

COUNTY OF CUYAHOGA

# Juvenile Court

Division of Common Pleas Court



## Annual Report 1978

Hon. John J. Toner

Hon. Walter G. Whitlatch

Hon. Angelo J. Gagliardo

Hon. John F. Corrigan

Hon. Leodis Harris

The Honorable Robert E. Sweeney, Edward Feighan, Virgil Brown

Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Kenneth Creasy

Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

The Honorable Timothy Moritz, M.D.

Director, Ohio Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation

The Honorable George Denton

Director, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction

The Honorable William K. Willis

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 1978, 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  
September, 1979

*Only with the commitment of its staff and judges can the Juvenile Court continue to provide high quality services to meet the increasing demands of the children of this community.*

*It is through this commitment that we dedicate this report to the "International Year of the Child."*

The "International Year of the Child" has provided us with an opportunity to review the value and importance of every child, being aware of his inherent dignity and worth; to renew our commitment to the full development of every child, particularly those asking for our help by their errant behavior or those that are neglected, dependent or abused.

The "International Year of the Child" should result in a rededication to the Judaeo-Christian concepts of the sacredness of life, especially that of the helpless and hopeless child.

John J. Toner  
Administrative Judge



In the "International Year of the Child," a year which was dedicated to the enhancement of services to children throughout the world and the intensification of the tender solicitude for children which has always characterized civilized people, we look in vain for any additions or improvements in the woefully lacking facilities for troubled children.

The failure of the State of Ohio to provide critically needed appropriate residential care for delinquent, unruly, emotionally disturbed, mentally ill and mentally retarded children is particularly distressing.

We failed to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the "International Year of the Child" to increase services for troubled children.



Judge Walter G. Whitlatch



"The International Year of the Child" is an excellent opportunity to focus public attention on the needs of children and the required resources to meet their needs. There should be an ongoing emphasis on the wholesome growth and development of children.

Judge Angelo J. Gagliardo

No doubt, some good results will emanate from the focusing of attention on the needs of children during the "International Year of the Child." However, what many children need and lack in this country and elsewhere is a stable, traditional family life. The "Year of the Child" should have been pre-faced by the "Year of the Family" to emphasize the family as the basic unit of society. This would combat the hedonistic efforts of some social planners and others who seek to destroy the image and structure of family life as we know it in this country.



Judge John F. Corrigan



Children are this nation's most important natural resource.

Judge Leodis Harris

The "International Year of the Child" is a time for reflection and purposeful action on the behalf of children. It is my hope that the resolve generated this year will not be lost!

Ervin J. Wierzbinski  
Court Administrator





# ANNUAL REPORT 1978

The community mandate to Juvenile Courts was stronger than ever in 1978. While there was still the dilemma of whether to "treat the child more humanely" or to "let the punishment fit the crime," Courts have been empowered to become more creative in finding solutions to the multiplicity of problems that children and families bring to them. However, children in trouble like the poor and taxes, are always with us, and the prevention of the problem is directly related to the extent that the community involvement addresses itself to early detection and treatment.

The goal of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court is to insure that those troubled children who come to its attention receive the kind of care, guidance, protection and control that will serve the best interest of the community and the best welfare of the child. The Court assumes the responsibility of working with the child from a total-person perspective. Therefore, it welcomes the active involvement of the various community groups who are concerned that young people violating the law receive fair treatment and protection of their rights, as well as those groups who wish to have the law strengthened to let punishment be a deterrent to delinquency.

The year 1978 presented the Court with the challenge of reclarifying for itself and the community its philosophy and its methods of handling delinquent, unruly, dependent, and neglected children.

As we approached the celebration of the "International Year of the Child," the Court strengthened its



*The Juvenile Court is currently undergoing a total renovation of its East 22nd Street facility.*

commitment to diverting youngsters from the system, improving its treatment modalities, and upgrading its quality of working life for its staff. The accomplishments of legal services, probation services, custody review, child support and computerization played important roles in aiding the Court in following through on its commitment.

## Legal Services

The legal services department, under the direction of William Kurtz, is the beginning process for the child who finds himself in conflict with the law, who is dependent, neglected, or abused, or who is in need of child support. Many complaints requesting Court intervention are disposed of prior to entering the formal Court systems.

Functioning within the guidelines of the Ohio Revised Code and considering the best welfare of the child

and community, the legal services department screened out 3,514 complaints in 1978. It was determined that many of these complaints could be handled by other agencies, institutions, or other Courts; in addition, many of the cases were handled within the intake unit. 350 cases were referred to other community agencies and institutions who could more appropriately handle these situations. 96 cases were referred to police departments, who worked with the children and families to help them live within the limits of the law.

The intake workers determined that 1,244 of the complaints could be handled by their unit without processing through the system. As these complaints were satisfactorily adjusted, letters were sent to all parties involved to ensure that the complainant was in agreement with the method of resolution and to ensure that the child and family clearly understood the seriousness of the incident and that the family and child would follow through on the prescribed method of correcting the problem. Further, the intake workers disposed of 911 cases by involving the complainants in short-term crisis counseling. Many of these cases were unruly which involved parent-child conflict. Probation officers received 871 complaints from intake that involved youngsters who were on active probation. In some instances, probation violations were filed against these youngsters. The intake workers referred 42 complaints to other Courts where their jurisdiction seemed more appropriate. While the intake unit determined that 3,514 complaints could be handled at the point of intake, 25,480 were accepted for Juvenile Court jurisdiction, and 2,787 of these cases were handled unofficially.

There were numerous community complaints filed for vandalism, assaults, misconduct, or deporting. The other types of cases varied and involved minor assaults, menacing, trespassing, use of controlled substances, thefts, curfew, and loitering.

The unofficial hearing is both a "diversion" and "preventive" technique employed by Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court. It is a "diversion" in that youngsters are not adjudicated as delinquent or unruly. The unofficial procedure allows cases to be re-directed from the Juvenile Justice System, but allows for treatment and follow-up of these youngsters. The unofficial process is a "preventive" program because of the numerous referrals made to helping agencies and the resources available through the Court. The thought of having to appear in Juvenile Court can in itself serve as a deterrent or preventive mechanism for some youths. Efforts are made to use the authority of the Court's structure and the resources of the family and community to discourage further misconduct. In most cases this combination of concerned resources is effective.

The alternatives used by the unofficial Referee were: (1) dismissal, with referral when the parents recognized a problem existed and the need for supportive services were indicated; (2) adjustment, with lecturing and warning the child of the consequences of the behavior and the seriousness of the Juvenile Court's jurisdiction. The case might have been adjusted with no further intervention or adjusted and referred to a social agency or adjusted with restrictions where stipulations were made on the child and/or family with no need for further Court appearances; (3) some cases



*Referee Garlandine Jones employs the unofficial hearing to divert youth from the system.*

were continued for review with the parents or school monitoring the youths' behavior. Improvements during this interval resulted in the case being closed. Other continuances involved referral to social agencies or assignment of a probation officer when more information was needed to make the best disposition. In some instances the decision was to place the child on unofficial probation with a Court probation officer for an indefinite period of time.

The unofficial Referee, in an effort to further help children on her docket, organized two successful programs that enhanced the concept of the "International Year of the Child." With the aid of the college student internship program and Project Friendship, families and children were given intensive help in resolving their special needs.

The student internship program was a beneficial ingredient in the unofficial process. The program was



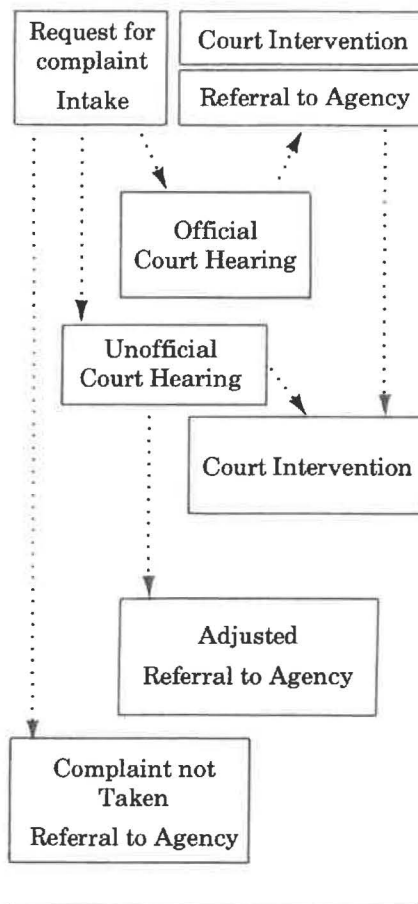
*Richard Graham (left), Assistant Legal Director, and William Kurtz, Legal Director, keep the lines of communications open to the community.*

The unofficial docket, heard by Referee Garlandine Jones, was founded on the premise that certain youngsters, if given appropriate rehabilitative services during the time of crisis, will not return to Court for additional offenses. Generally, the youths placed on this docket had isolated problems rather than the multiple problems seen in the official docket. The offenses which brought them to the Court's attention were minor and incongruent with their overall behavior and adjustment in the community. For the most part, these youngsters had an established network of helpers in the community and home. These resources were employed to give the support and direction needed to enable the child to develop adaptive behavior. The majority of youths were ages seven through 12, or the older 17-year-old first offenders who committed minor offenses or misdemeanors.

expanded under the direction of Allen Maragliano of the Training Department. In 1978, ten students worked with fifty youngsters who were on unofficial supervision. Students were from Cleveland State University, Kent State, Bowling Green University, Akron University, Notre Dame, and the University of Leuven in Belgium. The student probation officers worked effectively and provided comprehensive treatment to accomplish the clients' goals within a short period of time. The crisis intervention provided by the student interns prevented further Court contact for some youngsters and in many instances the child maintained adaptive behavior. However, it was appropriate that some of the cases be made official. The students' involvement with the community complaints enabled a Court representative to investigate all sides of the issue. Elderly complainants were especially appreciative of someone from the Court becoming involved with these youngsters to prevent further harassment and destruction. Parents also viewed the students and the unofficial process as a key element in their children's lives. The trust that evolved facilitated the overall improvement in the child's adjustment. The parents saw the student as a helping person and willingly followed through the treatment goals that they had worked out together.

Project Friendship's Parent Education Program was another rehabilitative service used by the unofficial Referee. Traditionally, Project Friendship has worked solely with teenage girls and female volunteer friends with the primary goal of aiding these girls to become productive citizens. Pat Foote, Project Friendship Director, along with John Lisy, developed the Parent Education Program to help parents develop effective parenting

### CLIENT PROCESS



skills so that they can provide the encouragement that all children require in their growth and development process. The parent group was opened to parents of males and females. The referrals for the group were directly from the unofficial docket. Parents were offered training and support geared toward helping their children develop adaptive behavior. Through the group process, parents focused on skills needed to maintain open lines of communication with their children while all areas of parenting were discussed over a five-week period.

The unofficial Referee used innovative methods in an effort to resolve the problems of those youngsters appearing on the docket. However, there were some situations that needed the structure of the official process.

### Due Process

Youngsters appearing officially in the Juvenile Court increased by 2% in 1978. To try to assess the causes behind this increase is not easy. It can be postulated that the primary cause of increased juvenile delinquency can be mirrored in societal ills, i.e., examples and influences of adults.

There was an increase in the more serious crimes such as homicide, theft from persons, burglary, etc. Added to the extraordinary demand made upon the Court by the sheer volume of cases, were the demands stemming from the changes in procedural requirements to safeguard clients' legal rights within the judicial process.

The Juvenile Court has always upheld the concept of due process for all clients who come before the Court. Regardless of the needs of the child or the severity of the problems, the Court cannot implement a plan for service to children prior to their being adjudicated delinquent or unruly solely on the basis of the allegations of the complaint. The Court encourages legal assistance for the child during the adjudicatory hearing and in constructive planning for the child's needs. Legal assistance is provided by the Public Defenders for those clients who cannot afford it. In addition, the Court purchases the services of attorneys to serve as Guardians Ad Litem as well as to function as the attorney of record for the overflow of cases that the Public Defenders Office cannot handle. Prosecuting attorneys are assigned to the Juvenile Court to ensure proper presentation of all the evidence and to provide all complainants representation. Consequently, every child's right to due process is protected.

The primary mission of the Court is to apply its legal authority to the extent necessary to provide for the child the proper care and control that will foster growth and development



*Project Friendship, with its Big Sister program, has aided the Court in helping troubled youth.*



*Ken Hirz, family counselor, believes working with the entire family will combat delinquency.*

and which will afford society the requisite protection. Court intervention, in most cases, is an extension of, or substitute for, the social controls that should be provided by the parents and/or the schools in helping the child grow to healthy adulthood. The involvement of social agencies and institutions throughout the Court's working with the youthful offender is crucial to the overall well-being of the total community. As the child is processed through the system, there is a conscious effort of all Court employees to use other resources.

## **Probation service looks to different interventions**

Family counseling and group services have become entrenched as two treatment modalities of probation services. In 1978 the Family Counseling Program had a 65% success rate. Since much of the difficulty experi-

enced by probationers stems from the home environment, the Court employed family counseling as a plan to involve the total family in an overt effort to alleviate its problematic functioning.

There were 49 total family units seen in counseling in 1978. These families participated in an assessment of their needs and their emotional resources in order to determine the appropriateness of family counseling and the extent of their capacity to



*Public Defender Walter Camino works and talks with a client prior to entering the courtroom.*

involve themselves in this treatment modality. The nature of the offense was not important. Focus was on the function and significance of behavioral patterns and relationships vis-a-vis their importance and meaning for the entire family and its individual members. The duration of counseling was six weeks; however, the family and worker had the option of continuing counseling after an evaluation of its need. Thirty-one of the families were successfully terminated from counseling after they had demonstrated their capacity to maintain open lines of communications, thereby handling their own problems. Five families were unsuccessfully terminated and the family member involved with the Court continued to be seen by the probation officer. The size of the families varied; however, all family members had to be willing to invest two hours of their time in a weekly session as well as involving themselves in following through on plans agreed upon in sessions.

A typical situation seen in family counseling can be depicted by Jimmy B., a fifteen-year-old, and his family who were referred by the probation officer. Jimmy's contact with Juvenile Court included shoplifting, school truancy and running away from home. As an assessment was made of the family, it was clear that Jimmy's behavior was tied into the family's malfunctioning. Mr. B., a successful businessman, and Mrs. B., a homemaker, were experiencing severe marital conflict which posed problems for Jimmy as well as his two younger sisters. The marital conflict was not the reason the family entered counseling, rather it was the effect this had upon Jimmy's behavior. Each time there was an intense argument, the parents would later learn that Jimmy was picked up for shoplifting. The parents blamed Jimmy for their problems as they cited his delinquent behavior and shared with the worker the disruption this caused the family. It was Jimmy's delinquent acting-out that caused the parents finally to agree upon something...how to handle Jimmy. The family counselor quickly focused on the marital relationship and tried to release Jimmy from the center of attention. As the real underlying conflicts improved, so did Jimmy's behavior. Jimmy's maladaptive behavior was no longer needed to justify the marital conflict and he was released to attend to normal adolescent concerns. In this family situation it was evident that treatment of the total family was tantamount to the child's maintaining adaptive behavior.

The family counselor, Ken Hirz, thinks that early detection and treatment of family breakdown can have a tremendous impact on the rising rate of delinquent and unruly filings in Juvenile Court.



*Alicia Wilkins, group counselor, helps youth with peer pressures and other adolescent problems.*

The Court also recognized that many of the youngsters who came to its attention were experiencing difficulty in appropriately relating to their peers. Consequently, their acting-out involved their unsuccessful attempt to establish peer relationships. Placing such youngsters in groups proved to be the turning point for 77 of them in 1978. Fourteen groups were set up with various designs, i.e., adolescent discussion groups, music therapy groups, parent groups, and parent-child groups. Five to eight youngsters participated in the adolescent groups for a period of eight to twelve one-and-one-half-hour sessions. The group counselor would evaluate the probationers' capacity and interest in participating in a group. One key factor was that each group member must have interest in helping each other. The participants also must be able to share their concerns about their behavior with the group.

Larry S., a fourteen-year-old, was

referred to an adolescent group because of his difficulty in affecting relationships with his peers. Larry came to the attention of the Court because of stealing. As the incident was discussed in detail, it was learned that Larry was trying to impress his friends and also planned to share the rewards of his efforts with them. Mr. and Mrs. S. described Larry as a follower who always seemed to have had trouble maintaining a lasting relationship with his peers.

The group worker interviewed Larry prior to his entering the group. Larry verbalized his concerns regarding relationships as well as his desire to change. While in the group, Larry openly discussed his concerns further, encouraging other members to help him with his problems. Larry would offer gum to everyone. Initially, this went unnoticed until the third meeting when one of the group members brought Larry's behavior to light. This helped Larry tremendously as he was forced to establish relationships within the group without "buying" his way in. Larry began to employ other means of making friends. Larry's success in the group was mirrored in the absence of further stealing. Mr. and Mrs. S. reported that Larry is now able to maintain longer and more satisfying relationships with his peers.

Many children who come to the attention of the Court have such interpersonal problems as described by the case of Larry. The group medium of problem-solving is a beneficial method used to deter further Court contact.

Both the family counseling and group counseling are treatment modalities that have worked very well with the West Side Community Counseling Office. The Court is





*Rosemont is one of several private residential facilities utilized by the Court.*

expanding the use of group and family counseling so that they can be made available for more probationers. A L.E.A.A. Grant has been received to train probation officers to develop group work skills and family counseling techniques.

Individual counseling was still the primary mode of intervention used with probationers. Even though the caseloads were consistently larger, with an average of 66 cases per worker, the needs of the youngsters were consistently met. The percentage of client contact increased and more innovated techniques were used to help probationers resolve some of their societal conflicts. In addition, probation officers used a variety of community resources that could more appropriately work with the probationers. With the combination of probation supervision and the use of community resources, there was an increased number of successful discharges from probation. In addition, there was a 9% decrease in commit-

ments to public institutions.

There were times, however, when children could benefit from probationary supervision, counseling, and/or other community resources. The Court's placement department, under the direction of Donald Peak, worked with 575 such youths in 1978 who were placed in 20 private residential facilities. These children were removed from their homes when separation was needed to provide the kind of care, discipline, and treatment that they needed to develop adaptive behavior. In such situations, one of the seven probation officers in the placement department was assigned to work with the child, family and the institution to facilitate the child's handling of separation, adjustment in the institution, and re-entry into the community. The Court worker monitored the child's progress in the institution to assure that the prescribed treatment plan was followed so that the child could be reunited with his family as soon as possible. They also worked with the family to help them make the necessary adjustments for the child's return home. The average length of time that a child stayed in a residential facility was 18 months.

The probation officers cannot be expected to combat all delinquency and correct undesirable behavior of every youthful offender. But, by accepting the professional assignment at the Juvenile Court, they have made themselves responsible to the community and the children who live in it. Delinquency springs from the interaction of the individual's needs or drives and factors in his environment. It is within this frame of reference that the probation officers work diligently to help the child and family blend those two components.



*The O.R.C. 156 Unit's ultimate goal is to provide a child with a healthy and stable home life.*

## **Custody Review**

The custody review process has proven to be a vital aspect in the upgrading of the quality of care that children and their parents are receiving from the child placement agencies affected by O.R.C. 156 5103.151. The guidelines of the statute stipulate that each agency having custody of children must submit a written plan of the goals for obtaining permanent status for each child, to the Juvenile Court for written approval. This is to ensure that there is mutual understanding of plans being developed for the child's best interest. The referral agency completes and submits the review within 120 days after obtaining custody of the child and annually thereafter as long as the child is in the agency's care. As a result of the review process, many positive gains have been seen in compliance with the mandates of the statute.

Plans are now being more specifically developed with parents for

their accomplishing defined goals that will enable them to become reunited with their children within a specific time frame. Frequently, this can only be accomplished with referral for intensive counseling. Workers have become more actively involved in the ongoing care and planning for children in their custody. This has provided more security to both the children and their parents, as well as the foster parents.

To facilitate the child's placement plans, warrants are now filed on parents who interfere with custody, thereby, freeing them and their children to attend to correcting the circumstances which caused the separation and hasten the process of their being reunited.

There has been greater follow-up on locating children when their whereabouts are unknown. More children in permanent custody are being referred to the Ohio Adoption Resource Exchange.

As the Custody Review Unit helped agencies to make strides in these areas, they defined some of their future goals. The unit will attempt to ensure that the child and all individuals involved in the child's life, i.e., Guardian Ad Litem, parents, foster parents, be made aware of the review process. Greater efforts will be made to ensure that the children's rights are being protected.

Presently, the goals of the Custody Review Unit are being accomplished by the demonstrated agencies' services provided to children, parents, and parent substitutes, as well as their increased effort to establish permanent status for children, i.e., more permanent custody filings, more children being returned to their own homes, attempts to locate runaway children, etc. This has resulted from the Custody Review Unit's monitoring.



*Robert Horley, intake-referee, conducts a hearing prior to a child's admittance into the Detention Home.*

In 1978, the Custody Review Unit evaluated approximately 250 reviews from private agencies and 4,000 from the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. This unit, under the direction of Doris Hunt, has been recognized as one of the best organized and functioning review processes in the country.

## **Detention Home**

The purpose of the Detention Home is to maintain a short-term secure facility that insures the well-being of its residents pending Court hearing or final disposition. The youths who are held in the Detention Home are either in danger themselves or a danger to the community, they are chronic runners, or they have no one to supervise or care for them.

The Detention Home housed 3,276 such children during 1978. The average length of stay per child was eleven days.

The Court made a concerted effort to deter, as well as release, residents from the Detention Home as soon as there was an appropriate plan for them. Judges, referees, and probation officers worked diligently to develop plans with children and their families that would allow for early release into a permanent status that would facilitate their growth and development. Despite the work of the Court staff to keep the population of the Detention Home down, there were external factors that caused far too many children to be detained for extended periods of time. One of these factors was the lack of psychiatric beds for adolescents. Consequently, when these youngsters acted out in ways that violated the law, they were inappropriately housed in the Detention Home until a satisfactory placement plan could be developed.

Another external factor that caused children to remain in the Detention Home was that many parents could not or would not provide a home for them. Usually these children were hard to place anywhere. These factors also impacted upon the Detention Home program.

As defined by the Ohio Revised Code, the Detention Home is not a treatment center, i.e., focusing on rehabilitation or the child's personality structure. Rather, it is a holding facility charged with the responsibility of treating its residents in a manner that preserves and protects their health, education and welfare.

The Detention Home consistently maintained a program that was geared toward the general well-being of all its residents. At the point of admission, each child was given a thorough physical examination. During this examination, medical and dental problems were detected that at times the Court followed through on



provided for the general welfare of the residents.

In addition, there were activities, physical education and spiritual counseling programs available to the residents. They were given the opportunity to participate in a recreation program that provided a wide range of activities from table games to parties, from quiet reading to learning new skills such as budgeting, cooking, arts and crafts, etc. They participated in classes in nutrition, how to seek employment and how to complete a job application.

A physical education program provided instruction in relaxing techniques, body mechanics and various exercises to improve muscle tone and body functioning.

The Child Care staff who were responsible for the daily living of the residents, as well as the other supportive staff, diligently worked to maintain a living environment that supported the functions of the Court and the well-being of the residents.

In order to upgrade the care provided for the residents, an intensive training program for all staff was developed and its implementation began the last quarter of 1978.



*Exercise is part of the Detention Home's daily program.*

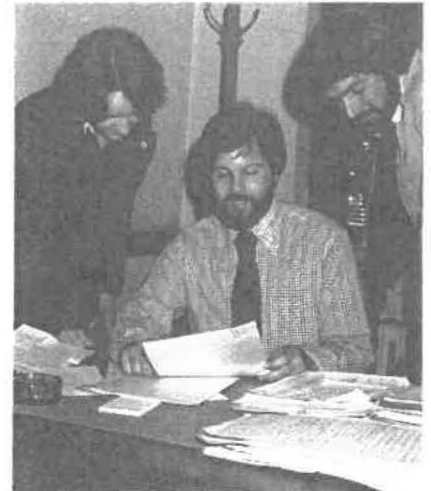
for immediate correction. Others were discussed with the parents by the probation officer and plans were made with them to secure medical care for the child. In June, 1978, the Court contracted for physician services with St. Vincent Charity Hospital, Department of Ambulatory Pediatrics. Supplemental medical care was provided for by the nurses who were on duty 14 hours a day.

The educational needs of the residents were provided for by six teachers from the Cleveland Board of Education. Because of the limited time that most residents remained in the Detention Home and the wide range of achievement levels, the school program was geared toward maintaining an educational standard that would help most students experience success and develop a sense of achievement while they were in attendance.

Both the health and education programs fit into the overall system that

## **Court's quality of work life is upgraded**

Meeting the demands of the community and maintaining high quality services to clients required a core of staff who were both committed to high quality production and who were appropriately trained to carry out their job responsibilities. In 1978, the Court consciously involved its staff in promotion opportunities, internal and external training opportunities, and opportunities to participate in confer-



*Allen Maragliano (center) works with several employes involved in the Extended Degree Program.*

ences and professional organizations, as well as to serve on boards and committees of agencies and institutions. In addition, several staff participated in degree programs in colleges and universities.

A large number of promotional opportunities became available as a result of the installation of the computer program and the expansion of the child support department, as well as through normal attrition. A conscious effort was made to fill all job vacancies internally. Consequently, 56 staff were promoted or made lateral transfers into positions that were more acceptable to them. Upward mobility was one aspect of the personnel system that was developed. In December, 1978, a personnel officer joined the Court staff to facilitate this process.

In order to enhance their self-worth and perform their jobs more effectively, 227 staff participated in internal and external training opportunities. While these training activities



*Martin Kelley*

were definitely job-related, they also provided opportunities for staff to evaluate their career development.

The Court allows time for staff to participate in educational programs. Presently there are four probation officers participating in the Extended Degree Program at the School of Applied Social Sciences, Case Western Reserve University. Once a staff person receives the master's degree, a salary increase is granted. While the Court encourages participation in degree and non-degree programs, they must be job-related and the staff must make a commitment to the Court for continued employment.

The Court is committed to upgrading the quality of working life for its staff since its human resources are the most crucial element in maintaining high quality services to clients.

## Retirees

1978 would not have been a year of progress or of expanded services to youth without dedicated Court personnel. Two men — **Martin C. Kelley** and **John Sweeney** — who retired in 1978, worked tirelessly to shape the

Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court as we know it today. They were instrumental in establishing policies and procedures that protected both the rights of the community and the child.

It is fitting, therefore, that these men are honored in this report.

Martin C. Kelley began his life in public service in 1934 as a part-time Juvenile Court employee. He then interrupted his work at the Court to join the Federal Gas Rationing Commission during the war years.

An Ohio State University pre-med and chemistry graduate and a CWRU-SASS graduate, Kelley rejoined the Court as a part-time child worker in 1953. He became a full-time employee in 1955 and in 1958 was appointed the Administrative Assistant to the Director of Social Services. Kelley was appointed the Assistant Superintendent of the Detention Home in 1960 and Superintendent in 1970.

Throughout his career in the Juvenile Justice System, he worked to improve the young offender's life. To paraphrase Kelley, "If you like or dislike what the D.H. is doing for the youth, you have me to thank or scorn."

A Cleveland Marshall Law School graduate, John Sweeney began his career at the Juvenile Court as a probation officer on February 1, 1949. Exactly three years later in 1952, he left the Court to work for the Youth Development Center in Hudson. He re-joined the Court in 1956 as a Child Support Counselor, was promoted to the assignment office in 1960, and was appointed the Chief Intake Officer in 1965. He was appointed the Chief Assignment Officer and Legal Services Director in 1973.

Mr. Sweeney served four generations of administrative judges — Eastman, Woldman, Whitlatch and Toner. Under his direction, the legal services department earned the reputation of one of the most efficient departments in the Court.



*John Sweeney*

## Milestones of 1978

- Phase three of the computerization program was completed. All complaints are now processed by a computer which speeds up the process with fewer errors.
- Phase one of the building renovation was completed. 998 new windows were installed which provide better ventilation in both winter and summer.
- Child Support moved into their temporary quarters. This gave them enough space to set up two Courtrooms as well as space to house additional staff to meet the needs of the rapid increase in support filings resulting from the Title IV-D program.
- A personnel officer was hired to develop a comprehensive personnel system.

# STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Juvenile complaints in 1978 increased by nearly 2% over those of 1977. The number of cases filed in the Court this year numbered 10,296, compared with 10,135 filed in 1977.

Total complaints regarding boys increased by nearly 2% from 7,706 in 1977, to 7,832 in 1978, while those regarding girls increased at a lesser rate of 1.4% from 2,429 to 2,464. Unruliness complaints regarding boys showed a decline, dropping from 1,142 cases to 950 cases, or by 17%. On the other hand, unruliness complaints regarding girls declined by 5% from 1,120 cases to 1,065 cases. In the delinquency category, complaints regarding boys increased by 5% from 6,564 to 6,882 cases, while those regarding girls increased by nearly 7% from 1,309 to 1,399 cases.

In terms of specific offenses regarding boys, those showing significant increases were: drug and narcotic offenses, up 46% from 302 to 442 cases; theft from person, up 38% from 325 to 447 cases; arson, up 50%, from 44 to 66 cases; and destruction of property and vandalism, up 34% from 412 to 553 cases.

Homicide complaints regarding boys rose from 17 in 1977 to 23 in 1978. Unlawful entry and stealing combined with other types of theft offenses represented the largest category of offenses regarding boys, as they traditionally have, accounting for one-third of the total of all boys' complaints. These complaints amounted to 2,700 cases regarding boys in 1978.

Theft complaints, including shoplifting, represented the most frequent delinquency offense regarding girls and accounted for 23% of all girls' delinquency offenses. Such complaints remained about the same, going from 564 in 1977 to 573 in 1978. However, the complaint of incorrigibility remained the largest category of total complaints regarding girls, increasing by 8% from 635 to 688 cases. Other complaints regarding girls which showed significant increases were: drug and narcotic violations, from 36 to 75 cases, and arson, from 1 to 9 cases. Four girls were referred for homicide complaints in 1978, compared with three in 1977. (See Table 5 for Delinquency and Unruly Complaints for 1978 Compared with 1977.)

Dispositions regarding new delinquency and unruly complaints filed in the calendar year 1978 are found in Table 6. Included in the dispositions are 1,333 dismissed and withdrawn cases in both the official and unofficial categories of cases and 311 cases which were placed under parental supervision, all of which required no further court follow-up services. In addition, 531 children were committed to public correctional institutions on the bases of delinquency findings in new complaints and another 251 were committed to correction institutions for findings made in relation to probation violations and violations of court orders for a total of 782 commitments compared with 886 last year. The 1978 commitments included 592 to the Ohio Youth Commission (525 boys and 67 girls) and 190 to the Youth Development Center, Cuyahoga County, (119 boys and 71 girls).

The Court's Probation Department supervised 5,374 children during the year, and its Placement Unit supervised 575 children in both residential treatment centers and in postplacement follow-up supervision. Of the 5,374 cases supervised by the Probation Department, 2,924 were received for supervision in 1978, while 2,450 were carried over from last year. An additional 46 children in the

unofficial category of cases were placed on informal supervision under the care of the students-in-training. Also, in the unofficial category, 1,775 boys' and girls' cases were considered adjusted in referee hearings. Transfers to the Criminal Division of the Common Pleas Court amounted to 70 cases: 68 boys and 2 girls were so transferred to stand trial as adults.

The geographic distribution of cases showed no change from last year in terms of total boys' and girls' cases from the suburban areas of the County. Cases from the suburban areas amounted to 3,934 in 1978, compared with 3,933 cases in 1977. Girls' cases from the City of Cleveland showed little change, 1,378 in 1977, compared with 1,408 in 1978. However, cases involving boys from the City of Cleveland increased by more than 6% from 4,259 in 1977 to 4,533 in 1978.

The highest areas of delinquency and unruly complaints in the City of Cleveland consisted of the following social planning areas: Near West Side, 710 cases (699 in 1977); Glenville, 652 cases (575 in 1977); the Central areas, 473 cases (395 in 1977); Corlett, 430 cases (429 in 1977); the Hough area, 417 cases (463 in 1977).

Suburban areas of highest delinquency and unruly complaints included the following: Lakewood, 401 cases (547 in 1977); Cleveland Heights, 373 cases (389 in 1977); East Cleveland, 342 cases (390 in 1977); Euclid, 307 cases (237 in 1977); Parma, 281 cases (238 in 1977); Brookpark, 220 cases (197 in 1977); and North Olmsted, 197 cases (183 in 1977). See Table 1 for delinquency and unruly complaints filed by area of residence for 1978 and 1977.

Complaints filed by the Cleveland Police Department amounted to 3,685 and represented 36% of all juvenile complaints made to the Court. Suburban police departments filed 2,721 complaints, or 26% of the total juvenile complaints. Parents accounted for 1,273, or 12% of the total complaints, mostly regarding incorrigibility and running away. Citizens accounted for 661, or 6% of all complaints. Other sources of complaints included store security, 610 cases, and other police, 331 cases.

Other children's cases, in addition to delinquency and unruly, in the Court's jurisdiction, included juvenile traffic offenses, which increased by nearly 6%, from 10,010 in 1977 to 10,578 in 1978. Cases involving dependent children increased from 355 in 1977 to 373 in 1978. Neglected children's cases declined from 153 in 1977 to 119 in 1978, and applications to determine custody increased from 80 in 1977 to 109 in 1978.

Charges of non-support of minor children regarding adults increased slightly from 273 to 281 in 1978. Other adult cases included paternity complaints which increased by 51% over 1977, going from 911 to 1,375 cases; neglect of minor children, 10 cases; endangering children, 26 cases, and contributing to delinquency and unruliness, 46 cases.

The total new complaints in 1978, including children's and adult cases, amounted to 23,381 compared with 22,215 in 1977, for an increase of 5.2%. An additional 3,837 alias complaints which re-activated matters previously before the Court were filed, making a grand total of 27,218 cases compared with 26,264 complaints in 1977. Also, 270 case motions for termination were granted by the Court, and 189 expungements of juvenile records were made by the Court in 1978.

**Table 1**  
**Delinquent And Unruly Complaints Filed**  
**By Area of Residence, 1978 and 1977**

AREA OF RESIDENCE

City of Cleveland By Social Planning Areas	Boys' Cases		Girls' Cases		Total Cases	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Central	91	81	26	24	117	105
Central-East	78	94	37	37	115	131
Central-West	190	107	51	52	241	159
Clark-Fulton	143	107	46	39	189	146
Corlett	320	329	110	100	430	429
Denison	132	117	32	44	164	161
Downtown	12	12	2	4	14	16
Edgewater	56	48	18	12	74	60
Glenville	486	434	166	141	652	575
Goodrich	45	40	10	20	55	60
Hough	321	353	96	110	417	463
Jefferson	133	106	39	32	172	138
Kinsman	61	111	22	33	83	144
Lee-Miles	110	110	47	58	157	168
Mt. Pleasant	148	186	53	52	201	238
Near West Side	529	521	181	178	710	699
North Broadway	93	97	26	36	119	133
North Collinwood	82	58	16	10	98	68
Norwood	193	153	44	29	237	182
Puritas-Belaire	140	102	36	38	176	140
Riverside	117	122	36	28	153	150
South Broadway	116	125	43	22	159	147
South Brooklyn	130	119	31	35	161	154
South Collinwood	199	170	56	32	255	202
Tremont	211	186	40	53	251	239
University	23	22	12	16	35	38
West Side	186	155	59	56	245	211
Woodland Hills	189	194	73	87	262	281
<b>TOTAL, City of Cleveland</b>	<b>4,534</b>	<b>4,259</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>5,942</b>	<b>5,637</b>

**Table 1, Continued**  
**Delinquent And Unruly Complaints Filed**  
**By Area of Residence, 1978 and 1977**

AREA OF RESIDENCE

Suburban Cities, Villages and Townships	Boys' Cases		Girls' Cases		Total Cases	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Bay Village	57	71	11	22	68	93
Beachwood	8	8	6	7	14	15
Bedford	71	34	19	10	90	44
Bedford Heights	49	44	4	17	53	61
Bentleyville	4	4	3	1	7	5
Berea	51	69	21	17	72	86
Bratenahl	4	3	0	1	4	4
Brecksville	14	22	5	4	19	26
Broadview Heights	29	24	5	9	34	33
Brookpark	154	148	66	49	220	197
Brooklyn	26	20	7	1	33	21
Brooklyn Heights	1	2	0	0	1	2
Chagrin Falls	18	16	2	3	20	19
Chagrin Falls Township	0	2	0	0	0	2
Cleveland Heights	286	299	87	90	373	389
Cuyahoga Heights	1	0	0	0	1	0
East Cleveland	240	289	102	101	342	390
Euclid	225	193	82	44	307	237
Fairview Park	34	40	8	16	42	56
Garfield Heights	100	97	27	41	127	138
Gates Mills	1	1	0	0	1	1
Glenwillow	3	1	0	1	3	2
Highland Heights	16	13	0	1	16	14
Hunting Valley	0	0	2	0	2	0
Independence	9	6	1	3	10	9
Lakewood	301	436	100	111	401	547
Linndale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lyndhurst	33	45	9	17	42	62
Maple Heights	91	79	35	24	126	103
Mayfield	9	5	0	4	9	9
Mayfield Heights	61	50	14	12	75	62

**Table 1, Continued**  
**Delinquent And Unruly Complaints Filed**  
**By Area of Residence, 1978 and 1977**

AREA OF RESIDENCE	Boys' Cases		Girls' Cases		Total Cases	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Suburban Cities, Villages and Townships						
Middleburg Heights	45	30	13	12	58	42
Moreland Hills	9	6	3	1	12	7
Newburgh Heights	11	5	3	2	14	7
North Olmsted	146	133	51	50	197	183
North Randall	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Royalton	44	32	12	10	56	42
Oakwood	17	10	7	2	24	12
Olmsted Township	24	23	7	6	31	29
Olmsted Falls	28	13	14	7	42	20
Orange	3	3	0	1	3	4
Parma	208	192	73	46	281	238
Parma Heights	54	55	21	23	75	78
Pepper Pike	6	14	1	1	7	15
Richmond Heights	30	21	9	5	39	26
Riveredge Township	0	0	2	0	2	0
Rocky River	28	33	10	7	38	40
Seven Hills	28	26	4	5	32	31
Shaker Heights	84	67	18	26	102	93
Solon	61	27	17	9	78	36
South Euclid	59	73	15	18	74	91
Strongsville	49	62	19	17	68	79
University Heights	24	23	5	22	29	45
Valley View	4	2	3	1	7	3
Walton Hills	14	6	5	1	19	7
Warrensville Township	2	2	1	0	3	2
Warrensville Heights	44	75	15	32	59	107
Westlake	53	48	16	21	69	69
Woodmere	2	0	0	0	2	0
<b>TOTAL, Suburbs</b>	<b>2,974</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>3,933</b>
Agency Residents	24	25	14	15	38	40
Out-of-County Residents	102	128	22	31	124	159
Area Designations Unknown	198	292	60	74	258	366
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>10,296</b>	<b>10,135</b>



**Table 2**  
**Source of Complaint — Delinquency And Unruly Cases, 1978**

POLICE DEPARTMENTS:	Boys	Girls	Totals
Bay Village	35	3	38
Beachwood	8	1	9
Bedford	60	6	66
Bedford Heights	25	0	25
Berea	41	11	52
Bratenahl	11	3	14
Brecksville	15	2	17
Broadview Heights	28	3	31
Brookpark	67	19	86
Brooklyn	38	2	40
Brooklyn Heights	4	0	4
Chagrin Falls	22	6	28
Chagrin Falls Township	0	0	0
Cleveland	3,338	347	3,685
Cleveland Heights	292	45	337
Cuyahoga Heights	1	0	1
East Cleveland	117	12	129
Euclid	208	41	249
Fairview Park	36	6	42
Garfield Heights	47	3	50
Gates Mills	0	0	0
Highland Heights	14	0	14
Independence	13	2	15
Lakewood	222	37	259
Lyndhurst	25	4	29
Maple Heights	64	13	77
Mayfield	8	1	9
Mayfield Heights	28	1	29
Middleburg Heights	64	20	84
Moreland Hills	0	0	0
Newburg Heights	13	0	13
North Olmsted	89	10	99
North Randall	86	59	145
North Royalton	18	1	19
Oakwood	4	0	4



**Table 2, Continued**  
**Source of Complaint — Delinquency And Unruly Cases, 1978**

POLICE DEPARTMENTS:	Boys	Girls	Totals
Olmsted	7	0	7
Olmsted Falls	14	6	20
Orange	2	0	2
Parma	131	22	153
Parma Heights	25	2	27
Pepper Pike	9	0	9
Richmond Heights	37	5	42
Rocky River	18	1	19
Seven Hills	19	0	19
Shaker Heights	88	5	93
Solon	58	18	76
South Euclid	48	17	65
Strongsville	32	4	36
University Heights	4	1	5
Valley View	0	0	0
Walton Hills	8	0	8
Warrensville	0	0	0
Warrensville Heights	60	12	72
Westlake	44	9	53
Woodmere	1	0	1
Citizens	469	192	661
Cleveland Board of Education	158	46	204
Other School Boards	100	81	181
Parents, Relatives, Guardians	456	817	1,273
Social Agencies	60	53	113
Other Police	279	52	331
Store Security	338	272	610
Other Sources	202	35	237
Unknown	124	156	280
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>10,296</b>

**Table 3**  
**Ages of Delinquent And Unruly Children**  
**in Cuyahoga County — 1978**

Ages	Boys	Girls	Total
Eight and Under	45	6	51
Nine	45	5	50
Ten	85	21	106
Eleven	180	33	213
Twelve	338	105	443
Thirteen	654	243	897
Fourteen	1,102	438	1,540
Fifteen	1,396	555	1,951
Sixteen	1,955	574	2,529
Seventeen	1,973	461	2,434
Unknown	59	23	82
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>10,296</b>

**Table 4**  
**Total Complaints, 1978 Compared with 1977**

NEW COMPLAINTS	1978	1977
Children's Cases:		
Delinquency: Boys .....	6,882	6,564
Girls .....	1,399	1,309
TOTAL DELINQUENCY .....	8,281	7,873
Unruliness: Boys .....	950	1,142
Girls .....	1,065	1,120
TOTAL UNRULINESS .....	2,015	2,262
TOTAL DELINQUENCY and UNRULINESS .....	10,296	10,135
Juvenile Traffic .....	10,578	10,010
Neglected Children's Cases .....	119	153
Dependent Children's Cases .....	373	355
Application to Determine Custody .....	109	80
Application for Approval of Permanent Surrender .....	9	9
Application for Consent to Marry .....	21	27
Writ of Habeas Corpus .....	10	20
Applications, Photos, Fingerprints .....	10	7
Other Cases .....	18	59
TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES .....	21,543	20,855
Adult Cases:		
Non-Support of Children .....	281	273
Neglect of Children .....	10	20
Endangering Children .....	26	16
Contributing to Delinquency .....	12	14
Contributing to Unruliness .....	34	18
Paternity Complaints .....	1,375	911
Certifications and Motions .....	10	24
Contempt of Court .....	48	36
Other Cases .....	42	48
TOTAL ADULT CASES .....	1,838	1,360
TOTAL NEW COMPLAINTS .....	23,381	22,215
ALIAS COMPLAINTS .....	3,837	4,049
GRAND TOTAL, NEW AND ALIAS COMPLAINTS .....	27,218	26,264

**Table 5**  
**Delinquency and Unruly Complaints, 1978 Compared with 1977**

COMPLAINT	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Homicide .....	23	17	4	3	27	20
Injury to Person .....	615	623	244	214	859	837
Sex Offenses .....	88	90	20	12	108	102
Arson .....	66	44	9	1	75	45
Theft from Person .....	447	325	21	18	468	343
Auto Theft .....	25	15	2	3	27	18
Unlawful Entry and Stealing .....	1,324	1,152	73	46	1,397	1,198
Trespassing .....	431	440	63	62	494	502
Auto Trespass .....	336	334	23	29	359	363
Destruction of Property .....	553	412	50	39	603	451
Other Property Offenses .....	212	252	34	32	246	284
Other Theft (Including Shoplifting) .....	1,376	1,394	573	564	1,949	1,958
Possession of Weapons .....	175	181	25	26	200	207
Disorderly Conduct.....	375	373	106	102	481	475
Drug and Narcotics Violations .....	442	302	75	36	517	338
Glue and Toxic Vapor Sniffing .....	12	43	1	11	13	54
Liquor Offenses .....	180	236	41	49	221	285
Curfew Violation .....	117	163	38	57	155	220
Truancy .....	194	273	163	229	357	502
Runaway .....	83	117	173	195	256	312
Incorrigibility .....	541	569	688	635	1,229	1,204
Other Complaint .....	217	351	38	66	255	417
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>7,832</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>2,464</b>	<b>2,429</b>	<b>10,296</b>	<b>10,135</b>

**Table 6**  
**Dispositions Made In Delinquency and Unruly Cases, 1978**

OFFICIAL CASES	Boys	Girls	Total
Placed on Probation .....	1,833	627	2,460
Placed in Private Treatment Centers .....	44	13	57
Committed to Public Institutions	484	47	531
Transferred to Criminal Division, Court of Common Pleas .....	68	2	70
Transferred to Other Juvenile Courts .....	37	13	50
Order Made in Other Case .....	612	55	667
Referred to Other Agency .....	114	60	174
Dismissed .....	666	192	858
Withdrawn by Complainant .....	73	33	106
Parental Supervision .....	241	70	311
Other Disposition .....	109	29	138
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1979 .....	1,582	505	2,087
<b>TOTAL OFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS .....</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>1,646</b>	<b>7,509</b>
UNOFFICIAL CASES	Boys	Girls	Total
Placed on Probation .....	110	44	154
Unofficial Supervision .....	24	22	46
Adjusted by Referee .....	1,320	455	1,775
Order Made in Other Case .....	3	2	5
Referred to Other Agency .....	25	18	43
Dismissed .....	202	72	274
Withdrawn by Complainant .....	64	31	95
Made Official .....	129	93	222
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1979 .....	92	81	173
<b>TOTAL UNOFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS .....</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>2,787</b>

**Table 7**  
**Cases Under Supervision of the Probation**  
**and Placement Departments, 1978**

MOVEMENT OF CASES	Male Staff	Probation Dept.		Total
		Female Staff	Placement Dept.	
Brought Forward, January, 1978 .....	1,435	648	367	2,450
Received for Supervision .....	1,945	771	208	2,924
Total Under Supervision .....	3,380	1,419	575	5,374
Removed from Supervision .....	1,814	747	221	2,782
Carried Forward to 1979 .....	1,566	672	354	2,592

**Table 8**  
**Children Under Care in Detention Home 1978**  
**Compared With 1977**

POPULATION MOVEMENT	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1978	1977	1978	1977	1978	1977
Under Care, January 1 .....	72	40	28	21	100	61
Admitted .....	2,221	2,481	1,055	975	3,276	3,456
Total Under Care .....	2,293	2,521	1,083	996	3,376	3,517
Released .....	2,249	2,449	1,045	968	3,294	3,417
Under Care, December 31	44	72	38	28	82	100
Total Days of Care Furnished .....	26,107	26,545	12,501	12,303	38,608	38,848
Average Daily Population	72	73	34	34	106	107
Average Length of Stay in Days .....	11	11	12	12	11	11

**Table 9**  
**Disposed of Without Court Action**

Referred to Public Agencies .....	228
Referred to Private Agencies .....	41
Referred to Boards of Education .....	52
Referred to Police Departments .....	96
Referred to Other Courts .....	42
Referred to Other Services .....	29
Referred to Court Workers .....	871
Disposed of by Correspondence .....	1,244
Disposition Made at Intake .....	911
<b>TOTAL DISPOSED OF WITHOUT COURT ACTION .....</b>	<b>3,514</b>

**Table 10**  
**Diagnosis of Patients Examined by the Court Psychiatrists — 1978**

DIAGNOSIS	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Psychosis				
Schizophrenia, Various .....	6	1		7
Neurosis				
Depressive Reaction .....	14	3		17
Phobic Reaction .....	2	1		3
Personality Disorders				
Passive-Aggressive Personality .....	9	8		17
Inadequate Personality .....	4	2	1	7
Anti-Social Personality .....	9	1		10
Hysterical Personality .....	1	1		2
Explosive Personality .....	0	1		1
Schizoid Personality .....	2	1		3
Paranoid Personality .....	1	0		1
Other Personality Disorders .....	26	5		31
Transient Situation Disturbances				
Adjustment Reaction of Childhood .....	9	2		11
Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence .....	189	60		249
Behavior Disorders				
Anxiety Reaction .....	5	0		5
Runaway Reaction .....	1	3		4
Other Behavior Disorders .....	5	0		5
Other Disorders				
Mental Retardation .....	1	4		5
Alcoholism .....	0	0	1	1
Other Diagnosis				
Diagnosis Deferred .....	3	3		6
No Diagnosis Made .....	22	8		30
TOTAL .....	309	104	2	415



**Table 11**  
**Collections of Money by the Court and Distribution**  
**of Money for the Support of Minor Children**

TYPE OF COLLECTION

For Support of Children .....	\$3,074,989
Damages or Restitution .....	12,961
Poundage .....	36,620
Fines .....	23,369
Costs .....	112,722
Appearance Bonds .....	31,410
Maternity Hospital Collection .....	5,070
State of Ohio — Educational Subsidy .....	107,269
Miscellaneous General Collections .....	144,605
	<hr/>
TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED .....	\$3,549,015
Money for Support of Children Disbursed To:	
Parents and Relatives .....	\$1,526,533
Public Agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department .....	1,399,185
Other Tax-Supported Agencies and Institutions .....	5,559
	<hr/>
TOTAL PUBLIC AGENCIES .....	\$1,404,744
Private Agencies:	
Residential Placements .....	\$ 145,334
Local Agencies and Institutions .....	2,818
	<hr/>
TOTAL PRIVATE AGENCIES .....	\$ 148,152
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL OF SUPPORT MONEY DISBURSED .....	\$3,079,429



*Eddie Greene*

*In the preceding pages, one's attention was drawn to the legal doctrines, social service agencies and philosophies that were formulated over the Court's 77-year history to serve the youth of Cuyahoga County. But most importantly, however, one's attention fixed on the people that make the juvenile justice system a reality.*

*It is the one-on-one individualized attention which regularly receives credit for a child's success, yet the individual responsible for a child's success or failure rarely receives acknowledgement.*

*One person who thrived on individualism was Eddie Greene. She worked with literally thousands of troubled girls during her 18 years as a detention home child care worker. Her premature death on March 9, 1979 deprived the community and tomorrow's youth of a person who truly understood the meaning of the "International Year of the Child."*

*The Administration and the staff of the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court dedicate the 1978 Annual Report to Ms. Eddie Greene.*

# 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. WITLATCH, *Judge*  
HON. ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO, *Judge*  
HON. JOHN F. CORRIGAN, *Judge*  
HON. LEODIS HARRIS, *Judge*  
  
ERVIN J. WIERZBINSKI, *Administrator*  
GUSSY BURLIN, *Administrator's Secretary*

## LEGAL SERVICES

JOHN J. SWEENEY, *Director (Retired: 11-30-78)*  
WILLIAM A. KURTZ, *Director*  
RICHARD T. GRAHAM, *Assistant Director*

## REFEREES:

Carol Bugg  
Robert Cikraji  
William Fraunfelder

Garlandine Jones  
George McCreedy  
Margaret Mazza

David Novak  
Robert Wasserman

## BAILIFFS:

Sue Fisher  
Clarence Gaines III

Andrew Ladika  
Tim McGrail

Fred O'Malley

## CLERK'S OFFICE:

ANDREW PIERCE, *Chief Deputy Clerk*

## JUDGES' CLERKS:

Ruth Gorman  
Margaret Rhodes  
Bonnie Seiber  
Joyce Stucko

## INTAKE OFFICERS:

Sharon Berman  
James Farmer  
Mark Minnello  
Charles Sprague

Wayne Strunk  
Sylvia Underwood  
John Lepo,  
*Docket Review Officer*

## SOCIAL SERVICES

### PROBATION DEPARTMENT

ANDREW J. DeSANTI, *Chief Probation Officer*  
VICTOR M. MACHA, JR., *Deputy Chief Probation Officer*

## CASE SUPERVISORS:

Rudiene Brabson  
Francis Hogan  
Millard Jones, Jr.

Margaret Mueller  
Christina Norris  
Charlotte Perry

Gladys Rubin  
Donald Switzer

## PROBATION OFFICERS, MAIN COURT:

Elie Abouserhal  
Suzanne Adrain  
Nanee Bennett  
Leslie Blakemore  
Eleanore Bridge  
Gregory Bufford  
Phyllis Burton  
Marilyn Cahill  
Carl Carter  
Debora Chandler  
Rosanna Collins  
John Comley  
Shirley Davis  
Timothy Dickey  
Gerald Dixon  
Richard Donelan  
Susan Gallagher  
Scott Graham  
Herman Hairston

Richard Heil  
Mary Holcombe  
John Howley  
Lebron Jackson  
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Andrew Jones  
Norman Kiner  
Steven Leverich  
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Mark Melena  
Harold Miller  
Ronald Nowakowski  
Carolyn Penn  
Donald Perry  
John Pokorny  
Roman Rakowsky

James Robertson  
Catherine Samano  
Carl Sanniti  
Patricia Short  
Cornell Sledge  
Diane Smith  
Dennis Soltis  
Jack Sonneborn, Jr.  
Robert Staib  
Dwight Sutherland  
Dehyse Tilford  
George Tsagaris  
Marita Tulisaiak  
Michael Violi  
Jacqueline Warren  
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Jack Worthington  
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John Lowey  
James Manuel

Mark Mattern  
Earl Matthews

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Janet Bryant

Mel McCray

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RICHARD WALKER

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ROBERT TWOHEY, *Director*

CASEWORK SUPERVISORS:  
Marwan Jadeed

Jearlene Rogers

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Ronda Dickens  
Elizabeth Douglas  
Gregory Gast

Ann Harris  
Artie Hicks  
Rudolph Hoston  
Johnny Pollard

Gregory Weimer  
Leonard Young  
Kevin Zehe

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Willa Morgan

Jean Richard  
Jean White

WESTSIDE PROJECT  
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MATTHIAS NOVAK, *Casework Supervisor*

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Carol Boyd  
John Gallagher  
Gary Garvin  
Kathy George

Gregory Graham  
Kenneth Hirz  
Lynda Kurtz  
Janet McCormick, *Group Therapist*  
John Miller

Louis Moore  
Patrick O'Donnell  
James Tribble  
Alicia Wilkins

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DR. JAVIER GALVEZ, *Director*

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Dr. Melvin Chavison  
Dr. John A. Hadden, Jr.  
Dr. Richard Markey  
Dr. Florence Matthews

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Isidore Helfand, Ph.D.  
James Irwin  
Charles Winslow, Ph.D.  
Phillip Wisnieski

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RICHARD A. GALLITTO, *Statistician*

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BRICE MANNING, *Chief*

PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT  
ROBERT R. RUTHENBERG, *Director*

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DAVID C. ADAMS, *Supervisor*

CHILD SUPPORT DEPARTMENT  
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JOHN BOKOCH, *Assistant Director*

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Yvonne Canan  
Terri Coleman  
Arthur Cummings  
Sharon Hawk

William Heine  
Roberta Oleksiak  
Alice Ross  
David Schroeder

Harry Steele  
Gary Tame  
Sandra Watson  
Gregory Williamson

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HOWARD McGUIRE, *Chief Cashier*

BAIL-BOND, POLICE LIAISON  
STUART WOLDMAN, *Chief*  
THOMAS E. FOSTER, *Assistant Chief*

DETENTION HOME INTAKE & RELEASE  
ROBERT HORLEY, *Referee*                      LAWRENCE ALESNIK, *Referee*

TRAINING DEPARTMENT  
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ALLEN MARAGLIANO, *Assistant Director*

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INFORMATION SYSTEMS, PETER BAUMGARTNER, *Director*  
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CENTRAL STENOGRAPHIC SERVICES, JANE NEBESAR, *Chief*  
FAMILY CASE RECORD ROOM, ELLA ECKHOFF, *Chief*

JUVENILE COURT BRANCH OFFICES

Cleveland Heights Office:  
2969 Mayfield Road  
Tel: 321-7380

City of Euclid, Ohio:  
545 East 222nd Street  
Tel: 731-9555

City of Shaker Heights, Ohio:  
3400 Lee Road  
Tel: 921-7000

City of Lakewood, Ohio:  
12650 Detroit Ave.  
Tel: 521-7580

BRIAN SEXTON, *Referee*  
LEON PITTS, *Probation Officer*  
ROSANNE O'BRIEN, *Clerk*

SAUNDRA MALEVAN, *Referee*

SAUNDRA MALEVAN, *Referee*

JACK DICILLO, *Referee*  
SHIRLEY KARTHAN, *Clerk*

2209 Central Avenue                      CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME  
Tel: 771-8400 (Days)                      771-8421 (Nights, Sundays & Holidays)

MARTIN KELLEY, *Superintendent* (Retired: 1-26-79)  
JANET ESTADT, *Acting Superintendent*

IRENE BRODZINSKI, *Office Manager*      LOIS ROSASCO, *Director of Activities*      MICHAEL HEINSDORF, *Chaplain*  
REGINA TYCAST, *Food Service Manager*

SHIFT SUPERINTENDENTS:

(Full-Time)

HILLMAN HANLEY, JR.  
SHERMAN HELM

WILLIE MOORE  
JAMES ROBINSON

(Part-Time)

FLOYD SIMMONS      ADONIS MILES  
THOMAS STEWART

MEDICAL SERVICES  
GARY GOSKI, M.D., *Director*  
KATHERINE M. ALDEN, R.N., *Head Nurse*

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Milton Anderson	Margrett Holliman	Mary Alice Platko
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Vickie Barber	R. Marie Jackson	Dorothy Pudgush
Eleanor Beckwith	Elaine Jones	Delores Reid
Keith Biggs	Sandra Joyce	Susan Ronges
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Vanessa Boykin	Candace Kauntz	Kenneth Schworm
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Odessa Buchanan	Anne Kinds	Renee Scott
Kathleen Burke	Eleanor Kirby	Alice Seese
Wilma Burns	Gale Koenig	Margaret Seese
Cheryl Butler	Mary Kremzar	Patricia Shank
Janice Carman	Patricia Kus	Mona Shelton
Linda Carmicle	Deborah Kuzel	Deborah Sheridan
David Chelminski	Celeste Laster	Cresta Short
Renee Coleman	Marvelyn Lee	Anna Skripnik
Shirley Coles	Sandra Lisowski	Barbara Smith
Debra Collins	Anne McFarland	Cheryl Smith
Carrie Cook	Owen McGinty	Connie Smith
Ann Corrigan	Danielle McGuirk	Joseph Smith
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Beverly Hamilton	Mary Newport	Tracy Westfall
Elvira Harrison	Lillian Orosz	Mary White
Frances Haskovec	Michelle Oszterling	Victoria White
Frank Haskovec	Emily Parkman	Edith Winland
Marguerite Henry	Kathleen Perkins	Janice Wise
Marian Hickman	Rudolph Perme	Catherine Wronko
Donna Hodge	Carmella Petway	Sandra Zummo

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Thomas Alexander	Willie Grayson	Leroy Payton
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Carolyn Bradford	Barbara Head	Carl Schmitz
Mary Braeuning	Jeanie Hogue	Sandra Scott
Eugene Branham	John Hollingsworth	Robert Sharp
John Brown	Rudolph Hoston	Burrel Shields
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Lucille Cobb	Jonnie Kelley	So! Tiktin
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