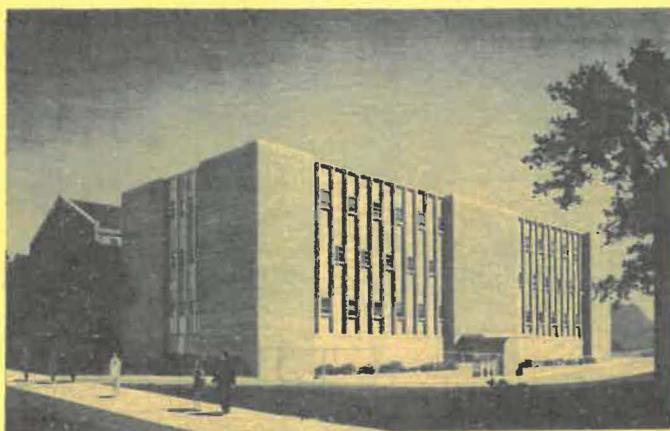


Annual Report for
1965



DETENTION HOME ANNEX

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 Daniel W. Johnson,
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 1965, 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 1, 1966

THE JUVENILE COURT LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

ALBERT A. WOLDMAN, Presiding Judge

In reviewing the Court's experience of the past year, the needs of the future become more urgent than ever before.

In 1965, as it is noted on the following pages, our dockets bulged with more than 18,500 cases - the largest number in the Court's sixty-three year history. Taxed beyond its physical limitations and its professional capabilities by the increasing complaints brought before it, the Court is vitally concerned with upgrading its services. In order to do this, however, its buildings which are a third of a century old desperately need to be renovated to realistically cope with the press of daily business. With the exception of the recently constructed Detention Home Annex, no modernization of major proportions has been undertaken despite the fact that our caseloads and our staff have multiplied many times over the past decade.

The Court has plans to augment its probation staff by fifteen additional workers in order to improve the effectiveness of probation services. Yet, under present conditions there is absolutely no room for these badly needed workers and ancillary services. As many as six probation officers are now crowded into one office making effective interviewing and counseling virtually impossible.

As a temporary measure to meet the problem of lack of space, the Court is actively seeking to lease office space in buildings nearby the Court. However, it is our intention, as part of the Court's long-range planning, to have a bond issue submitted to the county electorate for the purpose of renovating present buildings to provide the much needed physical facilities. In addition to the office space needed, many interdependent departments which have expanded in a haphazard and uncoordinated manner because of the space shortage need to be relocated by means of major remodeling. Also in need of repair are such important items as roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring and external walls. Since the Court is operated twelve months a year (there is no summer recess) it is imperative that air conditioning be provided in an up-to-date remodeling program.

Efforts to upgrade services included at the close of 1965 a substantial increase in the starting salaries of probation officers which puts the Court in the competitive market for acquiring capable personnel. Other efforts to improve its services include developing intensive probation and group psychotherapy programs for girls. Previously, these two programs were operated for boys only.

In 1965, the Court lost a valuable resource for case work services with the termination of the two-year experimental Purchase of Service program. More than 150 delinquent children received professional case work service under the program. The Court must now seek new and alternative ways of meeting the needs of hundreds of additional children. The Court is also concerned with the burgeoning cost of operation, and the sharp rise in the cost of care for children placed in private residential treatment centers.

The problems are many and the needs are great. But the Court, mindful of its public charge, will continue to strive for maximum achievement in community service, and urges the support of its citizenry in every possible way.

NEW DETENTION HOME ANNEX OPENS

In the early Summer of 1966 the newly constructed Detention Home Annex will officially open for occupancy. The new building, incorporating the most modern concepts of detention home planning found in the United States, is the first new major facility built for the Juvenile Court since the original Court - Detention Home complex was constructed in 1932. Since that time the Court's volume of work has nearly tripled and the average daily Detention Home population has increased by more than 40 per cent.

The increase in Detention Home population paralleled by the rise in delinquency has caused severe over-crowdedness in the Home where the average daily occupancy has run 40 children over capacity; a situation which not only hampered the operation of its program but presented serious security and supervision problems.

Presiding Judge Albert A. Woldman, in his long-range planning to upgrade the Court's physical facilities, proposed two bond issues, one aimed at renovating the existing court buildings to provide adequate space for increased staff and services, and the other to provide for the construction of the Detention Home Annex. The latter issue was the only one passed in 1963 by the county electorate. While the critical problems found in the shortage of staff space remain to be resolved, Judge Woldman's efforts have resulted in raising the total detention capacity to two hundred beds with the construction of the Annex Building.

Designed after extensive research by the architects, county engineers and Court and Detention Home officials, the Annex embodies the latest in security and maintenance features. Among the newer detention centers studied were those of Grand Rapids and Detroit, Michigan.

Completely fire-proofed, the Annex is a four-storied structure constructed of all poured concrete slab. The three upper floors are identical in arrangement, each containing two separate sleeping units composed of twenty-six individual sleeping rooms, making a total capacity of 78 beds. Separating the two units is a central control room which permits unhindered observation of the open activity areas of each unit as well as of the entrances to each individual sleeping room. The control room is glass enclosed and contains a central control panel which allows the regulation of such features as audio communication, lights, heating, cooling and shower controls.

The central control room-double-unit design eliminates "blind" spots found in older detention centers which made supervision difficult and caused serious security problems. Under the new design found in the Annex, supervision and security precautions will be at a maximum level with minimum expenditure.

In addition to the twenty-six individual rooms, measuring 7' 6" by 9' 6", each unit contains two isolation rooms used for medical isolation purposes or for the containment of difficult to control children. All sleeping rooms have maximum security single-piece steel beds with foam rubber mattresses. Each unit also contains an activity center bordered on each side by the sleeping rooms.

The lower level houses the Detention Home administrative offices and the admitting and receiving offices which process children entering the Home. The lower level also contains the building's mechanical rooms. The entrance to the Annex which is now the Detention Home's main entrance, contains a ramp which provides easy access for police vehicles. The entire floor space of the Annex covers 29,500 square feet.

Architects for the Annex were Hoag - Wismer - Henderson Associates, and General Contractor was the Leo Schmidt Company. County architects who helped develop the planning for the Annex were Mr. Ray Carson and Mr. Robert Prohaska of the County Commissioners staff.

Mr. Stuart Woldman, Court Assistant, who coordinated the planning stages, served as Court liaison with the architects, county officials and general contractor during the construction period.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

For the tenth consecutive year the total number of cases before the Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County has risen over the preceding year by a substantial number. The increase in 1965 over 1964 was by 895 cases, or by 5 per cent. The 18,573 total cases filed in 1965 represent more than a seventy percent increase in the past decade.

Children's cases before the court, comprising four-fifths of the total filings, amounted to 14,977 cases, 782 more than were filed in 1964. Included among these cases were delinquency charges, traffic violations, neglected children, dependent children and applications for determination of custody or for approval of permanent surrender of minor children. Adult cases, including charges of non-support, contributing to neglect or delinquency and paternity charges rose by 895 cases over the previous year.

**DELINQUENTS
DECLINE
BY 2%** While delinquency filings declined by 5 per cent over the year 1964, the number of individual delinquent children dropped by less than 2 per cent. Filings are based on the number of delinquency petitions issued each year. In the past, this had been the traditional measurement of the incidence of delinquency reported to the Court. However, because of procedural changes involving the incorporation of different offenses in one petition and in the issuance of multiple filings against the same individual, it is more reliable to evaluate the incidence of reported delinquency on the basis of individual delinquents filed on. Individual delinquent children declined from 6,238 in 1964 to 6,128 in 1965. Boys decreased from 4,746 to 4,742, for a difference of 4 boys, while girls declined from 1,492 to 1,386.

**30% OF BOYS
PREVIOUSLY
KNOWN TO
COURT** Of the 2,853 individual boys filed on officially (1,889 boys were cited for unofficial action) 848 or 30 per cent had appeared in court as delinquents prior to 1965. Nearly one-third of these repeaters has been previously committed to correctional institutions as a result of their earlier delinquencies. In addition, 84 per cent of the repeaters had at one time been placed on probation. Seventy per cent of the total boys filed on, however, were first offenders.

**FAMILIES
PREVIOUSLY
KNOWN TO
COURT** Twenty per cent of the official boys appearing in court in 1965 came from families which were previously known to the court on charges of non-support, neglect or dependency. One-third of the boys came from families where other children had previously been cited for delinquency.

ONE-THIRD OF BOYS LIVED WITH ONE PARENT ONLY

A majority of boys came from households which were composed of other than both natural parents. Only 49 per cent came from homes where both natural parents were living together. In the one-parent only category, 821 boys lived with their mothers only and 98 lived with their fathers only. Those living with one natural, and one step-parent amounted to 351 boys; 117 were living with relatives; 12 were living with adoptive parents; 37 were living in agencies or foster home placements and 25 were living under other arrangements.

70% OF BOYS AGED 15 AND OVER

In official cases boys between the ages of 15 and 18 accounted for 70 per cent of the filings; 15 per cent of the boys were 14 years old and 7 per cent were 13 years old. The remaining 8 per cent were distributed as follows: twelve year-olds, 16 cases; nine year-olds, 8 cases and eight year-olds, 4 cases.

THEFT MOST FREQUENT OFFENSE

Nearly one-half of the official charges against boys involved some form of theft. Charges of unlawful entry and stealing accounted for 506 complaints; auto theft, 472 complaints; theft from person, 196 complaints and other thefts, 190 complaints. In addition to the above theft charges, the most frequent other official charges included the following: auto trespassing and tampering, 423 cases; incorrigibility, 357 cases, injury to person, 273 cases, liquor violations, 184 cases and sex offenses, 129 cases.

BOYS' COMMITMENTS INCREASED BY 9%

A slight decline in the proportion of boys placed on probation, from 50 per cent in 1964 to 46 per cent in 1965, was accompanied by a rise in the proportion committed to public correctional institutions. Representing 15 per cent of total dispositions in 1964, they represented 17 per cent of the 1965 dispositions, rising from 610 commitments to 663, for an increase of 9 per cent. Boys' commitments were as follows: Ohio Youth Commission, 485; Cleveland Boys' School, 157; Ohio State Reformatory, 21. Placed under the supervision of the Probation Department during the year were 1,747 boys and 616 girls. In addition, 108 boys and 49 girls were placed in private facilities through the Court's Placement Unit. Court orders placing boys under the direct supervision of their parents were made in 207 cases. Six per cent of the boys' delinquency cases were either dismissed by the Court or withdrawn by the complaining party.

INCORRIGIBILITY & SEX OFFENSES, MOST FREQUENT CHARGES AGAINST GIRLS

Unlike boys' cases, more than two-thirds of the official charges against girls were for incorrigibility and for sex offenses; 392 and 268 cases respectively. Injury to person charges, 58 cases; liquor violations, 38 cases; and truancy, 37 cases, constituted the other most fre-

quent official charges against girls. Fifteen per cent of the girls (134 out of 925) had been known to the court prior to 1965 as delinquents. Twenty-two per cent of these girls had also been previously committed to correctional institutions for their prior delinquencies. At one time, 70 per cent of the girl repeaters had also been under probation supervision.

**MORE GIRLS
CAME FROM
ONE-PARENT
HOUSEHOLDS**

A much higher proportion of girls than boys brought to court on official charges were living in households composed of other than both natural parents. Only 38 per cent of the girls (compared with 49 per cent for boys) lived with both natural parents. Those girls living with one parent only, represented nearly 40 per cent of the total (335 with the mother only and 25 with the father only). Those living with one natural and one step-parent amounted to 125, those living with relatives numbered 54 and 18 were wards of agencies.

Official girls' cases showed proportionally the same age distribution as official boys' cases, wherein those 15 and older constituted 73 per cent of the filings.

A slightly higher percentage of girls (24%) than boys (20%) came from homes where the parents were previously known to the court on charges of neglect, non-support or dependency. As in the case of boys, a little more than one-third of the girls also had delinquent siblings.

**MORE THAN
HALF OF THE
GIRLS PLACED
ON PROBATION**

Nearly 52 per cent of the official girls' cases were placed under the supervision of the Court's Probation Department. Altogether 616 girls were placed on probation during the year. Commitments to correctional institutions represented 16 per cent of the dispositions in girls' cases: 172 were committed to the Ohio Youth Commission, 87 were committed to Blossom Hill and 13 were committed to Marycrest. Girls' commitments in 1965 increased by 18 per cent over those made in 1964 (272 compared with 230). Nearly 7 per cent of the filings were either dismissed by the Court or withdrawn by the complaining party. Almost 4 per cent of the official girls' cases were placed under the direct supervision of their parents with no other court order made.

**UNOFFICIAL
CASES DIFFER
IN CHARAC-
TERISTICS**

Unofficial delinquency cases, those of a less serious nature showed, in most instances, marked differences in characteristics from the official cases. This is especially true in boys' cases where charges of stealing accounted for one-third of boys' unofficial cases compared with one-half in the official category. Charges of fighting and destruction of property, both of about the same frequency (240 and 238 cases respectively) accounted for 25 per cent of the boys' unofficial cases.

Eight per cent of the unofficial boys were cited for incorrigibility compared with 11 per cent in the official category. Other unofficial charges included: trespassing on land, 127 cases; disorderly conduct, 94 cases; liquor violations, 66 cases and curfew violations, 52 cases. Altogether, 1,889 unofficial boys' delinquency cases were filed. All unofficial cases are heard by referees.

**YOUNGER
BOYS
RECEIVE
UNOFFICIAL
ACTION**

Another distinguishing factor in unofficial cases involving boys is the age distribution wherein boys under 15 represented nearly one-half of the total compared with only 30 per cent in the official category. Nearly 40 per cent of the boys' unofficial cases involved boys between the ages of eleven and fourteen (compared with 28 per cent in this age group in the official category). The remaining unofficial boys' cases involved 82 ten year-olds, 13 seven year-olds and 2 six year-olds.

**LESS UNOFFICIAL BOYS
FROM BROKEN
HOMES**

Another distinguishing factor in unofficial cases was that nearly 71 per cent of the boys came from homes where both natural parents were living together compared with only 49 per cent in the official category. The most frequent disposition in boys' unofficial cases was an adjustment of the situation on the part of the referee without further court action. This occurred in 70 per cent of the cases. Restitution for damages incurred where ordered in 243 cases. Ninety-three of the unofficial boys' cases were placed on informal probation.

Girls' cases also tended to differ from the official girls' category by age distribution with 43 per cent of the unofficial girls being under 15 years of age compared with 27 per cent in this age group in the official category. A somewhat higher percentage of unofficial girls were living with both natural parents than were official girls (55 per cent compared with 38 per cent). However, the 55 per cent in this category for girls was considerably lower than in the case of unofficial boys where 70 per cent were living with both natural parents. Almost one-half of the unofficial girls' cases were adjusted by the referee while 22 per cent were held for official court action. Slightly less than 15 per cent were either dismissed or remained unprocessed on the part of the complaining party.

**CLEVELAND
POLICE FILED
50% OF BOYS'
OFFICIAL
CASES**

The Cleveland Police Department filed 50 per cent (1,530 complaints) against boys in the official category. Suburban police departments from the rest of Cuyahoga County accounted for 22 per cent of the filings (694 cases). Those official boys' cases filed by citizens (317 cases) accounted for 10 per cent of the filings; parents and relatives brought 227 or 7 per cent of these charges and the Cleveland Board of Education filed 180 or 6 per cent of the total. Other boards of education in the county filed 41 cases in this category.

On the other hand, making further distinction in unofficial cases, 43 per cent of boys' unofficial cases were filed by non-public police sources. These included 20 per cent by citizens, 17 per cent by store officials and railroad security officials and 6 per cent by parents and relatives. The Cleveland Police Department brought only 16 per cent of these charges and suburban police brought 27 per cent. The Cleveland Board of Education filed 157 or 8 per cent, while other county boards of education filed 21 cases in this category.

**GIRLS FILED
ON MORE
OFTEN BY
PARENTS**

There is a marked difference in the source of referral on the part of girls which reflects the predominant charges of incorrigibility and sex offenses for which they are referred. Over 55 per cent of official girls' cases were filed by parents, largely for the above stated offenses. Cleveland Police Department filings accounted for 11 per cent and other county police departments filed 9 per cent of the filings. The Cleveland Board of Education accounted for 71 or 7 per cent of the total and other county boards of education filed 30 cases.

Likewise in unofficial cases, parents accounted for a substantial percentage of the filings against girls, although not as high as in official cases. Parents filed 25 per cent of these charges. Store security officials likewise filed one quarter of unofficial girls' cases largely on charges of petit larceny. Citizens filed 86 cases or nearly one-fifth of unofficial girls' cases. Ten per cent were filed by the Cleveland Police Department and 8 per cent were filed by other county police departments. The Cleveland Board of Education filed 28 cases while other county boards of education filed 16 cases. Altogether there were 461 unofficial girls' cases.

**73% OF DELIN-
QUENCY FROM
THE CITY OF
CLEVELAND**

Delinquency complaints concerning minors resident in the City of Cleveland comprised nearly 73 per cent of the total delinquency complaints. Complaints from all other municipalities, villages and townships in the county accounted for nearly 25 per cent of the total.

About one per cent of the children filed on were in agency placements or foster homes. A little more than one per cent were not residents of Cuyahoga County. Complaints against boys resident in suburban areas represented 26.4 per cent of total boys' complaints while suburban girls' filings represented 18.9 per cent of all girls' cases.

Seven City of Cleveland social planning areas accounted for almost 61 per cent of the delinquency complaints involving minors resident in the City of Cleveland, and 44 per cent of the entire county delinquency reported to the Court.

Six suburban municipalities accounted for 56 per cent of the complaints reported concerning minors resident in suburban areas and for 14 per cent of the entire delinquency reported in Cuyahoga County. See Table A below for delinquency complaints by area of residence of minors filed on in 1965.

TABLE A
Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, 1965

<u>AREA OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>BOYS' CASES</u>	<u>GIRLS' CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
City of Cleveland By Social Planning Areas:			
Central	164	46	210
Central - East	162	57	219
Central - West	165	61	226
Clark - Fulton	62	16	78
Corlett	105	46	151
Denison	57	8	65
Downtown	7	2	9
Edgewater	30	3	33
Glenville	588	268	856
Goodrich	61	12	73
Hough	513	180	693
Jefferson	70	18	88
Kinsman	102	37	139
Lee - Miles	135	40	175
Mt. Pleasant	267	67	334
Near West Side	256	76	332
North Broadway	58	7	65
North Collinwood	39	7	46
Norwood	68	14	82
Puritas - Bellaire	89	14	103
Riverside	139	10	149
South Broadway	61	20	81
South Brooklyn	57	12	69
South Collinwood	64	11	75
Tremont	116	26	142
University	34	13	47
West Side	64	15	79
Woodland Hills	68	26	94
TOTAL, City of Cleve- land	3,601	1,112	4,713

<u>AREA OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>BOYS' CASES</u>	<u>GIRLS' CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
Other County Municipalities:			
Bay Village	56	2	58
Beachwood	4	-	4
Bedford	22	9	31
Bedford Heights	10	3	13
Berea	12	-	12
Brecksville	7	-	7
Broadview Heights	10	3	13
Brooklyn	37	3	40
Brook Park	41	13	54
Cleveland Heights	89	14	103
East Cleveland	120	45	165
Euclid	117	16	133
Fairview Park	15	3	18
Garfield Heights	29	9	38
Independence	7	-	7
Lakewood	216	42	258
Lyndhurst	24	-	24
Maple Heights	46	6	52
Mayfield Heights	13	2	15
Middleburg Heights	18	1	19
North Olmsted	36	4	40
North Royalton	11	4	15
Parma	124	37	161
Parma Heights	26	6	32
Richmond Heights	14	-	14
Rocky River	63	13	76
Seven Hills	6	-	6
Shaker Heights	31	5	36
Solon	6	1	7
South Euclid	19	3	22
Strongsville	7	-	7
University Heights	15	1	16
Warrensville Heights	14	4	18
Westlake	17	1	18

TOTAL, Other County Municipalities	1,282	250	1,532
---------------------------------------	-------	-----	-------

County Villages and Townships:

Bentleyville	-	-	-
Bratenahl	-	-	-
Brooklyn Heights	-	1	1

<u>AREA OF RESIDENCE</u>	<u>BOYS' CASES</u>	<u>GIRLS' CASES</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>
Villages and Townships cont.:			
Chagrin Falls	2	2	4
Cuyahoga Heights	-	-	-
Gates Mills	1	-	1
Glenwillow	-	-	-
Highland Heights	2	-	2
Hunting Valley	1	-	1
Linndale	-	-	-
Mayfield	-	1	1
Moreland Hills	4	1	5
Newburgh Heights	4	2	6
North Randall	-	-	-
Oakwood	9	1	10
Olmsted Falls	12	-	12
Orange Village	1	2	3
Parkview	-	1	1
Pepper Pike	9	-	9
Valley View	-	-	-
Walton Hills	-	-	-
Westview	2	-	2
Woodmere	2	-	2
Chagrin Falls Township	-	-	-
Olmsted Township	11	7	18
Riveredge Township	-	-	-
Warrensville Township	1	-	1
TOTAL, County Villages & Townships	61	18	79
Agency Residents	41	16	57
Out-of-County Residents	71	16	87
Area Designation Unknown	30	7	37
GRAND TOTAL, DELINQUENCY CASES	5,086	1,419	6,505

**JUVENILE
TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS INCREASED BY 15%**

Juvenile traffic offenses increased by 15 per cent in 1965 over the previous year. A total of 7,403 traffic violations were reported in 1965 compared with 6,419 in 1964. Speeding violations were the most frequent violations on the part of both boys and girls (35 per cent of the boys' violations and 30 per cent of the girls' violations). The next most frequent violation on the part of boys was for driving without a license. The second most frequent charge against girls was for failing to yield to other vehicles (14 per cent of girls' violations). Running red lights, failure to yield and running stop streets each accounted for 6 per cent of boys' violations. Careless operation and following too closely accounted for 15 per cent of the charges against girls.

4% OF VIOLATORS WERE UNDER LEGAL AGE LIMIT

About 4 per cent of the boys and girls cited for violations were under the legal age limit of 16 for obtaining a driver's license. Sixteen year-olds comprised 32 per cent of all violators and seventeen year-olds represented 64 per cent of the violators.

40% OF GIRLS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS

A six month survey of traffic offenses showed that 40 per cent of the girl violators were involved in accidents compared with 24 per cent of the boys. For the entire year there were 6,708 boy violators and 695 girl violators. Boys increased by 14.5 per cent, while girls increased by 25 per cent over 1964. Included in the above are 651 unofficial traffic charges (633 against boys and 18 against girls) for non-moving violations such as defective or illegal equipment, jay walking and hitchhiking.

COURT COSTS ASSESSED IN TRAFFIC CASES USED AS ADDITIONAL THERAPY

In prior years the Traffic Referee used primarily the suspension of the driver's license as a means of therapy in juvenile traffic cases. This occurs in about 85 per cent of the traffic cases. However, as of June 21, 1965, Court costs which were seldom assessed before that date have been assessed in every case where an adjudication of a traffic offender is made. The costs are statutory with the minimum Court cost of \$9.60. Total costs collected from the above date to the end of the year was \$37,249.91. It is hoped that the payment of costs on the part of the offender will have a therapeutic effect in conjunction with the license suspension to aid in the reduction of increasing traffic violations. Also, effective September 1, 1965, all non-moving violations which were processed as unofficial cases have been subject to the above cost requirement.

NEGLECT CASES, CHILDREN AND ADULT ACTIONS

PROCEDURES MODIFIED IN NEGLECT, NON- SUPPORT CASES

An innovation made at the end of 1964 in the processing of neglect and non-support cases necessitated a change in the statistical count of these cases. Prior to that time neglect and non-support actions were taken by means of a single legal filing which included action in behalf of the children and at the same time action against the parent or parents contributing to the neglect or against the father cited for non-support.

Under the new system, the Court issues filings (petitions) only in behalf of children who are alleged to be neglected by circumstances other than non-support. Action is taken in behalf of the children in non-support cases by means of an Application To Determine Custody filing in those cases where the parents are not living together. Therefore, children in non-support cases are no longer filed on as neglected children as they were formally, and all adults charged with neglect or non-support receive an individual and separate filing (affidavit) and are counted as individual cases. In effect, the court in this manner has clarified the legal filing taken in behalf of children and the action taken against adults as two distinct legal actions, each requiring judicial hearing and at the same time has removed the unnecessary allegation of "neglect" from children involved in non-support matters. Therefore, a valid comparison of these cases for the period 1965 and 1964 is not possible.

748 ADULTS CHARGED IN OFFICIAL NON-SUPPORT CASES

In the year under review, 748 fathers were charged officially for failing to support their minor children. Nearly half of these men were previously adjudicated as fathers of illegitimate children. Failing to comply with earlier support orders made as a result of the paternity adjudication they were subsequently filed on specifically for non-support.

Orders for support payments were made by the end of the year in over 400 of these cases. The balance were continued for the arrest of the defendant, continued for jury trial or set for hearing in 1966 (in some cases dispositions were not available at the time the above tabulations were made).

155 ADULTS CHARGED WITH CHILD NEGLECT

Charges of neglect of minor children were made against 155 parents. These charges included 131 cases of improper subsistence and care, 19 cases of abuse and cruel treatment, 16 cases of intoxication and immorality on the part of parents and 7 cases of child abandonment.

Other dispositions in neglect and non-support cases regarding adults included 86 commitments to the Workhouse and County Jail. Sentence was suspended in 57 cases on condition of proper behavior, and 116 cases were dismissed.

**506 NEGLECT-
ED CHILDREN
SERVED BY
THE COURT** There were 506 boys and girls referred to the Court as neglected children. Of these 243 were committed to the temporary care and custody of the division of Child Welfare of the County Welfare Department, and 11 were committed to the division for permanent care and custody; 51 were placed in the care of their parents, and 47 were ordered under the supervision of the court's Probation Department. Relatives were given temporary custody of an additional 33 children. Cases involving 67 children were dismissed.

**DEPENDENCY
CASES
INCREASE BY
25%** Dependency cases showed an increase of 25 per cent over 1964, rising from 253 cases to 317 cases. Dependency filings are occasioned by circumstances which are not the fault of the parent or parents (as distinguished from neglect and non-support cases). Reasons for referral of dependency cases include poor physical condition of parent or parents, mental illness of both or either parent, death of parent (s), or lack of guardianship etc. Out of the 557 children referred as dependent, 330 were committed to the temporary care and custody of the Division of Child Welfare. Permanent care and custody for purpose of adoption was ordered for 50 children. Relatives were given temporary care and custody of 51 children, and private child caring agencies accepted 20 children for either permanent or temporary care. Petitions alleging a state of dependency were dismissed by the Court for 27 children.

**345 ADULTS
CITED FOR
CONTRIBUTING
TO DELIN-
QUENCY** The number of adults charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors rose considerably over 1964, going from 299 to 345 cases in 1965. The primary offenses involved in these cases were charges of sex offenses with minors and unlawfully providing or selling intoxicating beverages to minors. Of the 345 adult charges, 63 were committed to the Work House or County Jail, 92 received suspended sentences on condition of proper behavior. Fines and costs were assessed in 25 cases with no other order made, and 47 were dismissed. At the end of the year, 78 cases remained undisposed of, pending the arrest of the defendant, hearing by jury or were set for hearing in 1966. In addition to the above adult charges, 1,023 paternity complaints were filed in 1965 for an increase of 9 per cent over the 938 filed in 1964.

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT SUPERVISED OVER 10,500 CASES The Child Support Department supervised support and other Court ordered payments in 10,565 cases in 1965. These included 6,169 non-support cases, 960 contributing to neglect or delinquency cases and 3,436 paternity cases. The department is also responsible for the collection of payments ordered in private school placements where parents are paying either partial or total costs of care. In 1965, there were 210 such cases under its supervision.

WORK HOUSE COMMITMENTS DOUBLE The director of the Child Support Department has the responsibility of interviewing all prisoners committed by the Court to the work house in order to aid them in assuming their responsibilities upon release. The total number of persons so committed in 1965 nearly doubled over that of the preceding year. A total of 289 adults were confined to the Work House or County Jail: 146 on non-support charges, 57 on neglect charges and 86 on contributing to delinquency charges.

NEARLY \$2.5 MILLION COLLECTED BY CASHIER'S DEPARTMENT Nearly \$2.5 million was collected by the Cashier's Department for an increase of 19 per cent over 1964. Of this \$2,278,667.73 was collected for the support of minor children on orders made in this and in previous years. Over \$36,200 was collected as damages or restitution in delinquency cases and over \$15,100 was collected as fines. Court costs collected amounted to \$59,122.79. Of the \$2,278,667.73 collected for the support of minor children, \$2,082,362.60 was disbursed, in most instances, to the mother (in some cases relatives) under whose care the children were placed. In addition over \$90,000 was disbursed to public child caring agencies and over \$106,000 was disbursed to private child caring agencies in whose care children were placed by the Court. In obtaining and enforcing such payments from the father, the Court significantly contributes to reducing public welfare expenditure in the child welfare field.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT SUPERVISED MORE THAN 4,600 CASES The Probation Department supervised 4,672 cases in 1965. Of these 2,200 were carried forward from the preceding year. There were 3,319 boys and 1,129 girls under supervision in addition to 224 neglect and dependency cases involving the supervision of 364 children. Average caseloads during this year fluctuated between 56 and 46 cases for male probation officers and between 45 and 34 cases for female probation officers.

**19% OF BOY
PROBATIONERS
WERE COMMIT-
TED TO INSTI-
TUTIONS**

Of the 1,764 boys closed for all reasons from supervision during the year, 1,231 or 70 per cent were discharged as no longer being in need of supervision. The average length of probation in these cases was nearly 9 months. A smaller percentage of girls was discharged as no longer in need of supervision (366 out of 600 closings, or 61 per cent). The average length of probation for girls was a little more than 10 months.

For repeated delinquency offenses or violation of probation, 327 boy probationers were removed from probation and committed to public correctional institutions. Such commitments accounted for nearly 19 per cent of the probation removals for boys. Almost 17 per cent, 100 girl probationers, were committed to public correctional institutions. Ten per cent and 16 per cent of boys and girls respectively were closed for reasons other than discharge or commitment such as family's having moved to other cities, or states, runaways who were not located, military service enlistments, etc.

**HOME CON-
TACTS WITH
PROBATIONERS
DECLINE**

In the course of providing probation supervision the department consisting of, on an average of 40 probation officers, made a total of 49,595 probation contacts. A decided trend has been evident in the past five years, reflecting the increase in caseload supervision, case investigation and court room presentation, in that a great deal more contacts are made within the court building as opposed to home or field contacts. During the year under review outside contacts represented only 25.5 per cent of all contacts for both boys and girls as opposed to 42 per cent in 1960. These contacts for male probation officers constituted 32 per cent of their total contacts; for women workers, they represented only 13 per cent of their total contacts. Similarly, pre-hearing investigations showed the same trend, with 76 per cent of investigation calls (38,728 out of 50,733) made by means of office interviews in the court building, telephone calls and letters.

**PLANS MADE
TO INCREASE
BASE SALARY
OF PROBATION
OFFICERS**

Eleven probation officers resigned during the year continuing the chronic problem of high turnover among the probation staff. However, at the end of the year, plans were formulated to increase the base salary of probation officers and provide adjustments for current employees. In addition to the serious administrative problems caused by the high turnover such as in-service training, the situation is detrimental to the effectiveness of probation. For example, due to staff resignations (and in some cases to administrative re-districting of caseloads) 1,217 or 26 per cent of all cases under supervision were transferred from one worker to another during the course

of supervision. In some cases, probationers had as many as three or four different workers during the span of probation making a probationer-worker relationship of depth which is an essential ingredient of effective probation, impossible to maintain.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT MAINTAINS VARIETY OF PROGRAMS

Plans were developed in 1965 to expand the Court's Intensive Probation Program to include services to girls. Since the fall of 1964, intensive probation work has been carried out for approximately 50 boys under the direction of two trained caseworkers. In addition, a group psychotherapy program will also be instituted for girl probationers. A therapy program for boys has been in operation for the past two years. Named as a therapist in the girls' program was a newly appointed case supervisor, Miss Frances Pitts, graduate Social Worker. Miss Patricia Young, also a trained Social Worker, was named as intensive caseworker in the girls' program.

PURCHASE OF SERVICE PROGRAM SERVES 157 CHILDREN

From February, 1964 through the Fall of 1965, the Purchase of Service Program served 157 Court referred children. The two participating agencies, Youth Service and Catholic Counseling Center received for supervision 85 and 72 boys and girls respectively. Preliminary evaluation of the Program was made by the Research Department of the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, Zol Z. Rosenbaum, Director. The evaluation submitted for the Board's consideration was prepared by Dr. Edith Varon, Associate Director of the Federation's Research Department.

PROBATION STAFF PARTICIPATES IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Probation Department continued in 1965 to participate in a variety of community affairs including interpretive talks on the work of the Court to P.T.A. and other civic groups. Several probation officers attended the Ohio Probation and Parole Association's annual meeting and others participated in Regional In-Service Training Meetings sponsored by the Ohio Youth Commission. John J. Alden, Chief Probation Officer, attended the Annual Conference of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency in Detroit, Michigan. Mr. Alden also served as liaison person for the Purchase of Service workers and court personnel.

LEGAL SERVICES UNDERGO CHANGES

A major change in court administration occurred in September of 1965, when the Affidavit-Intake section of the Legal Services Division was combined with the Assignment Office which had been under the administration of the Court's Social Services Division. The combined department, incorporating intake-affidavit services and assignment of cases

to probation staff is now wholly under the supervision of the Legal Division.

The unification of the two offices is intended to provide a more efficient processing of cases from their inception to their assignment to probation staff. Under this system cases may be assigned in considerably less time than was formerly possible. The combined services are under the direction of Mr. John J. Sweeney, former Assignment Officer.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFEREE NAMED In addition to the above re-organization, the Division of Legal Services unified its five referees into a department under the supervision of a Chief Administrative Referee. Miss Elaine Columbro, an assistant to the Director of Legal Services and former probation officer was named to that supervisory position. As Chief Administrative Referee, Miss Columbro will supervise both procedural and legal matters pertaining to the referee's section as well as personnel and routine functions.

LAWYERS IN COURT PROJECT STARTED The Lawyer-in-Juvenile Court-Project, designed to evaluate the role of the attorney in juvenile matters got underway at the Court in the Fall of 1965, the first of its kind in the nation. The program will eventually be extended to two other areas. It is sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the American Bar Association under a grant from the Ford Foundation. Currently three project lawyers are assigned to represent minors appearing in Court coming from families who are recipients of welfare aid. Prior to their assignment, the attorneys received a thorough orientation to court procedures as well as comprehensive field trips to public and private facilities working with delinquent children.

PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES FOLLOW PATTERN Dr. Oscar B. Markey, Chief Psychiatrist and Director of the Court Clinic reported that: "A review of the diagnostic formulations brought out little change in 1965. The preponderance of transient situational reactions and personality disorders follows a well-established pattern. The heavy preponderance of diagnosis is found in these two groups each year. The number of psychotic reactions in children remains fractional and the neurotic disturbances, as diagnosed by our psychiatric staff, represent only about five per cent of the total cases."

It was further reported that a much higher incidence of boys were referred to the Psychiatric Clinic in 1965 (506 boys & 150 girls) compared with 1964 (469 boys & 255 girls). He pointed out that: "This is a new trend which resembles the picture of some years ago. More recently, the relative proportion of girls examined has been rising to about one-

third of the total. This may be a purely temporary trend." In addition to the 656 boys and girls, 62 adults were also seen, for a total of 718 examinations. See Table 13.

**INCORRIGIBILITY MOST FRE-
QUENT REASON
FOR REFERRAL** An analysis of the principal offenses for which delinquents were referred to the Clinic, Dr. Markey continued, reveals "Incorrigibility as the most common single complaint, with a trend toward a larger number of girls (in this category) as the years go by. Auto theft and tampering are predominantly reported among boys. Aggressive sexual behavior is, considering the total number of delinquents studied, about equally distributed in the two sexes. Mention can be made of the infrequency of referral or suspicion of narcotics violations or addiction. It is, of course, highly likely that many children involved in this form of acting out manage to stay out of Court jurisdiction because they do not exhibit the more manifest and disturbing signs of delinquency in the community or even at home."

**EXPERIMENT
BEGUN IN
NOVEMBER** In discussing the problems of scheduling psychiatric examinations, Dr. Markey reported that: "Because of the continued shortage in available psychiatric and psychological time, and because psychologists tend to see their function as much broader than just diagnostic examinations, an experiment was begun in November which may favorably affect the pressures of scheduling. Children seen by psychologist are in some instances considered to be involved in more obvious situation difficulties and intellectual limitations and are not referred to a psychiatrist for final formulation. Two important factors are involved in this experiment: (a) An evaluation of the broadening functions of the psychologists, and (b) questions relating to the definitive function of the psychiatrist in an interdisciplinary clinic like ours."

The Clinic continued its affiliation with the Department of Psychology of the Graduate School, Western Reserve University under the supervision of the Chief Psychologist and aided by the consulting services of the Professor of Psychology, Dr. George Albee. Senior medical students from Western Reserve served the Clinic during the year.

**MAXIMUM BENEFIT ACHIEVED
IN HIGH PER
CENT OF
GROUP
THERAPY
PARTICIPANTS** Dr. Markey further reported that the "Group psychotherapy sessions under the supervision of Dr. Irving Berger with the very active participation of Mr. Andrew DeSanti and Mr. Don Adamson have continued. In a November, 1965 report presented by Mr. DeSanti in review of the first group treated, he indicated 'maximum benefit' had been obtained by over three-fourths of the boys. It is expected that a second boys group will be started and a girls group will begin in the near future."

Dr. Markey participated in a panel on the Criminal Offender at the American Psychiatric Convention in May, 1965 in New York City. He also took part in a Meeting of the Child Psychiatry Section of the British Royal Medico-Psychological Association in Canterbury, England, during which time he also visited several schools caring for delinquent children in England and Scotland.

Toward the end of the year, Dr. Markey conducted a meeting with the judges and case supervisors on the general question of the changing nature of the sex mores and behavior of children brought to the Court in recent year.

JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE OHIO ASSOCIATION OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH was recently elected as President of the Ohio Association of Juvenile Court Judges. He had, prior to his election, served the organization as its Secretary-Treasurer. Judge Whitlatch was cited by his colleagues as particularly suited to the office of president because of his long experience in the juvenile court field. He is a thirty-year veteran of the Court, having first joined the staff in 1936 as an assistant in the Department of Child Support. From 1943 to 1947 he served as Director of the Department when he was named Director of the Division of Legal Services, a position he held until 1960 when he received his judicial appointment.

In addition, Judge Whitlatch is also a member of the Ohio Youth Commission Advisory Board and vice-chairman of the Federal Aid Committee, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. He is also a member of the Boards of Trustees of DePaul Home, Pennsylvania Junior Republic, Starr Commonwealth and Ohio Boys' Town. He is a Neighborhood Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, and serves on the Board of Directors, Ohio Citizen's Council. In addition, he serves the Welfare Federation of Cleveland as a member of its Board of Trustees, its Central Planning Board, Legislative and Juvenile Delinquency Committees. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Ingleside Hospital.

JUDGE JOHN J. TONER continued to serve as Chairman of the Family Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of Merrick House. In addition, he heads the Committee on Cooperation with Law Enforcement Agencies of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and was appointed to the Board of Trustees of the newly created Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Centers Association. He also serves six other agency boards

including the Board of Trustees of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. In his modicum of spare time Judge Toner enjoys umpiring Little League baseball games.

JUDGE ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO continued a myriad of speaking engagements before P.T.A. groups, and the faculties of many local schools and colleges as well as other civic and social groups. Judge Gagliardo was also a guest speaker at the City Club of Cleveland, debating the Grand Jury's Report on Juvenile Delinquency. He also continued his membership in a variety of advisory boards to local welfare agencies including the Board of Trustees of the Alta Social Settlement and the Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Centers Association. Judge Gagliardo is also a member of the Legislative Committee, Cleveland Welfare Federation. He has frequently appeared on local radio and television programs devoted to exploring the delinquency problem in Cuyahoga County.



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

JOHN J. MAYAR, Director of the Division of Social Services, observed in 1965 his twenty-fifth anniversary with the Juvenile Court. Mr. Mayar joined the Court in November, 1940, as a probation officer. He served in the armed forces during World War II from 1942 to 1946 and was discharged with the rank of Major. Currently, he holds the rank of Lt. Colonel in the Army Reserve. Upon his return to the Court, Mr. Mayar was appointed Chief Probation Officer. He served in that capacity until his appointment in 1955 as Director of Social Services.

Mr. Mayar is both an attorney and professional social worker, having secured his law degree from the Cleveland-Marshall Law School and his Master's Degree in Social Administration from Western Reserve University. His undergraduate work was done at Purdue University and Ashland College.

As Director of Social Services, Mr. Mayar has guided the development and expansion of a variety of court services, including the psychiatric and psychological services of the Court Clinic and Placement Unit. He initiated such programs as group psychotherapy sessions, and intensive probation services for delinquent boys who might otherwise have been committed to public correctional institutions. Largely through his efforts a re-affiliation was achieved with the School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University by which the Probation Department provides field placements for graduate social work students. He was the prime mover in establishing an affiliation with the Department of Psychology, Western Reserve University, whereby a practicum training facility is provided in the Court Clinic for doctoral students in clinical psychology.

In recognition of his achievements over the years, he was presented in 1962 with the highest award of the Cleveland Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers - its Annual Merit Award for outstanding contributions to the community. In 1960, he was the recipient of the Good Government Award of the Cleveland Junior Chamber of Commerce which cited his accomplishments in both the legal and social work professions by stating in part: "As both a lawyer and a social worker he has brought about better understanding between the two professions."

Mr. Mayar served as the Court's delegate to the President's 1950 and 1960 White House Conferences on Children and Youth. He has served on numerous national committees aimed at upgrading juvenile services including those called by the United States Children's Bureau and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Recently, he served as President of the Ohio Probation and Parole Association. Mr. Mayar has written extensively for both legal and social work journals. He is a guest lecturer on Law and Social Work at the School of Applied Social Sciences and on juvenile delinquency at the Law and Medicine Center, Western Reserve University. He also serves as a lecturer on counseling and probation at Oberlin College.

The Court takes this opportunity to pay tribute to Mr. Mayar on the occasion of his twenty-fifth year of service for his long, dedicated commitment to the highest standards of juvenile court services which are reflected in the many programs initiated under his leadership.

He and his wife, Loretta, and their three children, Lynn Ann, John Jr. and Laura Ann reside at 3084 West 155 Street.



STELLA PAPCHAK, Chief of the Central Stenographic Service, also observed her twenty-fifth year of service with the Court, having joined the staff in August, 1940. It has been often said that the probation department is the right hand of any court; if this is true, then it must also be said that a probation department is no better than its stenographic service. The Court is currently processing its 102,000 family record since the family record system was initiated in the 1920's. In her twenty-five years with the Court, Miss Papchak supervised the creation of countless thousands of these records.

These records, dictated by the probation staff and typed by the stenographic service allow the judges of the court to have at their disposal a complete, accurate, chronologically divided and neatly prepared document outlining in detail family information and history of offenses which are indispensable to the development of adequate treatment plans and dispositions.

The apparent ease with which these records become available belies the long, hard business of preparing them. And it is largely through Miss Papchak's diligent efforts in maintaining excellence in these services that the records are done as reliably as they are. Through her precise and orderly methods the probation staff receives considerable guidance in formulating their records. In her years of service her department has grown from 6 stenographers to over 18.

In addition to her supervision of stenographic services, Miss Papchak has served as special stenographer to the judges and chief psychiatrist in matters requiring the utmost confidentiality in transcribing.

After her always very busy day at Court, Miss Papchak enjoys photography as a hobby. Several of her photographs have won her recognition from Cleveland newspapers. One of her favorite locations for photographic vacations is the coastal area of Massachusetts. She is a member of the Women's Photographic Society and has taken advanced photographic studies at Rocky Neck, Massachusetts.

On the occasion of her twenty-fifth anniversary of service, the Court takes this opportunity to express its gratitude for Miss Papchak's excellence in maintaining a court service of vital importance.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Lavonne Olson, an esteemed social worker, who first joined the Court in 1937, died in December, 1965 after a long illness. Shortly before taking a leave of absence in 1964, she was awarded the Merit Award for outstanding social work service by the Cleveland Chapter, National Association of Social Workers. Prior to joining the Court, Mrs. Olson had been a caseworker with the Cuyahoga County Relief Association. After several years with the Council of Social agencies in Detroit, Mrs. Olson returned to the Court in 1953, and served as a probation officer until illness forced her resignation.

Mrs. Olson's casework skills augmented by her preceptive insight and sympathetic nature made her a highly respected worker who was assigned many of the more difficult and intricate cases before the Court. She is also remembered as a kindly and cheerful person who was dedicated to her profession.

Mr. Edward H. Deegan, Referee for Traffic Cases, also died in 1965. Mr. Deegan first came to the Court in 1938 as a student probation officer and joined the staff full-time in 1940 as a probation officer. From 1942 to 1944 he served as a caseworker for the Associated Charities of Cleveland. Upon his return to the Court, he served as a probation officer until January, 1955 when he was named Traffic Referee. From that time until his resignation because of ill health, Mr. Deegan handled an ever-growing number of traffic cases which within the ten-year period had more than doubled. Widely respected as a discerning referee, Mr. Deegan was thorough in dealing with the juvenile traffic offender and dedicated to promoting better driving habits on the part of teen-agers.

Max S. Laird, the first director of the Court's Statistical Department died in 1965 at the age of 82. At the time of his retirement in 1947, which was occasioned by ill health, he had served the court

for 33 years. He was appointed to the court in 1914 and served as a probation officer and assistant chief probation officer. In 1929 he was named by the late Judge Harry L. Eastman to develop the court's research and statistics department, the first of its kind in the nation to be established in a juvenile court setting.

Mr. Laird's reports attracted international attention to the court's work and his careful attention to detail enabled the court to account accurately for the proceedings before it. Under his direction, the department grew into a storehouse of knowledge on all aspects of delinquency and statistical data was developed that was, and still is, of immeasurable value in the field of delinquency research.

He was actively associated with Judge Eastman in the organization of both the Ohio Association, and the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, having served both as executive secretary for several years. Much of the history of both these associations is extant today largely through his painstaking documentation of their formative years.

Mr. Laird devoted his personal time to various youth groups, including Y.M.C.A. groups and the Boy Scouts. For his 50 years of boy scout service he was presented in July, 1965 with the scout's Silver Beaver Award.

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

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, Official and Unofficial
By Years, 1964 and 1965

Type of Complaint	1964	1965	Amount Change	Percent Change
CHILDREN'S CASES				
Delinquency:				
Boys-Official	3425	3197	-228	- 6.7
Boys-Unofficial.	1879	1889	+ 10	+ 0.5
TOTAL Boys	5304	5086	-218	- 4.1
Girls-Official	997	958	- 39	- 3.9
Girls-Unofficial	540	461	- 79	- 14.6
TOTAL Girls	1537	1419	-118	- 7.7
TOTAL Delinquency Cases	6841	6505	-336	- 4.9
Juvenile Traffic Offenders:				
Boys-Official	5230	6075	+845	+ 16.2
Boys-Unofficial	631	633	+ 2	-
TOTAL Boys	5861	6708	+847	+ 14.5
Girls-Official	542	677	+135	+ 25.0
Girls-Unofficial	16	18	+ 2	-
TOTAL Girls	558	695	+137	+ 25.0
TOTAL Traffic Offenders	6419	7403	+984	+ 15.3
Neglected Children's Cases, official only	408	174	-234	*
Dependent Children's Cases, official only	253	317	+ 64	+ 25.3
Neglected and/or Dependent Children's				
Cases, official only	3	70	+ 67	*
Application For Approval of Permanent				
Surrender, official only	87	166	+ 79	*
Application to Determine Custody,				
official only	88	229	+141	*
Consent to Marry, official only.	96	113	+ 17	+ 17.7
TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	14,195	14,977	+782	+ 5.5
ADULT CASES				
Contributing to Non-Support of Minor Children:				
Official Cases	790	748	- 42	- 5.3
Unofficial Cases	933	962	+ 29	+ 3.1
TOTAL Non-Support Cases	1723	1710	- 13	- 0.8
Contributing to Neglect of Minor Children:				
Official Cases	188	179	- 9	- 4.8
Unofficial Cases	151	155	+ 4	+ 2.6
TOTAL Neglect Cases	339	334	- 5	- 1.5
Contributing to Delinquency, official only	299	345	+ 46	+ 15.4
Tending to Cause Delinquency, official only	26	30	+ 4	+ 15.4
Paternity Complaints, official only	938	1023	+ 85	+ 9.1
Certifications & Motions, official only	145	131	- 14	- 9.7
Other Adult Cases, official only	13	23	+ 10	-
TOTAL ADULT CASES	3,483	3,596	+113	+ 3.2
GRAND TOTAL Children's and Adult Cases	17, 678	18,573	+895	+ 5.1
TOTAL Official Cases	13,528	14,455	+927	+ 6.8
TOTAL Unofficial Cases	4,150	4,118	- 32	- 0.8

* Discrepancies regarding these statistics reflect procedural changes in the filing of non-support and neglect cases discussed in the text of this report.

TABLE 2

Reason for Referral of Official and Unofficial
Delinquency Cases 1964 and 1965

Type of Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
Auto Theft	668	482	8	4	676	486
Unlawful Entry and Stealing	737	592	13	15	750	607
Other Stealing	649	702	241	196	890	898
Other Property Offenses	103	66	23	18	126	84
Theft from Person	151	223	9	9	160	232
Injury to Person	526	513	107	128	633	641
Act Resulting in Death	7	7	-	-	7	7
Truancy	98	108	70	61	168	169
Running Away	59	48	83	55	142	103
Incorrigibility	463	505	539	524	1002	1029
Sex Offenses	224	175	276	277	500	452
Auto Trespassing and Tampering	470	461	39	28	509	489
Destruction of Property	381	361	19	10	400	371
Disorderly Conduct	176	156	21	14	197	170
Liquor Violation	237	250	40	43	277	293
Possession of Weapons	70	105	2	5	72	110
Trespass on Land	109	129	4	7	113	136
Inhaling Glue Fumes	9	20	1	-	10	20
Curfew Violation	20	55	1	8	21	63
Other Offenses	147	128	41	17	188	145
TOTAL Delinquency Complaints	5,304	5,086	1,537	1,419	6,841	6,505

TABLE 3

Disposition of Juveniles In Delinquency Cases
Official and Unofficial By Sex - 1965

Disposition in Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Committed to Parents or Relatives	223	44	267
Placed Under Supervision of Probation Officer: (Includes referrals to agencies & private institu- tions)	1,565	546	2,111
Continued under Supervision of Parole Officer	39	7	46
Continued under Supervision of Division of Child Welfare	23	10	33
Committed or Returned to Public Institutions:			
Ohio Youth Commission	428	92	520
Ohio State Reformatory	13	-	13
Cuyahoga County Training Schools	112	43	155
Marycrest School	-	13	13
Total Committed or Returned to Institutions	553	148	701
Transferred to Common Pleas Court	19	-	19
Fine and/or Damages Only	38	1	39
Order Made in Other Case	114	11	125
Dismissed	205	65	270
Other Disposition	49	19	68
Continued, or set for Hearing in 1966	369	107	476
TOTAL Official Delinquency Complaints	3,197	958	4,155

TABLE 3 (continued)

Disposition in Unofficial Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Adjusted by Referee	1,313	156	1,469
Restitution Ordered	243	4	247
Probation Officer to Supervise, Adjust or Investigate	98	67	165
Made Official	50	101	151
Dismissed or Withdrawn	111	67	178
Other Disposition	27	38	65
Continued	47	28	75
TOTAL Unofficial Delinquency Complaints	1,889	461	2,350
GRAND TOTAL Delinquency Cases	5,086	1,419	6,505

TABLE 4
Reason For Referral of Adult Cases - 1965

Type of Complaint	Official	Unofficial	Total
Non-Support of Minor Children	748	962	1710
Improper Subsistence and Care	131	45	176
Abandonment of Minor Children	7	11	18
Immorality	7	21	28
Abuse, Cruel Treatment of Minor Children	19	17	36
Improper Supervision of Minor Children	3	-	3
Intoxication	9	-	9
Other Neglect	3	61	64
Contributing to Delinquency	345	-	345
Acting in a way Tending to Cause Delinquency	30	-	30
Paternity Complaints*	1023	-	1023
Certifications	131	-	131
Other Adult Cases	23	-	23
TOTAL Adult Cases	2,479	1,117	3,596

*Includes some minors filed on in paternity actions.

TABLE 5
Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases - 1965

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed To:			
Parents, relatives, guardians	84	60	144
Probation Officers for supervision or placement . .	47	6	53
Referred to Child Caring or Placing Agencies:			
County Welfare Department - Division of Child Welfare			
Temporary care and custody	243	336	579
Permanent care and custody	11	50	61
Other child caring and placing agencies	3	20	23
Total referred to child caring or placing agencies . .	257	406	663
Dismissed	67	27	94
Other order	2	7	9
Continued, or set for hearing in 1966	49	51	100
TOTAL Number of Children	506	557	1,063

TABLE 6
Disposition of Adults Dealt with in Official
Neglect, Non-Support and Delinquency Cases - 1965

Disposition	Neglect Non-Support	Delinquency	Total
Committed to:			
Cleveland House of Correction-Male	57	49	106
Cleveland House of Correction-Female.	26	3	29
County Jail	2	11	13
Court Order to Support Minor Children	392	-	392
Sentence Suspended:			
On condition of proper behavior	58	92	150
Probation officer to supervise	8	8	16
Pay fine and/or costs	-	34	34
Other order	2	17	19
Dismissed	116	47	163
Continued, or set for hearing in 1966	266	84	350
Number of Adults Charged	927	345	1,272

TABLE 7
Cases Under Supervision By Probation Department - 1965

Movement of Cases	Total Cases	Number of Children			Total Children
		Delinquent Boys	Girls	Dependent Neglected Other	
Brought forward January 1, 1965	2200	1572	513	176	226
Received for supervision during year	2472	1747	616	188	255
Total under supervision during year	4672	3319	1129	364	481
Removed from supervision during year	2506	1764	600	216	258
Carried forward December 31, 1965	2166	1555	529	148	223

TABLE 8
Cases Supervised By Child Support Department - 1965

Movement of Cases	Non-Support	Contributing to		Total
		Delinquency Neglect	Paternity	
Brought forward January 1, 1965	4,793	701	2,759	8,253
Received for supervision during the year	1,376	259	677	2,312
Total under supervision in 1965	6,169	960	3,436	10,565
Removed from supervision during the year	625	235	344	1,204
Carried forward December 31, 1965	5,544	725	3,092	9,361

TABLE 9
Children Under Care In Detention Home - 1965

	Delinquent		Dependent		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Under Care January 1, 1965	77	39	-	-	116
Admitted During Year	2,563	1,056	4	5	3,628
Total Under Care in 1965	2,640	1,095	4	5	3,744
Released During Year	2,550	1,055	4	5	3,614
Under Care December 31, 1965	90	40	-	-	130
Total Days of Care Furnished in 1965	35,907	19,676	205	154	55,942
Average Daily Population	98	54	-	-	152
Average Length of Stay in Days	14	18	51	31	15

TABLE 10
Collection of Money by the Court and Distribution of
Money for The Support of Minor Children - 1965

Type of Collection	Amount
For Support of Minor Children	\$2,278,667.73
Damages or Restitution	36,231.29
Poundage	23,343.94
Fines	15,132.49
Costs	59,122.79
Appearance Bonds	26,000.00
Maternity Hospital Collections	11,316.36
Miscellaneous General Collections	45,904.71
TOTAL Amount Collected	\$2,495,719.31
 Money for Support of Children Disbursed To:	
Parents and Relatives	\$2,082,362.60
Public Agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, Division of Child Welfare	85,997.41
Other Tax - Supported Agencies and Institutions	4,181.15
Total Public Agencies	90,178.56
Private Agencies:	
Out-of-Town Placements	64,736.35
Catholic Agencies and Institutions	33,144.08
Protestant Agencies and Institutions	6,119.25
Jewish Agencies and Institutions	330.66
Other Non-Sectarian Agencies and Institutions	1,796.23
Total Private Agencies	106,126.57
 GRAND TOTAL of Support Money Disbursed	 \$2,278,667.73

TABLE 11
Report of The Intake - Affidavit Department

Action Taken at Intake	Number of Complaints Received
New Cases Accepted For Court Action	
*For Official Hearing:	7,703
For Unofficial Hearing	3,467
Total Accepted for Court Action	11,170
Disposed of Without Court Action:	
Referred to social agencies	485
Referred to boards of education	91
Referred to police departments	203
Referred to other courts	345
Referred to other services	681
Total Disposed of Without Court Action	1,805
Transfer of Jurisdiction from Common Pleas Court	95

*In addition, 7,403 complaints of traffic violation were accepted for hearing upon receipt of traffic violation notice.

TABLE 12
Incidence of Physical Defects Noted
By the Court Clinic - 1965

Defect *	Boys	Girls	Total	
Eyes	Refractive Error	947	489	1,436
Throat	Hypertrophied Tonsils	16	2	18
Teeth	Dental Caries	716	268	984
	Poor Dental Hygiene	371	56	427
	Chipped Incisor	266	45	311
Extremities	Tinea	67	7	74
Skin	Acne	477	187	664
General	Nutrition: Borderline, Impaired, Poor	4	5	9
	Obesity	76	107	183
	Physical Retardation	134	7	141
	Advanced Physical Development	83	17	100
	Pediculosis: Capitis, Pubis, Corporis	11	11	22
	Pregnancy	-	55	55
No Defect Noted: Children Found Normal				197
TOTAL Number of Examinations		2,435	1,055	3,490

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

TABLE 13
Diagnoses of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists - 1965

Diagnosis *	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Mental Deficiency:				
Mild, Moderate	19	4	1	24
Psychotic Disorders:				
Schizophrenic Reactions	3	2	7	12
Other Psychotic Disorders	3	-	3	6
Psychoneurotic Disorders:				
Anxiety Reaction	3	1	4	8
Phobic Reaction	1	-	-	1
Conversion Reaction	-	1	-	1
Depressive Reaction	5	5	1	11
Other Psychoneurotic Disorders	10	2	1	13
Personality Disorders:				
Personality Pattern Disturbances	12	2	10	24
Passive - Aggressive Personality	83	26	14	123
Emotionally Unstable Personality	29	6	9	44
Sociopathic Personality Disturbances	24	3	5	32
Other Personality Disorders	16	2	5	23
Transient Situational Personality Disorders:				
Adjustment Reaction of Childhood	22	2	-	24
Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence	244	86	-	330
Adjustment Reaction of Late Life	-	-	1	1
Other Transient Disorder	1	-	-	1
Chronic Brain Syndrome	1	-	-	1
Diagnosis Deferred	24	5	1	30
Disease None	1	-	-	1
Re-examined During Year	5	3	-	8
Total Examinations	506	150	62	718
Psychodiagnostic Conferences	4	-	-	4

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

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT
2163 East 22nd Street Telephone: 771-8400

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

JUDICIAL ASSISTANTS

Edward DiLeone, Court Assistant	Daniel Kearns, Bailiff
Stuart Woldman, Court Assistant	Michael E. O'Grady, Bailiff
William Ginter, Chief Bailiff	Walter Wieland, Bailiff
Joseph A. Kader, Bailiff	

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEO G. CHIMO, Director and Chief Clerk
PATRICK F. GALLAGHER, Assistant to the Director

REFEREE'S DEPARTMENT

ELAINE J. COLUMBRO, Chief General and Administrative Referee

Ray C. Baesel, Boys' Referee	S.J. Berman, Bastardy and Support Referee
Wilma A. Sevcik, Girls' Referee	George McCready, Bastardy and Support Referee
Thomas Dorchak, Traffic Referee	

INTAKE - AFFIDAVIT DEPARTMENT

JOHN J. SWEENEY, Chief

Sam Durante, Intake Officer	Algis Sirvaitis, Intake Officer
Charles Simpson, Intake Officer	Jeanne A. Winkler, Intake Officer

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

MYRON T. MOSES, Chief

John Bokoch, Chief Assistant	James Papp, Counsellor
Bernard Easton, Counsellor	Marshall M. Winer, Counsellor
Pierce J. O'Connor, Counsellor	Jeanne L. Walsh, Senior Clerk
Herbert Palkovitz, Counsellor	

CLERK'S OFFICE

ELIZABETH HOPKINS, Chief Deputy Clerk

Judges' Clerks:

Barbara Coughlin	Sue Fisher
Victor Dido	Katherine Neudenbach
Andrew Pierce	

CASHIER'S OFFICE

Arthur W. Dudley, Cashier

Gerald J. Hill, Assistant Cashier

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES

JOHN J. MAYAR, Director

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

JOHN J. ALDEN, Chief Probation Officer
ANDREW J. DESANTI, Assistant Chief Probation Officer

CASE SUPERVISORS

Don B. Adamson ✓
Lillian Hare ✓
Milton F. Hay ✓
Josephus F. Hicks

Lucille M. Jackson
James A. Manual ✓
Frances Pitts ✓

PROBATION OFFICERS

✓ Sandra E. Arnoff
✓ Paul E. Baxter
✓ Henrietta C. Bibbs
✓ Paul C. Blackman
✓ Robert W. Bostick
✓ Jeannette E. Cephas
✓ JoAnna Cool
✓ Robert C. Cybulski
✓ Ralph T. DeFranco
✓ Jack A. DiCillo
✓ William H. Dicken
✓ Carolyn T. Dore
✓ Howard H. Fishkin
✓ Gerald Goldberg

✓ Milton J. Guth
✓ Louis Hensley, Jr.
✓ Robert Horley
✓ Andrew Jones
✓ Millard F. Jones, Jr.
✓ Edmund A. Kaczur
✓ John C. Kurtz
✓ Thomas P. Lechowick
✓ Patricia A. Markos
✓ William A. Metropulos
✓ Dolores M. Mlachak
✓ Daniel J. O'Neil, Jr.
✓ Rita J. Page
✓ Jon R. Parsons
✓ Donald E. Peak

Doretta Lou Petree
✓ Sylvia D. Robeznieks
✓ Val R. Schaffer
✓ Susanne E. Senich
✓ Robert W. Twohey
✓ Gary D. Warner
✓ Franklin S. Wearn
✓ Karen C. Whitelaw
✓ Helen E. Wille
✓ Judith Winters
✓ John C. Wise
✓ Beverly J. Wuerstle
✓ Myra A. York
✓ Patricia C. Young

COMMUNITY ACTION FOR YOUTH, PROBATION UNIT

DOYLE SHACKELFORD, Corrections Coordinator
STANLEY M. COOK, Supervisor

PROBATION OFFICERS

Edith M. Anderson
Earl B. Brown
Saul Friedman

Marion B. Himmons
Anthony Rushin
Willie Walker

BUDGET AND PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

BRICE W. MANNING, Chief

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

Richard A. Gallitto, Statistician

Linda Kutnock, Assistant

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, Annex Building

COURT CLINIC

OSCAR B. MARKEY, M.D., Director

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

Psychiatric Panel

Psychologist

Dr. Irving L. Berger
Dr. John A. Hadden, Jr.
Dr. Florence K. Matthews
Dr. Ake Mattsson
Dr. Irwin N. Perr
Dr. Lawrence Schrieber

Dr. Ruth T. Glick, Chief Psychol-
ogist
Dr. Alyce M. Gligor

Placement Case Workers

David C. Adams
Charles F. Eiszler

Susan G. Hoffman
Margaret J. Rider
Rebecca L. Thompson

MEDICAL SERVICE

DR. REGIS F. GOLUBSKI, Director

Katherine M. Alden, R.N. Head Nurse

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue
Telephone Numbers:

DAYS - 771-8400

NIGHTS, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS - 771-8421

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.