

Annual Report

1974

The

JUVENILE COURT

of

CUYAHOGA COUNTY

CLEVELAND, OHIO

"Toward an Understanding of the Juvenile Court Process"

HON. WALTER G. WHITLATCH

HON. JOHN J. TONER

HON. ANGELO J. GAGLIARDO

HON. JOHN F. CORRIGAN

The Honorable Hugh A. Corrigan, Frank R. Pokorny, Seth C. Taft

Commissioners of Cuyahoga County

The Honorable Robert P. Canarey

Acting Director, Ohio Department of Public Welfare

The Honorable Kenneth D. Gaver, M.D.

Director, Ohio Department of Mental Hygiene

The Honorable Bennett J. Cooper

Director, Ohio Department of Correction

The Honorable William J. Ensign

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 1971, 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,

Walter G. Whitlatch, Judge
The Juvenile Court of Cuyahoga County

Cleveland, Ohio
June 1, 1972

“(A) properly structured and fairly administered juvenile court system can serve our present societal needs without infringing on individual freedoms.” -

Justice Samuel J. Roberts, Pennsylvania Supreme Court, (quoted with approval by Mr. Justice Blackmun of the U.S. Supreme Court in *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*, 403 U.S. 528).

“(The) willingness to understand and treat people who threaten public safety and security should be nurtured, not turned aside as hopeless sentimentality, both because it is civilized and because social protection itself demands constant search for alternatives to the crude and limited expedient of condemnation and punishment. But neither should it be allowed to outrun reality. The juvenile court is a court of law, charged like other agencies of criminal justice with protecting the community against threatening conduct. Rehabilitating offenders through individualized handling is one way of providing protection, and appropriately the primary way in dealing with children.”-

Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime (President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, 1967), p. 9.

TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE JUVENILE COURT PROCESS

by JUDGE WALTER G. WHITLATCH

JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM UNDER CRITICISM

The juvenile court system has come under heavy criticism in the past several years. Most of the criticism has been well-meaning and perhaps stems from the same idealistic motivation and real concern for children which brought the court into being. Regrettably, too few of the court's critics have possessed an understanding of the juvenile court process. No one would seriously question that society must have some agency concerned with the criminal law violations and the aberrant behavior of children. It is difficult to conceive of such an agency being anything other than an integral part of the administration of justice. Therefore, before contemplating any sweeping changes in the juvenile court system, a realistic appraisal of the court's processes is absolutely essential. Certainly all criticism of the court must be constructive and be directed toward a goal we all share - a workable system to provide requisite care for troubled children which will lead them to healthy and productive adulthood.

JUVENILE COURT FILLS COMMUNITY NEED

Is the juvenile court system successful? The question begs a naively simplistic "yes" or "no" answer. However, a resounding "yes" should be just as suspect as a definite "no". For those replying unequivocally "yes", the motivation for internal self-scrutinizing, modification, and growth diminishes along with the need to remain sensitive and receptive to external, constructive criticism. Those who adamantly proclaim the failure of the juvenile court and would totally abolish it, completely disregard the great demands made upon the court which can apparently not be met by any other established governmental or private agency. Those of us who defend the juvenile court system do not do so out of a rigid conviction that the system is completely successful and infallible but rather out of our earnest belief that the system properly programmed has the ability to provide service to children which can not be otherwise supplied.

The great demand for the services postulated for the juvenile court system uncontrovertibly establishes that such services are indispensable in meeting the needs of modern society. The demands for service are coming not only from the police but also from sophisticated, psychiatrically-oriented social agencies and from schools which have an abundance of authority themselves under the law and from bewildered

parents who have no place to go with the insoluble problem their child presents. It is our considered opinion that the great majority of these cases involving violations of the criminal statutes and the aberrant behavior of children require the intervention of an agency which can employ the authority of the law to the extent necessary to give the child proper care and society the requisite protection.

**LEGAL RIGHTS
OF CHILD
PROTECTED**

Irrespective of the needs of the child and no matter how glaring these needs may be, before any plan can be implemented, the child must be legally adjudicated delinquent or unruly. The Court welcomes the assistance of counsel, not only in the defense of the child during the adjudicatory hearing but also in constructive planning for the child's needs. As has been the case over the past several years, the Court has purchased legal assistance for indigents from the Legal Aid Society. To ensure the proper presentation of all the evidence and to afford police and other complainants representation, three assistant county prosecutors were assigned to the Court in 1971 by County Prosecutor John T. Corrigan.

**CONTROL IS A
MEANS TOWARD
REHABILITATION**

How then, and by what process, should the juvenile court authority be applied to the deviant behavior of children in an effort to obtain the necessary conformity to accepted standards which will permit them to grow to healthy adulthood and which will afford society the requisite protection? For many the term "court intervention" is synonymous with punitive degradation and is perceived as the antithesis of self-determination and individual freedom. Some believe this with a fervor which renders them entirely incredulous of the court's ability to act in the child's best interest. They persist in conceiving of the court as an avenging instrument of society with an intensity that prevents them from understanding that the true role of the court is to provide sufficient control to permit the necessary treatment processes to be effectuated. It may be that the practice of some juvenile courts of employing excessive use of authority has fostered the prevailing misconceptions of the court's role. This exercise of excessive control which is sometimes interpreted as punitive retribution is often occasioned by the courts' lack of the necessary dispositional alternatives with which to meet the child's needs.

The social control or discipline which the court should exercise in most cases is simply an extension of, or in substitution for, the control that should be exercised by parents and the school so as to permit the child's normal development. However, the control which the

court exercises should not be an end in itself, but rather, the means by which the child and his family become involved in a helping and meaningful program which they are otherwise unwilling or unable to accept. The court should not arbitrarily impose social control for the purpose of punitive retaliation; such control should be parsimoniously applied as needed as an integral part of the process intended for the protection, care and redirection of the child and the protection of society.

The ability of the Court to serve the child as his needs require depends upon the organization of the Court, its staff and the dispositional alternatives available. In the Cuyahoga County Juvenile Court, over the past several years, we have refined and developed these processes to provide a continuum of programs designed to meet the needs of children ranging from those who require little or no control to those who require a high degree of control.

**INTAKE SCREENING
AND DIVERSION FROM
THE COURT PROCESS**

The process of assessing the degree of authoritative intervention which may be needed begins with the Intake Department where an intensive effort is made to utilize other community resources and thereby obviate court involvement. The hazards of referral are many and too often the child and family referred do not obtain the planned services because of the failure of the family and the agency to establish the necessary relationship. We have developed a method of avoiding some of the hazards of referral by having a professional social worker from the Center for Human Services stationed at the Court to whom the prospective client may be directly referred for child or family counseling.

**COURT ESTABLISHES
DIVERSION PROGRAM**

Recognizing that many children were referred to the Court because of lack of essential community services, the Court secured a Federal L.E.A.A. grant of \$150,000 to establish what we chose to call the Court Diversion Program. Many cases were referred to this program at the point of intake, others were referred by judges and referees with the objective of diverting the children involved from the juvenile court system. In the cases referred the Court does not have continued contact with the child or his family, but close communication is maintained with the agency to which the case is referred to ensure that the child will avail himself of the service and that the agency can and does supply the necessary service. This procedure removes the high incidence of failure in establishing the necessary relationship between the agency and the child. Referral by the authority of the Court augurs well for the successful initial involvement with the agency and the continued participation in the agency's program.

In 1971, by means of this project, 228 boys and girls were successfully diverted from the Court process to appropriate private social service agencies. When it appeared that the agency's service was an effective substitute for Court action, the Court case was dismissed. The agencies employed were: the Center for Human Services, the Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation Services, Catholic Counseling Center and the following agencies of the Greater Cleveland Neighborhood Centers Association: West Side Neighborhood House, Goodrich-Bell Neighborhood Center, and the Glenville Neighborhood and Community Center. In each case referred the program director, after careful consideration of the needs of the child and his family selected the agency best suited to meet the requirements of the particular case.

In addition to the benefits which accrued to the children and families directly involved in the project, the program has demonstrated that properly funded and programmed social services can divert children from the juvenile court system. However, our experience also strongly indicates the important role of the authoritative intervention of the court in initiating successful referrals to the social service agencies.

In an independent evaluation of the Court Diversion Program, the evaluators wrote: "The basic program concept of sending delinquent or pre-delinquent clients to community-based 'non-correctional' agencies, on the basis of differing individual needs, seems to have worked. The agencies felt that the clients sent to them were appropriate. The agencies were willing to engage in a sharing of information with the court. The clients felt that the workers they saw were of some help. And they were gratified at having had a chance to avoid becoming 'official' correctional cases."

**COURT'S JURISDICTION
INVOKED WHEN
NECESSARY**

When it has been established that the child can not be diverted from the Court process, then the judicial authority of the Court is invoked by the filing of an official complaint. The Court through its Probation Department, and clinical services then determines the degree of social control necessary to modify the child's behavior. As enjoined by the Ohio Juvenile Court Act, the Court works with the child in his own home wherever this is possible and separates a child from his parents only when necessary for his welfare or in the interest of public safety. Employing this approach usually means that our initial efforts with the child will be through the use of probation services. A properly staffed, well-trained probation department can positively affect the child's behavior in most cases to a degree which enables the child to continue his growth and development in his own home and school.

**PROBATION
SERVICES**

In 1971, 1,781 boys and 606 girls were placed under the supervision of the Court's Probation Department. A three percent decrease in caseload volume coupled with the use of the diversion services noted above resulted in 250 fewer children being placed on probation in 1971 than in 1970. The employment of the largest probation staff in the Court's history - seventy probation officers - enabled us to reduce the average caseload of men probation officers from 60 in 1970 to 52 in 1971, and of women probation officers from 55 to 44. It should be noted that the sole function of the aforementioned probation officers is the supervision of children on probation. The investigation of new cases and their presentation in Court were assigned to another division of the Probation Department. With the reduced caseloads the average period of supervision was extended from six months to about nine months and contacts with individual probationers were increased by 20 percent. The effectiveness of probation services was further enhanced by counseling with the children in the home and neighborhood settings rather than in the Court building.

**CLINICAL
SERVICES**

The success of a probation department's services will be directly proportional to the quality of ancillary and supportive services available to it. Frequently essential to an appropriate disposition of a child's case is a clinical report furnished by the Court Clinic which is staffed by both psychiatrists and psychologists. These clinicians furnish us with a diagnostic assesment of the child's emotional makeup and personality problems. With such clinical evidence coupled with a social history of the child and his family the Court is enabled to estimate with some accuracy the care and treatment necessary for the child. During 1971, the Court extensively employed the High School Personality Test which is administered by volunteers and scored under the direction of Dr. Ivan Scheier, Director of the Probation Service Institute, Boulder, Colorado. This testing which is relatively inexpensive has been of great value in giving proper direction to our probation officers' efforts with the individual child.

The social control essential to behavior modification in the final analysis does not hinge completely on the Court's authority, important as this may be in establishing initial relationships. The children we work with are frequently alienated, friendless and unloved. The probation officer can and should, with his professional skills and by his sincere, friendly interest, help the child resolve his emotional problems and conflicts. When the other demands on the probation officer's time prevent the close, personal relationship with the child necessary in resolving the child's problems a properly administered volunteer pro-

gram can furnish an effective supplementation to the probation officer's efforts in this regard and can provide the child with a happier and more meaningful existence.

BIG

BROTHERS

About fifty percent of the boys on probation are fatherless and consequently they do not have a proper male figure with whom they can identify. The Big Brothers Association of Greater Cleveland is filling this void in the lives of many of our probationers. Funded by a Federal L.E.A.A. grant procured by the Court, a big brothers program has been established for probationers which is directed by a former Court probation officer. This program has well demonstrated its effectiveness. Many boys have responded favorably to the warm, friendly interest exhibited by the big brothers who see the boys on a weekly basis. Positive results have been reflected in improvement in school achievement and in satisfactory discharge of the conditions of probation.

BIG SISTER

SERVICE

Project Friendship, an interdenominational church-related agency, financed by its own fund raising activities has successfully operated a "Big Sister" program for girls referred by the Court. This agency provides services not only to probationers but also to girls who are referred to it as part of our court diversion effort. A former probation officer of the Court serves as the full-time director. In 1971, 74 girls were served by Project Friendship. In addition to providing "big sister" service, the agency provides foster homes, clothing, tutorial services and college aid on occasion.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITIES

NEEDED

Many researchers have noted the high correlation between delinquency and unruliness and school failure. Our day to day experience fully supports these findings. It is our observation that, for the most part, many delinquent and unruly children for various reasons can not benefit from the public school program. As a matter of fact, school attendance for these children and attempts to enforce compulsory education laws frequently exacerbates their existing emotional and personality problems.

Full, or part-time jobs for children, 15, 16 and 17 years of age, who can not profit from public school education would provide them with the opportunity to learn good work habits and skills much more in keeping with their adult needs than would be an academic education. Further, their employment would be an effective antidote to the idleness and unstructured activities which breed crime and other deviant

behavior. Removing these children from the schools where they experience nothing but failure and placing them in gainful and appropriate employment could not help but be conducive to the resolution of their personality conflicts and emotional problems.

Prompted by our conviction that many children would be better served by employment than by continued unsuccessful public school enrollment, we utilize all of the youth employment services available to us. To this end, the Court uses the services of the Ohio State Employment Service and the Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation Services. Stationed at the Court is a representative of the Cleveland Offender Rehabilitation Program to whom boys and girls are referred for employment and job counseling. With successful participation in this program and the achievement of job stability, the case against the child is dismissed. Another useful resource in this respect is the Cleveland Board of Education's Work-Study Program which combines employment with a shortened academic program. A considerable number of children have been placed with the Federal Job Corps. Regrettably, there is generally a delay of three or four months in placing children in this program. This time lapse is frequently destructive of the willingness of the child and his parents to accept Job Corps placement.

There is a paucity of job and job training opportunities for delinquent and unruly children and frequently such an opportunity would most adequately fulfill the child's needs. We believe that a concerted effort should be made by both local and federal authorities to provide jobs for children sixteen years of age and older who can not profit from public school education.

**COURT-Y.M.C.A.
REHABILITATION
PROJECT**

In a further effort to divert boys from institutional placement, the Court through a Federal grant established a program in conjunction with the Central Branch of the Y.M.C.A. This program was designed to give maximum control and support to boys who otherwise would have been placed in county or state institutional facilities. Twenty boys were served by this program. They were bussed from their respective schools to the Y.M.C.A. where they remained until they were again transported to their homes at bed time. Immediately upon their arrival at the Y.M.C.A. they participated in a recreational and physical education program. After their evening meal at the Y.M.C.A., the program consisted of remedial education, group and individual counseling and other activities such as trips to places of interest and enrichment and to sporting events. The program left more than a little to be desired in its implementation, and regret-

tably the results obtained were not up to our expectations. Nevertheless, we learned from this program that with proper management we do have a means of controlling aggressive, acting-out boys without subjecting them to the trauma of removing them from their homes.

**PRIVATE
RESIDENTIAL
PLACEMENT**

The Court has for the past twelve years, operated its own Placement Department to effect residential placements for children who need to be removed from their homes and be placed in private treatment centers. In 1971, 142 boys and 72 girls were placed in such facilities located in Cuyahoga County, elsewhere in Ohio, and outside the state. The type of facilities employed range from group homes which use public schools to residential centers with intramural schools in a relatively closed setting.

The appropriateness of an individual child's placement in a private residential facility is determined on the basis of clinical diagnosis, social study and the child's ability to meet the admission requirements of the particular facility. The residential schools used by the Court employ varying degrees of control for their wards and this is of prime importance in selecting a residential placement for a particular child.

The Placement Department case workers counsel the child while in placement, and also counsel the family in preparation for the child's eventual return home. Close "after-care" supervision is also provided by the Placement Department to ensure the child's successful re-entry to the home environment and school setting to prevent recidivism.

**LOCAL COUNTY
TRAINING
SCHOOLS**

In further meeting our need for residential placement, the Court is fortunate in having the Cleveland Boys' School and the Blossom Hill School for Girls, operated by the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department, available to us. The majority of the children we place in these two schools are unruly children who have not responded to probation efforts and who demonstrate a real need for placement outside their homes to control their deviant behavior and to meet their educational needs which are generally unrealized in the normal school setting. The academic programs of the two schools are geared to the educational requirements of these children who, for the most part, have a record of consistent school failure and chronic truancy. The advantages of the educational systems of both schools include: small classes - usually ten or twelve students in a class, teachers who are able to cope with deviant behavior, assignment at appropriate grade levels and, of course, the total elimi-

nation of the problem of truancy. Another advantage offered by these schools is their accessibility to the families of the children; the location of both schools in the Greater Cleveland Area allows for regular family visitation to the schools, and periodic weekend and holiday visits by the children to their homes. While both schools have excellent physical facilities, they both have a need for additional social workers for counseling purposes within the schools and for after-care service when the children are returned to their homes.

**STATE
FACILITIES**

The facilities of the Ohio Youth Commission have been significantly improved and expanded during the past five or six years. The additional facilities now enable the Commission to classify and assign children to its facilities more in accordance with their needs than previously possible. These facilities, for example, include the Maumee Youth Camp which cares for twelve and thirteen year-old boys, and the Cuyahoga Hills School whose program is geared exclusively to fourteen and fifteen year-old boys who have had no previous institutional experience.

Other facilities which range from such relatively open settings as the Herbert Christian and Mohican Youth Camps to relatively closed settings such as the Fairfield School for Boys and the Training Institute of Central Ohio which is designed to provide the security necessary for older, and more aggressive boys. The Commission's Training Center Youth provides a treatment center for seriously emotionally disturbed children. With the establishment of the Riverview School for Girls, the Commission recognized the need for a separate institution for girls who are especially aggressive and who display a chronic pattern of acting-out behavior. The Riverview School and the Scioto Village School for Girls both have good vocational and academic programs and also employ a modern classification system for assignment of girls to individual cottages.

**MANSFIELD
YOUTH CENTER
HIGHEST DEGREE
OF CONTROL**

In 1971, the Court committed 46 boys to the Mansfield Youth Center. Commitment to this facility, operated by the State of Ohio, Department of Correction, is limited to boys sixteen years of age and over who commit acts which would be felonies if committed by adults. This facility leaves much to be desired and needs a great deal of attention from the Department of Correction in order to fully meet the needs of the aggressive offenders committed to its care.

Commitment to the Mansfield Youth Center represents the highest degree of control which the Juvenile Court can exercise. Despite the inadequacy of the institution, the great advantage of such a commitment is that the child is not bound over to the criminal court where he would acquire a felony record and face a possible commitment to the Ohio State Reformatory.

CONCLUSION

The proper exercise of the juvenile court process requires the intelligent application, to each individual child's case, of the requisite degree of control for the child's well-being and the protection of society. In order to properly implement this process, the Court must have available to it the necessary dispositional alternatives. While, under the broad powers of the Statutes of Ohio, we have the authority to intervene in almost any case involving aberrant child behavior, it is our considered opinion that if the child can obtain the necessary service for his care and the public's protection elsewhere, the authoritative intervention of the Court should not be employed. We are aware that today there is strong advocacy for removing from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court all children's cases which do not involve violation of the criminal statutes. If and when there are community agencies which can deliver the necessary service to these children without Court intervention, we would most certainly agree that such cases should not be the concern of the Court. We have great reservations as to the ability of social agencies now in existence or those proposed, such as "Youth Service Bureaus," to successfully care for many of the "unruly" children who are presently referred to Court. It is our experience that the habitual truant from home and school, the child who does not subject himself to the reasonable control of his parents and teachers or who engages in unhealthy and immoral deportment frequently calls for as much, if not more, authoritative intervention and Court control than does the child who violates the criminal statutes. However, we see no need for conflict between the Court and those who would remove these cases from the Court's jurisdiction. This Court, and we are certain all juvenile courts, would view with extreme satisfaction the success of "Youth Service Bureaus" or other agencies in diverting cases from the juvenile courts; even their partial success would lessen the Court's burden and permit more intensive service to the children for whom the Court's services are indispensable. We would caution, however, that it would be most improvident to remove the "unruly" child from the jurisdiction of the juvenile court before the "Youth Service Bureaus" or other agencies have demonstrated their ability to provide at least the degree of service now rendered these children by the juvenile court.

It has been a source of considerable gratification to have been able to expand and diversify our services as we have done over the past several years enabling us to better serve the delinquent and unruly children who have been referred to the Court. Certainly, for the foreseeable future there will be a need to further expand, improve and refine our services for these troubled children. To this end, we solicit the active cooperation and support of Cuyahoga County's citizenry and its public and private social welfare agencies.



STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

DOWNWARD TREND IN DELINQUENCY AND UNRULY CASES CONTINUES

to 9,098 cases, constituting a 6% decline since 1969, and a 3% decline since 1970.

REDUCTION IN STOLEN AUTO OFFENSES

The decline in auto theft and auto trespassing cases which we first noted in 1970 continued in 1971. In 1969 there were 2,068 such cases, 1,488 in 1970 and 1,178 in 1971. Thus there has been a 40% decrease in auto theft and auto trespassing cases since 1969, with a 20% decrease being recorded in 1971. While several factors have contributed to this significant decrease, without question the primary one is the disappearance of an increasing number of pre-1965 Chevrolets and Buicks from the streets and highways. These automobiles, with an ignition system which once unlocked can be started without a key, are particularly vulnerable to theft by youth. A recent court study revealed that 60% of all offenses relating to stolen autos in our Court involved these models of automobiles.

Although, it has been seven years since the change in the ignition systems in Chevrolets and Buicks there are still large numbers of pre-1965 models in service. It is reasonable to expect that as increasing numbers of these autos are taken out of service, auto thefts on the part of youths will continue to diminish. It also follows that as the ignition systems of all autos become more and more tamper-proof by the installation of anti-theft devices, cases involving children and stolen cars will further decline. Other factors contributing to the decrease of stolen auto offenses are the improvement of Court Probation service and the publicity campaigns urging the removal of ignition keys and the locking of parked cars.

DRUG AND NARCOTIC CASES LEVELING OFF

Cases involving violations of drug and narcotic laws appear to be leveling off after an upward trend which began a few years ago. Such offenses were first noted in increased frequency in 1968, when there were 70 cases. In 1969, there was an increase to 119 cases, and in 1970, the number had mounted to 189 cases. In 1971, there were 184 such cases, relatively the same as in 1970 which may be the beginning of a downward trend.

The Court is encouraged by the fact that almost without exception the cases we see represent drug abuse rather than drug addiction, and that these cases are amenable to the treatment methods available to us. Aroused public awareness of the gravity and extent of the drug problem, and increased activity by the police and other governmental agencies appear to be at least checking the rise in the incidence of drug use among children. There is reason to believe that with proper attention given to this serious problem, we may have a repetition of our solutary experience with glue and solvent sniffing where the number of cases steadily declined from 239 in 1967 to 67 cases in 1971.

**AVAILABILITY OF
WEAPONS TO
CHILDREN A
PUBLIC MENACE**

The Court again deplors the availability of guns to children. In 1971, guns were employed in more than one hundred cases of theft from person. The obvious danger to the victims as well as to the children involved needs no amplification here. In the majority of cases the guns which the children used came from their homes. It seems obvious that strict legal regulation of the sale and possession of hand guns is necessary if we are to keep these lethal weapons out of the hands of children.

**UNLAWFUL ENTRY
AND STEALING
CASES DECLINE**

The Court is pleased to note the decline of unlawful entry and stealing cases, from 1,041 in 1970 to 941 in 1971. Such criminal offenses constitute a real danger to victims as well as to the child perpetrator. More and more we notice a determined attitude on the part of business proprietors and home owners to protect themselves and their property from intruders by the use of guns. While police generally exercise extreme care and prudence when a youthful burglar is apprehended in the commission of an offense, the same is not true in the case of the individual victim.

**VANDALISM AND
DESTRUCTION OF
PROPERTY CASES
RISE 14%**

Representing thousands of dollars of damage to public and private property were 430 cases of destruction of property brought against boys in 1971, an increase from the 378 recorded in 1970. The enactment of the statute several years ago which makes the parents of a child liable to the extent of \$2,500 for the malicious destruction of property has had little affect. From our observation, there are few cases where the parents are sued civilly for the malicious destruction of property by their children. Although the number of vandalism cases has increased we know that many acts of vandalism of public property are not brought to the Court. We strongly believe that officials in

charge of schools and parks which suffer a great amount of vandalism should refer these cases to the Juvenile Court. It is a lamentable fact that children have more respect for private property than they have for public property. In many of these cases as a condition of probation we are able to require restitution. Furthermore, the consistent referral of cases of malicious damage of public property to the Juvenile Court would impress children and their parents with the necessity of respecting public property. In 1971, the Court collected nearly \$19,000 from children who had maliciously damaged public and private property.

**SHOPLIFTING
COMPLAINTS
DECLINE**

Shoplifting offenses declined from 891 in 1970 to 761 cases in 1971. We believe that this decrease is attributable to the fact that business establishments have increased their security staffs within the stores which in itself discourages shoplifters, and have increased their referral of shoplifting cases to our Court. The increasing general awareness among boys and girls that shoplifting results in charges in the Juvenile Court is a real deterrent to this offense. We consider shoplifting serious aberrant behavior and we urge merchants to refer such cases to the Court.

There were 365 shoplifting cases involving girls and 396 involving boys in 1971. This is the only category of criminal law violation where the number of girls charged approximates the number of boys similarly charged.

**SHIFT IN COUNTY
POPULATION BRINGS
INCREASE IN SUBUR-
BAN CASES**

Perhaps one of the most significant trends noted in the Court's experience this year, has been that of an increased number of delinquency and unruly cases from the suburban areas of the county. This trend has been evident for the past several years but has become more apparent this year, when suburban cases accounted for 32% of all delinquency and unruly cases. This has been due in part to the shift of City of Cleveland residents to suburban areas resulting in a decrease of City of Cleveland population of 14% since 1960, or from 876,050 residents to 750,903. At the same time, due largely to this out-migration from the City, the County's suburban population rose 26% or from 771,845 to 970,397 residents. The current population distribution within the County is therefore, 44% resident in the City of Cleveland and 56% resident in suburban areas.

The proportional distribution of the 12 through 17 year-old age group in the City of Cleveland and in the suburban areas is virtually the same; that is, there are 84,312 in this age group in Cleveland which

amounts to 11.2% of the City's population, and 117,633 in the suburbs, constituting 12% of their general population. Children in the age group, 12 through 17 years of age accounted for 95% of all delinquency and unruly complaints referred to Court. County-wide, 42% of this age group live in the City of Cleveland, and 58% live in the suburbs. While containing 42% of the 12 through 17 year-old population, the City of Cleveland accounted for 68% of all delinquency and unruly complaints, and suburban areas, containing 58% of this age group, accounted for 32% of all such complaints. Rates of combined delinquency and unruliness per 100 children, ages 12 through 17 years, are: 7.3 per 100 in the City of Cleveland, and 2.4 per 100 in the suburbs, and 4.4 per 100 children for the entire county.

**COURTS BRANCHES
DEMONSTRATE
SUCCESSFUL
OPERATION**

The operation of two suburban branches of the Court has greatly facilitated referral of children in the areas served. They are located in Cleveland Heights which serves practically all of the County's eastern suburbs, and in Euclid, Ohio which serves only that suburb. The Cleveland Heights Branch in 1971 processed about 800 cases from approximately twenty various eastern suburbs, nearly double that of the 1970 volume; the Euclid Branch handled approximately 200 cases from that area.

The efficacy and advantages of our branch operations have been so favorably demonstrated that the south and north western areas have requested branch offices, and plans are now underway to establish such service for those suburbs.

**HIGH DELINQUENCY
AREAS IN CITY
SHOW DECLINE IN
CASES**

For the second consecutive year, the most noticeable declines in referrals came from three major areas of the city of Cleveland. They were Glenville, from 986 to 858 cases; Hough, from 794 to 653 cases, and the Central areas (Central, Central-East and Central-West), from 748 to 637 cases. While representing a combined decline of 15% in volume of cases, these areas represented in 1971, 35% of the total City of Cleveland delinquency, while in 1970, they accounted for nearly 40% of all City delinquency. See Table A for area of residence regarding children filed on as delinquent and unruly.

**AVERAGE DETENTION
POPULATION DROPS
25%**

The Court's continued policy of careful screening of Detention Home admissions ensuring that only those children who truly need to be detained are admitted,

resulted in a further decline in admissions so that 3,493 children were admitted in 1971 compared with 3,947 in 1970. This constituted a 13% decrease in admissions. This reduction coupled with the expeditions movement of children from the Detention Home reduced the average daily population from 91 children in 1970 to 68 children in 1971. The movement of children from the Detention Home was accomplished by hearing the cases of children detained within the ten day detention period permitted by statute and accelerating placement planning and other dispositional processes. The average length of stay was decreased from eight days in 1970 to seven days in 1971, with the median length of stay being about three days. See Charts I and II, pages 30 and 31.



IN MEMORIAM

JUDGE ALBERT A. WOLDMAN

1971

Judge Albert A. Woldman, who retired in 1968 as Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court died early in the year. He had served the Court for fifteen years, having first been appointed to it in 1953. At his retirement, Judge Woldman ended a long career of public service which interestingly enough began with him serving the Court in his college years as a volunteer probation officer. Prior to his appointment as juvenile court judge, he served in Governor Frank J. Lausche's cabinet as Director of Industrial Relations. He also served as Chairman of the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation Board of Review, and was at one time assistant law director of the City of Cleveland. In 1966, Judge Woldman appointed the Juvenile Court Citizen's Advisory Board to help promote the programs and goals of the Court. In addition to his judicial accomplishments, he was an internationally recognized authority on President Lincoln, having authored "Lawyer Lincoln", the only definitive book on Lincoln's law practice, and "Lincoln and the Russians".

Judge Woldman was a compassionate, humane person, always greatly concerned about each individual child who came before him. His contributions to the youth of this County during his fifteen years on the bench in this Court were manifold and redounded to the welfare and best interest of the children who came before him. A notable contribution by Judge Woldman was the construction of a new detention facility which now serves as the Court's main Detention center.

It is with much regret and sorrow that the Court notes his passing but at the same time we recall the many years of productive and fruitful service that he gave to the Court and to the community.

IN MEMORIAM

FRED HAUSERMAN

1971

The Court suffered a great loss in the premature, accidental death of Fred Hauserman, a member of the Court's Citizen's Advisory Board since its inception in 1966. Mr. Hauserman was a prominent Cleveland industrialist and was President of the E.F. Hauserman Co. In addition, he was widely respected as an outstanding community leader in civic and welfare activities.

Through his active participation in Cleveland Welfare Federation activities, including the presidency of the Federation, he brought to the Advisory Board a vast fund of knowledge and understanding of the workings of the community's social agencies. He made an outstanding contribution to the better organization and operation of the Court's facilities through his able chairmanship of the Board's Committee on Police Making, Organization and Management.

The Court owes him a great debt for his vigorous leadership role and his high interest in its work, and for his unflinching zeal in his Advisory Board duties despite the heavy demands made upon him by his many other civic undertakings. In his passing the Court has lost a true friend who gave unstintingly of his great talents in the interest of the troubled children appearing before the Court.

TABLE A
 Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly
 1971 and 1970

AREA OF RESIDENCE

City of Cleveland By Social Planning Areas	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Central	123	142	45	38	168	180
Central - East	186	235	47	74	233	309
Central - West	188	200	48	59	236	259
Clark - Fulton	111	101	46	17	157	118
Corlett	307	323	85	86	392	409
Denison	106	87	39	22	145	109
Downtown	3	6	4	5	7	11
Edgewater	15	17	13	2	28	19
Glenville	627	738	231	248	858	986
Goodrich	56	88	21	23	77	111
Hough	514	618	139	176	653	794
Jefferson	73	83	24	20	97	103
Kinsman	108	153	45	77	153	230
Lee - Miles	219	206	58	44	277	250
Mt. Pleasant	235	259	61	70	296	329
Near West Side	513	421	129	84	642	505
North Broadway	87	71	29	20	116	91
North Collinwood	66	74	9	10	75	84
Norwood	144	123	48	28	192	151
Purtis - Bellaire	99	76	29	19	128	95
Riverside	53	74	27	28	80	102
South Broadway	96	125	28	28	124	153
South Brooklyn	108	81	22	15	130	96
South Collinwood	178	159	54	35	232	194
Tremont	169	261	55	44	224	305
University	42	57	7	17	49	74
West Side	128	103	37	21	165	124
Woodland Hills	158	168	44	38	202	206
TOTAL, City of Cleveland	4,712	5,049	1,424	1,348	6,136	6,397

TABLE A, Continued

Area of Residents, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly

1971 and 1970

AREA OF RESIDENCE

Municipalities, Villages & Townships	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Bay Village	63	64	13	13	76	77
Beachwood	31	25	8	13	39	38
Bedford	38	65	19	16	57	81
Bedford Heights	36	19	14	14	50	33
Berea	80	53	10	10	90	63
Brecksville	14	17	2	2	16	19
Broadview Heights	17	32	5	12	22	44
Brooklyn	20	24	7	3	27	27
Brook Park	94	74	19	15	113	89
Cleveland Heights	190	169	72	42	262	211
East Cleveland	224	205	73	79	297	284
Euclid	138	161	25	44	163	205
Fairview Park	31	35	10	6	41	41
Garfield Heights	73	58	15	17	88	75
Independence	16	21	2	6	18	27
Lakewood	217	192	89	86	306	278
Lyndhurst	24	30	7	7	31	37
Maple Heights	68	77	12	32	80	109
Mayfield Heights	44	50	5	3	49	53
Middleburg Heights	18	24	3	6	21	30
North Olmsted	120	83	24	34	144	117
North Royalton	23	20	6	5	29	25
Parma	116	120	52	41	168	161
Parma Heights	29	36	15	11	44	47
Richmond Heights	15	12	1	-	16	12
Rocky River	50	45	19	26	69	71
Seven Hills	22	21	2	7	24	28
Shaker Heights	67	49	21	21	88	70
Solon	9	13	3	3	12	16
South Euclid	42	48	12	8	54	56
Strongsville	45	24	3	6	48	30
University Heights	36	26	12	11	48	37
Warrensville Heights	23	28	14	9	37	37
Westlake	46	38	14	20	60	58

TABLE A, Continued

Area of Residence, Minors Filed as Delinquents, Unruly
1971 and 1970

AREA OF RESIDENCE

Municipalities, Villages & Townships con't.	BOYS' CASES		GIRLS' CASES		TOTAL CASES	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Bentleyville	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bratenahl	-	-	1	-	1	-
Brooklyn Heights	1	2	-	-	1	2
Chagrin Falls	13	26	5	1	18	27
Cuyahoga Heights	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gates Mills	3	6	1	1	4	7
Glenwillow	1	-	1	-	2	-
Highland Heights	14	12	4	3	18	15
Hunting Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-
Linndale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mayfield	8	10	1	2	9	12
Moreland Hills	4	2	2	-	6	2
Newburgh Heights	3	11	3	2	6	13
North Randall	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oakwood	19	11	4	7	23	18
Olmsted Falls	7	8	4	5	11	13
Orange Village	-	4	-	1	-	5
Pepper Pike	4	12	3	4	7	16
Valley View	5	7	-	1	5	8
Walton Hills	3	2	1	-	4	2
Westview	7	6	4	-	11	6
Woodmere	1	2	-	-	1	2
Chagrin Falls Township	-	-	-	-	-	-
Olmsted Township	18	7	3	7	21	14
Riveredge Township	1	1	-	1	1	2
Warrensville Township	2	-	1	1	3	1
TOTAL SUBURBS	<u>2,193</u>	<u>2,089</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>664</u>	<u>2,839</u>	<u>2,753</u>
Agency Residents	22	58	16	34	38	92
Out-of-County Residents	49	74	31	33	80	107
Area Designation Unknown	3	11	2	3	5	14
GRAND TOTAL						
Delinquency & Unruly Cases	<u>6,979</u>	<u>7,281</u>	<u>2,119</u>	<u>2,082</u>	<u>9,098</u>	<u>9,363</u>

TABLE B

Source of Referral - Delinquency and Unruly Cases, 1971

<u>SOURCE OF REFERRAL</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cleveland Police Department	2,454	226	2,680
Other County Police Departments	1,986	275	2,261
Other Police (State, Private, etc.)	77	4	81
Railroad Security Officers	71	—	71
Fire Departments	24	7	31
Store Security	443	359	802
Other Courts	54	7	61
Department of Liquor Control	24	6	30
Cleveland Board of Education	274	105	379
Other County School Boards	182	85	267
Public Social Agencies	55	41	96
Private Social Agencies	3	2	5
Parents, Relatives	473	747	1,220
Citizens	813	228	1,041
Other Sources	46	27	73
TOTAL	6,979	2,119	9,098

TABLE C

Ages of Individual Delinquent and Unruly Children, 1971

<u>AGE</u>	<u>BOYS</u>	<u>GIRLS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Eight and under	32	4	36
Nine	52	11	63
Ten	105	18	123
Eleven	181	36	217
Twelve	312	122	434
Thirteen	522	243	765
Fourteen	980	398	1,378
Fifteen	1,227	467	1,694
Sixteen	1,386	437	1,823
Seventeen	1,353	276	1,629
Eighteen	29	3	32
Unknown	57	23	80
TOTAL	<u>6,236</u>	<u>2,038</u>	<u>8,274</u>
Repeaters during the year	743	81	824
(TOTAL)	<u>6,979</u>	<u>2,119</u>	<u>9,098</u>

TABLE 1
Total Complaints, 1971 Compared with 1970

<u>CHILDREN'S CASES</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>AMOUNT CHANGE</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u>
Delinquency: Boys	5,900	5,917	-17	
Girls	1,048	1,026	+22	
TOTAL DELINQUENCY	6,948	6,943	+5	
Unruliness: Boys	1,079	1,364	-285	-21%
Girls	1,071	1,056	+15	
TOTAL UNRULINESS	2,150	2,420	-270	-11%
TOTAL DELINQUENCY and UNRULINESS . . .	9,098	9,363	-265	-2.8%
Juvenile Traffic Offenders: Boys . . .	8,234	8,362		
Girls . . .	1,069	977		
TOTAL TRAFFIC OFFENDERS	9,303	9,339	-36	
Neglected Children's Cases	161	178		
Dependent Children's Cases	257	298		
Application to Determine Custody	227	209		
Application for Approval of Permanent Surrender	68	93		
Application for Consent to Marry	131	133		
TOTAL CHILDREN'S CASES	19,245	19,613	-368	-2%
<u>ADULT CASES</u>				
Non-Support of Minor Children, New . .	610	724	-114	
Non-Support of Minor Children, Re-activated (Total Non-Support)	1,110	1,851	-741	-40%
Neglect of Minor Children	76	112	-36	
Contributing to Delinquency	22	58	-36	
Tending to Cause Delinquency	4	13	-9	
Contributing to Unruliness	42	42	-	
Tending to Cause Unruliness	2	8	-6	
Paternity Complaints	765	802	-37	
Certifications and Motions	70	73	-3	
Other Adult Cases	41	63	-22	
TOTAL ADULT CASES	2,132	3,022	-890	-29%
GRAND TOTAL, CHILDREN'S and ADULT CASES	21,377	22,635	-1,258	-6%

TABLE 2

Delinquency and Unruly Complaints, 1971 Compared with 1970

Complaint	Boys		Girls		Total	
	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970
Auto Theft	106	192	7	3	113	195
Auto Trespassing	1,072	1,235	84	58	1,156	1,293
Unlawful Entry and Stealing	941	1,041	42	41	983	1,082
Other Theft.	581	465	102	121	683	586
Shoplifting	396	489	365	402	761	891
Theft from Person	423	353	29	17	452	370
Other Property Offenses. . .	91	115	18	42	109	157
Act Resulting in Death . . .	19	19	1	3	20	22
Injury to Person	714	662	209	171	923	833
Destruction of Property . . .	430	378	33	15	463	393
Disorderly Conduct	256	207	35	51	291	258
Possession of Weapons	127	188	6	9	133	197
Fire Setting	56	29	7	0	63	29
Trespassing on Property . . .	172	123	12	11	184	134
Glue Sniffing	61	66	6	9	67	75
Drug and Narcotic Violation	149	159	35	30	184	189
Liquor Violation	190	236	36	29	226	265
Sex Offense	47	92	41	60	88	152
Incorrigibility	544	584	697	650	1,241	1,234
Truancy	247	240	160	154	407	394
Running Away	43	59	113	135	156	194
Curfew Violation	148	153	42	28	190	181
Other Complaints	166	196	39	43	205	239
TOTAL COMPLAINTS	6,979	7,281	2,119	2,082	9,098	9,363

TABLE 3

Dispositions Made in Delinquency and Unruly Cases, 1971

Official Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Placed on Probation	1,781	606	2,387
Placed in Private Treatment Centers	142	72	214
Committed or Returned to Public Institutions:			
Ohio Youth Commission	656	122	778
Mansfield Youth Center	46	-	46
Cleveland Boys' School - Blossom Hill	144	83	227
TOTAL Committed or Returned to Institutions	846	205	1,051
Transferred to Common Pleas Court	27	-	27
Continued Under Supervision of Parole Officer	33	8	41
Continued Under Supervision, County			
Welfare Department	21	12	33
Committed to Parents or Relatives	193	53	246
Order Made in Other Cases	535	38	573
Other Disposition	123	27	150
Dismissed by the Court	514	99	613
Withdrawn by Complainant	225	162	387
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1972	256	59	315
TOTAL OFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS*	4,696	1,341	6,037
Unofficial Cases	Boys	Girls	Total
Adjusted by Referee	1,907	701	2,608
Community Based Corrections Program	114	46	160
Probation Officer to Supervise	121	65	186
Referred to Agency	42	23	65
Made Official	47	29	76
Other Disposition	25	7	32
Dismissed by Referee	132	35	167
Withdrawn by Complainant	95	36	131
Continued, Held Open	51	8	59
TOTAL UNOFFICIAL DISPOSITIONS	2,534	950	3,484

* 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 Probation
and Placement Department - 1971

Movement of Cases	Delinquent-Unruly			Total Children
	Boys	Girls	Other Cases	
Brought Forward January, 1971	1,600	552	20	2,172
Received for Supervision, 1971	1,924	667	11	2,602
Total Under Supervision . .	3,524	1,219	31	4,774
Removed From Supervision .	1,886	648	16	2,550
Carried Forward to 1972 . .	1,638	571	15	2,224

TABLE 5
Children Under Care In Detention Home, 1971

	Boys	Girls	Total
Under Care, January 1, 1971	42	15	57
Admitted During Year	2,415	1,024	3,439
Total Under Care During Year	2,457	1,039	3,496
Released During The Year	2,429	1,027	3,456
Under Care December 31, 1971	28	12	40
Total Days of Care Furnished	17,779	7,052	24,831
Average Daily Population	49	19	68
Average Length of Stay in Days	7	7	7

TABLE 6
Disposition of Children in Official
Neglect and Dependency Cases - 1971

Disposition	Neglect	Dependency	Total
Committed To:			
Parents, Relatives, Guardians	4	1	5
Referred to Child Caring and Placing Agencies:			
County Welfare Department -			
Temporary Care and Custody	74	84	158
Permanent Care and Custody	12	19	31
Other Child Caring Agencies	-	3	3
TOTAL Referred to Child Caring Agencies .	86	106	192
Dismissed or Withdrawn	5	5	10
Other Order	1	-	1
Continued, or Set for Hearing in 1971 . .	63	145	208
TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN	159	257	416

TABLE 7

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

Type of Collection	Amount
For Support of Children	\$3,171,414.35
Damages or Restitution	18,946.78
Poundage	32,180.09
Fines	16,509.20
Costs	107,405.26
Appearance Bonds	23,470.00
Maternity Hospital Collections	11,096.89
State of Ohio - Educational Subsidy	178,410.46
Miscellaneous General Collections	64,853.67
TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED	\$3,624,286.70
Money For Support of Children Disbursed To:	
Parents and Relatives	\$2,962,833.56
Public Agencies:	
Cuyahoga County Welfare Department,	
Social Services	93,886.78
Other Tax-Supported Agencies and Institutions	4,453.05
TOTAL PUBLIC AGENCIES	98,339.83
Private Agencies:	
Out-of-Town Placements	85,055.29
Local Agencies and Institutions	25,185.67
TOTAL PRIVATE AGENCIES	110,240.96
GRAND TOTAL OF SUPPORT MONEY DISBURSED	\$3,171,414.35

TABLE 8

Report of The Intake - Affidavit Department

Action Taken at Intake	Number of Complaints Received
New Cases Accepted for Court Action:	21,377
Disposed of Without Court Action:	
Referred to Social Agencies	481
Referred to Boards of Education	53
Referred to Police Departments	184
Referred to Other Courts	84
Referred to Court Diversion Services	52
Referred to Other Services	229
Handled by Correspondence	374
TOTAL Disposed of Without Court Action	1,457

TABLE 9

Diagnoses of Patients Examined
By the Court Psychiatrists - 1971

Diagnosis	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Psychoses				
Schizophrenia, various types	1	1	-	2
Neuroses				
Phobic Reaction	5	1	-	6
Depressive Reaction	6	2	-	8
Anxiety Reaction	1	3	-	4
Personality Disorders				
Passive-Aggressive Personality	81	16	-	97
Inadequate Personality	7	2	2	11
Antisocial Personality	9	2	-	11
Hysterical Personality	-	7	-	7
Schizoid Personality	3	-	-	3
Paranoid Personality	1	-	1	2
Other Personality Disorders	26	4	1	31
Transient Situational Disturbances				
Adjustment Reaction of Childhood	4	1	-	5
Adjustment Reaction of Adolescence	186	99	-	285
Behavior Disorders				
Runaway Reaction	2	3	-	5
Hyperkinetic Reaction	1	-	-	1
Withdrawing Reaction	7	6	-	13
Overanxious Reaction	5	-	-	5
Unsocialized Aggressive Reaction	20	5	-	25
Group Delinquent Reaction	15	-	-	15
Other Behavior Disorders	4	1	-	5
Other Disorders				
Mental Retardation	18	4	-	22
Chronic Brain Syndrome	1	-	-	1
No Mental Disorder	12	-	1	13
Drug Dependence	4	1	-	5
Alcoholism	1	-	1	2
Other Diagnosis	3	-	-	3
Diagnosis Deferred	18	8	-	26
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS	441	166	6	613

Chart I Delinquency and Unruly Complaints Compared with Detention Admissions and Detention Days of Care 1966-1971

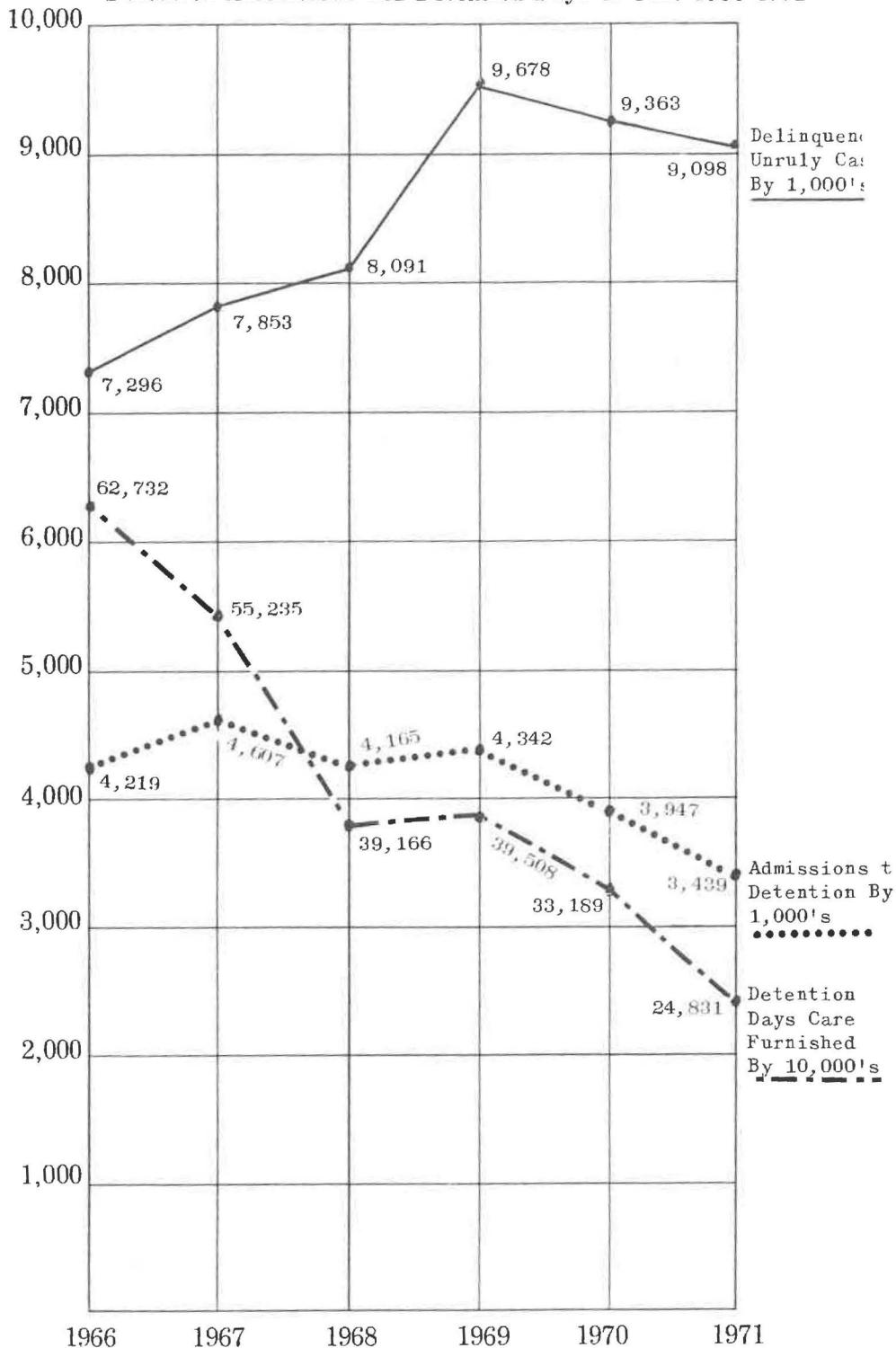
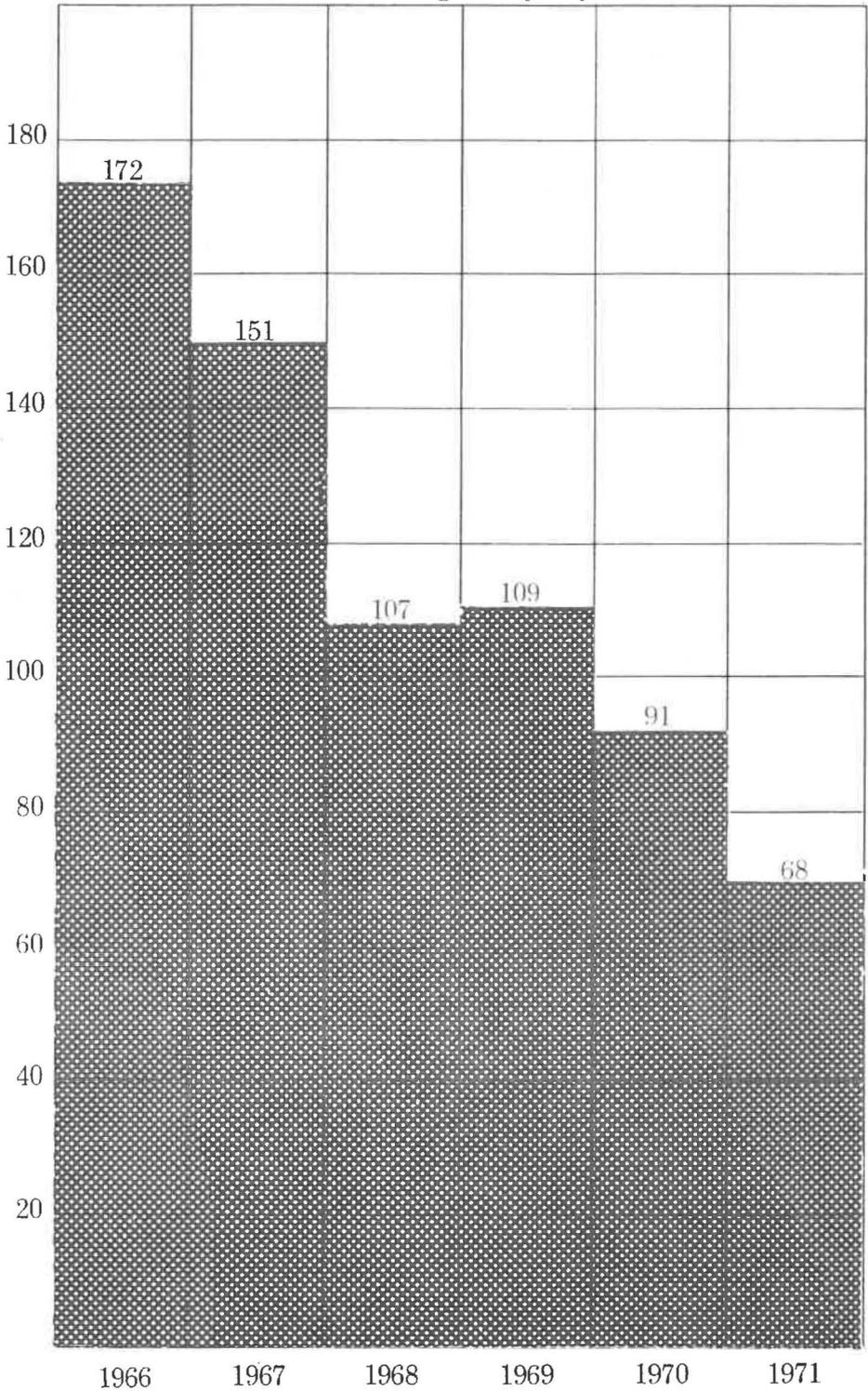


Chart II Detention Home Average Daily Population - 1966-1971



COURT CLINIC

Psychiatric Panel:

Dr. Irving Berger
Dr. John Hadden, Jr.
Dr. Florence Matthews

Dr. Samuel Nigro
Dr. Lawrence Schrieber

Psychologists:

Charles Ford
James Irwin
Isidore Helfand, Ph.D.
Charles Winslow, Ph.D.

MEDICAL SERVICE

REGIS F. GOLUBSKI, M.D., Director

Katherine M. Alden, R.N., Head Nurse

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE AND RECORD ROOM

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

INFORMATION CLERKS

Frances Chambers

Eda Deggin

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTION SERVICES PROJECT

THOMAS EDWARDS, Project Director

JUVENILE COURT BRANCH OFFICES

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS BRANCH

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

Daniel O'Neil, Referee

CUYAHOGA COUNTY JUVENILE DETENTION HOME

2209 Central Avenue

Telephone Numbers: DAYS - 771-8400

NIGHTS, SUNDAYS, HOLIDAYS - 771-8421

Martin Kelley, Superintendent
Janet Estadt, Asst. Superintendent

Robert Horley, Referee of Admissions
and Releases

Eugenia Dziedzicki, Office Manager

BAIL BOND ARRANGEMENTS

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

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