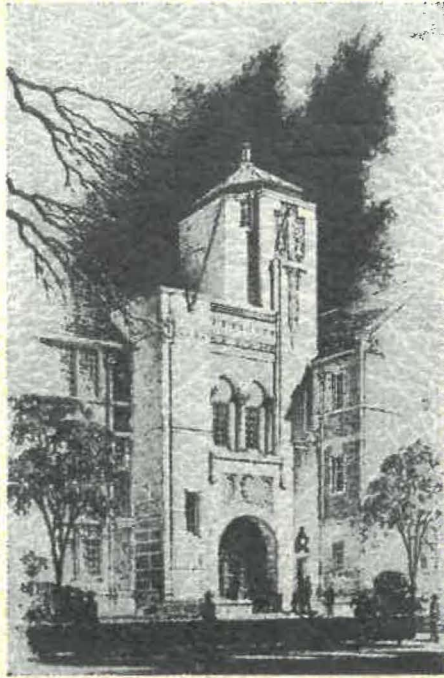


GUIDE for 1956



THE JUVENILE COURT
of
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1955

Parental Precept Imperative

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN
HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN

The Honorable ³ Joseph F. Gorman, Henry W. Speeth, John F. Curry ²
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable ~~Henry J. Robison~~ ^{P. L.}
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

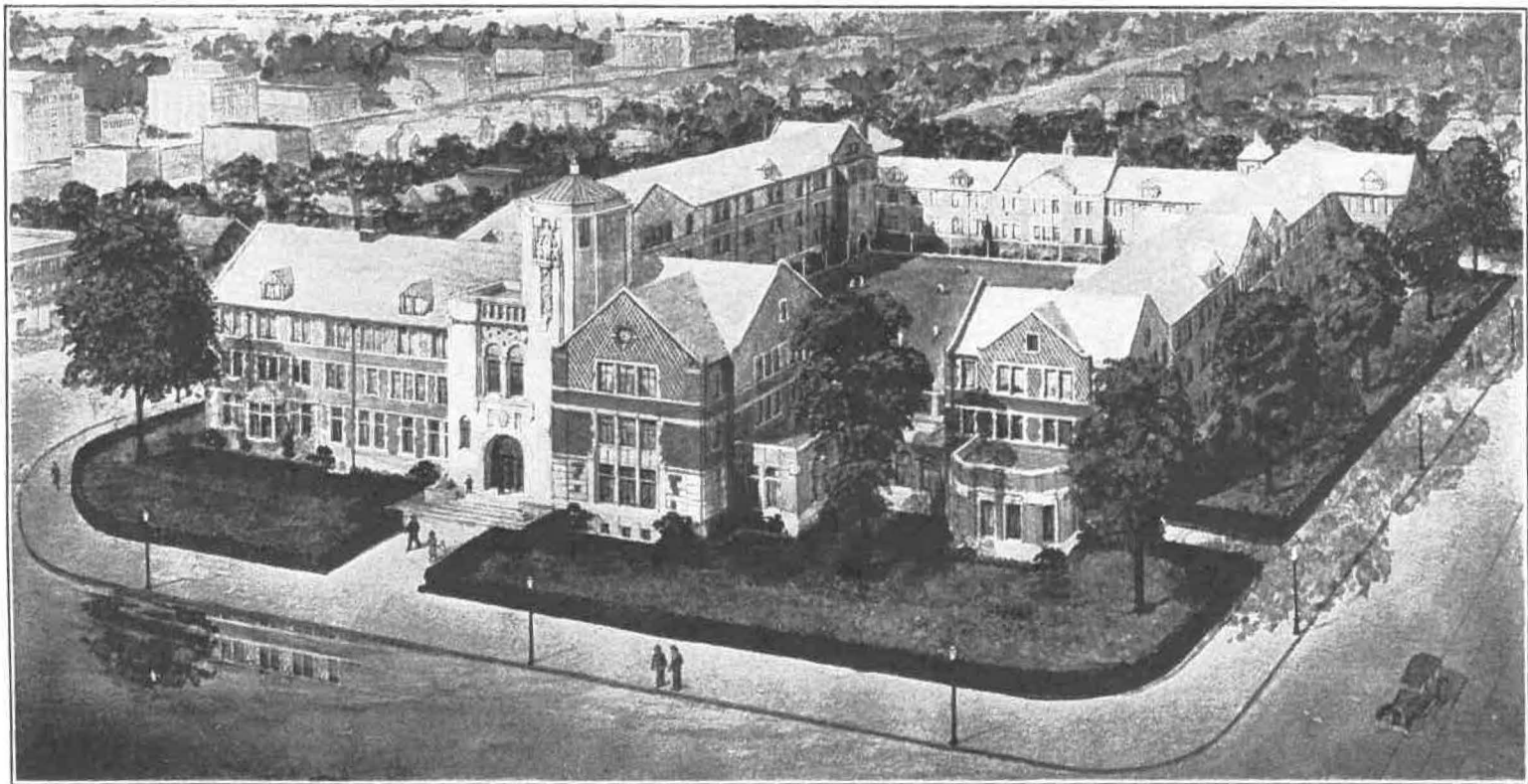
Acting Dr. ~~John D. Porterfield~~ ^{J. D.}
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Revised Code we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the calendar year 1955, 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,
Harry L. Eastman, Presiding Judge
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio
April 2, 1956



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Building Group

Parental Precept Imperative

CHILD TRAINING A FULL-TIME JOB

"Latchkey children" was a phrase coined during World War II to describe that group of children left to shift for themselves while their mothers were at work, often with harmful results on the emotional stability and conduct of the children. At that time the employment of mothers seemed justified because young husbands were inducted into military services and the war effort required the recruitment of many new workers. But before long there arose a public consciousness of the plight of many children of working mothers left for long hours without care and supervision. The Federal Children's Bureau took measures to consider this problem and to encourage individual communities to take the necessary steps to safeguard family life, to protect children from harm and to provide adequately for day-care for children of working mothers. In our own community surveys gave evidence that a large number of children were neglected while their parents were working, and a coordination and expansion of services for working mothers was undertaken under the sponsorship of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland.

Although the employment of married women abated during the period of industrial readjustment following World War II, there again has been a considerable influx of married women into the labor force during the past seven years. Federal census figures for 1940 showed that 16.7 per cent of all married women were in the labor force. This rose to 25.6 per cent in 1944 and for 1955 it is reported that 29.4 per cent of all married women were working. Similarly, there was an increase in couples in which both husband and wife were in the labor force. Twenty-six per cent of all married couples living together had both members employed in 1955 as contrasted with 19.5 per cent in 1947. Even the presence of children in the home no longer seems to operate as a deterrent to the employment of the mother. In 1955, over 16 per cent of married women with children under 18 years of age were employed outside the home; in 1948 it was 10.7 per cent.

These percentages are based on national data but they apparently apply very closely to Cuyahoga County as well. For example, national figures for 1950 show that 23.8 per cent of married women with their husband living in the household were in the labor force. The 1950 United States Census of Population reports that in metropolitan Cleveland 82,500 married women with spouse present were employed; this represents 22.3 per cent of the total married women living with their husbands.

Whether and to what extent the increase in employed mothers was also reflected in the families of delinquent children was a question that

we undertook to examine. Data was assembled on the employment of parents or parent and step-parent with whom the delinquent child was living. This was done for 1945, a war year; 1950, representing a decline in the incidence of delinquency; and 1955, the most recent year for which we have complete data. Excluded from consideration were those children who were not living with both parents or a parent and step-parent, and those children whose residence was not in Cuyahoga County.

The proportion of families of delinquent children where both parents are employed has increased from 18.5 per cent in 1945 to 31.8 per cent in 1955. The average annual increase seems to be at the same rate at which mothers with children under 18 have nationally been entering the labor market. Yet among the families of the delinquent children served by the Court both parents are employed twice as frequently as among the general population. The more frequent employment of mothers of delinquents conforms to the results of earlier studies and would strongly suggest that the employment of mothers is often to the disadvantage of their children.

There are, unfortunately, indications that the problem of the working mother may become more acute in the future. The demand for women's services in business and industry, which has been growing rapidly during the past fifteen years, is predicted to continue at least at the same pace into the future. It is estimated that by 1960 an additional 2,000,000 women workers will be recruited, the need for them growing out of our large peace-time military forces, post-war shortages, inflation, and our high level of economy. This need can be met only in small part by the number of new young workers that will be entering the labor market, so a substantial portion of them will come from the ranks of married women and mothers.

While it is true that women in business and industry have added greatly to the country's production and to an improved standard of living we cannot, on the other hand, count in terms of dollars or material things the losses in human values with respect to many of the children of working mothers. No doubt some mothers have been compelled to work or will seek employment because of the inadequacy of the father's income. We do not wish to criticize that, because the whole family is engaged in an understandable struggle to preserve the family and home life and we know, furthermore, that extreme poverty and deprivation can also be reflected in delinquent behavior. But it seems to the Court that the substantial number of working mothers coming to its attention in delinquency cases have taken employment because of a presumed financial need and their pleas of economic necessity are false. They have been caught up in the impelling force of a society that places great emphasis on money and material possessions and they are constantly engaged in an unsatiated effort to bring the family's income up to its desired rather than necessary level. Desires

have become inflated and luxuries now are needs; our economy offers and promises so much that actually desires have been mistaken for needs.

The problems of attempting to attain and maintain an unrealistic standard of living has been also observed in another area of the Court's work. Many of the complaints of non-support heard unofficially, it was found, did not result from the father's separation from the home nor from his unwillingness to financially provide for his children, but from a disregard of the limitations of his earnings. Sometimes the father continued his own personal spending in the face of reduced income resulting from the lessening of overtime work. More often, however, both parents were responsible because, paying no attention to financial budgeting, they had assumed commitments for credit purchases that were making larger demands on their income than was practical. Credit payments on luxury items had risen to such proportions that there was little of the family's income remaining for the necessities.

In retrospect, the depression era of the 1930's provides a distinct contrast. After the first impact of the fear of poverty and after the setting of adequate relief standards, families made remarkable adjustments to the economic depression. Then incomes were carefully managed and luxuries were not sought, there was little disorganization of the family, and the incidence of delinquency went down.

Mothers may be motivated by reasons other than economic to go to work. Some, it would seem, no longer accept their primary purpose in life as that of rearing their children. In spite of the many household conveniences and labor-saving devices and services, which by no means have reached their limit of development, some mothers are unable or unwilling to make home life a stimulating experience. Some want to be independent of what the husband is able to provide; and others seek comradeship they have not found in the community.

Whatever the motives of mothers for working, we cannot avoid appraising the results in terms of what is happening to their children. Homes where mothers work are generally socially disorganized. Working mothers come home tired from their day's labor and find their evenings and week-ends a depressing struggle to keep up with the housework. There is little time or energy left over for the children and mothers lose interest in what is happening to them. Children find no opportunity to discuss their problems, to share confidences, or to have someone plan with them. Parental activity and recreation with the children is virtually eliminated. Children come home from school to an empty house with no one to look after them; left to their own devices they avoid the dreary and unattractive home and, to satisfy their inner loneliness, they seek elsewhere companionship and something exciting to do. Without the continuous care and attention of mother young children feel unloved,

unwanted and unsatisfied, and if they get the impression that mother doesn't care then does anything matter very much?

Notwithstanding our many scientific advancements, homemaking for children is still a full time job. Working as a wage-earner and as a homemaker at the same time is difficult, to say the least, and few mothers are able to handle this double responsibility and double worry. It is not the job that suffers, but the home that is neglected. Yet the family remains as the basic social institution for the nurturing of children. The responsibility for providing the individual attention children need rests on the parents, but when mothers are absent from home it places an increasing burden on the school and other community facilities. With social problems growing more difficult and more complex we need to strengthen by every means at our command the discipline and training functions of the home. But the exodus of the mother from the home to take on outside employment is just another step in eliminating the home as a functional unit. The additional family income provided by the working mother may facilitate the purchase of more of the things that add to the pleasure of living, but the parents fail to see that in striving to buy them they may in the meanwhile be destroying a home.

While all authorities on child welfare agree that the mother should stay at home during the first 6 to 8 years of the child's life, there is some difference of opinion as to whether the mother may safely work without emotional damage to the child when it is older. Some authorities advance the point of view that the absence of the mother encourages or helps the child to learn responsibility and independence and that it is a lack of love and not necessarily the mother's absence that is detrimental. Others believe few working mothers have the insight, the knowledge, and the vitality to give to the child in a brief period each day the attention, the affection, and the companionship he needs and seeks. Furthermore, children should not be forced into responsibilities they are not ready to assume nor be expected to take on those that are essentially the parent's. Older children usually are incapable of taking over the continued care of the younger ones without conflicts or tension arising; when they do, they require the prompt attention of the parent.

Delinquent behavior, we know, is the consequence of a complex of psychological and social factors and it would be erroneous to imply that such conduct of children in families where both parents are employed is a direct result of only the mother's daytime absence. We know, too, that not all children of working mothers become delinquents, but, in this instance, do we really know what is happening to the character formation of the children? It is our opinion that the mother's working out of the home tends to make the struggle of growing up harder for her child and that it is frequently an additional burden that the child cannot carry.

With the demand for women's services in business and industry society is faced with a conflict of interests that requires attention and serious thought. On the one hand we have business and industrial interests that seek to sustain and improve our economy. And, on the other hand, there are those interests concerned with the social welfare of our homes which would seek to maintain and strengthen the value, quality, and responsibility of the home in training and disciplining our children. They have the conviction that the strength of the nation rests on the strength of the home life of its citizens.

In view of the experience of the Court in dealing with the many delinquent and neglected children that are brought to its attention, we strongly urge that families adjust their mode of living to conform with the earnings of the father so that the mother may more capably discharge her function of safeguarding the lives of their young children.

COMPLAINTS BEFORE THE COURT

Social Problems Continue The causes for delinquency, as well as for adult misconduct exist substantially in the emotional climate and increased tensions of our times and in the great changes that have taken place in family and in community life. Our Metropolitan Cleveland has made impressive advances in its social services to the young and old, to the handicapped and the ill, and there are improved educational and vocational opportunities for all. Yet there remains many aspects of family and community life that require further application of our knowledge, skill and effort.

As an example of social problems that need our concerted attention, we need only note those associated with the extensive movement of population occurring within the past 15 years and the current increase in the number of children resident in our County. Since the beginning of World War II there has been a pronounced exodus of families from the older central sections of our community into the outlying less-crowded suburbs within the County. To take the place of those moving outward there has been an influx of industrial workers from the less-advantaged (economically, educationally, socially) rural areas of other sections of Ohio and of our neighboring states. Within this state of flux, the resultant population changes in Cleveland and its adjacent suburbs have been small, while the increases in population in the outlying areas have been tremendous. The older central sections have had to meet the scourge of deterioration and the problems of community living of the recent settlers unaccustomed to urban conditions. The newer rapidly growing areas, though progressing with the building of schools, hospitals, business areas, recreational facilities, and community centers, have hardly kept pace with the overall needs of their growth. This pronounced movement and mobility of population, facilitated by the ready access to automobiles, has resulted in the breakdown of the restraining influences and supports of the community and has affected the attitudes and actions of growing youth.

The population gains in adults, in families, in children, have meant little abatement in the incidence of those social problems that become the concern of the Court: delinquency, neglect of children, illegitimacy. However, if the number of problems is seen in relation to the number of persons resident in the County, then some small improvements are visible.

Modifications in Court's Structure To meet the changing requirements for its services, the Court made certain modifications in its structure, its assignments of personnel, and in its procedures. Toward the end of the year, two major divisions were established in the organizational structure of the Court, one for the administration of legal services and one for social services. A referee for traffic cases was appointed at the beginning of the year to handle and hear unofficially

the large volume of complaints of traffic violations reported against juveniles. The appointment the preceding year of a referee for hearing unofficial non-support complaints and to conduct preliminary hearings in paternity cases proved an excellent move. In spite of the many personnel changes, which included the retirement of three administrative officers, the Court was able to not only secure necessary replacements but also to augment its probation staff by two workers. The efficient discharge of certain routine duties was promoted through the procurement of business equipment such as electric typewriters and a copying machine.

While few dependent and neglected children needed to be sheltered in the Detention Home, because of the present program of the County Welfare Department for their care, a concerted effort was made to examine closely the delinquent children presented for admission so that only those definitely in need of such temporary care were received. With the end of the year the program at the Juvenile Diagnostic Center, a State facility, was modified so that it now receives for study and classification those children under 15 years of age that the Court deems in need of training at the State institutions for delinquent children.

Increased Court Business The total number of complaints received by the Court for hearing officially or unofficially rose to over 9400, the highest in the recorded history of the Court. (See Table 3.) Delinquency cases, including complaints of traffic violations, filed with the Court, comprise, over the past few years, about 64 per cent of the total complaints received. Close to 22 per cent are neglect and non-support cases. The balance of the complaints filed include paternity cases (which are continually increasing), dependency, applications for consent to marry, and adult contributors. Although the recorded figures are indicative of the business of the Court, they do not include the many cases returned to Court for re-hearing or for modification of an existing order of the Court.

DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS

Delinquency Trend Favorable The aspects of the Court's work of predominant interest and concern to the public has been those regarding the delinquent children, a concern arising, no doubt, out of the attention given to this subject in the public press. The Annual Report for 1954 presented a statement about the long-term trend in delinquency which pointed up the fact that, although the delinquency rate had been most favorable in 1939, the present rate was immeasurably better than it was in other periods of the Court's history. Generally, children's behavior is no worse than it was a generation or two ago. The fact that some children during the process of "growing up" still become bewildered and unmanageable, in spite of our knowledge about

human behavior and the advances in our social services, is a reflection of more complex factors destroying the influences of the home, the church, the school, and the community.

In 1951 there again began a rise in the number of delinquency complaints handled by the Court that exceeded the increases in child population. This rise ended in 1954 with not only a small decline in numbers but also, when related to the continuing growth in child population, a more noteworthy decrease in the rate of delinquency. For 1955, delinquency complaints were filed in somewhat greater number. Those exclusive of traffic violations handled unofficially increased by about six per cent, while traffic complaints were greater than the preceding year by 19 per cent. However, if the 3511 delinquency complaints, exclusive of the unofficial cases of traffic violations, is related to the child population of ages 12 through 17 years (estimated at 118,257 children), then a rate of 29.7 per thousand children is obtained. For comparison, the delinquency rate in 1954 was 30.2 per thousand children age 12 through 17. The rate in 1955 represents a reduction of 1.8 per cent with respect to the preceding year.

Reasons for Referral As is consistent with previous years, the type of offense for which boys are most commonly referred on delinquency complaints include unlawful entry, automobile theft, other stealing, being incorrigible, destruction of property, and injury to person. (See Table 5.) However, some small differences are noted from year to year. In 1955, twenty-two fewer boys were referred for auto stealing than in 1954, and 55 fewer boys for destruction of property. On the other hand, there were slight increases in the number of boys whose delinquent acts were in the categories of unlawful entry and stealing, petty stealing, being incorrigible, disorderly conduct, injury to person, theft from person, running away, truancy from school, and sex offenses. Violations of auto law and traffic ordinance, in which boys were involved in great number, will be referred to subsequently.

Although boys' delinquency cases had increased by about 8 per cent over 1954, girls' cases were greater by less than 2 per cent. Girls' delinquent behavior is principally reflected in such acts as being incorrigible, running away, sex offenses, and truancy from school. Decreases were noted in the number of girls reported for truancy from school, and running away. A like number as in 1954 were referred for being incorrigible, while there were small increases in complaints of sex offense, injury to person, and violations of auto law and traffic ordinance.

VIOLETIONS OF AUTO LAW AND TRAFFIC ORDINANCE

As previously stated, a referee for traffic cases was appointed at the beginning of the year to facilitate the prompt and orderly handling of the

increasing volume of complaints of traffic violations that are heard unofficially. It was thus also possible to record and compile certain statistical data of interest to the Court and to the public. Unless it is judicious to file an official affidavit, the usual procedure in handling a traffic complaint is to conduct a hearing before the referee on the basis of the information provided on the "traffic ticket" executed and submitted to the Court by the arresting officer. If any question arises concerning the police officer's report, he is then requested to present orally a statement of his investigation at the informal hearing.

Objectives of Hearing The referee, in his hearing, attains two objectives. The first is to impress the offending juvenile with his obligation to be acquainted and to comply with traffic rules and regulations.

Only in this way in our County, of over 500,000 registered passenger cars, may traffic move in a regulated and orderly manner and may the safety and protection of drivers, passengers, pedestrians and property be assured. When the established laws and ordinances are not complied with disciplinary measures may be expected and are invoked by the Court. The second objective is to identify those juveniles whose unbecoming use of the automobile is indicative of a personality problem and to arrange for the necessary attention to be given to such children. While few of the children appearing on a traffic complaint are in need of remedial care, the traffic referee has had professional training and experience to recognize those that do.

Speeding Foremost Violation During the year, 2560 complaints of violations of auto law and traffic ordinance were heard and disposed of by the referee. This total included 81 complaints against girls. Among the specific violations for which juveniles were referred, speeding represented over one-third of the total. Thirteen per cent of the youthful drivers were found to be unlicensed. Careless or reckless driving, failure to stop for a traffic signal, failure to make a boulevard stop, and making a prohibited turn were next in order of frequency.

Traffic Violations Committed by Juveniles Referred to Juvenile Court

Type of Violation	Number	Percent
Speeding	921	36.0
No operator's license	341	13.3
Reckless or careless driving	179	7.0
Running red stop light	177	6.9
Running boulevard stop	153	6.0
Making prohibited turn	150	5.9
Failure to yield right-of-way	134	5.2
Following too closely	81	3.2
Defective equipment	78	3.0
Other violations	346	13.5
Total	2560	100.0

Only 362 (or 14 per cent) of the youthful drivers were reported as being involved in accidents. Of this number, 315 caused damage to vehicles, 34 caused damage to property, and 13 drivers injured pedestrians through their negligence. Three-fourths of the violators (and no doubt a larger proportion of the 16- and 17-year-olds who were licensed to drive) were covered by liability insurance. It is interesting to note that only 14 per cent of the boys and girls before the referee on traffic violations had received driver training either at their high school (182) or from a private training course (151). Just over half, or 1357 juveniles, had received instruction from their parents in the proper and safe operation of automobiles.

Disposition by Referee In hearing and disposing of these traffic cases, the referee points out the responsibility of the driver in being acquainted with and adhering to the existing laws and ordinances. If instruction in vehicle operation or in the knowledge of regulations is necessary, parents are directed to arrange for this for their child. Usually the youthful violator is disciplined by surrendering his operator's license for a specific period of time, and this year 1484 boys and girls were temporarily denied the privilege to drive. An additional 233 violators (usually the unlicensed minor under 16 years of age) were ordered not to drive without permission of the Court. The method of handling and disposing at the Juvenile Court of complaints of traffic violations committed by youths under 18 years of age has proven most effective. Of the traffic cases heard during this year, 1953 (or 76 per cent) of the errant drivers were making their first appearance in Court on a traffic violation, 422 had appeared at this Court for one prior violation, and only 159 juveniles had been in Court for two or more prior traffic violations.

Driving Instruction Essential Of the 2560 traffic complaints disposed of by the Court, 2370 related to boys who were 16 or 17 years of age. This volume of traffic cases may at first glance appear impressive, but the number of 16- and 17-year-olds represents only a small proportion of the potential of over 35,000 boys and girls in this County eligible to drive because of their age. Since a relatively small number make more than one mistake in judgment or in disregard of regulations, it would seem that the licensed drivers under 18 years of age are using in a reasonably adequate manner their privilege to operate an automobile. Yet so few drivers coming to the attention of the Court have benefited from driver education at a public or private school and it would, therefore, seem that the incidence of violations could be reduced if adequate and competent instruction were more readily available and more commonly used. Perhaps the proper setting for driver education would be within the school curriculum because it was noted that 73 per cent of the offenders were attending school.

DISPOSITIONS IN DELINQUENCY CASES

In hearing and disposing of children's cases, the Court first has the legal responsibility of determining that the complaint of delinquency has been substantiated. It then proceeds to consider the offender and his needs on the basis of his total social background, helps him understand his own situation, and provides or secures through other agencies the constructive aid he needs. The diversity of the characteristics of individuals and of the behavior problems they present require different approaches for their solution. If at all feasible, an effort is made to help the child affect a readjustment while remaining in his own home. To this end, over one-half of the boys and girls appearing officially on a new delinquency complaint were placed under the supervision of the probation department. Three hundred and seventy-nine of the boys placed on probation were also ordered to make restitution for property damage and during the year almost \$18,000 was collected through the Court as restitution. (See Table 5.)

In certain cases the cooperation of social agencies was enlisted to help solve family problems or to assist the child to amend his conduct and they accepted 136 children for supervision or placement. The children committed to relatives to live in their home or committed to parents, usually for the purpose of having them complete placement at a private school, numbered 120. Eighty-four runaway children were returned to their places of residence outside the County or State. Certain boys and girls benefit best from placement in a controlled environment that provides a program of re-training and guidance and so 312 children were committed to the public training schools. A brief description of the local public and private institutions serving the Court in the rehabilitation of delinquent children is given in a later section of this report.

NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY COMPLAINTS

Over 4500 children were served by the Court through neglect and dependency petitions. In neglect cases, which increased about 4 per cent over 1954, the Court has jurisdiction to deal with the adult responsible for the condition of neglect. Dependency cases, wherein the child is deprived of adequate care through no fault of the parents, have been diminishing in number since the Division of Child Welfare, in accordance with legislative authority, expanded its service to dependent children.

Reasons for Referral Approximately 79 per cent of the 1946 official and unofficial neglect cases were referred on complaints of non-support; cases wherein it is alleged that the father has failed to provide adequate financial support for his minor children. Other reasons for referral in neglect cases included immorality or intoxication of the parents, abuse of children, improper supervision, inadequate care, and

desertion. The filing of 209 dependency complaints resulted principally from the permanent disability, temporary incapacity, or death of parents and the inability of mothers to care for their children born out of wedlock. (See Table 6).

Dispositions in Neglect and Dependency Cases In non-support cases the Court usually works out and enforces a plan in keeping with the income of the fathers and the needs of the children to assure specific and regular financial contributions for the children's support. In other neglect cases the Court seeks to improve the home conditions so that the children may be assured of a wholesome environment for their development. Only 46 adults were committed to the Cleveland House of Correction in order that their moral and legal obligations and responsibilities might be impressed upon them. (See Table 11.) With adequate financial support and a new attitude of the parents toward the care of their children, it is usually not necessary to secure substitute homes for children in neglect cases. However, local child-caring and placing agencies were utilized for 160 children in neglect cases where the faulty conduct of parents was detrimental, and for 159 children in dependency cases who were lacking adequate care. Of this total, 251 children were accepted by the Division of Child Welfare for temporary care and custody. (See Table 9).

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES — CHIEF CLERK

Paternity Cases Increasing Practically all paternity cases arising in Cuyahoga County are filed and tried in the Juvenile Court, although the Common Pleas Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Juvenile Court in the trial of such cases. With the exception of the years 1951 and 1952, when there was a slight decrease in the number of filings, there has been a steady increase from 227 cases filed in 1945 to 859 cases filed in 1955. This sizeable increase reflects corresponding increases in the number of illegitimate births, but it is also attributable to increased referrals by social agencies and a greater awareness in the community generally of the services offered by the Court in this regard.

Paternity Cases Filed in the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court 1945 - 1955

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
No. of Cases	227	393	496	496	501	620	580	604	667	836	859
							+ 4.1	10.4	25.3	21.8	

According to available data, illegitimate births occurring in the City of Cleveland have been rising not only numerically but also in ratio to

total births. Numerically, illegitimate births were about the same for each of the years 1947 to 1950 with an average of 1073; this represented 3.9 per cent of total births registered in Cleveland, or, in other words, one out of twenty-six children were born out of wedlock. In 1955 there were 1804 illegitimate births registered; this amounted to 6.2 per cent of total births, or approximately one in sixteen of all infants born were illegitimate. (Data on births registered in the City of Cleveland, rather than data for Cuyahoga County, is given here because such figures are more readily available, probably close to all of the illegitimate births to mothers resident in Cuyahoga County would occur in hospitals or maternity homes in Cleveland, and about 93 per cent of the mothers filing paternity complaints in the Juvenile Court are resident in the City of Cleveland.) The number of children born out of wedlock during 1955 showed an increase of 71 per cent over the annual average number of such births for the four-year period, 1947-1950. This increase was very similar to that of filing of paternity complaints.

Reasons for Filing Most of the paternity complaints are filed during the pregnancy of the unwed mother or very shortly after the child is born. However, in a study in 1953 it was found that many complaints were filed with regard to children who were four or five years old at the time of filing and that it was not uncommon for a mother to file paternity proceedings for more than one of her illegitimate children at the same time. The delay in the filing of such complaints may have been caused by reason of the mother and the child's (or children's) father living in an unmarried state at the time of the birth of the child. There are also cases where the unmarried mother and the father of the child will enter into an agreement between themselves as to the child's support. When the father fails to comply with his agreement for support or when misunderstanding arises, the unwed mother files a formal complaint at Court. There are also many cases where the mother, for personal reasons and to avoid embarrassment, prefers to support the child from her own resources rather than bring Court action against the father. When she can no longer do so and comes to the attention of a public assistance agency, the unwed mother is urged to bring Court action against the father of the child to the end that the child will be supported by the father rather than by public assistance.

Conferences and Referee Alleviate Burden On Court This steadily increasing number of paternity cases placed a heavy burden on the Judges and added greatly to the Court's total docket. Since such cases are tried under the rules of civil procedure, a disproportionate amount of the Court's time was consumed in their disposition. To alleviate this condition, the Court several years ago instituted a procedure of informal conferences, conducted by the Court's chief clerk, which the parties and their counsel are requested to attend. These con-

ferences frequently result in a confession of paternity by the accused father with the parties agreeing on the amount to be paid for maternity expenses and support of the child. In cases where no settlement can be effected the chief clerk is able to ascertain, with some degree of certainty, whether the case would be tried to the Court or jury and the length of time to be consumed in the trial of the case, such information being most valuable in planning the Court's docket.

In 1953 to relieve the Judges of the routine duty of conducting the preliminary examination in paternity cases, the Court initiated legislation, which was enacted into law, which empowers a referee in the Juvenile Court, who is an attorney-at-law, to conduct the preliminary examination and, where there is a plea of guilty, to make the necessary adjudication and orders subject to the approval of the Court. This procedure has proven very effective. Because of the time saved in not having themselves to hear these preliminary hearings, the Judges can devote more time to the children's cases which require their personal attention. Further, the removing of these hearings to the informal setting in the referee's room has been conducive to settlement of the cases. Formerly, when the defendant was taken before the Judge in a Court room, he would sometimes tend to take retaliatory action against the complainant. Apparently the informal conference-like atmosphere has dissipated to some extent this reaction of the accused.

Delays Of the 859 cases filed in 1955, 655, or 76 per cent, were disposed of as of March 10, 1956. That 24 per cent of the
Inherent in disposed of as of March 10, 1956. That 24 per cent of the
Paternity Cases total cases remained undisposed of is not unusual, since there are many delays inherent in the disposition of such cases. Of the cases undisposed of there are 64 in which there are pleas of not guilty; these cases have been continued to a later term of Court awaiting the birth of the baby, blood tests and final arrangements for trial.

There is a total of 117 cases filed in 1955 where the defendant has not been before the Court as of March 10, 1956. In 70 of these a warrant had been issued for the arrest of the defendant who had not, at that time, been apprehended. The remaining 47 have been continued indefinitely for various reasons; in the majority of these the complainant for reasons of her own has failed to appear for the hearings.

Dismissal Ninety-five cases were disposed of by dismissal at the
Requested by request of the complainant. In some of these cases the
Complainant parties married, thus obviating any paternity proceedings.

In others, the parties and their counsel worked out settlements between themselves. Many more cases would probably be settled if it were possible under the law to affect lump-sum settlements. However, under the statute providing for the compromise of such cases, the settle-

ment does not constitute a bar to future actions for non-support and, hence, the accused father has no assurance of being permanently relieved of the responsibility. Situations where the child is being placed for adoption lend themselves readily to a final settlement between the parties and frequently in such cases the Court is able to assist in this.

Blood Tests Defendants requested a blood test in 67 paternity cases during 1955. This number is from cases which were pending the first of the year as well as from cases filed during the year. In eight of the 67 cases, or about 12 per cent, the accused was excluded as being the father of the complainant's child. This is about the same percentage of exclusions that have occurred in the preceding five years. During the five-year period, 1950 - 1954, 224 blood tests had been performed resulting in 29 exclusions. The law provides that the Court shall select the physician or another qualified person to perform the blood test and the Court usually employs Dr. Roger W. Marsters of the City Hospital Pathology Department or Dr. E. E. Ecker of the Western Reserve University Institute of Pathology to perform the tests.

Youthful Persons It is observed from data compiled with respect to the ages of the complainant and of the defendant at the time of filing that many youthful persons are involved in the paternity complaints. One-hundred and fifty-two unwed mothers and 31 reputed fathers were under 18 years of age; and the under-21-years-of-age group included 415 females and 122 males.

Cashier's Office The cashier's receipts for 1955 totaled \$1,815,092, exceeding by almost \$100,000 the previous high in the Court's history. While the greater part of these collections were for the benefit of citizens and agencies of the community, it is worthy of note that the Court collected \$35,000 which can properly be considered income for the Court itself. This consisted of commissions on collections, or "poundage," amounting to \$16,227, court costs of \$9801 and fines of \$8527. (See Table 1.)

Income from both fines and court costs is limited by statute. The Juvenile Code provides that no costs shall be assessed against children in dependency and neglect cases. The maximum fine that can be assessed against a delinquent child is \$25.00. The bulk of the income from fines was collected from adults.

Damages in Delinquency Cases Damages collected from delinquent children totaled \$17,896. This amount was paid to persons who suffered property damage and, to a small extent, personal injury from unlawful acts of delinquents. Requiring children to pay for the damage they have caused not only provides a remedy for those who are

damaged; it is also an effective probation tool and has a definite therapeutic value in the correction and rehabilitation of the child.

It is worthy of note that parents generally expect to pay for damages caused by their children and where they have the financial ability they are quite willing to do so.

Collections For Hospitals Collections for hospitals totaled \$17,195 for 1955, exceeding by about \$4000 any previous annual total in the history of the Court. This money is collected pursuant to Court order in paternity cases wherein the father of the illegitimate child is required to pay the unwed mother's hospital bill. The principal recipients of these collections and the amounts received were City Hospital, \$8965; University Hospitals, \$2113; Booth Memorial Hospital, \$1744 and Mary B. Talbert Hospital, \$1026.

In some of these cases the entire hospital bill, usually in the amount of \$150 to \$200, is collected at one time. However, in many situations, because of the limited financial ability of the obligor, the collections are made in the amount of \$2.00 or \$3.00 per week.

As in any collection operation much time and effort is expended in collecting these bills for the city's hospitals. We are pleased that, as a part of the large operation in collecting money for the support of children, we are able to render this service to the hospitals of the community.

Transporting Deposits to Bank In the early part of 1955, arrangements were made to have Brink's Incorporated transport our daily bank deposits. Previously the transportation of our deposits to the bank was both a time-consuming and hazardous task for our cashier. Obtaining this service from Brink's constitutes a net saving in the operation of the Cashier's Office. We were able to cancel our messenger insurance, and relieving the cashier of the daily trips to the bank enabled him to devote about thirty additional hours per month to his office.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Personnel The Court has constantly endeavored to develop and maintain a competent and adequately trained staff in its probation department. We have been most fortunate in having been able to retain in administrative and supervisory positions in the department persons who have had professional training as social case workers. This would also include the receiving secretary and the four referees. It is worthy of note that the four probation supervisors have each had 12 years or longer service with the Court. Approximately one-half of the probation officers

have completed graduate work at accredited schools of social work or have a master's degree in some allied field such as psychology or sociology.

Yet our effort to keep in continuance a staff at a desired standard was faced with various difficulties. Of major concern during the past few years has been the turnover in personnel, particularly among men probation officers. In many instances we have had to recruit persons with the requisite personal qualifications but lacking professional training and experience. Few male students have been enrolled in graduate schools of social work, so the benefits derived from our relationship with several accredited schools have been most nominal. Most of the social agencies in the community utilize women, even in the handling of boys' cases, but the practice of assigning women to supervise adolescent delinquent boys is not feasible in a probation department. We require a minimum of 15 male probation officers to work with the boys coming to the attention of the Court so, in face of the acute shortage of qualified men in social work and with little relief in sight for this dearth of male case workers, securing replacements for those who leave poses a real problem.

The lack of experience and training of many of the probation officers coming into this field during the past few years made the Court particularly aware of the need for an intensive and thorough indoctrination and orientation course, as well as a continuous in-service training program. This condition played an important part in establishing the new position of Special Assistant to the Director of Social Services. A primary duty of this position is to formulate and supervise the orientation program for new probation officers and to organize and administer the in-service training program for the entire probation department. The chief psychiatrist for the Court works very closely with the special assistant to the director in planning and conducting these programs. Group seminars and institutes have been held to stimulate further interest on the part of the probation officers to acquire a more complete utilization of the latest psychiatric and casework skills and techniques in their daily practice.

The more intensive indoctrination and orientation required by the new probation officers lengthened their period of training and placed a greater burden on the more experienced probation officers who carry full caseloads and prepare cases for Court as well. To reduce the pressures on these workers, the department was increased from 25 to 27 probation officers, with the two additional probation officers functioning exclusively in the preparation of cases for Court. Notwithstanding the turnover in personnel, the department was able to maintain its full complement of 27 probation officers.

Cases Under Supervision About 2100 cases were supervised by the probation department in 1955. With 1246 cases added and 1223 cases removed during the year, there remained 872 cases (delinquent boys and girls and neglect and dependency cases) under supervision

at the close of the year. In performance of their work in counselling and assisting with their problems the children and their families under care, the probation officers made over 24,000 field calls and office interviews. In addition, 3758 cases, an increase of more than 300 over the preceding year, were investigated for Court hearing and these cases required 23,500 contacts. Another duty of the probation officers was the serving of 6879 official processes. (See Table 8.)

One measure of the effectiveness of probation planning and supervision in assisting an individual to make a satisfactory adjustment is indicated by the number of cases that again come before the Court through the filing of a new complaint. Only 108, or about 5 per cent, of the total cases under supervision had new official complaints filed.

Referrals to Social Agencies The Juvenile Court relies very heavily, perhaps more than any other agency, on the many public and private organizations, schools and churches which make up the health, education, religious and welfare facilities of the community. It continues to be most gratifying, year after year, to note the cooperation which exists between the Court and these community resources. It has long been a policy in Cleveland, and generally recognized throughout the child welfare field, that agencies should not duplicate services. The Juvenile Court, in an effort to adhere to this sound principle and also to provide the best service possible for the young people coming to its attention, has referred 421 cases through its probation department to 49 or more agencies in the community.

The percentage of acceptances by the agencies of these Court referrals has always been quite satisfactory, but it is most remarkable that during the year 87 per cent of the referrals by the Court were accepted. This high percentage of acceptance is a clear indication of the careful and thorough basis for making the proper referral to the agency best able to serve the needs of the child.

There are still some children and families, however, who, because of the restrictive administrative rules and regulations of some agencies, or because there is no agency in the community that provides the service, are not able to receive the type of care needed. One of these areas of unmet needs is protective service. There has been a tendency on the part of some agencies to restrict and specialize in a specific phase of the health and welfare field, and quite naturally the agencies prefer to accept those clients whose problems are such as to suggest a good prognosis for treatment. Such a criteria for selection followed by intake workers excluded many of the people who previously were served by social agencies. The Welfare Federation of Cleveland, through its Case Work Council, is giving this matter serious consideration and hopefully will afford some remedy for this area of unmet needs.

Summer Camps The Court has always been aware of the value that good camp experience has for a boy or girl and during the year a program was developed to fully utilize this important resource for as many of the boys and girls under the Court's supervision as could benefit by a week or two at a summer camp. The supervisor in charge of the camp program received fine cooperation from Camp Cleveland, Hiram House Camp, CYO Camp, Camp Ft. Herrick, Camp Cheerful, and some of the day camps. There were 81 boys and girls referred by probation officers to these camps and 64 were accepted. It was a most gratifying experience for the probation officers to listen to their probationers relate their most pleasant experiences and express their gratitude to the Court for arranging the camp placements.

Public Relations With juvenile delinquency continuing to be the target for a tremendous amount of national and local publicity, it has stimulated considerable interest and concern about this topic on the part of many church organizations, civic and fraternal groups, PTA's, neighborhood clubs, area councils, settlement houses, schools and colleges. This has resulted in the Court's receiving many requests for speakers to meet with these groups, as well as requests from visitors at Court to interpret the function and operation of the Court and to help better understand the problems of juvenile delinquency. Sixty speeches were handled by the probation department personnel during the year and 744 visitors came to the Court to observe its operation and facilities. Many high school and college students used the resources of the Court for term papers, class discussions, etc. The importance of a well-informed public is appreciated by the Court and whenever possible requests for visits or for speakers receive favorable consideration.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

Supervision Of Support Payments The primary function of the Child Support Department is to supervise all neglect and paternity cases wherein an order or an agreement for support payments through Court has been made. Such supervision is maintained to assure the regularity of payments as assessed or agreed to at the time of hearing. By a continuous check of its accounts under supervision the department is able to restrict the accumulation of arrearages. Oftentimes it is necessary to call in the payer for further interview and at times for another Court hearing to determine whether adjustments in payments need to be made or if, in some cases, another course of action needs to be taken.

In the process of supervising the support payments in neglect cases, the department attempts to resolve social problems which arise within the family unit; if an adjustment cannot be realized the case is referred to the Court's probation department or to the proper social agency.

In addition to supervising support payments the department is also concerned with the collection of payments for maternity expenses determined in paternity cases, and fines and costs assessed against adults in neglect and delinquency cases. (See Table 13.)

Support Collections At Highest During the year 1955, child support collections totaled \$1,631,141.31, which is the greatest amount ever collected. The collection for 1955 exceeded the year 1953 by \$48,856.02 and exceeded the year 1954, in which collections due to reduced earnings were low, by \$190,326.66. This record collection would seem to indicate that earnings and job positions during 1955 again became adequate and stable after the slight decline in the first nine months of 1954. Of the total amount of \$1,473,145.59 which was disbursed to parents, relatives, and public and private agencies for the support of minor children, clients of the County Welfare Department received a total of \$195,765.43. The total number of cases under supervision in 1955 was 6292. This figure includes paternity cases, cases of contributing to delinquency and neglect, as well as cases of non-support. As reported, the statistics would seem to indicate that the caseload of the department had increased considerably in 1955; however, the increase came from within the department and not from without. That is, a number of cases were reactivated by the child support worker and not necessarily new cases received for supervision from Court. With the cooperation of the County Welfare Department, whose investigators have successfully traced many "unable to locate" fathers, the child support department was thus able to impose upon these newly located payers their obligations to resume payments through Court.

Use of Wage Assignment The department continues to use the wage assignment authorization to employers who are accepting of the plan. However, some are reluctant to agree to this program primarily because of the added office routine. In such instances the worker in the department attempts to explain that it is in aggravated cases only that wage assignments are requested and points out that absenteeism caused by Court appearances for failure to maintain support payments can be obviated by such procedure. We are receiving cooperation with a large majority of employers and continue to stress the feasibility of payment being made by wage authorization to those employers still resistant to accepting such arrangements.

The Chief of the department has had training in the Yale School of Alcohol Studies which has proved beneficial in approaching the problem drinker with the view of helping him surmount his difficulty. Alcoholics Anonymous is, as in past years, assisting the department with the alcoholic. However, some clients decline to use the program and other means of help are explored. If, in investigating a case for Court hearing, the

probation department meets with a problem drinker, it is the practice to refer such case to the Chief of the Child Support Department. In this instance a plan of treatment and help may be recommended to the Court at the time of the hearing.

During 1955 alias commitments to the Workhouse became relatively few in number. It is felt that this has come about because weekly interviews are conducted by the Chief of the department. This is an aid to the prisoner in realizing his responsibility and in having a better understanding of what is required of him. (See Table 12.)

The staff at the House of Correction has been very helpful in working with the Juvenile Court prisoners. Better attitudes are fostered by placing them on work assignments so that when releases are recommended to the Court by the Chief, some assurance can be given that better cooperation as to support payments will be had in the future. The main objective is for rehabilitation rather than one of punitive treatment.

Department Studied as Model Mr. John J. Larkin, Director of Social Work of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, spent several days during May in our support department observing the operations within the department. His visit here was effected with the view of using our system as a model in establishing a similar department in the Juvenile Court of Washington, D.C.

The Department of Uniform Support within the Common Pleas Court generally handles actions arising under the Uniform Support of Dependents Act when the petitioner resides in another state and the person responsible for the support of the minor children is living in this County. Some courts in other states, as well as in other counties within Ohio, are seemingly unaware of the application of the Uniform Support of Dependents Act or prefer not to use it. We, therefore, receive a number of informal requests to interview the parent responsible for support, and who is at the time in this County, to determine his ability and attitude toward meeting this responsibility. In 1955, we received an increasing number of requests to interview the father away from home to ascertain if his financial neglect of the family was willful or unintended. Report of these interviews was forwarded to the inquiring court for their evaluation and further action.

THE JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

Purpose Served The Detention Home serves several purposes in the total program offered by the Juvenile Court in its approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency. The detention of the delinquent, besides protecting society temporarily from further delinquent acts, provides the Court with the opportunity of evaluating his problem and of ascertaining

the services needed prior to an appearance before the Court. Also, detention removes the child, for a time, from certain elements which may have contributed to his delinquency.

Since 1952 dependent and neglected children under 16 formerly housed mainly in the dependent section of the Detention Home have been received in the County Receiving Home (Winifred Fryer Home) and in foster homes used by the Division of Child Welfare. This enabled the Court to give temporary use of this section of the building to the Division of Child Welfare and has now reduced the capacity of the Detention Home to 100 children. (See Table 4.) Although admissions to the Detention Home increased in 1955, its average daily population was 94 as compared with 124 in 1953 and 110 children in 1954. It is hoped that in the future the population in the Home can be kept within its normal capacity.

Changes in Service During the year 1955 several changes were effected to extend the services offered by the Detention Home. In August the visiting privileges for parents was increased from one to two days per week, thereby extending to the parents the opportunity of being with their children more often than before. In the Summer of 1955 the supervisory staffs of the Court and Detention Home collaborated in devising a reporting form through which the Detention Home Unit Supervisors could report weekly on the behavior of most of the children in their unit. This form was placed in use during the Fall of 1955 and has been of assistance to the probation officer as well as to the Detention Home. It also has proven of help to other agencies which receive children from the Court and Detention Home, such as Division of Child Welfare, private schools and correctional institutions. An inventory was taken in the general storeroom and a number of items stored there when the dependent units were closed in 1952 were transferred to the County Receiving Home which now is serving the needs of the dependent children.

Teaching and Recreation Program Improved Through a closer liaison with the Cleveland Board of Education, Department of Special Classes, the quality of the faculty assigned to teach at the Detention Home has been improved. It has been agreed with the Board of Education that the assignment of teachers to the Detention Home should be based on institutional needs. The assignment of a new craft teacher has resulted in a reorganization of the craft program which permits the children to create articles which are of special interest to them.

As in the past the children enjoy the usual recreational activities experienced either in the gymnasium or on the playground. Game rooms are utilized for more limited activities. Some additions to the recreational facilities made in 1955 were the acquisition of a number of games, some of which were made by the children in the Detention Home shop.

Gifts and Services Received Gifts made to the Detention Home during 1955 included three shuffleboard games, three "juke boxes" and a number of records, all of which were donated by the Lake City Amusement Company. In addition, as in past years, many individuals and organized civic and social groups continued to bestow upon the Detention Home of their time and talents and brought to the children certain amusements and entertainments which would have otherwise been unavailable. Notable among these contributions was the fifteenth annual Christmas Party sponsored by the University Circle Kiwanis Club which consisted of a variety show and the distribution of Christmas gifts to the children. The News Toyshop Fund provided the Detention Home with \$260.00 for Christmas gifts and the Jewish War Veterans presented a variety show. In addition to these, there were numerous donations of magazines, books and used radios from many individuals and groups. The Beatrice Beauty Academy volunteered the services of their senior student operators to come to the Detention Home one afternoon every week to dress the girls' hair. The Academy provides gratis this service as well as materials and apparatus used.

Courses Taken by Staff Fourteen members of the Detention Home Staff received Certificates from the Welfare Federation of Cleveland at a meeting of the Institutional Workers Association for their completion of one or more courses for Cottage Parents offered by the Federation in cooperation with Fenn College.

COURT CLINIC

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Importance Of Physical Examination For many children a complete physical examination is an important element in the Court's total rehabilitative effort. As a matter of practice almost all children admitted to the Detention Home are examined by the physician. Many are seen promptly after admission if they arrive just prior to or during the physician's hours of duty in the Detention Home. A few children may be missed because they are admitted during the physician's absence and are released before he again comes on duty. If there is any question of physical condition such as skin rash or history of exposure to contagious or venereal disease, the child is immediately isolated and remains in isolation until disposition by the physician. Other children not detained may be referred by the Court when clarification or explanation of a physical condition may be considered helpful. Routinely, physical examinations were given to 2512 children, or 90 per cent of those admitted to the Detention Home, and an additional 37 children and 4 adults were referred by the Court.

At least three important objectives are attained by administering a physical examination. The general health of the Detention Home is

maintained through prompt recognition, isolation, and treatment of contagious diseases. For another year the freedom in the Detention Home from quarantines for contagious childhood diseases was the consequence of the examination of each child upon admission and the application of preventive medicine where indicated. The absence of quarantines is also reflected in the fact that dependent children under 16 years of age have not been received by the Detention Home since 1952. It was in this dependent group, composed mostly of younger children, that acute cases of contagious childhood diseases were prevalent and at times necessitated quarantines.

A second objective in the routine examination of children is to focus attention on the need for instituting corrective measures for the physical defects that are found. Then, further, the medical examination provides pertinent information to the overall social history of the child so that his behavior may be understood and appraised.

Remediable Defects Prevalent As in previous years, few children were found to be "normal" or completely free of discernible physical defects. The number of "normal" children was 144 or only 4.5 per cent of the children examined; this ratio is diminishing each year. In many children the defects were related to poor personal hygiene such as dental caries, "athlete's foot," lice infestation, and to poor nutrition, which are commonly associated with low economic status and substandard living conditions. Yet so many of the defects are preventable and remediable that, in view of the availability of health and clinic services, one questions whether the parents have not been indifferent to the physical as well as the emotional well-being of their children.

Dental caries was noted in 45 per cent of the children examined. About the same proportion had acne, but this, of course, is generally found more prevalent among children of adolescent age. Also of frequent occurrence were refractive error and "athlete's foot." (See Table 14)

Medical Services Preserve Health Notwithstanding the many and varied defects with which the children came into the Detention Home, they remained relatively healthy while in the Institution. In 1955 there were only 57 bed patients for a total of 121 bed days; this was a remarkable improvement over other years. Intensive medical therapy and good nursing service together with prompt and immediate treatment of any acute illness were responsible for the relatively few bed days of these sick patients. Also during the year 2205 dispensary treatments were provided. In addition to the dispensary treatments afforded within the Detention Home, emergency, special consultation and certain remedial attention were secured at the out-patient departments of local hospitals.

The incidence of venereal infection among the boys and girls given the appropriate laboratory tests was quite low. There were nine positive

blood Wassermanns in 617 tests and six cases of gonorrhoea in 630 tests for this disease. Other tests, such as Schick and Dick tests, smallpox vaccinations, and immunizations had in past years been part of the services provided by the medical department. However, they were essentially given to the younger children who were in the Detention Home as dependent or neglected children and by their nature needed to be little used for the older delinquent children who now make up almost the total Detention Home population.

For each individual child an effort is made to improve his physical status and the indicated treatment or therapy is instituted while the child is in the Detention Home.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING

Role of Psychologist During the year 1955 the psychologists of the Court's clinic continued the policy of testing each child housed in the Detention Home. Since the role of the psychologist, in his association with the Court, is to discern and evaluate the delinquent child's inward personality and his outward reaction to his current situation he performs a valuable function in the over-all services of the Court. Along with this, of course, the psychologist is interested in determining the intellectual level of the child. Thus it may be said that the psychologist, through a variety of tests, interviews and observation, is concerned with the reasons behind the child's delinquency; the causes which, as seen through his intelligence and personality evaluation, may have motivated the particular act of delinquency. This evaluation is of great assistance to the Court in devising a method of treatment most suitable to the individual child.

Selection of Tests In pursuing the policy of testing all children quartered in the Detention Home the psychologists, in 1955, administered a greater number of Otis tests than in 1954. The Otis is a group test (a written test consisting of multiple choice questions which can be administered to several children simultaneously). This increase in group tests reflects the efforts of the psychologists to test all the children. By using the group test a greater number of children can be tested at one time. A distinguishing attribute of the group test is that the testor does not participate in the testing and less time is consumed in administering the tests. In individual tests the testor must participate by giving oral and specific instructions. However, it is not the desire of the department to merely increase the number of tests given. The Otis test reveals the pertinent intellectual functioning of the children routinely referred to the Detention Home while awaiting a Court hearing. However, a more concerted study is made by administering additional individual mental and personality tests to those children whose emotional disturbances warrant

further testing. This more extensive testing, in the form of a battery of tests, is also a prerequisite for those recommended for a psychiatric diagnosis.

For those children admitted to the Detention Home who have been tested either by the Court clinic or outside sources within the previous two years usually no test is given unless the particular situation indicates that current testing is to be desired.

The various intelligence and personality tests are selected for each individual child according to his age and school grade and, when possible, by a pre-determined idea about the child's own problem. With these factors considered, the psychologist is able to select the proper tests best designed to reveal the personality of the individual.

Noteworthy during the year was the elimination of the Stanford-Binet test which is designed for children from 5 to 8 years of age. This reflects the absence of young, neglect children of that age range formerly housed in Detention Home. No Kent Emergency Tests were given in 1955 because the conditions which necessitate the use of this test were absent from those persons coming to the attention of the Court. (See Table 10.)

Number of Children Tested In addition to those children admitted to the Detention Home, others, including adults, are referred by the Court or referees for psychological testing. Although the aim of the psychologists is to test all children certain limitations present obstacles to this goal. Shortages in staff, need for projective test preliminary to psychiatric examination, and the short stay in the Detention Home of some children, affect the number that can be tested. Of the 2787 children admitted to the Detention Home, 48 per cent (1346) were given tests by the Court clinic. Another 31 per cent (886) had been tested by the clinic during a previous stay in the Detention Home. For 10 per cent (276) of the children, test results were obtained from another source, usually a board of education. The remaining 11 per cent (299) were not tested because of their early release from the Detention Home.

In 1954 the staff of the department was increased from 2 to 3 psychologists. However, with the end of 1955, due to a personnel turnover, the staff was again reduced to 2 psychologists. Until a third psychologist can be replaced the clinic will be limited in the number of children that can be tested and in the battery of tests that can be administered.

Intelligence Classifications Scores obtained from the Otis Test of Mental Ability show that 82.5 per cent of those children tested in the Court clinic fall within the groups classified as "low average" through "high average" with a range of intelligence quotients from 80 to 120. The Court clinic found that 0.9 per cent of children tested were in the "superior" and "very superior" classifications, with I.Q.'s from

120 to over 130. Of those found to be below average 12.2 per cent were "borderline defectives" with I.Q.'s between 70 and 80 and 4.4 per cent were "subnormal" with I.Q.'s of less than 70.

PSYCHIATRIC DEPARTMENT

Activity of Department The principal service of the psychiatric department is the examining of children as an essential aid to the Court and its probation staff to evaluate delinquency in its causal aspects rather than in its symptoms. The present panel of four psychiatrists provides 18 clinical hours per week which, for the past few years, has been adequate to make an examination available to those who need it. In addition, the psychiatrists have been able to devote some of their time to staff education, to develop a closer contact with the administration, and to pursue problems of clinical importance to the entire staff.

The selection of children or adults for psychiatric referral is chiefly through discussion of such need and agreement between the case supervisor and probation officer, but also often upon the request of the Judges or the referees. Understandably, the more difficult of the behavior problems encountered are referred to the psychiatrist for clarification. Generally, the psychiatric evaluation is achieved in one session as the psychiatrist seeks primarily to prepare a dynamic formulation for the Court to enable it to determine a treatment program that will be beneficial for the particular child or adult. In this process the psychiatrist remains aware of his relationship with the patient and is sensitive to the confidential nature of the experience.

Characteristics of Children Referred The charges which have brought the children to the attention of the Court rarely represent the underlying problem except, perhaps, in the high frequency of incorrigibility.

Among those referred for psychiatric examination this complaint continues to be an increasingly frequent and significant offense, especially with respect to girls. A large number of runaways among girls (28 such cases in 1955) very likely includes a basic incorrigibility. Interestingly enough, there were relatively few runaways in the group of boys examined. Sex offenses have become less important statistically (about 10 per cent of the boys and less than 15 per cent of the girls) with respect to the cases interviewed by the Court psychiatrists. The lesson to be derived from this hints at changing family and social patterns. Perhaps the most essential factor is the diminishing confidence and skill which parents have in the direct management of their children.

One notable statistical change arises out of the sharp increase in the number of girls examined by the psychiatrists; of the 453 girls officially charged with delinquency, 162 were provided this diagnostic service. This number almost equals the 171 boys who were examined in 1955. The

larger number of girls seen may relate to a greater interest on the part of the case supervisors in this aid and support in evaluating behavior.

Personality Disorders Predominate As the American Psychiatric Association Diagnostic Manual becomes more rooted as the official diagnostic authority, it becomes increasingly clear that personality disorders and deficits represent the highest incidence. The 68 boys and 51 girls having passive-aggressive personality disorders stand out in this respect. Second most common among the diagnoses are the adjustment reactions of adolescence (51 boys and 68 girls). In contrast, the incidence of the neurotic and psychoneurotic types is quite low (see Table 15). From the point of view of treatment, the statistical picture is rather encouraging. The types of impaired personality structures requiring major treatment on the part of a psychiatrist are relatively few in number; the types occurring with greater frequency are those where improvement of conduct can be brought about principally through changes in social, educational, or work programs, sometimes involving placement.

The 61 adults seen during the year show similar diagnostic trends. In other words, it becomes more and more apparent that early personality poverty and disorder, perhaps even in the first two years of life, are the common patterns encountered in a juvenile court.

Seminars and Meetings Conducted The function and service of the panel of psychiatrists have gone well beyond that of the psychiatric examination of referred children and adults. A great deal of effort was expended in widening the influence of psychiatry on the various Court functions. During 1955 all of the psychiatrists have taken part in conducting seminars with each of the probation officer supervisory groups. Formerly the chief psychiatrist had, for the most part, carried this function. Participation of each of the psychiatrists offers a distinct advantage to all the workers for they can now profit from several viewpoints in a more or less didactic setting, in addition to the opportunity they have always had in direct case studies. Reactions by the staff seem to be uniformly positive. Contacts with the Judges have been maintained in a more informal manner. The administrative Judge has occasionally referred to the planned physical changes as well as the underlying professional problems relating to the social, medical, and psychiatric program.

A very intimate and comprehensive approach is developing in regard to the position of the psychiatrists in the multi-disciplinary approach which the Court has now established. This has taken the form of evening meetings with supervisory and administrative staffs of the Court and the Detention Home at suitable intervals. The effect should be to bring about a more fluid program in the total Court setting, with the new administrative staff of the Detention Home becoming vigorous members of the total Court team. The chances are that the children who require a Detention Home experience will have a more sustained advantage.

Study Undertaken A study was begun on the general contribution of psychiatry in a juvenile court setting. The results were presented by Dr. Charles L. Langsam and Dr. Oscar B. Markey at the Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association on March 17, 1956.

Changes in Services and Facilities The addition of a third psychologist to the clinic staff offers the likelihood of a more complete diagnostic service but results in the crowding of office space. The psychiatrists prefer interviewing outside the closed area of the Detention Home and hope for more space through physical changes. With the end of the year, the Juvenile Diagnostic Center (formerly the Bureau of Juvenile Research), Columbus, Ohio, changed its function and is no longer available as a residential home for the observation and study of children with behavior problems. This had been of invaluable assistance in certain situations where the psychiatric examination of a child on an out-patient basis at the Court clinic had been inconclusive or only of speculative value.

LOCAL FACILITIES FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

On the following pages we have written brief descriptions of the five local institutions which are available to the Juvenile Court for the commitment or referral of delinquent children. These agencies were created to meet the special needs of children with certain behavior and emotional problems. Their philosophy and internal organization is designed to give the child an opportunity to re-adjust to the society in which he previously experienced conflicts of various natures. In harmony with the underlying philosophy of the Juvenile Court which espouses the theory of correctional treatment rather than punishment, these agencies are thus utilized to the utmost to secure the rehabilitation of these unfortunate youngsters who can benefit from their particular programs. This introduction is written to summarize certain basic characteristics and facilities which are attributes of each institution and thereby avoid unnecessary repetition in each section. One distinction must, however, be included and this is that Cleveland Boys' School and Blossom Hill School are operated by the City of Cleveland and it is the practice of these institutions to accept only those children referred by the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. Children referred by the Court to these two City institutions are those, who for the most part, have failed repeatedly and over an extended period of time to accept the authority society has attempted to impose upon them. Usually they are boys and girls who have had contact with some other agency prior to their appearance before the Juvenile Court. The schools are an intermediate step provided by the City of Cleveland, in the absence of State Institutions, to meet the special needs of such children. Beech Brook, Marycrest and St. Anthony's Home, which are private agencies, do accept children other than those referred by the Court. Referrals to these institutions may be made by parents or any child placing agency.

The general theme of each institution may be said to be the re-education, treatment and rehabilitation of the delinquent child, and this theme remains constant throughout the atmosphere and environment peculiar to each institution. Each has at its disposal and utilizes the methods and techniques of modern medical, psychological, psychiatric and social services. In spite of the differences in internal organization and methods of approach the final goal of each is the ultimate return of the child to a normal place in the community and the opportunity to adjust to and advance in the society from which he was once removed. Each institution provides a follow-up service which attempts to assure the success of the child's placement after he is released from the institution. The child is usually visited by a social worker of the institution so that his adjustment may be evaluated.

At the time of commitment the Court sends to each institution a medical, psychological and, in some instances, a psychiatric report made of those committed children who were in the Detention Home while awaiting a Court hearing.

In each institution the commitment or referral is for an indefinite period of time; the release of the child depending upon his readiness to return to the community. And in many instances the adjustment of a home situation which may have motivated his placement is needed before his return can be effected.

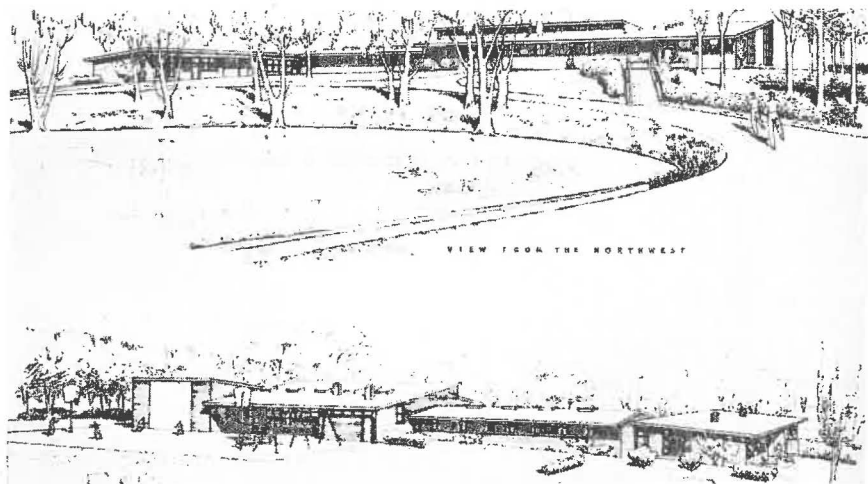
Each is staffed by a group of dedicated people who devote their energies to the rehabilitation of children with behavior and emotional problems in need of a specialized program of treatment.

The Court would like to take this opportunity to commend these institutions for their contributions to the rehabilitation of the youth of Cuyahoga County, and express recognizance of their continuing efforts to accomplish the goals for which they were designed. The Court would also like to acknowledge the excellent spirit of co-operation which animates the relationships between itself and the institutions concerned.

**Delinquent Children Committed to and Received at the Local Training Schools*
1950 - 1955**

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cleveland Boys' School	129	131	98	95	108	146
Blossom Hill School	47	72	71	76	86	73
Marycrest School	23	26	29	33	35	18

*Includes those committed on original or alias hearing.



CLEVELAND BOYS' SCHOOL

HINES HILL ROAD • HUDSON, OHIO

Cleveland Boys' School, located in Hudson, Ohio, was established in 1903. It was the philosophy of its founder, Dr. Harris R. Cooley, Director of Charities and Correction of the City of Cleveland, that many delinquent city boys could benefit from an experience in farm living. Many of the boys in the earlier days of the institution followed farming as their life work upon release from the School, or The City Farm School as it was first known.

Although 275 of the 459 acres upon which the School is located are under cultivation, the modern accent has necessarily shifted away from farm training and is focused upon treating and re-educating the boys so that they may return to the community and take their rightful place in the industry of the world. While the land area under cultivation permits the School to be self-supporting as far as many of the basic requirements of food are concerned, the boys of Hudson today find their education in the classrooms and metal and wood shops and confine their farming interests to small gardens and 4H club activities. The farming area has a manager and three adult helpers. In addition an average of ten boys per day work on the farm, each for half a day. Thus the School, in its rural location, unites the techniques of modern psychology, psychiatry, medical and social services, with the stability, serenity and dignity of country living.

The physical plant of the School is composed of six cottages, two of which were recently constructed. A third new cottage is almost completed. Each cottage has a capacity of about 20 boys who are in the charge of house parents. The cottages are composed of several sleeping rooms; there are accommodations for four boys to a room as well as

single rooms. On the lower floor of each cottage is a pleasantly furnished living room. Each cottage has its own dining room; meals are prepared in the central kitchen and transported to the cottages. In addition to the cottages there are the school building, which also houses the metal and wood shops, the central kitchen and an old barn which is still used as the gymnasium.

In such an Institution it is necessary to have controls so that the rights of the individual are protected. Self-control is essential for a boy who is to accept these controls. However, the boys are afforded many opportunities to make their own decisions. With no fences or guards at the School, every boy is on his own, whether going to work or to recreational activities.

Upon admittance each boy is given a medical examination. The School has at its disposal a report of the medical examination given to the boy while in the Detention Home. The psychological and psychiatric services offered by the School have two main functions; the first is to determine why the delinquent boy acts as he does and secondly; to develop a program of rehabilitation and treatment commensurate with the needs of the particular child. The treatment consists of group therapy and whenever possible individual therapy. In addition to the actual treatment of the child the psychologist conducts monthly in-service training meetings for the staff so that all of those who come in contact with the children may have the benefit of psychological information to improve their relationships with the children. Other functions of these services include vocational testing, remedial reading, speech therapy and research.

The School offers the opportunity for the child to continue his academic education as well as develop other interests. The six teachers are furnished by the Cleveland Board of Education, Department of Special Education. In addition to the academic classes there are the special interests of the metal and wood shops and the art of leathercraft. Art and horticulture are equally popular and of course the mechanics of the automobile forms an interesting class.

Organizations dear to the childhood of every youngster are also enjoyed by the boys of the School. Among them are to be found the Jr. Red Cross which affords the children the opportunity of rendering many services to the community of which they shall soon be a part once again. The 4H club is represented through the farming activity of the School. Those interested in farming have taken part in many 4H gatherings and have won for themselves and the School several honors.

The recreational activities offered are many and varied. They, of course, include the usual sports so necessary to "growing-up" and so much a part of a youngster's life. Along with regular physical education classes there are found on the campus intramural leagues for basketball, softball, football, horseshoes and ice skating. Movies and television enter-

tainment are also available. The children are permitted to enjoy such off-campus activities as attending the Cleveland Indians' baseball games and the Cleveland Browns' football games in the city.

Although the commitment is for an indefinite period of time, the average stay for the boys at the School is about eight months. During that time the boys will participate in the School's Junior and Senior Citizenship program. When a boy is admitted he automatically becomes a junior citizen. He may then, after two months, become a senior citizen, providing he meets certain requirements of good behavior such as obeying the rules of the School and being able to live acceptably with the other boys. Being a senior citizen means that he will have the benefit of certain privileges not afforded to junior citizens. Among these privileges are participation in off-campus activities which include not only recreational experiences but the chance to work-off campus for wages. The privileges also include week-ends and vacations at home. The way the boy meets the requirements of the "real life" living at the School, not only determines his eligibility for these privileges as a senior citizen, but also determines when he is ready to return to the community.

The social service department engages four field counselors who work with the child while he is in school and then continue to supervise him after his release. This practice, along with the intensive treatment of the other departments, oftentimes permits an early release of the boy.

Mr. Francis H. Manwell came to Cleveland Boys' School as Dean of Boys in 1949, and was appointed Superintendent in 1953. He is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work. Mr. Manwell's past experience includes that of case worker with the Rhode Island Children's Friend Society, Providence, Rhode Island, and with the Children's Center, New Haven, Conn. Before coming to Cleveland Boys' School he was Director of Home Service for the Fall River, Mass., Chapter of the American Red Cross.



BLOSSOM HILL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

4400 Oakes Road (near Broadview Rd.) • BRECKSVILLE, OHIO

The same principles which motivated the development of the original Cleveland Boys' School were responsible for the establishment of the Cleveland Girls' Home. In 1914 thirty-seven acres of land were purchased on Kinsman Road adjoining the city institutions at Warrensville and a farm house re-modeled. However, as times changed the home needed to be developed into a school and in 1928 the girls were re-located in a new school at Brecksville, Ohio. The School was then renamed in honor of the late Dudley S. Blossom.

Blossom Hill is located on an 83-acre plot atop the hills of Brecksville, Ohio. The institution is a residential training school for socially maladjusted girls of adolescent age. It consists of a large Administration and School Building and five large brick "homes" where cottage-living is followed. Each cottage is under the guidance of a "social teacher" who is in charge of the girls social activities. The capacity for each cottage is fourteen girls. The upper floor of each cottage contains the girls' sleeping quarters and the lower floor is made up of a large comfortably furnished living room, a large sun room, a dining room, and a kitchen.

In the cottages the girls busy themselves by engaging in the necessary household chores and by participating in the preparation and serving of the meals which are valuable adjuncts to the formal classes offered in the household sciences.

Recreational activities are many and varied. They not only give the girls an opportunity to release excess energy, but provide them with social experiences which aid them when they return to their communities. Included in their recreation are: dancing, hiking, swimming, picnics, theatricals and movies.

As a school, Blossom Hill is staffed by four certified teachers provided by the Cleveland Board of Education, Department of Special Education. Courses offered to the girls include the household sciences: sewing, care of clothing, serving and cooking; they are also taught the usual academic studies along with personal regimen, music and the fine arts. Personal hygiene is also stressed at the school and the girls are given an opportunity to learn the techniques of first aid, home nursing, and child care. Religious services are conducted for the girls by the various faiths.

All the services of the staff of Blossom Hill, from the social teacher and the class room teacher to the psychologist and psychiatrist, are concentrated on the social development of the individual girl. In addition to the various reports secured upon admittance a daily personal record is kept of each girl, showing her progress toward a successful adjustment. Her progress is frequently discussed with her by the various staff members. The social teacher in each cottage conducts a weekly conference concerning items which have been considered in faculty meetings as well as daily social living problems confronting the girls. Also presiding at these conferences is a cottage president, selected monthly by the students. Other offices held by the girls in their cottage government are: student cottage hostess and three assistant hostesses chosen monthly by the social teacher. In this manner each girl may become an officer during her stay at the School.

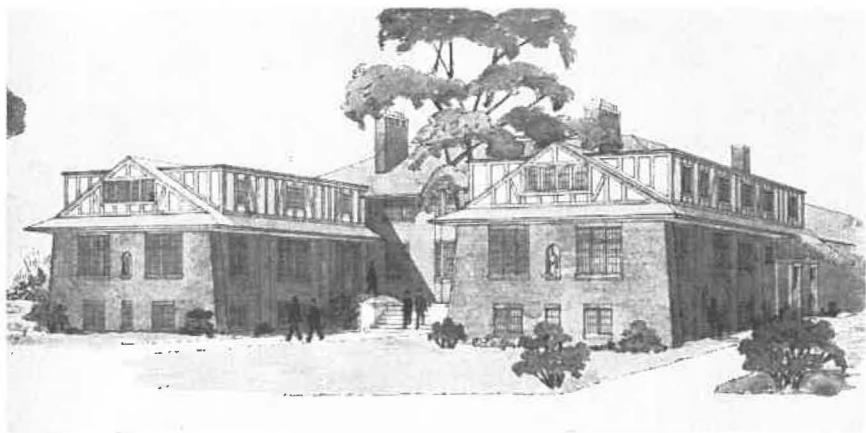
As an incentive to betterment an honor list is posted weekly showing the names of the girls of each cottage who made good records for the week. Individualization is encouraged by permitting the girls to dress in their own clothing and, in cases where the girls have little clothing of their own, a supplementary supply is available from the School.

The ages accepted at the School are from ten to eighteen years. The average age at admission is about 15 years, and the average length of stay is about eleven months, the range being from nine months to two years.

The School is thus both a social and vocational one. The girl learns how to associate with other girls, and to avoid social clashes. With this experience she returns with more self-respect and more confidence in her own abilities to become a good citizen, worker and mother. Blossom Hill tries to discover and develop the vocational talents of the girl in order to render her self-supporting. In many cases the girls come from broken homes which means that upon their release from Blossom Hill they must be able to work and support themselves. Of course, many of the girls return to their own homes or foster homes and return to the school in their own community. However, for those who must work every effort is made to find them a suitable position.

Dr. M. La Vinia Warner has been the Superintendent of Blossom Hill School since 1934. Her prior experience included that of Director of the Department of Special Education of Ohio University, and Chief

Psychologist of the Pennsylvania Training School, Morganza, Pa. Dr. Warner, a Diplomate in Clinical Psychology, holds a doctorate degree from Indiana University. She is a member of many local, state and national professional and civic organizations. Articles written by her have appeared in professional and scientific journals.



ST. ANTHONY'S HOME FOR BOYS

8301 DETROIT AVENUE • CLEVELAND, OHIO

St. Anthony's Home for Boys was founded in 1908. The first home was a frame structure which was destroyed by fire. In 1918 the present brick home located at 8301 Detroit Avenue was erected. St. Anthony's had its inception as a home for young and orphaned boys, but gradually evolved into a home for working boys who paid a nominal board. However, with the advent of the depression employment for boys became practically impossible. The lack of employment possibilities for young boys and the compulsory school law requiring attendance at school until 18 years of age for boys unable to secure employment presented a new problem to be dealt with by St. Anthony's. The problem was to meet the needs of neglected boys of high school ages, 14 to 18, who, unable to secure employment, were compelled to attend school until 18 years of age. At that time a study of St. Anthony's was made which recommended a re-organization of the Home to meet the needs of the community. It then became a Home for Catholic boys of high school age who came from broken homes or who otherwise were neglected children. The Home has a capacity of 50 boys.

St. Anthony's is a large brick building to which an additional wing was attached in 1954. The basement level is devoted to the cafeteria where the boys eat their meals and to several shop and craft rooms where they can advance their skills in their leisure time. The main level is composed of a spacious study room where the boys may prepare their

lessons in comfortable surroundings. Recreational facilities, such as television and table games, are enjoyed in other sections of the first floor. Also located on that floor are the Chapel, the director's office and quarters. The building provides an office for the Catholic Guidance Clinic, serving children 5 to 10 years of age, but it is a separate operation from the Home. The upper floor contains the sleeping accommodations which vary from dormitory style to four boys to a room. One wing of the Home provides space for those boys confined to bed because of illness. Dispensary equipment is also located in this wing. In addition there is connected to the Home a spacious gymnasium, and behind the Home is located an ample athletic field.

The boys at St. Anthony's Home attend nearby public or parochial schools. They are encouraged to participate in after-school programs and to develop friendships with their schoolmates. They return after school to St. Anthony's as their fellow students return to their own homes. The boy, therefore, is never segregated from society. He has daily contact with the society in which he must live once released from St. Anthony's. He, therefore, has the advantage of associating with other children and of meeting and resolving day to day problems. However, while engaging in this outside contact he still has the advantages of the special services that living at St. Anthony's affords him.

Boys admitted to St. Anthony's may be orphans, boys of broken homes or unwanted and rejected boys. Since the home is operated for Catholic boys adherence to religious principles is stressed along with the best traditions of sportsmanship.

Prior to admittance the boys are given various psychological and aptitude tests and, perhaps, psychiatric examinations, which the Home makes available to prospective applicants. The case records are referred to the Catholic Charities Bureau for an analysis to determine whether or not St. Anthony's informal atmosphere is the proper form of treatment for the particular boy under consideration. Good health is essential because St. Anthony's Home is not equipped to care for physically or mentally handicapped children. Vocational guidance service is provided through the co-operation of the various social agencies, where such service is rendered.

For those who have no homes to return to, when they are deemed to be ready to leave St. Anthony's, boarding homes are carefully selected so that the boy can continue on the way that was opened to him at St. Anthony's.

Monsignor Raymond J. Gallagher, the director, is a native Cleveland. After high school at Cathedral Latin and college at John Carroll University, he attended St. Mary's Seminary being ordained for the Diocese of Cleveland in 1939. After some parochial experience and a period as a Naval Chaplain, Monsignor Gallagher studied child guidance at Loyola University at Chicago. He has been Director of the Home since 1949.



MARYCREST

7800 BROOKSIDE ROAD • INDEPENDENCE, OHIO

Marycrest had its inception as a home for young women who wanted to withdraw from society temporarily for various reasons. The institution called the Convent of the Good Shepherd was founded in Cleveland by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in 1869. By 1884 the small Convent located on Lake St. became inadequate for its population, consequently the Sisters moved their institution to new quarters located at East 30th and Carnegie Avenue.

Prior to their move to the new location the Sisters were asked to accept young women committed by the Municipal Court for a period of detention. With the establishment of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County the Sisters were called upon to receive delinquent girls committed for care by the Juvenile Court. With the acceptance of the delinquent and younger girls (under 18) the Sisters recognized the need for internal re-organization to develop a program suited to meet the particular needs of the community which it served. Until that time the young women committed from the Municipal Court were self-supporting by virtue of working in the Convent's commercial laundry. However, now there was a need for a program of education for the children and the program was revised accordingly.

As the school grew in population and the city atmosphere prevailed over the Carnegie location the Sisters decided in 1947 to locate the school on an estate in Wickliffe Village, Ohio. After a few years it became apparent that the expenses of operating the school were far greater than justified by the comparatively small enrollment, the Sisters again decided to re-locate the school, and in 1950 Marycrest was dedicated at Independence, Ohio.

Marycrest, as a private, incorporated child-caring institution, serves the eight north-central counties of Ohio which comprise the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, and accepts girls other than by juvenile court commitment. Girls under twelve or mentally handicapped are not admitted. No discrimination is made as to religion or race. As an educational body it has been recognized by the Department of Education of the State of Ohio as a high school of the first rank.

The principal buildings of Marycrest compose a quadrangle. Three of the buildings are housing units (constructed within the past two years). Each building has two stories and accommodates 30 girls. On the first floor are found a large living room, playroom, housemother's office, mending room, home laundry, kitchenette and guest suite. On the second floor of each unit are two dormitories of fifteen beds each, bath and shower rooms, sleeping rooms for the housemother and her assistant. The housemother in charge of each unit is a Sister of the Congregation. In the fourth building are found the clinic, a reception department and offices for social workers and psychiatrists along with various medical and dental offices.

In addition to the quadrangle there is a separate school building which contains 12 class rooms and 8 special purpose rooms. The latter includes a homemaking apartment, foods laboratory, dressmaking unit, science laboratory, typing room, business machines office, an arts and crafts department and a photographic dark room. There are also facilities for the girls to learn cosmetology and power machine sewing.

Marycrest is located on 25 acres of land. In the center of the campus is the recently completed chapel. Behind the Sister's convent is a formal garden, and at one end of the campus is located an extensive garden which furnishes fresh vegetables through the summer and autumn months.

Since the general theme is treatment and re-education of the girls at periodic intervals throughout her stay a case conference committee considers the program of each girl and determines also her readiness to return to her home community.

Academic classes are conducted from the seventh through the twelfth grades. Since no great change in the curricular offerings as those available in the public school system can be made at Marycrest the difference is achieved through atmosphere, by individualization and in special remedial help. The curriculum includes the basic subjects of the junior-senior high level. A strong emphasis is placed on vocational training: namely the commercial and household arts.

Residential treatment for the delinquent girl at Marycrest implies an environment in which all services of the housemothers, chaplain, psychologist, case worker and teachers are planned and co-ordinated with a single end in view — the preparation of the girl for participation in normal community life.

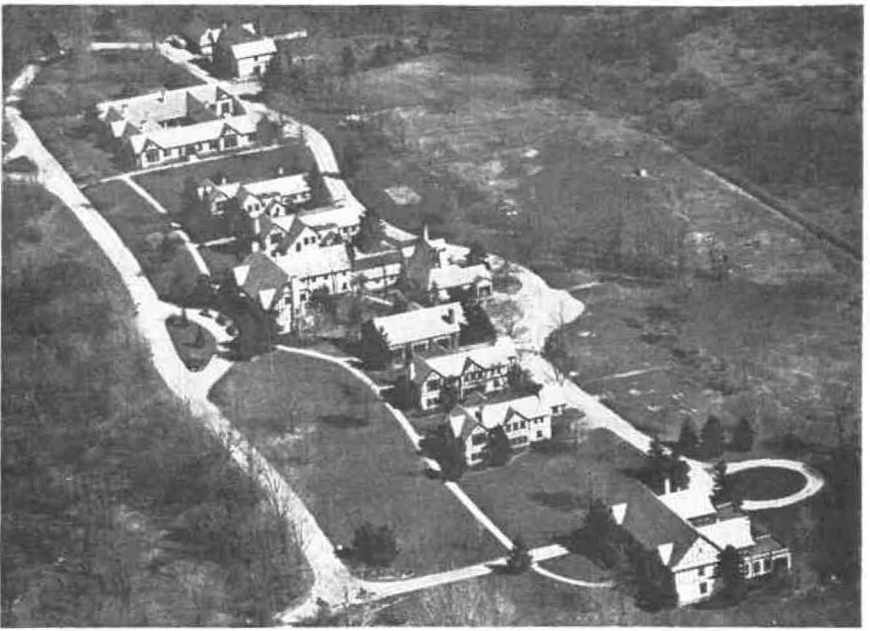
Marycrest has a capacity of 100 girls and is staffed by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Several lay teachers are also employed.

One of the principal aims of the school is to render the girls self-supporting. This involves not only education in school but also placement in positions after the training has been completed. At present a Sister, as the school psychologist, directs the placement service of the school.

In their time off from classes and study the girls preside at afternoon teas, dinners and house formals. They also arrange informal birthday and special parties, and take part in the regular sports program offered at Marycrest. Off-campus activities include attendance in small groups at such varied events as ball games, concerts, movies, play house productions and the circus. Once a month the girls are permitted to visit with their families and at Christmas time and Easter the visit is extended over the week-end.

The institution is supported in part by participation in the Red Feather Community Fund through appropriations determined by the Children's Council of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland. It also receives financial aid from the Catholic Charities Bureau and from benefactors who make direct contributions to the school.

As the local Superior of the community of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Mother M. of St. Denis Rice also serves as the administrative head of Marycrest. Mother M. of St. Denis served in this capacity for two three-year terms in 1945 and 1948 and was re-appointed in 1954. Mother M. of St. Denis holds two Master's degrees: one in Education, the other in Social Work.



BEECH BROOK

LANDER ROAD • PEPPER PIKE VILLAGE

What began as the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum in a rented house on East 9th Street 104 years ago is today the spacious Beech Brook home located on Lander Road just South of Kinsman Road in Chagrin Valley. From the house on East 9th Street the institution has grown to an endowed million-dollar plant consisting of twelve buildings situated on 115 acres of land. Of the twelve buildings, five are cottages in which the children live under the supervision of house parents. Cottage populations range from ten to fifteen children. The remaining buildings which compose the campus are a chapel, gymnasium, hospital, laundry, administration building, kitchen and dining rooms, and the Director's home.

Children living at Beech Brook are not out of contact with the living community around them. They attend Orange Township Public School along with the other children of the community. Beech Brook boys and girls visit the homes of their schoolmates and likewise entertain their friends at Beech Brook. There the child is actively engaged in dealing with the ordinary every day business of the living community around him, yet at the same time receives the specialized and individual treatment which living at Beech Brook affords him.

Beech Brook services are available to the dependent, neglected and delinquent child of both sexes. As stated in the introduction Beech Brook accepts children referred by the Court, from social agencies, and upon

direct application by relatives. Beech Brook cannot accept the seriously disturbed child who needs a more confined environment, the mentally retarded child, and others who need a more specialized program. Therefore, the case worker attempts to gather as much background information as possible about the child and family to determine whether the child can fit into and benefit by the program offered at the home. When it is established that a child can meet the basic requirements for admission, the referral is accepted for further study and presented to the Case Committee of the Board which makes the final recommendation.

It is the purpose of Beech Brook to give each child the opportunity of attaining a sense of personal satisfaction gained through his own achievements while at the same time inculcating a code of ethics for acceptable living with others, a code which prepares them for a return to a normal home. Beech Brook maintains an adequate medical program for the teaching of health habits and for the correction of physical defects. Through conferences with the case consultant, the case worker, and the psychiatrist, the disturbed children gain invaluable assistance. Beech Brook is interested in securing the proper type of environment for their children when they are ready to assume their positions as members of a normal household.

While at Beech Brook the children have routine cottage duties but when assigned work in different departments of the home they receive an hourly wage for their services. They are allowed to spend their money for articles that they desire. Leisure time is occupied by participation in 4H Club, nature and sewing activities; in the gymnasium; and in various sporting activities and cultural interests. The older children are allowed to go on shopping trips and to attend the movies without the company of an adult but they must obtain permission for these activities from the proper authority.

Through all the activities the case consultant, social worker and psychiatrist work with the child according to his individual needs. They along with all the other adults with whom the child may come into contact at Beech Brook contribute to the rehabilitation and the final release of the child from the Home.

Mr. Claude A. Lindsey has served Beech Brook over 45 years as Visitor, Assistant Director and for the past 23 years as Director. He is a member, and on occasion was chairman, of many local and state organizations. Mr. Lindsey has given numerous talks before the Ohio State and the National Welfare Conferences, and before civic groups. He was a contributing author and assistant compiler of "Handbook, Principles of Child Care in Institutions." Mr. Lindsey, who will retire on July 1, 1956, will be succeeded by Mr. Donald M. DeMuth. Mr. DeMuth was associated with the Juvenile Court from October 1946 to March 1953 as a probation officer, and as a case supervisor. He earned his bachelor's degree at Hillsdale College and while with the Court he received his professional training in social work at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University. For the past three years he has been the director of Children's Village, the Methodist home for children in Detroit.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

At mid year, Miss Mary A. Neary and Mrs. Floy Y. Russell, superintendent and assistant superintendent respectively of the Detention Home, announced their retirement. Together they had assumed these positions early in 1942; each had also completed 25 years with the Court, having previously served in the probation department. Their period of management of the Detention Home began at a crowded and difficult time but the 40,000 children sheltered during these 13 years were immeasurably aided in their initial rehabilitation through the patience, skill and devotion to children of these two employees. Miss Neary and Mrs. Russell had developed a widespread interest on the part of individuals and organizations who generously contributed of gifts and services to assure a constructive experience for the children.

A reception to honor Miss Neary and Mrs. Russell was held on Wednesday, June 1, 1955, at the Higbee Company Lounge. Many friends and associates in the child welfare field attended to pay their respects to these two charming ladies. Albums with signatures of the guests were among the gifts presented to each of them. Miss Neary and Mrs. Russell both planned extended vacation trips and then to pursue their avocational interests.

Salvatore A. Mandalfino resigned in September 1955 to accept an appointment as executive director of the Children's Aid Society of Cleveland, an institution offering residential treatment for emotionally disturbed children. For 13 years he had been an administrative officer with the Court, capably handling the intricate problems of budget and of personnel. Before coming to the Court Mr. Mandalfino worked as a caseworker for over six years with the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Board. He was a former president of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association and served as a member on numerous boards of various local agencies. He gained wide recognition for his role in Police-Court Workshops. We felt it a great loss to have Sal leave the Court program, but were proud of his selection for the important and challenging job.

Mrs. Marguerite de Rosset, Court receptionist, has been on leave of absence since the latter part of October due to illness. In 1955 she observed her 39th year as a staff member and her friendly and efficient manner in directing the many clients and visitors has been a major asset to the Court. The staff extends its wishes for a healthy recovery and hopes to see her back at the information desk soon.

IN MEMORIAM — JOHN B. SHELLER

It was with sincere regret that we heard of the death of Mr. John B. Sheller. Mr. Sheller who retired from Court work at the end of 1955 passed away on April 4, 1956. At his retirement he had served the Court for 37 years. He came to the Court in 1919 in the capacity of a probation officer. Prior to that he had experience in various boys' institutions. After several years of service on the probation staff Mr. Sheller was appointed to direct the Neglect Department of the Court, and before the appointment of a referee, he heard the Court's unofficial cases. In 1932 he was appointed First Assistant to the Court and served in that position until his retirement at the age of 67. In this position, as a representative of the Court, Mr. Sheller was in constant contact with, and effected an efficient liaison between, the Court and the general public, attorneys, police officers and other public servants. In recognition of his work in the Juvenile Court, Mr. Sheller was given in 1954 the merit award of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. That his faithful years of service contributed greatly to the efficient fulfillment of the Court's function in the community is indeed a tribute to him. Mr. Sheller will always be remembered by his many friends at the Court.

With the mounting volume of traffic violations by teen-agers to be heard by the Court unofficially, decision was made to appoint a full-time referee to hear such cases daily. Edward H. Deegan, a probation officer with the Court for about 15 years, was named to this position as of January 1, 1955. It has now been possible for the Court to hold hearings on traffic violations within a week or so of the filing of the complaint.

Mr. Jerome E. Bates succeeded Miss Mary Neary as Superintendent of the Detention Home on June 16, 1955. However, after a few months he resigned to enter the casework field. Mr. Bates, prior to his appointment at the Court, was assistant director of New York City Children's Center. The position of Superintendent of the Detention Home was then filled by George T. Stevens. He has been with the Court since 1951, as probation officer and later as supervisor. Mr. Stevens also had earlier experience with the Hamilton County Juvenile Court. Mr. Stevens holds a master's degree in social administration from Ohio State University. He is a member of the Group Work Council and the Board of Goodrich Settlement House and is on the advisory committee of the Downtown Neighborhood Project.

Carl W. Goettler was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Detention Home in March 1956. Mr. Goettler came to the Court with experience in the field of group work. Formerly he was a group worker

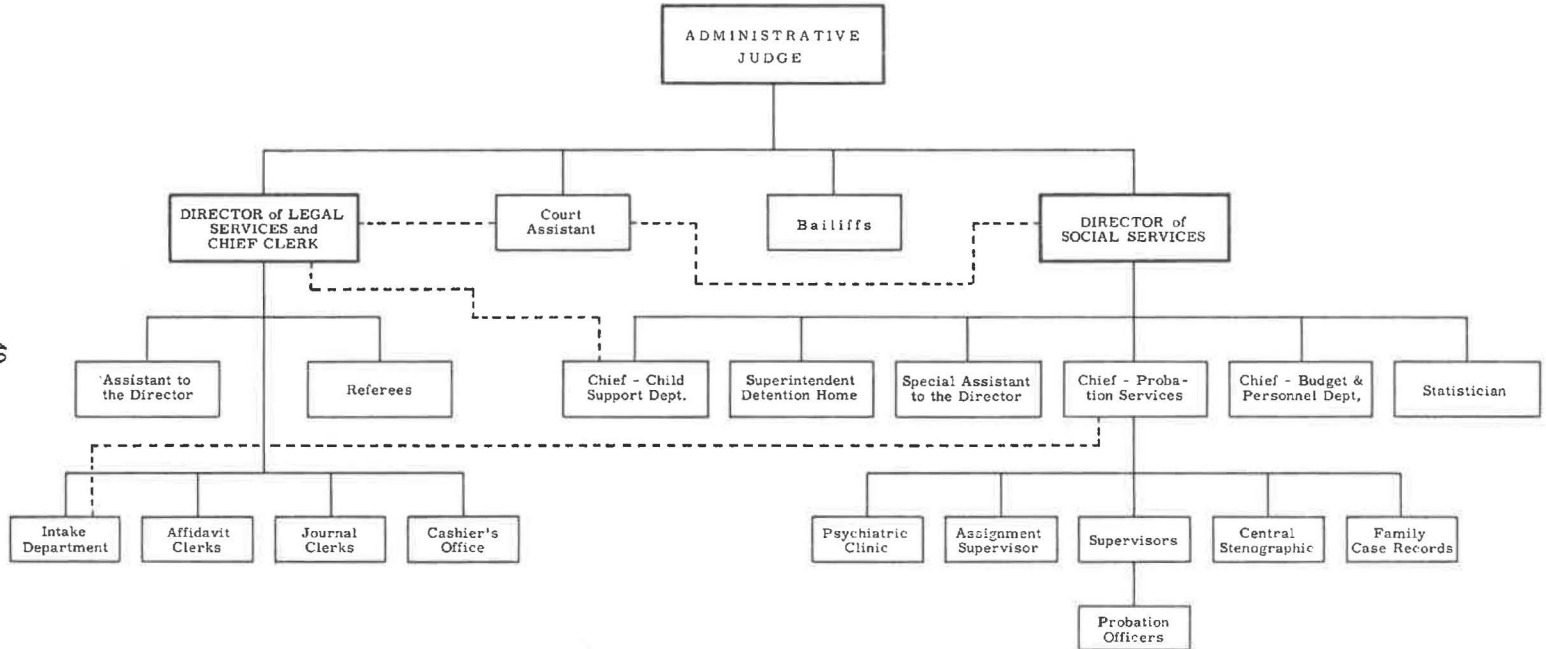
for the Cleveland Rehabilitation Center. In addition, he also has served as Director for three summers at Camp Cleveland. Mr. Goettler has a master's degree in social administration from the University of Pittsburgh.

To provide for more efficient administration, changes were effected toward the end of the year in the Court's organizational structure. Two major divisions were established, one for legal services and one for social services. Appointment was made of Walter G. Whitlatch as Director of Legal Services, and of John J. Mayar as Director of Social Services.

The position of Chief-Probation Services to manage the general administration of the Probation Department replaces the former post of chief probation officer and is filled by John J. Alden. In addition to that of probation supervisor, Mrs. Ruth B. Melcher has been assigned the duty of Special Assistant to the Director of Social Services. Chief function of that duty is the developing and administering of the orientation and in-service training programs for probation officers. Charles R. Bretz was designated as Referee for boy's cases to succeed Mr. Alden, and Brice W. Manning was appointed as Chief-Budget and Personnel Department. Mr. Sheller, upon retirement, was succeeded by Edward Di Leone as Court Assistant.

The new administrative organization chart, along with a digest of duties, are given on the following pages.

**PROVISIONAL ORGANIZATION CHART
JUVENILE COURT of CUYAHOGA COUNTY**



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ADMINISTRATIVE 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." 2153.03 Revised Code. In the Judge's absence, the functions and duties of the administration devolve upon the Associate Judge.

December 1, 1955

PROVISIONAL DIGEST of DUTIES JUVENILE COURT of CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Administrative Judge: In addition to regular judicial duties, is the Clerk of the Court and the administrator of its sub-divisions and departments.

I. Director of Legal Services and Chief Clerk: Legal advisor of the Court and its staff. Supervises departments and personnel as listed under legal services. Directs preparation of dockets; handles continuances. Conducts preliminary hearings and pre-trial conferences in bastardy cases. Gives attention to legislative matters. Coordinates the work of this division of the Court with local and out-of-town agencies and courts. Interprets the Court's legal services to the community. Public relations, in regard to legal services, with health and welfare agencies, schools, churches, and civic groups.

Assistant to the Director: Assists the Director in his duties and substitutes for the Director during his absence. Prepares docket for jury cases. Conducts some pre-trial conferences in bastardy cases. Processes and presents to Court applications for consent to marry.

Referees: Hear all unofficial cases (delinquency, neglect, non-support). Hear and recommend disposition of assigned official cases (delinquency, dependency, neglect). Conduct preliminary hearings in bastardy cases. Consider applications for return of driver's licenses.

Intake Department: Interviews complainants to determine whether problem requires Court action. If Court case, helps complainant determine type of action to file; if not Court case, refers to proper agency or writes letter of warning. Clears cases through Social Service Clearing House.

II. Director of Social Services: Responsible for the over-all administration of the departments listed under social services. Coordinates the work of this division of the Court with local and out-of-town agencies and courts. Interprets the Court's social services to the community. Public relations, in regard to social services, with health and welfare agencies, schools, churches, and civic groups.

Chief — 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 applications for workhouse releases. Liaison with agencies and institutions for whom support payments are collected. Supervises assistants who interview clients about support payments, etc., determine when Court action is necessary, set case for hearing and present in Court, handle collateral matters

such as visitation and care of children in their homes. Supervises stenographic and clerical personnel of department.

Superintendent of Detention Home: Administers Detention Home program and supervises personnel of units and Detention Home facilities including medical clinic. Coordinates detention services with local agencies. Public relations, in regard to detention services, with health and welfare agencies, schools, etc. Responsible for making arrangements with individuals and groups desiring to visit the Detention Home.

Special Assistant to the Director: Formulates and supervises the orientation program for new probation officers. Organizes and administers in-service training programs for the probation staff. Liaison between probation department and psychiatric clinic. Such other duties as assigned by the Director of Social Services.

Chief — Probation Services: Supervises over-all operation of the probation department. Responsible for interpreting administrative rules and regulations to supervisors and department heads as they relate to the probation services of the Court. Responsible for assisting in public relations in respect to social services and interpreting the probation services of the Court.

Chief — Budget and Personnel Department: Responsible for personnel, budgets and payrolls. Handles interdepartmental substitutions, vacations and other leaves. Allocates office space and furniture; issues keys. Requisitions supplies; approves bills. Liaison with County Administrative Officer, County Purchasing Department, Civil Service Commission. Supervises telephone switchboard service and information clerk.

Statistician: Collects and keeps statistics on Court work; analyzes data on Court work and, where indicated, develops suggestions for modifications. Prepares statistical reports, annual reports, publicity releases. Gathers research material on juvenile courts and social work.

III. **Court Assistant:** Liaison with police departments and law enforcement groups, military services, correctional institutions. Approves capiases and warrants; records and transmits to proper authorities capiases, warrants, commitment papers. Responsible for adult prisoners. Responsible for transportation of children and adults to institutions. Supervises Court cars and building maintenance. Approves Detention Home admissions and releases.

IV. **Bailiffs:** Assemble parties for hearing; provide for orderly procedure of cases into Court; maintain decorum in the Court room. Handle inquiries concerning the day's docket. Responsibility of adult prisoners present for trial and of children in Detention Home readied for hearing. Escort juries to the deliberating room and attend to their needs. Liaison between Judges and the public.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

O.K. done

COLLECTION OF MONEY BY THE COURT AND DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY FOR SUPPORT OF MINOR CHILDREN — 1955

Type of Collection	Amount
Total amount collected	\$1,815,092.36
For support of minor children	1,623,658.81
Damages or restitution	17,896.68
Poundage	16,631.24
Fines	8,527.52
Costs	9,831.59
Appearance and appeal bonds	117,050.00
Maternity hospital collections	17,195.12
Miscellaneous general collections	4,301.40
Money for Support of Children Disbursed to	
Parents and relatives	\$1,473,145.59
Public agencies — Total	103,327.78
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	96,991.99
Other tax-supported agencies and institutions	6,335.79
Private agencies — Total	47,185.44
Children's Services	6,424.99
Other non-sectarian agencies and institutions	1,673.90
Catholic agencies and institutions	27,788.02
Protestant agencies and institutions	8,067.31
Jewish agencies and institutions	3,231.22

TABLE 2

O.K. done

REPORT OF THE RECEIVING SECRETARY — 1955

Action Taken at Intake	Number
Complaints accepted for court action — Total	6337
Accepted for official hearing:	
New affidavits and petitions	2964
Motions and alias hearings	488
Accepted for unofficial hearing (excluding traffic violations)*	2885
Complaints disposed of without court action — Total	987
Referred to social agencies and boards of education	218
Referred to police departments and other courts	221
By correspondence	92
Interviews for consultation only	455
Referred to Probation Department for investigation	1
Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	28

*In addition, 2537 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for unofficial hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

TABLE 3

O.K done

TOTAL COMPLAINTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
BY YEARS, 1951 — 1955

Type of Complaint	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total complaints — Official and unofficial	7616	8448	8643	8700	9432
Official complaints — Total	3574	3532	3492	3651	3894
Delinquency — Total	1671	1609	1687	1645	1807
Boys	1214	1182	1235	1210	1354
Girls	457	427	452	435	453
Neglect (including non-support)	21	719	636	687	738
Dependency	112	215	193	155	139
Application for orthopedic care	15	16	8	8	5
Application for consent to marry	127	161	138	114	120
Paternity	580	604	667	836	859
Adults contributing to delinquency	12	100	77	98	190
Adults tending to cause delinquency	4	6	5	6	4
Uniform support of dependents act	3	19	3	.....	.....
Certified from Common Pleas Court	87	80	78	102	28
Other	12	3	.....	.....	4
Unofficial complaints — Total	4042	4916	5151	5049	5538
Delinquency — Total	2979	3753	4027	3867	4324
Boys — Excluding traffic complaints	937	1356	1394	1313	1362
Traffic complaints	1766	2104	2256	2131	2537
Girls	276	293	377	423	425
Neglect and non-support	1062	1157	1113	1178	1208
Dependency	1	6	11	4	6

TABLE 4

*O.K done **

CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME — 1955

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under care January 1, 1955	63	24	.....	.....	87
Admitted during the year	2096	681	2	8	2787
Transferred to dependent status .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total under care for 1955	2159	705	3	8	*2875
Released during the year	2094	677	2	8	2781
Transferred from delinquent status	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Under care December 31, 1955	64	28	1	.....	93
Total days of care furnished	22,237	11,860	66	154	34,317
Average daily population	61	32	.....	.....	94
Average length of stay in days	10	17	22	19	12

*Includes 131 boys and 87 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways.

check Jean B.

TABLE 5

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL
DELINQUENCY CASES, BY SEX — 1955

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total
	Official	Unoffic.	Official	Unoffic.	
All delinquency complaints — Total	1354	3899	453	425	6131
Automobile theft	270	5	1	.....	276
Unlawful entry and stealing	188	143	4	5	340
Other stealing	64	221	13	15	313
Other property offenses	13	7	7	1	28
Theft from person	80	7	3	1	91
Injury to person	115	105	10	50	280
Act resulting in death	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Truancy	65	123	34	45	267
Running away:					
Cuyahoga County residents	29	22	83	25	159
Out-of-county residents	49	.....	37	.....	86
Beyond parental control	137	155	133	98	523
Sex offenses	79	40	106	6	231
Auto tampering and trespassing	52	40	.....	.....	92
Destruction of property	44	203	.....	9	256
Disorderly conduct	36	152	7	41	236
Other misdemeanors	69	139	15	46	269
Auto law and traffic violations	60	2537	.....	83	2680

TABLE 6

REASON FOR REFERRAL OF NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES
OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL — 1955

Type of Complaint	Neglect		Dependency	
	Official	Unoffic.	Official	Unoffic.
Total complaints	738	1208	139	6
Non-support of minor children	537	998	.....	.....
Improper subsistence or care	81	130	.....	.....
Faults or habits of parent(s)	50	27	.....	.....
Child deserted or abandoned	59	16	2	.....
Permanent disability of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	48	.....
Temporary incapacity of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	23	.....
Death of parent(s) .....	.....	.....	15	.....
Child born out of wedlock .....	.....	.....	33	.....
Lack of guardianship, determine custody .....	.....	.....	4	.....
Other causes	11	37	14	6
Total children included in above cases	1424	2922	203	6

TABLE 7
DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES IN DELINQUENCY CASES
OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL, BY SEX — 1955

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
	Total official delinquency complaints filed	1354	453	1807
Committed to parents, relatives, individuals	99	21	120
Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision	86	50	136
Placed under supervision of probation officers — Total	737	202	939
Supervision only	330	192	522
Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines	379	2	381
For placement	28	4	32
For referral to Probate Court		4	4
Committed or returned to institutions — Total	229	83	312
Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield	7	.....	7
Ohio State Industrial Schools	140	23	163
City of Cleveland Training Schools	82	49	131
Marycrest School		11	11
Dismissed	29	8	37
Returned to other jurisdictions	48	36	84
Pay damages or fine	27	6	33
Bound over to Common Pleas Court	2	.....	2
Continued or other disposition	97	47	144
Disposition in Unofficial Cases			
Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed	3899	425	4324
Withdrawn or dismissed	92	38	130
Continued indefinitely	63	3	66
Adjusted by referee	1383	183	1566
License suspended, driving prohibited	1780	50	1830
Restitution ordered	214	27	241
Probation officer to supervise or adjust	161	31	192
Made official	165	68	233
Referred to social agencies	19	23	42
Other disposition	22	2	24

TABLE 8

✓ o.k. Done

CASES UNDER SUPERVISION BY PROBATION DEPARTMENT — 1955

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			
		Delinquent		Depend- ency Neglect Other	Total Children
		Boys	Girls		
Brought forward January 1, 1955	849	518	188	360	1066
Received for supervision during year	1246	911	239	261	1411
Total under supervision in 1955	2095	1429	427	621	2477
Removed from supervision during year	1223	854	240	344	1438
Carried forward December 31, 1955	872	575	187	277	1039

TABLE 9

DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN OFFICIAL NEGLECT
AND DEPENDENCY CASES — 1955

Disposition of Children	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Total children included in dispositions	1424	203	1627
Committed to:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	848	14	862
Probation officers for supervision or placement....	61	6	67
Referred to child caring and placing agencies—Total	160	159	319
C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare:			
Temporary care and custody	131	120	251
Permanent care and custody		5	5
Children's Services:			
Supervision and placement	4	.....	4
Temporary care and custody	2	7	9
Permanent care and custody		3	3
Catholic Charities Bureau and Catholic Youth Service:			
Supervision and placement	2	.....	2
Temporary care and custody	13	11	24
Permanent care and custody		1	1
Jewish Children's Bureau:			
Temporary care and custody	1	10	11
Permanent care and custody		1	1
Other child caring and placing agencies	7	1	8
Continued pending arrest of adult contributor	165	.....	165
Continued conditionally, further order	110	17	127
Case dismissed	76	5	81
Other order	4	2	6

TABLE 10

TYPE AND NUMBER OF TESTS ADMINISTERED
BY COURT PSYCHOLOGISTS — 1955

Type of Test	Boys	Girls	Adults
Total tests administered	1725	854	180
Individual intelligence tests:			
Weschler-Bellevue	122	67	36
Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children	43	9	.....
Group Intelligence tests:			
Otis	902	280	8
Achievement tests:			
Academic aptitude	13	3	.....
Performance tests	5	3	.....
Personality tests:			
Projective	434	340	94
Inventory	15	6	.....
Other standardized tests	1	1	.....
Interviews — non-standardized tests	190	145	42
Conferences	138	131	36
Number of persons tested	1125	404	44

TABLE 11
DISPOSITION OF ADULTS DEALT WITH IN OFFICIAL NEGLIGENCE
AND DELINQUENCY CASES — 1955

Disposition of Adult Contributors	Contributing to Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Tending to Cause Delinquency
Number of adults charged	769	190	4
Not apprehended—arrest ordered	124	4	....
Dismissed or discharged	44	18	1
Continued conditionally	81	27	....
Committed to:			
Cleveland House of Correction—male	32	21	....
Cleveland House of Correction—female	14	4	....
County Jail	1	9	....
Sentence suspended:			
On condition of proper behavior	86	16	2
Make support payments through Court	353	....	....
On other conditions	19	68	....
Probation officer to supervise	7	....	....
Other order	8	23	1

TABLE 12

MOVEMENT OF PRISONERS AT THE CORRECTION FARM
UNDER JUVENILE COURT COMMITMENT — 1955

Movement of Prisoners	Non-Support	Other Neglect	Contributing to Delinquency	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1955	44	3	2	49
Committed or returned during year	107	26	32	165
Total prisoners in 1955	151	29	34	214
Released or escaped during year	111	20	21	152
Carried forward December 31, 1955	40	9	13	62

TABLE 13

CASES SUPERVISED BY CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT — 1955

Movement of cases	*Non-Support	Delinquency Neglect	Dependency Paternity	Total
Brought forward January 1, 1955	2208	690	1336	4234
Received for supervision during year	1179	256	623	2058
Total under supervision in 1955	3387	946	1959	6292
Removed from supervision during year	810	265	420	1495
Carried forward December 31, 1955	2577	681	1539	4797

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 14

INCIDENCE OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS NOTED
UPON PHYSICAL EXAMINATION — 1955O.K.
done

Defect Noted*		Boys	Girls	Total
Teeth—	Dental caries	820	256	1076
	Poor dental hygiene	318	29	347
	Chipped incisor	167	34	201
Skin—	Acne	754	293	1047
Eyes—	Refractive error	594	267	861
Extremities—	Trichophytosis (tinea)	477	98	575
Throat—	Hypertrophied tonsils	53	12	65
Nose—	Nasopharyngitis	30	18	48
General—	Obesity	53	75	128
	Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor	39	11	50
	Physical retardation	36	1	37
	Advanced physical development	21	6	27
	Pediculosis: capitis, pubis	23	38	61
	Pregnancy .....	.....	29	29
No defect noted (children found normal) .....		.....	.....	144
Total number of examinations		1888	665	2553

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

TABLE 15

DIAGNOSIS OF PATIENTS EXAMINED BY THE COURT PSYCHIATRISTS — 1955

O.K. Done

Diagnosis*	Boys	Girls	Adults
Total examinations	171	162	61
Chronic brain disorders:	1	1	1
Mental deficiency:			
Mild .....	.....	2	1
Moderate	4	3	3
Psychotic disorders:			
Manic depressive reaction .....	.....	1	.....
Schizophrenic reaction	1	1	3
Psychoneurotic disorders:			
Anxiety reaction	5	2	.....
Conversion reaction .....	.....	.....	1
Depressive reaction	1	.....	.....
Psychoneurotic reaction, other	2	8	6
Personality disorders:			
Inadequate personality	4	.....	17
Schizoid personality .....	.....	4	1
Personality trait disturbance:			
Emotionally unstable personality	1	3	3
Passive-aggressive personality (passive-aggressive, aggressive, passive-dependent types)	68	51	7
Other personality trait disturbances	1	2	1
Sociopathic personality disturbance:			
Antisocial reaction	5	8	2
Sexual deviation	6	.....	.....
Alcoholism .....	.....	.....	3
Other sociopathic personality disturbances	2	1	1
Transient situational personality disturbance:			
Adjustment reaction of childhood	12	5	.....
Adjustment reaction of adolescence	51	68	1
Other transient situational personality disturbances	3	.....	2
Disease none	2	.....	1
Interview only, diagnosis deferred, study incomplete	2	2	7

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

FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

This report has been prepared and is issued under the direction of the Honorable Harry L. Eastman, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Jacob A. Hoek, statistician, 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 310 where every effort will be made to give them courteous attention and service. It is hoped that this report may stimulate interest of the public in the services that the Juvenile Court provides the dependant, neglected, delinquent, and otherwise unfortunate children of the County; and that it will enlist their informed support and cooperation in extending and improving these services wherever needed.

JACOB A. HOEK, *Statistician*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street — Telephone PROspect 1-8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to May 5, 1956

1957

Only names of department heads and persons most frequently consulted by the public are listed.

HON. HARRY L. EASTMAN, Presiding Judge

HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN, Judge

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

Edward Di Leone.....Court Assistant
Anthony E. Patton.....Chief Bailiff
William A. Ruschak, Daniel KearnsBailiffs

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

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~~Leo G. Chimo~~.....~~Chief Clerk~~
Charles R. Bretz.....Boys' Referee
Edward J. Blakemore.....Referee (Paternity and Support Cases)
Edward H. Deegan.....Referee (Traffic Cases)

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Leota M. Steever.....Assistant Receiving Secretary

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Andrew Pierce.....Deputy Clerk
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Fred W. Boeke.....Assistant Cashier
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Marie G. Bighouse.....Supervisor
~~Milton F. Hay~~.....~~Supervisor~~
Milton F. Hay.....Supervisor
Josephus F. Hicks.....Supervisor
Ben Kahn.....Assignment Supervisor

De Santi, A. Sefo

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Richard A. Gallitto <i>James B. Gioney</i>	Assistant

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Dr. Oscar B. Markey.....	Chief Psychiatrist
Drs. Irving L. Berger, Charles L. Langsam, John Paul Walters	Psychiatrists
Carlos F. Cortes.....	Chief Psychologist
Alyce Mapp.....	Psychologist
<i>NICHOLAS FIGETAKIS</i>	Psychologist

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue — Telephone PRospect 1-8400 ^{Days}

George T. Stevens..... ^{PRospect 1-8400} Superintendent
 Carl W. Goettler..... Assistant Superintendent
 Melvin M. Bauer..... Night Superintendent
 Eugenia Dziedzicki..... Office Manager

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

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

*Change of telephone number
for evening*

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