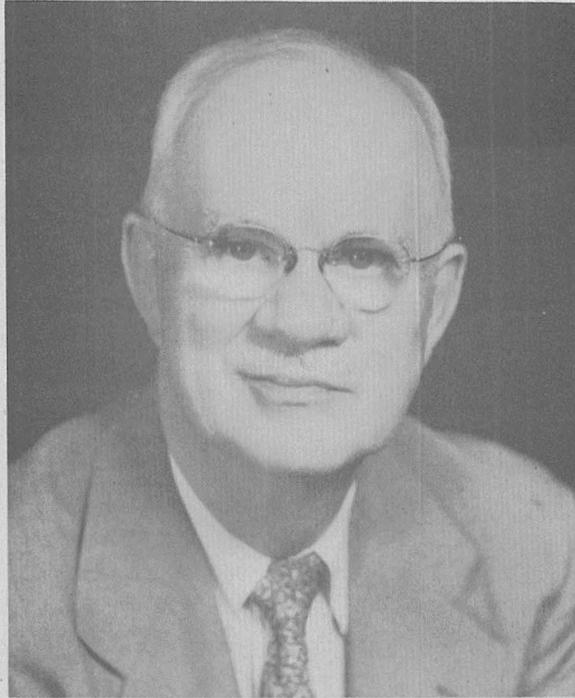


**FAMILY COURT
Of
Lucas County, Toledo, Ohio**



**"Dedicated To The Fulfillment
Of The Family Court Idea"
MARCH 4, 1962**



JUDGE PAUL W. ALEXANDER
of the Family Court Center

THE FAMILY COURT AS AN IDEA

By Judge Paul W. Alexander

The newly completed facility called the Family Court Center is an embodiment of some comparatively new ideas. Basic is the idea that the various kinds of legal problems besetting family life can best be handled not in a scattering of various kinds of courts, but in a single unified, integrated court, in one place readily accessible to the public, with one staff of skilled specialists from psychiatrists to case and group workers with singleness of purpose and ideals, working together as one team under one responsible captain, with one set of uniformly kept records, and ideally with the children who are to be studied right there for continuous observation and instantly available for that priceless personal contact. (You know, "Attitudes are not changed by platitudes; but human conduct is changed by human contact.")

Delinquency and divorce are common companions. In studying the child, we stumble over family problems. The converse is often true. In one year as high as 40% of the divorce seekers had previously been in juvenile court with child problems. Eventually delinquents have to go back and live with their families. How futile to treat one and not the other! And how much simpler and more efficient to have just one court, with both adult and juvenile records and workers to do the job.

Yet, despite these obvious advantages of the integrated family court, your Toledo, Lucas County court is one of only a handful of such courts in the entire United States.

Idea: The fundamental philosophy of the juvenile court -- to protect society by helping rather than hurting, to be a wise and benevolent parent to the child whose natural parents have somehow failed him, to do what is best for the child -- with some modification in some degree which is adaptable also to the family and all its members, notably in cases of marriage failure, threatened or in process.

Idea: A great majority of divorce-seekers and those from whom divorce is sought need some kind of help in addition to the purely legal services of a lawyer; but they seldom know what kind they need, or even what kinds are available.

Idea: Persons in domestic distress are apt to be too proud, too self-sufficient, too frightened, too hopeless, too "fed up" to turn anywhere for outside help except to the law and divorce; hence it makes sense to supplement the law by making available this outside help (e.g., marriage counselors, exponents of the behavioral sciences) at the very point where the distressed people ultimately converge -- in divorce court -- to offer help to people who need it where the people are. (This is not to derogate from but to supplement the efforts of churches and social agencies.)

Idea: Re: cost. To be sure, the Center has been unusually costly to build. It had to be so because of the many security features that had to be incorporated in it. And it is built to last 75 to 100 years. And it is fully paid for!

It will be costly to operate. So is a hospital. The hospital is for people who are sick or injured. It is operated by specially educated and trained physicians, surgeons, pathologists, and nurses. Your family court is for children whose behavior is sick, for adults whose marriages are sick. Their problems are often as difficult and delicate as physical illness or injury. They too require a staff of specially educated and trained experts, not only in the law but in the various social and behavioral sciences.

Two things to remember: (1) delinquency and divorce are also costly -- in dollars, but even more in human lives and welfare. Is it worth what it costs to fight delinquency? Let's see. Recently a prominent Toledoan spoke out at a meeting in New York. In decrying delinquency he quoted figures showing it had increased 20% in the last decade. This was printed and read in Toledo. Your "Wally" Hoffman, 25-year director of the Family Court, just knew that figure couldn't be true in Lucas County. So he dug up the school census for 1950 and for 1960. Thus he derived the increase in child population. Then he

took the number of delinquency cases in 1950 and 1960. Result: Lucas County showed an increase in the delinquency rate of 1.9% as contrasted with the 20.0% figure, presumably for the rest of the country.

(2) Is the cost of controlling divorce justified? Throughout the years and throughout the country the divorce courts have been reporting a dismissal rate varying extremely little from 30%. This means that of 100 cases filed, only 70 ended with divorce granted. This used to be true in Toledo -- before your domestic relations department was developed. Last year, 1961, of every 100 divorce cases disposed of, only 58 divorce-seekers got the divorce they started out to get. Forty-two voluntarily dismissed their cases or allowed them to remain dormant so long the court automatically dismissed them.

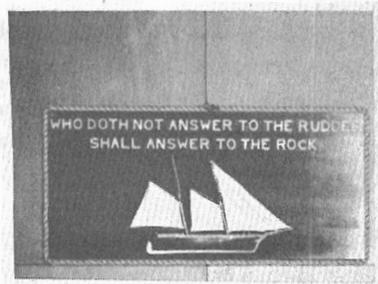
Altogether, we of the Family Court staff are most happy with the people of Toledo and Lucas County. And we cannot praise highly enough the loyal League of City Mothers and the faithful Friends of the Child Study Institute and the countless other willing workers who helped make known the need for what we are here dedicating today. We bestow our everlasting blessing upon all of them, jointly and severally.

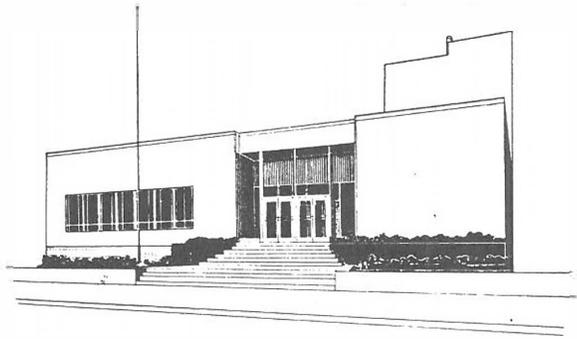
No, not because they voted or helped us get a completed building. That isn't what they did. They voted themselves a new, completed building -- and their children, and their children's children. Truly, generations unborn shall rise up and bless them.

But in our hour of felicitation we must be careful to ward off complacency. Let us remind ourselves that brick and mortar do make a court; they are merely tools, instruments, means to an end. The end is not only to do justice. A court of law must always do justice. Certainly. But a true family court must ever do more than that. For a family court is an idea.

It is not an elaborate organization. It needs no complicated, intricate legal framework. It is an idea that dwells in the hearts of the staff and their leaders.

The idea is to crown justice not with sickly sentimentality but with intelligent kindness, humane helpfulness, skillful scientific services -- whoever the party may be, whatever he may have done, however he may be helped. In dedicating this excellent building let us also dedicate ourselves to the preservation, promulgation and perpetuation of the Family Court Idea!



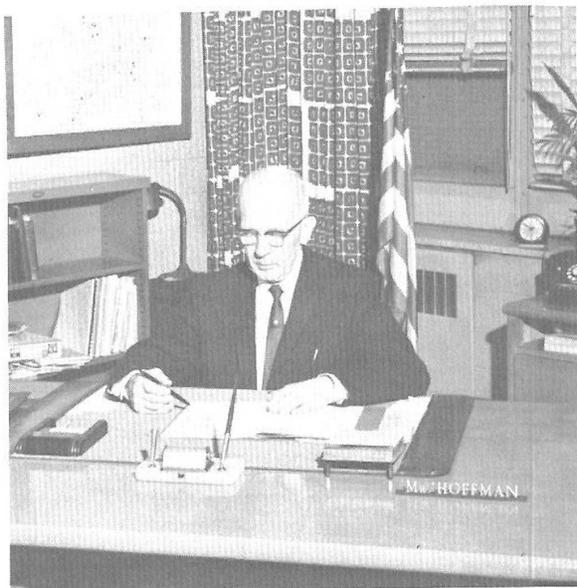


LEFT: Original Construction of Family Court Center (1962)

RIGHT: Completed Construction of Family Court Center (1962)



Front Views Of The Original And Now Completed Building THE FAMILY COURT CENTER



L. Wallace Hoffman Director

hear the numerous cases brought before the court and to provide the counseling, medical and psychological services needed to assist families in dealing with their problems. A professional staff of fifty-four people assisted by office personnel and supervisors of children in the residential section of the building carry on the functions of the Family Court. At all times we have from 50 to 60 children in residence and under study pending final action on their cases.

Telling the story of the work of the Family Court is no small task. More than fourteen persons are engaged on our speaking bureau and these staff members visit organizations about the county explain-

MODERN FACILITIES For OUR CHILDREN

Our Family Court Center handles the largest volume of cases of any court in the county. Last year more than twelve thousand actions were brought in the two branches of the court. More than 4,500 different families were involved, and the decisions rendered on these actions affected the lives of more than 8,000 children who were members of those families.

With the increase, over past years, in the extent and complexity of family disorganization, Lucas County has provided this modern Family Court Center and equipped it with trained personnel to

ing the work of the Center and answering the many questions from the audience. Regular guided tours of the facilities of the Center are given after court hours.

The operation of the Family Court is big business and plays an important part in the social and legal life of our community. At the Family Court Center the working staff consists of 136 persons. Each year we dispose of 2,500 cases of juvenile delinquency; 1,660 traffic violations by minors, more than 2,200 divorces; support of minor children cases results in collections exceeding two and a half million dollars and more than 250 adults each year are prosecuted for offenses against children. On the other side of the ledger, we provide counseling services to more than two thousand children annually; more than one thousand families seek and obtain marriage counseling; psychological services are given to 500 children and adults and 1,500 children a year receive medical examinations and treatment, accordingly. Few, if any organizations in our country reach so far and so deeply into the everyday lives of our citizenry.

As you view these modern facilities of the Family Court Center, we urge you to think of them as better tools with which you have provided us so that a better job can be done for children and families who come to us with their problems.

L. Wallace Hoffman
Director

COURT SERVICES BEGIN HERE --

THE INTAKE DEPARTMENT

LEFT: Waiting Area For Intake Department -- Initial contact with the court by the public.

It has been said, "The Intake Department is the key to the entire Family Court Center." This is true as so many of the cases needing attention of the court are first referred to this department, and this is where those in trouble get their first impression of the court. Here the complaints are screened by the Intake Staff, and some are then handled by this department, while others are referred to the other appropriate departments of the court, or else they are referred to other agencies or resources.

Cases referred to the Intake Department include Dependency, Neglect, Custody, Delinquency, Non-Support, Bastardy, Marriage Counseling, and Family Counseling, as well as, the Emotionally Disturbed Child, who may, or may not be delinquent. Referrals to this department of the court have greatly increased during the years from 1953 through the present date, and, which, in turn, have necessitated the need for additional staff. With the original building, it was impossible to adequately provide the office space needed for the intake department personnel, however, the newly constructed building now makes this a reality for improved services to the public, along with all other agencies in the City and County.





**Rita F. O'Grady
Assistant Director**

"AND, GIRLS COME TO COURT, TOO!"

And girls come to Court, too -- no -- not in such large numbers, the ratio is approximately 1 girl to 4 boys. Their offenses are somewhat different, they rarely rob, break and enter, burglarize, or steal cars, but they do run away from home (2 girls leave home for every 1 boy). They truant from school, they steal (shoplifting particularly), they can be very incorrigible, and, of course, teen-age adolescent girls frequently become involved with boys in their own age group, or, who are older, in offenses injurious to their health and morals. By-and-large, the antisocial behavior of girls is directed more toward themselves than toward society.

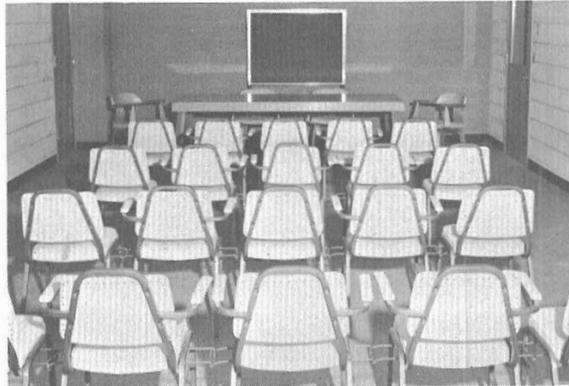
Looking back over the past 20 years, there has been a significant change in the total number of delinquency complaints filed on girls -- in 1941, there were 252 complaints as compared to 1961, with 543

complaints registered with the court. The reasons for this increase -- the large number of children in the age groups that are referred to the court, referral sources having greater awareness of emotional disturbances in girls, along with being more alert to delinquency among girls. It is interesting to note that approximately 50% of these complaints filed are of a relatively minor nature -- an isolated delinquent act -- that can be handled successfully by the Referee at the preliminary hearing.

The Girls' Department is headed by the Assistant Director, who is in charge of women counselors, and also, who serves as Casework Supervisor and Referee. In addition, a second Girls' Referee, and, 7 (women) Probation Counselors comprise the staff -- all of whom are professionally trained.

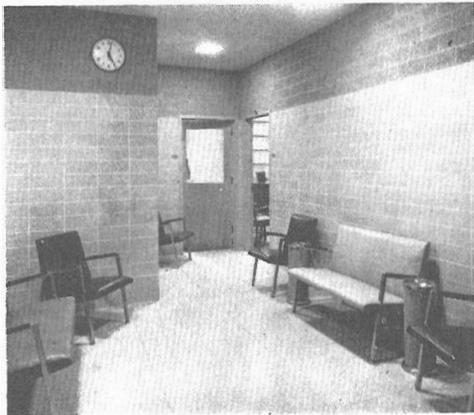
Not infrequently, these same girls, who were previously referred for delinquency, come back to visit the court years later and express gratitude for the professional services the community has provided through the Family Court Center.



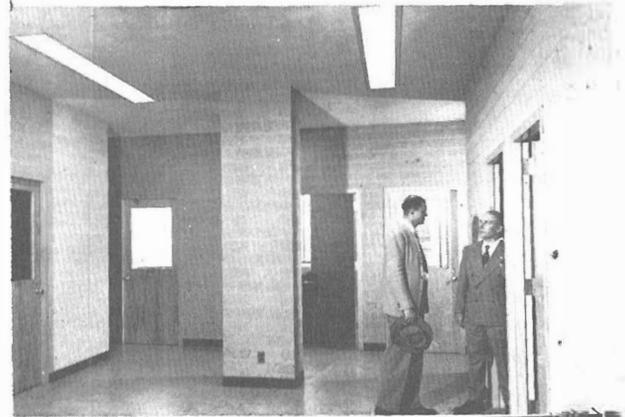


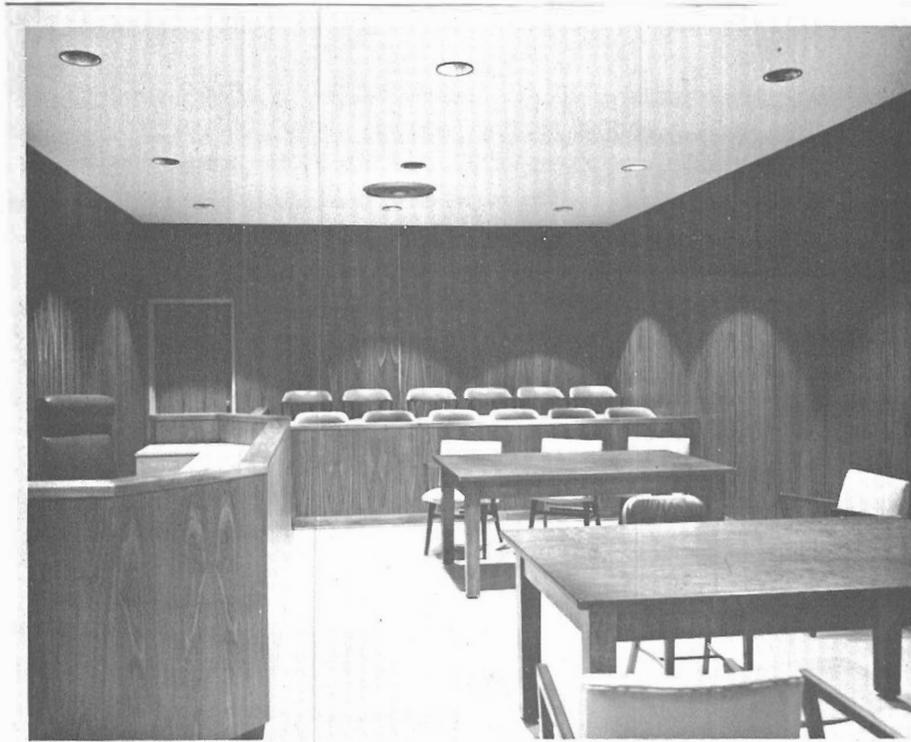
LEFT: Conference Room --
Staff and Public.

LOWER LEFT: Waiting Room --
Support Referee.

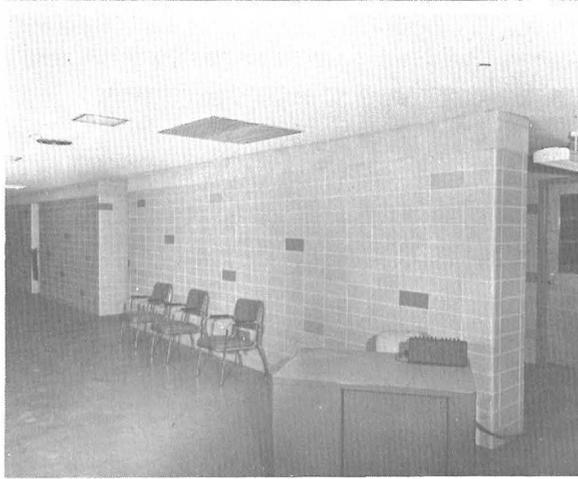


LOWER RIGHT: Corridor on 10th Street side of
building leading to Boys' Referee Court Rooms.





VIEW OF THE SECOND FLOOR LEVEL COURTROOM -- USED FOR JURY TRIALS



UPPER-LEFT: View of the Waiting Room Area -- Boys' Dept. (Ground Level)



LOWER-LEFT: Boys' Referee Court Room

"FOUR OUT OF FIVE"

Four out of five children referred to the Court for delinquent acts are boys. Delinquency usually involves more than one child; though, "the loner" is not exceptional, neither is he the rule. Offenses committed by boys differ from those involving girls and primarily concern acts directed against society such as burglary, robbery, stealing cars, destruction of property, etc.

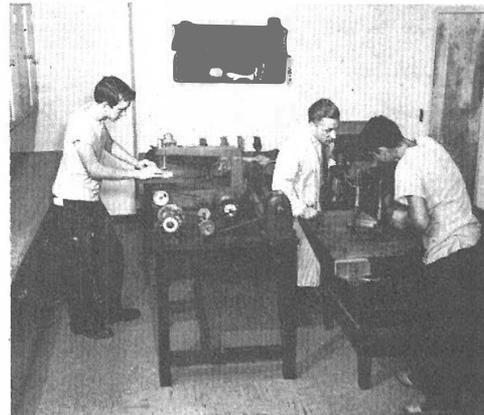
The Boys' Department of the Court consists of 3 Referees, who conduct preliminary and final hearings for boys referred to the Court not only for delinquent offenses, but those offenses involving traffic violations as well, which may be separate from, or in conjunction with delinquent activity; 2 Casework Supervisors; and, 18 Boys' Probation Counselors.

The new facilities of the Family Court Center have now made it possible for each probation counselor to have an individual office which will enable greater efficiency on the counselor's part in extending casework services to the child and his parents in privacy and without interruption, which, previously had been handicapped when 2 counselors shared the same office. The Referee Court Rooms are now larger and comfortably accommodate a greater number of



persons concerned in a particular child's court hearing, e.g., the child, the child's parents, attorney, family minister, and, school representatives. In addition to the provision of adequate room to avoid crowding, the Referee Court Rooms lend to the atmosphere essential to convey the "Dignity" of the proceedings in the over-all impression gained by the child, and, in turn, necessary to obtaining the most effective results.

IEWS OF CHILDREN DETAINED IN THE CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE LEARNING A NEW WAY OF DAILY LIVING



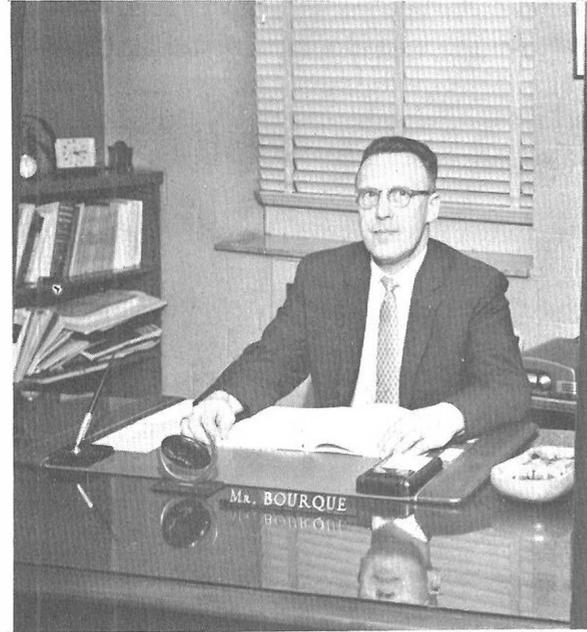
THE CHILD STUDY INSTITUTE

The Basic Objectives of C.S.I. Services include:

1. Secure custody of the child who needs detention, coupled with the best of physical care. This requires a well-designed plant, sound philosophy of operation, and constructive staff attitudes toward detained delinquents;
2. A constructive and satisfying program of activities, both indoors and outdoors, including school, quiet, active and creative programs geared to the ages and abilities of the children. In addition, such activities are geared to reveal significant strengths and weaknesses of each child as revealed in the group setting;
3. Individual guidance through social casework and social group work, to better handle problems within the institution non-punitively, and to better help the child use the detention experience to understand himself and his problems; and,
4. Observation and study of the child, including a professional report to the probation department and the court regarding his or her strengths, weaknesses and needs as seen by the detention staff during his period of residence in C.S.I.

C.S.I. DEPARTMENTAL SERVICES:

1. Administrative — intake and admissions, records, secretarial, telephone service, community relationships, staff supervision and development, fiscal control.
2. Health Services — medical examinations and treatment, physical care routines, emergency medical and dental treatment.



THOMAS BOURQUE
Assistant Director

3. Clinical and Casework Services — written observation reports by all staff members dealing with detained children; assistance in in-service training of staff; supervision of the therapeutic handling of children; psychological and/or psychiatric testing and interviewing; consultation services with other departments.

4. Group Work Services — well-balanced recreational and other activities, group discussions, daily living routines, in-service training, staff supervision.

5. School Services — individualized remedial academic work to strengthen the child's scholastic abilities, to comply with school attendance laws, and to attempt to modify negative attitudes toward the values of further education.

6. Chaplaincy service — to provide continuity of religious service and counseling in the child's own faith; to strengthen spiritual values of the child.

7. Institutional services — food and nutrition services; housekeeping; maintenance of supplies, equipment, building and grounds.

HOW NEW C.S.I. SERVICES WILL IMPROVE OPERATION:

1. Gymnasium-Auditorium: Will permit large-scale group activities for high-energy release; will provide better diagnostic information about the individual child in large group activities, information which is unavailable in interview and casework situations; will serve an alternate use as a facility for public meetings and hearings on public projects.

2. Two New Boys' Sections: Will eliminate the necessity to detain any more children in Lucas County Jail, thus reducing wrong learning in criminality and providing the more therapeutic atmosphere which children should have; will make each child immediately available for casework counseling, psychological services and court hearings; will permit even more careful segregation of boys into homogeneous groupings according to ages, needs and previous experience in delinquent behavior; will permit continuity of schooling and academic training; and will make possible earlier beginnings of treatment and rehabilitation for each child and youth.

3. Disturbed Units for Boys and Girls: Fills a serious need which has existed for years in Lucas County, to serve the child with serious emotional disturbances in a non-jail-like atmosphere; will permit early diagnosis and intensive treatment of such children by trained and qualified professionals.

4. New School Classrooms: Will expand school services to encompass all those children needing such service; will provide greater flexibility in placing children according to their academic competence; makes possible teaching services on an elementary, junior high school and high school level; 100% more blackboard space; better schoolroom design; better natural lighting in two of the three rooms; better heating and ventilating equipment; better recess facilities for teachers; more convenient to children's

residential areas.

5. Medical Clinic: Better natural lighting; better layout and design; more convenient to children's residential areas.

6. Manual Arts: Much larger area for woodshop with adequate tool and wood storage facilities adjoining; safer operation of power tools and equipment; larger individual work benches for boys' projects; better natural lighting; better project displays.

7. Arts and Crafts Room: A new area for all types of handicraft, with adequate storage facilities for crafts supplies and equipment, as well as running water and more adequate individual work areas for crafts projects.

8. Chaplain office and Chaplain's Secretary: Will permit greater privacy for individual counseling by chaplains; will provide receptionist-secretarial services and centralization of the chaplain's files and records.

9. Playground: Will permit children to get outdoors and expend energies in wholesome recreation and athletics under staff supervision.

10. New Sound System: Will safeguard both staff members and children by monitoring remote areas where children engage in group activities; will permit the broadcast of all types of radio, record or original programs to selected areas; will provide musical therapy and the changing of group moods through music.

11. Alteration of Tenth Street Lobby and Detention Admission Area: Will provide better facilities for both the general public and newly-arrived children; will permit better intake casework screening of children.

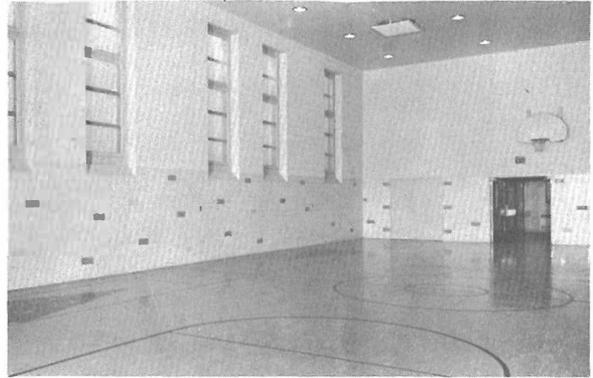


C.S.I. --
Living
Quarters

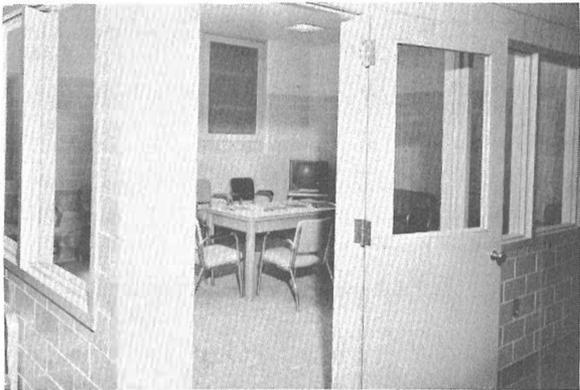




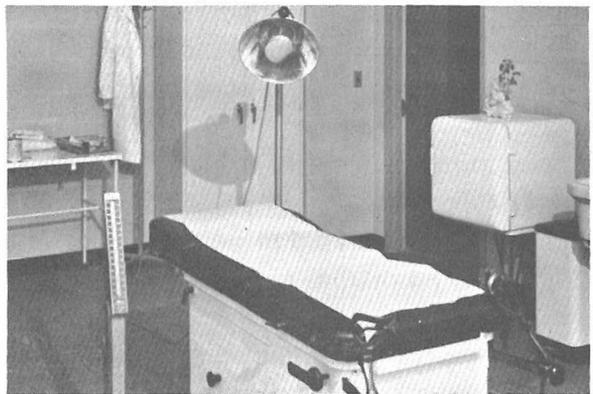
UPPER -LEFT: Dining Room on Ground Level -- C.S.I.



UPPER-RIGHT: Gymnasium-Auditorium 4th Floor Level



LOWER-LEFT: Quiet-Recreation Room -- C.S.I.



LOWER-RIGHT: Medical Clinic -- C.S.I.



LEFT: Psychological Study -- C.S.I.

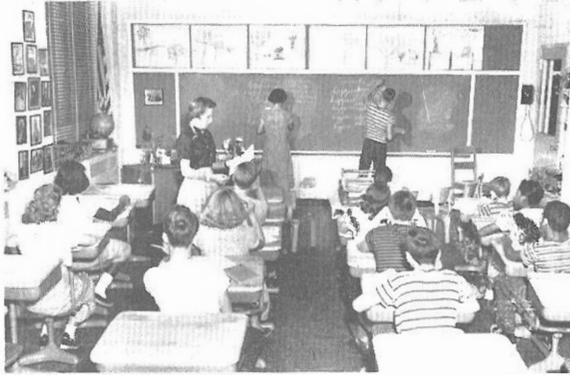


UPPER-RIGHT: Psychiatric Consultation as part of Clinical Services.

CLINICAL SERVICES

--In The Child Study Institute Program

The completion of the building has afforded an opportunity for greater integration in the department of Clinical Services through easier communication between the staff members of that department whose offices now are all on one floor. An additional office has been provided for a fourth psychologist who is greatly needed because of the increased demand for psychological services. The most exciting and challenging addition is the Play-Observation room with its varied media for the boys and girls to use to express their feelings. This will be especially helpful with those who find it extremely difficult to communicate on a verbal level. Thus, it will aid in diagnosis and provide an opportunity for Play Therapy. The conference room, on the ground floor, while not close to the Clinical Services Department, will enhance the setting for Group Therapy which was begun in the fall of 1961 with the cooperation of the Probation Department, several members of which have been in training for this for some time.



UPPER-LEFT: Daily classroom in session -- C.S.I.



LOWER-LEFT: Newly completed classroom -- 2nd floor level -- C.S.I.



UPPER-RIGHT: Chapel for Religious Services.

KEEP US, OH GOD,

from pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed. * Let us be done with fault-finding and leave off self-seeking. * May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face — without self-pity and without prejudice. * May we never be hasty in judgment and always generous. Let us take time for all things; make us to grow calm, serene, gentle. * Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straightforward and unafraid. * Grant that we may realize it is the little things that create differences, that in the big things of life we are at one. * And may we strive to touch and to know the great, common human heart of us all, and, oh Lord God, let us forget not to be kind!

Mary Stewart

THE CLERK OF COURT --

JUVENILE And DOMESTIC RELATIONS DIVISION

No longer is the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Branch of the County Clerks Office looked upon as merely a file room, the operations and services delegated to that department are many and varied. The filing, recording and journalizing of reports and records continue to be a big load in the operations and has increased tremendously.

For example, during the eight years since the Family Court Center opened in 1953, the number of cases filed in the County Clerks Office totaled over 23,400, compared to 41,600 in the previous 40 years.

It is the function of that office to issue warrants and summonses as directed by the court to collect fines and costs and to post bonds. When dates are fixed for jury trials it is the duty of the Juvenile Court Clerk to notify attorney's and all parties concerned. Incidentally Attorneys frequently find this office a favorite point of contact to obtain information and to record their cases, all this requires close co-operation with the County Prosecutor, Sheriff's Department, Toledo Police Department and Welfare Agencies.

The transfer of Juvenile Traffic Violations from Municipal court to the Family Court in 1955 boosted the work load immensely. Over 9,500 cases involving Juvenile Traffic Offenders have been processed since that date. Here again the County Clerks Office prepared the required legal papers and collected fines and costs assessed by the Family Court. Also, when a child or adult is committed to an institution or welfare agency the necessary papers for conveyance are completed in this office.

The very nature of the Juvenile Court services are problem cases that must be handled in confidence, so with our enlarged office, waiting areas and new counter, better service will be provided by the Juvenile Clerks Office.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

The Fiscal Services of the Court, pertaining to accounting, collections, disbursements, payroll and budget control, as well as maintenance of its physical property, are discharged by the Finance Department.

Monies assessed by the court and collected by this department, fall in four general categories, viz: Reimbursement by parents for expenses advanced by the County for placement of children in boarding homes and private institutions; local support orders, payments made under the "Uniform Reciprocal Support Act", (where husband and wife are separated and one parent resides outside the State of Ohio) and restitution paid by children to claimants for damages. While restitution is assessed primarily as a corrective measure, the court does attempt to satisfy such damage to the fullest extent possible.

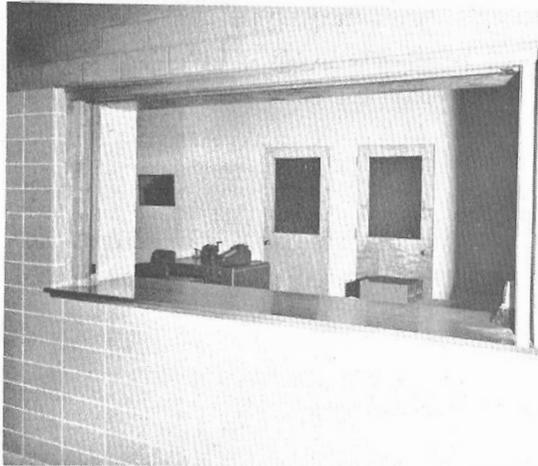
Excepting Medical and Dental treatment and certain other items over which there is little human control, the Finance Department maintains a rigid check to limit expenditures to budget appropriation.

Building maintenance, supply and care of existing equipment is a major expense item in any type of business operation and is usually handled as a separate department. Our newly expanded facilities have complicated our problem to some extent. However, at least temporarily, we will continue to have the services of skilled craftsmen from the staff of the County Building Superintendent which will keep our maintenance expense at a minimum.



UPPER-LEFT: Clerk of Court's Office --
Main Floor.

LOWER-RIGHT: RECORD ROOM --
Ground Level.

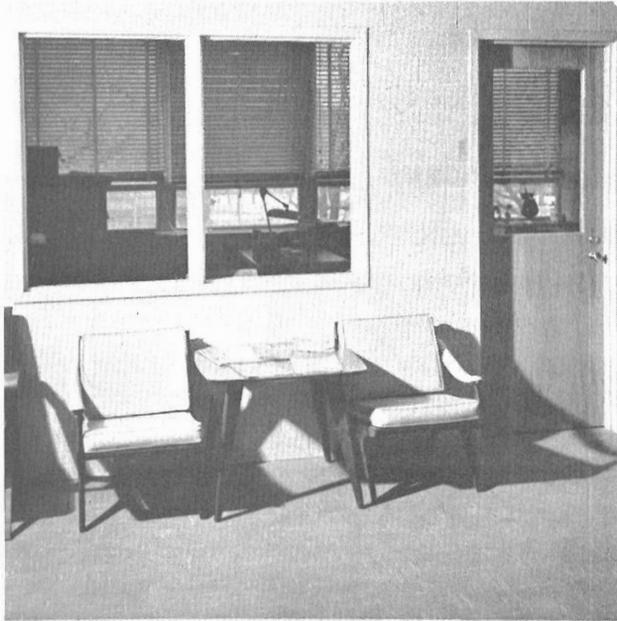


LOWER-LEFT: Juvenile Court Cashier's Office --
Main Floor



Divorce Court

Burial Ground For Dead Marriages



LEFT: Waiting Room Area -- Domestic Relations -
Marriage Counseling Division.

The conscience of the community is reflected in the efforts made by the counseling staff of the Family Service Division to revitalize and reclaim marriages that come to us divorce-bound. Within the frame-work of the law we combine the conscience of the community, the insights and skills of the social sciences, particularly those dealing with human behavior and personal relationships, and the interests of our clients to work at trying to save their marriage.

Society's concern for the increase in the number of families breaking up becomes our challenge. We know that marriage failure is costly to the individual, to the family group, to the taxpayer, to the community at large. The Domestic Relations staff adds to the constructive influences at work in the community to save marriage, in failing to save a marriage the efforts then focus on the adults and children involved, with attempts to strengthen the functioning of each as an adequate and contributing member of society.

Encouraging results have been achieved by this division of the Court. The percentage of family reconciliations has increased slowly each year. But it has increased. The pre-litigation counseling effort shows a 62% success: only 38% of these cases go on to litigation. With the families involved in divorce litigation marriage counseling contributed substantially to the number of petitions dismissed: in 1959 the percentage of dismissals of divorce petitions was 38.2%; in 1960 it was 41%; in 1961 it was about 42%. This percentage of dismissals achieved in Lucas County is considerably higher than the average national level. The more adequate physical accommodations made available as a result of the new addition to the Center will facilitate the work we seek to do in counseling disintegrating families, and re-establishing feelings of competency in distressed individuals.

It is gratifying that the work of the Court has commended itself to authorities of Family Law in other countries, and to Graduate Schools of Social Work. This year the University of Michigan has designated the Court as a training center for graduate students of Social Work doing their in-field-training for accreditation. During 1961-62 representatives from Australia, England, Germany, Indonesia and Japan are included among the official groups who have studied our methods and procedures and have shared with us their problems and successes. These diverse groups give proof that the Family Court Movement is spreading throughout the world.

SERVICES OF CUSTODY REFEREE -- DEPARTMENT

When divorces are granted and custody of the minor children involved settled at the time, the matter of custody disposition rarely remains a "closed" issue. Even natural parents are awarded only "temporary" custody of their own children, thus leaving the way open for further hearing in court whenever circumstances change or when the best interests of the children warrant a different plan being made for them. The modifications of original custody orders are set before the courts' Custody Referee for hearing, and services of attorneys are utilized in about 90% of these cases. Approximately 350 to 400 minor children are involved in such re-hearings each year. The hearing could be concerned exclusively with a change of custody but usually involves planning for reasonable contacts with the other parent also, both of which entail great emotional exchange and reaction.

It is most important that there be privacy and adequate quarters for these hearings. Previously, it was not uncommon to frequently crowd 8 to 10 persons in an office space of about 10-1/2 by 12-1/2 feet; and, this forced, close, physical proximity which seldom lends itself to a cool, calm deliberation of the issues involved.

Now with the expanded quarters available for Referee Court Rooms, with distinctive decor which sets them aside from the court probation counselor's office, hearings may be conducted in appropriate and dignified settings without losing the comfortable informality that is an important part of all hearings in the Family Court Center.

Statistical Service

State law requires that the court prepare a report each year covering the work performed.

For twenty-five years all available information concerning children brought before the court has been summarized and the information placed on IBM cards. From these cards we have taken such basic information as was needed to compile the annual report each year.

However these cards contain a wealth of information regarding causes of delinquency, its distribution through the community and many other facts that would be invaluable in analyzing the work of the court, the effectiveness of probation, in planning improvements in the counseling methods and in planning a community delinquency prevention program. Lack of staff and lack of operating space has made this type of analysis impossible. Now, with enlarged facilities, it is planned to establish cooperative programs with nearby universities to embark upon a research program that will be helpful in improving and strengthening probation and other treatment methods and to point the way to a community-wide delinquency prevention program.

STAFF OF FAMILY COURT

Paul W. Alexander, *Judge*
L. Wallace Hoffman, *Director*
Rita F. O'Grady, *Assistant Director*
Thomas B. Bourque, *Assistant Director*
Ruth M. Williams, *Chief Psychologist*

Eve Kemp Richards, *Supervisor Domestic Relations*
J. Reginald Kelly, *Chief Referee*
Boston A. Bristol, *Chief, Finance Department*
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Mae Bridges
Catherine Champion
Harry A. Everett
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Ervin Wierzbinski

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William Beausay
Ralph P. Bridgman
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Charles Riseley

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Wayne J. Haefner
Dr. Henry L. Hartman
Leone Hineline
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Dr. I. H. Kass
Angela H. Lloyd
Rev. John Meyer
Wm. Murphy
Joan Marie Coghlin

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Dorcas Hanson
Barbara Johnston
Clifford Kadon
Mary Jane Lung
Richard J. Lung
Charles Makins
Lawrence Murphy
Robert Perry
Janel Tewell
Josephine Tylnski

CSI Leaders

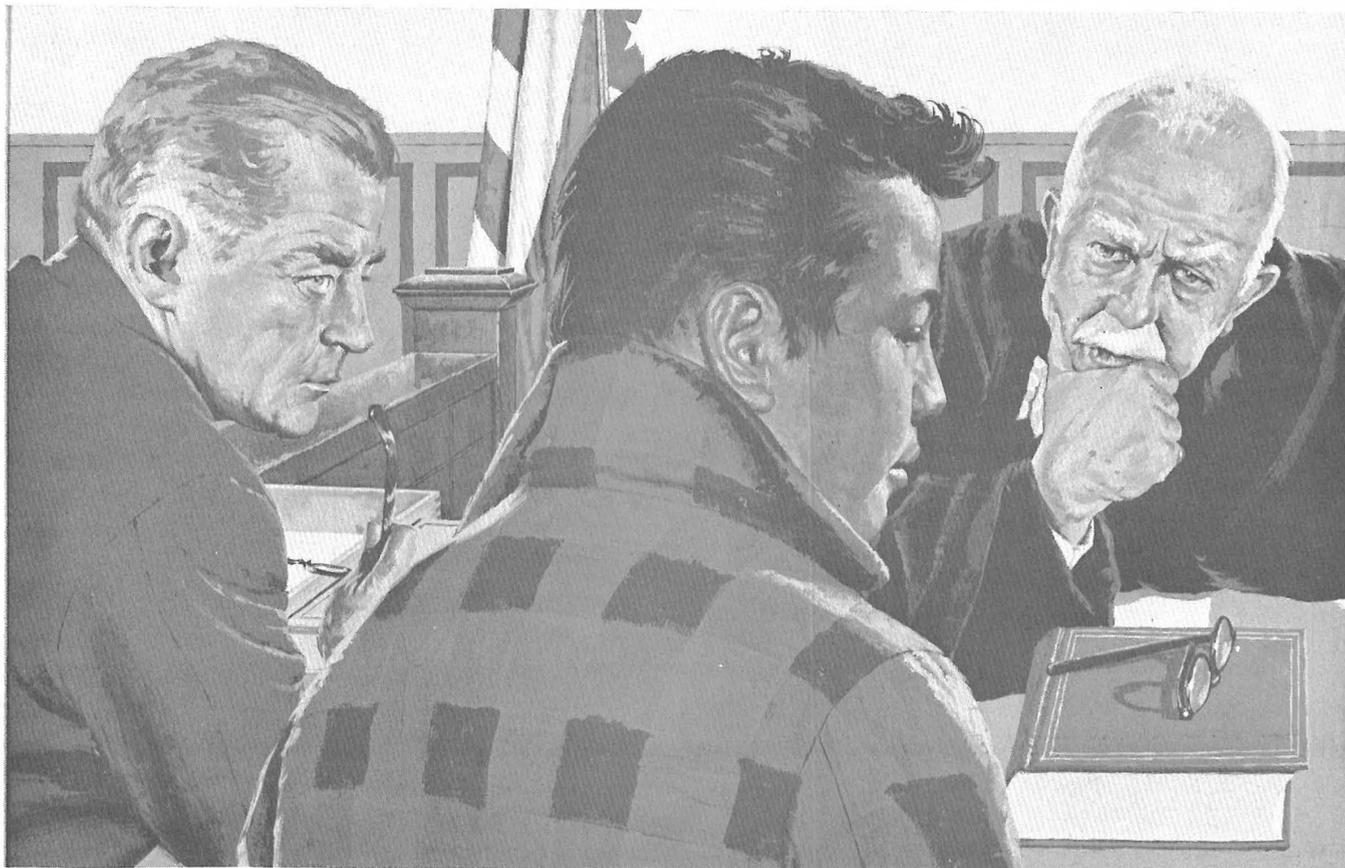
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Pauline Dedes
Raymond Devine
Robert Donovan
James Drummond
Thomas E. Ertle
Helen G. Gressler
Michael Harrah

Walter S. Harrah
Charles J. Hinkleman
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Stella Shields
Catherine R. Shrider
George R. Stamos
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Georgia Vines
William Vogt

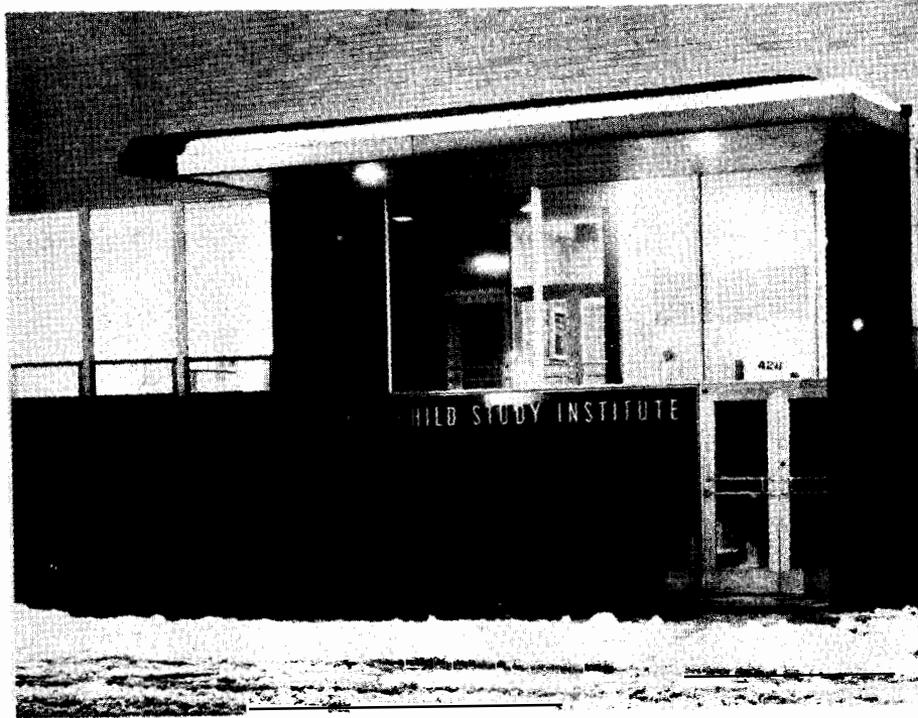
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Milas Wells
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Marie Winzeler
Edward Wolny
Ethel Wynn
Bella Yourist



**"Yes, Son, We Know What You have done - but We've Got to Know
YOU And Thoroughly Understand YOU Before We Can Do Full Justice
And Trust You On Probation Or Find The Best Place For YOU"**



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