

THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1956

Dearth of Facilities Hampers Treatment

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Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Margaret Ireland
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

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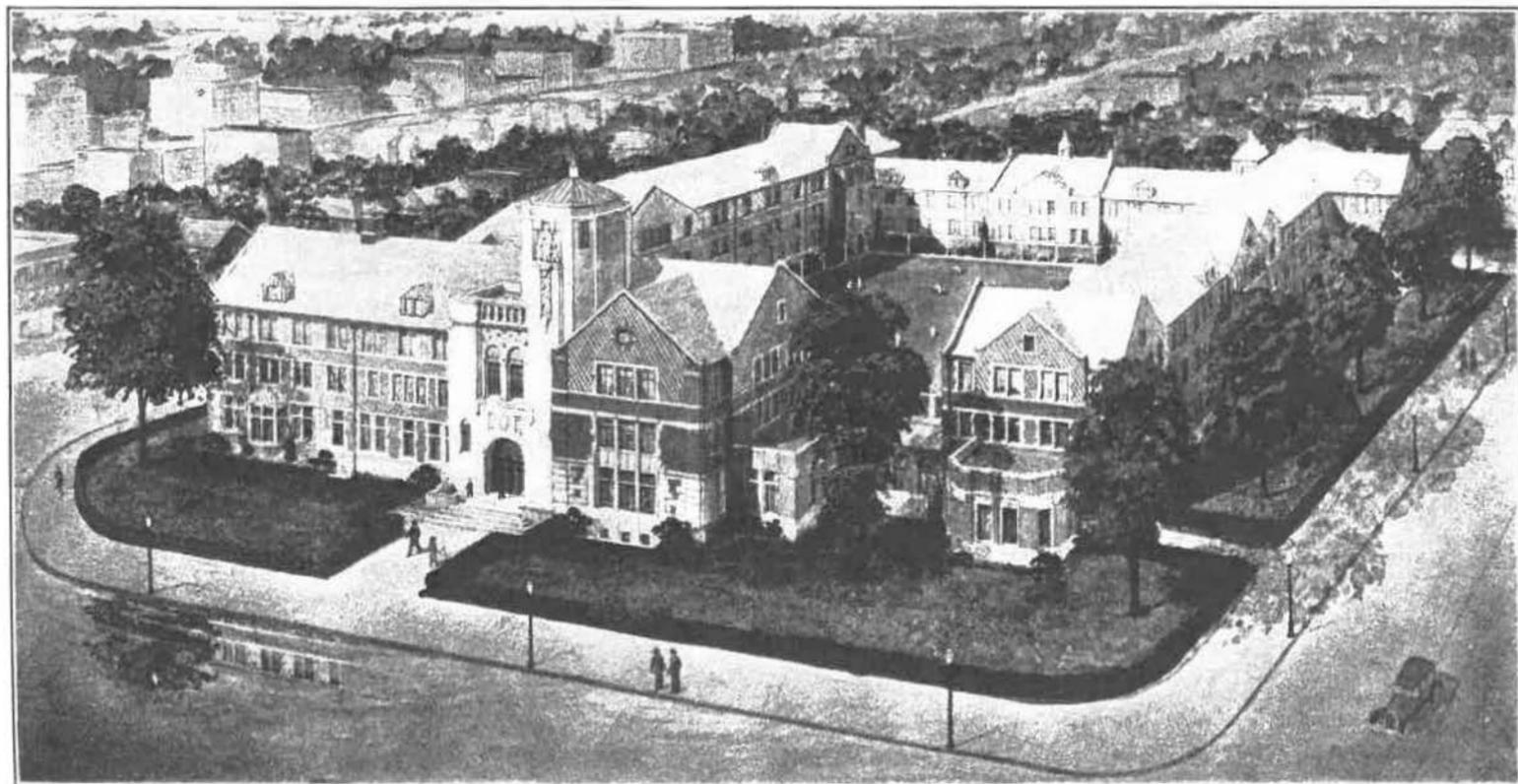
Sirs:

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 1956, 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
February 28, 1957



Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court and Detention Building Group

DEARTH OF FACILITIES HAMPER'S TREATMENT

With the increase of child population breaking all records, and with the volume of juvenile delinquency cases continuing to grow, the inadequacy of the State of Ohio's institutional facilities for delinquent children has become a major concern to the juvenile courts. As one of the local agencies charged with setting into motion the machinery for rehabilitating delinquents, the Court is constantly confronted by the lack of appropriate and adequate state centers for such curative services. This state of affairs seriously hampers our effectiveness. Yet there is no doubt that the situation can be remedied, provided that those responsible for its improvement realize what needs to be done. It is in this spirit of friendly criticism that the Juvenile Court calls attention to the basic facts of the case.

There are five state institutions available to our juvenile courts for the custody and correction of delinquents. These are the Boys' Industrial School (Lancaster), the Girls' Industrial School (Delaware), the Juvenile Diagnostic Center (Columbus), the Ohio State Reformatory (Mansfield), and the Juvenile Placement Bureau (Columbus). Considering the limited means at their disposal, these centers do a creditable job, as can be realized from our description of them on pages 27-40 of this report. What is wrong then?

First, the facilities of some of these state institutions are often unavailable to the Court for lack of personnel and quarters. In fact, as commitments increase, treatment available diminishes, with the result that the situation is becoming worse all the time.

In addition, there are no appropriate public institutions for the proper care and treatment of the severely disturbed youngster in Ohio. Neither the two Industrial Schools nor the Columbus State School have programs for such delinquents. Nor do we have private schools and residential treatment centers readily accessible, such as are provided in adjoining states, for emotionally distressed and socially maladjusted youngsters. Nor for that matter, do we have adequate private psychiatric or guidance clinics.

Finally, facilities are woefully lacking for the feeble-minded child, particularly the feeble-minded delinquent. This is evidenced by the more than one hundred minors who have been certified by the Cuyahoga County Probate Court for admission to the Columbus State School but for whom accommodations are not available. The delinquency-prone among them, therefore, remain free to get into trouble and many, in fact, do.

In short, if there is grave need for a stronger state juvenile program right now, what will be the picture in the near future when the larger child population results in a substantial increase in delinquency?

By 1960 there will probably be 224,000 children, age 10 through 17, in Cuyahoga County. Five years later, in 1965, the number will rise to about 278,000. If we go by the United States Children's Bureau figure that 2.4 percent of all children in this age group are involved in delinquency cases every year, then the number of such cases will grow appreciably. In 1960 we can anticipate 5,400 delinquents in Cuyahoga County. In 1965 as many as 6,700. The year just past, 1956, there were, excluding unofficial traffic violations, 4,090 complaints, and the year before 3,451. Ohio as a whole will in all likelihood witness a corresponding rise in the volume of delinquency.

True, the State Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction is now in the midst of a sizable expansion program. But will this meet the challenge of the bigger child population? At the beginning of 1957, about \$22,000,000 in construction projects were already contracted for. Included in the present and anticipated program specifically for juveniles are buildings at the Columbus State School for the mentally retarded, the Juvenile Diagnostic Center, the new medium-security southern Ohio reformatory at Lebanon, and the two Industrial Schools.

Beginning in 1957-58 the money authorized by the special session of the 101st General Assembly will add a 150-bed central reception and classification center to the Columbus Diagnostic facility; create a 100-bed psychiatric treatment hospital for boys and girls suffering from acute personality disturbances who need hospitalization but are not psychotic; and also build a 150-bed reception and diagnostic center at the Columbus State School. Future state plans call for still other additions: a 200-bed medium security institution for older, more hostile boys, age 15 to 18; a similar 100-bed institution for girls; a 20-bed short-term behavioral treatment center. Along with existing facilities the new construction should make possible greater impact on cure and rehabilitation than is now possible. But when will these projected additions materialize? And will even they meet the need? Probably not.

Some essential facilities and services for examining delinquent youngsters will in all likelihood still be needed. Moreover, not all institutions will be large enough to handle properly the delinquents committed to them for custody. And unless strong supportive action is taken, some agencies may be prevented from functioning at peak efficiency because of an anticipated shortage of professional and service personnel.

In other words, the inadequacies of the Ohio juvenile program seem destined to carry over into the future despite the plans for expansion and modernization. Even though the Juvenile Diagnostic Center recently adopted a policy of providing residential study only for specific commitments made by the juvenile courts, congestion remains a serious problem. "Due to crowded conditions at the Center," says the Ohio Juvenile Court Reporting Program, a publication of the Department of Mental Hygiene

and Correction, "it frequently has been necessary to send children immediately to the industrial schools. Later when conditions permit, these children are transferred back to the center." Thus the principle of the Center is defeated in practice. Present trends indicate that even the authorized addition will not be sufficient to carry the greater load expected in the not too distant future.

At the Boys' Industrial School, as of February, 1956 it had not been possible to open all of the newly built 40-bed Riverview Cottage. Yet the School was operating at 150 percent of capacity. Similarly, the Girls' Industrial School was working at about 120 percent of capacity. Before leaving his post as Director of the Mental Hygiene and Correction Department in 1956, Dr. John D. Porterfield expressed his concern regarding this sad state of affairs and with forebodings saw fit to stress that "the juvenile program should be given the same financial impetus which has been imparted to the mental hygiene program . . . juveniles have a long course before them, for good or for ill. Rehabilitation of these juveniles is as important to the health of the body politic as the successful treatment of the mentally ill and the maximum training of the retarded."

The state government should have three objectives in coping with juvenile delinquency. First, it should strengthen existing laws, court staffs, and agency jurisdictions. Second, it ought to help coordinate the efforts of agencies. And, third, it should provide such new services as are needed—especially diagnosis, placement, research, and prevention. If we look at the present and planned State program in the light of these objectives, certain shortcomings stand out clearly and distinctly.

The juvenile courts simply cannot rely on the out-of-state boarding schools and the residential or out-patient services of the mental hospitals and the Children's Aid Society in coping with the pathological juvenile offender. A publicly supported center for the intensive psychotherapy of the seriously maladjusted delinquent is of the utmost importance in order to save many otherwise wasted lives.

The Juvenile Diagnostic Center is no longer prepared to give residential care to the uncommitted, that is, the disturbed violator who is responsible for only a minor infraction of the law. Such service should be restored. To do this, of course, a larger staff and more space are needed.

The Diagnostic Center should also reactivate its research program curtailed for lack of funds. Without constant inquiry into causes and continued appraisal of remedial practices, the juvenile program will be in danger of stagnating for lack of knowledge of new developments and techniques in the child welfare field.

The current shortage of good foster-home services is in part attrib-

utable to state policy. The lack of such homes is especially acute in the placement of adolescents in their late teens who are released from the Industrial Schools. The Juvenile Placement Bureau lacks financial means to effect placement. Moreover, under the present Ohio code county authorities lack jurisdiction. Some remedy should be sought for this problem at the earliest opportunity.

As far as possible, institutional custody must be supplemented by genuine rehabilitative services. It is not enough simply to put up buildings without also providing all necessary forms and types of treatment. This will be costly but it must be done. Our institutions for juveniles must not merely be expanded—they must be improved as well. Otherwise they will not do the job for which they are intended.

The Federal Government's Youth Act System serves as a reminder to Ohio to better its own facilities and services. Signed into law in 1950 and administratively activated three years later, the Youth Corrections Act has led to the creation of six special treatment centers: at Natural Bridge, Va.; Ashland, Ky.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Washington, D.C.; Englewood, Col.; and El Reno, Okla. The idea, according to Director James V. Bennett of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, is to abandon the old mass punishment program because it is a breeding ground for crime. The new system tries to learn why a crime was committed in the first place and then to correct the mental attitude behind it. One thousand youths, age 15 to 22, who have been sentenced under the act, have been treated by psychiatric therapy in the minimum-security settings of the six centers. To date, it is claimed, the process has cut repeating among parolees from 55 to 16 percent.

Finally, the treatment of delinquency should lead to efforts aimed at preventing delinquency. In the last analysis this is the only realistic way of curbing antisocial behavior. Institutional care alone is not enough. Therapy is a remedy in many cases. But in the long run only prevention can be successful. The conditions which produce delinquency and undo the benefits of correction have to be overcome. This is, of course, a job for government and private bodies alike. It is clearly the responsibility not only of our state government but of the whole Ohio public.

The original juvenile-delinquency treatment movement about fifty years ago was the product of the progressive spirit of the early twentieth century. It sought to unite science and law in order to rehabilitate young offenders and not just punish them and perhaps even drive them deeper into wrong doing. The movement was founded in the belief that unsocial behavior is the result of conditioning experiences working on a vulnerable constitution. Thus by means of examination, detention, and objective treatment, it was hoped that the child's misdirected drives could be corrected.

Much was accomplished. Stratified, specialized institutions were created. Psychological testing and psychiatric diagnosis and therapy were introduced. The principle of probation matured. Many types of private social agencies were established in the interests of the offending child. In this enlightened development the State of Ohio was a leader at one time. Now after years of lagging behind, it is slowly trying to regain its lost position—but too slowly. There is a long way to go and all too little time in which to get there.

Ohio's juvenile program must not be too little and too late. It must truly measure up to the challenge ahead.

Since the writing of the above article, a resolution concerning the state's lack of proper facilities for the treatment of juvenile delinquents was passed by the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges during their annual convention, January 30-31, 1957 in Columbus, Ohio.

The resolution is presented below:

"Whereas the Juvenile Judges of Ohio are gravely concerned that a lack of proper facilities for the training and treatment of juvenile delinquents makes for a great waste of effort and money and often a needless failure in solving this important problem, and whereas, said judges believe that it is possible to procure these services from the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools and the Juvenile Diagnostic Center. Therefore be it

Resolved: That the State of Ohio cause said institutions to provide such necessary facilities as follows:

First: That the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools provide for the respective delinquents committed thereto by the several Juvenile Courts, such a course of training and discipline as will teach them to become law-abiding, to respect authority, to acquire habits of honesty, clean living and industry and in some cases to learn some useful trade, and further to maintain such training for such length of time as is necessary to accomplish the same.

Second: That the Juvenile Diagnostic Center provide the special observation, examination and diagnosis for those juveniles committed thereto by the several Juvenile Courts as in need thereof, as was the original purpose of said institution when established and which services it rendered for many years as the Bureau of Juvenile Research.

Third: That the recent directions and regulations causing a change in programs of the aforesaid institutions from the aforementioned be rescinded."

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S COMPLAINTS

In 1956 the Juvenile Court received for hearing the greatest number of cases in its history. The total of 10,784 complaints that it recorded consisted of 4,090 delinquency cases (excluding unofficial traffic charges, of which there were 3,274); 2,091 neglect and non-support actions; and 908 paternity cases, 128 dependency cases, and 293 miscellaneous cases including consents to marry, and adult contributors to delinquency. It is thus evident that about 68 percent of the Court's attention was devoted to correcting youthful misconduct; 19 percent to seeing that the material and social needs of distressed children are met; and the remaining 13 percent to discharging the guardianship responsibility which is legally laid upon the Court (for further statistical details see Table 3, page 42.)

Delinquency Complaints and Dispositions

The total of 7,364 delinquency complaints included 2,275 official cases, 1,815 unofficial cases (other than traffic violations), and 3,274 traffic cases.

These figures may perhaps best be interpreted in the light of the following table (Table A) giving the annual delinquency rate of Cuyahoga County youth, age 12-17, during the five-year period 1952-1956. The 1956 rate of 32.3 per 1,000 children, though somewhat higher than the 1955 figure, is not significantly at variance with the general trends during this span of time. We have an expanding child population resulting in a growing volume of delinquent behavior. However, recorded delinquencies, whether attributable to more efficient law enforcement or youthful proneness to misconduct, are growing at a somewhat steeper rate. So while the county's child population increased by 7 percent during the past year, the delinquency rate advanced about 9 percent.

TABLE A

Number of Delinquency Complaints and Delinquency Rates for the Years 1952-1956

| Year | Population 12-17 | Official Del. | Unoff. Del. | Total Del. | No. Cases Exclud. Unoff. Traf. | *Delinquency Rate per 1,000 Children |
|------|---------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1952 | 100,437 | 1,609 | 3,753 | 5,362 | 3,213 | 32.0 |
| 1953 | 103,420 | 1,687 | 4,027 | 5,714 | 3,395 | 32.8 |
| 1954 | 109,326 | 1,645 | 3,867 | 5,512 | 3,305 | 30.2 |
| 1955 | 118,257 | 1,807 | 4,324 | 6,131 | 3,511 | 29.7 |
| 1956 | 126,493 | 2,275 | 5,089 | 7,364 | 4,090 | 32.3 |

*Rate determined with respect to population of ages 12 through 17 and number of delinquency cases excluding unofficial traffic violations.

As usual in delinquencies, boys continued, in 1956, to outnumber girls. While there were 3,235 complaints against boys (1,808 official and 1,427 unofficial), girls figured as the subjects of but 855 complaints of violations (467 official and 388 unofficial citations). The inclusion of the 3,175 boys' traffic offenses that the court handled unofficially shows that there were, then, 6,410 boys' cases and, by comparison, 954 girls' cases (including 99 girls' traffic violations), a ratio of more than six boys to one girl in the 1956 delinquency picture.

"Traffic referrals have been the predominant reason for boys being in court over the years," the Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction has observed. In the State as a whole, "in 1951 traffic referrals amounted to 32 per cent of the total; in 1952, 33 percent; in 1953 and 1954, 37 percent; and in 1955, 40 percent." It seems reasonable to anticipate that when the 1956 figures are compiled, the 44 percent that traffic offenses amounted to in 1956 in Cuyahoga County relative to total delinquency will agree rather closely with the figure for Ohio generally.

A review of traffic complaints referred to the Court for the five year period, 1952-1956, shows that the number of complaints rose from 2,149 in 1952 to 3,274 in 1956, an increase of 52.3 percent. At the same time the rate per thousand children, ages 15 to 17, increased by 35.4 percent; the rate being 44.6 in 1952 and 60.4 in 1956. Although the minimum age at which a driver's license may be issued is 16, the age 15 is included in computing the rate because a substantial number of minors of that age are referred while driving without a license.

An analysis of traffic complaints disclosed that the percentage of minors appearing one or more times previously on traffic violations had decreased from 22.9 percent in 1955 to 20.3 percent in 1956, indicating the effectiveness of the traffic referee system established at the Court in 1955. While traffic complaints have increased by 25 percent the number of repeaters has decreased by 11.4 percent.

According to reason for referral (as shown for official cases, 1952-1956, in Table B, below, and for all cases in 1956 in Table 5, page 43), delinquencies exhibit certain constant and variable characteristics. Theft is much more typical of boys than girls, while sexual complaints are lodged characteristically more frequently against girls than boys. This continued to be true in 1956. However, reasons for referral are not the same year by year in all categories. For some years now, for example, auto thefts have generally been on the upgrade. A sharp increase of 79 percent was witnessed in this type of offense during the year past. Whether better enforcement, greater availability of cars, a larger child population, or a stronger interest in engaging in such misconduct was primarily responsible remains a question that only careful research can competently answer. Similarly, unlawful entry and stealing cases were more frequent by 56 percent than they had been the previous year.

TABLE B

Reason for Referral of Official Delinquency Cases, 1952-1956

| Type of Complaint | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Auto theft..... | 183 | 241 | 294 | 271 | 486 |
| Unlawful entry, stealing..... | 194 | 177 | 210 | 192 | 300 |
| Other stealing..... | 101 | 107 | 89 | 77 | 96 |
| Other property offenses..... | 22 | 12 | 15 | 20 | 34 |
| Theft from person..... | 64 | 64 | 50 | 83 | 102 |
| Injury to person..... | 87 | 94 | 85 | 125 | 129 |
| Act resulting in death..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Truancy | 91 | 104 | 91 | 99 | 94 |
| Running away: | | | | | |
| Cuyahoga County..... | 146 | 133 | 146 | 112 | 124 |
| Out-of-County | 109 | 91 | 89 | 86 | 15 |
| Beyond parental control..... | 229 | 289 | 236 | 270 | 306 |
| Sex offenses..... | 169 | 138 | 114 | 185 | 141 |
| Auto tampering and trespassing..... | 18 | 21 | 41 | 52 | 59 |
| Destruction of Property..... | 32 | 55 | 17 | 44 | 84 |
| Disorderly conduct..... | 28 | 35 | 28 | 43 | 75 |
| Other misdemeanors..... | 70 | 48 | 64 | 84 | 153 |
| Auto law and traffic violations..... | 64 | 76 | 72 | 60 | 73 |
| All delinquency complaints—Total | 1609 | 1687 | 1645 | 1807 | 2275 |

In disposing of delinquency cases the Court attempts to secure the service appropriate to the individual case. Thus, in 1956 (as shown in Table 7, page 44), 230, or 3 percent, were committed to parents, relatives, individuals, or social agencies for supervision; 1,511, or 21 percent, were placed under the supervision of probation officers; 408, or 6 percent, were committed or returned to institutions; 1,582, or 21 percent, were adjusted or admonished; 2,543, or 34 percent, had their driving licenses suspended; and 1,090, or 15 percent, were fined, dismissed, continued, or disposed of in some other fashion. The strain that increasingly larger numbers of cases is imposing on court personnel is evident in the fact that in 1956 the Probation Department received for supervision fully 30 percent more youngsters than in 1955. (See Table 8, page 44.)

Neglect and Dependency Complaints

More than 5,000 children were served by the court during 1956 on neglect or dependency actions. This represents about a 10 percent increase over the previous year. (Table 6, page 43, itemizes this aspect of the Court's work by reason for referral, and Table 9, page 45, by manner of disposition.)

One thousand three hundred and thirty-three neglect and non-support petitions were heard and disposed of unofficially. One hundred and twenty dependency and 758 neglect complaints received official treatment. Of the latter, 131 were non-support actions brought on behalf of illegitimate children. This type of case was differentiated for the first time in 1956 in order to treat it as a non-support charge arising out of a bastardy judgment. Thus, since the Child Support Department is already fully informed as a result of the earlier process, a separate, time-consuming investigation by the Probation Department is made administratively unnecessary.

COURT ADMINISTRATION

Section 2153.03 of the Ohio Revised Code provides that in addition to his regular judicial duties, the Judge who is senior in point of service shall be the administrator of the Court, its sub-divisions and departments. In the absence of the Administrative Judge, the functions and duties devolve upon the Associate Judge.

To provide for more efficient administration, a major change was made late in 1955 in the organizational structure of the Court. Those units engaged primarily in the legal phase of the Court's operation were merged into the Division of Legal Services. This division consists of the Receiving Department, Affidavit Department, Referees, Cashier's Office, and Clerk's Office. It is headed by the Director of Legal Services, who, in addition to his supervision of the various departments, gives his attention to legislative matters and coordinates the work of his division with local and out-of-town agencies and courts. He also serves as the Court's legal consultant and Chief Clerk.

All of the functions of the Court which are of a non-legal nature were placed in the newly created Division of Social Services. This division consists of the Probation, Child Support, Budget and Personnel, Research and Statistics Departments, the Detention Home and Court Clinic (medical, psychiatric and psychological). It is administered by the Director of Social Services, who, along with responsibility for the overall administration of this unit, interprets the Court's social services to the community and coordinates the work of the division with other agencies and courts.

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

Receiving Department

All new complaints and requests for service are first passed upon by the Receiving Department. Here, after consultation with the Receiving Secretary, referrals are frequently made to other courts and agencies since

the complaint may be one which is not within the jurisdiction of the Court or it may be that the particular service requested is one which is specifically supplied by one of the community's agencies. It is in the Receiving Department that the decision is made as to whether the complaint will be processed as an "official" or an "unofficial" case. Complaints which present minor behavior problems or minor law violations are handled on an unofficial basis without the issuance of any statutory processes or writs. These matters are usually adjusted by a referee in a single hearing. Those cases of a serious nature involving major law violations or presenting behavior problems that will require authoritative decisions or long-term treatment are made official by filing a sworn complaint and issuing and then serving official papers.

The decisions made by this office are essential to the Court's overall function. The volume of business requires that the cases be handled with dispatch and decisiveness by a staff having a thorough understanding of the Court's resources and those of other agencies.

Affidavit Department

The Affidavit Department is staffed by two attorneys and a clerical assistant. This department prepares all official complaints, issues all necessary writs and processes, also sets up the Court's daily docket. While many of the complaints such as bastardy and non-support cases are quite similar and therefore routine, there are cases which require precise attention to determine if the complainant's case is actually within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Docketing of the cases likewise presents many problems for this department. It is the Court's settled policy to hear a case within two but no more than three weeks from the time the case is filed. This is necessary because problems involving children and their families are usually urgent and also because many times there are persons confined in the Detention Home or the County Jail awaiting hearing. The determination of the number of cases which can be properly heard by a judge or referee at a particular session of course entails an estimate as to the length of time necessary for each hearing. While in many cases it is difficult to make such an estimate, usually dockets are arranged and disposed of in the time allotted.

Clerk's Office

The Judge who is senior in point of service is by statute the Clerk of the Court. In the discharge of his duties in this capacity the judge assigns deputy clerks, who keep the official records of the Court. Such records include both those of the Cashier's and the Clerk's Offices.

The Clerk's Office is staffed by a journal clerk, a docket clerk, the

director's chief assistant and the two courtroom clerks when they are not occupied with their courtroom duties.

Cashier's Office

Collections by the Cashier's Office have steadily increased in recent years except for 1954, when industrial layoffs cut local payrolls and, as a result, payments had to be reduced or were not made at all. Table 1, page 41, summarizes the amounts of money collected and assigned for various purposes by the Court in 1956. The total of \$1,905,807.76 collected represents a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

In the interest of efficiency and economy persons paying or receiving money at the Cashier's Office have been encouraged to do so by mail. Insofar as paying out money is concerned we are now transacting practically all of our business in this fashion. While we have succeeded in inducing a majority of people to pay by mail, we still are required to transact considerable business at the cashier's window.

As a device to insure the regular payment of sums ordered for the support of children where occasion demands the fathers are ordered to have their pay checks sent to court. There are now about two hundred such cases and while the procedure unquestionably is an excellent one to induce regularity of payment, it does involve considerably more of the cashier's time than the regular transaction. Over the past several years all bookkeeping procedures in this office have been completely mechanized. Two bookkeeping machines are now in use and a third bookkeeping machine is presently on order.

The Referee System

About 15,000 hearings are held annually in the Juvenile Court. The Judges are assisted by the four referees on the court staff, who together conduct about 50 percent of the hearings. The informal aura of a referee's room is well suited to the adjustment of many cases brought to court, especially where matters can be discussed and worked out amicably.

Cases heard by the referees are classified as either *official* or *unofficial*, the difference being that while the first have formal complaints sworn and citations served according to law, the others do not. The uninformed are apt to consider the use of the word *unofficial* to describe these hearings before the referee where no complaint is filed as deprecating and minimizing the importance of this type of case. This is unfortunate, since the unofficial hearing is a very important and effective means of relieving the Judge of matters not requiring formal legal attention.

The unofficial hearing is best illustrated in traffic cases, of which 3,274 were disposed of in 1956. These hearings are conducted in an

atmosphere suited to children's cases. At least one parent is required to accompany the child. The referee goes over the details of the violation with the offender, pointing out the seriousness of the offense and its possible consequences, and also admonishing the youth on the importance of safe-driving habits. Usually the driver is disciplined by surrendering his driver's license for a stipulated period of time, depending upon the seriousness of the violation.

With indications that there will be a steady increase in violations each year as the volume of traffic increases, the Court is cooperating with other agencies in various prevention activities. The traffic referee is a member of the Cleveland Safety Council's subcommittee on public information. The Court has also assisted the Special Study Committee of the Traffic Courts Emergency Committee on Enforcement. Perhaps most important is that a driver improvement class was planned in 1956, in collaboration with the Cleveland Auto Club, to which the Court will refer juveniles whose delinquency involves a moving violation, with the suggestion that satisfactory completion of the course will shorten the length of time for which the license is surrendered.

With the exception of very serious cases generally involving felonies, all girls' delinquency cases come before a woman referee. Some boys' official cases come before a referee, but these, typically, are of minor law violations, truancy or incorrigibility. In all official delinquency cases, however, the referee's recommendations must have judicial approval.

In neglect and non-support cases, the referee is especially effective. Here by the use of proper techniques he can steer the hearing out of the area of controversy and find means of adjusting the domestic difficulties. In this capacity, the referee is acting as a marriage counselor.

Referees conduct the preliminary hearings in bastardy cases. Where there is a guilty plea the referees, with the agreement of the parties and their counsel, make the requisite orders for the complainant's maternity expenses and the support of the child, subject to the approval of a Judge. Where the plea is not guilty, the referee conducts the preliminary examination and continues the case for final hearing before the Court.

In the majority of bastardy cases the complainants do not have a lawyer. This presents no particular problem where the defendant enters a guilty plea. However, in contested cases the complainant must have a lawyer, but frequently she is financially unable to employ one. Providing legal services for indigent unwed mothers was formerly a function of the Cleveland Humane Society. The agency employed a lawyer who devoted virtually all his time to this function. When the Humane Society ceased to operate in 1938, no agency was designated to supply these necessary legal services. The Legal Aid Society has offered some such service, but in the past year this has been greatly curtailed because of insufficient

funds. For the most part, the Court had to call on lawyers in private practice who have taken the cases at a personal sacrifice. The Court has apprised the Bar Associations of the pressing need for legal services for unwed mothers and it is hoped that the Legal Aid Society will soon be in a financial position to render these services.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Probation Department

The Probation Department investigates all complaints properly within the jurisdiction of the Court and diagnoses the individual and social dynamics of each case in order to formulate recommendations to the Court for appropriate treatment. Where applicable, the staff carries out the placement orders of the Judges and also supervises youngsters put under their supervision by the Court. It has been said very often, and properly so, that the Probation Department is the right arm of any well-functioning court.

The probation staff consists of 29 officers working under the direction of five supervisors. Overall coordination is the responsibility of the departmental chief. During 1956, two new probation officers were authorized, and a fifth supervisory position created. This was done to relieve the staff somewhat, the department handling a volume of work in 1956 that was 30 percent greater than the previous year's, and also to allow more attention to be given to the in-service training of social work students recruited to fill staff vacancies.

Turnover among men probation officers remained a problem during the year. The staff was, however, constantly maintained at authorized strength. Considering the acute shortage of qualified men in social work, a condition which will probably continue to exist for some years to come, the problem of replacing those who leave is becoming serious. The Court is finding it increasingly difficult to compete with current opportunities in industry and the other professions, all of which are in keen competition for the services of the college graduate. In connection with this problem, concerted effort is being made to develop an affiliation with a college or university which would be a part of our in-service training program for the orientation and professional training of the probation staff.

Increases in the volume of work have made the probation officer's job of following assignment schedules very difficult. Not only are larger case loads being carried, but probation officers are finding it more and more necessary to be present at court hearings three and four days a week instead of the customary Tuesdays and Thursdays, which sufficed in past years.

Some courts throughout the country use the split staff system with part of the probation officer staff responsible for investigations and part for follow-up supervision. To a slight extent, some such specialization is being practiced by this Court, with four officers responsible only for investigation and supervising no boys or girls on probation. Under discussion is the possibility of making the serving of official papers the duty of a single staff member. However, in the opinion of most people working in this field, the conventional continuous contact role of the probation officer is preferable. By carrying a case continuously, from the time the complaint is received until the youth is finally discharged from probation or some other disposition is made, the probation officer acquires greater familiarity and insight into the case and as a result makes for more successful rehabilitation of the child.

Analogous to the problem of turnover in the professional ranks is the Court's shortage of clerical help. The Stenographic Department, whose chief responsibility is preparing case records from the dictation of the probation officers, has been chronically understaffed. Here, again, the tremendously keen competition of private industry, aggravated by the fact that the Court is limited in the compensation it can pay, that it must schedule Saturday work, that it cannot pay employment agency fees, and that it cannot offer many of the fringe benefits which industry is able to provide, makes it extremely difficult to maintain an adequate clerical staff. Furthermore, there is little likelihood of immediate relief since the expected population upturn, resulting from World War II and its aftermath, will not put substantial numbers of new workers into this field until 1958 or later.

Departmental operating procedures are constantly being reviewed and more efficient work procedures introduced. During 1956 probation officers were first required at the end of the calendar year, as well as whenever they were transferred or resigned, to submit written evaluations of their service. Regular weekly meetings between probation officer and supervisor were instituted. A more effective system of communication was set up regarding children placed in out-of-state institutions. To carry out these operating policies, the necessary schedules, forms and cards were prepared.

Plans have been made to reassign departmental space to accommodate the new staff members, and also to remodel the former stenographic room into a dictating area with six machines for the use of probation officers. Additional space is to be set aside for a conference room to be used by suburban school representatives who come to court with increased frequency.

Insufficient office space is becoming a very pressing concern. With a greatly increased volume of work anticipated in the next few years, the Court has reached the limits of space utilization. Future expansion of any

consequence will have to be met by acquiring more space and not simply making more crowded use of the present building. Preliminary plans have been made for adding building space some time in the next two to four years. In the interim, however, such adjustments as are possible will have to be made on the basis of present resources.

Members of the Probation Department pursued community, civic, and professional interests related to their official position with vigor and distinction during the year. The entire staff took part in the Job Evaluation Project sponsored by the Cleveland Welfare Federation's Case Work Council. Most of the probation officers cooperated in a continuing five-agency study of the Social Service Clearing House. Jointly, with Greater Cleveland suburban schools and police forces, the staff sponsored the County's first Court-School-Police workshop in delinquency treatment and prevention in April, 1956. Altogether, the members of the department made about 40 speeches before PTA's, civic groups, and professional meetings throughout northern Ohio. Visitors interested in the court's organization, procedures, and policies were received from Sweden, England, Germany, Belgium, and Iran.

Child Support Department

The Ohio Code gives the Juvenile Court jurisdiction over persons who fail or refuse to maintain their minor dependents. After such a complaint has been proved, the task of having the situation corrected becomes the responsibility of the Child Support Department and its professional staff of three attorneys (eventually to be increased to four) under the direction of the administrative head.

In 1956 the Child Support Department supervised the collection of support payments made under court order or by voluntary agreement in an amount that totaled \$1,742,146.16 and represented 3,703 cases. These figures were the largest in the court's history, exceeding those for 1955, the previous high marks, by 7 and 9 percent respectively. (See Table 13, page 46, for cases supervised by the department.)

The primary duties of the Department are the supervision of support payments and the collection of childbirth expenses in adjudged maternity cases and fines and costs assessed against adults in neglect and delinquency cases. However, in cooperation with the referees and the Probation Department, it also furnishes much needed social guidance. For example, it refers families to appropriate agencies for help with social and personal problems, such as illness.

In the course of a year, hundreds of complaints are filed in the Court charging the father with failure to maintain his children. In many of these cases, the charge is only technically true. That is, the family has sufficient income to cover necessities, but has imprudently gone into

debt for an unneeded car, television set, or piece of jewelry. Or it has burdened itself by borrowing from a loan company to buy other luxuries. As a result, the remaining spendable income is simply not enough to pay the cost of adequate food, clothing, shelter, and medical care.

Typically, such situations are handled by a court referee. In principle, though, they are not unlike the many budget-adjustment problems the Child Support Department advises families on, either directly or by referral to some family-service agency. Thus, even a willful non-support case may either originate in the mismanagement of family funds or be aggravated by the practice. Moreover, garnishees and income-tax problems are frequently added complications requiring counseling and adjustment.

Departmental procedures are all directed toward assuring the support of children who would otherwise be financially neglected. To this end, the department maintains a constant check of payments with the Court through an automatic system. It issues necessary notices when payments fall in arrears and returns them to court when they become too much in default for departmental adjustment.

It also contacts employers to get wage assignments. Some executives oppose this method, since it calls for added office routine, but experience has proved it to be practical. With employers who refuse authorization, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has volunteered to help the Court by interpreting to them the specific problem we have with those employees who fail to comply.

Weekly interviews are carried on at the Workhouse with the Juvenile Court prisoners, reviewing the particular problem of each individual. In many instances, it is found that a satisfactory plan can be resolved making it advisable to petition the Court for an order releasing the inmate on parole with stipulation as to support.

In very many cases those under order to pay become irregular and delinquent due to an alcoholic problem. In these cases the person is screened and appropriate treatment recommended. The chief of the department (having completed the special course given at the Yale School of Alcohol Studies) makes a special investigation in order to facilitate rehabilitation. Alcoholics Anonymous has been very helpful and cooperative regarding referral. The Social Service Department at the Workhouse, in fact, the entire administration there has been of great assistance in carrying on treatment while Juvenile Court prisoners are incarcerated at the institution. Incidentally, the interviewing program at the Workhouse has proved helpful in determining the inmates most likely to benefit from parole. (See Table 12, page 46.)

The Detention Home

In the overall function of the Juvenile Court the Detention Home serves the purpose of assuring the child's presence at the time of the court hearing. Temporary care is given pending the court hearing and disposition of the delinquent child. During his stay the child is observed in a number of different activities with the results made available to the Probation Department for its consideration in the total picture of the child. The fact that the child is kept from further misconduct and removed from undesirable influences is a positive good but incidental to the main function of the Detention Home.

When a child is there and is being examined by members of the Court Clinic and Probation Department, every possible effort is made to have him continue his schooling and live a healthy social life. Regular teachers with the Cleveland Board of Education, unit supervisors, and recreational aides are employed for these purposes. They are assisted of course by a staff of clerical and service personnel.

Two kinds of improvements were made during the year – one to better the services and program of the Home, the other to bolster its administrative setup. In line with the first, a daily handicrafts session for girls was introduced. It is hoped that in time other such interests can be provided. They may depend, however, on getting a large enough corps of volunteer workers to assist in fostering a varied program of this kind.

Administratively, the appointment early in the year of a graduate professional group worker to the position of Assistant Superintendent promised that a program designed to meet the needs of the children would be further developed. Cuyahoga County is thus the third in the country to provide a group worker for this purpose.

Four staff members were named senior supervisors and each made responsible for the training and performance of the workers on his shift. There is reason to believe that staff morale has improved as a result of these promotions and the added responsibilities they entail. A paramount problem has been to replace departing staff members with equally competent people.

Late in the year, an intake worker was appointed to interview all children soon after admission in order to determine the advisability of their detention so that the Home's population may be kept as fluid as possible. This move was necessitated by the growing number of admissions, which in 1956 increased by 26 percent over 1955. The appointment, it is felt, has enabled the Detention Home to establish a closer and more cordial relationship with the Probation Department as well as various agencies outside the Court itself.

As much as any branch of the Juvenile Court, if not more, the Detention Home is a focal point of community interest, many local business

and civic groups contributing desired additional services to our children. Prominent among them in the past year were the University Circle Kiwanis Club, the Cleveland Academy of Cosmetology, the Beatrice Beauty Academy, West Side alumnae of the Delta Zeta Social Sorority, the Belle Harris Candy Company, and the Cleveland Welfare Federation, as well as the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Press, and Cleveland News.

Members of the Detention Home staff were very active in civic and professional organizations which offered them the opportunity to develop more understanding and to transmit new ideas concerning basic philosophy to other staff members as well as to communicate the thinking of the Detention Home to others. Alma Byrnes, Helen Cermely and Helen Kmetz were active with the Institutional Workers Association; John Newsom and R. Cechler Harter, the Cottage Parents Training Course offered by the Welfare Federation at Western Reserve University; Carl W. Goettler, the Group Work Council and the American Camp Association; and George T. Stevens, Superintendent of the Detention Home, with the Children's Council, the Ohio Welfare Conference, University Settlement and the Downtown Neighborhood Project.

Psychological Department

In the court setting, the psychologist's role is chiefly to interpret the mind of the delinquent youngster and, thereby, determine what is responsible for his inability to develop and adjust properly. It is necessary, then, to test and measure the individual's intellectual capacity and processes, his emotional development, character structure, and conscious and unconscious motives.

To get a complete psychological picture of the child, various scientific techniques are used. Different kinds of interviewing are employed, as are also mental ability tests, projective methods and personality inventories, and the direct observation of psycho-motor activity as well as verbal and non-verbal expression. No one set of tests is used in all cases. Each person referred for psychological evaluation is carefully interviewed and observed. Then that battery of tests is chosen which the psychologist feels will produce the insights needed for a valid personality portrait.

In his final report, the psychologist so combines all his findings that he gives others a reasonably good understanding of the child as a whole person—his strengths and weaknesses, his capacities and defects—in brief, his characteristic psychological states and processes. The report is meant to meet the specific needs of court and other institutional personnel who are concerned with the rehabilitative aspects of the case.

Space forbids the psychologist to include in his report all the information he has gathered. All the significant facts known about the case, however, are discussed at the final psychiatric conference. This meeting is

attended by the probation officer, the supervisor, the psychologist, the psychiatrist, and the social workers of welfare agencies who may have an interest in the case. The purpose of the conference is to pool all available information and agree on a rehabilitation program for recommendation to the Court.

The Psychological Department, consisting of a clinical secretary and two staff psychologists supervised by a chief psychologist, works closely with the Court's Probation Department. All referrals originate with the latter. This allows for a free exchange of preliminary observations before actual testing begins. The probation officer also gives the psychologist the benefits of his own investigation into the delinquent's family, community, and school history.

The majority of cases referred to the Department involve youngsters with antisocial behavioral difficulties. In neglect cases, younger children as well as the offending adults are also seen for psychological evaluation.

The addition of another staff psychologist in 1956 has enabled the Department to meet the demands of the Court more quickly. Backlogs of as much as three weeks have been reduced to a maximum of one week. It is also now possible to satisfy placement schools who desire psychological evaluations before accepting a child, but who do not have psychological services of their own.

During 1956 the practice of giving mental tests to all children in the Detention Home who lack them was continued. A total of 1,690 were thus administered, giving the Court a more accurate picture of the intellectual functioning of the youngsters than would otherwise have been possible. Such testing is typically carried on in small groups using the Otis scales. These are generally practical, except that where very low scores are made, there is doubt as to validity, since academic deficiencies or anxiety rather than real intellectual deficit, may be responsible. One of the Department's main hopes is that in the future it will be possible to test all incoming children individually and with precisely the technique indicated. The signal advantage of this approach is the early detection of disturbing emotional problems.

A major trend during the year was evidenced in the greater demand and use of psychological services offered by the Department. The increase was noticeable in the number of children seen and also in the greater frequency of complete psychological studies requested by the Court and outside institutions. Whereas in 1955, 2,579 tests were administered to children, in 1956 the corresponding total was 2,711. (See Table 10, page 45.)

Psychiatric Department

Psychiatric study serves the purposes of the Juvenile Court by seeking causes of misconduct that lie in the recesses of the individual's

personality. This is the responsibility of the psychiatric staff, normally numbering four practitioners who work in close inter-disciplinary association with the psychologists and Probation Department, and also in conformity to the American Psychiatric Association diagnostic practices.

In 1956 psychiatric examinations were requested in about the same proportion of children charged with delinquency as in previous years, one in five. Examinations were also given to approximately one adult in fifteen appearing in court on charges of neglect, non-support, or contributing to delinquency. In all, the volume of work done by the staff during the year was slightly greater than that in 1955. (See Table 15, page 47.)

During the period in review here, calendar 1956, the chief psychiatrist and the chief psychologist undertook closer collaboration between their two clinical services than heretofore. Accordingly, the respective heads now share in reviewing matters of importance to both disciplines, especially those vital to the other professional staffs of the Court. This practice is expected to result in more integrated diagnosis and more effective liaison with those responsible for case disposition.

Because of increased pressure on probation officers, particularly the men, there was a reduction in the staff training program to which the clinic is a contributor. Meetings with the supervisory staff were carried on through the month of May, however, and seminars were conducted with the more recently appointed probation officers. It is the belief of the chief psychiatrist that this reduction in in-service training raises the question of modifying the administrative tasks of the probation officers so as to allow greater effort to be spent on those cases that warrant psychiatric study. This itself, he asserts, would be only a stop-gap arrangement with the attendant risks of encouraging superficiality. He sees the only true answer in a larger and better trained probation staff.

John P. Walters, M.D., a member of the psychiatric clinic, resigned June 1, 1956, to become the Director of the Long Beach (California) Mental Hygiene Clinic. To make up for his absence until a fourth psychiatrist can be added, another staff member, Dr. Charles L. Langsam, gave extra time, so that the amount of psychiatric time remained approximately the same as last year's.

Drs. Langsam and Oscar B. Markey, head of the service, anticipate the publication of their study "What Happens to Psychiatric Contributions in the Juvenile Court Setting?" in the *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*.

Among the professional visitors to the Psychiatric Department during the year were clinicians from the Erie County Children's Court (Buffalo, New York) and the Cleveland Receiving Hospital. A British guest was Mrs. A. M. Jones, Senior Psychologist at Whitchurch Hospital and Educational Psychologist at Cardiff Royal Infirmary, whose American visit was sponsored by the British Psychological Society.

Medical Department

Meeting the health needs of the juvenile offender while he is in detention is the responsibility of the Court's Medical Department. As soon as possible after a child's admission, a complete physical examination is given to learn what, if any, defects or disease processes are present. As a result, the proper recommendations for the correction of remediable conditions can be made by the professional members of the departmental staff, which consists of a physician, graduate and practical nurses, and a medical secretary. At night two externes are on duty. Thus, through the combined efforts of the staff and local hospitals, the health needs and problems of the Detention Home children can be efficiently administered right around the clock.

Where examination calls for prompt treatment, children are referred as out-patients to either the City, University, or St. Vincent Charity Hospital clinics. Acute febrile respiratory infection, venereal disease, or any other contagious illness results in immediate isolation and intensive therapy. Chronic disease conditions, such as cardiac or orthopedic impairment, mean that the children affected are routinely limited or restricted in their physical activities.

In addition to examining each child at admission, the Medical Department also maintains the health of the Detention Home population. A well equipped modern dispensary makes available all the basic medicines, including antibiotics, and the treatment of the numerous minor injuries so common to this age group. Severe injuries like deep lacerations as well as surgical problems are treated at one or another of the local metropolitan hospitals.

When indicated, special tests are given by the medical staff. These include tuberculin, Schick diphtheria, Dick scarlet fever, and venereal disease tests. Similarly, immunization procedures are undertaken when these are required for admission to a special or private school designated by the Court in disposing of a child's case. Since residence at the Detention Home is relatively brief, typically only several weeks, no routine dental care is offered, although indicated extractions are made at the City Hospital dental clinic.

JUDGE ALBERT A. WOLDMAN

Judge Albert A. Woldman was elected to his first full term on the Juvenile Court bench in November, 1956. His 362,728 votes gave him a two to one majority over his opponent. Judge Woldman was originally appointed by Governor Frank Lausche to fill a judicial vacancy at the Court in 1953 and then was elected to continue in the office in November 1954. The Judge's association with the juvenile court movement, however, extends back to his college days when as a Western Reserve and John Marshall student he served as probation officer under Judge George S. Addams. Prior to his judicial appointment in 1953, he had served as Ohio's Director of Industrial Relations and Chairman of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation's Board of Review. Judge Woldman is also the author of two full-length studies of Abraham Lincoln, *Lawyer Lincoln* and *Lincoln and the Russians*, and is currently engaged in completing a third volume, in the field of constitutional law, *Court Made History*.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND PERSONNEL CHANGES

Miss Lottie Bialosky, Girl's Referee since 1935, retired on September 15, 1956. Truly a pioneer representative of the juvenile court movement in the Cleveland area, she was affiliated with the Court for a period of twenty-nine years, seven of them as the first case supervisor in the Court's history. Prior to that time she occupied a similar position with the Cleveland Humane Society, forerunner of the city's present Children's Services. Miss Bialosky is a staunch advocate of early specialized care for unadjusted children as a means of keeping them from resorting to illegal behavior. She also deprecates punishment and admonition as remedies for delinquency. A native Clevelander, she attended Central High School and this city's Normal Training School, later a part of Western Reserve University. She belongs to the American Association of Social Workers, the National Probation and Parole Association, the Ohio Welfare Conference, the Women's City Club, the Cleveland Council of Jewish Women, and the Cleveland Chapter of Hadassah. Retirement will not entirely deprive northeastern Ohio of her experience and social skills, for she plans to volunteer her services to local welfare agencies in the future.

Richard A. Gallitto was appointed Statistician to fill the vacancy created by the death of Jacob A. Hoek. Mr. Gallitto, who had been Assistant in the Department of Research and Statistics for three years prior to his appointment, is a graduate of Western Reserve University.

James B. Gidney was named Assistant in the Department of Research and Statistics. Formerly employed by Clevite Corporation, he is a graduate of Dartmouth College and holds a master's degree from Columbia University.

Martin H. Kelley, court probation officer, was named to the newly created position of Intake Supervisor of the Detention Home on October 16, 1956. A field counselor for Cleveland Boys' School before joining the court staff in 1955, he was also a case worker with the County Child Welfare Division. He holds a master's degree from Western Reserve University, School of Applied Social Sciences.

Andrew J. De Santi was appointed case supervisor on December 1, 1956. A probation officer for about four years, he obtained his master's degree from Ohio State University in 1953 while a graduate student working at the Court. Prior to joining the court he served as a probation officer for the Montgomery County Juvenile Court.

Mrs. Elsie V. McCullough was appointed Court Receptionist to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mrs. Marguerite DeRosset.

John Petten, a probation officer for the past four years, was named Executive Director of the Protestant Big Brothers of Cleveland. The appointment was effective as of December 1, 1956. He obtained his B.A. in sociology from Youngstown University and holds a master's degree from Ohio State University.

IN MEMORIAM

Jacob A. Hoek, Director of the Department of Research and Statistics, died on September 14, 1956. He joined the Court as a probation officer in 1942, after a decade of service with the local public welfare authority and the County Relief Bureau, and, until 1947, served as Assistant Director of the department he later headed. A graduate of Oberlin College and the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Mr. Hoek brought to his duties a keen, analytical mind trained in both the natural and social sciences. He was unusually industrious in helping to make the Court a source of reliable facts and figures for civic leaders, officials, students, and investigators. The patient kindness with which he did his work won him respect and affection. At the time of his death Mr. Hoek was a member of the Research Committee of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, the Alumni Council of Western Reserve University, and the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. Earlier, in 1948-49, he had served on the O.P.P.A. Committee on Juvenile Courts and, the following year, on the Committee on Research and Fact-Finding of the Ohio Commission contributing to the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth. He brought to all of these endeavors the same exceptional qualifications which distinguished his work with the Court.

Mrs. Marguerite DeRosset, Court Receptionist, died on August 21, 1956. A veteran of nearly forty years of continuous employment with the Juvenile Court, having been appointed by Judge George S. Addams, she was conscientious and devoted in her service to the public and her colleagues alike. She was oftentimes the first contact with the Court that many children and adults experienced, so that through her friendliness, courtesy, and efficiency she no doubt eased their anxiety and contributed appreciably to their adjustment. Her death was felt deeply by the staff of the Court despite the fact that she had been on leave of absence because of illness since October, 1955.

STATE FACILITIES FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN

At the present time the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction of the State of Ohio maintains three institutions and two agencies for the study, custody, and treatment of its committed delinquents. These are the two Industrial Schools, the State Reformatory, the Juvenile Diagnostic Center, and the Placement Bureau.

The Juvenile Court depends on these public facilities for essential services. In 1956, for example, the Court committed 231 delinquents to the Industrial Schools and 13 to the Reformatory. Eighty cases were referred to the Diagnostic Center, while the Placement Bureau assisted 308 of the Court's charges after they were released from the Industrial Schools. Clearly, then, without their support, we could not adequately discharge our own responsibility. In fact, whatever success the Juvenile Court has had in protecting the public and rehabilitating its youthful offenders must be shared with these five cooperating institutions and agencies.

In the interests of better acquainting the public with the program and practices of each of these facilities as well as showing the role each plays in the total Ohio delinquency program, the following sketches are included. It will also be noted that in addition to this, some attempt is made to describe their physical plant and administrative organization.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING & ROW OF COTTAGES,
BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Boys' Industrial School

Located on the crest of a hill from which can be seen distant stretches of the peaceful south central Ohio countryside, the Boys' Industrial School, near Lancaster, has the appearance of a modest college campus. Its some half a hundred cottages and buildings grace a 1,700-acre tract, nearly a third of which is under cultivation in fields, gardens, and orchards. About 800 boys, aged 10 to 18, are supervised by a staff of 250 professional and service employees.

The School accepts delinquent boys committed to it by any of the 88 juvenile courts in Ohio. However, under a January, 1956, Executive Order of the Director of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction, all boys, 10 to 14, committed to the state for care and training, are entrusted to the Juvenile Diagnostic Center for study and observation. The Center is then responsible for recommending whether a boy should be transferred to Boys' Industrial School or whether some other disposition ought to be made.

The School's basic purpose is to retrain delinquent boys so that they can return to their communities as well adjusted, normal personalities at the earliest possible time. Normal adjustment, according to T. Lyston Fultz, Boys' Industrial School Superintendent, is "the capacity to deal with life experiences so as to benefit both self and others, and to be a useful member of society."

The length of a boy's training period varies with each case. A five-year study of the School's population shows first-time boys typically remain nine months. Those returned after parole violation are detained

a year, in the usual case. Breaking, entering, and burglary are the reasons why 21 percent are committed. Auto thefts account for 19 percent, stealing for 18, incorrigibility for 18, truancy from home or school for 9 percent, and all other offenses combined are responsible for the remaining 22 percent.

In keeping with modern correctional thinking, the administration regards delinquency as "merely indicating symptoms of deeper unconscious motivation, or irregular social development." As a result, it plans its program to deal with the different diagnostic types of abnormal development. Some of the boys are psychologically maladjusted—specifically, they are fearful, chronically worried, and resentful. Others are socially maladjusted, having been conditioned by their environment to unlawful, non-social forms of behavior.

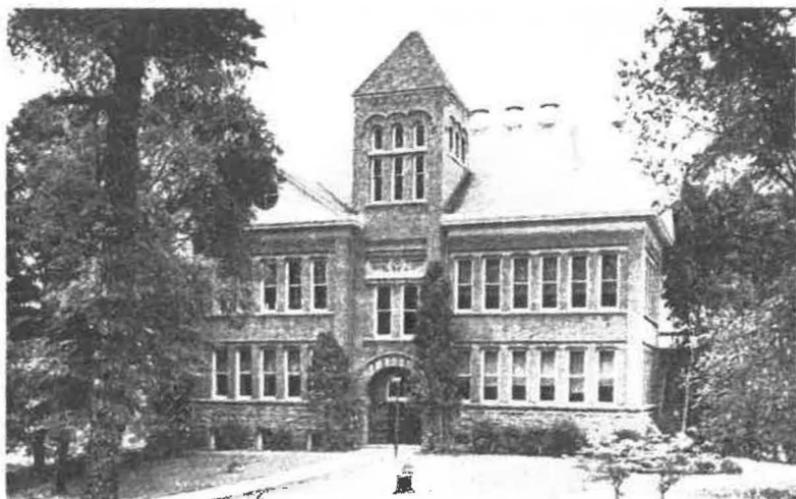
Boys' Industrial School builds its program around certain types of re-training experiences. Vocational, recreational, social, educational, and religious activities are carefully planned and supervised by as qualified specialists as are available. By means of shop practice and classroom study, boys are vocationally trained in painting, barbering, machine shop, gas and arc welding, sheet metal, woodworking, carpentry, shoe repair, laundry work, electrical maintenance. Maintaining the School is of course closely related to the vocational training program.

The Recreational Department conducts a broad intramural sports program in addition to general physical education and instruction in basic infantry drill, similar to the Junior R.O.T.C. training given in private military academies. Religiously, the objective is, first, to arouse in the boy a sense of religious consciousness and, second, to make ethical precepts a definite part of the boy's personal life-organization. Chapel attendance is compulsory, according to each boy's faith, but taking part in the religious classes is voluntary.

The School employs specialists trained in medicine, dentistry, psychology, psychiatry, personnel counseling, education, and the like. It also relies on the services of staff members who combine certain personal qualities that are assets in the treatment of socially maladjusted and emotionally disturbed boys. Employees are sought who can establish confidence with the boys, who are emotionally stable, naturally composed yet sensitive to the workings of other people's minds, who are patient, and who have good character and high ideals. It is their responsibility primarily to make the boy's stay at Boys' Industrial School a constructive, fruitful experience.

When a boy is about to be released, he is aided by the Juvenile Placement Bureau in Columbus. The Bureau investigates the home life he will encounter as well as his prospective school or job. The boy's final release plan must be approved by the State Department of Mental

Hygiene and Correction, the Classification and Training Section of the State Division of Juvenile Research, and the Superintendent of Boys' Industrial School. Thus, the authorities assume responsibility for a boy's transition back to social life. How effective the treatment and placement services of the School and its auxiliaries are can perhaps be judged from these facts: 52 percent of the boys complete their parole (placement) in "satisfactory" fashion; 23 percent are inducted into the Armed Forces; 14 percent are admitted to the Ohio State Reformatory or some other institution; 3 percent are placed on probation. The remaining 8 percent are reported as "unclassified."



SCHOOL BUILDING, GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Girls' Industrial School

The Girls' Industrial School, established in 1868, was designed to provide for the instruction and reformation of delinquent girls.

The School still occupies the original site on the banks of the Scioto River in Delaware. It has 189 acres of land with 76.5 of it tillable. Vegetables are grown, and pork and poultry raised for direct consumption at the School. To some extent the farm is used for educational purposes. A little instruction is given the girls in vegetable and flower growing and in poultry husbandry.

Forty-six buildings make up the physical plant of the School. Among them are twelve cottages, a Schoolhouse, technical building, hospital, an industrial building, power plant, laundry and a gymnasium with a swimming pool.

Administratively, the School is organized into ten departments. They are: administration, education, professional services, business office and stores, cottages, engineering and maintenance, medical, agriculture, personnel and training.

The Education and Training Departments maintain academic and vocational training programs. The School, which includes the top six academic grades, is recognized as a first class high school by the State Department of Education. In keeping with the present emphasis on the positive rather than the negative aspect of behavior, class attendance is required of girls under sixteen. Those over 16 may attend if they desire. There are two sessions each day during the school year. The course of study is intended to be functional, and is, therefore, based on the girl's

life at the School and her needs after leaving. The program seeks to capitalize on the girl's day-to-day experiences at the School in order to lead her to a more satisfactory and wholesome adjustment to normal social life afterward.

Some girls spend one half day in the classroom and the other half doing vocational or maintenance work. This arrangement is designed to carry out the routine institutional duties. It also takes into account each girl's ability, aptitude and interest. Thus it is educational as well as practical.

Upon admission the girls are given a battery of tests by the Psychology Department. These tests include achievement and personality evaluations which are of value to the staff in the planning of the academic, vocational and rehabilitative program for each girl. Every new girl is assigned to a social worker who helps to counsel and advise her during her stay at the institution. However, the psychological program is somewhat limited because of lack of staff.

While at the School, the girls live under a cottage-type plan. Each of the twelve brick cottages is in the care of a cottage parent, who in turn is responsible to the overall Cottage Supervisor.

Insofar as practical, the daily life in the cottage is used to enrich the girl's training. For example, meals are prepared and served in each cottage by the girls themselves under supervision. Such training provides the girls with useful experience in home-making. In cases where discipline is called for, girls are sent to the treatment cottage. Formerly they were isolated. Now, however, the girls are given as much attention as possible while in the treatment cottage, in an attempt to understand their problems.

A program of inter-cottage sports and recreation is provided for the girls along with a schedule of physical and health education. In the summer months eight to ten additional recreational aids are employed. Besides the usual types of games and sports, the girls may be allowed to skate at a commercial rink in Columbus, attend movies in town, and also sail boats, play tennis, and go to ball games and the zoo at the state capital. A day camp was established this past summer, and an overnight camping program was developed.

Most recommendations concerning the girls, such as cottage assignment, educational placement and release are decided upon by the Guidance and Placement Committee. This is composed of the Superintendent, Supervisor of Education, psychologist, and Supervisors of Cottages and Recreation.

Since becoming Superintendent in May, 1956, Malvin B. McLane, Jr., has made numerous changes in an attempt to improve the School. Among these are the integration of two cottages with plans to integrate

the others, increased visiting privileges, a more liberal canteen policy, and a revamped personnel evaluation procedure. The constructive and progressive spirit of his administration is perhaps best illustrated by the establishment of a student council to keep the girls abreast of the activities and policies of the institution and thus help them to understand the institution and their own situation. Other plans, such as in-service training, will be put into effect as soon as funds and personnel are available.



OHIO STATE REFORMATORY

Ohio State Reformatory

The Ohio State Reformatory occupies ten acres of land in Mansfield. The principal structures which surround a large athletic field are the administrative building, two cell houses, and the superintendent's home. The style of architecture of the main buildings is patterned on that of medieval castles and chateaux, giving the place a massive but archaic appearance. There is also a commissary building and five factory buildings. In addition, a 125-bed hospital was constructed in 1952.

The Reformatory receives male offenders between 16 and 30 years of age provided they have not been previously sentenced to a state prison.

Under the present code, a juvenile court may commit to the Reformatory male children over 16 who have committed an act which if committed by an adult would be a felony. In these cases as distinct from the treatment of adult inmates the Reformatory is not, in regard to them, a prison but a school. The Superintendent is responsible for providing for their education in the various branches of industry and agriculture and

in elementary education as well, with the eventual goal of reforming them and preparing them to become better citizens.

Commitments of boys, age 16 and 17, are for an indefinite period. However, they must be released at age 21. An earlier release is possible depending on satisfactory behavior and progress in training.

Paroles from the Reformatory are under the jurisdiction of the Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission, since anyone released on parole is under the supervision of a parole officer for an indefinite period.

In principle, the Reformatory strives to rehabilitate young offenders by developing their aptitudes and talents through certain training programs. The varied types of instruction and on-the-job training, not only reduce idleness to a minimum but are designed to build a foundation for future employment.

A battery of psychological tests is administered upon admission. These include general intelligence, educational achievement, performance and vocational measurements and personality inventories. A program of guidance and counseling, long needed, is currently being developed at the Reformatory. Regrettably, the institution is at this writing without a psychiatrist but receives occasional psychiatric service on selected cases.

Also, since 1950, a classification program based on the conference method for reviewing cases and developing rehabilitative programs to fit the individual needs of the inmates, has been in the process of development.

Instruction and on-the-job training is given in seven major areas. Classes are held daily in the rudiments of various trades as well as basic instruction in mathematics, English, and civics.

In the field of agriculture the Reformatory utilizes 3,000 acres of land. These are devoted to large-scale farming and also horticulture, dairy work and livestock raising. The produce grown at the Reformatory is sufficient to feed a community of more than 2400.

The maintenance and shop services provide occupational training in such diverse fields as the manufacture of electric power; building construction and masonry. Practical experience is available in the operation of the two-station radio system which broadcasts programs to the Reformatory population. There are also work-study opportunities in electrical maintenance, plumbing, and steamfitting.

In the area of personal services, training is given in the planning of menus; cutting meats; cooking and baking. Training in barbering is also afforded and may lead to the granting of State certificates.

Through the medical, dental, analytical laboratory and hospital program the inmates may receive training as male nurses and medical technicians.

Although limited by lack of funds and staff, the school and library program is geared to raise the educational level of the inmates. In addition to the basic subjects, some instruction is given in commercial practices, and inmates are encouraged to take correspondence courses. Some of them are even able to gain valuable experience by working at clerical assignments as well as by studying in class.

The institution operates an extensive manufacturing program in which more than 500 inmates are employed. There are six departments producing merchandise. These items are sold only to tax-supported institutions.

The Furniture Department produces chairs, bookcases, desks, and the like for public offices, classrooms and other institutional requirements.

The Clothing Department is equipped for the tailoring of garments such as suits and coats, and manufactures all guards' uniforms for the penal and correctional institutions in Ohio. Moreover, all state and county institutions are supplied both work and dress shoes made by the Shoe Department.

The magazine *Public Welfare in Ohio Today* is printed each month by the Printing Department, which also prints blank forms, letterheads, reports and bulletins. Such services are restricted by Ohio law solely to the welfare department and the institutions under its immediate supervision.

The Machine Department undertakes all institutional repairs involving iron and steel. It also fabricates steel beds used in state hospitals. Vegetables and fruits are preserved by modern methods in the Cannery Department.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JUVENILE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

Juvenile Diagnostic Center

The Juvenile Diagnostic Center, at Columbus, was created in 1954 by consolidating the Bureau of Juvenile Research and the Reception and Classification Center.

Children under 15 from any of the State's eighty-eight counties may be brought to the Center for intensive residential study in order to recommend their assignment to a suitable place for care. The children received at the Center are those who would be committed directly to the Boys' and Girls' Industrial Schools, if the reception and classification system were not in effect. After study and discharge from the Center, the children are placed in one of the industrial schools or reformatories, a private boarding school, a mental hygiene institution, foster home, the home of relatives, or in some other situation which offers a reasonable hope of meeting their particular needs.

However, due to crowded conditions resulting from a greater increase in commitments than had been anticipated, it frequently has been necessary for the Diagnostic Center to send children immediately to the industrial schools. Later when conditions permit these children are returned to the Center.

The classification program now administered by the Center is the culmination of an idea adopted in 1940 by the State Association of Juvenile Court Judges. It called for taking away from the courts the authority to commit children directly to the State Industrial Schools and, instead, placing them in the State Bureau of Juvenile Research, the forerunner of the present Center.

The work of the Center (which has a capacity of 36 girls and 72

boys) falls into three related functions: reception; preliminary diagnosis; and the formulation of a general plan of treatment. These eventuate, of course, in the child's assignment for care. The first three are the sole responsibility of the Center. The fourth is divided between the Chief of the Bureau of Juvenile Research, Classification, and Training, on the one hand, and the Director of the Mental Hygiene and Correction Department, on the other.

The Juvenile Diagnostic Center is located in Columbus, in large measure to take advantage of the many resources, facilities, and services of Ohio State University. Its physical plant includes an Administration Building; a large U-shaped structure, the so-called South Cottage for the housing of the Center's wards; and another residential building, constructed in 1953, called the North Cottage. Its staff consists of psychiatrists, psychologists, teachers, physicians, psychiatric social workers, cottage parents, recreation aids, clerical and service personnel. In addition, it uses the services of a number of advanced students in the fields of medicine, mental hygiene, and casework. Thus it acts as a training adjunct to the University and other institutions of higher learning.

The child's stay at the Center averages between three and four months. Although he is usually studied no longer than eight weeks, the additional time is spent in residence until placement has been arranged. While there the children live under a cottage-type program. They are cared for in organized groups of from ten to twenty youngsters. Their day-to-day program is carried on under the direction of cottage parents, assisted by other members of the staff. The children enjoy a variety of indoor and outdoor educational and recreational activities, including classroom study, movies, picnics, dances, and the like. There are also work assignments for some.

During the third week of the child's presence at the Center a staff meeting is held of which he is the subject. The purpose of the meeting is to exchange information so that further steps in the study may be planned and a tentative recommendation formulated. Present at the meeting are a psychologist, social worker, teacher, cottage supervisor, and a supervisory member of the clinical staff. Whenever possible, a psychiatrist is present. Other members of the staff may also be asked to attend. Usually, it is the psychologist's task to synthesize the findings of the various services that are represented at this session.

By the end of the sixth week, sufficient knowledge is available in most cases so that a final report can be drawn. Each department submits its conclusions on the child to the clinical coordinator—a psychiatrist, psychologist or social worker—who is responsible for writing the report in final form. The report is then reviewed by both a supervisory member of the clinical staff and the Superintendent of the Center, at the present time Roger M. Gove, M.D., who forwards it for confirmation to the Chief

in charge of the Division of Juvenile Research, Classification, and Training of the State Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction.

In the beginning the Center provided two residential study programs. One was guidance service on a consultative basis available to public and private referral agencies at their discretion and initiative. This program was discontinued in September, 1955. Since then, only the second program has remained in force, that of reception and classification for the residential study of youthful offenders adjudged and committed by due process.

In addition to such residential service, the Diagnostic Center conducts psychological examinations, on a one-contact basis, of youthful out-patients referred by public institutions, private social agencies, or parents. Any child at least two years old in need of diagnostic evaluation is eligible. In this respect, then, the Center functions as a general child guidance clinic. The out-patient department is staffed by a single psychiatric case worker, one psychologist, and the part-time services of a psychiatrist.

Juvenile Placement Bureau

The work of the Juvenile Placement Bureau in Columbus is twofold. The Bureau places boys and girls who are released from the state industrial schools; and it provides a follow-up supervision for them.

Placement for such children usually means returning them to their own homes or having them cared for by relatives or friends. The children the Bureau works with are older than those committed to the Juvenile Diagnostic Center. They average 16 years of age and, therefore, are not usually receptive to placement in private institutions. Nor does the Bureau ordinarily have the funds that are necessary for such costly care.

The Bureau points out that in Cuyahoga County there is a lack of foster homes available to these older children, especially for boys. As a result, many of those who are placed are put on farms where their training continues.

The State's Attorney General ruled recently that County Child Welfare Boards may not subsidize foster homes for youngsters under State commitment—unless the State relinquishes jurisdiction. Persons interested in making funds available for this purpose are known to be inquiring into the situation in the hope of overcoming this impasse.

The machinery of placement is set into motion about 60 days after the youngster has been admitted to either Boys' or Girls' Industrial School. The initial step taken by the Bureau is a pre-release evaluation of the child's home situation. Centering around such factors as family background, family relations and recommendations of the committing court, this investigation attempts to bring to light all possible placement resources for the child.

The home-evaluation report is also of assistance to the counseling and planning programs of the industrial schools themselves in that it gives the personnel a better insight into the child's problems. This is especially true in the cases where county family records accompanying the child to the schools are not as complete as they might be. This report, along with his school record, is also usually the determining factor in arranging the child's release from the industrial school.

With the release and subsequent placement of the youngster, the Bureau then begins the second phase of its operation—that of supervision. The boys and girls report to an assigned field counselor with whom they discuss their progress and problems.

The Bureau also assists them in finding suitable employment, which is, of course, of vital importance to the child's adjustment.

Typically, supervision lasts about one year. During the fiscal year, 1955-1956, the Bureau placed 1239 boys and 393 girls released from the industrial schools. In addition, up until May of 1956, they also placed 116 boys and 97 girls from the Juvenile Diagnostic Center. However, this program of placing the younger children proved rather burdensome, since, lacking funds, the Bureau could not usually implement the programs which the Center had advised. These recommendations were most often for private, hence costly placement. Despite this handicap, the Bureau does on occasion accept some children from the Center for placement.

The Juvenile Placement Bureau was established in January, 1954, by consolidating the placement services of the two industrial schools into one central unit. Since that time the Bureau has been a unit of the Division of Juvenile Research, Classification and Training.

Located in Columbus, the Bureau is under the direction of Superintendent C. J. Russ. His staff consists of twenty field counselors and three supervisors (assistant superintendents).

In order to provide better service to Cuyahoga County the Bureau opened a Cleveland office in July of 1955. One of the Bureau's supervisors and five of its field counselors are attached to the Cleveland office. In 1956 this office assisted 308 boys and girls.

From its beginning until November, 1956, the Cleveland office was housed, free of charge, in Calvary Presbyterian Church, at 2020 E. 79th St. The Rev. John Bruere helped set up the office by furnishing it with cast-off desks and other equipment which he solicited from a bank that was redecorating. The office's present location is at 10010 Euclid Avenue.

Of definite assistance to the Cleveland office was the establishment of the Don Bosco Guild under the guidance of Msgr. Raymond Gallagher, Director of Saint Anthony's Home for Boys. The Guild is composed of

25 men from all walks of life who act as sponsors for Catholic boys released from Boys' Industrial School. The friendly support and encouragement of these men, according to impressionistic reports, have proved very successful.

Sponsorship is for an indefinite period and the acceptance of the sponsor is strictly voluntary on the part of the boy. However, only one out of seven boys refuses to participate. The boys' families have also been very cooperative with the Don Bosco Guild.

Another group has also been of help in Cuyahoga County. In 1956, the Cleveland Rotary Club provided an \$8200 budget for a vocational guidance counselor and secretary to work in the Cleveland office. He was to be concerned with job placement for the youngsters released to the custody of the Juvenile Placement Bureau. The state was scheduled to assume financial responsibility for this service in July of this year.

STATISTICAL TABLES

TABLE 1

Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of Money
for Support of Minor Children — 1956

| Type of Collection | Amount |
|--|----------------|
| Total amount collected | \$1,905,807.76 |
| For support of minor children..... | 1,742,146.16 |
| Damages or restitution | 18,304.15 |
| Poundage | 17,861.59 |
| Fines | 9,552.34 |
| Costs | 7,705.95 |
| Appearance and appeal bonds | 86,850.00 |
| Maternity hospital collections | 19,269.13 |
| Miscellaneous general collections | 4,118.44 |
| Money for Support of Children Disbursed to | |
| Parents and relatives | \$1,587,977.98 |
| Public agencies: | |
| Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare..... | 103,892.65 |
| Other tax-supported agencies and institutions..... | 5,184.20 |
| Total—public agencies | 109,076.85 |
| Private agencies: | |
| Children's Services | 7,387.66 |
| Other Non-Sectarian agencies and institutions | 1,181.10 |
| Catholic agencies and institutions | 27,746.35 |
| Protestant agencies and institutions | 6,146.12 |
| Jewish agencies and institutions | 2,630.10 |
| Total—private agencies..... | 45,091.33 |

TABLE 2

Report of the Receiving Secretary — 1956

| Action Taken at Intake | Number |
|--|--------|
| Complaints accepted for court action—Total..... | 7235 |
| Accepted for official hearing: | |
| New affidavits and petitions..... | 3460 |
| Motions and alias hearings..... | 758 |
| Accepted for unofficial hearing (excluding traffic violations)*..... | 3017 |
| Complaints disposed of without court action—Total..... | 1000 |
| Referred to social agencies and boards of education..... | 207 |
| Referred to police departments and other courts..... | 222 |
| By correspondence..... | 114 |
| Interviews for consultation only..... | 457 |
| Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court..... | 55 |

*In addition, 3274 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for unofficial hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

TABLE 3

Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1952-1956

| Type of Complaint | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total complaints—Official and Unofficial..... | 8448 | 8643 | 8700 | 9432 | 10784 |
| Official complaints—Total..... | 3532 | 3492 | 3651 | 3894 | 4347 |
| Delinquency—Total | 1609 | 1687 | 1645 | 1807 | 2275 |
| Boys | 1182 | 1235 | 1210 | 1354 | 1808 |
| Girls | 427 | 452 | 435 | 453 | 467 |
| Neglect (including non-support) | 719 | 636 | 687 | 738 | 758 |
| Dependency | 215 | 193 | 155 | 139 | 120 |
| Application for orthopedic care..... | 16 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Application for consent to marry..... | 161 | 138 | 114 | 120 | 112 |
| Paternity | 604 | 667 | 836 | 859 | 908 |
| Adults contributing to delinquency..... | 100 | 77 | 98 | 190 | 134 |
| Adults tending to cause delinquency..... | 6 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Uniform support of dependents act..... | 19 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Certified from Common Pleas Court..... | 80 | 78 | 102 | 28 | 28 |
| Other | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Unofficial complaints—Total..... | 4916 | 5151 | 5049 | 5538 | 6437 |
| Delinquency—Total | 3753 | 4027 | 3867 | 4324 | 5089 |
| Boys—Excluding traffic complaints..... | 1356 | 1394 | 1313 | 1362 | 1427 |
| Traffic complaints..... | 2104 | 2256 | 2131 | 2537 | 3175 |
| *Girls | 293 | 377 | 423 | 425 | 487 |
| Neglect and non-support..... | 1157 | 1113 | 1178 | 1208 | 1333 |
| Dependency | 6 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Other ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |

*Includes girls' traffic cases.

TABLE 4

Children Under Care in Detention Home — 1956

| | Delinquent | | Dependent | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|------------|--------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | Boys | Girls | Boys | Girls | |
| Under care January 1, 1956..... | 64 | 28 | 1 | ..... | 93 |
| Admitted during the year..... | 2673 | 823 | 8 | 14 | 3518 |
| Total under care for 1956..... | 2737 | 851 | 9 | 14 | *3611 |
| Released during the year..... | 2699 | 822 | 8 | 12 | 3541 |
| Under care December 31, 1956..... | 38 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 70 |
| Total days of care furnished..... | 26,145 | 12,057 | 160 | 417 | 38,779 |
| Average daily population..... | 72 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 105 |
| Average length of stay in days..... | 10 | 14 | 18 | 30 | 11 |

*Includes 7 boys and 8 girls, not resident in Cuyahoga County, who were taken into custody as runaways.

TABLE 5

Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial
Delinquency Cases, by Sex — 1956

| Type of Complaint | Boys | | Girls | | Total |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|
| | Official | Unoffic. | Official | Unoffic. | |
| Automobile theft..... | 479 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 486 |
| Unlawful entry and stealing..... | 297 | 128 | 3 | 2 | 430 |
| Other stealing..... | 75 | 215 | 21 | 28 | 339 |
| Other property offenses..... | 28 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 43 |
| Theft from person..... | 96 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 134 |
| Injury to person..... | 113 | 148 | 16 | 28 | 305 |
| Act resulting in death..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Truancy..... | 53 | 115 | 41 | 46 | 255 |
| Running away: | | | | | |
| Cuyahoga County residents..... | 45 | 24 | 79 | 28 | 176 |
| Out-of-county residents..... | 7 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 15 |
| Beyond parental control..... | 150 | 120 | 156 | 153 | 579 |
| Sex offenses..... | 63 | 31 | 78 | 3 | 175 |
| Auto tampering and trespassing..... | 58 | 51 | 1 | ..... | 110 |
| Destruction of property..... | 78 | 214 | 6 | 12 | 310 |
| Disorderly conduct..... | 64 | 167 | 11 | 11 | 253 |
| Other misdemeanors..... | 125 | 179 | 28 | 71 | 403 |
| Auto law and traffic violations..... | 73 | 3175 | ..... | 99 | 3347 |
| Total delinquency complaints..... | 1808 | 4602 | 467 | 487 | 7364 |

TABLE 6

Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases
Official and Unofficial — 1956

| Type of Complaint | Neglect | | Dependency | |
|--|----------|----------|------------|----------|
| | Official | Unoffic. | Official | Unoffic. |
| Total complaints..... | *758 | 1333 | 120 | 8 |
| Non-support of minor children..... | 569 | 1076 | ..... | ..... |
| Improper subsistence or care..... | 93 | 164 | ..... | ..... |
| Faults or habits of parent(s)..... | 49 | 32 | ..... | ..... |
| Child deserted or abandoned..... | 38 | 27 | 2 | ..... |
| Permanent disability of parent(s)..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | ..... |
| Temporary incapacity of parent(s)..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... |
| Death of parent(s)..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| Child born out of wedlock..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... |
| Lack of guardianship, determine custody..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Other causes..... | 9 | 34 | 8 | 8 |
| Total children included in above cases..... | 1642 | 3474 | 169 | 8 |

*Includes 131 complaints of illegitimate non-support filed on the adjudged father.

TABLE 7

Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial, by Sex — 1956

| Disposition in Official Cases | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| Total official delinquency complaints filed..... | 1808 | 467 | 2275 |
| Committed to parents, relatives, individuals..... | 105 | 18 | 123 |
| Committed or referred to social agencies for supervision..... | 50 | 17 | 67 |
| Placed under supervision of probation officers: | | | |
| Supervision only..... | 521 | 225 | 746 |
| Supervision and payment of costs, damages, fines..... | 529 | 13 | 542 |
| For placement..... | 16 | 4 | 20 |
| For referral to Probate Court..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total placed on probation..... | 1067 | 243 | 1310 |
| Committed or returned to institutions: | | | |
| Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield..... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| Ohio State Industrial Schools..... | 158 | 24 | 182 |
| Division of Juvenile Research, Classification and Training (Juvenile Diagnostic Center)..... | 44 | 10 | 54 |
| City of Cleveland Training Schools..... | 89 | 41 | 130 |
| Marycrest School..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| Total committed or returned to institutions..... | 303 | 105 | 408 |
| Dismissed | 58 | 20 | 78 |
| Returned to other jurisdictions..... | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Pay damages or fine..... | 35 | 4 | 39 |
| Other disposition | 107 | 17 | 124 |
| Continued | 68 | 35 | 103 |
| Disposition in Unofficial Cases | | | |
| Total unofficial delinquency complaints filed..... | 4602 | 487 | 5089 |
| Withdrawn or dismissed..... | 65 | 10 | 75 |
| Continued indefinitely..... | 104 | 23 | 127 |
| Adjusted by referee..... | 1356 | 226 | 1582 |
| License suspended, driving prohibited..... | 2486 | 57 | 2543 |
| Restitution ordered..... | 185 | 13 | 198 |
| Probation officer to supervise or adjust..... | 158 | 43 | 201 |
| Made official..... | 189 | 74 | 263 |
| Referred to social agencies..... | 27 | 13 | 40 |
| Other disposition..... | 32 | 28 | 60 |

TABLE 8

Cases Under Supervision by Probation Department — 1956

| Movement of Cases | Total Cases | Number of Children | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Delinquent | | Depend- ency | Total Children |
| | | Boys | Girls | Neglect Other | |
| Brought forward January 1, 1956..... | 872 | 575 | 187 | 277 | 1039 |
| Received for supervision during year..... | 1623 | 1254 | 291 | 164 | 1709 |
| Total under supervision in 1956..... | 2495 | 1829 | 478 | 441 | 2748 |
| Removed from supervision during year..... | 1413 | 1071 | 252 | 224 | 1547 |
| Carried forward December 31, 1956..... | 1082 | 758 | 226 | 217 | 1201 |

TABLE 9

Disposition of Children in Official Neglect
and Dependency Cases — 1956

| Disposition of Children | Neglect | Dependency | Total |
|--|---------|------------|-------|
| Total children included in dispositions..... | *1491 | 169 | 1660 |
| Committed to: | | | |
| Parents, relatives, guardians..... | 863 | 13 | 876 |
| Probation officers for supervision or placement..... | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| Referred to child caring and placing agencies: | | | |
| C.C.W.D., Division of Child Welfare: | | | |
| Temporary care and custody..... | 148 | 116 | 264 |
| Permanent care and custody..... | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Children's Services: | | | |
| Supervision and placement..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Temporary care and custody..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Permanent care and custody..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Catholic Charities Bureau and Catholic Youth Service: | | | |
| Supervision and placement..... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Temporary care and custody..... | 23 | 2 | 25 |
| Permanent care and custody..... | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Jewish Children's Bureau: | | | |
| Temporary care and custody..... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Permanent care and custody..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other child caring and placing agencies..... | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| Total referred to child caring and placing agencies..... | 192 | 135 | 327 |
| Continued pending arrest of adult contributor..... | 178 | ..... | 178 |
| Continued conditionally, further order..... | 130 | 16 | 146 |
| Case dismissed..... | 81 | 3 | 84 |
| Other order..... | 31 | ..... | 31 |

*Does not include the 151 children involved in cases of illegitimate non-support for whom no Court disposition was necessary.

TABLE 10
Type and Number of Tests Administered
By Court Psychologists — 1956

| Type of Test | Delinquent | | Dependent | | Total |
|--|------------|-------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | Boys | Girls | Children | Adults | |
| Total tests administered..... | 1923 | 682 | 106 | 71 | 2782 |
| Individual Intelligence tests: | | | | | |
| Weschler-Bellevue | 28 | 12 | 3 | 7 | 50 |
| Weschler Intelligence Scale for children | 36 | 14 | 11 | ..... | 61 |
| *Weschler Intelligence Scale for adults..... | 9 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 14 |
| Group Intelligence tests: | | | | | |
| Otis | 1184 | 358 | 19 | 4 | 1565 |
| Performance tests: | | | | | |
| Revised Beta..... | 16 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| Personality tests: | | | | | |
| Projective | 462 | 204 | 46 | 36 | 748 |
| Inventory | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Other standardized tests..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| Interviews—non-standardized tests..... | 178 | 83 | 23 | 19 | 303 |
| Conferences | 165 | 81 | 17 | 17 | 280 |
| Number of persons tested..... | 1278 | 394 | 37 | 16 | 1725 |

*Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

TABLE 11

Disposition of Adults Dealt With in Official Neglect
and Delinquency Cases — 1956

| Disposition of Adult Contributors | Contributing to Neglect | Contributing to Delinquency | Tending to Cause Delinquency |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Number of adults charged..... | 779 | 134 | 5 |
| Not apprehended—arrest ordered..... | 113 | 3 | .... |
| Dismissed or discharged..... | 52 | 6 | 1 |
| Continued conditionally..... | 89 | 28 | 3 |
| Committed to: | | | |
| Cleveland House of Correction—male..... | 50 | 21 | 1 |
| Cleveland House of Correction—female..... | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| County Jail..... | 3 | 13 | ..... |
| Sentence suspended: | | | |
| On condition of proper behavior..... | 81 | 15 | ..... |
| Make support payments through Court..... | 354 | ..... | ..... |
| On other conditions..... | 14 | 29 | ..... |
| Probation officer to supervise..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Other order..... | 13 | 19 | ..... |

TABLE 12

Movement of Prisoners at the Correction Farm
Under Juvenile Court Commitment — 1956

| Movement of Prisoners | Non-Support | Other Neglect | Contributing to Delinquency | Total |
|--|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Brought forward January 1, 1956..... | 40 | 9 | 13 | 62 |
| Committed or returned during year..... | 130 | 26 | 35 | 191 |
| Total prisoners in 1956..... | 170 | 35 | 48 | 253 |
| Released or escaped during year..... | 127 | 25 | 44 | 196 |
| Carried forward December 31, 1956..... | 43 | 10 | 4 | 57 |

TABLE 13

Cases Supervised by Child Support Department — 1956

| Movement of cases | *Non-Support | Delinquency Dependency Neglect | Paternity | Total |
|---|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Brought forward January 1, 1956..... | 2577 | 681 | 1539 | 4797 |
| Received for supervision during year..... | 1126 | 217 | 609 | 1952 |
| Total under supervision in 1956..... | 3703 | 898 | 2148 | 6749 |
| Removed from supervision during year..... | 679 | 235 | 321 | 1235 |
| Carried forward December 31, 1956..... | 3024 | 663 | 1827 | 5514 |

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

TABLE 14
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
Upon Physical Examination — 1956

| Defect Noted* | | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|--|------|-------|-------|
| Teeth— | Dental caries..... | 983 | 322 | 1305 |
| | Poor dental hygiene..... | 565 | 49 | 614 |
| | Chipped incisor..... | 168 | 48 | 216 |
| Skin— | Acne | 859 | 319 | 1178 |
| Eyes— | Refractive error..... | 877 | 365 | 1242 |
| Extremities— | Trichophytosis (tinea)..... | 522 | 91 | 613 |
| Throat— | Hypertrophied tonsils..... | 73 | 28 | 101 |
| Nose— | Nasopharyngitis | 39 | 15 | 54 |
| General— | Obesity | 66 | 107 | 173 |
| | Nutrition: borderline, impaired, poor..... | 22 | 9 | 31 |
| | Physical retardation..... | 59 | 3 | 62 |
| | Advanced physical development..... | 57 | 23 | 80 |
| | Pediculosis: capitis, pubis..... | 6 | 44 | 50 |
| | Pregnancy | | 37 | 37 |
| No defect noted: Children found normal..... | | | | 189 |
| Total number of examinations..... | | 2415 | 826 | 3241 |

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

TABLE 15
Diagnosis of Patients Examined by the Court Psychiatrists — 1956

| Diagnosis* | Boys | Girls | Adults |
|---|------|-------|--------|
| Total examinations..... | 218 | 115 | 53 |
| Mental deficiency: | | | |
| Mild | 5 | 2 | |
| Moderate | 3 | | |
| Severe | | | 1 |
| Psychotic disorders: | | | |
| Schizophrenic reaction..... | 5 | | 2 |
| Paranoid reaction..... | | | 1 |
| Psychoneurotic disorders: | | | |
| Anxiety reaction..... | 4 | 4 | |
| Dissociative reaction | | 1 | 2 |
| Obsessive compulsive reaction..... | 1 | | |
| Psychoneurotic reaction, other..... | | 5 | 5 |
| Personality disorders: | | | |
| Inadequate personality..... | 1 | | 12 |
| Schizoid personality..... | 1 | | |
| Personality trait disturbance: | | | |
| Emotionally unstable personality..... | 5 | 7 | 6 |
| Passive-aggressive personality (passive-aggressive type, 79; aggressive type, 37; passive-dependent type, 40)..... | 98 | 56 | 2 |
| Other personality trait disturbances..... | 2 | | 1 |
| Sociopathic personality disturbance: | | | |
| Antisocial reaction..... | 1 | | |
| Dyssocial reaction..... | 1 | 2 | |
| Sexual deviation..... | 1 | | 1 |
| Alcoholism | | | 7 |
| Transient situational personality disturbance: | | | |
| Adjustment reaction of childhood..... | 9 | 3 | |
| Adjustment reaction of adolescence..... | 78 | 34 | |
| Adjustment reaction of late life..... | | | 2 |
| Disease none..... | | 1 | 4 |
| Interview only, diagnosis deferred..... | 3 | | 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, Richard A. Gallitto, 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 dependent, neglected, delinquent, and otherwise unfortunate children of the County; and that it will enlist their informed support and cooperation in extending and improving these services wherever needed.

RICHARD A. GALLITTO, *Statistician*

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street

Telephone: PProspect 1-8400

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

Corrected to February 28, 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, Bailiff
Daniel Kearns, Bailiff

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

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