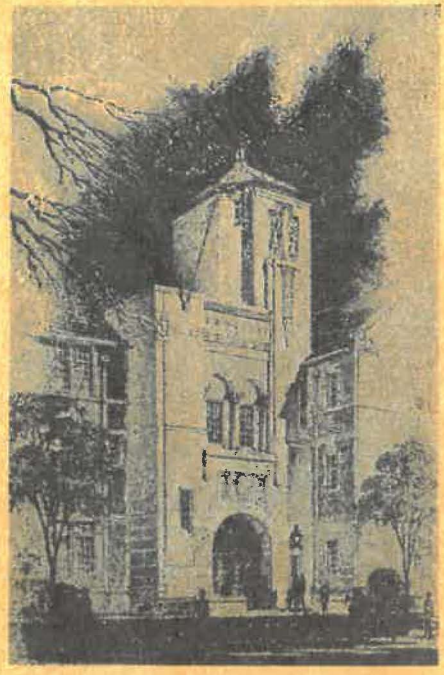
# *Annual Report for 1963*



THE JUVENILE COURT
OF
CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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

The Honorable William P. Day, Frank M. Gorman, Henry W. Speeth,
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Denver L. White,
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

The Honorable Martin A. Janis
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction

The Honorable Wayne Fogle,
Chairman, Ohio Youth Commission

Sirs:

In compliance with Section 2151.18 of the Revised Code we submit herewith the Annual Report of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court for the calendar year 1963, showing the number and kind of cases that have come before it, the disposition thereof ordered by the Court, and other data pertaining to the work of the Court of interest to you and to the general public.

Respectfully submitted,

Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio
March 31, 1964

# JUVENILE COURT PARTICIPATES IN COMMUNITY ACTION FOR YOUTH PROGRAM

The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County is participating in an action program aimed at the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and related child and family problems. The program, Community Action for Youth, is focused on the Hough area of the City of Cleveland. Its purpose is to demonstrate what can be done about juvenile delinquency when the problem is attacked realistically on many fronts.

The demonstration program, started in 1963, will continue for four years at an estimated over-all cost of $12,000,000. Under the United States Delinquency Control Act, the federal government is providing matching funds to a few selected cities for the development of delinquency prevention and control action programs which, after a demonstration period, can then be adapted as model - programs by other communities in the nation in meeting their own local delinquency problems.

Sponsors of CAY include the City of Cleveland, Cuyahoga County Commissioners, the Juvenile Court, the Cleveland Board of Education, the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, and the Cuyahoga County Mayors and City Managers Association. Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman, Juvenile Court, who served as a member of the planning committee which developed the CAY program is currently a member of the CAY Board of Directors and also is a member of the Board's Executive Committee. John J. Mayar, Director of Social Services, Juvenile Court, who also served on the planning committee is also a member of the CAY board. Former U.S. Senator, Thomas A. Burke, is President of the Board of Directors. Executive Director of CAY is Alva R. Dittrick, on leave from his position as Deputy Superintendent of the Cleveland Public Schools.

Concern over the welfare of the nation's youth prompted the enactment of federal legislation to aid local communities in a search for better and more successful methods of coping with mounting delinquency and other youth problems. For instance, delinquency cases in the nation's juvenile courts have risen to over 500,000 per year. It is estimated that there are nearly 800,000 unemployed school drop-outs in the nation today. The President's Committee on Youth Employment recently pointed out that by 1970 the number of such idle youths, ages 16 to 21 will grow to 1,500,000. Contributing to the drop-outs' plight

is the continually diminishing labor market for the unskilled and untrained worker. Thousands of job opportunities for the unskilled have virtually vanished in the upsurge of automation. Such jobs, as elevator operator, bowling pin setter and farm laborer, among many others, are being gradually eliminated by machines.

The seriousness of the situation was reflected in Cleveland in a 1962 survey conducted by the Cleveland Board of Education wherein it was reported that 1,200 boys and girls from the city's highest delinquency areas, including the Hough area, who had quit school before graduation, were unemployed. In the four highest areas of delinquency it was further found that 63 per cent of all out-of-school youth, ages 16 to 21, were unemployed.

The problems of school drop-outs and youth unemployment were among factors which made the Hough area of Cleveland the target area for the demonstration program. Other characteristics of the neighborhood which has undergone vast social changes in the last few years, include high delinquency rates, high relief rates and illegitimate births. Twenty-nine per cent of the housing is either deteriorating or dilapidated. Juvenile delinquency complaints from the area are more than double the county-wide rate. Nearly one-third of the children in the area come from fatherless homes wherein the mother is the sole authority. Illegimate births there are at a high rate, with one in five births being to unmarried mothers, including over 200 teen-age girls last year. Its families constitute one-fourth of the entire relief caseload of the City of Cleveland. The Hough district is a highly congested area which has experienced a doubling of child population - to 30,000 youths up to age 21 in the last ten years, while the population of the City of Cleveland itself declined during the same period. While the area has only 8 per cent of the city population, 18 per cent of the city's major crimes were reported in the Hough district.

The specific area in which CAY is operating is the Addison School district, a community of 54,000 residents bounded by Superior Avenue, Euclid Avenue, East 55th Street, East 65th Street, and East 90th Street, roughly the western two-thirds of the Hough area.

The seven major action programs of CAY which will be carried out by more than 300 workers at full operational level including teachers, social workers, research assistants, medical service workers, and other specialists are as follows:

Pre-School Family Nursery Program, designed to increase children's readiness, with mothers' help, for entering school. Counseling

service for parents is a integral part of the nursery program.

School Programs at nine schools in the district have been developed emphazising new curriculum materials and will focuse on the teaching of communication skills. Increased pupil guidance work and extended after-school educational opportunities along with school-work programs are being put into effect to provide intensive treatment to delinquents and emotionally disturbed children.

School-Work Transition Programs are designed to provide potential drop-outs with vocational counseling and testing, remedial education, employment orientation, on-the-job training, and job placement services.

Public Welfare Programs are being bolstered to reduce individual welfare workers' caseloads with a reorganization of existing services so that top priority can be given to child neglect situations with increased guidance given on family problems.

Special Treatment Programs are being established to provide services to unmarried teenage mothers. Also, a pilot program will be set up which will offer group work services to young unmarried fathers, as well. Included also in the Special Treatment Program will be youth camps for pre-adolescent boys and girls with behavior and learning difficulties and after school programs for particularly aggressive boys.

Community Support Programs are in operation to coordinate the work of existing community agencies. A community information center, providing residents with information on services available to them and a community newspaper have been established. Other programs call for giving the youths in the area recognition for their achievements and the organization of street clubs.

Court and Corrections Program is designed to give more intensive treatment to Juvenile Court probationers and to prevent repeat delinquency.

It is this specific area, of course, in which the Juvenile Court is a sponsor and participant in the CAY program. As with other agencies such as the schools and welfare departments, participating in the program, the Juvenile Court is intensifying its existing services to demonstrate how delinquency can be dealt with more effectively.

Specifically, the Juvenile Court, in cooperation with CAY, will be enabled to expand the following services:

High Standard Probation

Staff shortages, over-burdened caseloads, and untrained workers are factors which have made it difficult to achieve optimum results in probation services. To demonstrate the value of effective probation, the court, under CAY, will develop High Standard Probation Practices to serve the Hough area. This will be accomplished by hiring six additional trained social workers thereby reducing individual probation officers' caseloads in that area by 50 per cent. (A supervisor for the six additional workers has already been hired through CAY.) The reduction in caseloads will enable the staff to provide maximum individual attention in order to make probation more meaningful to the offender. Smaller caseloads will permit each worker to develop systematic casework plans and a pattern of work based on those plans. In addition, reduced caseloads will anable the worker to analyze his caseloads for possible referral to the specialized resources of the court such as intensive probation, group psychotherapy, and work-therapy programs.

Intensive Probation

This program was initiated by the court in 1960 as an experimental approach to probation work on a highly concentrated level for boys who would otherwise be committed to public institutions. Boys to be selected for this program will be those with a serious history of delinquency.

Cases assigned to the intensive unit will be screened from existing caseloads. A maximum of twenty cases (without court investigations) are planned as the total caseload, utilizing group and individual counseling sessions.

Group Psychotherapy

This program was initiated by the court in 1962 also as an experimental approach to reaching the delinquent boy. It will be expanded under the demonstration project to include boys from the Hough area. The program so far has dealt with a group of 8 boys per year in an effort to help develop positive attitudes, improved behavior and realistic aspirations. The psychotherapy program is under the supervision of a court psychiatrist and the assistant chief of probation services. It is expected that the stepped-up group psychotherapy aspect of the demonstration project will start sometime after the first year of oper-

ation in order to allow for the development of the High Standard Probation as well as to allow time to prepare personnel for providing this highly specialized service.

Work Therapy Program

The Work Therapy Program is another special service started by the court in cooperation with the Cleveland Metropolitan Park District. It, too, will be expanded under the demonstration project. The program was designed in 1961 to meet the needs of boys between 16 and 18 years of age who had quit school and were unemployed.

Under the program, boys who meet the above criteria, and are adjudged delinquent by the court are assigned to the work program and at the same time are placed under a suspended sentence to the Boys' Industrial School.

From past experience, the court has determined the positive values of the program to include the inculcation of basic work habits necessary to any employment, appreciation for the necessity of honest employment and a sense of responsibility and satisfaction in the ability to earn one's way. Under the current program boys are assigned to work in an underdeveloped area of the park district. They report daily from their homes and are paid a nominal wage for their labor. A residential over-night camp will be estiblished under the demonstration project.

Residential facilities for twenty-five boys will be constructed by the Park District which will provide tools and work supervisors. The demonstration project administration will provide funds to cover operating costs of the camp: food, clothing and payment of wages for the boys as well as staff expenses. It is planned to eventually expand the camp to care for fifty boys. Criteria for selection for the over-night camp will be the same as for the day camp.

Continuous supervision will be afforded from Sunday evenings through Friday evenings; weekends will be spent at home. Park development work will be done during the day as is done by the day group. Evenings will be spent in recreation, group counseling, remedial education, and occupational discussions. Wages paid will be comparable to those paid in other demonstration work programs with merit raises provided as incentive.

After a six month period each boy's work experience will be evaluated for purposes of placing him on a probation status, to return to school or to receive occupational training from the Occupational Coun-

seling Center of the demonstration project or to assist him in employment placement.

The CAY program is intended to demonstrate what can be achieved through a unified community approach to a problem of such large proportion as juvenile delinquency. Research and Evaluation of CAY programs will seek to determine their effectiveness in developing future youth programs. A Central Data Unit has been established to gather and tabulate the massive data which is being compiled regarding the activities of the program. One thing, however, has already been demonstrated: the ability of all community services, private and public, to unite in a concerted effort to solve a common problem.

# SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

**TOTAL VOLUME UP 9%**

In 1963, a total of 15,347 complaints were filed in the Juvenile Court. These included 5,969 delinquency complaints, 2,262 neglect and non-support of minor children complaints, 1,092 paternity complaints, 184 dependency complaints, and 5,147 traffic complaints against juveniles. The 1963 total represents a 9 per cent increase over the 14,058 cases filed in 1962. In the five-year period, 1959 through 1963, the total volume of complaints before the court has risen by 22 per cent or by 2,771 cases. (See Table 1 for a five year comparison of cases.)

**DELINQUENCY CASES INCREASE BY 9.6%**

The 5,969 cases of juvenile delinquency represent a 9.6 per cent increase over the 5,445 cases filed in 1962. There were 490 more official cases in 1963 than in 1962, while the unofficial delinquency cases increased by only 34 cases.

Stealing charges accounted for 45 per cent of the total complaints against boys. These included 626 auto theft cases, 705 unlawful entry and stealing cases, 613 other stealing offenses (including shop lifting) 50 property offenses and 157 theft from person cases. There was a 15 per cent increase in all theft cases against boys in 1963 over 1962, the greatest increase came in petit larceny charges including shoplifting, which rose from 503 cases to 613 cases.

The next most frequent charges against boys were those of injury to person and fighting, 531 cases; and destruction of property, 527 cases. While remaining close to the 1962 level of incidence, these two offenses accounted for 20% of complaints against boys.

Incorrigibility complaints were the next most frequent complaints against boys - 362 compared with 365 last year. Auto trespassing and tampering represented the other most frequent offenses for boys with 314 cases compared with 185 cases last year. In addition, there were 159 disorderly conduct cases, 119 sex offense cases and 112 liquor violation cases brought against boys during 1963. There was a total of 4,759 cases, official and unofficial, filed against boys. (See table 2 for types of offenses for 1962 and 1963.)

Girls, on the other hand, were most frequently brought to court for being incorrigible. Such complaints against girls rose from 392 in 1962 to 470 in 1963. Sex offenses constituted the next most frequent charge, with 190 in 1963 compared with 126 in 1962. Following a trend started a few years ago, girls are being filed on more frequently for petit larceny stealing including shoplifting. There were 155 such cases in

1963 and 112 in 1962. The other most frequent charge against girls, which rose from 80 cases in 1962 to 116 cases in 1963, was for injury to person and fighting. Other charges against girls included: truancy, 77 cases; and running away, 36 cases. There were 1,210 cases, official and unofficial, filed against girls. (See table 2 for types of offenses for 1962 and 1963.)

**RATE OF DELINQUENCY 29.2 PER 1,000 CHILDREN**

The 5,969 delinquency complaints were brought against 5,340 individual children, some of whom were filed against for multiple offenses initially, and others who were filed on at another time during the calendar year for the commission of a new offense. Of the 4,759 complaints against boys, 4,180 individual boys were involved, and the 1,210 complaints against girls involved, 1,160 individual girls. The total number of individual delinquent children during the year, therefore, amounted to 5,340. In 1962, the number of individual delinquent children was 4,989. The number of delinquent children increased, then, by 7 per cent, while the number of cases increased by 9.6 per cent. The rate of delinquency in 1962, based on the number of individual delinquents related to the county population, ages 12 through 17, was 28.7 per 1,000 children. The 1963 rate of delinquency increased to 29.2 per 1,000 children. Although the increase in the rate of delinquency was slight, it represents an additional 351 children for whom service, treatment or placement had to be provided.

**DISPOSITIONS**

Probation continued to be the most frequent method of aiding the delinquent child towards rehabilitation. During the year, 1,878 of the delinquency cases filed on, or approximately one half of official delinquency cases, were placed under the supervision of the Probation Department. In addition, 164 old cases were placed under the department's supervision. Including those cases carried over from 1962, the department supervised a total of 3,470 delinquency cases during the year. Probation Services were further augmented by the court's work therapy and group psychotherapy programs discussed elsewhere in this report.

Commitments to local and state institutions for delinquent children in 1963 were more frequent than in 1962. In that year such commitments represented dispositions in about 12 per cent of official cases; the 622 commitments made in 1963 represent 16% of all official dispositions. Facilities used were the Cleveland Boys' School, Blossom Hill, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School, Ohio State Reformatory, and Marycrest School for girls.

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL PLACEMENT** In addition to the use of correctional schools, the court also uses private residential treatment centers for the care and rehibilitation of emotionally disturbed children. Recommendations for such placements are always made on the basis of a psychiatric examination conducted by the court's psychiatric clinic. Parents are expected to pay according to their financial means. To this end, regular family budget conferences are scheduled with staff and parents of children considered for placement.

Since local residential facilities are lacking, the court's Placement Unit must rely mostly on out-of-town facilities. In 1963, 111 children were placed by the unit. Sixteen boys and girls were placed in local facilities which included Bellefaire, Magnolia Hall, and Ohio Boys' Town. The 95 out-of-town placements were made to Berkshire, Boys' Village, Children's Village, Devereux, Don Bosco Home, Father Flanagan's Boys' Town, Fort Wayne Children's Home, George Jr. Republic, Gustavus Adolphus Home, Oesterlen, Our Lady of Charity Refuge, Pennsylvania Jr. Republic, Rhinebeck School, Rosemont, St. John's Home, St. Michael's School, Starr Commonwealth (Michigan and Ohio), Vineland School, and White's Institute.

**REFERRALS TO OTHER AGENCIES** In addition to the above services, the court also referred 352 cases to other private and public agencies in the local community for specialized services. These included private casework services for children and families, maternal and infant care, vocational guidance, care and custody of the Division of Child Welfare and Protective Services of the County and local psychiatric hospitals. Less than on half of those cases referred to local private agencies were accepted for service. A special demonstration program sponsored by the Juvenile Court and two private youth casework agencies to be undertaken in 1964 is described elsewhere in this report.

Other dispositions made during the year included 755 orders for payments of damages or fines relating to delinquency offenses. In 1963, the Cashier's office collected $27,345.88 in damage payments. Dismissed, for lack of evidence, were 234 cases. More than one half of the unofficial delinquency cases were adjusted through informal hearings conducted by the Boys' and Girls' referees. (See Table 3 for dispositions in all delinquency cases.)

**DETENTION HOME** The Detention Home was consistently over-taxed during the year as it has been for the past several years. The average daily population in 1963 was 171 children. In 1962 it was 157. A total of 62,393 days of care was furnished during

the year compared with 57,355 last year. An indication of the increased time needed to process court cases because of the rise in volume of cases is reflected in the longer average length of stay in Detention Home which went from 17 days in 1962 to 19 days in 1963.

In November, 1962, a bond issue for the construction of a Detention Home Annex was passed in the general election. Currently, architectural plans are being drawn to construct an annex building which will provide from seventy to ninety additional beds to help relieve the critical over-crowding of the detention facilities.

The physical needs of the Juvenile Court building remain critical for lack of adequate space for staff. The court building is now thirty two years old and is in need of repairs and modernization.

**PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES**

The Psychiatric Clinic conducted 683 psychiatric examinations in 1963. There were 409 boys, 212 girls and 62 adults (charged with either contributing to neglect or delinquency) seen by the clinic. Last year, the total number of psychiatric examinations was 643. Commenting on the disproportionate number of girls seen by the psychiatrists in relation to their proportion of court cases, Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Director of the Psychiatric Clinic, wrote in his annual report to the court: "Perhaps this indicates a more baffling picture among the girls or possibly a more protective interest in planning for them. Significantly, 126 of the 212 girls examined were filed on as incorrigible."

Further in his report, Dr. Markey pointed out that the diagnoses (See Table 14) are essentially unchanged. "It might be well," he continued, "to indicate, however, that we are less concerned with formal recording of diagnoses than we are with the use of diagnoses as a determining influence on the disposition of a given case, especially when placement is recommended. Neurotic disturbances and situational reactions usually warrant treatment by a psychiatrist or by a caseworker. On occasion the probation officer carries responsibility for casework. Hospital referrals are commonly made for the more morbid and psychotic reactions. Personality disorders are often considered to be in need of training school experience. Specialized residential treatment facilities are sought when the ego strength and potential are considered to be adequate, the selection of these schools being made according to whether the peer influence or the authority is dominant. Of course, in all these placements plans our procedure depends a great deal on which facilities may be available at the time. Treatment recommendations during the past year tended to fall almost equally among

four types of programs: boarding schools and treatment centers, 141; training schools, 116; private casework agencies, 112; probation, 133.

During the year, arrangements were made to provide emergency hospitalization for seriously disturbed children held in the Detention Home. This was made possible through the cooperation of the superintendents of Cleveland State Hospital, Hawthornden State, Cleveland Psychiatric Institute, and Fairhill Psychiatric Hospital.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING**

In 1963, 1,456 boys and girls and 13 adults were tested by court psychologists. A total of 3,605 tests were administered: 1,469 were individual and group intelligence tests, and 2,136 were personality tests, interviews and non-standardized tests. Intelligence classifications of delinquent children tested in Detention Home are given below.

Intelligence Classifications of Delinquent Children Tested In Detention Home, 1963

| Intelligence Scores | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Very Superior | 2 | – | 2 |
| Superior | 23 | 15 | 38 |
| Normal Bright | 92 | 50 | 142 |
| Average | 422 | 179 | 601 |
| Normal Dull | 224 | 94 | 318 |
| Borderline | 159 | 66 | 225 |
| Defective | 90 | 35 | 125 |
| No Score | 5 | – | 5 |
| Total | 1,017 | 439 | 1,456 |

**NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN – CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT SUPERVISES OVER 8,000 CASES**

Charges of neglect of children amounted to 2,262 cases in 1963. Non-support charges against the father accounted for 80 per cent of all neglect complaints. Other charges included those of improper care and child abandonment. In non-support cases the most frequent order was for the father to pay support into the court for disbursement to the mother. Support payments are supervised by the Child Support Department which received 1,453 such cases during 1963. These were in addition to the 3,597 cases previously placed under the Department's supervision. Total cases supervised in 1963 by the Child Support Department, including adult contributors to delinquency and defendants in paternity cases, amounted to 8,857.

The Cashier's Office collected and disbursed $1,695,056.47 in support money for the care of minor children. Total amount collected by the Cashier's Office in addition to support payments, including fines and damages, amounted to $1,846,592.52. (See Table 10 for Collection of Money).

Other dispositions involving children in neglect cases included 208 placements with child caring agencies, mostly for temporary care. (See Tables 4, 5, and 6 relating to neglect complaints.)

There were 184 cases filed in behalf of 282 dependent children. The most frequent reason for dependency filings was the permanent disability of the parent or parents. Other reasons included the death of a parent or parents, lack of guardianship or determination of custody and illegitimate births. More than 70 per cent of the 282 dependent children were placed under the care of and custody of the Division of Child Welfare on a temporary basis. (See Tables 4 and 5 relating to dependency cases.)

**TRAFFIC OFFENSES RISE 15%**

Juvenile traffic offenses increased by 15 per cent in 1963 over 1962, from 4,461 cases to 5,147 cases. The number of moving violations, all heard officially, was 4,731 cases; 4,262 boys and 468 girls. Speeding, as in past years, accounted for one third of moving violations. The most frequent disposition in these cases was the suspension of the offender's driving liscence. Non-moving violations, all heard unofficially, accounted for 8 per cent of the traffic complaints and involved violations such as defective equipment and hitch-hiking. These involved 400 boys and 17 girls.

## MAJOR JUVENILE COURT LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

Prior to 1946 a married woman could file a non-support action against a man other than her husband who had fathered her illegitimate child. A revision of the Ohio Revised Code in 1946, however, deleted this type of action. Effective September 2, 1963, Section 2151.42 of the Revised Code of Ohio reinstated this type of action. The proof required by a married woman in this type of case pursuant to State vs Carter, 175 O. S. 98, decided June 26, 1963, is threefold: 1. Clear and convincing evidence that the child is not attributable to the woman's husband; 2. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the man she names as the father is indeed the father; and 3. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt that the man in question is not supporting said child.

From September, 1963 through the end of the year, 81 such non-support cases were filed in court.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT OF INJURY OR NEGLECT

Enactment of Section 2151.42.1 of the Revised Code of Ohio, effective October 10, 1963, makes it mandatory for physicians to report injury or physical neglect of children coming to their attention and relieves them of any civil or criminal liability in so doing.

## OHIO YOUTH COMMISSION ESTABLISHED

The Ohio Youth Commission was established by the state legislature on October 7, 1963. Its establishment removes all state juvenile institutions from the administration of the Department of Mental Hygiene and Correction and places them under the administration of a three-man commission. The Youth Commission program was drafted and proposed by the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges as a more effective way of dealing with youthful offenders committed to state care.

The three-member Commission, appointed by, and directly responsible to the Governor are: Wayne Fogle, Chairman; William Willis, Director of Correctional Services and Charles L. Harrison, Director of Community Services.

The Correctional Services Division is responsible for all institutional services offered to children committed to the state. Present facilities under the Division are: Juvenile Diagnostic Center, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School, Training Institution of Central Ohio, Zaliski Youth Camp, Mohican Youth Camp and the newly opened In-City Camp at Columbus.

The Community Services Division, a new feature in the state's juvenile program, is responsible for working with both public and private agencies on the local, state and federal levels to develop programs of delinquency prevention and control. It also supervises the Bureau of Juvenile Placement (which serves youngsters released from state institutions) and the Probation Development, and Community Development sections which are designed to bolster probation and arouse community interest and support in the delinquency problem.

In supporting the Judges' Association's Youth Commission bill in 1960, we wrote in our 1960 Annual Report: "The Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges, deeply aware of the shortcomings of our juvenile services, and concerned with their own responsibility to the children befor their courts, have, through their experience and investigation of other delinquency programs, drafted and are sponsoring the Youth Commission Bill as a means to improve those services and ultimately reduce the problems of delinquency in Ohio."

## STUDENT PLACEMENT PROGRAM

The court continued in 1963 to serve as a placement facility for eight first and second year students of the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University. Five of the students are under the supervision of Miss Joyce Spencer of the School of Applied Social Sciences, on assignment to the court, and three students are supervised by Andrew J. DeSanti, Assistant Chief of Probation Services for the court.

## GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM CONTINUES

The first year of this program was completed in July, 1963. It is a pilot program to test the efficacy of group psychotherapy in a juvenile court setting. The program is undertaken by Dr. Irving Berger, Court psychiatrist; and Andrew J. DeSanti, Assistant Chief of Probation Services. The group is limited to eight adolescent male delinquents, meeting one hour each week in the Juvenile Court. To date, twelve boys have participated in the program. While the pilot program is still in its inception, progress reports are encouraging as to its efficacy.

## PURCHASE OF CASEWORK GRANT

The Juvenile Court received a $63,700 grant from the Cleveland Foundation and the Greater Cleveland Associated Foundation for a two-year program involving the purchase of casework services from private agencies. The court has long contended that more cases referred by the court ought to be accepted by private agencies than have

been in the past. The agencies, on the other hand, reply that their caseloads, accepted from the community-at-large, cannot absorb a disproportionate amount of referrals from one agency, namely the court. As a result many court-referred cases face long periods of waiting until a worker is available, or go completely unserviced.

Realizing the shortages that exist in the private agencies which can give intensive casework services, the above named foundations have made the grant available to the court to pay for the services of two caseworkers each from Youth Service of Cleveland and Catholic Youth Service. The four workers are assigned Juvenile Court--referred cases exclusively and each caseload is limited to twenty-five cases. All cases ordered to the program must be accepted by the agencies under this program.

It is expected that after a period of Foundation support that a program of purchase of service for intensive casework will be assumed by the county.

As of this publication, nearly eighty boys and girls have been placed under the supervision of the above agencies under the purchase of service agreement.

## PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

As in past years, the judges and staff of the court have made valuable contributions to various community programs in behalf of Child Welfare.

Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman served as a member of the Planning Committee which developed and obtained the federal government's approval of the CAY program and is currently serving as a member of the CAY Board of Trustees, and is a member of its executive committee. In addition, Judge Woldman continued as a member of the Welfare Federation's Board of Trustees and participated in numerous other community activities. Judge Woldman was successful in securing the foundation grants mentioned earlier in this report, to carry out the Purchase of Casework Services Program which is an innovation here in methods of treating delinquent children. Through his approval, the student placement arrangement with the School of Applied Social Sciences of Western Reserve University was expanded to include eight students. Judge Woldman also continued as a member of the Welfare Federation's Delinquency Prevention Committee.

Judge Walter G. Whitlatch was appointed by the Governor in October, 1963, as a member of the Advisory Board of the Ohio Youth Commission. He also was elected in January, 1964 as Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges. Judge Whitlatch was instrumental in the passage of legislation allowing married women to initiate non-support of illegitimate children actions, discussed elsewhere in this report. In addition to his membership on the Welfare Federation's Delinquency Prevention Committee, he also serves on the Federation's Legislative Committee and Central Planning Board. Judge Whitlatch continued to serve as a member of several boards of trustees of local welfare service agencies and delivered numerous speeches to various groups interested in child welfare. Judge Whitlatch also served as chairman of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges' Legislative Committee and edited the Ohio Bar Association's Family Law Newsletter. In 1963, he also served as a District Chairman for the United Appeal.

Judge John J. Toner was appointed in 1963 to the newly created Advisory Board of Catholic Youth and Child Guidance services by Archbishop Edward F. Hoban of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. He was also elected as chairman of the Family Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association and continues as chairman of a sub-committee which is revising the Paternity Section of the Ohio Revised Code. In May, 1963, Judge Toner participated as a panelist at the Convention of the National Association of Social Workers. He was also selected to participate in an advanced course of studies to be held in 1964 by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. Judge Toner was called upon frequently to speak before various parents' church and civic groups, delivering over fifty such talks during the year.

Judge Angelo J. Gagliardo addressed several organizations which met in Cleveland during the year. Among them was the National Welfare Conference at which he delivered a paper entitled "The Role of Voluntary Agencies in Correctional Services". He was also the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Ohio Council for Exceptional Children and the Visiting Teachers' Association of Greater Cleveland. He served as a guest lecturer on the Western Reserve University Telecourse on Delinquency, presenting two programs on "Legal Aspects of Juvenile Delinquency". He also continued as a member of the Welfare Federation's Legislative Committee. In addition, he served on several boards of trustees of local organizations, serving as President of the Alta House Board and President of the Board of the Nationalities Services Center, Judge Gagliardo received the National Award of the American Committee on Italian Migration for his efforts in the field of immigration. He was also the 1963 recipient

of the Community Service Award of the Veterans' of Foreign Wars.

In addition to the judges' participation in community affairs, many other staff members also made significant contributions during the year to the child welfare field. John J. Mayar, Director of Social Services, served as a member of the CAY planning committee and now serves as a member of its board of trustees. Other staff members who devoted their efforts and time to a number of Welfare Federation and other civic committees and groups included John J. Alden, Chief of Probation Services; Andrew J. DeSanti, Assistant Chief; and Probation Supervisors, Lillian Hare, Lucille Jackson, Milton F. Hay, Josephus F. Hicks, James Manuel and Don B. Adamson. Many probation officers also participated during the year in civic programs and discussions on delinquency.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

Authur W. Dudley, Chief Cashier, on July 1, 1963, observed his twenty-fifth year with the court. He first joined the court as an assistant cashier in 1938. Since becoming Chief Cashier in 1948, he has supervised the receiving and disbursing of over twenty-five million dollars. During this time, due to the heavy increase in the volume of money collected, it was necessary to revise the system of handling the collections, and Mr. Dudley devised and installed the system of accounting currently in use.

Mr. Dudley has been repeatedly commended for his operation of the Cashier's Office. A recent commendation in the State Examiner's Report to Columbus read in part:

"When taking into consideration the tremendous volume of business transacted by this office annually, the keeping and maintaining the records and numerous accounts, and the efforts put forth to do a good job, and to serve the public courteously and promptly, it must be said that Mr. Dudley and his staff of capable assistants have done a creditable job and are highly commended therefor."

Mr. Dudley attended Specerian College and studied accounting at Fenn College. He and Mrs. Dudley have four children, Jane who is a teacher, Marjory and Ruth who are currently earning degrees in secondary education, and Robert who is a high school student. Mr. Dudley has long been active in Boy Scout activities and has been committee chairman of his local scout group for the past ten years. His leisure time activities include fishing and hunting which have caused him to make several wilderness trips to Canada with the Explorer Scouts.

**LUCILLE M. JACKSON** was named Probation Supervisor in April, 1963. Miss Jackson has been associated with the Juvenile Court since 1946 when she joined the staff as a probation officer. She was graduated from Howard University and did graduate work at Ohio State University.

**DON B. ADAMSON** was named Probation Supervisor to succeed Mr. Edward S. Newman who resigned from the Court early in 1964. Mr. Adamson first joined the court in April, 1956 as a probation officer upon graduation from Bowling Green University where he majored in sociology. After three years, he left the court to enter the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University. He received his master's degree in Social Work from the school in 1961, and joined the staff of Sagamore Hills Psychiatric Hospital for Children as a psychiatric social worker. In September, 1962, he returned to the court as a probation officer in the court's Intensive Probation Unit where he served until his recent appointment as supervisor.

# IN MEMORIAM: JUDGE HARRY L. EASTMAN

Judge Harry L. Eastman who had devoted 34 years of service to young people as Cuyahoga County's presiding juvenile court judge, died July 6, 1963 at the age of 81.

As a nationally recognized authority on delinquency, he was respected as one who championed the cause of unfortunate children seeking to provide them with constructive justice aimed at restoring them to useful and productive lives. His national impact on American juvenile court justice was no less remarkably appreciated by his own community, and in his own time. He won the esteem of both the local social welfare and legal professions whose contributions he strove ceaselessly to blend into an effective juvenile court operation. For the thirty-four years of his administration, the longest in juvenile court history, his name and juvenile court were virtually synonymous.

One organization, citing him for his outstanding service, called him a "Twentieth Century Pioneer". He came to the juvenile court when it was a new adventure in American Jurisprudence. The Cleveland court had been opened less than twenty-five years in 1926 when he assumed office. In 1922, the Cleveland Foundation sponsored a survey of Cleveland's judicial facilities. From the survey, conducted by the then Harvard professors, Roscoe Pound and Felix Frankfurter, came several recommendations aimed at improving the operation of the juvenile court. The first few years of Judge Eastman's administration were devoted to implementing those recommendations. Their achievement resulted in improved psychiatric clinical services, upgraded professional probation staff, more efficient record keeping, better supervision and disposition of cases and eventually a separate administration for juvenile court as well as a new court building and Detention Home. In fact, so well did he effect the recommended improvements that the Cleveland court, further advanced by his own innovations in methods and procedures, soon became the model juvenile court in the United States. It received unqualified recognition from the United States' Children's Bureau and the National Probation Association. Both organizations urged that the court be studied by other communities, as well as foreign observers interested in establishing or improving juvenile courts in their own areas.

As the Cleveland court's prominence in the juvenile court movement grew so did Judge Eastman's stature; and his influence prevaded both the legal and social work professions. In 1934, he promoted and organized the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges and in 1937 he founded the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. His reasons for urging the formation of the national body are today prophetic in terms of the role it is playing in juvenile delinquency services. From a charter group of 118 members the Council has grown to include over 1,300 judges of juvenile jurisdiction in the United States and has become the effective leader in the delinquency field that Judge Eastman predicted it could be. Today, the Council sponsors, in cooperation with the National Institute of Mental Health, regional training institutes for juvenile court judges. Judge Eastman served both the Ohio, and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges as first president for four consecutive terms, and was subsequently elected president emeritus of both organizations.

For all his services in the child welfare field, Judge Eastman enjoyed a unique reputation. His integrity in public office was above reproach and his fairness as a judge, beyond question. The innumerable awards, citations and honors bestowed upon him speak of the affection and esteem in which he was held locally and nationally. His intensity of belief in the proper function of the court never waivered and, indeed, manifested itself as a consuming zeal to accomplish all possible, even at the expense of his own personal and leisure time. The desire to improve services to children was his major concern. In this respect, he never failed to rise in defense of the juvenile court system whenever it was attacked. His efforts on these occasions ranged from national debates with equally eminent figures to letters to local critics explaining the purpose of the court with an invitation to witness it in action for a better understanding of its function.

His dedication to the juvenile court concept is highlighted in a statement written toward the close of his judicial career in which he said: "I gave up the practice of law thirty-four years ago to become the judge of what many recognize as one of our most efficient and progressive courts, and I wouldn't have stayed if I hadn't believed in its fundamental purpose".

While awards and honors were copiously accorded him, his reward was in the efficient performance of the court's daily efforts in behalf of delinquent, dependent and neglected children. The countless number of children who have been helped to lead productive and useful lives attest to the success of his endeavors, and the community has, in the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County, a monument as testament to his achievements and memory.

## TABLE 1

### Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial By Years, 1959 – 1963

| Type of Complaint | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Official Complaints - Total | 5,041 | 5,759 | 6,162 | 9,875 | 11,749 |
| Delinquency - Total | 2,531 | 2,749 | 2,988 | 3,382 | 3,872 |
| Boys | 1,969 | 2,175 | 2,405 | 2,749 | 3,096 |
| Girls | 562 | 574 | 583 | 633 | 776 |
| Neglect and Non-Support | 667 | 917 | 869 | 947 | 1,178 |
| Dependency | 191 | 187 | 203 | 192 | 184 |
| Application for Consent to Marry | 116 | 107 | 127 | 87 | 73 |
| Paternity | 1,142 | 1,290 | 1,278 | 1,254 | 1,092 |
| Adults contributing to delinquency | 145 | 155 | 146 | 151 | 229 |
| Adults contributing to neglect, non-support | – | – | – | – | 120 |
| *Juvenile traffic offenders - Total | 159 | 238 | 383 | 3,705 | 4,730 |
| Boys | 151 | 230 | 362 | 3,336 | 4,262 |
| Girls | 8 | 8 | 21 | 369 | 468 |
| Adults Involved with Traffic Offenders | 35 | 38 | 52 | 8 | 16 |
| Certified from Common Pleas and Probate Courts | 35 | 40 | 64 | 75 | 197 |
| Other | 20 | 38 | 52 | 74 | 58 |
| Unofficial Complaints - Total | 7,535 | 7,860 | 7,478 | 4,183 | 3,598 |
| Delinquency - Total | 1,599 | 1,853 | 1,826 | 2,063 | 2,097 |
| Boys | 1,271 | 1,476 | 1,470 | 1,651 | 1,663 |
| Girls | 328 | 377 | 356 | 412 | 434 |
| *Traffic - Total | 4,659 | 4,520 | 4,363 | 756 | 417 |
| Boys | 4,338 | 4,210 | 4,056 | 709 | 400 |
| Girls | 321 | 310 | 307 | 47 | 17 |
| Neglect and Non-Support | 1,274 | 1,487 | 1,289 | 1,364 | 1,084 |
| Dependency and Other | 3 | – | – | – | – |
| Total Complaints-Official and Unofficial | 12,576 | 13,619 | 13,640 | 14,058 | 15,347 |

*As of March 1, 1962 all moving traffic violations have been heard as official cases. Non-moving violations are still heard as unofficial cases.

## TABLE 2

### Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial Delinquency Cases 1962 and 1963

| Type of Complaint | Boys | | Girls | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1962 | 1963 | 1962 | 1963 | 1962 | 1963 |
| Auto theft | 534 | 626 | 6 | 6 | 540 | 632 |
| Unlawful entry and stealing | 659 | 705 | 9 | 9 | 668 | 714 |
| Other stealing | 503 | 613 | 112 | 155 | 615 | 768 |
| Other property offenses | 55 | 50 | 1 | 5 | 56 | 55 |
| Theft from person | 120 | 157 | 2 | – | 122 | 157 |
| Injury to person | 505 | 531 | 80 | 116 | 585 | 647 |
| Act resulting in death | 3 | 6 | – | – | 3 | 6 |
| Truancy | 101 | 90 | 68 | 77 | 169 | 167 |
| Running away | 33 | 22 | 36 | 36 | 69 | 58 |
| Incorrigibility | 365 | 362 | 392 | 470 | 757 | 832 |
| Sex offenses | 89 | 119 | 126 | 190 | 215 | 309 |
| Auto trespassing and tampering | 185 | 314 | 8 | 27 | 193 | 341 |
| Destruction of property | 529 | 527 | 22 | 19 | 551 | 546 |
| Disorderly conduct | 163 | 159 | 43 | 23 | 206 | 182 |
| Liquor violation | 126 | 112 | 31 | 21 | 157 | 133 |
| Possession of weapons | 66 | 79 | 2 | 4 | 69 | 83 |
| Trespass on land | 83 | 95 | 13 | 9 | 96 | 104 |
| Violation of library ordinance | 43 | 1 | 56 | 9 | 99 | 10 |
| Other misdemeanors | 238 | 191 | 37 | 34 | 275 | 225 |
| Total delinquency complaints | 4,400 | 4,759 | 1,045 | 1,210 | 5,445 | 5,969 |

## TABLE 3

### Disposition of Juveniles in Delinquency Cases Official and Unofficial by Sex — 1963

| Disposition in Official Cases | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Committed to parents, relatives, other individuals | 75 | 24 | 99 |
| Placed under supervision of Probation Officers: | | | |
| For supervision (includes referrals to agencies & private institutions) | 1,121 | 394 | 1,515 |
| For supervision and payment of damages and fines | 363 | – | 363 |
| Total placed under probation supervision | 1,484 | 393 | 1,878 |
| Committed or returned to institutions: | | | |
| Ohio State Reformatory, Mansfield | 18 | – | 18 |
| * Ohio State Industrial Schools | 357 | 40 | 397 |
| Cuyahoga County Training Schools | 123 | 45 | 168 |
| Marycrest School | – | 39 | 39 |
| Total committed or returned to institutions | 498 | 124 | 622 |
| Dismissed | 185 | 49 | 234 |
| Other disposition | 374 | 44 | 418 |
| Continued | 480 | 141 | 621 |
| Total official delinquency complaints | 3,096 | 776 | 3,872 |
| **Disposition in unofficial cases** | | | |
| Withdrawn or dismissed | 137 | 45 | 182 |
| Adjusted by referee | 974 | 194 | 1,168 |
| Restitution ordered | 390 | 2 | 392 |
| Probation officer to supervise or adjust | 53 | 45 | 98 |
| Made official | 37 | 99 | 136 |
| Other disposition | 61 | 32 | 93 |
| Continued | 11 | 17 | 28 |
| Total unofficial delinquency complaints | 1,663 | 434 | 2,097 |

*Effective October 7, 1963, juvenile commitments to the State of Ohio are made to the Ohio Youth Commission.

## TABLE 4

### Reason for Referral of Neglect and Dependency Cases Official and Unofficial — 1963

| Type of Complaint | Neglect Official | Neglect Unoff. | Dependency Official |
|---|---|---|---|
| Non-Support of minor children | *940 | 931 | |
| Improper subsistence and care | 195 | 93 | |
| Faults or habits of parent(s) | 8 | 20 | |
| Child deserted or abandoned | 30 | 8 | |
| Permanent disability of parent(s) | | | 60 |
| Temporary incapacity of parent(s) | | | 5 |
| Death of Parent(s) | | | 16 |
| Child born out of wedlock | | | 38 |
| Lack of guardianship, determination of custody | | | 40 |
| Other causes | 5 | 32 | 25 |
| Total Complaints | 1,178 | 1,084 | 184 |
| Total children involved in above cases | 2,548 | 2,906 | 282 |

*Includes 403 complaints (involving 502 children) of non-support of illegitimate children.

## TABLE 5

### Disposition of Children in Official Neglect and Dependency Cases — 1963

| Disposition | Neglect | Dependency | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Committed to: | | | |
| Parents, relatives, guardians | 1,157 | 32 | 1,189 |
| Probation officers for supervision or placement | 47 | 7 | 54 |
| Referred to child caring or placing agencies: | | | |
| County Welfare Department - Division of Child Welfare | | | |
| Temporary care and custody | 185 | 175 | 360 |
| Permanent care and custody | 9 | 14 | 23 |
| Other child caring and placing agencies | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Total referred to child caring or placing agencies | 208 | 198 | 406 |
| Continued conditionally, further order, or not heard | 311 | 35 | 346 |
| Case dismissed | 306 | 10 | 316 |
| Other order | 17 | – | 17 |
| Total Children | 2,046* | 282 | 2,328 |

*Does not include 502 children involved in cases of non-support of illegitimate children for whom no court disposition was necessary.

## TABLE 6

### Disposition of Adults Dealt With in Official Neglect and Delinquency Cases — 1963

| Disposition | Contributing to Neglect | Delinquency * |
|---|---|---|
| Dismissed | 114 | 24 |
| Continued Conditionally, or not heard | 216 | 54 |
| Committed to: | | |
| Cleveland House of Correction - Male | 39 | 52 |
| Cleveland House of Correction - Female | 15 | 3 |
| County Jail | 1 | 5 |
| Sentence Suspended: | | |
| On condition of proper behavior | 42 | 72 |
| Make support payments through court | 291 | |
| On other conditions | 51 | 6 |
| Probation officer to supervise | 14 | |
| Other Order | 63 | 13 |
| Number of Adults charged | 846 | 229 |

*Includes 60 adults charged with "Tending to Cause Delinquency".

## TABLE 7

### Cases under Supervision by Probation Department — 1963

| Movement of Cases | Total Cases | Number of Children Delinquent Boys | Delinquent Girls | Dependent Neglected Other | Total Children |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward January 1, 1963 | 1,502 | 1,049 | 379 | 158 | 1,586 |
| Received for supervision during year | 2,147 | 1,578 | 464 | 196 | 2,238 |
| Total under supervision in 1963 | 3,649 | 2,627 | 843 | 354 | 3,824 |
| Removed from supervision during year | 2,011 | 1,504 | 429 | 168 | 2,101 |
| Carried forward December 31, 1963 | 1,638 | 1,123 | 414 | 186 | 1,723 |

## TABLE 8

### Cases Supervised by Child Support Department — 1963

| Movement of Cases | *Non-Support | Contributing to Delinquency: Neglect | Contributing to Delinquency: Paternity | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward January 1, 1963 | 3,597 | 517 | 2,325 | 6,439 |
| Received for supervision during the year | 1,453 | 230 | 735 | 2,418 |
| Total under supervision in 1963 | 5,050 | 747 | 3,060 | 8,857 |
| Removed from supervision during the year | 938 | 140 | 571 | 1,649 |
| Carried forward December 31, 1963 | 4,112 | 607 | 2,489 | 7,208 |

*Includes official and unofficial cases.

## TABLE 9

### Children under Care in Detention Home — 1963

| | Delinquent: Boys | Delinquent: Girls | Dependent: Boys | Dependent: Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under Care January 1, 1963 | 92 | 47 | 4 | – | 143 |
| Admitted During Year | 2,246 | 869 | 13 | 14 | 3,142 |
| Total Under Care in 1963 | 2,338 | 916 | 17 | 14 | 3,285 |
| Released During Year | 2,233 | 868 | 17 | 13 | 3,131 |
| Under Care December 31, 1963 | 105 | 48 | – | 1 | 154 |
| Total Days of Care Furnished | 39,003 | 22,427 | 410 | 553 | 62,393 |
| Average Daily Population | 107 | 62 | 1 | 1 | 171 |
| Average Length of Stay in Days | 17 | 25 | 24 | 40 | 19 |

## TABLE 10

### Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of Money for the Support of Minor Children — 1963

| Type of Collection | Amount |
|---|---|
| For Support of Minor Children | $1,695,056.47 |
| Damages or Restitution | 27,345.88 |
| Poundage | 17,473.92 |
| Fines | 13,560.60 |
| Costs | 24,774.69 |
| Appearance Bonds | 41,850.00 |
| Maternity Hospital Collections | 14,699.58 |
| Miscellaneous General Collections | 11,831.38 |
| Total Amount Collected | 1,846,592.52 |
| **Money for Support of Children Disbursed to:** | |
| Parents and Relatives | $1,553,478.08 |
| Public Agencies: | |
| Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare | 58,851.68 |
| Other Tax-supported Agencies and Institutions | 4,334.51 |
| Total - Public Agencies | 63,186.19 |
| Private Agencies: | |
| Out-of-town Placements | 47,473.19 |
| Catholic Agencies and Institutions | 22,230.02 |
| Protestant Agencies and Institutions | 4,530.33 |
| Jewish Agencies and Institutions | 1,131.95 |
| Other Non-Sectarian Agencies and Institutions | 3,026.71 |
| Total - Private Agencies | 78,392.20 |
| Grand Total | $1,695,056.47 |

## TABLE 11

### Report of the Receiving Secretary — 1963

| Action Taken at Intake | Complaints |
|---|---|
| Accepted for court action: | |
| *For official hearing: | |
| New affidavits and petitions | 7,014 |
| Motions and alias hearings | 258 |
| For unofficial hearing | 3,181 |
| Total | 10,453 |
| Disposed of without court action: | |
| Referred to social agencies | 259 |
| Referred to boards of Education | 32 |
| Referred to police departments | 274 |
| Referred to other courts | 264 |
| Referred to other services | 78 |
| Total | 907 |
| Transfers of jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court | 117 |

*In addition 5,147 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for hearing upon receipt of "traffic ticket" from arresting officer.

## TABLE 12

### Type and Number of Tests Administered By Court Psychologists — 1963

| Type of Test | Delinquent Boys | Delinquent Girls | Dependent Children | Adults | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Individual Tests: | | | | | |
| Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children | 43 | 29 | – | – | 72 |
| *Weschler Intelligence Scale for Adults | 16 | 12 | – | 9 | 37 |
| Group Inteligence Tests - Otis | 958 | 398 | 2 | 2 | 1,360 |
| Personality tests - Projectives | 1,204 | 496 | 4 | 52 | 1,756 |
| Interviews, non-standardized tests | 246 | 120 | 1 | 13 | 380 |
| Total test administered | 2,467 | 1,055 | 7 | 76 | 3,605 |
| Psycho-diagnostic conferences | 182 | 96 | 1 | 12 | 291 |
| Number of persons tested | 1,017 | 439 | 2 | 11 | 1,469 |

*Administered to children 16 years of age and over.

## TABLE 13

### Incidence of Physical Defects Noted By the Court Clinic —1963

| Defect* | | Boys | Girls | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Eyes- | Refractive Error | 1,010 | 515 | 1,525 |
| Throat- | Hypertrophied Tonsils | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Teeth- | Dental Caries | 1,083 | 393 | 1,476 |
| | Poor Dental Hygiene | 487 | 127 | 614 |
| | Chipped Incisor | 247 | 60 | 307 |
| Extremities- | Trichophytosis | 113 | 8 | 121 |
| Skin- | Acne | 547 | 189 | 736 |
| General- | Nutrition: Borderline, Impaired, Poor | 26 | 10 | 36 |
| | Obesity | 42 | 107 | 149 |
| | Physical Retardation | 109 | 9 | 118 |
| | Advanced Physical Development | 66 | 16 | 82 |
| | Pediculosis: Capitis, Pubis, Corporis | 4 | 16 | 20 |
| | Pregnancy | – | 49 | 49 |
| No Defect Noted: | Children Found Normal | – | – | 193 |
| Total Number of Examinations | | 2,168 | 868 | 3,036 |

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

TABLE 14

Diagnosis of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists — 1963

| Diagnosis* | Boys | Girls | Adults | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mental Deficiency: | | | | |
| Mild | 7 | 3 | | 10 |
| Moderate | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Severe | 1 | | | 1 |
| Psychotic Disorders: | | | | |
| Schizophrenic Reaction | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Other Psychotic Disorders | 3 | | 2 | 5 |
| Psychoneurotic Disorders: | | | | |
| Anxiety Reaction | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 |
| Conversion Reaction | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 |
| Other Psychoneurotic Reactions | 8 | 7 | 6 | 21 |
| Personality Disorders: | | | | |
| Personality Pattern Disturbances | 10 | 8 | 23 | 41 |
| Passive-Aggressive Personality | 93 | 53 | 9 | 155 |
| Emotionally Unstable Personality | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Other Personality Trait Disturbances | 6 | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Sociopathic Personality Disturbances | 22 | 7 | 4 | 33 |
| Transient Situational Personality Disorders: | | | | |
| Adjustment Reaction of Childhood | 28 | 4 | | 32 |
| Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence | 193 | 103 | | 296 |
| Adjustment Reaction of Late Life | | | 1 | 1 |
| Conduct Disturbance | 1 | | | 1 |
| Chronic Brain Syndrome | | 1 | | 1 |
| Diagnosis Deferred, Referred to Diagnostic Center | 8 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| Disease None | 3 | | 2 | 5 |
| Re-examined During Year | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Total Examinations | 409 | 212 | 62 | 683 |
| Conferences | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |

*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 Albert A. Woldman, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County. The Department of Research and Statistics, Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician, compiled the report. Citizens, students, and others who wish more particular information are invited to call at Room 310 where every effort will be made to give them courteous attention and service. It is hoped that this report may stimulate interest of the public in the services that the Juvenile Court provides the dependent, neglected, delinquent, and otherwise unfortunate children of the County; and that it will enlist their informed support and cooperation in extending and improving these services wherever needed.

Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician

# DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

## CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

2163 East 22nd Street Telephone: 771-8400

*HON. ALBERT A. WOLDMAN, Presiding Judge*
*HON. WALTER G. WHITLACH, Judge*
*HON. JOHN J. TONER, Judge*
*HON. ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO, Judge*

### JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

Edward DiLeone, Court Assistant
Stuart Woldman, Court Assistant
William Ginter, Chief Bailiff
Joseph A. Kader, Bailiff
Daniel Kearns, Bailiff
Walter Wieland, Bailiff

### DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

*LEO G. CHIMO, Director and Chief Clerk*

Patrick F. Gallagher, Assistant to the Director
Elaine J. Columbro, Assistant to the Director
Ray C. Baesel, Boys' Referee
Wilma A. Sevcik, Girls' Referee
Edward H. Deegan, Referee for traffic cases
Stephen Mogyordy, Referee for paternity and support cases
S. J. Berman, Referee for paternity and support cases

### INTAKE DEPARTMENT

Sam Durante, Receiving Affidavit Clerk
Bernard Easton, Receiving Affidavit Clerk
George McCready, Receiving Affidavit Clerk
Leota M. Steever, Receiving Affidavit Clerk

### DEPARTMENT OF CHILD SUPPORT

Myron T. Moses, Chief
John Bokoch, Assistant to the Chief
Bruce Fedor, Counsellor
James Papp, Counsellor
Edward Pelteson, Counsellor
Gus Niarchos, Investigator

### CLERICAL DEPARTMENT

Elizabeth Hopkins, Chief Deputy Clerk
Andrew Pierce, Deputy Clerk
Arthur W. Dudley, Cashier
Gerald J. Hill, Assistant Cashier

### DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

*JOHN J. MAYAR, Director*

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT

John J. Alden, Chief
Andrew J. DeSanti, Assistant Chief
Don B. Adamson, Case Supervisor
Lillian Hare, Case Supervisor
Milton F. Hay, Case Supervisor
Josephus F. Hicks, Case Supervisor
Lucille M. Jackson, Case Supervisor
James A. Manuel, Case Supervisor
John J. Sweeney, Assignment Supervisor

## PROBATION OFFICERS

Paul E. Baxter
Robert W. Bostick
Theresa A. Busch
Mary P. Celeste
David E. Chambers
JoAnna Cool
Thomas O. Dickson
Milton J. Guth
Kathleen Hammett
Robert Horley
Christine Janas
Andrew Jones
Millard F. Jones, Jr.
John C. Kurtz
James E. Kuth
Herman S. Lamers
Victor M. Macha
Patricia A. Markos
William A. Metropulos
Dolores M. Mlachak
Lavonne Olson
Rita J. Page
Amos C. Parker
Maxine Pollack
Janice Lee Porter
Sylvia D. Robeznieks
Kay Ann Sargent
Sara Schulist
Brian P. Sexton
Allyn R. Sielaff
James M. Suvak
Robert L. Tuma
Robert W. Twohey
John T. Ward
William J. White
Judith Winters
John C. Wise
Beverly J. Wuerstle

## STUDENTS IN TRAINING

Irwin Goldberg
Wilfred Isaacs
Stanley Kaufman
Emestine Nelson
Jon R. Parsons
Miriam Salome
Joan Swanson
Walter R. Tarpley

## BUDGET AND PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

Brice W. Manning, Chief
Lucille B. Yaeger, Assistant

## STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician
Nellie Smith, Statistical Clerk

## STENOGRAPHIC, RECORD ROOM AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

Stella Papchak, Chief, Central Stenographic Service
Rosamond B. Mench, Chief, Family Case Records
Emily Rozelle, Chief Telephone Operator

## INFORMATION CLERKS

Dorothy Davies, Girls' Dept.
Elsie McCullough, Main Lobby
Mary Newport, Main Floor, Annex Building
Phyllis Harrison, Boys' Dept.
Jeanne L. Walsh, Child Support Dept.

## COURT CLINIC

*DR. OSCAR B. MARKEY, Director*

Ruth B. Melcher, Associate Director and Director, Placement Unit

Dr. Irving L. Berger, Psychiatrist
Dr. John A. Hadden, Jr., Psychiatrist
Dr. Florence K. Matthews, Psychiatrist
Dr. Ake Mattsson, Psychiatrist
Dr. Irwin N. Perr, Psychiatrist
Dr. Henry Scali, Psychiatrist
Alyce M. Gligor, Psychologist
Thomas Edwards, Placement Caseworker
Dewey O. Huston, Placement Caseworker
Margaret J. Rider, Placement Caseworker
Charles H. Vogt, Placement Caseworker

## MEDICAL SERVICE

*DR. REGIS F. GOLUBSKI, Director*

## CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue
Telephone Numbers:
DAYS – PR 1-8400 NIGHTS, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS – PR 1-8421

John F. Lyons, Superintendent
Martin C. Kelley, Assistant Superintendent
Janet Estadt, Program Director
Melvin M. Bauer, Night Superintendent
Eugenia Dziedzicki, Office Manager

### BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

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

**NUMBER OF COPIES ORDERED PRINTED: 2200**
**APPROXIMATE COST PER COPY: 18 CENTS**