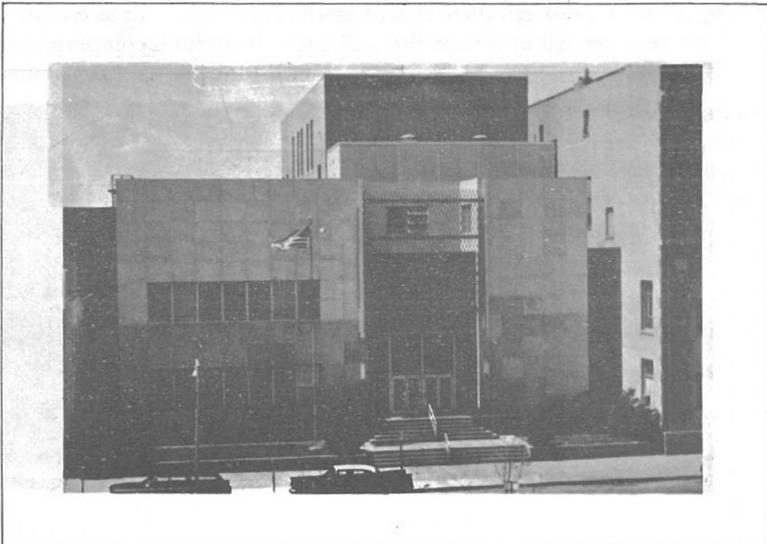


FAMILY COURT
of
LUCAS COUNTY

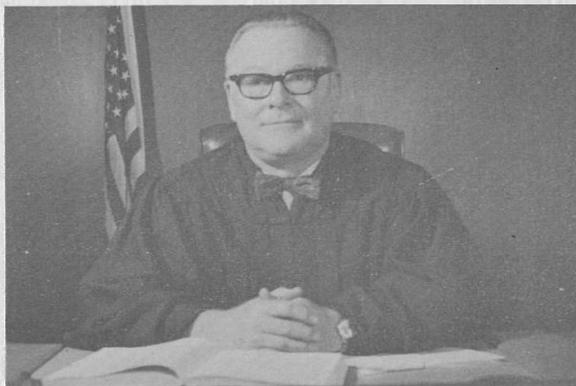
Highlights of
1971 Annual Report

HON. ROBERT R. FOSTER
HON. FRANCIS A. PIETRYKOWSKI



429 Michigan

Toledo, Ohio 43624



ROBERT R. FOSTER, JUDGE

**Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations**



FRANCIS A. PIETRYKOWSKI, JUDGE

**Court of Common Pleas
Division of
Domestic Relations**

Judge Foster Reports . . .

We are pleased to report that our second group foster home was officially opened on June 16, 1971. As planned, this home is for girls from 14 to 17 years of age, and is to be utilized as an alternative between the Ohio Youth Commission and returning the child to an inadequate home. Federal funds were made available to the Family Court Center through the efforts of the Toledo Model Cities Program and the Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency (O.L.E.P.A.). These grants were used to purchase the home and to operate same for the balance of 1971. We repeat our thanks to these agencies for their help and we again thank the Lucas County Commissioners for their complete cooperation.

A third group home for older boys has been approved by O.L.E.P.A. and we hope to have same in operation by mid-1972. We trust that the second and third group homes will prove as successful as our first group home for younger boys, where we have not had one instance of repetition by any boy since the home opened in October of 1970. For this our praise is directed to Ronald and Carol Irby, foster home parents, and to Len Coffin, foster home counselor.

Plans are now well under way for the establishment of an extensive Volunteer Probation Counselor program to be operated by the Family Court Center. These plans envision the use of the one-on-one concept (one counselor to one child), and the enthusiasm of the volunteers enlisted to date indicates success for the program. If so, our professional full-time counselors will be able to devote more time to the more serious cases assigned to them.

On an unpleasant note, we must report that the number of divorce cases filed in Lucas County has been steadily increasing since 1965. For fifteen years, between 1950 and 1965, the number of cases filed averaged about 2,000 per year. The number filed since 1965 has increased each year up to and including 1971, when 3,704 were filed. The workload of the staff of the Domestic Relations branch of the Court has increased accordingly, with little increase in personnel.

In closing, I personally thank Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski for his cooperation during the year, and further extend my thanks to the entire staff of the Court for carrying an ever-increasing workload without complaint.

Judge Robert R. Foster

Judge Pietrykowski Reports . . .

The Court during the year 1971 experienced another period of growth. Our Juvenile Services were increased and implemented by expanded and innovated programs. We now have two group homes in operation. We are firmly convinced this new concept will provide our community with additional needed services at a lower cost to the taxpayer and will involve many of our citizens in our continuing attempt to halt the rate of juvenile delinquency. We are also very proud of our new Volunteer Probation Counselors Program and I predict that if we have the patience and expand this effort we will ultimately have these volunteers aiding the Court in rehabilitating the children of our community in every section of our county.

As usual, there was an increase in the filing of divorce cases, during the last year. In fact, 3,704 cases were filed in 1971 as compared to 3,568 cases filed in 1970. Looking ahead I can predict with some certainty an increase caseload for 1972.

In all these matters I want to thank each and every member of our staff, who has served the Court so well during the last year. In such a short space it is difficult to cite all of the examples I know of, where a staff member has worked far beyond that which is required of her or him. To all of these fine dedicated friends, I say, "Thank you."

I also want to thank Judge Foster for his help during the past year and I am certainly looking forward to working with him during the coming year.

Judge Francis A. Pietrykowski

Statistical Highlights of 1971

Volume

Juvenile offenses registered in 1971 totaled 4,229 -- a **decrease** of 469 from 1970. Included in the 1971 registrations were 270 dismissed cases and 192 "Out-of-County" Runaways. In 1970, there were 276 dismissed cases and 238 "Out-of-County" Runaways.

Of the 4,229 cases registered, 2,930 involved boys and 1,299 involved girls as compared to 3,257 boys and 1,441 girls in 1970.

There was a total of 2,234 individual boys and 1,005 girls registered in 1971 compared to 2,401 boys and 1,078 girls registered in 1970. Boys **decreased** by 167 and girls **decreased** by 73 -- a **decrease** of 240 children or 7.4% (excluding "Out-of-County" Runaways).

Repeaters

Of the 2,234 individual boys, 440 (or 19.7%) repeated in 1971. Of these, 1,005 girls, 176 (or 17.5%) repeated in 1971. However, 984 (or 44%) of the 2,234 boys and 283 (or 28.2%) of the 1,005 girls had been in Court before 1971.

First Offenders

There were 1,250 boys and 722 girls who appeared in Court in 1971 for their first offense. This is a **decrease** of 122 boys and 85 girls -- total **decrease** 207 from 1970 (or 10.4%).

167 (or 13.4%) of the 1,250 first offender boys and 107 (or 14.8%) of the 722 first offender girls repeated in 1971. 273 (or 27.7%) of the 984 "repeater" boys and 69 (or 24.4%) of the 283 "repeater" girls repeated in 1971.

Since 1964, or the last 8 years, 15,975 boys and girls have been in court for their first offense.

Significant Increases in Offenses from 1970:

Burglary -- 385 to 414; runaway -- 308 to 363; ungovernable -- 493 to 511; school truancy -- 141 to 158; trespassing -- 86 to 106; glue sniffing, etc. -- 25 to 45; possession of drugs -- 51 to 64; use of drugs -- 28 to 38; riding in stolen car -- 16 to 29; purse snatching -- 13; forgery -- 14 to 21.

Significant Decreases from 1970:

Armed robbery -- from 27 to 10; shoplifting -- 951 to 753; other theft -- 233 to 219; assault and battery -- 103 to 62. (All injury to person down 40 from 1970); disturbance -- 119 to 104; drinking, D&D, intoxication -- from 242 to 107; late hours -- 161 to 100.

82.3% of all shoplifting cases was by boys and girls ages 13 - 17.

Official - Non-official:

Of the 4,229 delinquency cases registered in 1971; official delinquent -- 1,005 (or 23.7%); unruly child -- 452 (or 10.7%); minor or unofficial cases -- 2,772 (or 65.5%).

Rate:

Rate of juvenile delinquency **decreased** from **25 per thousand** in 1970 to **24.9** in 1971.

The 7-12 Age Group

In 1971, 365 individual boys and girls, ages 7 through 12, were in court. Of these children, 251 were boys and 114 were girls. Boys **decreased** by 99 and girls **increased** by 14. Sixty or (23.9%) of the boys and 8 (or 7%) of the girls had been in court in a previous year.

40 boys, ages 7-12, repeated in 1971.

11 girls, ages 11-12, repeated in 1971.

75 boys, age 13, had been in court before 1971 and 29 repeated in 1971.

23 girls, age 13, had been in court before 1971 and 7 repeated in 1971.

These 365 children had 434 offenses -- 302 for boys and 132 for girls compared to 442 for boys and 116 for girls in 1970 -- a **decrease** of 124 (or 28.6%).

Of the 434 offenses in 1971 -- 34 of these were dismissed as "No Offense."

Most frequent offenses for these 365 boys and girls were: shoplifting -- 131; burglary -- 58; ungovernable -- 35; trespassing and disturbance -- 29; runaway -- 20; school truancy -- 17; malicious destruction of property -- 16; other stealing -- 37.

62 boys and 7 girls were on probation/supervision to a court counselor or agency worker.

5 boys and girls were referred or custody given to an agency.

2 boys and 1 girl were committed to Ohio Youth Commission.

21 boys and 2 girls were fined or paid restitution.

8 boys' and 3 girls' cases were pending investigations as of December 31, 1971.

C.S.I. Detention

In 1971, 167 boys and 51 girls, ages 8 through 12, were detained in the Child Study Institute compared to 408 in 1970 -- a **decrease** of 190 (or 87%).

Other Cases:

Excluding Non-support and Domestic Relations, there were 10,942 cases registered in 1971 compared to 10,971 in 1970 -- a **decrease** of 29.

Breakdown of the 10,942 cases registered in 1971 are as follows:

Delinquency	4,229	Illegal placements	26
Traffic complaints	5,705	Out-of-town investigations	8
Dependency	166	Special service	41
Custody actions	117	Bastardy	365
Visitation and companionship	59	Affidavit in neglect	79
Consent to marry	60	Contributing to delinquency or unruliness of minor	86
Neglected child	1		

Traffic Report 1971

The year 1971 was the second full year that a qualified Drivers' Educational Course was a prerequisite for the juvenile obtaining a probationary drivers' license. The experience gained by this course is reflected in the decrease of accident type citations.

The court handled 5,705 juvenile traffic cases in 1971 as compared to 5,151 traffic cases in 1970 -- or an increase of 554 cases. This increase can be attributed to two major causes, speeding and mini-bike violations. There were 1,771 speeding cases in 1971 as compared to 1,198 in 1970. This increase reflects a change in police procedure through the use of vascar. There was a noticeable rise in mini-bike cases in 1971 -- 261 as compared to 173 in 1970. This increase reflects a lack of knowledge by the public that when unlicensed juveniles under 16 years ride the mini-bike on public property, they are breaking the law. The year 1972 should be interesting to see whether the mini-bike craze continues or not.

In 1971 the traffic department and the statistical department combined to re-define certain types of offenses for a better survey.

Daniel J. Sanders
Traffic Referee

Probation Services

I. Personnel

As compared with 1971, this year was a relatively static one. In 1971 only 6 changes took place, whereas in 1970 a total of 14 personnel changes occurred. Six new counselors joined the staff replacing those who resigned. The slow down in the attrition of personnel gives us a staff the majority of whom have over a year's experience as counselors. Reasons for this slowness in attrition appear to be the relative newness of the staff itself and the problems within the general economy resulting in less mobility within the social work field. It is hoped that with a growing experienced staff more consistent caseloads and quality service might be achieved.

As of the close of 1971, Probation Services was operating with 1 administrator, 4 casework supervisors, 21 probation counselors, and 5 part-time teacher probation counselors. Clerical staff included the administrator's secretary, a department secretary and a department receptionist.

II. Training and Orientation

During the course of the year, counselors and supervisory personnel attended conferences, workshops, and institutes sponsored by a number of professional organizations. These organizations included the Ohio Youth Commission, the Ohio Corrections and Court Services Association, the Medical College of Ohio at Toledo, the National Association of Social Workers Northwest Ohio Chapter, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The increased number of institutes etc., and our attendance at same was made possible by a monetary grant afforded the Court by the Toledo Metropolitan Area Council of Governments through its Law Enforcement Advisory Committee. The federal funds channelled through C.O.G. are derived from the Omnibus Crime Bill of 1968.

The probation counselors themselves have an active counselors' organization which meets regularly to discuss problems, proposals, and progress within the Court from their viewpoint. Three representatives from this counselors group meet regularly with the administrator and supervisors to discuss and clarify issues raised. In addition, bi-weekly meetings with the counseling staff are held by the administrator.

It is hoped that attendance at various conferences and the intra-office interaction will help to broaden everyone's understanding, clarify issues and resolve internal problems.

III. Student Field Training Experience

During 1971, 8 students from Bowling Green State University and the University of Toledo underwent accredited field work placement as student probation counselors. Each student spent one or two quarters at the Court observing and learning procedures and working with one of the professional staff as an assistant. This program provides a valuable educational experience for the student and serves as a good recruiting adjunct for the Court. Three of our present court staff were recruited after serving as student probation counselors.

Probation Services

(continued)

there has also been much activity, and the decrease does not of itself reflect a negative trend. In point of fact during the year a total of 30 children were terminated from placement; 17 children completed their programs and returned to the community and 13 children were returned not being able to adjust to their particular placement situation. With the return of these children, 11 additional children were placed in schools and foster homes. The cost of schools continued to rise during the past year and every effort was made to secure the best possible program for each child at the most conservative cost. This rising cost factor itself limits the number of children that can be placed at any given time.

Personnel changes during the year included Mrs. Marjorie Lefler departing Placement Services and assigned as social worker for the Court's newly opened Girls' Group Home. This work is closely related to her supervision of girls in private schools. Toward the end of the year, we regretfully learned of Mr. Kenneth Singer's resignation in order to join the staff of Stonegate School in Connecticut. Mr. Singer did a commendable job and his services will be missed. Taking his place in the new year is Mr. Thomas McGill, an experienced counselor. Mrs. Margaret Gumble continued her foster home work with a constant emphasis on recruiting and evaluating new foster homes.

It became clear in 1971 that the job of recruiting and evaluating foster homes should be in itself a full-time position and the appointment of a counselor has been approved for the coming year leaving Mrs. Gumble to supervise children in such placements. With this additional help, prospects for the new year should be enhanced with the projected goal of substantially increasing the number and quality of foster homes.

VIII. Caseload Movement

	Boys	Girls
Investigations Pending 1-1-71	52	38
Investigations Assigned 1971	179	144
Investigations Completed 1971	190	122
Investigations Pending 12-31-71	41	60
On Probation/Supervision 1-1-71	727	129
Placed on Probation/Supervision 1971	706	258
Terminated Probation/Supervision	765	172
On Probation/Supervision 12-31-71	668	215

The final figures for supervision in 1971 include 78 boys and 37 girls who are being supervised by agency workers. On their face value, the figures under this category of caseload movement indicate a slight diminution of boys' cases coming into Court and the consistent increase of girls' cases. The investigations completed also reflect a few less boys' cases and an increase in girls' cases. It is hoped that with our increasingly more experienced staff that a more equitable distribution of caseloads and a better quality of service will be enhanced.

Paul Sullivan, Administrator
Probation Department

Child Study Institute

The philosophy of increased community contact with children detained at C.S.I. really began to crystalize during 1971. Fifteen community based groups and numerous volunteers either expanded existing services or introduced new programs. The major emphasis of most of these endeavors was the eventual attainment of individual and group achievement, respect and responsibility.

As would be expected, only limited success was realized during any child's stay in detention due partly to the average length of stay, and the difficulties encountered in trying to modify existing attitudes and behavior. However, although detention is not a treatment milieu by any means, it provided the starting point for many children to bring themselves: 1) to a realization of the need for a change; 2) create a desire on their part to change; and, 3) to help them to think through a program of change. Only effective follow-up will guarantee the final outcome.

The important point to be made here is that the fundamental process of teaching and learning responsibility is the foundation of the C.S.I. program, and that a much greater share of this process was being undertaken by community based people as well as existing staff.

The following community agencies conducted active programming in C.S.I. throughout most of 1971, and are continuing their efforts: League of City Mothers; Exchange Club; Y.M.C.A. "Community Outreach" Program; Y.W.C.A.; Toledo Lucas County Library; Toledo Area Boy Scouts; Toledo Federation of Musicians; Toledo and Lucas County Boards of Education; Toledo Health Department; Toledo Area Big Brothers; Toledo University; Medical College of Ohio; Toledo Lucas County Safety Council; Toledo Catholic Charities; and, Toledo Council of Churches. Any attempt to individually recognize all the many volunteers who participated in these programs and others would be difficult in this brief resume. However, it should suffice to say that these dedicated community people have certainly dispelled the theory that we in corrections are dealing with an uncaring, unconcerned public.

During 1971 development of special activity programs utilizing volunteers was the highlight. Toledo Lucas County Library personnel completed a comprehensive study of the types of reading material and programs that should be made available to children in C.S.I., and large donations of books were made available to us without cost. Also, the library donated staff time, supplemented by volunteers, each Monday to help implement suggested programs. It is hoped we will be able to add a librarian to our staff in early 1972,

Volunteers from the League of City Mothers conducted painting, sketching and other art classes with the girls in addition to their continued support of our arts and crafts, music, and ceramic projects. They also arranged for several special events, including a Christmas party, and donated \$2,000 to the total program. Entertainment was provided by the Toledo Federation of Musicians to youngsters who earned the privilege of participating in the expanding activity programs.

Child Study Institute *(continued)*

The Big Brother program became very active toward the end of 1971 when they affiliated with the Toledo Police Department Juvenile Bureau. Boys and their parents who agreed to a referral of this nature could begin to realize some help and advice without having to utilize court services. The full impact of this program should be seen in 1972.

The Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A. "Community Outreach" programs were two of the most successful programs that were undertaken. A number of children who participated in specific institutional programs, sponsored by these agencies, are now being served by them since their release from C.S.I. This was indeed a most gratifying accomplishment.

Finally, it is to be noted that thanks to the cooperation of local hospitals, especially Maumee Valley and St. Vincent, it was not necessary to attempt to deal medically with children in detention who were involved in some type of drug abuse. All such cases were accepted by one of the hospitals regardless of delinquent acts involved. Follow-ups occurred only after medical discharge and recommendations.

Lawrence P. Murphy

Charles J. Hinkelman

Special Projects Report

The year 1971 was a banner year for the development of our local Group Home. In addition to our original Group Home for Boys at 314 Winthrop Street, we opened a home for girls at 537 Lincoln Avenue in June, with Mr. and Mrs. Dale Hatch selected as the foster parents. The financial assistance of Toledo Model Cities and Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency were instrumental in opening this second home. An additional home for boys at 3322 Cherry Street was purchased in December and should be ready for occupancy the first part of 1972. OLEPA funds enabled us to purchase and operate this home for the first year.

All in all we are well pleased with the progress of our Group Homes to date, and are looking forward to 1972 when all three homes will be in operation.

John J. Neenan, Special Projects Coordinator

Boys' Group Home

The Community Based Boys' Group Home, funded this year from Juvenile Court funds, now has 8 boys (ages 8 - 15) in residence. Three boys were placed this year. Five of the boys attend Fulton School, one attends Sherman School, one attends Libbey High School, and one is enrolled at Wayne Trail Elementary School. Grades decreased slightly in some subject matters, but they were offset by improvement in other areas. One of the boys in attendance at Fulton School was on the Honor Roll twice this academic year. Counseling on "Good Study Habits," and a stepped-up reading program already initiated by the staff, should, we hope, place more boys on the Honor Roll.

The boys attended several special events this year, thanks to the generosity of interested organizations and concerned individuals. There were four special field trips to Michigan, exposing some of the boys to their first look at farm and rural life. Seven of the boys attended summer camps. One boy worked in the Summer Employment Program sponsored by the City Recreation Department. The boys hold membership in the Downtown Boys Club and the Indiana Branch of the YMCA.

There was no recidivism during the year. This is partially due to the "Around the clock" supervision by the staff, programming, intensive counseling and giving each boy the time and attention he needs.

Dr. Mary Lemkay has joined the staff as a consulting psychiatrist and has been most helpful in counseling staff, parents, boys, and special programming.

The Group Home Parents were chosen for Correctional Workers Meritorious Award of the year by the Toledo Area Association of Correctional Workers.

Family activities and guest speakers are scheduled whenever possible. The Boys' Group Home staff has given five talks to organizations and twenty interviews to college students.

Ronald Irby, Group Home Father

Carol Irby, Group Home Mother

Leonard Coffin, Group Home Counselor

Dr. Mary Lemkay, Psychiatric Consultant

Girls' Group Home

August of 1971 marked the opening of the first Community Based Group Home for Girls in Toledo. The Group Home is funded jointly by OLEPA (Ohio Law Enforcement Planning Agency) and Model Cities. In the first five months of operation 5 girls, ages 14 through 17, were placed in the Group Home.

Striving to help each girl establish a realistic self identity and feelings of personal worth, the Group Home drew invaluable assistance from many community agencies and interested citizens.

The University of Toledo and the Toledo Board of Education assisted in finding proper academic placement and offering tutorial services. Through the YWCA, the girls found enjoyment in serving others. Patricia Stevens Beauty College volunteered time to encourage personal pride in appearance and social gracefulness. The Cordelia Martin Interim Health Center provided medical care.

Miss Ruth Williams, psychologist, worked with the house parents, counselor, but most importantly the girls, to establish and understand interpersonal relationships through weekly group therapy sessions. The girls also receive individual counseling on a regular basis and the Mental Hygiene Clinic was utilized for individual problem areas.

Significant changes which were necessary in the Group Home included maintaining a fairly homogeneous group of girls. We are also aware of the need for more homes to fulfill the various needs of other youth in our community.

Dale Hatch, Group Home Father

Mrs. Carol Hatch, Group Home Mother

Mrs. Marjorie Lefler, Group Home Counselor

Miss Ruth Williams, Psychological Consultant

Domestic Relations - Marriage Counseling

Within the legal framework of Ohio statutory law and within the rules of court of the Domestic Relations Division of the Lucas County Court of Common Pleas the counseling staff of the Domestic Relations Division worked to implement the intent of Ohio Law.

Section 3105.08 Ohio Revised Code making divorce investigation mandatory if the action involved children under 14 had been modified in 1970 by Rule 75 -- Ohio Rules of Civil procedure. Rule 75 provides that it is within the discretion of the court to require such "investigation" if minor children are involved. By rule of Court Lucas County Court of Domestic Relations, as is true of all Domestic Relations Courts in the larger Ohio metropolitan communities, continued to make these investigations and evaluations mandatory.

Divorce actions which fall within the class of involving children under 14 years of age are automatically assigned to the counseling staff for the required study. Other categories of cases assigned to counseling included: 1) special divorce investigations -- (no children under 14); 2) pre-litigation marriage counseling; 3) investigations made for courts of other jurisdictions where one of the parties involved in a divorce action is living (usually with the children) in Lucas County; 4) special custody problems arising during litigation; 5) a limited number of post divorce counseling cases in which former clients sought help on new problems resulting from the divorce; 6) short term pre-litigation counseling cases in which clients had been referred to the staff by attorneys, other courts, other professional persons, and by former clients because of the professional counseling services known to be available to the community.

The focus of work by the counseling staff is primarily: 1) to determine the possibility of an interest in reconciliation; and 2) to measure the probability of resolving custody and companionship and visitation problems in the privacy of the counseling office rather than at the open court hearing. If an interest in reconciliation is shown counseling conferences by appointment are arranged. Individuals subsequently make the decision that either the marriage is viable and reconciliation is attempted or they proceed with divorce if the problems leading to the divorce filing are unresolved. The reconciliation effort fulfills the intent of 3117 Ohio Revised Code regarding a procedure for conciliation cases.

The counseling report to the bench gives assurance -- particularly in uncontested cases where limited testimony is produced -- that the decisions are not made unilaterally; -- that the interests of both parties, and especially the interests of the children, have been given careful thought and consideration. In many uncontested cases referrals to helping services in the community have been made by the staff; accepted by the clients and approved by their attorneys as a method of protecting the best interests of all the individuals involved. Insightful counseling often provides answers to implied questions and forestalls the delays which might occur under the pressures of overcrowded divorce dockets. The counseling service makes a substantial contribution to the effort of keeping the court's docket current.

Domestic Relations - Marriage Counseling *(continued)*

The counseling staff works closely with other community agencies in an effort to find answers to the problems confronting clients. Frequent conferences are held with the Legal Aid Society; with medical and mental health facilities; with employment services; educational services; child welfare and visiting nurse associations; and with many private sources of help.

The updating of the skills of the staff continues through monthly conferences with the court psychiatrist, Dr. Henry Hartman, and by bi-monthly meetings of the department staff. Case conferences between counselors and the department supervisor continue on a daily basis as the need arises. Members of the staff are active in such professional organizations as The National Conference of Conciliation Courts; the Ohio Correctional and Court Services Association; The Toledo Area Association of Court Workers and other professional organizations. One staff member participated weekly in group therapy sessions working with drug abuse problems and relayed knowledge acquired to other staff members. The department supervisor continued to serve on the legislative committee of the Toledo Area Association of Court Workers; knowledge thus acquired kept the staff current with the trends and changes within the legal structure.

The work of the department is implemented to a very high degree by the professional involvement of the secretarial staff who work with great sensitivity with troubled clients, with the attorneys involved in the active case load, and with the staff generally. The volume of work increases each month; without the skill and dedication of these staff members the work of the department could not proceed as effectively as it does.

The tables following suggest the efforts made, and the results achieved in protecting values to children, to families and to individuals; they imply the close relationship between counselors, secretarial staff, and attorneys as officers of the court, working with the bench for the best interests of citizens and the community at large.

Volunteer Program

In September of 1971, OLEPA approved 75% of the funding for one year of the Juvenile Court Volunteer Program. A Coordinator of Volunteer Services was appointed and the initial two months of the program were spent in extensive research of various operating Court Volunteer Programs. This study included a three-day Volunteer Probation Counselor training session at the Family Court, Dayton, Ohio; observations of programs in Kalamazoo, Lansing, Royal Oak, and Pontiac, Michigan; and attendance at training sessions in Denver and Boulder, Colorado.

Further insights were gained through interviews with Red Cross, Big Brothers, Partners, the Volunteer Action Center; and consultation with resource people from Volunteers in Probation, Inc.; National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts, and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Also in September, a volunteer, Mrs. Ernestine Butler, was selected to help implement various experimental ideas and to help form the design for our program.

November and December saw the formulation of the Juvenile Court's first volunteer program – Volunteer Probation Counselors. During these two months applications were accepted, references checked and finally at the end of December we had processed twenty-six concerned citizens who were eligible for the first Volunteer Probation Counselor Training Session to be held in January, 1972.

Janet E. Goll, Coordinator

N. Maxine Miles, Secretary

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