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A Study of Contact with Social Agencies of Families in the Hillside Housing Project and Surrounding Area, Milwaukee, Wisconsin from January 8, 1948 to January 9, 1952

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**A STUDY OF CONTACT WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES OF FAMILIES IN THE
HILLSIDE HOUSING PROJECT AND SURROUNDING AREA,
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN FROM JANUARY 9, 1948
TO JANUARY 9, 1952**

**by
Edward P. Masterson**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of
Social Work, Loyola University in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Social Work**

**January
1953**

LIFE

Edward P. Masterson was born in Kansas City, Kansas, January 4, 1921.

He was graduated from Rockhurst High School, Kansas City, Missouri, June 1938, and from Rockhurst College in June 1942, with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

From July 1942 to August 1946, the writer was in military service. He began his graduate studies at Loyola University in September 1947, after working one year as a counselor for the Bureau for the Blind, Missouri State Health and Welfare Department, Kansas City, Missouri.

While completing his graduate work, he worked at the Intake Department, Juvenile Detention Home, Cook County, Chicago, Illinois, from November 1947 to May 1949; Social Service Department, Glenwood School for Boys, Glenwood, Illinois from May 1949 to September 1950; and the Social Service Department, Veterans Administration Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin from September 1950 to present.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to compare a group of families that have lived in public housing for two years or more with a similar group who lived in a contiguous area and determine if better housing would affect the use of social services by families benefitting from public housing. This was done by studying the difference in the two groups in terms of their agency contacts.

By agency contact, we mean experience a family has had with social agencies as shown by clearances with the Social Service Exchange. The Social Service Exchange consists of a central clearing bureau, which is the function of the Community Welfare Council of Milwaukee County. Exchanges may be city, county, or state-wide, but generally cover a Community Chest area. They developed during the Charity Organization Movement in the twentieth century to prevent duplication in relief. The Exchange records indicate the agency contacts of a family by recording the name and dates of contacts of any interested agency. They keep only identifying information on a family such as names,

ages, addresses, etc. In order that their files may be kept up to date, they request all social agencies in the community, who are members, to report any outstanding changes, such as deaths, marriages, and termination of services. An agency, to use the Exchange, must meet certain eligibility requirements insofar as the agency organizational structure, its policies, and its procedures. The Community Welfare Council in Milwaukee County assumes the responsibility of making these requirements known to the various social agencies in the city.

The Exchange might be considered as a sounding board in providing valuable research data that would be helpful in sound development of needed community services. Hopefully, the method of employment of the registrations as used will furnish the community planning group with a running inventory to gauge, at least in part, the effect of public housing on people and their problems in the community as shown by these registrations.

In other words, the Exchange is considered as the tool for promoting the necessary team work and collecting the data for this study.

Social services consist of various skills employed by community agencies in meeting the needs of their residents. These services include various treatment plans embodied in the basic tool of the profession of social work known as case work.

Some of these are: financial assistance, assistance toward adequate housing, general medical and psychiatric care, family welfare, and others.

The purpose of public housing in Milwaukee County may be characterized by considering the Housing Act of 1949 which states that "the general welfare and security of the Nation and the health and living standards of its people require housing production and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious housing shortage, the elimination of substandard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, thus contributing to the development and redevelopment of communities and to the advancement of the growth, wealth, and security of the Nation."¹

The Hillside Terrace Project was built from 1948 through 1950. It was developed and now owned and operated by the Housing Authority, City of Milwaukee, to relieve inadequate housing conditions. The Project represents part of the Housing Authority's program for continued slum clearance and low-renting housing. The present Housing Authority was activated in 1944 by

1 Public Housing in Milwaukee, 1952, 5, 6.

the Common Council. Efforts toward the improvement of living conditions in poorer sections of the city date back to 1907, "when Mayor Becker was requested by labor groups to make a survey of slum conditions in the city."¹

The sources for this study were: the records of the Social Service Exchange, the Hillside Housing Authority, and the City Directories--1949 and 1950 editions.

Areas selected for the study were the Hillside Terrace Housing Project, City of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and the surrounding area. The Hillside Project consists of two square blocks, extending from West Vliet St. north to West Galena St. and from North Sixth St. west to North Seventh St. The surrounding area consists of Census Tracts 20, 21, 29, and 30. These tracts cover the area from West Juneau St. north to West Brown St.--distance of 8 blocks--and from North Third St. west to North Twelfth St.--distance of 9 blocks. The housing project is almost in the middle of these tracts. This can be seen more clearly in Figure 1.² The locations lay in what may be termed as a natural area in the City of Milwaukee. These census tracts were chosen as arbitrary limits, and they are a sample of the

² Report of the Redevelopment Coordinating Committee, "Blight Elimination and Urban Redevelopment in Milwaukee," June 1948.

area bordering the Project where reasonable similarity of racial and social factors exist. At the present time, some authorities estimate the percentage of Negroes living in this area runs as high as 85 to 90 per cent. The per cent of distribution white and non-white in these census tracts for 1948 is shown in Table I.³

In November 1951, records at the Housing Authority revealed that 196 families had been living in the Project at least six months. Ninety-seven of these had lived there two years or more. All of the 196 families were cleared with the Social Service Exchange to determine the extent of their agency contact. These clearances were completed on January 9, 1952.

The outside group, to assure families had had reasonable residence, was obtained by using the 1949 and 1950 City Directories of Milwaukee. The 1950 City Directory was published in the spring of 1951. The data was collected during the latter part of 1950. The City Directories are common resources used by both social agencies and business establishments.

The address section of the 1950 Directory was studied in terms of census tracts 20, 21, 29, and 30, omitting the two square blocks which composed the Hillside Housing Project. With

³ Blight Elimination and Urban Development in Milwaukee. Milwaukee; 1948.

TABLE I
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION WHITE
AND
NON-WHITE BY CENSUS TRACTS

Census Tract	Non-White		White	
	By Dwelling Unit	By Population	By Dwelling Unit	By Population
20	82.0	79.0	18.0	21.0
21	54.0	62.0	46.0	38.0
29	64.0	68.4	36.0	31.6
30	69.0	71.0	31.0	29.0

the aid of a publication, "Census Tract Street Index,"⁴ the streets around the Project were marked off. Careful study was given as to odd and even addresses on those streets which bounded the housing project and census tracts so as to include only those addresses which fell in this area. This can be seen more clearly as the reader studies Figure 1. It was felt that by random sampling the area, omitting all non-residential establishments, a representative group from this area could be obtained. Only those who were shown as householders and were listed in the 1949 and 1950 Directories were used. This was done by taking the name sampled following the address in the 1950 Directory and by cross reference, checking the name sampled against the alphabetical section of the 1949 Directory.

When the name appeared as a householder, it was accepted for the study. A total of 195 householders were found to be in the area. The names, addresses, occupations, employers, and previous addresses were noted and placed on 3" x 5" cards and cleared with the Social Services Exchange. Of the 195 householders, 122 had had contact with various agencies in the city. No clearances were considered after January 9, 1952.

The time periods as established for the two groups are

⁴ Marquette Studies in Business & Economics, Series II, 1950, Number 1.

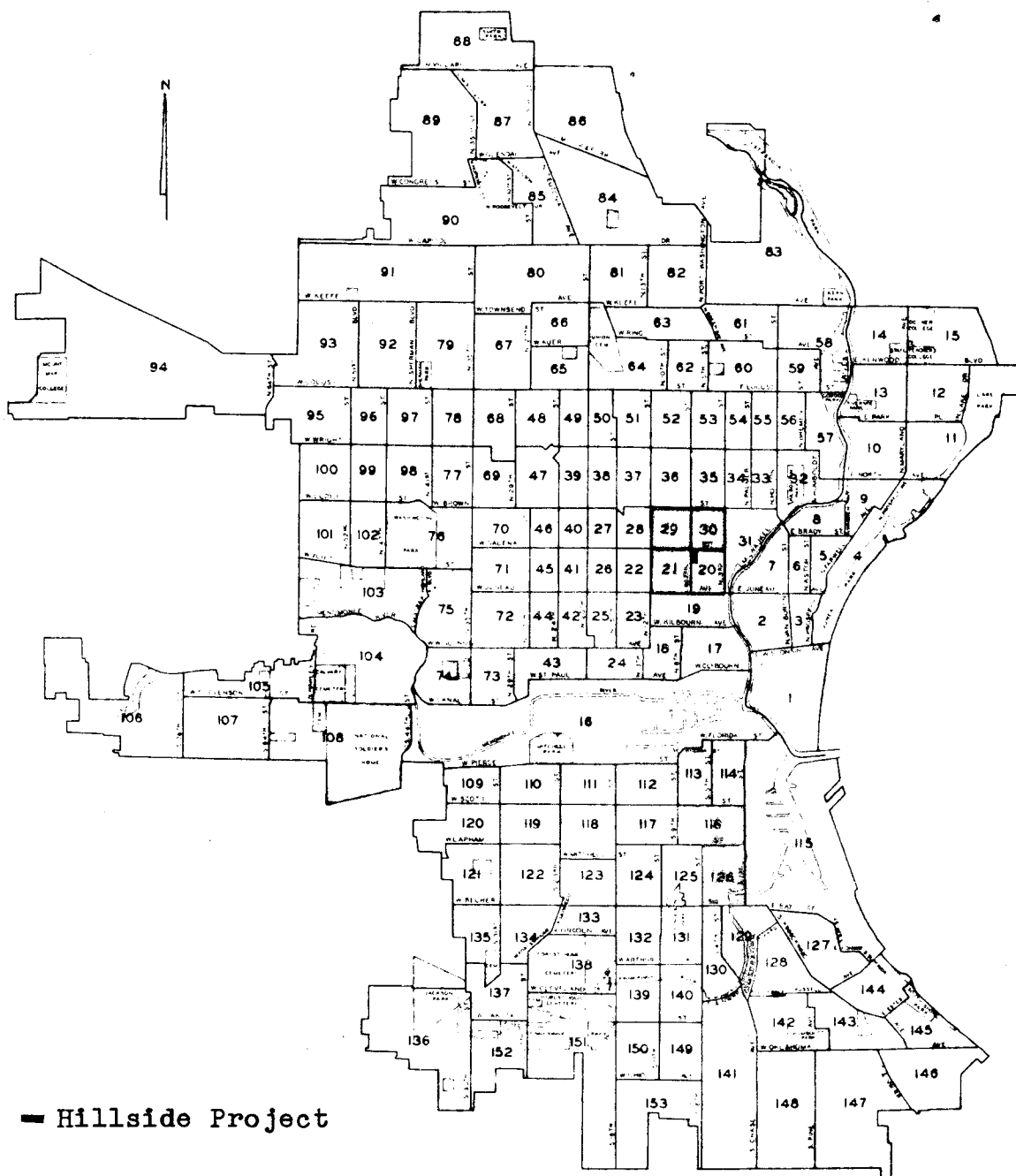


FIGURE 1

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

from January 9, 1948 to January 8, 1950 and from January 9, 1950 to January 9, 1952. Registrations for the years prior to January 9, 1948 were also examined.

Generally, social scientists are familiar with public housing and surrounding areas. We know it is difficult to measure the results of a public housing program, even under the very best conditions, such as adequate staff and time, because of the many variables--shifting population, difficulty in establishing points for direct matching, and other uncontrolled factors. In spite of these difficulties, there seemed to be a basis for setting up experimental controls and employing techniques that have not been previously exploited. It was hoped in this way some contribution to methodology could be made in the field--tentative explanation of results in public housing and opening avenues to more intensive work in this area.

CHAPTER II

COMPARISON OF THE TWO GROUPS

A comparison shown by a series of tables was established on which subsequent conclusions will be based for the families that have lived in the Project two years or more, as against the outside group.

Two tables were prepared--Appendix I for the Hillside group and Appendix II for the outside group. These tables included all the data available for the two groups and were presented in this manner for exploratory purposes. As the study progressed, their main value seemed to be that of giving a pattern over a period of years. They are presented for the reader with that purpose in mind. These tables might be referred to should one wish to explore the role of any one agency rather than one of the categories.

Of the 97 families who have lived in the Project two years or more, all had agency experience with the exception of four families. Sixty-nine per cent of these families showed registrations from January 9, 1950 to January 9, 1952, the period they had been living in the Project.

Of the 195 householders outside the Project, it was found 122 families had various agency experience and seventy-three had none. Forty-five per cent of the families living in the outside group showed registrations from January 9, 1950 to January 9, 1952.

In the comparison, only the registrations that fell between January 9, 1948 and January 9, 1952 were included.

Registrations for families in the Hillside group were as high as 18. The maximum number of registrations for one family in the outside group was 14.

The total registrations for the Hillside group (97 families) from 1926 through 1951 was 539. The outside group had a total of 510 registrations for the same period.

The project was then broken down into a more manageable form by classifying each agency as to type of services. This was guided by a previous classification done by the Council of Social Agencies, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the description of the agencies in the Directory of Health and Welfare Resources serving Milwaukee County, November 1950 issue. The agencies were classified in the following categories: health and psychiatric services, child care and family welfare services, protective services, veterans health and welfare services, and services to the aged. Many of the agencies serve multiple functions and account for

some overlapping, which was particularly noted in attempting to classify family welfare and children's agencies. However, there was enough description of agency function to place the agencies in this manner. This is shown in Appendix III.

The frequency distribution of the two groups for periods January 9, 1948 to January 8, 1950, and January 9, 1950 to January 9, 1952, are given in Tables II and III. In Table II, seventy-four (or 60.7%) of the families in the outside group had no agency contact, whereas only 29 (or 29.9%) of the families in the Hillside group had no agency contact. In Table II, again 29.9% of the Hillside families had no agency contact, and the outside group averaged 54.9% for same.

Tables II and III were used as a guide in compiling Tables IV, V, and VI. Tables IV and V give a comparison of the two groups in terms of families and Table VI gives a comparison in terms of registrations by classification. (See Appendix III.) The purpose of these tables was to focus the material in order to determine whether or not a significant trend of the families and their contacts with social agencies was apparent.

Tables IV and V are, in effect, four-fold tables--that is, "one with four groups in it."⁵ These groups are:

5 Principles of Medical Statistics, London, 1948, 137.

TABLE II

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HILLSIDE AND OUTSIDE GROUPS
AS TO NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS & THEIR CLASSIFICATION
FOR PERIOD 1-9-48 TO 1-8-50

Number of Registrations	H I L L S I D E						O U T S I D E					
	Total Families	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Welfare Services	Services to the Aged	Total Families	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Welfare Services	Services to the Aged
0	29						74					
1	24	19	5	0	0	0	24	13	10	2	0	0
2	23	32	8	2	4	0	16	17	7	8	0	0
3	15	33	6	5	1	0	3	4	4	1	0	0
4	3	7	3	1	1	0	2	7	1	0	0	0
5	2	6	2	2	0	0	2	7	2	1	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0
8	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	102	27	10	6	0	122	51	25	15	0	0

TABLE III

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HILLSIDE AND OUTSIDE GROUPS
AS TO NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS & THEIR CLASSIFICATION
FOR PERIOD 1-9-50 TO 1-9-52

H I L L S I D E							O U T S I D E					
Number of Registrations	Total Families	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Welfare Services	Services to the Aged	Total Families	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Welfare Services	Services to the Aged
0	29						67					
1	31	8	18	4	1	0	30	11	14	3	2	0
2	13	10	12	4	0	0	17	13	16	5	0	0
3	10	10	16	4	0	0	5	5	7	2	0	1
4	9	13	13	10	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
5	3	8	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	1	3	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	0
8	1	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	97	55	71	25	1	0	122	37	41	15	2	1

(1) Hillside group with none or one registration; (2) Hillside group with two or more registrations; (3) Outside group with none or one registration; and (4) Outside group with two or more registrations.

After further study, it was found there was nothing significant in comparing the two groups for either period-- January 9, 1948 to January 8, 1950, and January 9, 1950 to January 9, 1952.

However, in Table IV, it was noted in the Hillside group that the families with two or more registrations seemed to be noticeably affected. From January 9, 1948 to January 8, 1950 forty-five and two-tenths per cent of the families had two or more registrations. After moving into the Hillside Project, Table V shows that this dropped to thirty-eight and one-tenth per cent. The difference was found to be statistically significant as calculated from the formula $\chi^2 = \frac{(ad-bc)^2(a+b+c+d)}{(a+c)(b+d)(c+d)(a+b)}$.⁵ Table IV further shows the families selected for the Project were the ones that had more contact with social agencies. This seems to lend evidence to the validity of the Housing Project's intake studies. The better housing offered by the Hillside Project seemed to decrease the number of registrations. On the other hand, the outside group remained about the same during the two time periods.

TABLE IV
COMPARISON OF THE TWO GROUPS FROM
JAN. 9, 1948 TO JAN. 8, 1950

Registrations	Hillside Families	Outside Families	Total
One or none	53 54.6%	98 21.5%	151
Two or more	44 45.4%	24 18.5%	68
Total	97 100.0%	122 100.0%	219

TABLE V
COMPARISON OF THE TWO GROUPS FROM
JAN. 9, 1950 TO JAN. 9, 1952

Registrations	Hillside Families	Outside Families	Total
One or none	60 61.9%	97 79.5%	157
Two or more	37 38.1%	25 20.5%	62
Total	97 100.0%	122 100.0%	219

Table VI gives registrations for the Hillside and outside groups for a four-year period from January 9, 1948 to January 9, 1952. Considering the two groups from the standpoint of their registrations as shown, it was noted the Hillside group had more registrations under child care and family welfare services prior to the move-in date than the two years after. On the other hand, the total registrations for health and psychiatric services increased after the move-in date. In other areas, the project seemed to have little appreciative effect. The percentage of registrations was not much lower after the families had moved into the Project. However, now that they are in a more stable environment, one may hypothesize that they have an opportunity to become more conscious of their health and psychiatric needs, which comprise the majority of the registrations after the move-in date.

Consideration was then given to the Hillside group in themselves. A total of 196 families had moved in as of December 1, 1951. Some had attained residence as early as December 30, 1948; the last occupancy was April 24, 1951. All the families in the Hillside Project, except four, who had lived there two years or more, had agency experience; however, twenty-one of the eighty-three who had lived there from one to two years had no agency experience. This seems to prove that families

TABLE VI

REGISTRATIONS FOR
THE HILLSIDE GROUP & OUTSIDE GROUP TWO YEARS
PRIOR TO 1-9-50--MOVE-IN DATE FOR THE HILLSIDE
GROUP--& TWO YEARS AFTER 1-9-50 FOR THE TWO GROUPS

H I L L S I D E							O U T S I D E					
	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Wel- fare Services	Services to the Aged	Total	Child Care & Family Welfare Services	Health & Psychiatric Services	Protective Services	Veterans Health & Wel- fare Services	Services to the Aged	Total
During (1-9-50 to 1-9-52)	55 35.0%	71 72.5%	25 71.5%	1 14.3%	0	152 51.2%	37 42.0%	41 62.1%	15 50.0%	2 100.0%	1 100.0%	96 51.3%
Prior (1-9-48 to 1-9-50)	102 65.0%	27 27.5%	10 28.5%	6 85.7%	0	145 48.8%	51 58.0%	25 37.9%	15 50.0%	0	0	91 48.7%
Total	157 100.0%	98 100.0%	35 100.0%	7 100.0%	0	297 100.0%	88 100.0%	66 100.0%	30 100.0%	2 100.0%	1 100.0%	187 100.0%

with agency experience were first chosen for the Project. It was also noted that only fifteen and three-tenths per cent of the total families had no agency contact, while the remaining eighty-four and seven-tenths did. (This is shown in Table VII.)

TABLE VII

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATIONS FOR
ALL THE FAMILIES IN THE HILLSIDE GROUP

No. of Registrations	No. of Families	Two or More Years	One to Two Years	None to One Year
0	30	4	21	5
1	26	18	6	2
2	16	7	8	1
3	20	10	8	2
4	16	5	11	0
5	15	12	3	0
6	23	14	6	3
7	6	4	2	0
8	7	3	3	1
9	11	3	7	1
10	6	4	1	1
11	5	3	2	0
12	0	0	0	0
13	6	6	0	0
14	2	1	1	0
15	1	1	0	0
16	4	0	4	0
17	1	1	0	0
18	1	1	0	0
Total	196	97	83	16

CHAPTER III

CONCLUSION

Review of the foregoing material would seem to indicate the method employed in this study was vindicated and worthy of application to a longer interval of time in this or another community.

The chief aim was to show a comparison and determine if there were any significant trends worthy of consideration. The two groups were studied with this in view. The study does show that public housing seems to influence the Hillside Group insofar as their contacts with social agencies. There is little difference, however, between the two groups themselves: i.e., the Hillside and outside groups, during the two years the Hillside Group was in public housing, seem to run about the same in its contacts with social agencies. On the other hand, as mentioned previously, the Hillside Group had more contacts with health and psychiatric agencies, whereas the outside group had more contacts with child and family welfare agencies. In view of this, it is felt the Hillside Group would have less agency contact as their health and psychiatric problems are solved

(their family and child welfare problems have apparently been reduced by better housing); whereas the outside group may have more agency contacts in time to come, with need for more health and psychiatric services in addition to their child and family welfare needs.

It was revealed that the application method of the Housing Authority chooses those families for tenancy that were known to social agencies in the community, which would seem to add further evidence to the validity of their method of intake studies. Further research in this field should attempt to embrace a larger time element, one of four to ten years in scope. The individual applications should be studied and any future work should be made with an attempt to contact the individual social agencies to determine the length and intensity of services rendered by the agency to the client.

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APPEN

REGISTRATIONS BY AGENCY
FROM JANUARY 1, 1926

Name of Agency	1-1-51 to 1-9-51	1951	1-9-50 to 12-31-50	1-1-50 to 1-8-50	1949	1-9-48 to 12-31-48	1947	1946
American Red Cross			1		8	5	1	1
Catholic Welfare Social Bureau			1					
Central State Hospital			1					
Child Care Centers of Milwaukee						1		
Children's Court - Probation Dept.			1		1	4	1	2
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin					1			
Clerk of the Civil Court Trustee		2			1		1	1
County Veterans Service Commission								
Curative Workshop of Milw. Dept. of Public Welfare		1					1	
Aid to Depend. Children		5	12		6	2		1
Child Welfare		2	2					
General Assistance		1	5		39	3	1	1
Old Age Assistance						2		1
Division of Child Welfare & Youth Service			1		1			
Division of Mental Hygiene		1						
Family Court			1					
Family Service of Milwaukee		1	3		4	4	2	2
Friendship House								
Hosp. for Mental Diseases		2	2					1
Jewish Family & Children's Service								
Lakeside Children's Center			1					
Legal Aid Society		3	2		3	2	2	1

DIX I

FOR THE HILLSIDE GROUP
THRU JANUARY 8, 1952

1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
1	1	1	1		1		1			1			1						
1																			
2	1	1			1		1				1								
1		1			1														
										1									
														1	1				
1					1					1									
1																			
1	1		4		4	1			3		1	1	3	2				1	
1	1					1													
1	1	1	1				1												
						2													
1	1													1	1				
1																			
		1																	1
						1													
1	1								1		1					1			

APPENDIX I

REGISTRATIONS BY AGENCY
FROM JANUARY 1, 1926

Name of Agency	1-1-52 to 1-9-52	1951	1-9-50 to 12-31-50	1-1-50 to 1-8-50	1949	1-9-48 to 12-31-48	1947	1946
Marquette Eye Clinic		1	1		1	1		1
Milwaukee Children's Hospital		3	6	1	8	6	6	4
Milw. County Dispensary		9	29		11		1	3
Milw. County Guidance Clinic		1	1				3	
Milw. County Hospital		2			2	2	12	6
Milw. County Hospital- Psychiatric Dept.		4	3			1		
Milw. Health Dept. - Nursing Division		2	1		1	2	2	1
Mount Sinai Dispensary			1				1	
Municipal & Dist. Courts Probation Dept.		13	5		1	1	2	2
Muirdale Sanatorium								
Probation & Parole		2	1		1	1	1	
Rehabilitation Division		1						
St. Michael's Clinic			4		4			1
St. Vincent de Paul Society		1	2		1	1	1	1
Salvation Army								
School Welfare Department			1		1	2		
Travelers' Aid Society						1		
Veterans Administration					1	1	1	
Veterans Service Exchange		1		1	2	1	1	1
Visiting Nurse Ass'n		2	4		1	1		
Volunteers of American Day Nursery							1	
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association								1
Wisconsin Service Ass'n								
Total	0	60	92	2	99	44	41	32

(Cont'd)

FOR THE HILLSIDE GROUP
THRU JANUARY 8, 1952

1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
1						1													
2	4	1	2	1			2		3	1		3	1	1	1				
			4	2															
			1		1														
3		1	3	2		2	2		1	1	1	1	1						
			1																
1		1	2	1					1				1	1	1				
1																		1	
1	1	1		1			1												
1						1													
	1						1					1							
1			1				1												
1																			
1																			
1																			
		1		1					1	1						1		1	2
														1					
			1																
			1																
33	12	10	20	10	9	9	10	0	10	5	5	6	7	7	4	2	0	3	3

APPEN

REGISTRATIONS BY AGENCY
FROM JANUARY 1, 1926

Name of Agency	1-1-52 to 1-9-52	1951 1-9-50 to 12-31-50	1-1-50 to 1-8-50	1949 1-9-48 to 12-31-48	1947	1946
American Red Cross				1		2
Catholic Welfare Social Bureau		1		1		
Child Care Centers of Milwaukee				1	2	
Children's County - Probation Department		1			3	
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin						
Clerk of the Civil Court Trustee		1		3	1	2
County Veterans Service Commission						1
Curative Workshop of Milw. Dept. of Public Welfare		2		2		
Aid to Dependent Children Child Welfare		3	4	1	1	
General Assistance		3	6	17	2	2
Old Age Assistance		2	2	1	1	2
Division of Child Welfare & Youth Service			1	2	1	2
Division of Mental Hygiene					1	
Family Court		1				
Family Service of Milwaukee		4	1	1	2	6
Friendship House					1	
Hospital for Mental Diseases						
International Institute of Milwaukee County						
Jewish Family & Children's Service						1
Legal Aid Society		2	1	3	2	1

DIX II

FOR THE OUTSIDE GROUP
THRU JANUARY 8, 1952

1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
5		1	1	1	1	1				1	1		1	1	1			1	
	1							1											
				2	2	1	1	2	2	1							1		
	1			1	3														
			1										1	1					
	1					1				1									
	1							2					1						
	1		1	2	2	4	7	3	1	5	1	3	7	8	1				
		2	1		1														
				1				1							1				
1			1				1												
1				1			1		1		1	1		1	2				
								1											
						1													
1			1		1	1						1	1	1					1

APPENDIX II
REGISTRATIONS BY AGENCY
FROM JANUARY 1, 1926

Name of Agency	1-1-52 to 1-9-52	1951 1-9-50 to 12-31-50	1-1-50 to 1-8-50	1949	1-9-48 to 12-31-48	1947	1946
Marquette Eye Clinic		1	1			1	
Milwaukee Children's Hospital			2	8	2	5	4
Milwaukee County Dispensary		10	15	2	3	3	1
Milwaukee County Guidance Clinic					1		
Milwaukee County Hospital			1		5	5	2
Milwaukee County Hospital- Psychiatric Dept.			1	1	1		
Milwaukee County Infirmary		1					
Milwaukee Goodwill Industries							
Milwaukee Health Dept.- Nursing Division		6	1	2	4		1
Mount Sinai Dispensary							
Municipal & District Courts- Probation Dept.		3	5	4	3	1	2
Muirdale Sanatorium					1		
Probation & Parole		2	2	3	1	2	
St. Michael's Clinic					1	1	2
St. Vincent de Paul Society		1		1			
Salvation Army							
School Welfare Dept.				1		1	
Travelers' Aid Society					1		
U. S. Probation Dept.							
Veterans Administration							
Veterans Service Exchange			2			2	3
Visiting Nurse Association	1	1	1	1			
Volunteers of American Day Nursery			1				
Total	1	40	55	0	53	38	40 28

(Cont'd)

FOR THE OUTSIDE GROUP
THRU JANUARY 8, 1952

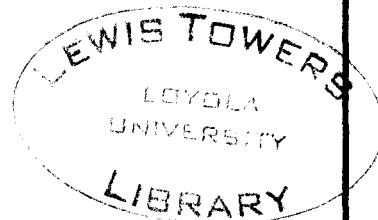
1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926
	1		1		1														
				2	1	1						1			1	1			
	1		3	5	2	4		5	4	3	1	1	5	1	1		1		
1	2																		
3	4	2	2	6	8	4	3	3		1	1	2		1					
1																			
1								1											
1	1		3	2	1			1											
1												1							
1						1													1
1			2		1				1			1							
1																			
1	1			2						1									
							1	1				1							
1																			
2						1			1							1			
						1	1	2		1	1					1		1	1
21	15	5	17	25	24	21	15	23	10	14	6	12	16	14	7	3	2	2	3

APPENDIX III

CLASSIFICATION OF AGENCIES

Child Care & Family Welfare Services

American Red Cross
Catholic Social Welfare Bureau
Child Care Centers of Milwaukee
Children's Service Society of Wisconsin
Department of Public Welfare,
 Milwaukee County -
 Aid to Dependent Children
 Aid to Blind
 Minor Service
 Aid to Disabled
 Child Welfare
 General Assistance
 Old Age Assistance
Division of Child Welfare & Youth Services
Family Service of Milwaukee
Friendship House
International Institute of Milwaukee
Jewish Family & Children's Service
Jewish Vocational Service
Lakeside Children's Center
Legal Aid Society of Milwaukee
Lutheran Children's Friend Society of
 Wisconsin
Lutheran Welfare Society of Wisconsin
Milwaukee Boys' Club
Milwaukee Children's Hospital
Milwaukee County Guidance Clinic
St. Charles Boys' Home
St. Vincent de Paul Society
Salvation Army
School Welfare Department
Travelers Aid Society
Volunteers of American Day Nursery
Wisconsin Service Association



APPENDIX III (Cont'd)

CLASSIFICATION OF AGENCIES

Health & Psychiatric Services

Central State Hospital
Curative Workshop of Milwaukee
Division of Mental Hygiene
Hospital for Mental Diseases
Marquette Eye Clinic
Milwaukee County Asylum
Milwaukee County Dispensary
Milwaukee County Hospital
Milwaukee County Hospital - Psychiatric Dept.
Milwaukee Goodwill Industries
Milwaukee Health Dept. - Nursing Division
Mount Sinai Dispensary
Muirsdale Sanatorium
Rehabilitation Division
St. Michael's Clinic
Visiting Nurse Association
Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association

Protective Services

Children's Court - Probation Dept.
Clerk of the Civil Court - Trustee
Family Court - Dept. of Domestic Conciliation
Municipal & District Courts - Probation Dept.
Probation & Parole - Bureau of State Dept.
United States Probation Dept.

Veterans Health & Welfare Services

County Veterans Service Commission
Veterans Administration (Wood)
Veterans Administration Regional Office
Veterans Service Exchange

Services to the Aged

Milwaukee County Infirmary

DATE _____ SIGNED _____ (WIFE)

APPENDIX V

FORM USED BY MEMBER AGENCIES FOR CLEARANCE WITH THE SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

Send Original and Duplicate to Milwaukee Social Service Exchange

Surname	Man's first Name	Age	Wife's 1st & maiden name	Age
Previous Marriages	Alias	Remarks:		
Address (New number)		Address (Old number)		
Children's names	Ages	Ages	Ages	
Inquiring Agency	Date	Case number		

Social Service Exchange, 797 North Van Buren St.

APPENDIX VI

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Milwaukee Social Service Exchange

Surname _____ Man _____ Woman _____

Present Address _____

Previous Address _____

Corrections and Additions _____

Agency _____ Date _____ Case No. _____

This form is for corrections and information not previously sent in by your agency, such as: maiden name, births, deaths, new addresses, previous marriages, parents' names, variations in surnames, aliases and so forth.

Mail Promptly to the Social Service Exchange.