













**Career Information for
SHIRLEY L. GREEN
419-297-8770**

PERSONAL

Mother of one son; grandmother of five.

EDUCATION

- PhD History, Bowling Green State University, May 2011
Dissertation: "The Ties That Bind and Set Loose:
The Francks, a Free Family of Color in Early America"
Dates attended: Fall 2006 to May 2011
- MA History, University of Toledo, May, 2005.
Thesis: "The Ties That Bind and Set Loose:
The Story of the Franck Brothers in the
Era of the American Revolution"
Dates attended: Fall 2003 to Spring 2006
- BA *magna cum laude*, History, University of Toledo, August, 2003
Dates attended: Fall 1980 to Spring 2003 (part-time student)
- H.S. Notre Dame Academy, September 1968 to June 1972

WORK EXPERIENCE

- July, 1976 – February, 2003 Toledo Police Department, Lieutenant, promoted
1989
Field Operations Division, 1996 – 2003
Community Services, 1995 – 1996
Juvenile Investigations, 1989 – 1995
- Fall 2007- Spring 2008 Graduate Teaching Assistant
Bowling Green State University
Courses: Early America to 1865
- Spring 2008 – present Adjunct Instructor
Bowling Green State University
University of Toledo
Courses: Early America, Modern America, African
American history and Criminal Justice
- January 2010 – January 2014 Safety Director, City of Toledo
Managed police and fire operations

Shirley L. (Swan) Green was appointed to the Department on July 12, 1976, retiring in February 2003, at the rank of lieutenant. She was gifted with the love of history from her father, Marshall O. Swan, who was also a Toledo Police officer, serving over 25 years with the force. She was gifted with the love of Toledo Police history from Officer Ken Deck. As a young sergeant in the Police Planning Unit, Shirley had the privilege of working with Officer Deck and others in creating the first version of the Police Museum in 1987. After retiring from the Department, Shirley went on to obtain a PhD in history. Currently, she is putting her police experience and education to use as director of the Toledo Police Museum.

Shirley L. Green earned her doctorate in history at Bowling Green State University in 2011. She has held adjunct faculty positions at the University of Toledo's History and Criminal Justice Departments. She is also an adjunct instructor of history at Bowling Green State University. She specializes in the history of free blacks during the Revolutionary era. Her dissertation about two freeborn men of color who fought in the Revolutionary War won the Graduate College Distinguished Dissertation Award at Bowling Green State University in July 2012.

Police youth bureau squeezed for personnel

BY JENNIFER FEEHAN

BLADE STAFF WRITER

Around the youth services office at the Toledo police division, the empty desks outnumber those in use.

The office, which handles child abuse and missing persons cases as well as juvenile offenses, has had its investigative force cut from 26 detectives in January, 1990, to 12 as of Jan. 1.

Also beginning Jan. 1, the office, which previously was staffed around-the-clock, closes at 4 p.m. everyday. Complaints involving juveniles and juvenile suspects brought in between 4 p.m. and 7 a.m. now are handled by detectives in adult investigations.

Police division officials say the cuts are a direct result of the shortage of police officers. Officials in youth services say the cuts mean the

can act on it.

Captain Burnside said the youth services section was established in the 1950s as a way of reaching juveniles and minor juvenile offenders before they became adult criminals. Officers from the unit spoke regularly at city schools and worked with school officials on truancy cases and other problems that are now considered too minor to handle.

Juvenile Court Judge James A. Ray said he fears the reduction will mean more juvenile suspects will be charged and sent through the juvenile court system when that may not be the best remedy.

"The detectives in the juvenile section do an amazing job of screening kids and filing charges against the ones they believe the court can help and adjusting cases where they do not believe the court is needed,"

fewer of those adjustments and more cases where kids are just cited into court whether they are needful of the court or not."

Juvenile detectives frequently work with the juvenile offender to determine if restitution can be made for property damage or theft or to ascertain that the juvenile's parents or family plan to discipline the child. In those cases, filing

“We’re so short of personnel, we’re simply going to have to utilize every person and prioritize cases as they come in.”

Ronald Jackson
deputy police chief

charges through juvenile court is not always necessary.

Judge Ray said detectives accustomed to dealing with adult crimes also may be unfamiliar with juvenile court procedures and with the mentality and sociological development of juveniles, which differs from adult offenders.

Deputy Chief Ronald Jackson, who heads investigative services, said detectives working afternoon and midnight shifts who have not

nile procedures by a command officer from youth services.

He said he does not believe there will be a change in how juvenile

crimes are handled because detectives in the adult division will be handling some incidents.

"We are not de-emphasizing the importance of juvenile crimes," he said. "Juveniles commit the same kinds of crime that adults do so you do not always need a juvenile specialist."

Deputy Chief Jackson said detectives throughout the police division are becoming more generalized than specialized because the division simply "cannot afford specialists."

Robbery and homicide detectives were combined in January, 1990. Last month, auto theft detectives became general theft investigators.

The child abuse squad also was abolished as of Dec. 1, although detectives in youth services continue to work on abuse cases. Previously, two detectives were assigned full-time to child abuse cases.

In the investigative services bureau, a bulletin board listing the personnel levels in each unit says at the bottom, "A good manager makes do with less." And while they may be making do, police division officials do not deny they are doing less.

"We're so short of personnel, we're simply going to have to utilize every person and prioritize cases as they come in," Deputy Chief Jackson said.

He defined high priority cases as crimes of violence, missing persons, child abuse, and significant losses of property.

"The detectives are going to have to be very creative in conducting these investigations and be very thorough with the ones they are given," he said.

Of all of the units within the

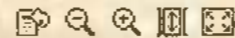
investigative services bureau though, youth services was hardest hit in 1990. And, while the youth services' staff has shrunk by more than 50 per cent, the number of complaints involving juveniles and abuse cases continues to grow.

The youth services section received 12,370 complaints in 1988 and 15,276 in 1989, according to statistics compiled by the police division. Through November, 1990, nearly 10,000 complaints had been made.

Lt. Shirley Green said youth services no longer handles reports of status offenses, such as unruly behavior. In the past, officers had time to talk to such juveniles and potentially make enough impact to deter future run-ins with police, Capt. Burnside said.

He said the crime prevention bureau, as youth services was originally known, was once a model for other police departments that wanted to start similar units.

"It was a shining example and no longer is that," he said.





Blazing a trail

Shirley Green, right, is the Toledo Police Department's first female lieutenant.



THE BLADE/ISA OULTON

African-American women make history with the Toledo police

By RHONDA B. SEWELL
BLADE STAFF WRITER

The 5-foot, 5-inch, gun-toting police lieutenant is about to conduct roll call for the noon shift of about a dozen Toledo patrol officers.

Standing behind a podium, her silky jet-black hair, curled at the ends just so, shines under the fluorescent lights in a second-floor room of the Safety Building downtown.

She adjusts her glasses and begins reporting on drug deals going down in a neighborhood, citizens complaining of heavy traffic on one street, recent house break-ins in another part of town. Without breaking the flow of her sentence, she says to a patrolman who is coughing, "You all right? You're never getting over that cold," concern in her voice. That's just Shirley Green's way.

The 27-year veteran and first woman to reach the rank of lieutenant with the Toledo Police Department recently retired; she worked her last day on Feb. 12. That day, officers she supervised had her brought to work in a limousine. Patrol cars with lights flashing lined the street in front of the Safety Building when she arrived, and dozens of officers greeted her with applause when she walked in the door.

"She's a great role model to women and to men also," said Officer Maureen Wade, 31, after Lieutenant Green's roll call. Officer Wade joined the force in 1993.

"November of '76 is when I hit the street," recalled Ms. Green, who turned 49 today.

At that time, when the retired lieutenant was sworn in at the age of 22, there were few role models on the force for women, especially African-American. But there were some notable African-American women who broke new ground decades ago in the Toledo



BLADE PHOTO

African-American policewoman Nina Hunt, center, and Olive Casida, the first police-women to be uniformed in Toledo, with Capt. William Gray in 1953.

Police Department.

In 1922, the year the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, which provided for women's suffrage, was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, and the first female U.S. senator, W.H. Felton, was appointed to a vacant seat, one Toledo black

woman was making her own national history.

Toledoan Esther B. Ferguson, born on May 10, 1896, is recognized by historians as one of the top 10 earliest hires of an African-American policewoman in the country.

Toledo Police Department personnel records and a book by W. Marvin Dulaney, *Black Police In America* (Indiana University Press, 1996), are sources for information about the local history-maker. Dulaney's book is the first complete history of blacks in policing from the Civil War to modern times.

According to local police records, Ms. Ferguson was hired on March 6, 1922. The move made the 26-year-old about the eighth earliest hire of an African-American policewoman in the United States. According to Dulaney's book, the first was in 1916 in Los Angeles; Pittsburgh's department hired a black policewoman in 1919,

Before joining the force, Ms. Ferguson's previous job was a manager of elevators. She later married, but was listed as a widow at the time of her resignation from the local department in January, 1931, making her tenure on the force just over nine years. Her badge number was 122.

Ms. Ferguson set the path for other early hires of black policewomen, including the late Dorothy Brown and the late Nina Hunt. Both were hired by Toledo in 1946 — a period still considered early for the hiring of blacks, either male or female, to city police departments.

Another Toledo woman, Ida M. Fox, is listed as the first black probation officer, hired locally in the 1930s. The first black Toledo policeman was Albert King, hired in 1900 — the same year that the city's first black firefighter, James Miller, was hired, according to



THE BLADE/ISA OULTON

Lieutenant Green issues equipment one afternoon at the Safety Building.

Trail

Continued from Page 1

retired educator Edrene Cole's 1972 thesis, "Blacks in Toledo," for her master's degree in education from the University of Toledo. Mrs. Cole's thesis is frequently cited by historians, librarians, and the press for black history research

Mrs. Brown and Ms. Hunt, who both said their police careers began by accident, worked in the crime prevention bureau for about 18 years

before their retirement in 1974. Trained to be a schoolteacher, Mrs. Brown had just been discharged from the U.S. Army, and a friend suggested she apply to the division.

Ms. Hunt told The Blade in 1974 at her retirement that she applied to become a police-woman because a former husband and another friend thought she would be good at the job.

Like most female police officers assigned in the early years, their duties mainly involved juvenile delinquency and child abuse cases.

By the time Mrs. Brown and

Ms. Hunt joined the force in the 1940s, they were members of the former women's bureau, which later was absorbed by crime prevention. They walked beats and worked on vice and rape cases, as well as juvenile and child abuse cases.

It was a friend who first encouraged Ms. Green to apply to be a police officer, but it was the retired lieutenant's father, Marshall Swan, whose footsteps she was actually following. Her father, who worked as a detective, primarily in the crimes against persons section, joined the academy in 1959 and retired

in 1985 — just two years before Ms. Green was named Toledo's first woman police lieutenant.

About a week before her last day, Ms. Green, a divorced mother of one son, Michael Green, Jr., 29, sat at her desk with boxes filled with personal belongings. "They were actively recruiting women at the time... my son's godmother encouraged me to take the test, I felt I should go ahead and try because I was separated (Ms. Green married a month after high school graduation) and working as a bank teller.

"At the time the department was paying about \$14,000 a year, which doesn't sound like a lot today, but it was more than I was making at the time," recalled Ms. Green, who attended Spring Elementary School and graduated from Notre Dame Academy.

Ms. Green's father initially was "shocked" at the news that his eldest child of six wanted to join the force.

"Out of the clear blue sky I was buying her a doll one minute, and that went to a gun. I was constantly worried about her," said Mr. Swan, who describes his daughter as an ideal eldest child and police lieutenant. The two get together regularly for breakfast chats.

Ms. Green and her father come from a long line of police officers. Mr. Swan's brother, Irving Swan, was a captain in Internal Affairs, and an uncle, the late Joe Carnes, also served with the department. Ms. Green now has two cousins, Robert Malone and Kathy Swan, and a cousin by marriage, Mary Swan, on the Toledo force.

Ms. Green said although she



Esther B. Ferguson, hired by the Toledo Police Department in 1922, was one of the first African-American policewomen in the United States.

is proud of her place in local history as the first woman lieutenant, and of being a high-ranking woman of color on the force, she wants to be remembered more for her competence and fairness.

"I couldn't get caught up in the fact that I was a woman, you just had to do the job. When supervising I tried to never forget that I was once one of them [a patrol officer]," said Ms. Green.

Debbie Woodard, who retired last year from the department and now works as a case manager at the Zepf Center, recalls Ms. Green as a shy, unassuming young woman when the two entered the academy. Ms. Woodard and Ms. Green were

the only two African-American women in their class of about 36, which had fewer than 10 women — and that was considered a high number at the time, said Ms. Green.

Ms. Woodard added that she and Ms. Green and other female officers benefited from a generation of women before them who fought for equality on the force, including the late Rose Reder, a white female officer who in 1969 was promoted to sergeant, becoming the first female command officer on the Toledo Police Department.

Sgt. Gloria Burks, who considers Ms. Green a mentor, said she connected with Lieutenant Green when she went through the academy in 1983.

"She was kind of an automatic role model. I had never seen a female officer before.

"Actually, I didn't consider the force as a career until after I met Lieutenant Green. I started watching her and seeing how she excelled and the respect she received from guys much older than her. When I met her she really made an impact on me," said Sergeant Burks, whose husband, Gary, is also on the force. Like Ms. Green, Sergeant Burks, 42, will be eligible to retire at age 48.

Although leaving the force was an emotional move, she is excited about the next chapter in her life, Ms. Green says.

She is to graduate this summer from the University of Toledo with a bachelor's degree in history, and plans to also pursue a master's degree.

A genealogy and history buff, Ms. Green also is researching her family.