

Annual Report

1973



**THE
JUVENILE COURT DIVISION
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS**

**CUYAHOGA COUNTY
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Hon. John G. Jones

Hon. Walter G. Whittlatch

Hon. Angelo G. Gaughardo

Hon. John F. Corrigan

The Honorable Hugh A. Corrigan, Frank R. Pokorny, Seth C. Taft
Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Charles W. Bates
Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

The Honorable Kenneth D. Gaver, M.D.
Director, Ohio Department of Mental Health

The Honorable Bennett J. Cooper
Director, Ohio Department of Correction

The Honorable Joseph White
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 1973, 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,

John J. Toner, Judge

Common Pleas Court
Juvenile Court Division

Cleveland, Ohio
May 17, 1974

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1973

A YEAR OF CONCERNED COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

For the Juvenile Court Division of the Common Pleas Court the year 1973 may be characterized as a year of intense community involvement both through court-managed and community agency-managed programs and projects. In a search for innovative approaches to better deal with delinquency and unruly problems substantial funds have been made available to the court as well as local agencies from the Regional Planning Unit of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council and Impact Cities programs of the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency of the Federal Government. Such programs have been specifically designed by Impact Cities to reduce and curtail delinquent behavior primarily in the City of Cleveland, while Regional Planning programs are designed for these purposes on a County-wide basis.

COURT IS HUB OF REFERRALS TO EMERGING COMMUNITY SERVICES

The extent and diversity of the services offered in these various projects are indicative of the total community responsibility in preventing, reducing and treating delinquent and unruly conduct and behavior patterns. With the realization of the concept of the coordinated and concentrated inter-action between the court and community agency and institutional services, the court served, in its capacity as the hearing body for alleged delinquency-unruly offenses, and as the focal point and hub of a referral system to the appropriate service agency. To this end, the court expended a great deal of effort in assessing the relative merits of the various programs proposed throughout the year, and in aiding in the implementation within the court setting of those programs operative during the year.

A great deal of administrative, probation department and clerical and other supportive court time was expended in developing and maintaining the referral processes by which the following programs were made operative in 1973. The administration wishes to commend the staff of the court for their diligent attention not only to their own immediate responsibilities, but for their cooperation in meeting the heavy demands imposed by a vigorous participation in such intensive levels of community service.

As is reported elsewhere in this report, the court, in 1973, experienced the greatest volume of delinquency and unruly cases ever recorded - 10,159 cases; an increase of 13% over 1972. Nearly two-thirds of the 1,160 additional cases brought in 1973 over 1972 concerned incorrigibility complaints filed by parents and drug and narcotic complaints filed by area police departments. That 14% of the total complaints were filed by parents themselves, especially for incorrigibility, is indicative of their reliance upon the court for aid in solving the family-child problems confronting them.

Among the services which were operative at the beginning of 1973 or were undertaken during the year were: The Court Diversion Project, Center for Human Services Project, Catholic Counseling Delinquency Treatment and Prevention Project, Cleveland Offenders Rehabilitation Program, Community Counseling Centers Project, Project Friendship and Big Brothers Project.

COURT BEGINS

**COMMUNITY COUNSELING
CENTER PROJECT**

The Community Counseling Center Project was a new program begun by the court in February, 1973. With a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency, the court established four neighborhood counseling centers to provide more intensive and in-neighborhood probation services to the children in those areas placed under the court's supervision. The four neighborhood offices are located in the Central, Hough and Glenville areas of the City of Cleveland and one is located in the City of East Cleveland.

The physical location of court probation services on a de-centralized basis within the individual neighborhoods was designed to increase personal contacts with the probationers, and their parents as well as schools and other agencies and institutions in each area. Ultimately, it was anticipated that through the intensification of probation services that the adjustment rate on probation would be more favorable for youths in those areas than it was prior to the inception of the project.

In addition to de-centralized service, the project also utilized the services of youth workers to augment the services of the regular probation staff. During the year, the project supervised 804 boys and girls placed on probation.

**EVALUATION OF
PROJECT INDICATES
SUCCESS**

At this writing, an evaluation of the first year's experience of the project has been completed by the firm of Zalba-Hirsch Associates, Inc. Among the conclusions, the evaluators noted: "The major findings and conclusion is that the Project has been a success in achieving its primary goals", in that, "from all reports by staff, administration, community agencies, and clients, we would conclude that the number of service contacts with youth, families, schools, and other collateral parties has been increased significantly." Further, the evaluators found that, "The outcome of Court services, as measured by the rate of successful case terminations, improved during the Project as compared with the outcomes in 1972 and 1973 in the same neighborhood areas."

The increase in probation service contacts occurred, the evaluation concluded, through the reduced caseloads carried by the project probation staff; 50 per male probation project worker and 42 per female worker, (this compares to 65 cases per regular court male probation officer and 51 cases per regular court female probation officer) and the services of the youth

worker paraprofessionals. As a result of the reduced caseloads and assistance of the youth workers, personal, community-oriented contacts with probationers on the part of project probation officers averaged 2.38 contacts per youth per month, and 3.75 contacts on the part of youth workers per youth per month. In addition to the personal contacts with the youths on probation, contacts with other parties in relation to the youths, including parents, school officials and social agencies were also intensified. For each probation officer in the project such contacts averaged 53.6 personal contacts and 47.4 phone contacts monthly, and for each youth worker, such contacts averaged 28.9 personal contacts and 23.6 phone contacts monthly. The project employs twelve probation officers, 8 youth workers, and 3 case supervisors under the direction of a project director.

The evaluators found that as one measurement of the project's success, that of 113 project cases closed from probation during a three month period, 66% had been "discharged under favorable conditions." This compares with 59% and 61% of the youths on probation from the areas served by the project in 1972 and 1973 respectively as discharged under favorable conditions. While this in itself is not a "highly significant indication of Project effectiveness", the evaluator noted that successful terminations from probation were nonetheless greater than the two preceding years. Further, a sampling at a particular point in service, indicated that most of the youth served in the project (77%) were at that time showing positive outcomes from service.

Other effects achieved by the project, as noted by the evaluators included establishing a more visible presence for the Juvenile Court in the local community through the activities and efforts of all involved in the project. They further noted that, "The Project staff themselves appear to spend more time in the field and community seeing the people that traditionally are asked to come in for office interviews."

The evaluators concluded that "The basic Project program is successful in reaching its goals and it should be continued in the Project neighborhoods."

**COURT PARTICIPATES
IN CATHOLIC COUNSEL-
ING DELINQUENCY
PROJECT**

Another new project undertaken early in 1973 was that of the referral of first offenders to the Catholic Counseling Delinquency Treatment and Prevention Project. This program was funded through a grant to the Catholic Counseling Center from the Law Enforcement Emergency Assistance Act. Under this project, the court referred approximately 100 boys and girls for counseling to the program which employed five staff workers with an average of 20 cases per worker. Referrals to the project were made concerning children living in the southeast area of the City of Cleveland and surrounding suburbs which included: Shaker Heights, Beachwood, Garfield Heights, Bedford, Bedford Heights, Maple Heights, and Oakwood Village. City of Cleve-

land social planning areas included in the project area included: Corlett, Mt. Pleasant, Lee-Miles, South Broadway, North Broadway and Woodland Hills. Under this program children were not supervised by court probation officers but were placed directly under the supervision of the counseling project.

At this writing, an evaluation of the project, made by an independent evaluator has been received. Several misinterpretations and misconceptions skewed the evaluation which the court believes resulted in inappropriate findings and conclusions. Fundamentally, the determination of successful case outcome of those referred to the project as compared with the outcome of the "control group" of Court-Supervised youth from the same area is questioned.

There does not appear to have been a clear and standard definition of recidivism used, and there is confusion concerning the selection and identification of the "control group". Until these matters are clarified, it is difficult, from the court's point of view, to make definitive observations regarding the project's performance.

**BRANCH COURTS
PROVIDE LOCAL
SERVICES**

To the broad coverage of local service afforded by the above two projects were the on-going activities of the earlier established branch courts located in Cleveland Heights and Euclid, Ohio. Unlike the neighborhood counseling centers, these two branch courts provide intake and unofficial hearing of cases in the local community as well as probation service. In the case of the Cleveland Heights Office, intake and referee service for unofficial hearings are provided to complainants from most of the eastern suburbs adjacent to Cleveland Heights. Probation service at that court is limited to children living in Cleveland Heights and University Heights. In the case of the Euclid Branch court, intake, referee hearings and probation service are provided exclusively for residents of that city. In 1973, the Cleveland Heights Branch processed 1,130 complaints and the Euclid Branch, 246 complaints. The 1,130 processed by the Cleveland Heights Office represent an increase of 32% over the 1972 filings of 854 cases. The Euclid Office showed a slight decline in complaints with 246 in 1973 compared with 273 in 1972. Together, the branch office filings of 1,376 cases accounted for nearly 14% of the total delinquency-unruly court intake.

Other programs which were continued in 1973 from previous years included the Court Diversion Project, Center for Human Services Project, the Cleveland Offenders Rehabilitation Program, Project Friendship, and Big Brothers Program.

**OTHER PROJECTS
CONTINUED IN SERVICE
BY THE COURT:
COURT DIVERSION**

The Court Diversion Program, in its third year of operation, is designed to divert children and their families from the total court system at their earliest contact with the Juvenile Court. Children considered for referral in this project may be described as more amenable to agency intervention according to their needs. Agencies providing counseling and other services under this program include: the Center for Human Services, Catholic Counseling Center, the Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Centers Association and the Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation Services. In 1973, a total of 292 children were referred to the program; this included 163 boys and girls referred as a result of unofficial hearings and 129 boys and girls referred directly from the court's Intake Department.

**CENTER FOR HUMAN
SERVICES PROJECT**

The Center for Human Services Project is designed to secure private agency supplemental service for children placed on probation, as well as their families. Services provided by the Center include those of the Family Service Association, Youth Services, Homemakers Service, Day Nursing Program and Traveler's Aid. The Center provides a staff member stationed at the Court, on a part-time basis, to review the appropriateness of the referrals and to expedite their implementation. The Court secured a federal grant to provide the worker. An important aspect of this type of referral is the family involvement directed toward the improvement of interpersonal relationships among family members. In 1973, 258 boys and girls on probation, and their families were referred to the Center. Acceptance for service by the Center is dependent on such factors as intake availability and family cooperation.

**CLEVELAND OFFENDERS
REHABILITATION
PROGRAM**

The Cleveland Offenders Rehabilitation Program which is now in its second year of operation, accepts delinquent boys and girls for service as an alternative disposition. The program is directed towards helping clients choose a career objective by providing evaluative testing, tutorial assistance, educational placement, job training service and employment placement services. The program is designed to demonstrate rehabilitation so that no further court action is necessary and successful participation in it results in the dismissal of the court case. A total of 110 boys and girls were referred to this program in 1973. With 19 boys on hand from 1972, a total of 129 children were served by the program during the year. Of the 80 children released from the program by the end of 1973, 67 were discharged as successful adjustments, with delinquency complaints being dismissed, and only 13, or 16% were returned to court and committed to the Ohio Youth Commission. An additional 17 boys were placed on probation as a follow-up to their referral to the CORP program.

**PROJECT FRIENDSHIP
AND BIG BROTHERS**

Project Friendship and Big Brothers are two long-standing programs which accept girls and boys respectively for supportive services.

Both are staffed by volunteer workers under the supervision of trained case-workers. Their programs are designed to encourage improvement of self-esteem and attainment of higher goals on the part of the children through a meaningful, close relationship with the volunteer who serves as a model, and provides the encouragement and direction for growth and development which may be lacking in the child's own home. For girls, the "big sister" relationship is invaluable in giving them a definition of life direction and goals; for boys, the "big brother" relationship of the volunteer fills the void in the normal development of fatherless boys. In 1973, 50 boys were served by Big Brothers, and 109 girls were served by Project Friendship.

**OTHER PROGRAMS
PLANNED**

Late in the year, a merger program of Project Friendship and Big Brothers was developed, differing from the above programs in that it is specifically designed to serve children eligible for their services who have committed what is defined as an "impact crime": that is an offense against a person who is a stranger to the offender. The goal of this project will be to reduce the incidence of this type of offense. Another project formalized toward the latter part of 1973 and implemented at the time of this writing is the Cleveland Youth Assistance Project which is designed to reduce the problems of truancy, school withdrawals and other school-related problems which may be contributory to the incidence of "impact crimes". Under this project, the court, as well as the Cleveland School System and other agencies will serve as the sources of referral to the treatment components established in already existing facilities in each of the nine defined social planning areas of the City of Cleveland. With regard to court referrals, such services will be supportive to probation services with children referred to the project being placed on probation under the direct supervision of the Probation Department. Activities in the program, which at this writing, are already underway, include developing incentive for regular school attendance and academic achievement, providing supplementary and tutorial and vocational experiences, counseling for school-related behavioral problems and supportive family counseling.

Other community programs proposed in 1973 and reviewed by the court, but not yet operating with court participation include a project especially designed for drug offenders, a concentrated project focused on the Tremont and Near West Side social planning areas and a program to work with selected youth from the junior and senior high schools in the Glenville and Central social planning areas.

In addition to the above proposed community service projects, the court itself designed and submitted proposals for several court operated projects to enhance internal operation and management. These projects include: a

Juvenile Offender Screening Program - to provide controlled review of Detention Home admissions after normal working hours, which is now operational, a Juvenile Court Management Development Program - to help administrative staff improve operational skills and management techniques, and a Juvenile Court Case Classification and Treatment Program - to further refine case disposition and treatment according to the needs of the particular individual offender, which are about to be implemented. The Court also received an L.E.A.A. grant to establish branch probation services on the west side of Cleveland, which will be operational in 1975.

Ideally, the vast array of agency services outlined above, both the extensive programs operating in 1973 and those about to be implemented, suggest the need for a classification system to make optimum use of these services as well as to develop specialties in probation service on the part of court staff. It could very well be that through a greater coordination, continuation, and non-duplication of services that the very formidable host of community services is bringing the Juvenile Court to a fuller development of its role in the judicial and social welfare field as it was envisioned to play on the part of its founders; a specialized court concerned with the law as it related to juveniles, with the goal of rehabilitation. Therefore, the development of co-ordinated and specialized community services are encouraged by the court as it strives to fulfill its mission within the community structure.

**PROBATION STAFF
MAINSTAY OF COURT**

A key part of its ability to perform within this framework is, of course, its probation staff.

As was noted earlier; a great many of its referrals to agency services are accompanied by orders of probation supervision. The probation order, enforcing the court's authority, is often needed to aid in the implementation of the referral. A diagnostic assessment upon which a recommendation for treatment is based is, of course, a primary responsibility of the court's investigative staff.

To this end more than 5,000 boys and girls were supervised by the Probation Department during the year. Of the 2,187 children removed from probation during the year, 1,478 or nearly 70% were discharged as successful adjustments, while only 18% or 404 were removed from a probation status for commitment to a correctional institution. The remaining 14% were removed from probation for other reasons, including transfers to other agencies and courts. In addition, 128 children were transferred from a probation status to the Court's Placement Department for placement in residential schools. The court's performance in providing good probation service is more evident with the realization that a substantial portion of its caseloads represent the more chronic offender, with first-offenders more often being considered for diversionary services.

**PROGRESS IN DEALING
WITH ADMINISTRATIVE
MATTERS**

In addition to improving direct service to its clients, the court in 1973, made significant strides in solving some of the problems reported in its 1972 annual report. Most impor-

tantly, the probation staff was more stabilized and a leveling off in turnover is being achieved. Along with this came a provision for additional staff and approval of the largest court budget for operational purposes for the next fiscal year. In considering the need for computerized programs to aid the court in docket and case management as well as to refine and analyze statistical data, the court staff participated in a study to determine the potential computerization of court operation. The study was conducted by the firm of Touche Ross and Company through a grant from the Court Management Project. At this writing the results of the study are being reviewed by the court. The problem of building disrepair, mentioned last year, received attention from the Board of County Commissioners. As a first step, the board approved the extraordinary expense involved in the repair of the buildings' roofs and the replacement of worn-out gutters and the repaving of the Detention Home playground. Through the assistance of the Administration of Justice Committee and the Regional Planning Unit the preliminary consultation of a correctional architect was secured in early 1974. The architect recommended a complete space utilization study and a survey for modernization. Plans are now being made to secure an L.E.A.A. grant for this purpose.

The year 1973 resulted in the accomplishment of many of the goals set by the court in its long-range plan of development. With proper community understanding and continued support it will continue to effectively meet and serve the needs of the community which has demonstrated a heavy reliance upon it for the improved welfare of the community itself and the children and families referred to it.

The following pages outline the most significant statistical highlights of the court's 1973 experience.



STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS, 1973

GREATEST NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY-UNRULY CASES FILED IN 1973

The greatest number of cases ever referred within the court's total jurisdiction were recorded at 21,428 cases in 1973. These included 10,159 delinquency and unruly cases, 9,438 juvenile traffic offender cases, 160 neglected children's cases, 290 dependent children's cases and 266 other cases involving the welfare of children. In addition, there were 1,115 charges against adults, including neglect, non-support, contributing to delinquency and unruliness, paternity and other charges. The total caseload recorded in 1973 represented a 6.5% increase over the 20,117 complaints filed in 1972.

The 10,159 delinquency and unruly cases referred in 1973 represented a 13% increase over the 8,999 cases reported in 1972. This was the largest number of delinquency and unruly cases ever referred to the court and represents the greatest annual increase in caseloads since 1969 when delinquency and unruly cases increased by 20% over those of 1968.

Delinquency referrals alone in 1973 increased by 10%, going from 6,900 to 7,643 cases. Girls' delinquency cases increased more than boys' cases, from 1,036 to 1,296 cases for an increase of 25%. Boys cases, on the other hand, increased by 8%, from 5,864 to 6,347 cases. While delinquency cases increased by 10%, the category of unruly offenses, composed of non-criminal offenses, increased at double that rate for an increase of 20%, from 2,099 to 2,516 cases. Proportionately, referrals for unruliness regarding both boys and girls increased by about the same amount, from 1,102 to 1,336 boys' cases (an increase of 20%) and from 997 to 1,180 girls' cases (an increase of 18%).

Overall, delinquency referrals constituted 75% of the total complaints, with referrals of unruliness accounting for 25% of the total. However, for girls, specifically, delinquency accounted for 52% of the total filings, with unruliness constituting 48% of the referrals. In other words, about one-half of the girls were referred for delinquent acts, primarily shoplifting and other stealing, injury to person and drug violations, and one-half were referred for unruly offenses, primarily incorrigibility. Boys, on the other hand, were most often referred for delinquency offenses, which accounted for 83% of their referrals, with unruliness accounting for 17% of their filings. The more frequent delinquency complaints concerning boys included unlawful entry and stealing, theft from person, injury to person, destruction of property and drug and narcotic violations. Incorrigibility represented the most frequent unruliness complaint regarding boys.

**DRUG AND NARCOTIC
CASES CONTINUE
INCREASE**

Drug and narcotic violations showed the greatest percentage increase of any single offense in 1973. They rose from 292 cases in 1972 to 645 cases this year, for an increase of 121%.

Drug and narcotic cases demonstrated a continuation of the pattern observed in 1972. The majority of cases, 528 out of 645, involved the possession of marijuana. The majority of children, as in 1972, were from suburban areas of the county (69%), with 28% being from the City of Cleveland. This compares with an over-all geographical distribution of all offenses of 60% from the City of Cleveland and 38% from suburban areas of the county. More than one-third (235 cases) of the cases were filed by police departments of the western suburbs, including Lakewood, Bay Village, North Olmsted, Parma Heights, Berea, Rocky River, North Royalton, Brook Park, Fairview Park, Westlake and Middleburg Heights.

Approximately two-thirds of those referred as drug offenders were first offenders and the remaining one-third had had prior delinquency experience in the court. There was a notable difference in age distribution between drug offenders and the general age distribution of all offenders. Boys and girls 16 and 17 accounted for 72% of such complaints compared with a general distribution of 41% for 16 and 17 year-olds in total complaints.

The inhaling of glue and other toxic vapors, after increasing in 1972 to 161 cases from a low of 67 cases in 1971, leveled off in 1973 with 155 such cases being reported. The majority of those referred for this reason, as in 1972, were repeat offenders, living in the City of Cleveland.

**INCORRIGIBILITY
COMPLAINTS RISE**

The second greatest percentage increase in referrals concerned incorrigibility, which rose by 29% over 1972. Complaints involving boys in this category increased from 486 cases in 1972 to 712 cases in 1973, representing an increase of 47%. Girls cases increased by 16%, from 685 to 796 cases. Together with the increase in drug and narcotic violations, the increase in incorrigibility cases accounted for nearly two-thirds of the additional 1,160 cases experienced in 1973 over 1972; that is 690 more cases: 337 more incorrigibility cases and 353 more drug cases.

**THEFT CASES ACCOUNT
FOR ONE-THIRD OF
COMPLAINTS**

Various forms of theft accounted for one-third of the total cases filed. Among them were: unlawful entry and stealing, 1,057 cases; shoplifting, 1,021 cases; theft from person, 406 cases and other stealing and property offenses, 857 cases. Injury to person referrals increased by 10% over 1972, going from 881 to 1,013 cases in 1973, and represented 10% of the total. Other complaints demonstrating increases in 1973 were: disorderly conduct, from 272 to 319 cases; liquor offenses, from 244 to 309 cases; truancy, from 356 to 412 cases and running away, from 144 to 196 cases.

Homicide charges continued an increasing trend which began in 1969, when charges numbered 17 cases. Since that time, there has been an increase each year, rising to 29 cases in 1973. In 1972 there were 22 such charges. For the five-year period prior to 1969, the annual average for homicide charges was 7 cases.

Of the 392 theft from person complaints involving boys, approximately 140, or 36% involved the use of weapons, usually guns. These are in addition to the 134 possession of weapons complaints concerning guns and knives filed during the year. This suggests that the availability of weapons to children, deplored in past reports, continues to be a contributory factor in crimes of violence and threat of bodily injury.

**AUTO THEFT AND
AUTO TRESPASSING
CONTINUE DECLINE**

Among those referrals demonstrating declines in 1973 were auto theft and auto trespassing, which demonstrated a continued decline for the last four years. In 1973, there were 958 such cases compared with 1,081 in 1972, a decrease of 11%. These cases have declined by more than one-half since 1969 when they amounted to 1,968 cases. The decline in this type of case is apparently related to the development of anti-theft devices and the gradual decline of early model cars with ignitions capable of being started without keys.

**SUBURBAN POLICE
COMPLAINTS
INCREASED**

A notable increase in filings from suburban police departments occurred in 1973, going from 2,437 complaints in 1972 to 2,874 in 1973, for an increase of 18%. Complaints from the Cleveland Police Department declined somewhat, from 2,803 in 1972 to 2,788 in 1973. Complaints from all police departments in the county accounted for nearly 60% of all filings. Parents' and Citizens' complaints were the next most frequent sources of referral, with 1,377 and 988 complaints filed by them respectively. Complaints filed by parents represented 14% of the total complaints and increased 19% over the 1,154 complaints filed by them in 1972. Complaints from citizens were about the same in 1973 as in 1972; 988 compared with 911. Indicative of the mobility of the general population has been the increase of referrals from other juvenile courts in adjacent counties concerning offenses committed by residents of Cuyahoga County. Over the past few years, these complaints have steadily risen; in 1972 there were 70 such referrals, and in 1973 there were 118. Complaints from the Cleveland Board of Education amounted to 289 compared with 277 in 1972. Those from suburban school systems rose from 209 in 1972 to 278 in 1973.

**THIRTY-EIGHT PERCENT
OF CASES INVOLVED
SUBURBAN CHILDREN**

Continuing a pattern evidenced for the past few years, complaints regarding children from suburban areas comprized a greater proportion of the filings than they did last year. In the last six years filings regarding children in the suburban areas have risen

from 25% of the total caseload to 38% in 1973. Girls from suburbs rose to 36% in 1973, going from 670 in 1972 to 913 in 1973. Complaints involving boys from the suburbs increased by 18%, from 2,420 to 2,857 in 1973. Boys' and girls' cases from the suburbs increased by 22%, from 3,090 to 3,770, or by 680 more cases than last year. Complaints regarding children living in the City of Cleveland while representing 62% of the total caseload - somewhat less than last year - showed an increase of 6% in 1973 over 1972. This reversed the 1972 trend, when city delinquency declined by 7% over 1971. Complaints against children living in the City of Cleveland numbered 6,035 in 1973 compared with 5,677 in 1972. As with girls living in the suburbs, girls from Cleveland increased at a higher rate than boys did; increasing by nearly 13%, from 1,301 in 1972 to 1,465 in 1973. The increase in boys' cases from the City of Cleveland was by 4%, from 4,376 in 1972 to 4,570 in 1973.

For suburban areas, the greatest increases came from the western suburbs of Bay Village, Berea, Brook Park, Fairview Park, Lakewood, North Olmsted, North Royalton, Parma; Parma Heights and Rocky River, which combined, accounted for 358 more cases in 1973 than they had in 1972. Other suburban areas which experienced notable increases were: East Cleveland, from 310 to 407 cases and Cleveland Heights, from 240 to 318 cases.

Reversing a three-year trend in declining delinquency, the Glenville and Hough areas, two of the City's three highest delinquency areas, evidenced increases in 1973 over 1972. The Glenville area registered 712 cases in 1973 compared with 655 in 1972, and the Hough area registered 614 cases in 1973 compared with 553 cases in 1972. The Near West Side social planning area, the second highest delinquency area, remained at about the same level as last year, 623 cases in 1973 compared with 625 cases in 1972. The Central social planning area declined from 185 to 155 cases, the Central-East social planning area declined from 214 to 164 cases, but the Central-West social planning area increased from 189 to 217 cases. Two other city social planning areas showing notable increases were the Corlett Area, from 476 to 567 cases, and the Norwood Area, from 160 to 231 cases.

**CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL
COMMITMENTS
DECLINED BY 15%**

Probation and probation with referrals to supplementary community services were the most frequent dispositions made by the court. Commitments to correctional institutions, continuing last year's trend, declined from 950 to 810 in 1973, for a decrease of 15%. The decline in commitments is largely a result of the expanded use of community-based services in place of correctional school commitment. Of the nearly five thousand children supervised by the Probation Department during the year, 2,187 were closed from probation with 1,478 or 68% being discharged from active supervision. Of the 810 commitments to correctional schools, 404 came from an active probation status and represented 18% of the probation departments closings for the year.

Including official and unofficial dispositions, 880 cases were dismissed by the court and 419 were withdrawn by the complainants. Transfer of cases to the adult division of the Common Pleas Court for trial as adults increased to 35 cases from 27 in 1972.

Of the total 10,159 delinquency-unruly complaints, 6,517 or 64% were assigned for official hearings and 3,642 or 36% were assigned for unofficial hearings before the court's referees. The most frequent disposition in the unofficial proceedings was an adjustment of the complaint with an admonition to the child. This occurred in 2,542 unofficial cases, or nearly 70% of the unofficial dispositions. Other unofficial dispositions included, 114 boys and girls referred to the Court's Diversion Project, 203 boys and girls placed on probation and 112 referred to other agencies. Dismissals by the referees occurred in 210 unofficial cases, and 111 unofficial cases were withdrawn by the complainants.

**DETENTION HOME
ADMISSIONS
INCREASED BY 9%**

Admissions to the Detention Home amounted to 3,302 in 1973 compared with 3,024 in 1972. This represents an increase of 9% in admissions. The average daily population reached 78 children compared with 68 in 1972. And the average length of stay increased slightly from 7.5 to 8.5 days.

**OTHER CASES
INVOLVING CHILDREN
AND ADULTS**

Other cases concerning children included 160 neglected children's cases, 290 dependent children's cases, 87 applications to determine custody, 21 applications for approval of permanent surrender of minor children and 130 applications for consent to marry.

Charges against adults included: 375 cases of non-support, 43 for neglect of minor children, 24 contributing to delinquency, 52 contributing to unruliness and 559 paternity complaints.

PERSONNEL NOTES

Four veteran staff members retired in 1973, ending long careers in the service of the Juvenile Court. For those many years of dedicated and loyal service in which these former staff members contributed significantly to the court's performance, growth and development, the Court wishes here to acknowledge its gratitude and extends its best wishes for a happy and rewarding retirement for each of them.

The four retirees were: JOHN J. ALDEN who retired as Director of Social Services. Mr. Alden joined the court in 1941 as a caseworker with the Division of Aid to Dependent Children which at that time was a part of court services. He later served as a probation officer, casework supervisor and Referee for boys' cases prior to being named Chief Probation officer in 1955, a post he held until 1966 when he was named Director of Social Services. As Director of Social Services, he was responsible for the overall coordination, and operation of such services as the Probation Department, Court Clinic, Record Room and Stenographic services. In addition, Mr. Alden was responsible, in the past few years, for the development and preparation of the proposals for securing grants for the federally funded projects which became operative at the court.

MYRON T. MOSES retired as Director of the Child Support Department, a post he had held since 1946. Mr. Moses joined the court in 1932 when he was employed as a staff member in the Detention Home. Prior to being named Director of the Support Department, he served as a support caseworker. As head of the Support Department, Mr. Moses was responsible for ensuring the collection of support money ordered paid by the court on behalf of children who were not being properly supported. This involved the continuous monitoring of on-going payments and the frequent return of defendants to court as non-compliance with payment orders arose. The diligence exercised in this capacity resulted in the collection of untold thousands of dollars from the individuals responsible for such support which otherwise would have been paid from public funds.

LOUISE AMICO retired as a Referee for unofficial cases. She originally joined the court as a probation officer in 1946 and left in 1958 to become Intake Supervisor of Protective Services in the Division of Child Welfare of the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. Miss Amico returned to court in 1968 as a referee, hearing those cases assigned for unofficial proceedings. As a referee, Miss Amico assisted the Court in the disposition of thousands of cases with skill and dedication in resolving the conflicts and problems frequently found in the proceedings before her which were belied by the "unofficial" category. The matters in this type of case, while generally less serious in offense designation and degree than the official proceedings, are somewhat misleading in terms of the complexity in resolving them so that no further court services are necessary. To this end, Miss Amico's service resulted in the expeditious and efficient disposition of the court's docket.

JOSEPHINE LOTARSKI retired as an assistant to the Chief of the Record Room, an area of service which she began when first employed by the court in 1924. Miss Lotarski's career with the court was as unparalleled in longevity as it was in excellence and faithfulness to duty. There was no aspect of the vital record room function which was unknown to her. All staff benefited from her thoroughness of performance, knowledge and pleasant manner in persevering in her work.

In addition to the four long-time court workers who retired, Mr. Joseph Cabot, a veteran employee of the County Welfare Department and a case supervisor for the court for the past six years, also retired in 1973.

Mrs. Evelyn Montgomery and Mrs. Julia Graca both of the Detention Home staff also retired with twenty-six and twenty-five years of service respectively.

PERSONNEL CHANGES - Andrew J. DeSanti, upon the retirement of John Alden as Director of Social Services, was named to administer the Social Services, while retaining the title of Chief Probation Officer. Mr. Victor S. Macha, Jr., former Placement Director, was named as Deputy Chief Probation Officer, a newly created position, and has the responsibility for the day to day operation of the Probation Department. Mr. Donald Peak, a former case supervisor, was appointed Director of the Placement Department. John J. Sweeney, former Director of the Intake-Affidavit Department, was named Chief Clerk of the Court. Mr. Sweeney, in 1973, was a recipient of the Public Service Award presented by the Cuyahoga County Bar Association. Other appointments made during the year included: Blanche Dierenfeld as Referee for unofficial cases, and James Papp, former support counsellor, as Director of the Child Support Department. Mr. Thomas S. Edwards, former Director of the court's Diversion Project, was appointed Director of Referral Services and Mr. Tyler B. Somersfield, a former probation officer, was named Director of the Diversion Project.

Throughout the year, as in the past, the administrative and probation staff participated in several seminars and workshops devoted to improving their knowledge and skills in the court setting. In preparing for the anticipated computerization of court operations, Ervin J. Wierzbinski, Court Administrator, and Richard A. Gallitto, Court Statistician, attended a Computer Symposium sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges in Atlanta, Georgia.

**JUDGES CONTRIBUTE
TO MANY COMMUNITY
AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS**

As in the past years, the Judges of the Juvenile Court participated in many community activities and programs which were dedicated to a better understanding of delinquency and concerned with improving the treatment of delinquent children.

JUDGE JOHN J. TONER was re-elected by his colleagues in December, 1973, as Administrative Judge. During the year, Judge Toner served as President of the Ohio Juvenile Court Judge Association. He also continued as chairman of the Youth Services Advisory Board of the Ohio Youth Commission and as a member of the Criminal Justice Co-ordinating Council, the Family Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association, the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department Advisory Board and the Junior League of Cleveland Community Advisory Committee. Other memberships included: the Catholic Counselling Center Advisory Board, the Executive Committee of the Ohio Judicial Conference, the Court Management Project, the Administration of Justice Committee, Board of Trustees of the Federation for Community Planning, Boys' Town Advisory Board, and the Catholic Lawyers Guild. Judge Toner received the Ohio Supreme Court Award for meritorious service in 1973.

JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH continued to serve as Vice-President of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. In 1973, his article, "Reducing Detention Home Population" was published in Juvenile Justice, the Journal of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. The article was subsequently re-published in the November, 1973 issue of Youth Reporter, a publication of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. Judge Whitlatch also continued as a board member of the following organizations: Hillcrest Y.M.C.A., DePaul Maternity and Infant Home, Ohio Boys Town, the Pennsylvania George Junior Republic, Sagamore Hills Children's Hospital, and the Big Brothers of Greater Cleveland. He also served as a member of the Family Law Committee of the Ohio State Bar Association. For his meritorious service in 1973, Judge Whitlatch received the Ohio Supreme Court Award.

JUDGE ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO was elected President of the American Justinian Society of Jurists, and served in 1973 as Vice-President of the Ohio Juvenile Court Judges Association. Included among his many agency board memberships are: Catholic Family and Children's Services, the Nationalities Services Center and St. Mary's Seminary. He has also served as a lecturer at the Law-Medicine Center of Case Western Reserve University and the North Star Council of Governments. He was awarded, in 1973, a plaque for Superior Judicial Service by the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

JUDGE JOHN F. CORRIGAN was appointed to the Juvenile Court Accreditation Committee of the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges. The Committee is developing standards and criteria to evaluate Juvenile Courts on a national basis. Its purpose is to up-grade Juvenile Courts throughout the United States. Judge Corrigan received the Ohio Supreme Court Award for meritorious service. In 1973, he also appeared before numerous groups and clubs to discuss developments in the Juvenile Court area. He continues to serve on the Board of Trustees of several institutions working with young people. He also is Chairman of the St. Luke's School Board.

Throughout the year, the Court and Detention Home were hosts to a variety of organizations, students and other individuals, permitting observation of Court proceedings and providing speaker service in an attempt to interpret the work of the Court to the community. In addition to the Speakers Service provided by the Probation Department, those groups who visited the Court in 1973 included: The Ohio Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Women's Auxilliary of the Cleveland Bar Association, Project Friendship, Impact Cities, Bureau of Juvenile Placement of the Ohio Youth Commission, Junior League of Cleveland, Big Brothers, the Cleveland International Program, the Women's Auxilliary of the Cuyahoga County Bar Association and other class groups from colleges, universities and nursing schools. The student training program provided by the Detention Home continued in 1973 with a student from Westminster College placed there for field work.

The judges, Citizen's Advisory Board and staff held a reception on September 19, 1973 in recognition of the Court's seventieth year of service and to introduce Ervin J. Wierzbinski who was appointed Court Administrator in early 1973. Approximately 300 representatives of local government, agency directors, community leaders and professional agency staff members attended the reception.

TABLE A

Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly

1973 and 1972

AREA OF RESIDENCE

City of Cleveland By Social Planning Areas	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Central	115	149	40	36	155	185
Central - East	127	158	37	56	164	214
Central - West	177	134	40	55	217	189
Clark - Fulton	143	129	48	35	191	164
Corlett	445	373	122	103	567	476
Denison	94	99	37	27	131	126
Downtown	3	6	3	2	6	8
Edgewater	30	17	7	10	37	27
Glenville	475	476	237	179	712	655
Goodrich	32	57	12	16	44	73
Hough	459	459	155	94	614	553
Jefferson	91	80	19	20	110	100
Kinsman	79	88	49	31	128	119
Lee - Miles	159	196	50	52	209	248
Mt. Pleasant	195	191	71	74	266	265
Near West Side	516	492	107	133	623	625
North Broadway	96	60	21	27	117	87
North Collinwood	81	56	12	16	93	72
Norwood	184	121	47	39	231	160
Puritas - Bellaire	89	107	38	22	127	129
Riverside	102	89	26	20	128	109
South Broadway	99	87	30	21	129	108
South Brooklyn	116	91	31	35	147	126
South Collinwood	148	141	44	31	192	172
Tremont	173	171	57	43	230	214
University	36	22	7	11	43	33
West Side	121	137	39	46	160	183
Woodland Hills	185	190	79	67	264	257
TOTAL, City of Cleveland	<u>4,570</u>	<u>4,376</u>	<u>1,465</u>	<u>1,301</u>	<u>6,035</u>	<u>5,677</u>

TABLE A, Continued

Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly
1973 and 1972

AREA OF RESIDENCE

Municipalities, Villages & Townships	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
Bay Village	71	34	16	17	87	51
Beachwood	23	27	10	7	33	34
Bedford	72	75	10	9	82	84
Bedford Heights	57	36	14	12	71	48
Berea	92	57	18	21	110	78
Brecksville	19	14	4	-	23	14
Broadview Heights	27	19	1	1	28	20
Brooklyn	25	23	3	6	28	29
Brook Park	140	115	46	19	186	134
Cleveland Heights	236	165	82	75	318	240
East Cleveland	326	236	81	74	407	310
Euclid	156	175	37	44	193	219
Fairview Park	54	38	19	10	73	48
Garfield Heights	98	81	25	17	123	98
Independence	12	15	4	4	16	19
Lakewood	229	209	84	68	313	277
Lyndhurst	39	52	10	9	49	61
Maple Heights	104	93	53	23	157	116
Mayfield Heights	45	33	8	7	53	40
Middleburg Heights	33	23	9	6	42	29
North Olmsted	124	100	29	29	153	129
North Royalton	39	26	13	6	52	32
Parma	182	165	88	44	270	209
Parma Heights	65	38	19	9	84	47
Richmond Heights	12	10	3	1	15	11
Rocky River	71	45	22	13	93	58
Seven Hills	24	29	11	3	35	32
Shaker Heights	48	43	39	20	87	63
Solon	11	18	11	8	22	26
South Euclid	73	81	21	12	94	93
Strongsville	47	55	7	14	54	69
University Heights	36	36	9	15	45	51
Warrensville Heights	66	40	31	23	97	63
Westlake	55	66	27	9	82	75

TABLE A, Continued

Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly

1973 and 1972

AREA OF RESIDENCE

Municipalities, Villages & Townships, continued	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>
Bentleyville	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bratenahl	4	-	-	1	4	1
Brooklyn Heights	2	4	-	-	2	4
Chagrin Falls	22	31	6	12	28	43
Cuyahoga Heights	-	2	-	-	-	2
Gates Mills	2	5	-	2	2	7
Glenwillow	-	3	-	-	-	3
Highland Heights	13	13	3	2	16	15
Hunting Valley	-	1	-	-	-	1
Linndale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayfield	11	6	-	1	11	7
Moreland Hills	10	4	6	3	16	7
Newburgh Heights	5	4	-	1	5	5
North Randall	1	-	-	-	1	-
Oakwood	23	15	8	3	31	18
Olmsted Falls	12	7	5	-	17	7
Orange Village	4	4	-	4	4	8
Pepper Pike	6	10	7	1	13	11
Valley View	5	3	-	-	5	3
Walton Hills	6	7	5	1	11	8
Westview	3	6	3	2	6	8
Woodmere	-	3	1	-	1	3
Chagrin Falls Township	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olmsted Township	14	16	3	1	17	17
Riveredge Township	1	1	2	1	3	2
Warrensville Township	2	2	-	-	2	2
TOTAL SUBURBS	<u>2,857</u>	<u>2,420</u>	<u>913</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>3,770</u>	<u>3,090</u>
Agency Residents	9	27	15	8	24	35
Out-of-County Residents	113	84	37	31	150	115
Area Designation Unknown	134	59	46	23	180	82
GRAND TOTAL	<u>7,683</u>	<u>6,966</u>	<u>2,476</u>	<u>2,033</u>	<u>10,159</u>	<u>8,999</u>

TABLE B

Source of Complaint - Delinquency and Unruly Cases, 1973

<u>SOURCE OF COMPLAINT</u>	<u>Boys</u>		<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Cleveland Police Department	2,564	+ 8	224	2,006	2,788
Other County Police Departments	2,440	+ 8	434	3,103	2,874
Other Police (State, Private, etc.)	136		25	5,109	5,161
Railroad Security Officers	43		2		45
Fire Departments	22		-		22
Store Security	364		398	1,152	762
Other Juvenile Courts	99		19		118
Department of Liquor Control	18		4		22
Cleveland Board of Education	207		82	360	289
Other County School Boards	185		93	302	278
Social Agencies	66		47	600	113
Parents, Relatives	561		816	519	1,377
Citizens	744		244	93	988
Other Sources	79		43		122
Not Reported	155		45		200
TOTAL	7,683		2,476		10,159

TABLE 1
TOTAL COMPLAINTS, 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972

CHILDREN'S CASES	1973	1972
Delinquency: Boys	6,347	5,864
Girls	1,296	1,036
TOTAL DELINQUENCY	7,643	6,900
Unruliness: Boys	1,336	1,102
Girls	1,180	997
TOTAL UNRULINESS	2,516	2,099
TOTAL DELINQUENCY and UNRULINESS	10,159	8,999
Juvenile Traffic Offenders	9,438	8,936
Neglected Children's Cases	160	148
Dependent Children's Cases	290	266
Application to Determine Custody	87	172
Application for Approval of Permanent Surrender	21	43
Application for Consent to Marry	130	147
Writ of Habeas Corpus	19	19
Application for Photographs, Fingerprints	9	-
TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	20,313	18,730
<u>ADULT CASES</u>		
Non-Support of Minor Children	375	541
Neglect of Minor Children	43	48
Contributing to Delinquency	24	34
Contributing to Unruliness	52	62
Paternity Complaints	559	605
Certifications and Motions	39	62
Contempt of Court	16	24
Other Adult Cases	7	11
TOTAL ADULT CASES	1,115	1,387
GRAND TOTAL, Children's and Adult Cases	21,428	20,117

TABLE 2

DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY COMPLAINTS, 1973 COMPARED WITH 1972

COMPLAINT	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972
Auto Theft	79	117	1	9	80	126
Auto Trespassing	821	893	57	62	878	955
Unlawful Entry and Stealing . .	1,016	1,006	41	45	1,057	1,051
Shoplifting	471	500	550	440	1,021	940
Other Theft	587	489	121	51	708	540
Theft from Person	392	371	14	23	406	394
Other Property Offenses	130	124	19	15	149	139
Act Resulting in Death	26	19	3	3	29	22
Injury to Person	781	677	232	204	1,013	881
Destruction of Property	443	455	15	24	458	479
Disorderly Conduct	250	238	69	34	319	272
Possession of Weapons	123	126	11	3	134	129
Fire Setting	39	39	2	-	41	39
Trespassing on Property	173	164	9	9	182	173
Glue and Toxic Vapor Sniffing .	146	144	9	17	155	161
Drug and Narcotic Violations .	534	256	111	36	645	292
Liquor Offenses	271	213	38	31	309	244
Sex Offenses	21	49	23	37	44	86
Incorrigibility	712	486	796	685	1,508	1,171
Truancy	255	233	157	123	412	356
Running Away	68	49	128	95	196	144
Curfew Violation	204	201	49	39	253	240
Other Complaints	141	117	21	48	162	165
TOTAL	7,683	6,966	2,476	2,033	10,159	8,999

TABLE 3

DISPOSITIONS MADE IN DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY CASES, 1973

OFFICIAL CASES *	Boys	Girls	Total
Placed on Probation	1,910	629	2,539
Placed in Private Treatment Centers	152	83	235
Committed or Returned to Public Institutions:			
Ohio Youth Commission	423	77	500
Mansfield Youth Center	46	-	46
Cleveland Boys' School, Blossom Hill	176	88	264
Total Committed or Returned to Institutions	645	165	810
Certified to other Juvenile Courts	46	5	51
Transferred to Common Pleas Court, Other Division . . .	34	1	35
Continued Under Supervision of Parole Officer	56	4	60
Continued Under Supervision County Welfare Department	30	23	53
Committed to Parents, Relatives	211	75	286
Referred to Community Programs	165	25	190
Order Made in Other Cases	608	51	659
Other Disposition	99	18	117
Dismissed by the Court	568	102	670
Withdrawn by Complainant	169	139	308
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1974	672	190	862
TOTAL OFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS	5,365	1,510	6,875
UNOFFICIAL CASES	Boys	Girls	Total
Adjusted by Referee	1,795	747	2,542
Referred to Court Diversion Project	67	47	114
Probation Officer to Supervise	137	66	203
Referred to Agency	64	48	112
Made Official	91	37	128
Other Disposition	56	29	85
Dismissed by Referee	149	61	210
Withdrawn by Complainant	66	45	111
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1974	87	50	137
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS	2,512	1,130	3,642

* Discrepancy between the amount of official dispositions and the number of filings results from multiple dispositions made regarding children returned to Court during the year.

TABLE 4
 CASES UNDER SUPERVISION OF THE PROBATION
 AND PLACEMENT DEPARTMENTS, 1973

MOVEMENT OF CASES	Probation Dept.		Placement Dept.	Total
	Male Staff	Female Staff		
Brought Forward January, 1973 . .	1,358	586	355	2,299
Received for Supervision	1,855	684	235	2,774
Total Under Supervision	3,213	1,270	590	5,073
Removed from Supervision	1,488	630	197	2,315
Carried Forward to 1974	1,725	640	393	2,758

TABLE 5
 CHILDREN UNDER CARE IN DETENTION HOME - 1973

	Boys	Girls	Total
Under Care, January 1, 1973	43	14	57
Admitted During the Year	2,223	1,079	3,302
Total Under Care During Year	2,266	1,093	3,359
Released During the Year	2,219	1,074	3,293
Under Care December 31, 1973	47	19	66
Total Days of Care Furnished	19,993	8,547	28,540
Average Daily Population	55	23	78
Average Length of Stay in Days	9	8	8.5

TABLE 6
 DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN IN OFFICIAL
 NEGLECT AND DEPENDENCY CASES - 1973

DISPOSITION	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed to Parents or Relatives	7	2	9
Committed to the County Welfare Department:			
Temporary Care and Custody	262	356	618
Permanent Care and Custody	4	16	20
Committed to Other Agencies	2	1	3
Dismissed or Withdrawn	16	15	31
Other Order	4	1	5
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1974	21	32	53
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	316	423	739

TABLE 7
DISPOSITION OF ADULTS IN OFFICIAL NEGLECT,
NON-SUPPORT, DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY CASES, 1973

DISPOSITION	Neglect Non-Support	Delinquency and Unruly	Total
Committed to Cleveland House of Correction	4	8	12
Court Order to Support Minor Children	112	-	112
Sentence Suspended:			
On Condition of Proper Behavior	16	14	30
Pay Fine and/or Cost	-	5	5
Other Order	10	1	11
Dismissed or Withdrawn	43	12	55
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1974	58	23	81
TOTAL ADULTS CHARGED	243	63	306

TABLE 8
REPORT OF THE INTAKE - AFFIDAVIT DEPARTMENT

ACTION TAKEN AT INTAKE	Number of Complaints Received
New Cases Accepted for Court Action	21,428
Disposed of Without Court Action:	
Referred to Social Agencies	324
Referred to Boards of Education	61
Referred to Police Departments	238
Referred to Other Courts	115
Referred to Court Diversion Services	196
Referred to Other Services	608
Handled by Correspondence	454
TOTAL DISPOSED OF WITHOUT COURT ACTION	1,996

TABLE 9
 DIAGNOSES OF PATIENTS EXAMINED
 BY THE COURT PSYCHIATRISTS - 1973

DIAGNOSIS	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Psychoses:				
Schizophrenia, various types	5	2	-	7
Neuroses:				
Depressive Reaction	10	5	1	16
Anxiety Reaction	-	1	-	1
Obsessive - Compulsive	-	1	-	1
Personality Disorders:				
Passive - Aggressive Personality	61	18	1	80
Inadequate Personality	3	1	1	5
Anti-Social Personality	3	-	-	3
Hysterical Personality	1	12	-	13
Explosive Personality	2	-	-	2
Other Personality Disorders	8	-	-	8
Transient Situational Disturbances:				
Adjustment Reaction of Childhood	1	-	-	1
Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence	127	76	-	203
Behavior Disorders:				
Withdrawing Reaction	3	1	-	4
Over-Anxious Reaction	1	4	-	5
Runaway Reaction	2	1	-	3
Unsocialized Aggressive Reaction	20	4	-	24
Group Delinquent Reaction	2	-	-	2
Other Behavior Disorders	5	1	-	6
Other Disorders:				
Mental Retardation	6	4	-	10
Drug Dependence	8	3	-	11
Other Diagnosis				
Diagnosis Deferred	8	2	-	10
No Diagnosis Made	11	4	3	18
<hr/>				
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS	293	140	6	439

DIRECTORY OF PERSONNEL

COMMON PLEAS COURT

JUVENILE COURT DIVISION

2163 East 22nd Street

Telephone: 771-8400

HON. JOHN J. TONER, Administrative Judge

HON. WALTER G. WHITLATCH, Judge

HON. ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO, Judge

HON. JOHN F. CORRIGAN, Judge

ERVIN J. WIERZBINSKI, Administrator

LEGAL SERVICES

JOHN J. SWEENEY, Chief Clerk

WILLIAM KURTZ, Chief Intake-Affidavit Department

REFEREES

Blanche Direnfeld
Sam Durante
William Fraunfelder

George McCready
Jeanne Winkler

CLERK'S OFFICE

ELIZABETH HOPKINS, Chief Deputy Clerk

BAILIFFS and JUDGES' CLERKS

Andrew Ladika, Bailiff
Michael O'Grady, Bailiff
Fred O'Malley, Bailiff

Sue Fisher, Clerk
Janice French, Clerk
Ruth Gorman, Clerk
Andrew Pierce, Clerk

INTAKE OFFICERS

Rosa Benton
Sharon Berman
Donna Catliota

Jack DiCillo
Margaret Simpson

DOCKET REVIEW OFFICER

Peter Baumgartner

SOCIAL SERVICES

ANDREW J. DeSANTI, Chief Probation Officer

VICTOR S. MACHA, JR., Assistant Chief Probation Officer

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

Rudiene Brabson, Case Supervisor
Josephus Hicks, Case Supervisor
Francis Hogan, Case Supervisor
Marwan Jadeed, Case Supervisor

Millard Jones, Jr., Case Supervisor
Charlotte Perry, Case Supervisor
Gladys Rubin, Case Supervisor
Cathy Ziegler, Case Supervisor

SOCIAL SERVICES continued

PROBATION OFFICERS

Lawrence Alesnik	Jerrold Kaplan	William Roche
Harris Allen	Mary Ann Konrad	Deborah Reaves
Donna Anelli	Lynda Kurtz	Catherine Samano
Nanee Bennett	John Lepo	Patricia Schraff
Carol Boyd	Daniel Lyon	Donald Schwallie
Jack Cervelli	Melvin McCray	Charles Sprague
Darlene Coletto	Regis McGann	Wayne Strunk
Kenneth Corvo	Jack May	Michael Violi
Richard Donelan	John Miller	Cynthia Ward
Sandy Freeman	Mark Minello	Jacqueline Warren
Peter French	Lorenzo Norris	Kenneth Watson
Barbara Fritsche	Ronald Nowakowski	Joseph Whalen
John Gallagher	Patrick O'Donnell	Gwen Williams
Kathryn George	Kathleen Owens	Donnie Wilson
Gregory Graham	Barbara Payne	James Young
Ellen Greene	Thomas Pearson	Larry Young
Benjamin Haberman	Carolyn Penn	Leonard Young
Christina Hamlin	Russell Perkins	James Zaas
John Howley	Joseph Pertz	Robert Zak
Cynthia Jarzembak	Orin Richburg	Kevin Zehe
Steven Kanter		

PLACEMENT UNIT

DONALD PEAK, Supervisor

Robert Hanna	Donald Switzer
Bruce Hinsdale	Kathy Witt
James Manuel	Fred Wittenbrook
Earl Matthews	

JUVENILE COURT BRANCH OFFICES

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS OFFICE

2969 Mayfield Road Telephone: 321-7380

Brian Sexton, Referee
Mathias Novak, Probation Officer Alice Carter, Clerk

CITY OF EUCLID OFFICE

545 East 222nd Street Telephone: 731-9555

Sandra Malevan, Referee

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNSELING CENTERS PROJECT

ROBERT TWOHEY, Director

Edith Anderson	Edgar MacConnell	John Skopin
----------------	------------------	-------------

PROBATION OFFICERS

Jerrald Arnold	Carla Rose
Sylvia Baugham	Jeffrey Stevens
Ann Chambers	James Streetz
Helen Curry	Bernard Thomas
Robert Jennings	George Tsagaris
William McCullough	Richard Walker
Johnny Pollard	

COURT CLINIC

Psychiatrists

Dr. Irving Berger
Dr. John A. Hadden, Jr.
Dr. Florence Matthews
Dr. Samuel Nigro

Psychologists

Charles Ford
Isidore Helfand
James Irwin
Charles Winslow

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

Stella Papchak, Chief, Central Stenographic Service
Rosamond B. Keaton, Chief, Family Case Record Room

REFERRAL SERVICES

THOMAS S. EDWARDS, Director

COURT DIVERSION PROJECT

TYLER B. SOMERSHIELD, Director

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT

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CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue

Telephone Numbers: Days - 771-8400,
Nights, Sundays, Holidays - 771-8421

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Janet Estadt, Assistant Superintendent-Eugenia Dziedzicki, Office Manager

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

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