Department Those cases before the Court that can be adjusted by a personalized treatment program in the home are referred to the Probation Department for supervision. The Court referred 1001 new cases in 1947 and the total number of delinquent, dependent, and neglect cases under the supervision of the Department amounted to 1919. It was possible to terminate supervision for 947 cases, so that the case loads remained within reasonable limits.

Referrals to Social Agencies Referrals to social agencies for placement, case work service, medical or psychiatric treatment, were made in 579 cases. This is an increase of slightly more than 20 per cent of the number referred last year. The acceptance of more than two-thirds of these cases for service by the social agencies relieved the Court of providing supervision.

Intake Department The extremely important function of the Intake Department is that of determining whether the problem presented is one which necessitates Court action, or whether it might better be handled by a social agency. Resulting from this process of discrimination which makes unnecessary the usual court processes in all complaints, some 700 cases were referred to other agencies, about 300 were successfully disposed of by writing a letter of warning, and over 700 interviews were for advice only. The Intake Secretary is always available for consultation with representatives of social agencies, police, and other complainants, in order to help them determine the necessary action to file and how to proceed in the situation.

Office Space The Probation Department has benefited considerably by the recent move of Aid for Dependent Children to new quarters.

This resulted in the Court's being able to assign adequate office space for probation officers, as well as space for the Research and Statistics and Budget Departments, conference rooms, dictating rooms, and the Court Library.

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

Function of the Department The Department of Child Support supervises the enforcement of Court orders made for financial support of neglected and dependent children, either living in the home with the mother or with relatives, or placed by child caring agencies in foster homes or in institutions. The Department likewise supervises the collection of Court costs and fines. Applications for the release of prisoners under sentence by the Court at the Correction Farm are reviewed by the Department and its recommendations are presented to the Court. Many problems incidental to these functions are also dealt with.

Collections for Support Collections in 1947 for support of minor children reached an all-time peak of \$1,165,623.17, an increase of \$185,850.85 over 1946. Of the amount collected, almost 87 per cent was disbursed by the Court direct to mothers and relatives, almost 6 per cent to public agencies, and over 7 per cent to private agencies.

Cases Under Supervision At the end of the year the Department had 4017 cases under supervision, which was almost 500 more than at the beginning of the year. These cases involved approximately 6500 children. Of the total number of cases, there were an estimated 2630 cases for which the money collected was distributed directly to the mother or to a relative with whom the children were placed; an estimated 754 cases for which the money went to the public and private agencies responsible for care and placement; and 633 cases for which support was collected for illegitimate children. Since the end of the war more cases have been kept active than in past years because of the parents' failure to readjust upon the father's return from the armed forces, which in some cases has been the cause of the breaking up of the home.

An automatic system of checking payments is maintained so that it can be determined readily whether they conform to the Court order made. As soon as payments fall behind, a notice is sent to the payer. This eliminates the accumulation of large arrearages and avoids many Court hearings. The majority of the 21,232 office interviews conducted during 1947 were in response to notices to the payer. In cases in which payments have not been regular, arrangements are made with employers whereby an amount ordered is deducted from the man's earnings and sent directly to the Court.

Review of Cases For several years the Department has directed much of its efforts toward the review of old Court orders with the view of having them modified whenever practical to meet the increased cost of care. Particular attention is given to cases in which the family receives public assistance in order to relieve the agency from as much of the financial responsibility as the father is able to assume.

Parole from Correction Farm The parole from the Correction Farm for adults committed by this Court is supervised by the Department. For those adults released under conditional parole and supervision, it is often necessary to arrange for re-employment. The release can then be arranged when the earnings have been determined and an order for support made. Cooperation is given to representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous who sponsor individuals and work out rehabilitation programs.

Related Problems Many problems related to payment of support are dealt with by the Department. Cases of fathers living in the home but not supporting adequately present a particular challenge.

Financial arrangements are carefully worked out to the satisfaction of both parents and this has often avoided a broken home. Sometimes the father's entire earnings are paid into Court and expenditures supervised, or arrangements are made for the mother to collect the father's wages direct from his employer. Usually the question of visiting the children must be adjusted. When parents cannot decide on satisfactory arrangements because of friction between themselves, the Department attempts to select a suitable place in neutral surroundings. It is found that, if adequate visitation can be arranged, the parent who is not living with the children maintains greater interest in their welfare. In many instances the Department has aided in the reunion of parents.

CLERK'S OFFICE

Functions of Clerk's Office The regular functions of the Clerk's Office, such as preparing affidavits and legal notices, docketing of cases, journalizing the Court proceedings, are routine but very important. A less known function is the preparation and presentation to Court of Applications for Consent to Marry. Males between 18 and 21 years of age and females between 16 and 21 years of age may marry with the consent of their parents or guardians. Minors without parents or guardians may apply to the Juvenile Court Judge and upon his consent and approbation, the Probate Court may issue a license to marry. The law further provides that, "if the condition of the female is such as to imperatively impel the marriage state by reason of approaching maternity, or when an illegitimate child has been born," the Juvenile Court may give consent to the marriage even though one or both minors may be under the minimum age otherwise prescribed by law.

Consents to Marry The Court received 125 Applications for Consent to Marry and, with few exceptions where the minors were of very youthful age, approval was given. Included in the total were 42 cases where one or both minors were under the minimum age, and application was made because of the pregnant condition of the girl.

In 18 of these cases the boy was under 18; in another 18 cases the girl was under 16; and in 6 cases both were under the minimum age. In most of the balance of 83 cases application was likewise made because of approaching maternity.

Although there may be some question as to the wisdom of early marriages or of marriages resulting from pregnancy, these young people have recognized and accepted their responsibilities for forthcoming parenthood. In contrast to this acceptance of parental obligations, the Court received 496 petitions to determine paternity of and enforce responsibility for an illegitimate child. Both problems require greatly increased facilities for early guidance in understanding and in preventing premature establishment of adult relationships.

New Equipment An improvement in the services of the Cashier's Office was obtained through the purchase of modern equipment necessary to the conduct of an office which receives and pays over one and one-quarter million dollars annually. The collection of money for the support of minor children is always mounting and the installation of an efficient bookkeeping machine insures the prompt collection and payment of money. The procurement of a check writer and check protector have also expedited the issuing of over 5100 checks each month. The service of mailing checks to recipients of money collected for support of children, formerly confined to those living outside the City of Cleveland, has been extended to all those who request it.

Collection of Damages The Cashier's report shows that damages in the amount of \$15,437.06 were collected for persons who suffered property damage by reason of delinquent acts. Requiring the payment of damages by the delinquent is a sound probation practice as well as providing practical relief to persons who suffer financial loss.

THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Care Provided Children The Detention Home, during 1947, provided care to 2487 children for a total of 79,541 days. Delinquent children numbered 1922, boys exceeding girls by the ratio of 5 to 2. Dependent and neglected children amounted to 565, and among this group boys surpassed girls by 3 to 2.

Delinquents received care for a total of 32,396 days and dependent and neglected children 47,145 days. While the length of stays of most delinquents was only 7 to 10 days, the average for the group amounted to 17 days as a result of the longer stays of those awaiting admission to institutions or those held as runaways pending arrangement for return to their homes or to local authorities. The average stay for a dependent or neglected child was 83 days. There has been a slow movement of this population because of insufficient institutional facilities, and the inability of agencies to remove the children placed in their care.

Overcrowding An overcrowded condition still persists. Original plans for the Detention Home had been for the care of 100 delinquent and 60 dependent children, while the population for a representative day during 1947 was 70 delinquent and 170 dependent children. Because the capacity of the building for dependent children was greatly exceeded, a number of this group had to be housed in the delinquents' building.

Quarantines Quarantines for contagious diseases resulted in the closing of units for 866 unit days, which also added to the congestion in the Detention Home. The incidence of contagious disease was greater among the dependent children, which comprise the younger age groups, than among the delinquents.

Recreational Activities Recreational activities and programs are similar for delinquent and dependent children. Regular activities include school, playground, and gymnasium, the celebration of holidays, and the recognition of birthdays with a party once a month in each unit. Every two weeks 35 millimeter movies are shown and about once a month an incoming variety show or drama is presented. Boy Scout Troop No. 118 is now a registered troop and a Cub Scout pack has been organized among the young dependent boys. Upon leaving the Detention Home, Scouts are referred to troops within their neighborhoods.

Contributions by Citizens The living of the children in the Detention Home has also been made more pleasant through the contributions, materially and in services, of many benevolent citizens. These include church, civic, women's and children's clubs; parent-teacher associations; and individuals. Each year the University Circle Kiwanis Club has presented an elaborate Christmas party and the children have also benefited from funds raised by the Cleveland News and Cleveland Press. Thoughtful individuals contributed four radio-record players for the units.

Detention Home Library The Cleveland Public Library has assumed the supervision of the Detention Home Library and the Junior League is providing volunteer library service. Books already in the library collection were supplemented with others from the Cleveland Public Library.

Addition of Social Worker To aid in the orientation of children coming into the Detention Home the services of a social worker have been added. Children are interviewed upon admission to allay their apprehensions and to make them feel more comfortable. Reports on the children's adjustment and response to institutional living are prepared.

COURT CLINIC

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Number Examined Complete physical examinations were given to 92.4 per cent of the 2255 children admitted to the Detention Home.

The 7.6 per cent who were not examined had been released in less than 24 hours. The Court referred an additional 179 children for examination, so a total of 1539 boys and 725 girls were seen.

Physical Defects Physical defects, which included dental caries, defective vision, head lice, ringworm, acne, poor nutrition, respiratory infections, and infectious skin diseases among those types occurring most frequently, were found in 1962 or 86.6 per cent of the children examined.

At least 35.5 per cent of the dependent and 39 per cent of the delinquent children were in need of attention for dental caries. In addition, maleruption of teeth was seen in 60 children.

Defective vision was noted in 23 per cent of the delinquent group. Because of the much younger ages among the dependent children, it was not possible to accurately determine vision defects in this group. Furthermore, 31 delinquent and 8 dependent children were cross-eyed. It is interesting to note that blindness was observed in 5 delinquent boys, two of whom were totally blind.

Head lice, which was more prevalent among girls, was revealed on examination in 146 children. Ringworm of the feet was distinguished in 151 children, mostly delinquent boys, and 16 children had ringworm of the skin.

Mild to severe acne was seen in 545 children, all but 22 being in the delinquent group, which follows the pattern of acne being one of the most common skin afflictions of the adolescent. Ninety-one children showed evidence of impaired or poor nutrition and 51 children were physically retarded. In addition, 42 cases of obesity were noted. Pregnancy was diagnosed in 21 adolescent girls.

Infectious Diseases Many otherwise normal children had acute respiratory infections (common cold, sinusitis, tonsillitis) infectious skin diseases (scabies, tinea, impetigo) or were susceptible contagious disease (measles, chicken-pox, whooping cough) contacts in the incubation stage which was not diagnosed until the symptom complex of the particular contagious disease became evident.

Remedial Care Indicated All the physical defects of the foregoing discussion represent the types for which remedial care is possible and indicated. Yet there were almost 5 per cent more physically defective children seen than last year. A high percentage of children with physical defects has been the experience in juvenile court clinics throughout the country. These children, whether dependent or delinquent,

are in many instances neglected and rejected physically as well as emotionally by parents who are usually ill-equipped for parenthood's duties and responsibilities.

Diagnostic Tests Diagnostic tests are a necessary and valuable adjunct in any institutional medical program. These tests are employed regularly, not only for diagnosis but also for treatment and prevention. Blood Wasserman tests were given to 531 children and 543 received tests for gonorrhea. Tuberculin tests were done for 307 children; the 28 positive reactors received chest X-rays but no active cases were detected. Of the 142 Schick (diphtheria) tests, 66 were positive and 147 doses of diphtheria toxoid were given. Whooping cough vaccine was given to 59 children and smallpox vaccination to 109.

Bed Patients and Quarantines All of the 41 cases of scarlet fever were hospitalized at the Contagious Division of City Hospital. Thirteen of the 25 whooping cough cases and the one case of chicken pox were also sent to the hospital. In addition there were 17 cases of mumps and 25 cases of measles. For these contagious diseases there was a total of 866 quarantine days in the Detention Home units.

During the year there were 953 bed patients for a total of 3499 bed days. Added to the 3924 dispensary treatments, this represented a busy year for the medical staff. Many children received remedial work in the wards and dispensaries of City, University and Charity Hospitals for such conditions as refractive error, hypertrophied tonsils, hernia, fractures, minor surgery, and dental caries.

The physician is assisted by two registered nurses who are on duty from 8:00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Also under his supervision are two externes from Western Reserve University, School of Medicine, who reside at the Detention Home from 5 p.m. to 8.00 a.m. Nurses and externes are at all times subject to call.

PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT

Persons Examined Psychiatric service in the Court Clinic had been re-established in March, 1946. The number of cases, 144, seen by the psychiatrist in 1947 roughly parallels the 120 seen in almost ten months of service the previous year. One adult, a woman, was examined. The number of boys was greater in proportion this year. There were 105 boys and 38 girls. The average age was slightly lower than last year, being 13.6 for boys and 14.8 for girls, in comparison with 14.6 and 15.6 respectively, in 1946.

Special Study More intensive examinations were accomplished in most of the cases, many of which were seen twice and a few three times before a final diagnosis was made. Special recognition should be given to the increased psychological service, particularly in the form of the various projective techniques. A study of immorality, limited to cases presented for various forms of sexual perversion, is being carried on with

the aid of the two psychologists. The Rorschach technique is being used in all of these cases and significant findings are already apparent, with the prospect that the study will be prepared and presented at a scientific meeting early in 1949.

Intelligence The chief psychologist's report will be more comprehensive, in terms of the intelligence levels reached by the various children studied. The psychiatrist saw only a small proportion of the total cases examined by the two psychologists. It is significant, indeed, that the average intelligence again fell within the average ratings. The average I.Q. of boys was 95.2; of the girls, 93.3.

There were five boys who were diagnosed as feebleminded by psychometric examinations, but none of these was considered to have been delinquent mainly because of his low intelligence. This was similarly true of the borderline defectives (I.Q. 70 through 79). There were eleven boys and seven girls in this grouping. The I.Q. spread among the boys was from 52 to 141, among the girls from 71 to 130. Intelligence, per se, was seldom evaluated as the determining factor in the presenting maladjustment.

Diagnostic Categories The chief difficulty in diagnosis mirrors the universal problem which psychiatrists still face, that is, in terminology. This is particularly true in the study of children, whose personality and behavior profiles frequently fail to fit in with the common diagnostic panels. In this report, an effort will be made to simplify diagnostic categories through emphasizing the factor of reaction to environmental pressures. It must be taken for granted that every child examined by the psychiatrist was considered sufficiently disturbed or disturbing to warrant referral for study and that, therefore, some kind of diagnosis was to be expected. Actually, only one child, the object of dispute between litigating parents, was considered to be free of any psychiatric condition. Of course, the diagnosis of "conduct disorder" was the most common and bore reference chiefly to maladjustment to difficult situations. Some of these may well have been diagnosed as "behavior problems in childhood . . . simple maladjustment . . . situational reaction," in keeping with other well-known diagnostic categories.

Specific Diagnosis *

Conduct Disorder — (Maladjustment — Situational Reaction)	44
Sexual Perversion and accompanying specific psychopathology	4
Psychopathic Personality — Character Disorder	24
Psychoneurosis	9
Organic NS Disorder (Neuropathic)	8
Psychic Reactions to Organic Inferiority — Mental Conflict	23
Prepsychotic or Psychotic States — Schizoids	13
Grand Mal Epilepsy	1
Immaturity	9
Alcoholic Psychosis of Adult	1

*Please note diagnostic categories which are set up altogether for practical consideration. These categories do not exactly fit any of the established groups.

Responsibility for Treatment The conclusion can be reached that there is a larger incidence of psychopathology among the children studied this year than last. One-third of the children are described as having a conduct disorder, so that the simple factor of family conflict cannot be considered to be dominant in the majority of the cases. When one considers that thirteen children were prepsychotic or psychotic, one suffering from grand mal epilepsy with mental deterioration, eight with neuropathic disorder associated with injured nervous system, nine psychoneurotic and twenty-three in mental conflict, the importance of psychiatric responsibility for these children becomes very large. Where treatment involves the family maladjustments, as is basically true in conduct disorder, the role of the probation officer and social worker is dominant. In the other situations, the psychiatrist must take the major responsibility for treatment. This points up most significantly the great need of an observation setting in which disturbed adolescents can be examined carefully and exhaustively, with a tie to Out Patient treatment which at present is available in too small measure in this community.

Use of Service The psychiatrist believes that there has been a more effective use of the psychiatric service. This is reflected in the high incidence of psychopathology. Last year the workers probably were orienting themselves as to the differential role of the psychiatrist and probation officer in diagnostic and treatment responsibilities. The psychiatrist is used as a consultant in the more profound, more malignant states, whereas the simple mental hygiene situations are adequately handled by the social workers.

Future Plans Discussions with the Administrative Assistant to the Court and the Chief Probation Officer point toward the wisdom of more intensive psychiatric examinations of fewer children, with more time offered in staff education by means of clinical presentation, and more time in specific clinical conferences with the responsible probation officer and supervisor. The advantage of careful clinical discussion following a psychiatric examination is obvious, but more time is necessary than has been available thus far. This promises to be remedied before long, however.

Services by Other Psychiatrists Due to other professional commitments, Dr. O. B. Markey is able to devote only a portion of his time to the Juvenile Court Clinic. In addition to the cases examined by him, 49 were accepted by other well-qualified psychiatrists. Doctors M. D. Friedman, Wilfrid M. Gill, Reuben R. Gould, Harry A. Lipson, Wilmot F. Schneider, and John M. Wittenbrook made diagnostic studies of 24 children and 25 adults. These bring the total of psychiatric examinations to 194 cases. At a time when it was difficult to secure psychiatric services we were fortunate in having these cases accepted by the

aforementioned psychiatrists. The Court is grateful for their willing assistance and for the high character of their work.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Extension of Services In 1947 another psychologist was added to the Court Clinic and this resulted in considerable expansion in the testing service. More thorough studies were made than had been previously possible with one psychologist. More knowledge regarding the intellectual and emotional factors shaping the behavior pattern of the child was obtained.

On the intellectual side additional intelligence, performance, and achievements tests were administered. On the emotional side, in addition to standardized personality tests, the Rorschach method (ink-blot test) was added.

Rorschach Technique The Rorschach method is a projective technique which, when applied by those trained in its use, reveals the basic organization of the personality structure and its hidden weaknesses not disclosed either by overt behavior or by the routine psychological test. Analysis of the responses detects anxieties, phobias, and sex disturbances; differentiates among psychosis, neurosis, and organic brain disorder; and serves as a guide for appropriate treatment.

Suggested Study Because of the wealth of material obtained from the Rorschach test, Dr. Markey, Court psychiatrist, suggested that this data, along with psychiatric interviews and case histories, be used for a research problem which would further scientific knowledge regarding delinquency and make for a better understanding of the juvenile delinquent.

Participation in Conferences This year it was possible for the psychologist to participate in more case conferences with the psychiatrist and probation officers. Here, each imparted to the others the pertinent information which he had obtained, and this combined body of knowledge was used in planning a program for the child which, it was hoped, would make further delinquent behavior improbable.

Tests Administered Throughout the year 1689 tests were administered to 946 children. Test scores were obtained for 166 children from other sources and 642 had been tested following prior admissions to the Detention Home. The remainder of the 2255 children admitted to the Detention Home during 1947 were not examined because of early releases or releases direct from quarantine, or they were children under five years who usually are not given psychological tests.

Intelligence Classifications Of the children tested, it was found that about 40 per cent had average intelligence (IQ 90-110), less than 10 per cent were classifiable as mentally deficient (IQ below 70), and about 4 per cent had superior mental ability (IQ over 120).

MARTHA LELAND SHERWIN FUND

A memorial fund was established in 1934 by Dr. Eleanor R. Wembridge, former Girls' Referee, to honor Miss Martha L. Sherwin, who had served as a volunteer in the psychological department. The fund furnishes to needy wards of the Court such items as clothing, shoes, glasses, dental care, etc., for which no money is stipulated by law and which no relief or social agency is able to provide. The original committee disbursing the fund had felt that the girls at Blossom Hill also should benefit from it.

This fund is maintained by voluntary subscriptions. The Court welcomes these contributions which enable it to supply services and clothing which aid in the rehabilitation of its wards.

DIVISION OF AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN, HISTORY

Earliest Programs As early as 1906 the juvenile courts of some counties of California granted county aid to children in their own homes, but the first definite legal provision of aid to mothers of dependent children was passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1911, applying at first only to one county and later to others. The first state-wide mothers' aid law was enacted in Illinois in 1911. During 1913 eighteen states, including Ohio, enacted mothers' aid laws.

Ohio Mothers' Pension Act The original Ohio Mothers' Pension Act was drawn and recommended by a legislative commission, appointed in 1912 by Governor Harmon, "to revise, consolidate, and suggest amendments to the statute laws of the State of Ohio which pertain to children." "The Widows' Pension Law" as it was first called, was modeled after the Missouri statute with several additional safeguards. It provided a pension of \$15 a month for the first child, and \$7.00 for each additional child in the family.

The law was enacted in 1913, after the county budget for 1914 had been passed. An emergency measure, put through the legislature early in 1914, enabled the County Commissioners to transfer sufficient money into the fund to start making grants during that year.

Director and Successor The department was organized with Miss Katherine Kennedy as director. The first application was received April 1, 1914. By the close of the year, 295 pensions had been granted and \$29,279.35 expended. Miss Kennedy continued as director until June 1, 1921, when she was succeeded by Miss Nell F. Collopy. In the same year the legislature increased the maximum grant to \$35 a month for the first child and \$10 for each additional child in the same family.

Application of Law Broadened The central idea in the theory and early discussion of aid to dependent children in their own homes and the most common inclusion in the earlier laws was aid to widows. Gradually the conception has widened and the trend of legislation in the various states has been toward increasing the application of the law, giving the benefit of the aid to dependent children wherever the circumstances are such that the home should be maintained.

Federal Social Security Act On August 14, 1935, the Social Security Act was passed by the National Congress. The legislature of the State of Ohio enacted enabling legislation and the Mothers' Pension Department became known as the Division of Aid to Dependent Children on July 1, 1936. The administration of the program in Ohio was still under the juvenile court judge. Federal money became available in a ratio determined by \$18 for the first child and \$12 for each additional child. The Federal Government contributed one-half of this amount.

Revision of Laws The latest revision of the Aid to Dependent Children laws and also a reorganization of the Ohio Department of Public Welfare occurred in 1941. The emphasis here was placed upon the child and the total family rather than upon the mother. The Division of Aid to Dependent Children is supervised by the Division of Social Administration of the Ohio Department of Public Welfare.

The Social Security law was revised in 1946 and again through State enabling legislation, the Division of Aid to Dependent Children was able to secure 50 per cent more Federal funds on October 1, 1946. The new Federal ratio is based on the formula of \$24 for the first child and \$15 for each additional child. This represents a contribution of Federal money of 50 per cent more than the old formula. Upon the retirement of Miss Nell Collopy on June 30, 1946, Clarence J. Yaeger was appointed Director of the Division.

Welfare Department Created On January 1, 1948, the Cuyahoga County Division of Aid to Dependent Children became a part of the newly created County Welfare Department, administered by the Board of County Commissioners. Supervision by the Juvenile Court of Aid to Dependent Children, originally and more commonly known as "Mothers' Pension," was terminated.

Total Children Benefited During the thirty-three years that the Division was under the supervision of the Court a program of assistance was developed which benefited 111,780 children. An amount totaling \$20,823,065.63 was distributed according to individual needs to enable the maintenance of 39,186 suitable homes.

Families Assisted in 1947 On January 1, 1947, there were 124 applications pending. To these were added the 746 applications accepted during the year, so that a total of 870 applications were considered. They were disposed of as follows: 511 applications approved for aid; 150 found to be ineligible after investigation; 209 cases pending on December 31, 1947.

On January 1, 1947, there were 1474 families receiving aid in which there were 4050 minor children. During the year 511 new cases were added so that a total of 1985 families with 5687 children received aid from the Division. The average number of children per family was 2.9. The average grant per year per family was \$870. During the year a total of 326 cases was discontinued, chiefly because of family earnings due to direct employment and to the remarriage of mothers receiving aid. There were 1659 families carried forward to January 1, 1948.

Acknowledgment of Services With the assistance of its conscientious directors and the willing and faithful services of an advisory board of lay persons and a medical advisory committee, the Division was administered throughout its history without serious criticism or misuse of funds. All applications were carefully investigated and considered, and each family under supervision was given adequate oversight while proper standards of subsistence were maintained as permitted by Federal and State laws. The Court acknowledges and thanks the former employees and board members for their wholehearted and loyal support, and for their efficient discharge of duties.



STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

**Total Complaints — Official and Unofficial
By years — 1943-1947**

Type of Complaint	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Total complaints — official and unofficial	6536	6007	6865	6687	6410
Official complaints — Total	3620	3433	3996	3651	3461
Delinquency — Total	2244	2036	2323	1740	1534
Boys	1623	1486	1787	1319	1139
Girls	621	550	536	421	395
Adults tending to cause delinquency	18	15	16	12	30
Dependency	207	256	230	216	191
Neglect	759	722	895	979	956
Paternity	206	162	227	393	496
Consent to marry	129	128	149	144	125
Application for orthopedic care . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	33	62
Certified from Common Pleas Court	57	71	90	130	64
Certified from Probate Court . . . . .	. . . . .	43	66	4	3
Unofficial complaints — Total	2916	2574	2869	3036	2949
Delinquency — Total	2032	1685	1945	2053	2125
Boys	1654	1306	1541	1685	1815
Girls	378	379	404	368	310
Dependency	6	4	4	4	1
Neglect and non-support	878	885	920	979	823
Other . . . . .	. . . . .	1	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .

TABLE 2

**Distribution of Money Collected by the Court
For Support of Minor Children — 1947**

Disbursed to:	Amounts
Total distributed	\$1,165,623.17
Parents and relatives	1,012,300.45
Public agencies, Total	67,042.99
County Child Welfare Board	52,300.88
Other tax-supported agencies	14,742.11
Private agencies — Total	86,279.73
Children's Services	34,306.79
Other non-sectarian agencies	2,813.03
Jewish agencies	2,251.61
Catholic agencies	30,063.98
Protestant agencies	16,844.32

TABLE 3

Delinquency Complaints — By Sex and Type — Official and Unofficial — 1947

Type of Complaint	2954 Boys		705 Girls		Grand Total
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints — Total ..	1139	1815	395	310	3659
Against property — Total	498	237	25	28	788
Automobile theft	119	.....	.....	.....	119
Burglary, unlawful entry	207	74	7	1	289
Other stealing	138	163	13	27	341
Other property offenses	34	.....	5	.....	39
Against the person — Total ..	143	75	13	31	262
Robbery	13	1	2	.....	16
Assault (and) battery	128	74	11	31	244
Acts resulting in death	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Truancy from school	51	67	38	41	197
Running away — Total	102	12	124	10	248
Cuyahoga County residents	30	12	77	10	129
Out-of-County residents	72	.....	47	.....	119
Beyond parental control	107	95	102	66	370
Sex offenses	80	37	77	7	201
Carelessness or mischief — Total ..	141	451	16	113	721
Auto tampering and trespassing ..	17	11	.....	.....	28
Destruction of property	23	238	.....	15	276
Disorderly conduct	47	98	6	22	173
Other misdemeanors	54	104	10	76	244
Auto law and traffic violations	17	841	.....	14	872

TABLE 4

Children Under Care in the Detention Home — 1947

Movement of Population	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1947	60	29	90	53	232
Admitted during year	1326"	507"	243	179	2255
Total under care for 1947	1386	536	333	232	2487
Released during year	1333	512	275	185	2305
Under care December 31, 1947	53	24	58	47	182
Total days' care furnished	21,816	10,580	28,057	19,088	79,541
Average daily population	60	29	77	52	218
Average length of stay in days	16	20	84	82	32

"Includes 96 boys and 67 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways and held for return to their own homes or to authorities in their home jurisdictions. These residents of other counties made up over 8% of the boys and 17% of the girls officially charged as delinquents.

TABLE 5

**Dispositions of Juveniles in Official and Unofficial Delinquency Cases —
By Sex — 1947**

Dispositions in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
	Total official delinquency complaints filed	1139	395	1534
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	47	12	59
Committed or referred to agencies for supervision	28	90	118
Placed under supervision of probation officers — Total	627	141	768
Supervision only	328	124	452
Supervision and payments of costs, fines, damages	260	11	271
For placement	34	4	38
For referral to Probate Court	5	2	7
Committed or returned to institutions — Total	226	56	282
Ohio State Reformatory — Mansfield	7	...	7
Ohio State Industrial Schools	142	11	153
City Farm Schools	69	25	94
Return to State Training School	8	4	12
Convent of the Good Shepherd	...	16	16
Dismissed	42	7	49
Not apprehended	3	2	5
Entered the armed services	11	...	11
Returned to other jurisdictions	68	51	119
Bound over to Common Pleas Court	2	...	2
Continued or other disposition	85	36	121
Dispositions in Unofficial Cases			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed	1815	310	2125
Withdrawn or dismissed	112	15	127
Continued indefinitely	24	2	26
Adjusted by Referee	597	114	711
Restitution ordered	218	59	277
Driver's license suspended or restricted	608	3	611
Probation officer to supervise	117	9	126
Referred to social agencies for supervision	41	69	110
Made official	94	35	129
Other disposition	4	4	8

TABLE 6

Cases Under Supervision of Probation Department — 1947

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Dependency Neglect Other	Total Children
		Boys	Girls		
Brought forward Jan. 1, 1947	918	626	141	295	1062
Received for supervision	1001	736	165	186	1087
Total under supervision	1919	1362	306	481	2149
Removed from supervision	947	704	141	205	1050
Carried forward Dec. 31, 1947	972	658	165	276	1099

TABLE 7

Reasons for Referral, Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial — 1947

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Offic.	Unoffic.	Offic.	Unoffic.
Total complaints	956	823	191	1
Abandoned by parent(s)	45	.....	.....	.....
Faults or habits of parent(s)	109	.....	.....	.....
Non-support of minor children	763	681	.....	.....
Faulty parental control	20	.....	.....	.....
Death of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	21	.....
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	20	.....
Permanent disability of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	62	.....
Illegitimate child .....	.....	.....	45	.....
Other causes	19	142	43	1
Total children included in above cases	1947	1789	296	2

TABLE 8

Dispositions of Children in 956 Neglect and 191 Dependency Cases,
Official Complaints Only — 1947

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total children included in dispositions	1947	296	2243
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	1155	24	1179
Probation officers	49	8	57
Referred to child caring and placing agencies, Total.	250	221	471
County Child Welfare Board, temporary care.	154	148	302
County Child Welfare Board, permanent care .....	.....	3	3
Children's Services, supervision and placement	5	11	16
Children's Services, temporary care	7	21	28
Children's Services, permanent care	1	13	14
Catholic Charities-Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement	23	.....	23
Temporary care	10	15	25
Permanent care .....	.....	1	1
Jewish Children's Bureau, temporary care	1	5	6
Jewish Children's Bureau, permanent care .....	.....	4	4
Lutheran Children's Aid Society	19	.....	19
Family Service Association	8	.....	8
Other social agencies	22	.....	22
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor	200	.....	200
Continued conditionally, further order	92	22	114
Disposition of child made in previous case	101	.....	101
Case dismissed	90	17	107
Referred to other court	6	.....	6
Other order	4	4	8

TABLE 9
Dispositions of Adults Dealt With in Official
Neglect and Delinquency Cases — 1947

Dispositions of Adult Contributors	Type of Complaint				
	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency		Tending to Cause Delinquency	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Number of complaints against adults	1019	47	72	23	7
Not apprehended.....	128	...	1	...	...
Dismissed or discharged.....	69	5	8	2	1
Continued conditionally.....	62	6	2	...	...
Assessed fine or costs only.....	...	6	4	6	...
Referred to other court.....	2	...	1	...	...
Committed to Correction Farm.....	125	9	28	8	3
Committed to Ohio Reformatory for Women.....	1	...	...	...	...
Committed to jail.....	6	...	10	...	...
Sentence suspended:					
On condition of proper behavior.....	177	15	6	7	3
Support payments through court.....	413	...	...	...	...
On other conditions.....	36	6	12	...	...

TABLE 10
Movement of Prisoners at the Correction Farm
Under Juvenile Court Commitment — 1947

Movement of Prisoners	Sentenced for:			Total
	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	
Brought forward January 1, 1947.....	79	17	27	114
Committed or returned during year.....	279	44	54	377
Total prisoners during year.....	349	61	81	491
Released or escaped during year.....	263	39	49	351
Carried forward December 31, 1947.....	86	22*	32	140

*Includes four persons in County Jail.

TABLE 11
Cases Under Supervision By the Department of Child Support — 1947

Movement of Cases	Non-Support #	Delinquency Dependency and other Neglect	Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1947....	2654	446	413	3513
Placed under supervision during year....	1077	307	317	1701
Total under supervision in 1947.....	3731	753	730	5214
Lost from supervision.....	901	199	97	1197
Carried forward December 31, 1947	2830	554	633	4017

‡ Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 12
Types and Numbers of Tests Administered
By the Psychological Department — 1947

Type of Test	Number
Individual intelligence tests	
Stanford Binet	778
Kent E.G.Y.	60
Wechsler Bellevue	49
Vocabulary	1
Group intelligence tests	
Otis	231
Achievement tests	
Scaled Information	188
Stanford Achievement	2
Performance tests	126
Personality tests	245
Conferences	9
Total tests	1689

TABLE 13
Aid to Dependent Children
Applications and Grants in Aid — 1947

Applications	Families	Children
Total applications considered	870	2251
Pending January 1, 1947	124	308
Received during the year	756	1943
Total applications disposed of	661	1734
Grants in aid approved	511	1356
Disapproved, withdrawn, etc.	150	378
Total pending December 31, 1947	209	517
Grants in Aid		
Brought forward January 1, 1947	1474	4050
New grants during year	511	1637†
Total grants active during year	1985	5687
Discontinued during year	326	1240
Grants active December 31, 1947	1659	4447
Total amount administered in grants		\$1,726,645.00
Average grant per family per year		870.00

†The number of children is greater here than in the corresponding item above because it includes births, children returning to school, or to the home from institutional or other placements in families already receiving grants.

TABLE 14
THE MARTHA LELAND SHERWIN FUND
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS — 1947

Bank balance and cash on hand January 1, 1947.....	\$245.88
Contributions and additions received.....	58.00
Contributed by Mrs. Florence T. Sherwin.....	\$50.00
Bank interest January 1, 1947.....	.91
Refund.....	7.09
Total amount administered during year.....	303.88
Disbursements.....	99.36
Blossom Hill School.....	\$50.00
Shoes and clothing.....	39.36
Glasses.....	10.00
Total amount in Fund December 31, 1947.....	\$204.52

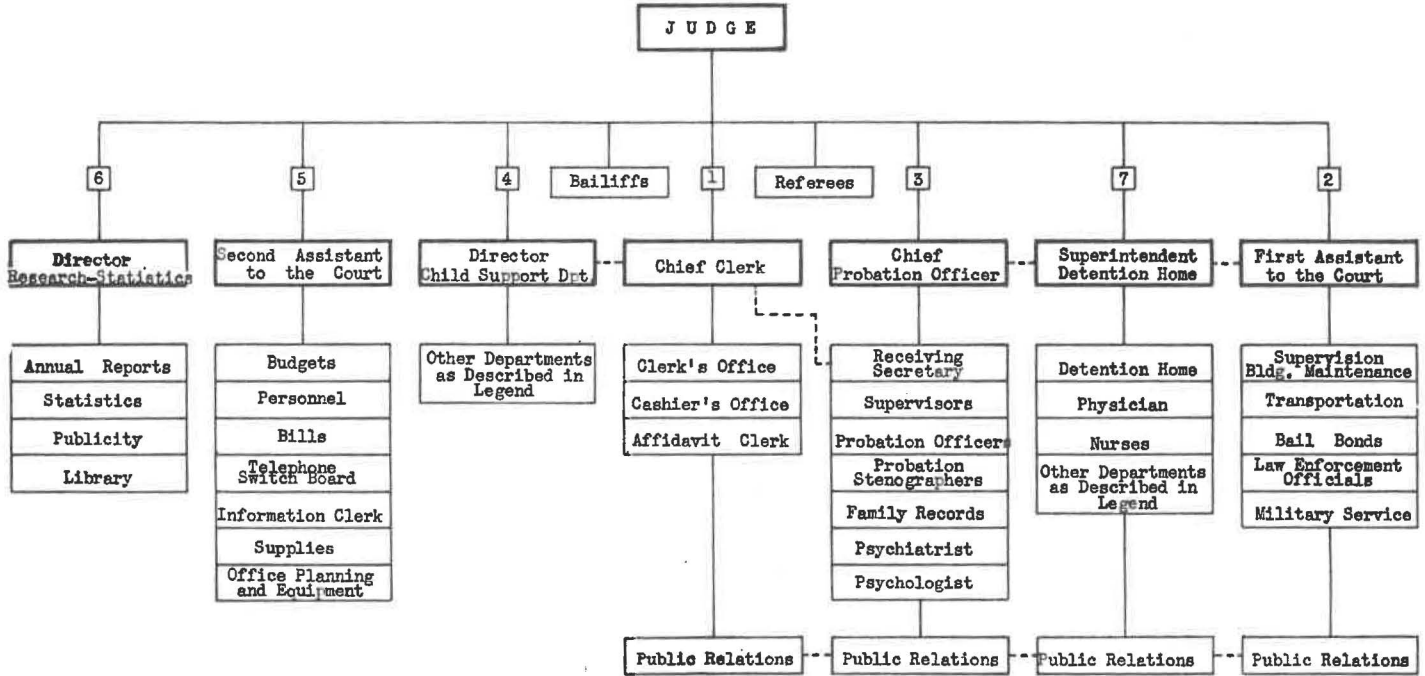


FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This Report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Hon. Harry L. Eastman and the Hon. William J. McDermott, Judges of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Jacob A. Hoek, Director, compiled the Report with the assistance of other department heads. Citizens, students, and others who wish more particular information are invited to call at Room 305 where every effort will be made to give them courteous attention and service. It is hoped that this Report may stimulate the interest of the public in the services that the Juvenile Court provides the dependent, neglected delinquent, and otherwise unfortunate children of the county; and that it will enlist their informed support and co-operation in extending and improving these services wherever needed.



PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION CHART — CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT



1. Numbers in boxes refer to similarly numbered paragraphs below.

December 1, 1947

PROVISIONAL DIGEST OF DUTIES FOR WHICH DEPARTMENTS ARE RESPONSIBLE

JUDGE — "In addition to his regular judicial duties, the Judge who is senior in point of service shall be the Clerk of the Court * * * and shall be the administrator of its sub-divisions and departments." OGC 1683-14. In the Judge's absence, the functions and duties of the administration devolve upon the Associate Judge.

1 — CHIEF CLERK

Legal advisor of the Court; supervises journals, legal records, complaints, affidavits, bonds, and certification of cases from Common Pleas Court; issues citations, subpoenas, warrants, capias, and commitment papers; liaison person between the court and prosecutor's office and the court and jury commission; prepares dockets; supervises the cashier's office which collects all money for support, damages, fines, and court costs; has advisory responsibility to the child support department; acts in a legal advisory capacity to receiving secretary in respect to evidence, affidavits, and court procedure; is responsible for all continuances; distributes incoming and outgoing mail; handles public relations with legal profession; responsible for legislative matters.

2 — FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE COURT

Liaison person between the court and detention home, the court and police departments, and the court and military services; approves capias and warrants; records and transmits to proper authorities capias, warrants, commitment papers; responsible for detention home admissions and releases and for prisoners and their release when not ordered by the Court; responsible for transportation of children and adults to institutions; supervises court cars and building maintenance; responsible for public relations with law enforcement groups and correctional institutions.

3 — CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

Supervises receiving secretary, probation supervisors, officers, and stenographers; assignment of cases; family records; psychologist and psychiatrist. Responsible for public relations with social agencies and civic groups. Assists First Assistant to the Court on detention home admissions and releases. **Probation officers** investigate court cases, present cases to court, serve court processes, follow adults and children on probation. **Probation stenographers** transcribe case histories,

correspondence, and reports. **Family records**, files family histories; praecipes for capias and aliases; summaries for other agencies and institutions. **Psychiatrist** and **Psychologist**, diagnostic examinations to clients.

4 — DIRECTOR, CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Supervises enforcement of all orders for support of minor children and supervises collection of court costs and fines; reviews and makes recommendations to the Court on all applications for Workhouse releases; supervises personnel of department.

5 — SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE COURT

Responsible for personnel, budgets and payrolls; handles interdepartmental substitution, vacations, and other leaves; requisitions supplies; approves bills; supervises telephone switchboard service and operators and information clerk; allocates all office space and furniture and issues all keys; administers Sunshine Fund.

6 — DIRECTOR, RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Keeps statistics on court work; prepares statistical reports, annual reports; responsible for publicity releases; gathers research material on juvenile courts and social work. Supervises library.

7 — SUPERINTENDENT OF DETENTION HOME

Administers Detention Home program and supervises personnel of units, including dormitories, kitchen, dining room, laundry, playground, gymnasium, school rooms, office, supply rooms, medical clinic, and all the departments except those specifically designated to other divisions under this chart; responsible for making arrangements with individuals and groups desiring to visit the Detention Home.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
2163 East 22nd Street — Telephone PProspect 8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to June 14, 1948

Only names of heads of departments and persons most frequently contacted by the public are listed.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, *Judge*
HON. WILLIAM J. McDERMOTT, *Judge*

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

JOHN B. SHELTER..... *First Assistant to the Court*
S. A. MANDALFINO..... *Second Assistant to the Court*
ANTHONY E. PATTON..... *Chief Bailiff*
EDWARD DI LEONE..... *Bailiff*
WILLIAM J. VOELKER..... *Bailiff*
LOTTIE BIALOSKY..... *Girls' Referee*
JOHN J. MAYAR..... *Boys' Referee*

CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

WALTER G. WHITLATCH..... *Chief Clerk and Legal Advisor*
CHARLES T. BAXTER..... *Chief Deputy Clerk*
GEORGE G. STURGISS..... *Chief Cashier*
ARTHUR W. DUDLEY..... *Assistant Cashier*
CARL W. FISHER..... *Affidavit Clerk*
MARGUERITE DE ROSSET..... *Information Clerk, Main Lobby*
EMILY ROZELLE..... *Chief Telephone Operator*

RECEIVING SECRETARY

ALMA M. LUCHT

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM H. SHERIDAN..... *Chief Probation Officer*

Probation Supervisors

MARIE G. BIGHOUSE
RUTH B. MELCHER

MILTON F. HAY
JOHN S. BECKA,
Assignments

Probation Officers

LOUISE AMICO
NICHOLAS A. ANDREWS
EDWARD J. BLAKEMORE
ROBERT A. DAMBACH
EDWARD H. DEEGAN
FRANCES FREEMAN
LILLIAN HARE
JOSEPHUS HICKS
LUCILLE J. HIGHTOWER

GEORGIA HILL
WILLIAM T. HUGHES
BEN KAHN
ROBERT G. KOVANDA
JOHN J. MAHON, JR.
CHESTER H. SARGENT
LAWRENCE H. SCALES, JR.
LEOTA STEEVER
CECILIA U. TUROWSKI

DOROTHEA L. WOOD

Students-In-Training

LLOYD O. ALLEN
DONALD M. DEMUTH

WALTER M. HAAS, JR.
JAMES EUGENE WOOD

Probation Information Clerks

STELLA JURJEWICZ..... *Boys' Department*
GAIL SHELLENBERGER..... *Girls' Department*

DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

MYRON T. MOSES..... *Director*
RAY C. BAESEL, S. J. BERMAN, LEO G. CHIMO..... *Assistants*

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

JACOB A. HOEK..... *Director*
JOHN W. McMILLAN..... *Assistant*

RECORD ROOM AND STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

MARION MACAULAY..... *Chief, Record Room*
STELLA PAPCHAK..... *Chief, Stenographic Service*

DIAGNOSTIC CLINIC

DR. REGIS F. GOLUBSKI..... *Physician*
DR. OSCAR B. MARKEY..... *Psychiatrist*
EDITH H. DOMBEY..... *Psychologist*
MARGARET BAILEY..... *Assistant Psychologist*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue — Telephone PROspect 8400

MARY A. NEARY..... *Superintendent*
FLOY Y. RUSSELL..... *Assistant Superintendent*
DOROTHEA MONZELL..... *Office Manager*
MILTON BAUER..... *Night Superintendent*

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

During office hours, 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., bail bonds may be arranged at the Clerk's Office in the Court building. Between 4:00 p.m., and midnight, bail may be arranged with Mr. Milton Bauer at the Detention Home.

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