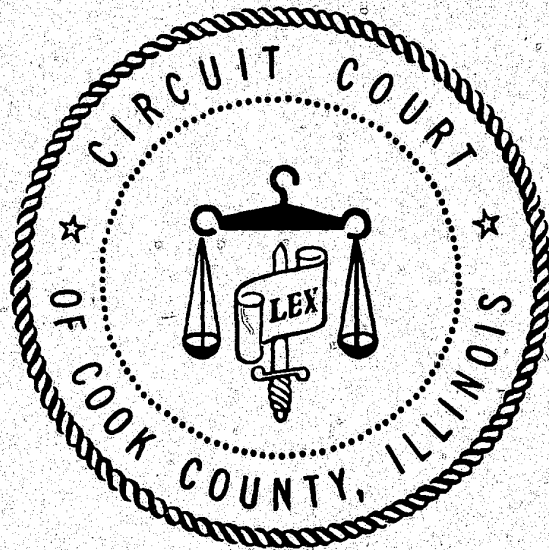


# JUVENILE COURT



64216

## REPORT

1977

1978



**CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY  
JUVENILE DIVISION**

**CHAMBERS OF  
WILLIAM SYLVESTER WHITE  
PRESIDING JUDGE**

**1100 S. HAMILTON AVENUE  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60618**

April 30, 1979

The Honorable Harry G. Comerford  
Chief Judge  
Circuit Court of Cook County  
2600 Richard J. Daley Center  
Chicago, Illinois 60602

Dear Judge Comerford:

The years 1977 and 1978 were marked by a flurry of writing resulting in standards which proposed what juvenile courts should be doing and how. Almost none of these writings contain any facts showing whether or not juvenile courts are now effective in dealing with the serious problems within their jurisdiction. Despite this lack of information, strong positions have been taken by both those who would change the juvenile court and those who would not.

In this report in addition to the usual statistical and organizational information, we report the results of a more pragmatic examination of our processes, directed by the new Research Advisory Committee, and done by the court's researchers. With this as our focus, it is hoped and believed the court can fulfill more effectively its mandate to serve the welfare of children and the best interests of the community.

We wish to express thanks to President George Dunne and the County Board of Commissioners for their continued support and to you and your staff for the guidance given and the confidence expressed; and to the Citizens of Cook County for their willingness to advance the work of this Division of our Court.

Respectfully submitted,

*William S. White*

William S. White  
Presiding Judge

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY, IL

JUVENILE DIVISION

**REPORT:**  
**1977 - 1978**

**NCJRS**

DEC 7 1979

**ACQUISITIONS**

HONORABLE WILLIAM SYLVESTER WHITE

*Presiding Judge*

EDWARD J. NERAD

*Director of Court Services*

THOMAS P. JONES

*Chief Probation Officer*

MICHAEL F. HENEGHAN

*Chief Administrative Probation Officer*

# COURT REPORT: 1977-1978

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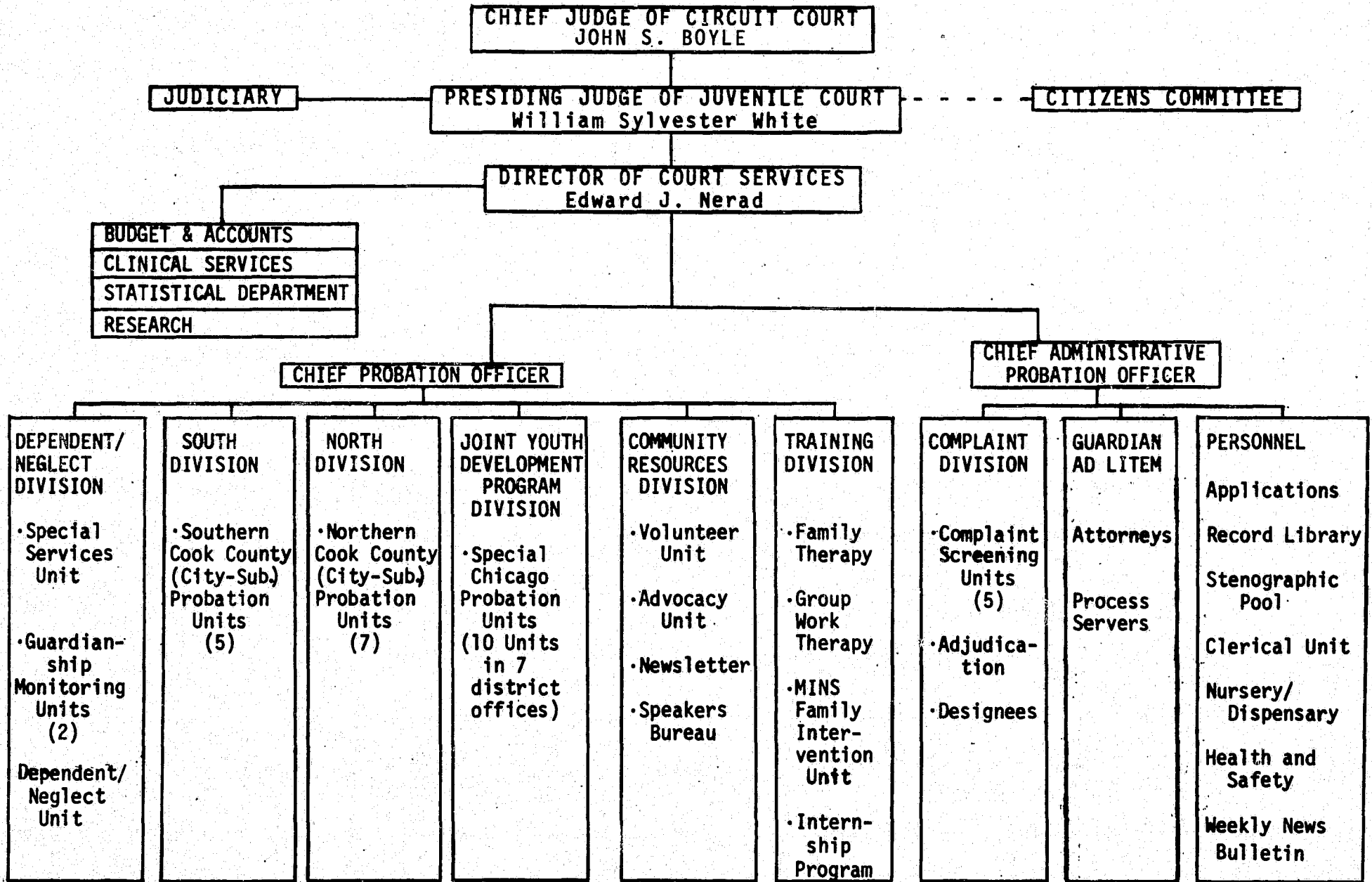
# ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

*This section highlights the new activities and developments that occurred during 1977-1978 which relate to the organization and to the personnel of the Juvenile Court itself as well as to the Court's relationship to other agencies and to the communities it serves.*

*The Organization Chart presents the structure of the Court during 1977-1978. Two of the most significant Intra-agency Activities were the election of the Court's Presiding Judge, William Sylvester White, to the presidency of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, and the June 1978 Conference on Dispositions. New activities in the area of Management and Staff Development are also highlighted. Finally, the expansion of courtrooms and probation offices are detailed as a part of the continuing Decentralization of Court Services.*

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**

Juvenile Court of Cook County



## INTRA-AGENCY ACTIVITIES

### National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Presiding Judge William Sylvester White became president-elect of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) at the organization's 40th annual conference in July 1977; in July 1978, he assumed the presidency of NCJFCJ.

The NCJFCJ was formed in 1937 to improve the juvenile court system in the United States. In 1969, it moved its headquarters from Chicago to the University of Nevada in Reno. The Council conducts extensive training and educational programs through its National College of Juvenile Justice in Reno from which many Cook County Juvenile Court judges, past and present, have graduated.

There are more than 2,500 members in the organization of whom 1,000 are juvenile and family court judges. Associate members include juvenile court personnel, juvenile police officers, lawyers, professionals in the behavioral sciences, and others interested in improving the juvenile justice system.

### June 1978 Conference on Dispositions

The "Juvenile Justice Conference on Decision Making for Youth in Cook County" was held on June 22-23, 1978, with the aid of funds from the Chicago Community Trust. The conference represented the first formal attempt to convene top administrators of the major agencies involved in the Juvenile Court dispositional process. William Sylvester White, Presiding Judge of the Juvenile Court, outlined the overall purpose of the conference as attempting to develop "a more effective system of cooperative service delivery through discussion of a delineation of mutual expectations and a definition of those areas of expertise which are specific to each participating agency." In his opening address, Mr. Edward J. Nerad, Director of Court Services, further defined the work of the conference: in interaction as peers and equals and as managers of the juvenile justice system, to focus on service gaps, overlapping responsibilities, and actions that each agency can take to improve the juvenile justice system given the resources at hand.

Twenty-eight top administrators from twenty-three agencies attended the conference. They were:

Juvenile Court

William Sylvester White  
*Presiding Judge*

Edward J. Nerad  
*Director of Court Services*

Thomas P. Jones  
*Chief Probation Officer*

M. Leonard Goodman  
*Deputy Chief Probation Officer*  
*Guardian ad Litem*

Theresa Yancey  
*Deputy Chief Probation Officer*  
*Training Division*

Juvenile Temporary  
Detention Center

James Jordan  
*Superintendent*

Circuit Court of  
Cook County

L. Bradford Gregg  
*Coordinator*

Unified Delinquency  
Intervention Services

Earl Huch  
*Director*

Illinois Commission on  
Delinquency Prevention

Max Schlueter  
*Assistant Director*

Citizens Committee on  
the Juvenile Court

Frank Sesek  
*Executive Director*

Public Defender,  
Juvenile Division

Brian Silverman  
*Chief Assistant*

Illinois Department  
of Corrections

Howard Peters, III  
*Regional Administrator*  
*Juvenile Field Services*

Chicago Board of  
Education

Thomas Corcoran  
*Administrator*  
*Center for Urban Education*

Chicago-Kent Law School

Jill McNulty  
*Professor at Law*

Cook County Sheriff

Donald Gaugash  
*Director, Youth Services*

Chicago Police Department

Harold Thomas  
*Commander, Youth Division*



Illinois Department of  
Children and Family Services

Jack Donahue  
*Assistant Director  
Cook County Operations*

Illinois Department of  
Mental Health and  
Developmental Disabilities

Sandra Klubeck  
*Director, Children's Services  
Institute for Juvenile Research*

Illinois Department of  
Public Aid

Nan Hendrickson  
*Assistant Deputy Director  
Office of Social Services*

Vivian O'Malley  
*Legal Affairs Assistant*

Legal Assistance  
Foundation of Chicago

John Schullenberger  
*Supervising Attorney  
Juvenile Project*

Chicago Department of  
Human Services

Dr. Alan S. Berger  
*Assistant Director  
Youth and Corrections Service*

International Juvenile  
Officers Association

Robert Zeilinga  
*President*

State's Attorney of  
Cook County

Bernard Carey  
*State's Attorney*

Ronald Maimonis  
*Assistant State's Attorney*

Illinois Law Enforcement  
Commission

Judith Beisser  
*Juvenile Justice Specialist*

Chicago-Cook County  
Criminal Justice Commission

Betty Begg  
*Assistant Director*

Judy Simmons  
*Program Coordinator  
Criminal Justice Training*

Illinois Commission on Children

Naomi Hiett  
*Retired Director*

Several recommendations arose from the participant's discussions which took place both in small groups and in plenary sessions. More top-level meetings were suggested so that more precise understanding, agreements, and sharing of information could occur between each of the agencies. Cooperation at lower levels, in the form of case conferences and multi-agency programs for whole families, was also

recommended. Second, in regard to seriously disturbed children, it was suggested that written agreements concerning responsibility for services be made between the Illinois Departments of Corrections, Children and Family Services, and Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities, and that more long-term, residential facilities be established. Third, there was a clear consensus on the need for a "court of last resort," or some agency to mandate responsibility for service in those individual cases where responsibilities are unclear. In regard to runaways, truants, and less serious offenders, the conference participants outlined many gaps in services. It was recommended that clearer procedures be defined and more service alternatives be set up to handle those youths whose cases are adjusted in the community and those youths who run away. More research and services were recommended for truants and for those children referred to court under MINS petitions.

As an outgrowth of the work of the conference, three committees have already been formed: the Committee on Truancy, the Committee on Diversion Services, and the Committee on Services to Seriously Disturbed Children.

#### MANAGEMENT AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

All Deputy Chief Probation Officers participated in the Court's first comprehensive top-level management development program which was conducted in 1977 with the assistance of training specialists from Perrone-Ambrose Associates. The four all-day and several half-day sessions focused on defining administrative expectations and strengthening the capacity of this group to function efficiently as a team in the problem-solving process. Because of the success of the program with top-level management, it was extended to include lower level management groups. During 1978, various units composed of supervisors and probation officers also participated in the development program with the remaining units scheduled for 1979. Although management and leadership skill training has been conducted with court staff periodically, the 1977 effort represented the first attempt to develop the potential of Deputy Chief Probation Officers as a top-level management group, as well as to further develop the functioning of probation officer units as teams. It is anticipated that with clearly defined expectations and the skills to achieve them, the Court's probation management and staff will be even better equipped to insure the delivery of quality service to wards of the Court.

The Training Division of the Juvenile Court continued its expansion of in-service training programs in 1977 and 1978. In July 1977, the Family Therapy Training Program, initiated in 1973, graduated eighteen more probation officers from its twice-a-week, two-year course. Thirty-two probation officers began another two-year Family Therapy course in June, 1977. In addition to the Family Therapy program and the nearly one-hundred seminars, conferences, and workshops attended by Court staff, two new programs were offered in 1977 and 1978. Mr. William Priestly of the Alcoholism Program at Lutheran General Hospital conducted the program, "Working with Alcoholic Clients." Seventy-five probation officers completed the eight-week, twenty-four hour course offered at four different times during 1977-1978. Under joint sponsorship of the Mt. Sinai Hospital's Family Planning Program and of Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital, a program entitled, "Sex Education Training" was offered four times during 1977-1978. Twenty-eight probation officers participated in the eight, weekly, half-day sessions. The course enabled them to gain additional expertise in dealing with sexual knowledge and problems of the children who are wards of the Juvenile Court.

#### DECENTRALIZATION - NEW OFFICES AND COURTS

Juvenile Court hearings for children living in the Cook County suburbs were fully decentralized by the end of 1976 when courtrooms in each of five municipal districts outside Chicago were hearing juvenile cases. In June 1977, a second courtroom for Municipal District 3 was added in the suburb of Schaumburg. Referral screening and court hearings are conducted here for nine northwestern suburbs while the remaining cases from Municipal District 3 continue to be handled in the courtroom in Niles. Suburban hearings were first conducted in a pilot project in Niles in 1974.

With the mushrooming of suburban calendars, a second Juvenile Court judge was assigned in 1977 to conduct hearings at suburban locations. The assignment of two judges, in addition to dividing the workload, has made it possible for the suburban calendar judges to preside over the hearings of suburban children detained in the Cook County Juvenile Temporary Detention Center. In the past, other Juvenile Court judges conducted the hearings of suburban children held in custody, while the suburban calendar judge presided over adjudication and disposition. The new arrangement enhances continuity of court involvement.

Construction of the mini-civic center in the suburb of

Markham continued throughout 1977 and 1978, and will be completed in early 1979. Juvenile Court staff serving residents of Municipal District 6 will be headquartered here when the building is completed.

The expansion of community-based probation offices occurred even before the expansion of suburban courerooms. Historically, the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders developed under the auspices of several levels of government. Correctional agencies functioned independently, administering separate programs and mandates. Each dealt separately with the basic problems of influence in the lives of young people in conflict with the law: family, peer group, school and neighborhood. These individual efforts were not unsuccessful but the continuing problem of juvenile delinquency suggested the need for a more comprehensive approach.

A collaborative model of community-based corrections was developed and a proposal was written in 1964 by Chicago's Joint Youth Development Committee appointed by the late Mayor Richard J. Daley. The Joint Youth Development Program began operation in the City's 18th Police District in February 1965 with a grant from the Federal Government.

The opening of the Near North Center was followed in 1966 by new centers in Lawndale for Police Districts 10 and 11, and in Woodlawn for Police District 3. The Uptown Center for Police Districts 2 and 23 and the Grand Boulevard Center serving Police Districts 2 and 21 followed in 1971 and 1972. The Near North Center closed in 1977, the same year new offices opened in South Chicago for Police District 4 and in Kensington for Police District 5. During May 1978, a seventh J.Y.D.P. office was opened in Englewood to serve Police District 7.



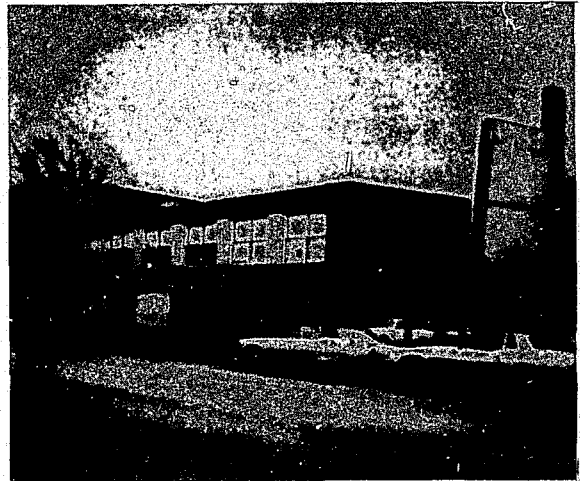
*The Kensington J.Y.D.P. office  
11300 S. Halsted, Chicago,  
opened in 1977.*



*The South Chicago J.Y.D.P.  
office at 2525 East 83rd St.  
Chicago, opened in 1977.*

Through agreements with the various correctional agencies the program brings together Juvenile Court probation officers, City of Chicago Department of Human Services youth workers, and Illinois Department of Corrections juvenile parole officers. Based in the neighborhood centers, they work under the leadership of a unit director appointed by the J.Y.D.P. Administrative Committee, itself composed of the heads of the participating agencies.

The proximity of correctional workers to the communities which they serve has been one of the most often cited advantages of J.Y.D.P. A neighborhood location enhances the ability of workers to understand the social dynamics of the community and its resources. It makes services more visible to community residents and provides the context for a unified approach to community crises such as the shooting of three students by another student at a local high school in the 5th Police District. In the Kensington area, the components joined with the school district in a program of group counseling and parents' meetings to help avert retaliatory action and to calm community tensions.



*The Englewood J.Y.D.P. office at 945 West 69th Street, opened in 1978.*

# SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

IN

## COURT SERVICES

*As in the past, the major portion of the effort of Court staff is providing direct service to the children and their families who are in some way referred to the Juvenile Court. As their needs change, the service response of the Court has changed. During 1977-1978, significant new services in three major areas were begun.*

*Probation officers in the Dependent/Neglect Division were specially trained and assigned to the new Program for Victims of Sexual Abuse. A new calendar was established to hear certain kinds of Adult Cases in Juvenile Court. Significant new services were begun in the Juvenile Court's Community Resources Division. Volunteers have greatly enhanced the Guardianship Monitoring function of the Court; volunteers formed the Volunteer Council; and volunteers are staffing the new Take-A-Kid-Along program.*

## PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

On September 15, 1977, Director of Court Services, Edward J. Nerad, announced "the establishment of a program to treat children who have been sexually abused." Because of the marked increase in the number of children referred to court on neglect petitions alleging sexual abuse and because no other agency was offering specialized treatment to child victims of sexual abuse, Mr. Nerad directed the implementation of a specialized program to provide intensive therapy to sexually abused children and their families.

On October 14, 1977, thirty court probation officers began a specialized training course conducted by Mr. Len Unterberger, an expert in family therapy, who was formerly of the Institute for Juvenile Research. Twelve of those probation officers were from the Dependent/Neglect Division since the new sexual abuse program would be a part of this division. The remaining probation officers, who were chosen for their family therapy background, would provide a trained back-up corps who would also be utilized as co-therapists. During the 30-hour training course, the probation officers learned specialized treatment techniques in working with families and victims of sexual abuse and incest.

On January 30, 1978, Judge William Sylvester White directed that "effective February 1, 1978, the Juvenile Court will begin a specialized program for families referred to court on neglect petitions alleging sexual abuse." The services would be provided by the new "Special Services" unit in the Dependent/Neglect Division. In May, Chief Probation Officer Thomas P. Jones expanded the program to include sexually-abused children already active on delinquent or MINS petitions. Thus, all sexually-abused children referred to or active with the Juvenile Court may be treated by the probation officers in the Special Services Unit.

## ADULT CASES IN JUVENILE COURT

On June 12, 1978, a special calendar for hearing certain adult cases in which children are the victims was established at the Juvenile Court by William Sylvester White, Presiding Judge. Under authorization from John S. Boyle, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, Judge White directed

that adult cases be heard in Juvenile Court when adults, living in the same household as the child victim, are charged with the following offenses: battery of a child, contributing to the dependency or neglect or delinquency of a child, cruelty to children, child abandonment, incest, aggravated incest, or permitting a child to violate curfew. The establishment of the adult calendar in Juvenile Court was accomplished to provide a more coordinated approach in dealing with families in which child neglect and abuse occurred. Both parents or guardians and the child would have the same place for court hearings. Social and legal services as well as information would be coordinated and centralized, thus correcting a long-standing problem in handling these cases.

During the past decade, new legislation and increased public awareness produced an increase in the reporting of cases of the neglect and abuse of children. In such cases, decisions must be made about the child and about the adult charged. Legally, these decisions centered on the custody of the child and on the guilt or innocence of the adult. Psychologically, the child's trauma and the adult's disturbance needed to be alleviated. Prior to the establishment of the Juvenile Court calendar for adult cases, the legal and social decisions concerning the child were handled at Juvenile Court, while the decisions concerning the alleged adult offender were handled by another court (e.g., Domestic Relations Court). The problems of coordination of legal and social services to the affected families began to be detrimental to the families and to the service providers. The establishment of the Juvenile Court calendar for such cases has enhanced the efficiency and effectiveness of the court in handling families in which the neglect and abuse of children has occurred.

#### VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS

##### Guardianship Monitoring

In April 1977, Presiding Judge William Sylvester White authorized a special volunteer project to review and monitor annual case reports submitted to the court by the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services for children under the Department's guardianship.

Annual reports and related court social folders are reviewed by volunteers at the Juvenile Justice Center and five area work sites under the supervision of a probation officer. Cases are reviewed with respect to: agency care and supervision of the child in current placement;



special characteristics of the child and need for special services; parent and family involvement with child and agency; and immediate and long-range plans for the child. Annual reports which do not provide sufficient information regarding the quality of care provided or which show a need for new planning are singled out for specific follow-up through administrative action involving the Department of Children and Family Services.

In selected cases, a judicial review is requested in order to achieve immediate service planning. During 1977 and 1978, a total of 2,200 cases were reviewed. Current indications are that the monitoring has improved services to the children whose cases are reviewed by the volunteers.

Thus far, volunteers have been recruited through three different groups. In May 1977, the National Council of Jewish Women, Chicago Area Chapter, provided 86 volunteers. In the Fall of 1978, the Junior League of Evanston, a professional women's group, and the Illinois Women's Federation provided over 50 more volunteers.

The volunteers completed orientation and training sessions conducted by selected court staff of the Guardianship and Volunteer units assisted by members of the State's Attorney's Office and the Department of Children and Family Services Guardianship Division. The volunteers were asked to sign confidentiality statements and offer initial commitments to work in the project for six months.

*Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Jack Browne, meets with (from left): Claire Alport, Karen Lieberman, and Sandra Rubinstein, who are among the many volunteers in the Guardianship Monitoring project.*



In order to increase the usefulness of the diligent monitoring of guardianship cases by the court's volunteers, the Guardianship Monitoring project joined the efforts of the Children-In-Placement (CIP) project of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges during 1978. An additional form is completed and sent to CIP for valuable use in national studies of children in placement.

#### VOLUNTEER COUNCIL

In late 1976, the 15-member Volunteer Council was formed to give advice and direction to the Volunteer Program staff at the Juvenile Court. Council members were selected from a group of veteran court volunteers who, for many years, demonstrated a high degree of skill in working with the children referred to Juvenile Court. In 1978, the Council agreed to allow its membership to include juvenile justice professionals who would provide additional expertise to the Council.

Working under the guidance of court staff, the Council has provided valuable consultation in the areas of recruitment, orientation, and training of the court volunteers as well as in the area of the planning of special programs for the youths served by the volunteers. Special interest has been directed to the employment and career development of court wards. During 1978, the Council members actively participated in the development and evaluation of the goals of the Volunteer Program and was involved in goal-setting for the 1979 program. As it begins its third year, the Volunteer Council is seeking new ways to increase the effectiveness of all volunteers within the Juvenile Court's Volunteer Program.

#### TAKE-A-KID-ALONG PROGRAM

The Take-A-Kid-Along Program began in the summer of 1978 as a project through which Juvenile Court wards were able to visit the actual location of the type of occupation which they were considering as a career. Through this on-site, career counselling program, volunteers were able to arrange visits by Juvenile Court youths with various kinds of people employed in private industry, in public agencies, and in professional sports, as well as with those who are self-employed. Because of the tremendous response from the employment community and because of the benefits to the court wards, the project became a regular Volunteer Program service. The youths have an opportunity to learn first-hand of the nature of the jobs they might qualify

for, and the kind of preparation needed to prepare for their desired career. The program also provided information concerning special programs and part-time job opportunities for which the youth may qualify.

# PROFESSIONAL

## CONTRIBUTIONS

Since its establishment as the first Juvenile Court in the United States, the Juvenile Court of Cook County has continued to make contributions to the juvenile justice profession. In keeping with its commitment to excellence in the profession, the Court has increased its capacity to study and evaluate itself in order to plan for improvements in its operations and its services.

To further accomplish these goals, two additional research specialists were hired in 1978 to join the researcher already at Juvenile Court. In addition, the volunteer Research Advisory Committee was formed. This expansion of the Court's research capability has already produced three major studies: Recidivism Among Violent Offenders, Speed of Adjudication, and Television Viewing By Juvenile Offenders. Other professional contributions by Court staff included consultation on the Illinois Juvenile Court Bench Book and the writing of a chapter on Task-centered Casework With Runaways in a published book on task-centered casework.

## RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In the Fall of 1978, the volunteer Research Advisory Committee was formed by Mr. Edward J. Nerad, Director of Court Services. Six of the nation's leading experts in juvenile justice research were recruited from several Chicago area universities and agencies. The members of the Research Advisory Committee include:

GARY ALBRECHT  
Northwestern University  
Department of  
Organizational Behavior  
Department of Sociology

ROBERT COATES  
University of Chicago  
School of  
Social Service Administration

JOHN JOHNSTONE  
University of Illinois  
Chicago Circle Campus  
Department of Sociology

CHARLES O'REILLY, Dean  
Loyola University of Chicago  
School of Social Work

JOSEPH PUNTIL  
Institute for  
Juvenile Research

CHARLES SHIREMAN  
University of Chicago  
School of  
Social Service Administration

In addition to providing their expert assistance to the Court's own research staff, the members of the Research Advisory Committee also suggest the kinds of research which would maximize the Court's contribution to the body of juvenile justice knowledge.

## RECIDIVISM AMONG VIOLENT OFFENDERS

The legal records of 606 violent offenders who are adjudicated (but not committed to the Department of Corrections) in 1974 were studied to measure recidivism and other factors. The study showed that only one in seven offenders (14%) received another finding between the 1974 finding and March of 1977. Only 7% received a second finding for a violent offense.

The study revealed a number of other facts about violent offenders and delinquency patterns. The highest recidivism rate for any group studied involved the nine-to-thirteen-year-olds who had at least one other adjudication prior to 1974. This group of "repeaters" accrued a recidivism rate

of 33% for all types of offenses through March 1977 (the study's cutoff date) as compared with a rate of 19% for children nine-to-thirteen who had no adjudication prior to the one in 1974. Among the fourteen-to-sixteen-year olds there was little difference between the recidivism rate for first offenders and "repeaters." Another finding of the study was that recidivism is most likely to be violent during the period from the sixth to the twelfth months of probation. Finally, the study also revealed that among those violent offenders adjudicated for a second offense, burglary was most frequently the new referral. Next most frequent new offenses were robberies, batteries, and thefts.

These findings suggest that other areas for study might include the Court's handling of the repeaters at the times of their earlier offenses as well as the possibility that the earlier deviant behavior is expressed, the more difficult it is to change.

#### SPEED OF ADJUDICATION

In 1977, a process was initiated to measure the interval of time between the filing of a petition and the first Court decision that substantially affected the case. Such decisions included the taking of an admission, a finding following an adjudication, a dismissal, or a continuance under supervision. In a general way, this time period is referred to as the initial or adjudicatory phase. More than any other phase, the adjudicatory phase is seen as an index of the efficiency of the juvenile justice system.

Measurement of the adjudicatory phase on an every-other-month basis for the five delinquency calendars was begun in May of 1977. The resulting data provided a baseline against which to assess future operations.

The Court's average decision interval varied considerably in the months following the May average of 83 calendar days. In July, decision time dropped sharply; after increasing in September, there was a net drop of five calendar days in November and December.

The shortest interval time of 72 calendar days occurred in December (down 11 days from May). The proportion of cases which took in excess of 100 days also declined in December.

## TELEVISION VIEWING BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS

During 1978, a survey of 180 juvenile offenders was conducted to learn about their television viewing habits.

The first study question asked if the selection of television programs by youths referred to Juvenile Court would be different than the selection of programs by most youths. When the most popular television programs for the youths in the study were compared to the most popular programs for all youths the results were as follows: The top ten television programs for the juvenile offenders did include more violent shows than the top ten programs watched by all youths according to Nielsen ratings. However, since seventy-three percent of the youths in the sample were nonwhite, it was necessary to consider cultural influences in relation to television viewing habits. In comparing the white and nonwhite youths in the sample, no differences were found between the number of violent programs viewed by white and nonwhite juvenile offenders. When the most popular television programs for the youths in the study were compared to the most popular programs for the entire population of nonwhite youths, there was no difference in the number of top ranking violent television programs viewed by all nonwhite youths. (The viewing habits of all nonwhite viewers was measured in a survey by A.C. Nielsen).

The second study question focused on television viewing habits of nonviolent versus violent offenders. Would the juvenile offenders who watched violent programs commit more violent crimes than the offenders who watched nonviolent programs? The selection of violent television programs was studied in relation to the severity of the charged offense for each youth in the sample. For the juvenile offenders who participated in this study there were no differences in television viewing habits for nonviolent versus violent offenders.

## ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT BENCH BOOK

Several Cook County Juvenile Court judges participated as members of the Illinois Judicial Conference Committee on Judicial Problems which wrote the current bench book of Illinois juvenile proceedings. Presiding Judge William Sylvester White was chairman and the Honorable Peter F. Costa, the Honorable Arthur N. Hamilton, and the

Honorable John P. McGury, all Cook County Juvenile Court judges, were members of the committee.

The book, the first of its kind in Illinois, is meant as a practical tool to give judges additional insight and direction in handling the legal problems which commonly occur at each phase of a juvenile court case.

*THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT BENCH BOOK* was published by the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts. Jill K. McNulty, associate professor of Law, Chicago-Kent College of Law, was editor. Associate editors were: Thomas A. Lockyear, associate professor of Law, Loyola University of Chicago, and Patrick McAnany, associate professor, University of Illinois at Chicago Circle.

#### TASK-CENTERED PROBATION WORK

Former Probation Officer Michael Bass authored an article called, "Toward a Model of Treatment for Runaway Girls in Detention." The article was included as a chapter in *Task-Centered Practice*, a book published by Columbia University Press in 1977. The article describes a field work project Mr. Bass completed while working at Juvenile Court as a probation officer. During the project he used the task-centered casework approach, which is a short-term, research-oriented treatment model having many similarities with the crisis intervention approach. The goal was to reunite girls with their families by allowing the girls and their parents to express specific changes they agreed would lead to making their living together more tolerable. In the article, Bass described examples from among the ten cases he treated. The editors of *Task-Centered Practice* were William J. Reid and Laura Epstein.



**APPENDIX**

JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS: 1977-1978

Where did the 1977 and 1978 referrals to Juvenile Court come from? Table I shows the sources of complaints by types of filed petitions.

What kinds of complaints were listed in the petitions filed on the children referred to Juvenile Court in 1977 and 1978? Table II shows the types of offenses charged on delinquent and MINS petitions and shows the types of other petitions filed.

What happened at the hearings of cases heard in Juvenile Court in 1977-1978? Table III lists the outcomes of the adjudicatory hearings and of the dispositional hearings heard at the Juvenile Court during 1977 and 1978.

TABLE I-A. SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS: 1977

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT	DELINQUENT		M.I.N.S.		DEPENDENT/ NEGLECT		PATERNITY	TOTAL (By Source)	DIFFERENCE 1977 from 1976
	M	F	M	F	M	F			
1st Municipal District (Chicago Police)	7,303	545	551	707	2	0	251	9,108	-141 (-2%)
2nd Municipal District (Northern Sub. Police)	427	43	38	52	1	1	0	562	+106 (+23%)
3rd Municipal District (Northwestern Sub. Pol.)	462	58	57	55	1	0	0	633	+113 (+22%)
4th Municipal District (Western Sub. Police)	328	31	19	56	0	0	0	434	+ 73 (+20%)
5th Municipal District (Southwestern Sub. Pol.)	293	29	24	31	0	1	0	378	+ 89 (+31%)
6th Municipal District (Southern Sub. Police)	542	65	63	80	4	1	0	755	+ 10 (+1%)
Illinois Department of Children & Family Serv.	4	2	5	9	778	751	0	1,549	-497 (-24%)
Parents, Agencies, Schools, Others Concerned	250	18	159	174	194	204	0	1,251	-568 (-31%)
<b>TOTAL (By Petition)</b>	<b>9,609</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>14,669</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DIFFERENCE - '77 from '76</b>	<b>+40</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>+63</b>	<b>+189</b>	<b>-489</b>	<b>-405</b>	<b>-175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-817 (-5%)</b>

TABLE I-B. SOURCES OF COMPLAINTS: 1978

SOURCE OF COMPLAINT	DELINQUENT		M.I.N.S.		DEPENDENT/ NEGLECT		PATERNITY	ADULTS		TOTAL (By Source)	DIFFERENCE 1978 from 1977
	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F		
1st Municipal District (Chicago Police)	6,938	576	539	652	0	1	0	222	520	9,448	+340 (+4%)
2nd Municipal District (Northern Sub. Police)	335	59	31	71	1	1	0	0	0	498	- 64 (-11%)
3rd Municipal District (Northwestern Sub. Pol.)	397	48	46	49	0	0	0	0	0	540	- 93 (-15%)
4th Municipal District (Western Sub. Police)	383	48	35	51	0	1	0	0	0	518	+ 84 (+19%)
5th Municipal District (Southwestern Sub. Pol.)	285	30	39	33	0	0	0	0	0	387	+ 9 (+2%)
6th Municipal District (Southern Sub. Police)	667	88	61	75	1	0	0	0	0	892	+137 (+18%)
Illinois Department of Children & Family Serv.	20	4	19	29	936	925	0	0	0	1,933	+384 (+25%)
Parents, Agencies, Schools, Others Concerned	262	31	184	205	212	176	97	0	0	1,167	- 83 (-7%)
<b>TOTAL (By Petition)</b>	<b>9,287</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>15,383</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>DIFFERENCE- '78 from '77</b>	<b>-322</b>	<b>+93</b>	<b>+38</b>	<b>+ 1</b>	<b>+170</b>	<b>+146</b>	<b>-154</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+714 (+5%)</b>

TABLE II. TYPES OF COUNTS FILED: 1977 and 1978

DELINQUENT CHARGES	1977				1978			
	Males	Females	TOTAL	Difference from 1976	Males	Females	TOTAL	Difference from 1977
Arson	98	6	104	-67 (-39%)	111	5	116	+12 (+12%)
Assault and Battery	1,634	308	1,942	+127 (+7%)	1,956	386	2,342	+400 (+21%)
Burglary	2,894	89	2,983	-131 (-4%)	3,411	107	3,518	+535 (+18%)
Violation of Court Order	3	1	4	- 1 (-20%)	64	10	74	+ 70 (+1750%)
Criminal Damage to Property	676	41	717	+200 (+39%)	943	68	1,011	+294 (+41%)
Automobile Theft & Trespass	1,330	38	1,368	+144 (+12%)	1,288	59	1,347	- 21 (-2%)
Controlled Substance & Misc. Drug	326	41	367	- 75 (-17%)	454	87	541	+174 (+47%)
Homicide (Murder, Manslaughter)	110	5	115	- 4 (-3%)	94	8	102	- 13 (-11%)
Rape	88	1	89	- 37 (-29%)	97	2	99	+ 10 (+11%)
Robbery	1,426	65	1,491	-260 (-15%)	1,429	81	1,510	+ 19 (+1%)
Theft	1,450	188	1,638	+ 93 (+6%)	1,967	337	2,304	+666 (+41%)
Unlawful Use of Weapons	688	73	761	+136 (+22%)	605	53	658	-103 (-14%)
Other Delinquent Charges	1,567	194	1,761	- 27 (-2%)	1,956	274	2,230	+469 (+27%)
<b>TOTAL DELINQUENT CHARGES</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>13,339</b>	<b>-155 (-1%)</b>	<b>14,375</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>15,852</b>	<b>+2,513 (+19%)</b>
<b>M.I.N.S. COMPLAINTS</b>								
Runaway	558	898	1,456	+171 (+13%)	688	1,017	1,705	+249 (+17%)
Truancy, Habitual	62	49	111	+ 29 (+35%)	88	55	143	- 56 (-50%)
Ungovernable	590	586	1,176	+254 (+28%)	799	805	1,604	+428 (+36%)
Other MINS Complaints	482	591	1,073	+ 38 (+4%)	295	353	648	-425 (-40%)
<b>TOTAL M.I.N.S. COMPLAINTS</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>2,124</b>	<b>3,816</b>	<b>+492 (+15%)</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>2,230</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>+284 (+7%)</b>
<b>OTHER PETITIONS</b>								
Neglect	1,866	1,775	3,641	-133 (-4%)	3,304	2,541	5,845	+2,204 (+61%)
Dependent	220	203	423	+158 (+60%)	291	259	550	+127 (+30%)
Paternity	-	251	251	-175 (-41%)	-	97	97	-154 (-61%)
Adult Petitions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	222	520	742	N/A
<b>TOTAL PETITIONS and COUNTS FILED</b>	<b>16,068</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>21,470</b>	<b>+187 (+1%)</b>	<b>20,062</b>	<b>7,124</b>	<b>27,186</b>	<b>+5,716 (+27%)</b>

TABLE III. ADJUDICATIONS, DISPOSITIONS, CONTINUANCES: 1977 and 1978

	1977		1978	
	1977 TOTALS	Difference from 1976	1978 TOTALS	Difference from 1977
<b>1) CASES ASSIGNED</b>				
New Cases	14,669	-817 (- 5%)	15,383	+714 (+ 5%)
Cases Assigned to Others	12,756	+2,205 (+21%)	12,187	-569 (- 4%)
Cases Reassigned for Adjudication	12,756	+2,205 (+21%)	12,187	-569 (- 4%)
Cases Reinstated, Orders/Findings Vacated	653	+497 (+319%)	1,120	+467 (+72%)
<b>TOTAL NEW CASES and REINSTATEMENTS</b>	<b>15,322</b>	<b>-320 (- 2%)</b>	<b>16,503</b>	<b>+1,181 (+ 8%)</b>
<b>2) CASES ADJUDICATED</b>				
Dismissed-Without Prejudice (DWOP)	3,051	-1,924 (-39%)	4,329	+1,278 (+42%)
Dismissed-With Prejudice (DWP)	62	-139 (-69%)	60	- 2 (- 3%)
Complaint Dismissed	1	+ 1 (+100)	0	- 1 (-100%)
Removal to Adult Court-Petition Dismissed	44	+ 7 (+19%)	69	+25 (+57%)
Finding of:				
Delinquency	2,540	+452 (+22%)	2,489	+51 (+ 2%)
Minor In Need of Supervision (MINS)	622	-10 (- 2%)	642	+20 (+ 3%)
Dependency	178	-76 (-30%)	220	+42 (+24%)
Neglect	1,195	-247 (-17%)	1,105	-90 (- 8%)
Paternity	162	-145 (-47%)	156	- 6 (- 4%)
Truancy	3	-11 (-79%)	0	- 3 (-100%)
Minor Adjudged Mentally Retarded	1	- 2 (-67%)	0	- 1 (-100%)
Finding of Supervision Under Sec.4-7	2,571	-325 (-11%)	2,421	-150 (- 6%)
Petition Dismissed	1,039	-519 (-33%)	828	-211 (-20%)
Stricken on Leave (SOL)	6,477	+3,553 (+122%)	4,225	-2,252 (-35%)
Other Adjudications	7	- 3 (-30%)	0	- 7 (-100%)
Transferred to Other Jurisdiction	158	-143 (-48%)	163	+ 5 (+ 3%)
Conditional Discharge	5	+ 3 (+150%)	1	- 2 (-67%)
<b>TOTAL ADJUDICATIONS</b>	<b>18,116</b>	<b>+472 (+ 3%)</b>	<b>16,708</b>	<b>-1,408 (- 8%)</b>
<b>3) TRANSFERRED FOR DISPOSITION</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-171 (-13%)</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>-146 (-13%)</b>
<b>4) DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS</b>				
Wardships Terminated	5,200	-258 (- 5%)	6,968	+1,768 (+34%)
Guardians (With Consent to Adopt)	159	-18 (-10%)	222	+63 (+40%)
IDCFS (R.S.Laymon) Guardianship-Adopt	(135)	-	(197)	-
Other Guardianship-Adopt	( 24)	-	( 25)	-
Guardians Appointed	1,492	-227 (-13%)	1,582	+90 (+ 6%)
Supervision, 5-2	400	+225 (+129%)	437	+37 (+ 9%)
Probation	2,031	+315 (+18%)	2,008	-23 (- 1%)
Commitments to Dept. Corrections	(571)	-	(551)	-
Commitments to Dept. Mental Health	( 3)	-	( 7)	-
Commitments to D.C.F.S.	(330)	-	(501)	-
Other Commitments	( 21)	-	( 18)	-
All Commitments	925	-165 (-15%)	1,077	+152 (+16%)
<b>TOTAL DISPOSITIONAL ORDERS</b>	<b>10,207</b>	<b>-128 (- 1%)</b>	<b>12,294</b>	<b>+2,087 (+20%)</b>
<b>5) CONTINUANCES</b>	<b>40,018</b>	<b>-2,999 (- 7%)</b>	<b>58,288</b>	<b>+18,270 (+47%)</b>
<b>TOTAL COURT WORKLOAD (Sum of 2,3,4,and 5)</b>	<b>69,484</b>	<b>-2,826 (- 4%)</b>	<b>88,287</b>	<b>+18,803 (+27%)</b>
<b>OTHER ORDERS</b>				
Violation of Probation	314	-135 (-30%)	284	-30 (-10%)
Clinical Services Evaluations	2,081	+139 (+ 7%)	1,921	-160 (- 8%)
Social Investigations	7,182	-108 (- 1%)	7,013	-169 (- 2%)

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 are appealed to higher courts. Following are summaries of some of the more significant decisions rendered in 1977 and 1978 regarding proceedings which originated in Cook County Juvenile Court.

In Re Stilley, 66 Ill. 2d 515. Consideration was given by the Illinois Supreme Court as to what constitutes neglect as to proper care as defined in the Juvenile Court Act. In affirming the finding of neglect by the trial court and in reversing the decision of the Appellate Court, the Court defined neglect as the failure to exercise the care that the circumstances justly demand. It embraces willful as well as unintentional disregard to duty. However, neglect was not considered to be a term of fixed and measured meaning but instead to take its content always from specific circumstances with its meaning varying as surrounding circumstances change.

In Re Beasley, 66 Ill. 2d 385. The Illinois Supreme Court considered what standards must guide a trial judge in assessing the due process sufficiency of juvenile delinquency proceedings wherein minors made admissions of guilt. The Supreme Court, in reversing the Appellate Court for the First District, held that the application of Supreme Court Rule 402 regarding proper admonishment to be given adults in criminal proceedings is not indispensable to a determination of whether a minor has voluntarily and intelligently made an admission.

In Re Martin, 48 Ill. App. 3d 431, In Re Horton, In Re Shannon, In Re Younger and other cases indicate that the trial court is required to make an explicit adjudication that the minor is a ward of the court. This adjudication of wardship must be made before the court enters a dispositional order regarding the minor.

In Re Sneed, 48 Ill. App. 3d 364. This case involved a commitment of a minor to the Department of Corrections following a finding of a violation of probation. The Appellate Court concluded that the trial court lacked the statutory authority to extend the original probationary period of six months in the absence of a finding that the conditions of the probation had been violated in spite of the fact that when the minor's probation had been extended there had been no objection by the minor's attorney. The Appellate

Court concluded that Supreme Court Rule 615 (a) permits the Appellate Court to notice plain error and defects affecting substantial rights although no objection was made to the error at the hearing. They further concluded that the specific grant of authority enumerated in 705-3 (6) of the Juvenile Court Act implies that the only valid basis for extending a period of probation is a violation of probation.

In Re Johnson, 48 Ill. App. 370. This case dealt primarily with the propriety of the trial judge in denying the respondent's motion for a continuance of the adjudicatory hearing. The Appellate Court, in affirming the trial court's decision, stated "that motions for a continuance are left to the discretion of the trial court and must be considered in light of the diligence shown by the movant." The Court concluded that the respondent had not made a reasonable attempt to secure witnesses for her defense in the month that had been available to her.

In Re Scott, 48 Ill. App. 3d 441. The ruling on this case reversed the decision of the trial court wherein the minor was found to be delinquent of the charges of robbery and felony murder. During the course of his argument to the judge, the Assistant State's Attorney, to use the terminology of the Appellate Court, made statements that were patently erroneous and grossly misstated the facts concerning the evidence before the trial court. The Appellate Court, although recognizing that the judge as a trier of fact considers only competent and proper evidence and argument in reaching a decision, in the instant case concluded that where an attorney makes highly prejudicial and unsupported statements to the judge a new trial can be the only proper result.

In Re Rivera, 46 Ill. App. 3d 515, and In Re Winslow, 46 Ill. App. 2d 962. In affirming the decisions of the trial courts, both decisions held that a conviction may be supported by the testimony of a single witness, even if the testimony is contradicted by the accused, provided the witness proves himself positive and credible and where he had ample opportunity to observe the perpetrator.

In the Interest of Michael Austin. This case was an appeal by the State from a denial of their petitions to have the parents of Michael Austin declared unfit with a resultant termination of their parental rights. The issue here was the trial court's interpretation of Section (m) of the Adoption Act which dealt with whether the parents failed to make 'reasonable progress' toward the return of their child within twelve months after removal of the child.



The Appellate Court further stated that it was also necessary to consider the possibility that the child may be forced to reside indefinitely with a succession of impermanent foster parents and to consider the situation which led to the removal of the child. The trial court failed to consider these two additional factors. Thus, a consideration of the above factors now requires a more objective interpretation of the meaning of the word 'reasonable' in Section (m) of the Adoption Act.

In Re Frazier, 60 Ill. App. 3d 119. At issue in this case was whether the trial court had the power to find a minor delinquent and to commit him to the Department of Corrections without a finding of fact as to the minor's age. The Appellate Court, in reversing the finding of delinquency, stated that a finding that the minor was under seventeen years of age at the time of the alleged act of delinquency is an essential statutory fact. The case was remanded to trial court to hear evidence of the minor's age.

In the Matter of the Petition for Fees by Jill McNulty and David Rudstein. The two attorneys took an action for Fees Filed for services rendered by them on behalf of the Honorable Judge William Sylvester White in a mandamus proceeding before the Illinois Supreme Court. The trial court allowed the petition for fees, but the County of Cook appealed stating that the petitioners had not properly been appointed special State's Attorney. The Appellate Court upheld the petition for fees stating that whenever the State's Attorney has an interest in any cause or proceeding which is his duty to prosecute or defend, the court may appoint some competent attorney to prosecute or defend such cause or proceeding. Since, in this case, the State's Attorney had filed the mandamus action, there was no question that the State's Attorney was a party with interest in the litigation.

In Re Ephraim, 60 Ill. App. 3d 848. This case dealt with the constitutionality of paragraph 24-3.1(a)(1) of the Criminal Code which states that "a person commits the offense of unlawful possession of firearms when he is under 18 years of age and when he has in his possession any firearm of a size which may be concealed upon the person". The minor contended that the statute was unconstitutional because it was void for vagueness in that it failed to give adequate or fair notice as to what conduct it proscribed. Specifically, the minor posited that it was impossible to determine in advance the objectionable size of the firearm. The Appellate Court disagreed with this contention and held that the statute was constitutional because the general conduct proscribed is quite clear even though the circumstances under which a person might be convicted are peculiar to the facts of each case.

## NEW LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE JUVENILE COURT

The 80th General Assembly passed and the Governor signed into law an unusually large number of bills affecting juveniles and the juvenile justice system. Several of the Bills amended the Juvenile Court Act. Others affect juveniles who will be tried as adults. Still others affect agencies with which many Court wards are involved.

Changes which are results of amendments to the Juvenile Court Act include:

- . The guardian ad litem may be appointed in cases in which a minor is the victim of or witness to sexual abuse.
- . The Court can use public service employment as a condition of probation or conditional discharge. The government is exempt from liability for tortious acts of juveniles involved in public service employment.
- . The county board can establish and operate agencies to develop programs of public service employment.
- . Agencies having guardianship of juveniles are now required to file supplemental petitions for court review and for further order within 24 months of the dispositional order. Formerly the time period began from the date of adjudication.
- . Notice of the hearing on the petition mentioned above may be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the minor and other interested parties in addition to the person having physical custody of the child. Previously, an effort at personal service of the notice was required.
- . The Court has 48 hours to conduct a shelter care hearing from the time a child is taken into custody on a Dependent, a Neglect, or a Minor in Need of Supervision petition. Thirty-six hours were allowed under the former law, and still applies to delinquent petitions.
- . The victim of a crime committed by a minor has the right to know the minor's identity after an adjudication of delinquency. Court records including the minor's identity continue to be protected from disclosure to the general public.

Illinois also passed a package of new laws that change the sentencing of adult criminals and the rules regarding their periods of incarceration. New sentences were established for the various classes of crimes and the law provides for sentences to be served with one day of good conduct credit for each day of service in prison subject to certain rules. Juveniles convicted as adults automatically become subject to the new sentencing schedule. The package also specifically provided that juveniles must serve out the sentences as if they were adults even though they will continue to be remanded to the Juvenile Division of the Department of Corrections. Formerly, juveniles convicted as adults could be paroled at the discretion of the Department of Corrections.

In a separate bill, the legislature mandated that the Department of Corrections inform the sentencing Court and the State's Attorney when a juvenile, who has been convicted as an adult, reaches 17 years of age so that a determination can be made whether to transfer the juvenile to the Adult Division of the Department of Corrections.

Since many thousands of Court wards are under the guardianship of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, laws which change that Department are of interest to the Juvenile Court. Of particular interest are new laws which:

- . require, beginning July 1, 1978, that the Department create an individualized plan for accommodating each ward for which there is no program or facility currently available to the Department;

- . authorize the Department to require that foster family home applicants agree to investigation into any criminal histories;

- . allows the Department to place an authorized representative in a child's home when no parent, guardian, or responsible relative is available.

The 81st General Assembly passed the following legislation:

The record keeping functions regarding the study of juvenile delinquency have been transferred from the Delinquency Prevention Commission to the Department of Law Enforcement.

A new Mental Health Code affecting both adults and juveniles (replacing the Mental Health Code of 1967) went into effect January 1, 1979. This new law revised procedures for admission, transfer,

and discharge of patients; delineates patient rights; creates a Guardianship and Mental Health Advocacy Commission; and establishes safeguards for the confidentiality of mental health records.

A statewide probation bill went into effect on January 1, 1979, which is designed to improve the quality of probation services throughout Illinois. Among other provisions the bill increases the state subsidy to juvenile probation officers, establishes a subsidy for adult probation officers, establishes a minimum salary, and creates a mechanism for adopting minimum statewide standards for probation services.

The Legislature also broadened the basis for a finding of unfitness under the Adoption Act. The basis now can be established if there have been two or more acts of abuse to other children in the family.

A set of bills were passed which concerned the truancy issue. They defined valid cause for absence, and chronic or habitual truancy. They also provided for reporting and for suspension because of truancy. The State Board of Education was given authorization to contract for the education of chronic truants and for the prevention of truancy.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY

JUVENILE DIVISION

JUDGES

1977-1978

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

William Sylvester White, Presiding

Charles E. Freeman\*

Arthur N. Hamilton

Mary H. Hooton\*

John P. McGury

Raymond S. Sodini\*

Lucia T. Thomas

Jose R. Vazquez

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

James J. Chrastka

Peter F. Costa

Robert A. Hayes\*

Charles C. Leary\*

Edward H. Marsalek

Edwin L. Martay\*

Joseph C. Mooney

John A. Ouska

James P. Piragine\*

John W. Rogers

Thomas M. Walsh\*

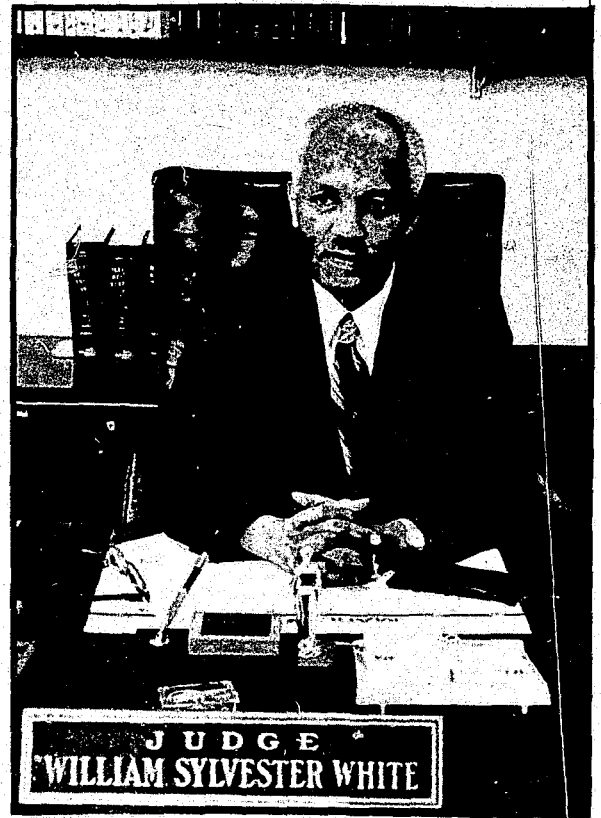
James M. Walton

Willie M. Whiting\*

Stephen R. Yates

*\*Reassigned to another Division of the Circuit Court*

*Presiding Judge William Sylvester White (right) and the judges of the Juvenile Division, Circuit Court of Cook County (below). Seated, from left to right, are Joseph C. Mooney, Lucia T. Thomas, John P. McGury, Arthur N. Hamilton, and Jose R. Vazquez. Standing, from left to right, are James M. Walton, James J. Chrastka, John W. Rogers, Stephen R. Yates, Peter F. Costa, Edward H. Marsalek, and John A. Ouska.*



ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF  
OF THE  
JUVENILE COURT

DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES  
EDWARD J. NERAD

Budget and Accounts  
Lillian Kallal

Clinical Services  
Robert E. Bussell, M.D.

Statistical Division  
Timothy D. Danaher

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE PROBATION OFFICER  
MICHAEL F. HENEGHAN

Complaint Division  
Laurence A. Harding

Guardian ad Litem  
M. Leonard Goodman

Personnel  
Suzette Feher

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER  
THOMAS P. JONES

Dependent/Neglect Division  
Irene M. Richards

South Division  
Amalia Pacer

North Division  
Shirley Pena

Joint Youth Development Program  
Gloria Quinn

Community Resources Division  
John P. Browne

Training Division  
Theresa B. Yancey

CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON THE JUVENILE COURT

1977-1978

*Chairman:* Robert A. Helman

*Members:*

James F. Ashenden, Jr.  
Alice Q. Ayers  
Carolyn Bergan  
Charles L. Block, M.D.  
Harold E. Boysaw  
John J. Casey, Jr.  
William R. Clarke, M.D.  
Ruben I. Cruz  
Pieter de Vryer, M.D.  
Clare T. Driscoll  
E. Stanley Enlund  
David Epstein  
Dr. Randall H. Evans, Jr.  
Raymond Fannings  
William H. Finch  
Benjamin Finley  
Roger R. Fross  
Michael F. Heneghan  
Msgr. Thomas J. Holbrook  
Mimi Hynek  
Suzanne E. Jones  
George Kelm  
William A. Lee  
Ben Meeker  
Norval Morris  
Daniel O. Murray  
Hugh S. Osborne  
G. Lewis Penner  
Eugene Perkins  
Sally Probst  
Blanche Prucha  
George A. Ranney  
James P. Rice  
R. Newton Rooks  
Charles H. Shireman  
The Hon. John J. Sullivan  
Cdr. Harold Thomas  
Bowen Tucker  
Jerome S. Weiss  
The Hon. Minor K. Wilson  
Thomas M. Young

*Executive Director:* Frank A. Sesek  
*Associate Director:* Patricia H. Mannix



## RETIREMENTS

*The Juvenile Court wishes to acknowledge the many fine years of service to those who have retired during 1977 and 1978.*

*Sam Blecher, Driver, 10 years.*

*Irma L. Cole, Deputy Chief Probation Officer, 12 years.*

*Kay Flynn, Clerk III, 20 years.*

*Alfred Kuzel, Deputy Chief Probation Officer, 19 years.*

*Ollie Spain, Steno III, 24 years.*

*Margaret Whiteford, Clerk III, 20 years.*

*Joseph Zeller, Probation Officer II, 20 years.*

**END**