

Chapter 1 : Boys & Girls Clubs - American Profile

Boys & Girls Clubs of Northwest Indiana and Boys & Girls Clubs of America engaged Boys & Girls Clubs of Porter County in conversation regarding a management agreement while the Northwest Indiana discussed the possibility of hiring a new President and CEO.

Morton appointed a commission to explore the possibility of creating a House of Refuge for delinquent boys. The board used the Lancaster house as a model and selected a acre 0. The facility was designed to accommodate boys until they were rehabilitated or reached the age of In October, Francis B. Ainsworth was appointed first superintendent of the House of Refuge. Ainsworth had formerly been an official at the Reform School in Lancaster, Ohio, on which the new House of Refuge was modeled. Most boys were members of gangs and petty thieves. Half of each day was spent in the classroom while the other half was spent working. All boys under 16 years were required to learn to read, write and perform simple arithmetic. The boys were charged with the task of not only constructing the new buildings, but also of making the bricks themselves. While the new buildings were under construction, IBS, already at a full capacity of boys, was forced to refuse admission to boys. As a result, in , the Indiana General Assembly passed a bill renaming the institution the Indiana Reform School for Boys and establishing new requirements for entry. Charleton is reported to have said. Charleton declared himself "a believer in industrial work" and during his tenure began training boys in nineteen different occupations: New boys were given a "badge level" depending on the severity of their crime. The boys could earn badges for good behavior and hard work. Under the system, it was possible for a boy to leave the school in one year. Charleton retired after 20 years as superintendent of the school in that same year and was replaced by E. York, who continued the system Charleton had established. The badge system was replaced by a merit system in Under the merit system, a student needed to accumulate 5, "points" in order to be paroled but was required to stay for at least one year. The merit system was itself replaced by a classification system in The historic Administration Building, built in , is featured in several scenes. The following year, co-ed activities were added to the school agenda. Part of those changes included the initiation of volunteer programs in cooperation with local churches. District Court trial of a lawsuit filed by two former IBS inmates. One inmate who appeared at the trial said he "was paddled until he bled" and another claims to have been held in solitary confinement for 70 days. One memorable case in marked a drastic change in the types of boys at IBS. Fourteen-year-old Charles Murphy was convicted of committing three robberies and two rapes. Since Murphy was under eighteen, he was tried as a juvenile and the maximum sentence he could receive was detention at IBS until his twentieth birthday. As a result, IBS instituted a "strong treatment program" for violent offenders that provided psychiatric care. Gentry was lured into a shower room in the facilities basement after the boys falsely reported a fight. The four boys promptly ran from the school, stole a car, and were apprehended in Indianapolis the following day. Burse engaged in a fight with the inmate while leaving the dining hall. He was then restrained and placed into a padded detention cell. He was later found lying unconscious on the floor of the cell. Burse was pronounced dead at Wishard Hospital the following morning. All three were later recaptured in Utah. The trio was apprehended several days later walking down a nearby street. Two other boys escaped by beating a guard, Lawrence Thompson, and stealing his car. Superintendent Alfred Bennett blamed the escapes on a lack of maximum-security facilities. The group flagged down a passing motorist and forced him to drive them to Indianapolis. Six were apprehended the following day in Indianapolis, while the remaining two were caught in Hendricks County. One particular escape in April caused the surrounding community to demand changes at IBS. Two teenage escapees attacked a Plainfield woman in her home and severely beat her during their six-day run from the law. In particular, the surrounding communities protested allowing boys to wear street clothes at IBS, which made it difficult to identify escapees.

Chapter 2 : Staff – Indiana Alliance of Boys & Girls Clubs

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

It makes me feel good knowing Im helping out other people, says Kailie, who has regularly visited the club after school since she was 5 years old. The backpacks are part of a service project in the Torch Club, a leadership development program offered by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Kailie doesnt mind that she wont see the results of her work. I dont care, as long as I know its helping their education, she says, as the sounds of squeaking sneakers and bouncing basketballs echo in a nearby gymnasium. The Torch Club is one of dozens of activities including organized sports, educational programs, help with homework, field trips, volunteering, career planning, arts, and health and life skills that are all part of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Americas mission: To enable all young people, especially those who need us most, to reach their full potential as caring, productive, responsible citizens. Kailies mom, Colleen Wright, a schoolteacher, has seen the organizations mission fulfilled through her daughter. Shes definitely aware of the fact that she needs to be more helpful around the house, Wright says. Also, I think she takes on a little more responsibility at home.

Birth of a club The Boys and Girls Clubs of Americas roots date back to the mids when an influx of immigrants came to the United States looking for a better life. While the adults worked in factories and mills, young boys were left to find fun, or in some cases trouble, on the streets. The first social club for boys, called the Dashaway Club, was formed in when four civic-minded women in Hartford, Conn. Meetings were later moved to a nearby school, where daily structured activities were provided. Over time, the boys club movement spread to other cities, reaching farther west and south. While individual clubs allowed girls to participate in some programs, it wasnt until that the name was officially changed to include girls. Today, the organization accomplishes its mission with a 50, person staff at 4, clubs in all 50 states and on U. Membership fees for the 4. Her daughter, Breanna, began going to the club at age 9 to participate in cheerleading, and quickly got more involved, embracing opportunities such as Power Hour, a homework help and tutoring program designed to raise academic proficiency. Lampe-Mapel says Power Hour helped Breanna overcome difficulties with math. Kids sometimes relate to other people better than their parents, so it gives the kids an outlet, says Lampe-Mapel, who volunteers along with Breanna at the clubs monthly teen dances, which draw up to youth. Her son, Nicholas, enjoys the sporting activities. I usually go into the gym first and shoot hoops or play dodgeball, Nicholas says. He also takes advantage of Power Hour and uses the clubs computer lab, which for some kids is the only chance, outside of school, to use a computer. Lampe-Mapel says the club has helped so many in her community. I dont know what a lot of kids would do if they didnt have this program, she says, because its sometimes all they have. The club is one of nine clubs that serve the Cherokee Nation in northeast Oklahoma. After noticing that many of the kids were arriving at the club hungry, the staff launched the Kids Cafea program through Feeding America that provides meals to hungry children in March Today, kids eat dinner shortly after arriving and the benefits have shown in their ability to focus on their studies. They do so much better with their homework in Power Hour when their tummies arent growling and theyre not focused on food, says Christine Taylor, the clubs grants administrator. On Fridays, kids are sent home with their backpacks full of nonperishable foods for the weekend. Part of this clubs programming includes a special initiative for nutrition and diabetes education. Carol Reed, 58, a chef at the Kids Cafe in Pryor, provides a balanced meal for 80 to kids each weekday evening. Ive seen some alumni kids come back and visit the staff just to say, Thank you for what youve done for me when I was a kid, Reed says. Reed has seen firsthand the impact the club has had on the community. Its a wonderful place for the kids, she says. It takes them off the streets, keeps them out of trouble. Its a positive place where we strive that this is their club. Its their responsibility to keep it a positive place. One club alumnus, high school senior Abby Stephens, 18, still strives to make her club a positive place, and he takes advantage of ClubService to earn money for college. The ClubService program, in cooperation with AmeriCorps, allows club members and alumni, ages 17 to 24, to

continue serving their club on a volunteer basis. Stephens, who's been dancing since age 2, teaches ballet and jazz to children ages 8 to 12. It's a really good program, Stephens says. Especially getting to give the girls that wouldn't normally take dance an opportunity to experience what it's like. The girls are so excited to come to class every week. Boys and Girls Clubs of America undoubtedly have a positive impact on the communities they serve. According to the latest alumni survey, 28 percent of former club members reported that they would've dropped out of high school if not for the club and nearly 67 percent credit the influence of club staff for giving them the ability to avoid difficulty with the law. They become our kids, Papich says. They're here five days a week and many are here during awake hours more than they're at home. This is where they come to learn problem-solving skills, how to share, how to say no to drugs, the tools to be successful adults in our community.

Chapter 3 : Our Mission and History | Boys and Girls Clubs of Fort Wayne

The Marion Center girls' cross country team won the PIAA Class A team title Saturday morning, becoming the first Indiana County team to accomplish the feat.

Chapter 4 : Our Leadership Staff | Boys and Girls Clubs of Fort Wayne

*The History of Indiana, for Boys and Girls (Classic Reprint) [Charles W. Moores] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Excerpt from The History of Indiana, for Boys and Girls I. The Indian inhabitants and the coming of the French.*

Chapter 5 : Indianapolis Juvenile Correctional Facility - Wikipedia

Excerpt from The History of Indiana, for Boys and Girls I. The Indian inhabitants and the coming of the French. Indiana became one of the United States in

Chapter 6 : Plainfield Juvenile Correctional Facility - Wikipedia

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Chapter 7 : The History of Indiana, for Boys and Girls

The Boys and Girls Clubs of Fort Wayne (BGCFW) were officially started in by this small, determined small group of community leaders who felt the city needed a safe, positive and accepting place for school age children to go after school and in the summer.

Chapter 8 : History - Lide White Memorial Boys & Girls Club Family & Community Center

History Boys & Girls Clubs of Topeka was established in to serve boys of every cultural background between the ages of 7 and These services were held in the Washington School until a capital campaign was conducted in the late 's to build the current.

Chapter 9 : Evergreen Boys and Girls Clubs of Indiana County

The Indiana Boys School (IBS) was opened in as a correctional institution for adolescent boys. It was located on U.S. Route 40 just outside Plainfield, Indiana. For years, it was the primary correctional facility for juvenile males in Indiana.