

JUVENILE COURT



REPORT

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CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE DIVISION

ACQUISITIONS

CHAMBERS OF
WILLIAM SYLVESTER WHITE
PRESIDING JUDGE

March 31, 1977

1100 S. HAMILTON AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60612

Honorable John S. Boyle
Chief Judge
Circuit Court of Cook County
2600 Daley Center
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Judge Boyle:

As the Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County, I respectfully submit the reports of this Division for the years 1975 and 1976.

It was the considered judgment of Edward J. Nerad, Director of Court Services and his staff that reports for these years be simplified and combined into one document. I concur in this decision. The 75th Anniversary Report 1889-1974 was both comprehensive and massive. To repeat now all the information it contained would serve no useful purpose.

The years 1975 and 1976 were years of innovation in the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court of Cook County. To fulfill more efficiently its mandate to serve the welfare of children and the best interests of the community, modifications were made in procedures and services. The focus of these changes was to accelerate the delivery of court services to families coming before the Court while maintaining the caution essential to the protection of legal rights. In addition to the changes made in procedures and existing services the Court began to take an increasingly strong position as an advocate of Court wards to assure that these youths received the help from other agencies to which they are entitled.

We wish to express thanks to President George Dunne and the Cook County Board of Commissioners for their continued support, to you and your staff for your firm recognition that the development of children is the most pressing challenge to modern society, and to the Citizens of Cook County for their willingness to advance the work of this Division of the Court.

Respectfully submitted,

William S. White
William S. White
Presiding Judge

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY
JUVENILE DIVISION

ANNUAL REPORT
1975, 1976

Honorable William Sylvester White
Presiding Judge

Edward J. Nerad
Director of Court Services

ANNUAL REPORT

1975, 1976

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ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

Administrative Appointments and Reorganization

Several high level administrative appointments and a substantial reorganization occurred at the Court during 1975.

In April, Chief Administrative Probation Officer Edward J. Nerad was named Director of Court Services, a post vacated by Seymour J. Adler the same month. Mr. Nerad also continued his previous responsibilities until December when Chief Probation Officer Michael F. Heneghan was appointed Chief Administrative Probation Officer. Thomas P. Jones, formerly coordinator of probation services at the Grand Boulevard-Woodlawn probation offices, was appointed to Chief Probation Officer at the same time. All three administrators have had extensive careers at the Court.

In June, 1975 a reorganization of the duties and responsibilities of the Director, Chief Administrative Probation Officer and Chief Probation Officer included these changes:

....realignment of the Community Resources and Training Divisions under the Probation Department. Previously these were department level functions reporting to the Director. The move reduced the direct supervisory responsibilities of the Director to enable him to focus more attention on policy and overall planning. It also had the effect of linking these supportive services more closely with the Probation Department.

....Budget and Accounts, a key function which reported to the Chief Administrative Probation Officer, was placed under the Director.

....The Complaint Division was expanded to include the Adjudication staff and was placed under the Chief Administrative Probation Officer. The Division relates extensively with the office of the State's Attorney, the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center and the police.

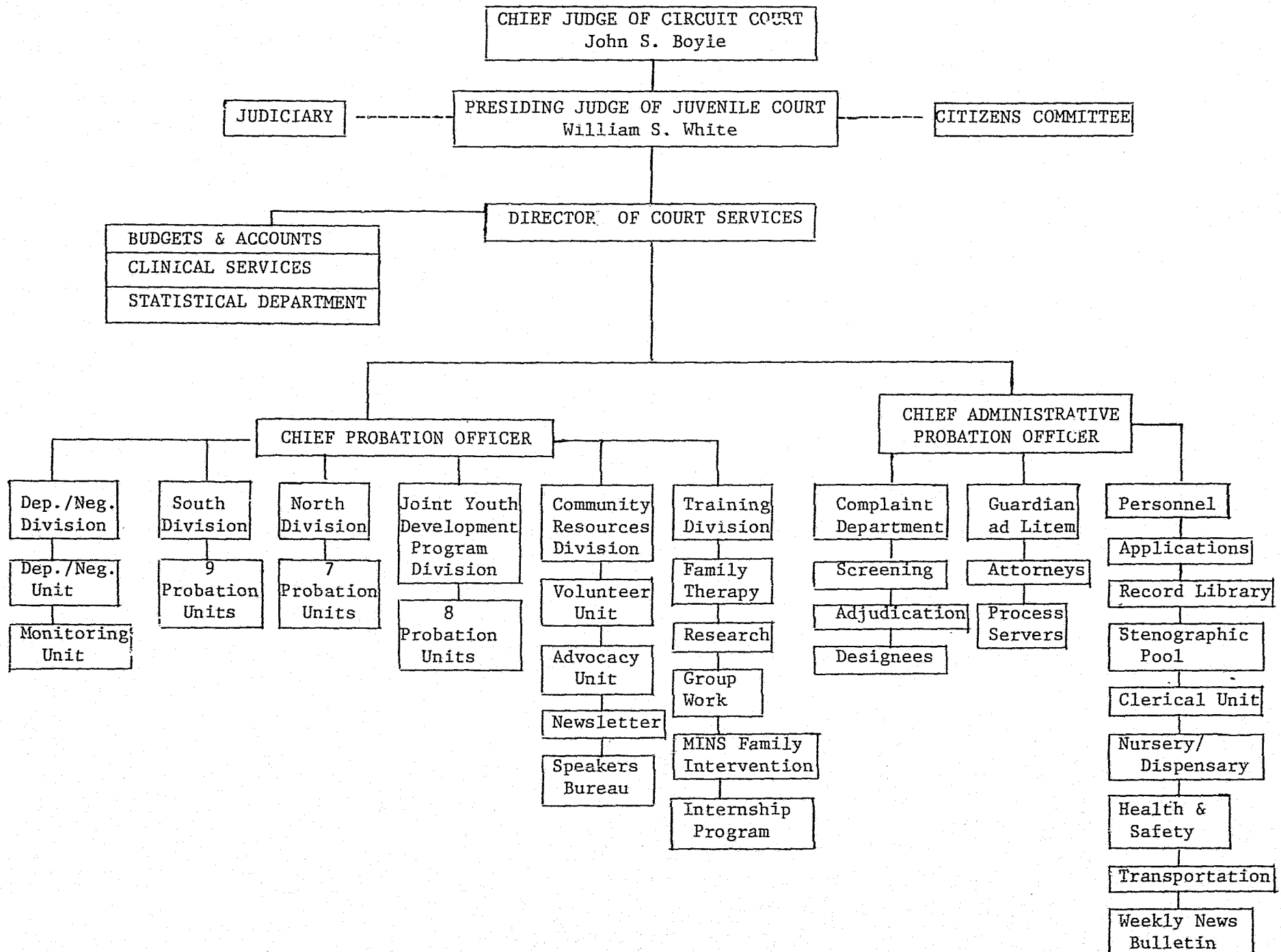
....Monitoring, formerly under the Legal Section, was transferred to the Division of Community Resources. Later in 1976, Monitoring was transferred to the supervision of the Dependent/Neglect Division.

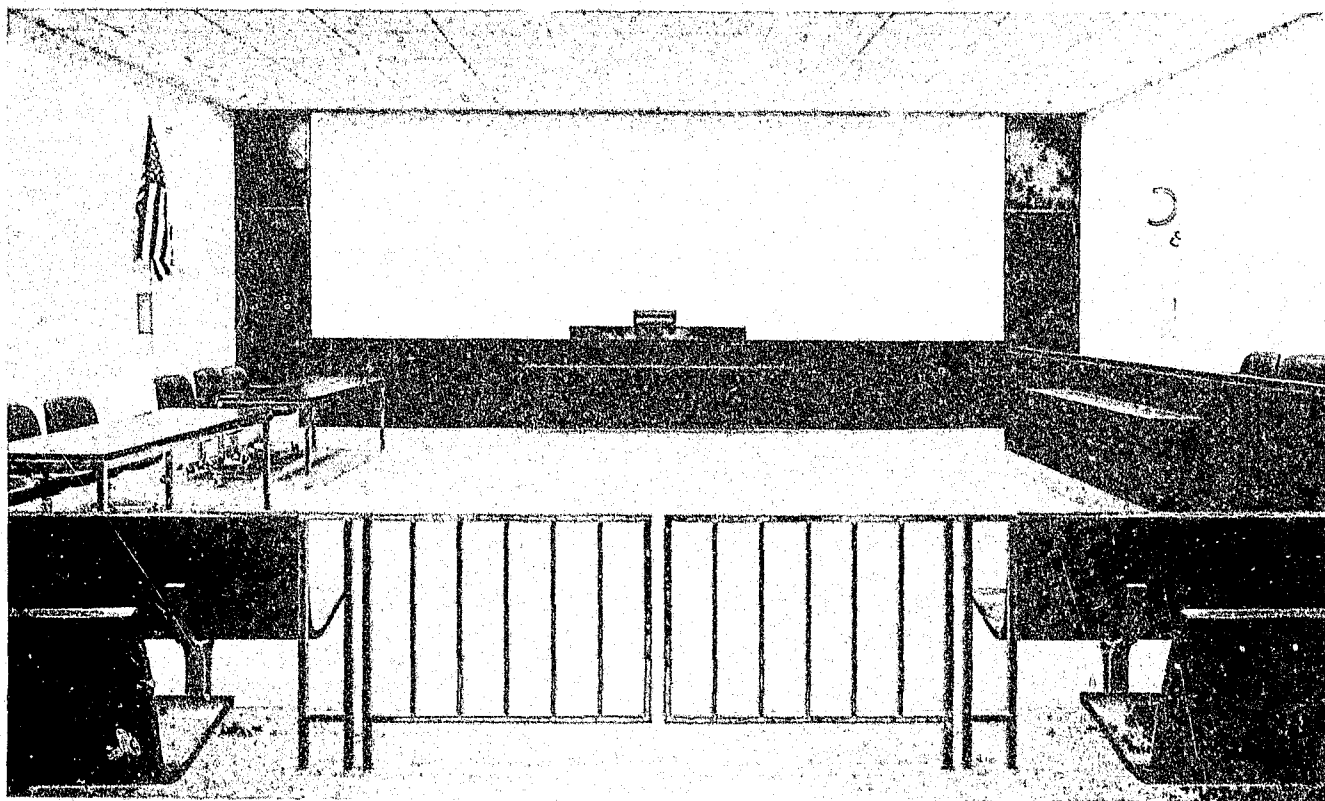
....Family Therapy Training and the Group Work Unit were placed under the supervision of the Training Division. This move institutionalized Family Therapy Training, and placed Group Work, a direct service of long standing, more firmly in the administrative structure.

....The Probation Department was reorganized to incorporate the Suburban Division into the North and South Divisions. A separate division of probation units housed with the Joint Youth Development Program was established to standardize administration of these unique outpost offices.

....Administrative responsibility for all Clerical, Stenographic, and Record Library functions was consolidated in the Personnel Office. Formerly, the three sections reported directly to the Chief Administrative Probation Officer.

O R G A N I Z A T I O N A L C H A R T





TOP ABOVE: Judges of the Juvenile Division include, from left, seated, Raymond C. Sodini, John P. McGury, William Sylvester White, presiding, Mary H. Hooton, and Arthur N. Hamilton. Standing from left, are: James P. Piragine, Charles C. Leary, Willie M. Whiting, Peter F. Costa, Joseph C. Mooney, and Erwin L. Martay. Not present were Thomas M. Walsh, and James M. Walton. ABOVE: This is one of the ten courtrooms at the Cook County Juvenile Justice Center.

PROCEDURAL CHANGES

There were substantial procedural changes in 1975 and 1976 affecting the release of children in temporary detention, the temporary detention of Minors In Need of Supervision, and proceedings on delinquency petitions involving children in temporary detention. Other procedural changes involved hearings in suburban locations and the establishment of calendars for review of guardianships.

Custody Screening

In a March, 1975 general order, the Presiding Judge gave authority to Complaint Division probation officers to make decisions involving releases from custody for children not charged with felonies and not held on warrants. Previously, the responsibility of probation officers in the Complaint Division with respect to children in custody was to conduct interviews and prepare materials for their custody hearings. The increased authority obviates the necessity of a judicial determination for a release from custody except in cases of children apprehended on a warrant or charged with a felony, or cases in which the State's Attorney wishes to pursue a hold in custody order. Beginning in February, 1976 the probation officers' authority to release from custody was expanded to include children charged with felonies; as previously, however, the State's Attorney can demand a custody hearing for judicial determination of probable cause and immediate and urgent necessity. All minors who are not released from custody through the informal procedure receive custody hearings as mandated by law.

Calendar 12

A special calendar to handle adjudications of children held in custody was instituted by the Presiding Judge in December, 1975. The purpose of the calendar is twofold: to expedite proceedings (children are legally entitled to be released from custody if their cases are not adjudicated within 10 judicial days except for continuances requested by their own attorneys) and to relieve other court calls of occasional overloads of trials resulting from the 10-day rule.

Limits to MINS Detention

The use of temporary detention for children alleged to be Minors In Need of Supervision changed dramatically during 1976. In March, the Presiding Judge issued a general order prohibiting admission into the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention

Center of a class of children charged with being beyond the control of their parents or guardians and who were clients of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) by reason of court-ordered guardianship, custodianship, or supervision, or whose families had voluntary agreements for service from the state agency. In July, 1976 after DCFS received federal funds to develop a statewide program of alternatives to detention for Minors In Need of Supervision, the order was broadened to prohibit detention of all minors alleged to be in need of supervision from an area comprising six police districts. The practice became countywide September 1. Minors alleged to be in need of supervision may now be held in detention only when warrants are issued directing this action or upon direct judicial order.

Decentralized Hearings

Until 1974 all Juvenile Court matters in Cook County were heard at the Juvenile Justice Center in Chicago. While this is a centralized location for most city dwellers, it was inconvenient for many residents and suburban police departments.

When the court reinstated screening as a diversion program in 1974, screening interviews involving citizens in the five municipal districts outside Chicago were scheduled at suburban locations. As a result of successful diversion many suburban families were not required to appear at the Chicago building.

Late in 1974, the first suburban court calendar was established in Niles for Municipal District 3. Court hearings in Skokie and Worth followed in 1975 for Municipal Districts 2 and 5. The establishment of court hearings in Maywood and Chicago Heights for Districts 4 and 6 in 1976 completed decentralization. As a result suburban residents now go to suburban locations for screening interviews and court hearings, if necessary. One Juvenile Court judge travels among the suburban courtrooms where hearings are conducted weekly. Suburban matters involving Neglect cases or children in temporary detention and all city delinquency and MINS cases are heard at the Juvenile Justice Center.

Court Review of Guardianships

In 1976 Calendars 70 and 80 were created to hear supplemental petitions required by a 1973 amendment to the Juvenile Court Act. The law now requires that agencies that have been appointed guardians of children file supplemental petitions for court review every 24 months after adjudication of wardship and every 24 months thereafter. The Presiding Judge hears these calendars which are more fully described in the section describing the court's monitoring function.



This aerial view shows the Cook County Juvenile Justice Center at the intersection of Roosevelt Road and Ogden Avenue on Chicago's Near West Side. The Center houses the Juvenile Division of the Circuit Court as well as the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center.

STRENGTHENING SERVICES

During 1975 and 1976, the bulk of the Juvenile Court's 200 probation officers continued to be assigned to field positions where they worked directly with children on supervision and probation. At the same time, diversion efforts implemented through Complaint/Screening and the MINS Family Intervention Unit were reducing Court cases by about 25%. The subsequent reduction in caseloads of field officers contributed to meeting the Court's goal of providing more intensive probation service.

In order to strengthen this direct service, three new kinds of programs were implemented in 1975 and 1976: Advocacy, MINS Family Intervention, and a new model for probation service in the Maywood outpost.

Advocacy Unit

The U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in its publication, "Child Advocacy, A Report of a National Baseline Study (1973)", described the unique activity of child advocacy as "intervention on behalf of children into or with those services and institutions that serve children or impinge on their lives". The report continued, "It is action that focuses on transactions between individuals and institutions or among institutions as they determine the immediate circumstances of children and families...Whereas child welfare's primary concern is intervention into the family or surrogate family, child advocacy's main concern is intervention into secondary institutions such as schools, juvenile courts, health programs, child welfare programs, and the like."

The report noted just one example of advocacy within a traditional case agency--the Office of Children's Services at the Family Court in New York State. Its focus, the report said, was primarily class advocacy as it concerned placements.

When Presiding Judge William Sylvester White established the Advocacy Unit at Cook County Juvenile Court in July 1975 he described a more diversified program. "The objective of the advocate function," he said, "is to insure that wards of the Court receive all benefits to which they are entitled from public agencies who have a legal obligation to render services to them, and to protect wards from improper activities of these agencies." Probation Officer Advocates were appointed to relate to each of the major institutions most commonly involved with children and their families who come to the attention of the

Court; the Chicago and suburban Cook County boards of education, the Chicago and suburban police departments, the Illinois Department of Public Aid, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, and the Illinois Department of Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities.

The initial task of the Probation Officer Advocates was to compile a comprehensive information base from which advocacy action could spring. This included such data as the legal obligations of the agencies, their internal policies and procedures, and their organizational structure. Initial work in compiling the information and later work on specific problems generated important agency contacts. Much of this information helps the field probation officers gain an increasing awareness in the field of client rights to available services.

Field awareness is particularly important since the Advocacy Unit operates on a referral basis. Probation Officer Advocates depend on the identification of service delivery problems by other probation officers, lawyers, and judges in specific cases and work on these by direct request. As such, the Advocacy Unit may be described as generally concerned with case advocacy, although case advocacy can sometimes generate broader changes. One example involved Department of Mental Health assistance grants for private residential treatment. Advocacy action led to policy clarification with regard to grant awards in general and in particular with respect to families at poverty levels.

Advocacy strategies vary from case to case and involve a number of activities: communication, fact finding, persuasion, negotiation and legal action. One of the finest features of an advocacy stance is its ability to choose from a variety of strategies how best to accomplish service delivery.

At times, Probation Officer Advocates can expedite services exclusively by utilizing their knowledge of complex referral practices and their access to key agency personnel. In other instances, advocates must develop new strategies to overcome service obstacles. On one occasion, for example, an advocate convened a joint-agency, high level meeting to examine philosophical differences regarding placement. In another context, the educational Probation Officer Advocate sits on the Educational Advisory Committee of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations.

MINS Family Intervention Unit

MINS Family Intervention became a new, direct service of the Juvenile Court in April 1976. A by-product of the Court's long investment in family systems training, the service operates in the context of overall efforts to divert from formal hearings and adjudication those cases which are amenable to other types of intervention.

The new unit utilizes a family systems approach in the belief that children who are beyond the control of their parents frequently are reacting to family conflicts and that the resolution of these issues is the key to changing their behavior.

Cases are identified for family systems intervention by Complaint Division probation officers who screen incoming cases. Referrals are contingent on family willingness to participate, and the process of family intervention is conducted while the child is on 90-day informal supervision. Probation officers in the MINS Family Intervention Unit have the options to close cases, to hold cases open for three months, and to file petitions, if necessary.

Family intervention strategy is to mobilize family strengths and capitalize on family members' investments in each other. Interviews focus on the relationship between the family members rather than on any individual member's behavior. The probation officer strives to give each member the experience of being valued and heard. During the process of getting each member's view of the problem, the officer observes the intellectual and emotional messages members are giving each other. Structured interaction then is developed between members who disagree, and eventually, as frustrations subside, family members begin to negotiate concrete, workable compromises. Finally, the probation officer helps the family form agreements embodying its solutions.

Throughout the sessions the probation officer is evaluating with the family its ability to make decisions, solve problems, express appropriate familial affect, recognize individuality, play appropriate roles and communicate openly. Relationships between the family and the outside world, as well as within the family, between the generations, are examined. The probation officer offers his/her own feelings about what is going on and teaches new ways to communicate, make decisions, solve problems and express feelings. He/she points out progress so that the family can recognize its own success and begin to think more positively.

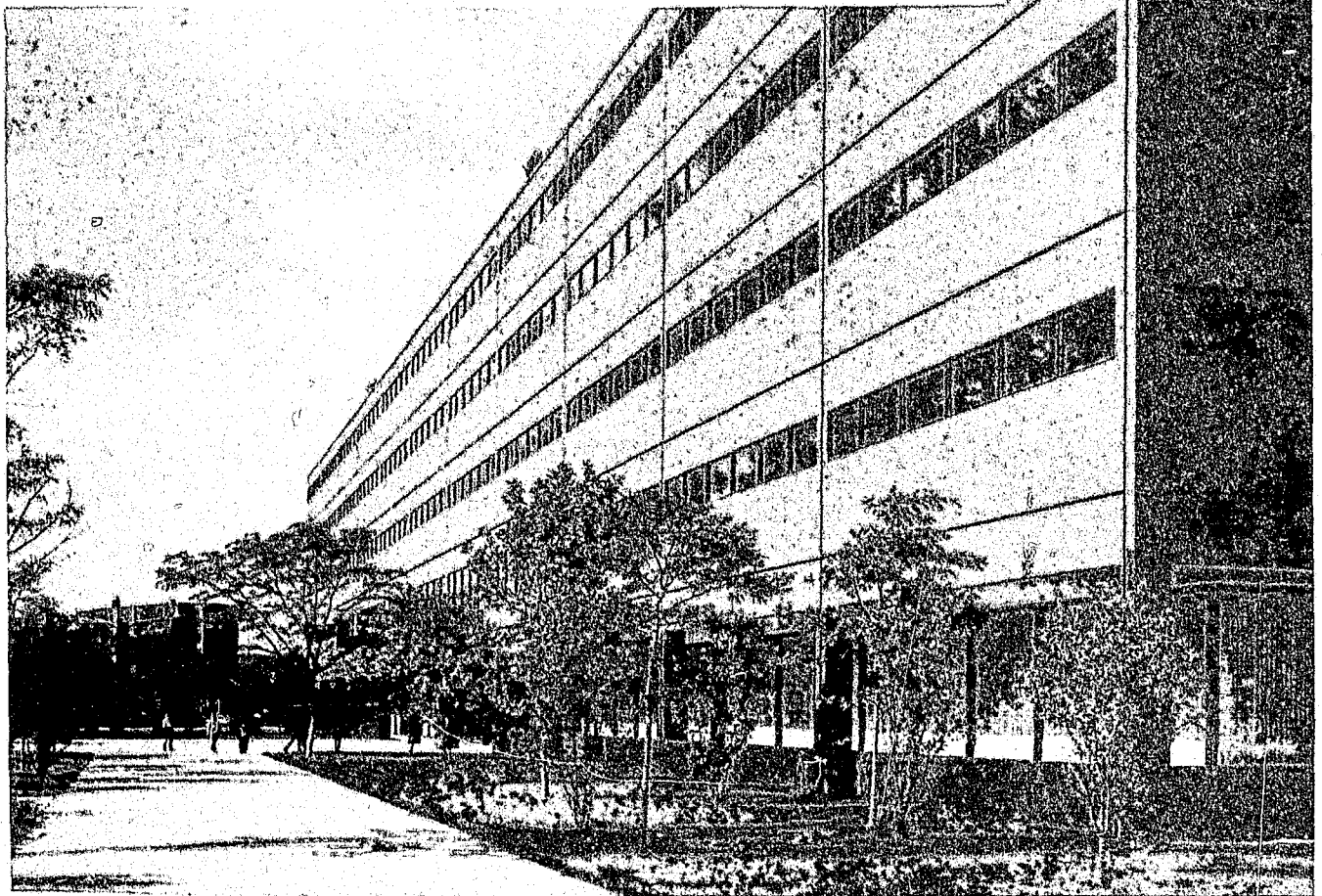
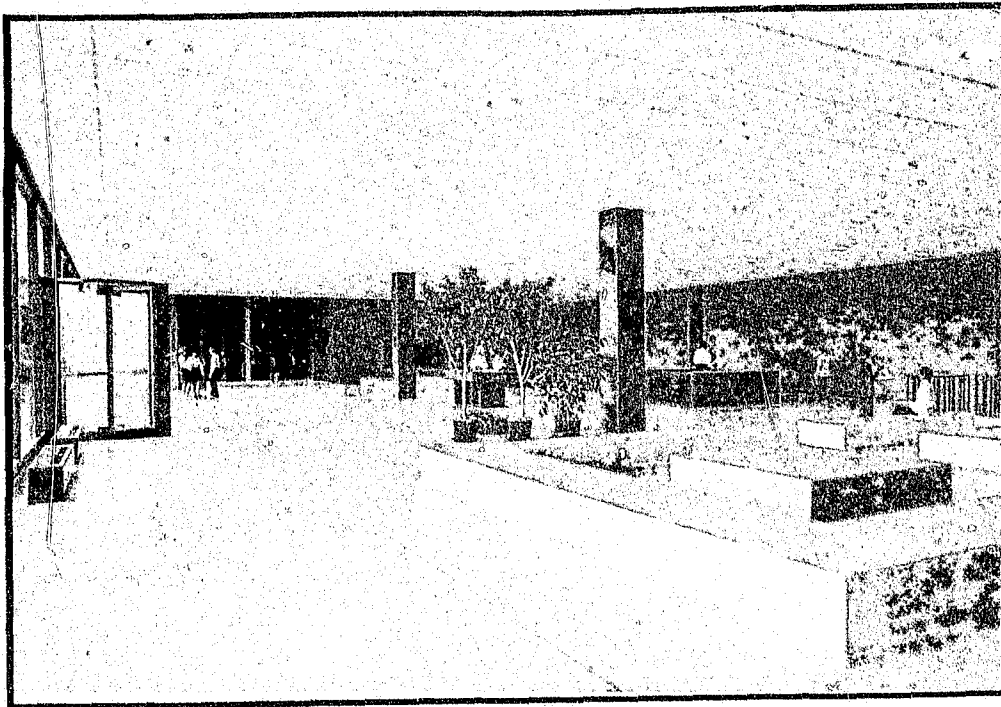
In its first four months of operation, the MINS Family Intervention Unit was presented with problems which ran the gamut including stealing from home, school troubles, disrespect for parents, peer group associations, uncontrollability, excessive arguments, suicide attempts, assaults on family members, drinking, disobedience, sexual promiscuity, curfew violations, truancy and running away.

Maywood Office: A New Model for Probation Services

In September, 1976 the field probation unit serving the western suburbs moved from the Juvenile Justice Center in Chicago to the newly constructed Fourth District Circuit Court Building in Maywood. At the same time screening interviews and Court hearings were rescheduled to the Maywood building. The move created a new model of operation in which the three functions - screening, adjudication, and probation - are conducted within the same unit.

While the effects of the new model are still being explored, its implications for probation work already are being experienced. The service unit comprises four field probation officers and one probation officer who exclusively conducts screening interviews and performs the adjudicator's duties at the hearings. This arrangement provides field staff with information about the upcoming workload and advance notice of cases which are likely to require social investigations. Such information, added to the proximity of the Courtroom, permits immediate contact with the family following the hearing and an early start to the social investigation.

Centralization of probation functions has also given the unit the capability of handling client inquiries regarding cases regardless of their point in the Court process. The move also seems to have promoted more contact with the office by police and local agencies.



The landscaped entrance to the Juvenile Justice Center faces west toward Ogden Avenue. The main floor and concourse house the courtrooms and offices of the Juvenile Court. The second, third, fourth and fifth floors comprise the Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. The terrazzo-tiled lobby of the Center (insert) provides access to the courtrooms and via escalator to probation offices in the concourse.

MONITORING--GROWTH AND TRANSITION

Placement and the monitoring of placements have long been areas of involvement for the Juvenile Court. According to the 50th Anniversary Report, the existence of a child placement unit stems back to at least 1914. Its function then was to dispose of cases of delinquent and older dependent girls through foster care-work programs. Field officers appear to have performed the function of making placement referrals to private agencies for dependent and neglected children.

Court monitoring of the guardianships of its wards has been implicit for many years; agencies kept the Court appraised of changes in the situation of children they placed, and early Juvenile Court acts spelled out the Court's power to order reports.

In the 1960's a standard written annual report to be used by guardian agencies was created and the Court appointed two probation officers to review the reports. They were also responsible for placement referrals, a complex process which required locating a private agency able to serve the child and finding a funding source to pay for the placement. In 1967 it took many months to place a child with an agency and there were about 12,000 cases under guardianship.

By 1970 following a phasing-in period, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) had become the sole agency being named guardian for dependent and neglected children. Private agencies were no longer appointed guardians as such although they continued to provide the services. DCFS is the guardian and makes referrals to private agencies. As a result, the court was relieved of the task of making referrals for placement.

In August, 1972 the monitoring staff was expanded and began monitoring DCFS guardianships in addition to private guardianships. An amendment to the Juvenile Court Act, effective October, 1973, codified the Court's rights to annual agency reports on children under guardianship. Staff then was placed under the Legal Department and became known as the Monitoring Unit.

The Unit was further expanded in 1975 and was divided into two sections to work with personal and agency guardianships. Most recently the Agency Guardianship Unit and the Personal Guardianship Unit have been placed under the Dependent/Neglect Division.

Personal Guardianship Unit

The Personal Guardianship Unit monitors and provides services as needed to the approximately 2,300 cases in which private individuals have been awarded guardianships by the Court. Generally these are relatives of children who were subjects of Dependent or Neglect Petitions. In most cases guardianship continues uninterrupted until the children reach 18 years of age.

Expansion of personal guardianship staff made annual visits to these homes possible. Such visits are conducted to evaluate the child's living situation and adjustment and the extent of parental involvement, if any. Each case is assessed and, if necessary, a new plan such as change of guardianship or return to the natural parent is initiated. To affect these and other changes, the probation officers bring the cases into Court. Although personal guardianship cases are not considered "active" because they have no continued Court date, they are "open", that is, subject to Court monitoring and eligible for Court services.

A large part of the work of the Personal Guardianship Unit is responding to periodic crises of guardians and children. These may involve the child's behavior at home or school, unusual medical or psychiatric needs, financial problems, or some action of the natural parents. Guardians also contact the Court with problems involving service delivery from other agencies.

Too often families are not reunited once serious neglect by parents compels the Court to give guardianship to DCFS or to private persons. Fortunately, most personal guardianships endure. Some guardians even seek legal adoption and, when this happens, guardianship unit probation officers are called upon to make adoption studies. Essentially, these are detailed reports to the County Division of the Circuit Court where the guardian has filed or petitioned for adoption.

Agency Guardianship Unit

In contrast to the extensive client contact sometimes involved in personal guardianship monitoring, the probation officers who monitor DCFS guardianships deal with agency reports and other caseworkers.

It is the job of these officers to receive and review annual reports and unusual incident reports which DCFS completes on

children for whom that agency has guardianship. When these reports are incomplete or raise questions about the welfare of the children, probation officers contact the DCFS case-worker to resolve the problem. The officers also are present at hearings on supplemental petitions for Court review of the guardianship.

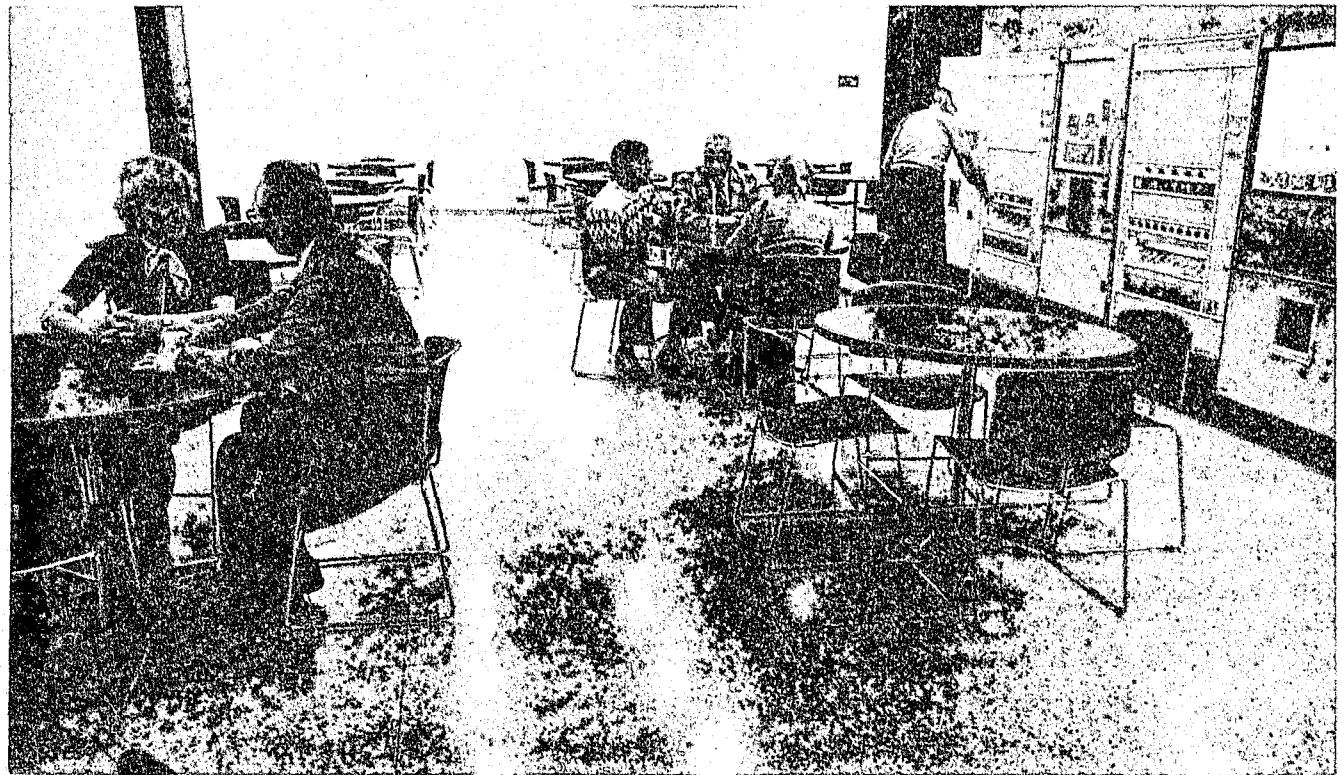
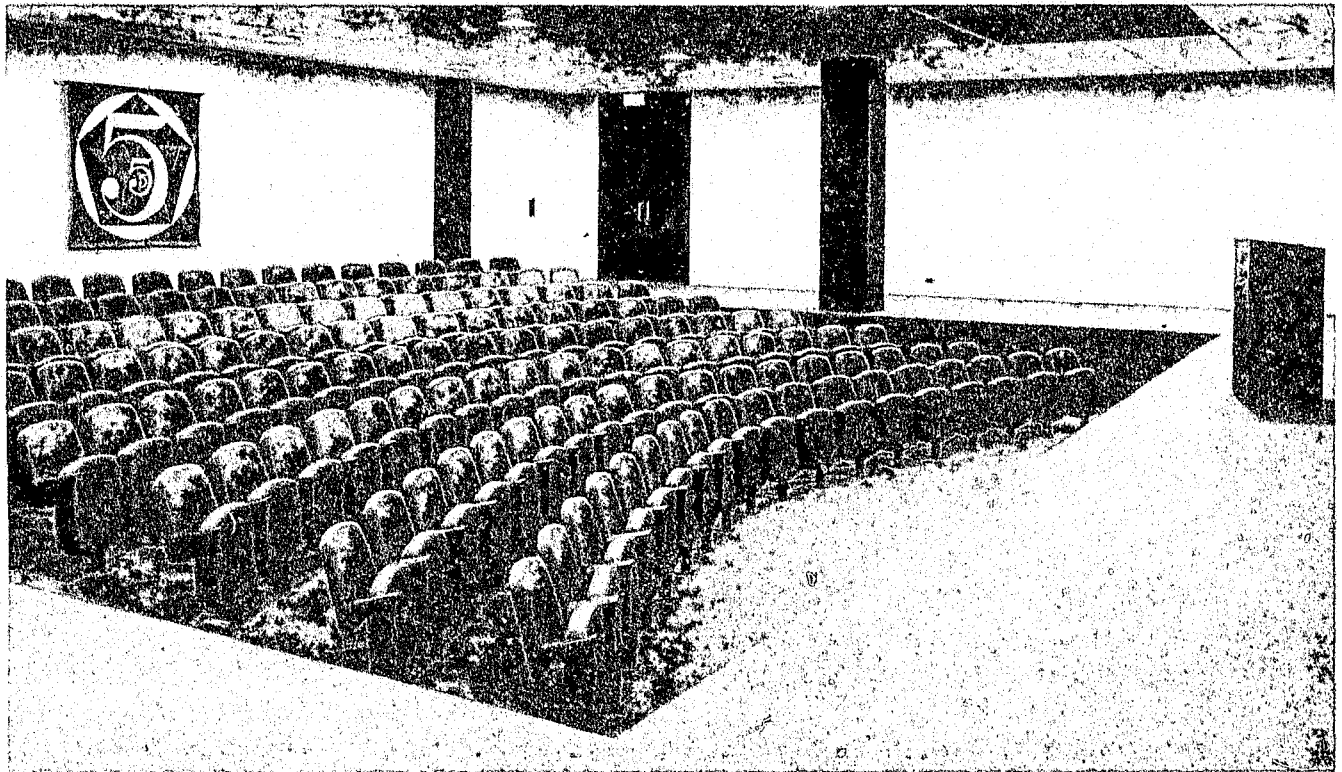
Calendars 70 and 80

These calendars were set up to hear supplemental petitions filed by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS) under Section 5-8 (2) of the Juvenile Court Act. The purpose is for judicial review of guardianships.

DCFS initiates the process by filing the petition and sending a report to the Agency Guardianship Unit. The probation officer in that unit reviews the report, gathers additional information, if necessary, and writes a recommendation to the Court.

Present at the hearing itself are the guardian ad litem, who represents the child, a DCFS representative, and a probation officer, who represents the Agency Guardianship Unit. After hearing from the parties present at the hearing and reviewing the case, the judge has several alternatives: continue the case for more information or some other reason; send the case to a neglect calendar for possible change in guardianship or modification of the guardianship order; send the case to the Guardian ad Litem Guardianship Calendar where it is subject to routine monitoring until the next supplemental petition is filed.

The function of both Calendars 70 and 80 is the same. Their separation is purely administrative.



TOP ABOVE: The Juvenile Court auditorium seats 144 persons and frequently is used for training seminars, special events and presentations to tour groups.

ABOVE: A lunchroom for Juvenile Court employees is located on the concourse level.

NEW PROJECTS

CETA Program

From December 1974 to September 1976 the Juvenile Court conducted a major effort to provide a work experience which would teach stable work habits and attitudes to minors. During this period the Court participated in the C.E.T.A. (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, 1973) Program operated and funded by Model Cities/Chicago Committee on Urban Opportunity. The Court's program was designed to be part of the Probation Department's service delivery system to rehabilitate youth who become active with the Court. Court participants were high school dropouts with little or no work experience or other job leads. Full-time participants were required to be at least 16 years old and part-time workers, 14 years old.

Many departments within the Court's operation cooperated by providing the setting for this work training. The youths who participated were offered a variety of office experiences and the opportunity for developing relationships with adults in a professional setting. The Court's Group Work Unit did much to assist these youth in adjusting to the working world and in dealing with the multitude of personalities encountered in a work situation. Group sessions took place weekly and, while involvement was voluntary, most of the youngsters found it to be very beneficial. Proximity of the youngsters enhanced probation officer-client contact, and the ready availability of assistance and guidance prevented many would-be crisis situations from developing.

While it was operative, the C.E.T.A Program at the Court served 56 full-time enrollees and 32 part-time workers. The full-time participants worked an average of 10 months each and the part-time enrollees worked just the summer months, returning to school in September.

Law Day 1976

The 1976 Law Day Conference was a cooperative venture between the Court and the Constitutional Rights Foundation (Chicago Chapter) which provided creative and instructional day-long programming for more than 100 minors.

The program was one of the first attempts of the Court to involve

its juvenile clients in a Law Day program specifically tailored to their social developmental levels. The program sought to promote respect for the law through a better understanding of laws, the legal process, and why it exists. Most sessions were participatory in nature utilizing experienced professionals as leaders. Topics included: Be a Policeman for an Hour; Cry Rape!; Everything You Wanted to Know About the Law; Locked Up/Luck Out; and Kids in Crisis--You Be the Judge.

London Exchange Program

Two probation officers and one supervisor spent six weeks in the spring of 1975 studying the British justice system in London, England as the result of an exchange program initiated by Cook County Juvenile Court with the Inner London Probation and After Care Service.

The participants addressed Cook County juvenile probation staff upon their return and, in the fall of the same year, two London probation officers spent an equal time at this Court. This unusual type of activity is rarely possible except through exceptional efforts at coordination, and helps to place our juvenile justice system within a broader perspective.

New Role for Volunteers

A Volunteer Unit project with the Office of Veteran's Affairs, Chicago Commission on Urban Opportunity (C.C.U.O.) is providing 40 boys, ages 12-16, who are under Court supervision, with individual guidance and leadership through an ongoing series of activities which allow each young man to interact with a veteran "Big Buddy". The concerned veteran, through regular contact, will furnish mature guidance and increase the youth's potential for improving his self-image. The project also addresses the basic needs of the veterans; through the project, they are expediting their reentry into community life and reestablishing their feeling of purpose and usefulness. Both participants are vital to each other. The activities include football, basketball, hockey, baseball games, special luncheons and dinners, plays, movies, fishing trips, roller skating and several overnight camping trips.

APPENDIX

TABLE I--CLASSIFICATION OF PETITIONS FILED BY SOURCE OF
COMPLAINT FROM JANUARY 1-DECEMBER 31, 1976

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT	TOTAL	DELINQUENT		M.I.N.S.		DEPENDENT		NEGLECTED*		PATERNITY
TOTAL	<u>15,486</u>	<u>10,400</u>		<u>1,828</u>		<u>150</u>		<u>2,682</u>		<u>426</u>
		Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Boy	Girl	Girl
Total Boys/Girls	15,486	9,569	831	853	975	76	74	1,393	1,289	426
1st Municipal District (Chicago Police Dept)	9,249	7,565	563	514	603	0	0	3	1	0
2nd Municipal District (Northern Suburban Police Depts)	456	317	56	27	51	0	0	1	4	0
3rd Municipal District (Northwestern Suburban Police Depts)	521	378	49	37	52	0	0	1	4	0
4th Municipal District (Western Suburban Police Depts)	361	265	49	22	24	0	0	1	0	0
5th Municipal District (Southwest Suburban Police Depts)	289	223	21	23	19	3	0	0	0	0
6th Municipal District (South Suburban Police Depts)	745	568	51	72	51	1	1	1	0	0
Parents and Near Relatives	301	0	1	9	6	10	7	141	127	0
Foster Parents	13	6	0	1	3	0	2	0	1	0
Probation Officer	346	22	13	73	82	13	11	73	59	0
Schools	14	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	3	0
Chicago Parental School	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Welfare (ADC)	64	1	0	0	0	6	3	24	30	0
(Children's Division)	52	0	1	0	0	2	4	30	15	0
Sheriff's Police	105	58	16	8	20	0	0	2	1	0
State Police	15	7	0	1	2	0	0	0	5	0
Miscellaneous	211	20	1	27	18	1	3	62	79	0
D.C.F.S.	2,046	13	1	10	7	31	36	1,019	929	0
State's Attorney	698	126	9	27	35	9	7	28	31	426

*Includes Child Abuse cases

TABLE II--TYPES OF COUNTS FILED FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1976
WITH COMPARABLE DATA FOR THE YEAR 1975

DELINQUENT PETITIONS AND COUNTS	MALES	FEMALES	1976	% of Total	1975	DIFFERENCE in 1976
Arson	160	11	171		122	+49
*Assault	1,755	314	2,069		2,299	-230
Burglary	3,040	74	3,114		3,671	-557
Violation of Court Order	2	3	5		1	+4
Criminal Damage to Property	487	30	517		747	-230
Auto Theft and C.T.T.V.	1,198	26	1,224		1,394	-170
Glue Sniffing	5	1	6		12	-6
*Homicide	108	11	119		112	+7
*Controlled Substance	381	55	436		543	-107
Rape	126	0	126		134	-8
Robbery and Armed Robbery	1,677	74	1,751		2,126	-375
Theft	1,319	226	1,545		1,882	-337
*Unlawful Use of Weapons	576	47	623		766	-143
Other Delinquent Behavior	1,594	194	1,788		2,008	-220
TOTAL	<u>12,428</u>	<u>1,066</u>	<u>13,494</u>	<u>64%</u>	<u>15,817</u>	<u>-2,323</u>
MINORS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION PETITIONS						
Runaway	543	742	1,285		1,725	-440
Truancy	53	29	82		108	-26
Ungovernable	532	390	922		943	-21
Other Supervision Petitions	447	588	1,035		731	+304
TOTAL	<u>1,575</u>	<u>1,749</u>	<u>3,324</u>	<u>16%</u>	<u>3,507</u>	<u>-183</u>
DEPENDENT PETITIONS	138	127	265		153	+112
NEGLECT PETITIONS	2,003	1,771	3,774		3,582	+192
TRUANT PETITIONS	0	0	0		427	-427
PATERNITY PETITIONS	0	426	426		258	+168
MENTAL RETARDED PETITIONS	0	0	0		0	0
TOTAL	<u>2,141</u>	<u>2,324</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>4,420</u>	<u>+45</u>
TOTAL PETITIONS AND COUNTS FILED, 1976	<u>16,144</u>	<u>5,139</u>	<u>21,283</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>23,744</u>	<u>-2,461</u>

*Assault includes Aggravated Assault, Battery, Aggravated Battery

Homicide includes Reckless Homicide, Involuntary Manslaughter, Voluntary Manslaughter, Murder

Controlled Substance includes Possession or Sale of Narcotics

Unlawful Use of Weapons includes Unregistered Gun and Unregistered Gun Carrying

TABLE 111 -- ADJUDICATION, DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS, AND CONTINUANCES

JANUARY 1 -- DECEMBER 31, 1976 WITH COMPARABLE DATA FOR 1975

CASES ADJUDICATED	1975	1976	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1975 and 1976
Wardship Established by			
Finding of Delinquency	2,436	2,088	-348
Finding of Dependency	197	254	+ 57
Finding of M.I.N.S.	745	632	-113
Finding of Neglect	1,691	1,442	-249
Finding of Paternity	165	307	+142
Finding of Truancy	166	14	-152
Cases Dismissed without Prejudice	7,925	4,975	-2,950
Cases Dismissed with Prejudice	113	201	+ 88
Removed to Adult--Court Petition Dismissed	19	37	+ 18
Complaint Dismissed	82	0	- 82
Finding of Supervision-Section 4-7	4,015	2,896	-1,119
Petition Dismissed	2,105	1,558	-547
Stricken with Leave to Reinstate	429	2,924	+2,495
Transferred to Other Jurisdiction	249	301	+ 52
Conditional Discharge	11	2	- 9
Minor Adjudged Mentally Retarded	1	3	+ 2
Other Adjudications	102	10	- 92
Total Adjudications	20,451	17,644	-2,807
DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS			
Minor Placed on Supervision 5-2	64	175	+111
Wardship Terminated	4,327	5,458	+1,131
Guardians Appointed with Consent to Adopt	414	177	-237
Guardians Appointed	1,821	1,719	-102
Probation Established	1,986	1,716	-270
Commitments to Department of Corrections	428	360	- 68
Commitments to Department Mental Health	3	3	0
Commitments to Chicago Parental School	161	4	-157
Other Institutional Commitments	17	25	+ 8
Commitment to D.C.F.S.	488	698	+210
TOTAL DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS	9,709	10,335	+626
Violation of Probation	628	449	-179
Clinical Services	2,466	1,942	-524
Social Investigation	6,769	7,290	+521
CONTINUANCES	46,844	43,017	-3,827

CASE LAW EMANATING FROM THE JUVENILE COURT

In any large, metropolitan juvenile court, the volume of cases continuously tests the legislation on which juvenile proceedings are based and generates a number of judicial decisions which come to be reviewed in higher courts. Following are summaries of some of the more significant decisions rendered in 1975 and 1976 regarding proceedings which originated in Cook County Juvenile Court.

In People ex rel Bernard Carey vs. The Honorable William S. White the Illinois Supreme Court held that various sections of the Juvenile Court Act precluded the use of a jury at all stages of a juvenile proceeding and said that all factual determinations were to be determined by the judge. The Supreme Court further held that the trial judge was precluded from exercising the traditional discretionary power of a judge sitting in Chancery to empanel an advisory jury to assist him in resolving factual questions, stating that the use of such a jury would offend the spirit and policies underlying the Juvenile Court Act.

Barbara Irby vs. Edmund Dubois aka Edward Terrell was an appeal from a ruling by the trial judge denying the mother's petition for a writ of habeas corpus and awarding custody of her illegitimate twin daughters to the natural father. In denying the mother's appeal, the Illinois Appellate Court held that a natural father of such children shall have the same rights to custody as would a father of legitimate children upon a dissolution of a marriage. The Court further held that there was no presumption of preference between mother and father as to who would be the better custodian of the children.

An interesting feature of the Irby case is that there was an order affecting custody without any prior adjudication of neglect or dependency.

In People vs. Ladewig the trial judge's finding of the mother's unfitness in an adoption proceeding was upheld by the Appellate Court. That Court stated that Chapter 4, Section 9 1-1D (6) of the Adoption Act which declares a parent to be "unfit" if he or she has failed to maintain a reasonable degree of interest, concern, or responsibility as to the child's welfare was not so vague as to violate the mother's rights to due process of law and, as such, upheld that section's constitutionality.

People vs. Kenwood involved the validity of an out-of-court surrender executed by the mother for the adoption of her children. The Illinois Appellate Court ruled that the surrender was validly acknowledged and, further, that there was no showing of fraud or duress in the execution of the surrender, and therefore the surrender was irrevocable. The Appellate Court stated that the validity of the surrender was not affected by the fact that the document was acknowledged by a social worker from the Department of Children and Family Services who was possibly prejudiced.

In Illinois Department of Corrections vs. Willie Washington the Illinois Supreme Court struck down an injunction imposed by the trial judge in an attempt to regulate the administration of the Department of Corrections with respect to Cook County Juvenile Court wards. The Supreme Court stated that if the Juvenile Court determines that its ward is not receiving proper care and guidance it may remove the custodian or guardian but that no provision of the Juvenile Court Act authorizes the Court to prescribe procedures for the care and discipline of its wards, and thereby the injunction intrudes upon traditional matters of internal institutional administration.

People vs. Fleming was an appeal by a minor from a finding that he had violated the terms of his probation by committing the offense of robbery. The Illinois Appellate Court held that a violation of probation may be proven by a preponderance of the evidence and need not be proven by clear and convincing evidence.

In deciding People vs. Baugh, People vs. Chatman, People vs. Davis and People vs. Burke the Illinois Appellate Court spelled out proper admonitions to be observed by trial judges prior to accepting minors' admission. Relying on 701-2 (3) (a) which states that the procedural rights assured to the minor shall be the rights of adults, the Appellate Court concluded that an admission by a minor in juvenile proceedings is equivalent to a plea of guilty by an adult. As such, due process requires that a juvenile be affirmatively acquainted with the consequences of his admission before it may be accepted by the court.

The Court further held that Supreme Court Rule 402 be applicable to Juvenile Court proceedings and, as such, that before an admission can be taken a minor must be informed as to the nature of the charge, the minimum and maximum sentence prescribed by law, the right to persist in his denial, that if he enters

an admission there will not be a trial of any kind and further that he is losing the right to confront and cross-examine the witnesses against him. The judge shall also determine prior to accepting an admission that the plea is voluntary and whether any force or threat or any promises were used to obtain the admission. Also, if the admission is the result of a plea agreement, the agreement shall be stated in open court. Finally, the court shall not accept the admission without first determining that there is sufficient factual basis to the charge.

Anticipating decisions such as these, Presiding Judge William Sylvester White issued a General Order on February 10, 1976 requiring that these admonitions be given to all youths prior to accepting an admission.

JUDGES ASSIGNED TO THE JUVENILE COURT

1975, 1976

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

William Sylvester White, Presiding

Arthur N. Hamilton

Mary H. Hooton

John P. McGury

Raymond C. Sodini

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

Richard K. Cooper⁺

Peter F. Costa

Aubrey F. Kaplan^{*}

Charles C. Leary

Erwin L. Martay

Joseph C. Mooney

John W. Navin^{**}

James P. Piragine

Thomas M. Walsh

James M. Walton

Willie M. Whiting

⁺ Deceased November 19, 1976

^{*} Reassigned July 7, 1975

^{**} Retired June 30, 1975

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES
EDWARD J. NERAD

Budget and Accounts Department
Lillian Kallal

Clinical Services Department
Robert E. Bussell, M. D.

Statistical Department
Timothy D. Danaher

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBATION OFFICER
MICHAEL F. HENEGHAN

Complaint Department
Alfred M. Kuzel

Guardian ad Litem
M. Leonard Goodman

Personnel
Suzette Feher

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER
THOMAS P. JONES

Dependent/Neglect Division
Irene M. Richards

South Division
Amalia C. Pacer

North Division
John C. Pierce

Joint Youth Development Program
Irma L. Cole

Community Resources Division
John P. Browne

Training Division
Theresa B. Yancey

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT

1975, 1976

Chairman: Robert A. Helman

Members:

E. F. Arbogast
James F. Ashenden, Jr.
Mrs. Alice Q. Ayers
Mrs. John J. Bergan
Harold E. Boysaw
Manford Byrd, Jr.
John J. Casey, Jr.
William R. Clarke, M. D.
Ruben I. Cruz
Claire Driscoll
E. Stanley Enlund
Sidney Epstein
Raymond Fannings
Benjamin Finley
Roger R. Fross
Harold A. Greenberg, M. D.
Msgr. Thomas J. Holbrook
Mimi Hynek
George Kelm
William A. Lee
Ben Meeker
Jack Mitchell
Norval Morris
Daniel O. Murray
Hugh S. Osborne
G. Lewis Penner
Eugene Perkins
Mrs. Charles Probst
Blanche Prucha
George A. Ranney
James P. Rice
Sebastian Rivera
R. Newton Rooks
Susan S. Seyfarth
Charles H. Shireman
Ruben E. Spannaus
The Hon. John J. Sullivan
Cdr. Harold Thomas
Jerome S. Weiss
Thomas M. Young

Executive Director: Katharine B. Mann
Associate Director: Frank A. Seseck

IN MEMORIAM

The Juvenile Court wishes to express its deepest regret in the deaths of Judge Richard K. Cooper and the following seven employees and retirees during 1975 and 1976:

Judge Cooper, who received his law degree from John Marshall Law School, had an extensive career which included assignments as guardian ad litem in Probate Division of the Circuit Court, arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association, delegate to the 6th Illinois Constitutional Convention, and prosecutor and chief trial attorney in the Office of Price Administration. He was appointed an associate judge in July, 1971 and was assigned to Juvenile Court in November, 1971 until his death in November, 1976.

Valerie Deegan began her career at Juvenile Court in July, 1948. After secretarial assignments in various divisions, she became secretary to the head of Girls' Division, a position she held until she retired in February, 1973. She died November, 1976.

Louis Farmilant had a 19-year career with the Juvenile Court starting in April, 1956. He was a field probation officer assigned to work with delinquent boys on the North Side, a position he held at the time of his death in 1975.

Irene Kavin's Juvenile Court career spanned 50 years, from 1913 to 1963. She began as a probation officer, was promoted to head of the Mothers' Pension Department, and retired as a deputy chief probation officer. She died June, 1976.

Bernice Kishun joined Juvenile Court in August, 1945. After serving for many years as a field probation officer in Girls' Division, she transferred to the Placement Division where she worked until she retired in July, 1970. She died in November, 1975.

Violet McGowan began at Juvenile Court in January, 1941 and retired in 1960. During her entire career she was a probation officer in the Temporary Care Division. She died September, 1976.

Frederick Parker started as a probation officer in October, 1924. He became a supervisor in 1945, then a referee, and finally became head of Boys' Division, the position he held when he retired in July, 1965. He died in February, 1976.

Anthony Shababy began at Juvenile Court in February, 1966. Until his death in April, 1975 he had various assignments including administrative assistant to the presiding judge, service in Community Resources Department, safety coordination and general administration.

END