



**THE NEW DECADE
1971-1979**

**VOLUNTEER
COURTS IN
AMERICA**

**The National Information Center
On Volunteers In Courts**

VOLUNTEER COURTS IN AMERICA
THE NEW DECADE

1971 Edition

A Resource Book and Directory
for Courts and Related Agencies
in the Use of Volunteers

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part One INTRODUCTION 1

Part Two PROGRAM LOCATOR SECTION 3

Introduction 3

U.S. Locator Section 4

Locator Section for Other Nations 6

Part Three RESOURCES 7

Administration and Organization of

Administration and Organization of Programs 7

Attention Home 7

Books on Court Volunteerism 8

College Volunteers 8

Communication Problems and Techniques in Volunteer Programs 9

Conferences, Courses, Institutes 9

Consultants, Expert Technical Assistance on Volunteer Programs 10

Detention (Closed Setting) Volunteers 12

Directory of Some Court Volunteer Interest 12

Evaluation-Assessment of Volunteers and Volunteer Programs 13

Facilities 13

Films 14

Financing and Funding Court Volunteer Programs 14

Group Voluntary Projects 16

Halfway House 16

Jobs for Correctional Volunteers 16

Newsletters, Periodicals 16

Older Volunteers 17

Organizations That Can Help 18

Planning a Volunteer Program 21

Professional Roles in Relation to Volunteers 21

Recruiting 21

Research in Correctional Volunteerism 22

Screening-Matching-Job Placement 22

Slide Shows 22

State Planners and Coordinators 23

Tapes 25

Training Aids (For Volunteers) 25

Training Staff 26

Varieties of Volunteer Jobs 26

Visitation Courts 26

Volunteer Incentive and Support 30

Youth as Volunteers 30

Part Four READINGS, GENERAL 32

Publication Date After 1965 33

Publication Date Before 1965 42

INTRODUCTION

This is a directory and information guide for courts using local volunteers to provide probation services for juveniles or young adults. Volunteers are also at work in parole and in correctional institutions. The present *Directory* concentrates on the *probation* volunteer in a court setting but it also begins to identify resources for volunteers in closed settings.

The use of unpaid local citizens to supplement and diversify court probation services has come to be called the "court volunteer movement". Courts systematically using such volunteers are called "Volunteer courts".

This is the fourteenth decade of court volunteerism, dating from John Augustus, the fifth decade since the eclipse of the movement, and the second decade of its resurgence. Indeed, the real renaissance began as late as 1967. In that year the entire first edition of *VOLUNTEER COURTS IN AMERICA* could easily have fit into two pages of the present directory.

Growth has been explosive since then, and nowadays we talk in terms of *percentages* of American courts receiving substantial help from citizen volunteers in some programatic way. Projecting from Dr. June Morrison's exhaustive survey of volunteers in *juvenile courts*, we estimate that at this moment, 30-35% of all juvenile courts in this country have some sort of volunteer program, with an additional 15-20% seriously considering or actually planning one. Close-in projections suggest that the percentage of juvenile volunteer courts could easily climb to 60-75% by 1972. While comprehensive figures for adult courts are harder to come by, the volunteer program percentage is surely substantial there as well.

Growth has been explosive, and in an explosion, parts fly apart. There is grave danger of losing touch in the midst of rapidly running history. Each new court is prone to make again the mistakes of its predecessors, or otherwise fail to profit from their experiences. The present *Directory* seeks to circumvent this ignorance of isolation by keeping communication lines open among volunteer courts. It also identifies reference materials which preserve the hard-won experience and knowledge of pioneers, for those now beginning their venture into volunteerism.

Indeed, there is a distinct change of emphasis in this fourth edition of *VOLUNTEER COURTS IN AMERICA*, from giving full names and addresses--so lonesome volunteer courts could keep in touch with each other--to identifying where resources are to help each court build healthier stronger programs. This is like switching emphasis from the white pages of the phone directory to the yellow pages.

What is the value of our "yellow page" directory? Just this. After some struggle we have been able to develop or identify nationally the kinds of resources which might be available to courts on a practical basis for supporting their programs.

The resources are there now and they are needed by most of us; yet it has been very difficult for most individual courts to discover exactly where these resources are, and get connected to them. Most of us need to get connected for we have suddenly passed the stage where we need be concerned with quantity of court volunteer programs or court volunteers. The name of the problem for the 1970's is *quality* programs. It is already evident that any boast based on sheer numbers ignores a quite depressing number of token programs, barely surviving programs, ineffective programs, or programs which have actually failed and gone under. Let us not forget that the entire court volunteer movement did fail once before, about 1930, and so completely that it had to be virtually "rediscovered" about 1955. We believe it failed then for lack of serious professional leadership of programs. We must not let it fail again for the same reason.

Let us therefore dedicate this decade to *quality* in court volunteer programs. If we succeed, 1980 will find quality joined to quantity in a movement which, this time, will survive and grow and add its strength to other exciting new methods in corrections today.

Ivan H. Scheier, Ph.D.
Boulder, Colorado
October 1970

PROGRAM LOCATOR SECTION

Introduction to U.S. Locator Section

As recently as 1967 a volunteer court was a rather unique thing, and our directory proudly noted full names and addresses of each, as much out of sheer loneliness as anything else. Today we are no longer lonely and tomorrow we may actually be crowded. Dr. June Morrison's 1970 survey of juvenile courts dramatically documented the new area. She found that 20-25% of all juvenile courts in the United States currently reported having volunteer programs, with an additional 10-15% seriously planning them. We have no reason to suppose adult misdemeanor courts lag this figure, and indeed, in the six months since Dr. Morrison's survey, the National Information Center is certain there has been substantial further growth. Our current estimate is that at least 50% of the courts in the United States either have citizen participation programs of some sort or are seriously planning them. We believe this figure will reach 60-75% by the end of 1972 (accepting a fairly tolerant definition of the minimum which constitutes a court volunteer "program"). This is quite a change from the first conference of volunteer courts, in Boulder, 1967, for which we could muster only sixteen volunteer courts in the entire nation. In such a situation a full directory of volunteer courts approaches the dimensions of a full directory of all courts in the U.S., and there is no need for us to reproduce the work of others in preparing such directories.

Accordingly, only the names of communities known to have court volunteer (or closely related) programs, are given below. These are the communities on which the National Information Center has court volunteer program files, as of September, 1970. The individual citizen or organization can best identify programs in his own community simply by telephoning court offices in his own community or as a secondary expedient, writing to the National Information Center. The Center also undertakes to provide for any single state an up-to-date list of addresses for active volunteer courts and recent inquiries. The fee for this service is five dollars.

The National Court Volunteer Reference Library at Boulder, on which all our listings below are based, has been under development for five years at the National Information Center. During 1970 important accesses of information to this library were kindly contributed by Dr. June Morrison, Associate Professor, College of Business and Public Administration, the University of Arizona, and by Volunteers in Probation, Inc., Royal Oak, Michigan. Please note, in the listing below:

(1) Inclusion of a city name means the National Information Center has at least some file material on that court volunteer (or closely related) program. If a locality is missing, however we may still have information on it since new files will continue to be added constantly after publication of this *Directory*.

(2) An asterisk by a place name means more than one development of court volunteer significance in that locality.

(3) No distinction is made between juvenile and adult courts here. Indeed, in many smaller towns, the same department may handle both.

(4) The figure (S) after a state title means the National Information Center currently has the address of one or more groups operating or seriously thinking at the *state* level for planning, coordination, support and facilitation of correctional volunteer programs. Any locality should be aware of such an address in its own state, and readers who find an (S) by their state are referred to the full addresses of State Planners in that Section of this Directory.

U.S. Locator Section

Alabama Andalusia, Anniston, Birmingham, Cullman, Huntsville, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa.

Alaska (S) Anchorage, Juneau, Kodiak, Valdez.

Arizona Holbrook, Kingman, Mesa, Phoenix*, Prescott, Scottsdale*, Tempe, Tucson*.

Arkansas (S) Arkadelphia, Fayetteville, Fort Smith*, Hot Springs, Little Rock, Rogers, West Memphis.

California (S) Alameda County, Altadena, Bakersfield, Belmont, Berkeley*, Downey, Fairfield, Fontana, Fresno*, Glendale, Hanford, Long Beach*, Los Angeles*, Madera, Martinez, Merced, Monterey, Oakland, Orange, Redondo Beach, Reedley, Sacramento*, Salinas, San Diego, San Francisco*, San Jose, San Rafael, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa*, Stanton, Ukiah, Ventura, Visalia*, Walnut Creek, Woodland, Yuba City.

Colorado (S) Alamosa, Arvada, Aspen, Boulder*, Brighton, Canon City, Colorado Springs*, Cortez, Delta, Denver*, Durango, Fort Collins, Fort Logan, Fort Lupton, Golden*, Grand Junction*, Greeley, Lamar, Littleton, Longmont, North Glen, Pueblo, Trinidad, Wheatridge.

Connecticut (S) Bridgeport, Danbury, Fairfield, Hartford*.

*District of Columbia**

Delaware (S) Dover, Wilmington.

Florida (S) Arcadia, Bartow, Boca Raton, Bradenton, Clearwater, Crestview, Dade City, Daytona, DeFuniak Springs, Deland, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Myers, Jacksonville, Key West, Kissimmee, Laballe, Lake City, Lake Worth, Lakeland, Live Oak, Madison, Marianna, Miami*, Milton, Naples, North Miami Beach, Ocala, Orlando*, Palatka, Panama City, Pensacola*, Perry*, Quincy, Saint Augustine, Saint Petersburg*, Sanford, Sarasota*, Sebring, South Miami, Talahassee, Tampa, Tavares, Titusville, West Palm Beach*.

Georgia Athens*, Atlanta*, Carrollton, Dalton, Gainsville, Griffin, Jonesboro, Macon, Savannah, Shannon.

Hawaii (S) Hilo, Honolulu, Wailuku.

Idaho (S) Arco, Boise, Caldwell, Coeur d'Alene, Lewiston, Moscow, Pocatello, Twin Falls, Sandpoint.

Illinois Batavia, Bloomington, Chicago*, Clinton, Decatur, Edwardsville, Evanston, Freeport, Joliet, Lincoln, Murphyboro, Peoria*, Quincy, Rockford, Skokie, Sycamore, Waukegan.

Indiana (S) Auburn, Bloomington, Chesterton, Columbia, Columbia City, Connorsville, Corydon, Elkhart, Fort Wayne, Gary*, Greencastle, Hartford City, Hobart, Indianapolis*, Jeffersonville, Kokomo, LaPorte*, Lebanon, Monticello, Mount Vernon, Newcastle, Peru, Richmond, Rochester, Spencer,

- Terre Haute, Winchester.
- Iowa* (S) Cedar Falls, Des Moines, Eldora, Marshalltown, Red Oak, Waterloo.
- Kansas* (S) Abilene, Alma, Fort Scott, Hays, Kansas City*, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Manhattan, Newton, Olathe, Ottawa, Topeka, Wichita*.
- Kentucky* (S) Frankfort, Lexington, Louisville, Paris.
- Louisiana* Baton Rouge, Lafayette, New Orleans, Shreveport.
- Maine* South Portland.
- Maryland* (S) Allegany County, Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Frederick Co., Hartford Co., Kent Co., Montgomery Co., Prince George's Co., Rockville, Worcester Co.
- Massachusetts* Boston*, Brockton, Cambridge, Holyoke, Lancaster, Quincy*, South Boston, Springfield, Worcester.
- Michigan* (S) Adrian, Albion, Ann Arbor*, Battle Creek, Bay City, Bessemer, Corunna, Davison, Dearborn Heights, Detroit, East Detroit, East Lansing*, Escambia, Essexville, Ferndale, Flint, Grand Rapids*, Grosse Point Farms, Harrison, Hastings, Hazel Park, Highland Park, Hillsdale, Howell, Iron Mountain, Ishpeming, Kalamazoo*, Lansing*, Livonia*, Madison Heights, Marquette*, Monroe*, Muskegon, Nazareth, Northville, Oak Park, Plymouth, Pontiac*, Riverview, Rochester, Royal Oak*, Saginaw, Southgate, South Haven, Spring Arbor, Taylor, Troy, Walled Lake, Warren, Ypsilanti*.
- Minnesota* (S) Albert Lea, Anoka, Bemidji, Buffalo, Duluth*, Hastings, Luverne, Mankato, Minneapolis*, Moorhead, New Ulm, Olivia, Pine City, Red Wing, St. Paul*, St. Peter, Shakopee, Wayzata*, Willmar, Winona.
- Mississippi* Aberdeen, Courtland, Gulfport, Jackson, Vicksburg.
- Missouri* Cape Girardeau, Clayton, Columbia, Hillsboro, Kansas City*, Mexico, Springfield, Warrensburg.
- Montana* Billings, Bozeman, Great Falls, Kalispell, Livingston, Wolf Point.
- Nebraska* Beatrice, Gering, Lincoln*, Omaha, Scottsbluff.
- Nevada* Ely, Fallon, Hawthorne, Las Vegas, Reno*.
- New Hampshire* (S) Manchester, Milford.
- New Jersey* (S) Atlantic, Bergenfield, Camden, Cherry Hill, Haddonfield, Lakewood, Morristown, Mount Holly, Newark*, Pennsauken, Princeton, Summit, Trenton, Woodbury.
- New Mexico* Albuquerque, Carlsbad, Clovis, Las Cruces, Los Alamos, Portales, Roswell, Sante Fe.
- New York* (S) Astoria, Buffalo, Canaan, Canandaigua, Catskill, Chappaqua, Elmira, Hudson Falls, Ithaca, Lancaster, Mohawk Valley, Mount Kisco, New York City*, Plattsburg, Scarsdale, Schenectady, Spring Valley, Walkill, Westbury, White Plains.
- North Carolina* (S) Charlotte, Danbury, Durham, Greensboro, Greenville High Point, Lumberton, Raleigh*.
- North Dakota* Belcourt, Bismark, Grafton, Lenton.
- Ohio* (S) Akron, Batavia, Bedford, Bucyrus, Canton*, Cincinnati*, Cleveland*, Columbus*, Dayton*, Delaware, Hamilton, Jefferson, Kent, Lancaster, Lima, Logan, London, Mansfield, Medina, Painsville, Sandusky, Shaker Heights, Sidney, Springfield*, Steubenville, Tiffin, Warren, Waverly, Xenia, Zanesville.
- Oklahoma* Ada, Ardmore, Duncan, Lawton, Norman, Oklahoma City*, Tulsa*.
- Oregon* Astoria, Bend, Corvallis, Dallas, Eugene, Hood River, Klamath Falls, McMinnville, Medford, Newport, Oregon City, Pendleton, Portland*, Salem, St. Helena.

Pennsylvania (S) Bellefonte, Bethlehem, Bucks County, Chambersburg, Clearfield, Coudersport, Easton, Edensburg, Franklin, Harrisburg*, Lancaster County, Lebanon County, Media, Philadelphia*, Pittsburg, Reading, Scranton, Uniontown, Westchester, Wilkes Barre, Williamsport.

South Carolina (S) Columbia*, Orangeburg, Rock Hill.

South Dakota Aberdeen, Brookings, Deadwood, Hill City, Hot Springs, Mitchell, Rapid City, Vermillion, Yankton.

Tennessee Chattanooga, Kingsport, Knoxville, Lawrenceburg, Memphis*, Oak Ridge.

Texas Amarillo, Austin*, Beaumont, Belton, Corpus Cristi, Dallas, Groves, Houston*, Killeen, Lamesa, Laredo, Lubbock, Pampa, Waco.

Utah Brigham City, Ogden, Salt Lake City*.

Vermont St. Johnsbury

Virginia Alexandria, Arlington, Charlottesville, Fairfax, Farmville, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Pulaski, Richmond, Roanoke, Rustburg, Staunton, Virginia Beach.

Washington (S) Auburn, Bremerton, Centralia, Everett, Kennewick, Long Beach, Longview, Mount Vernon, North Bend, Olympia, Pasco, Port Angeles, Port Orchard, Renton, Redmond, Seattle*, Spokane*, Tacoma, Walla Walla, Yakima.

West Virginia Charleston, Elkins, Morgantown.

Wisconsin (S) Appleton, Chilton, Janesville, Lacrosse, Madison*, Milwaukee*, Racine, Sawyer County, Sturgeon Bay, Waukesha.

Wyoming (S) Casper, Cheyenne, Green River, Sheridan.

Virgin Islands (S) St. Thomas.

Locator Section For Other Nations

The United States has no patent on Court volunteerism. Indeed, Japan far preceded us in this development with their hogoshis, as did some Scandinavian countries, while Canada is moving into the area with an impressive combination of prudence and strength. Visits among court volunteer nations are on the increase and an international conference is suddenly more than a daydream. Here are fourteen nations with which the National Information Center has had some contact.

In CANADA (S)

Alberta Edmonton, Calgary; *British Columbia* Vancouver, Victoria, North Vancouver; *Manitoba* Winnipeg; *New Brunswick* Fredericton; *Northwest Territories* Yellowknife; *Nova Scotia* Halifax; *Ontario* Belleville, Cochrane, Hamilton*, Kitchener, Ottawa*, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Arnia, Sudbury, Toronto*; *Saskatchewan* Saskatoon.

IN OTHER NATIONS:

Australia North Adelaide, Hobart Tasmania; *Bahamas* Nassau; *Bermuda* Hamilton; *England* London*, Nottingham, Cheltenham; *Greece* Athens; *Guam* Agana; *Holland*; *Japan* Tokyo*; *Phillippines* Manila; *Sweden* Stockholm; *Thailand* Bangkok; *West Indies* Jamaica; *Yugoslavia* University of Lubianka.

RESOURCES

The previous section was more like the white pages of the telephone book. This section is more like the yellow pages. The objective is to identify sources of help, and to pinpoint where the help is in a number of problem areas of common concern to court volunteer programs. Resource categories are listed alphabetically below and in the Table of Contents.

Administration and Organization of Programs

The best quality volunteers and the most intelligent leadership will be wasted if forced to operate in an inappropriate or ambiguous administrative organization.

This crucial area of how best to organize a volunteer program is discussed in a 1970 publication entitled *Incorporating Volunteers in Courts: Suggested Administrative Structures and the Reorganization of Roles, Including the New Professional*, July 1970, 30 pages, available from the National Information Center for \$4.00 per copy.

Administrative *process* (e.g. recruiting, training, financing, as distinct from administrative *structure*) is covered principally in the books *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, and *Volunteer Programs in Courts*, described in the Section Books on Court Volunteerism.

Attention Home (Halfway House)

This is essentially a group foster home or shelter, specially earmarked for juvenile court use, and uniquely dependent upon the voluntary support of local lay citizenry in money, materials and volunteer services. The idea has spread nationally and the following information resources are currently available:

- (1) An entire chapter in *Volunteer Programs in Courts*, (see Books Section) is directed to the Attention Home concept.
- (2) Mr. Howard James' book, *Children in Trouble: A National Scandal*, Christian Science publishing Company, also devotes a large part of one chapter to Attention Homes. (See section on Readings.)
- (3) The Attention Homes of Boulder, Colorado publish a newsletter, and have a tape to loan concerning Attention Homes. Inquiries on these, and any of the latest detailed information on Attention Home developments should be addressed to Mrs. Eleanor McKinley, Attention Home Inc., 1419 Pine Street, Boulder, Colorado 80302.
- (4) A leading Attention Center is in Rapid City, South Dakota, and for further information on the important developments there, (including a recent HEW Research grant), write to Judge Marshall Young, Pennington County Courthouse, Rapid City, South Dakota 57701.

(5) Information on Halfway Houses that offer aid to released offenders or serve as an alternative to incarceration is available from: Mr. John M. McCart, President, International Halfway House Association, 2316 Auburncrest, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45219. Free from this organization are an international directory of halfway houses, a newsletter, and membership information. Send \$2.00 for a copy of *Suggested Guide for Application of Funds for Halfway Houses*. The Association is affiliated with the American Correctional Association.

Books on Court Volunteerism

Note: several of the books in the Readings Section have some partial relevance to court volunteerism. The books described below, however, are *exclusively* devoted to the correctional volunteer area.

1. *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, 1968, 277 pages, J.D. Publication # 477, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, for \$1.00 per copy. This how-to-do-it guidebook covers matters of general relevance in managing court volunteer programs, e.g. planning, recruiting, screening, orientation and training, incentive and support, assessment, communication and record-keeping, public relations, financing, etc. We believe this is a basic book for anyone planning or running a court volunteer program.

2. *Volunteer Programs in Courts: Collected Papers on Productive Programs*, 1969, 268 pages, J.D. Publication # 478, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402, at \$1.25 per copy. Assuming the general managerial knowledge contained in the first book, this book provides more specialized information for each of several major varieties of court volunteer programs. *Please note:* it combines the following manuals formerly published separately: (a) "The Boulder Conference of Volunteer Courts", (b) "A Volunteer Probation Officer Manual", (c) "Volunteer Tutors in Court Probation Programs", (d) "The Attention Homes of Boulder Colorado", (e) "A Home Away From Home: Community Volunteers Empty the Jail", (f) "Community Volunteers as Discussion Group Leaders for Juvenile Probationers", and (g) "The Volunteer in Corrections: A Reference List". The above two books are referred to in many other sections of the *Directory*.

3. *First Offender*, by J.A. Morris, Funk & Wagnalls, New York, Fall, 1970, 225 pages. Cloth covered edition \$6.25; paperback \$3.25. For further details as to availability write Volunteers in Probation, Inc., 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067.

Notes: Please keep in touch with the National Information Center for latest news on the following books which are expected to appear in 1971.

1. A book of collected Readings on Orientation and Training of the Court Volunteer, an enlargement and re-organization of the 1970 Preliminary Report Series of the National Court Volunteer Training Project, Box 2150, Boulder, Colorado: Jorgensen, J.D., and Scheier, I.H., *TRAINING VOLUNTEERS FOR COURT WORK* (Provisional title of book in preparation, hopefully to be completed sometime in 1971).

2. A book which will attempt to do for correctional volunteers in *closed* facilities (institutions, detention centers, penitentiaries, etc.) what *Using Volunteers in Court Settings* does for the open-setting probation and parole volunteer.

College Volunteers

It is currently estimated that at least a quarter of the juvenile court

volunteer programs in the United States receive some substantial assistance from college volunteers and/or unpaid trainee-internes. College volunteers are far less frequent in adult courts, but some exist there as well.

(1.) An excellent recent resource book on college volunteer programs in general is *College Volunteers. A Guide to Action: Helping Students to Help Others*, by James Tanck, National Program For Voluntary Action, 73 pages, 1969, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. \$.40 a copy. (2.) A brief analysis of collegians as court volunteers is on pages 26-28 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*. (3.) The Michigan Council of Student Volunteers has annually been convening a conference of college volunteers in Michigan, usually sometime in spring with out-of-state representatives also welcome. For further information write State Human Resources Council, 525 Hollister Building, Lansing, Michigan. (A newsletter they put out is *MASV Journal*--Michigan Association of Student Volunteers--Office of Urban Affairs, 7310 Woodward, Detroit, 48202.) On the conference specifically, write: Governor's Conference on the College Student Volunteer, Western Michigan University, Box 57, University Student Center, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001. (4.) Directories numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the Directory Section concern college or college-age voluntary service programs. (5.) In November, 1970, the National Information Center is convening a conference of colleges interested in developing curricula for the planning, development and management of volunteer programs. We hope to publish the results of this conference soon. (See section on Conferences, Courses, Institutes.)

Communication Problems and Techniques in Volunteer Programs

Poor communication can be centrally responsible for ineffectiveness of volunteer programs. Neither volunteer nor probation officer should feel he is working in isolation. Also, questions of confidentiality regarding probationers will come up, often causing a block in communication. For a discussion of these problems, and some advice on solutions, see especially Chapter 8 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, and Section V of *Incorporating Volunteers in Courts*. The latter is available from the National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts at \$4.00 per copy. (See Section on Administration and Organization of Programs.)

Conferences, Courses, Institutes

(See Also Training)

1. The training of staff to work with volunteers is taking on increasing importance. During 1970, there were about ten regional or national institutes exclusively devoted to this topic, lasting from two to five days. In addition, a large number of state and national meetings now include panels or sections on court volunteer program development and administration. At present the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER* is the only journal which regularly gives advance notice of court volunteer conferences to its readers.

2. We are rapidly moving towards a day when court volunteer program management skills will be the subject of college courses. The National Information Center is convening a conference of colleges to discuss this area, in November 1970, and will begin reporting on progress, names of colleges, etc. early in 1971, via the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*. (See also College Volunteers Section.)

3. "Suggestions Toward a Curriculum in the Management of Volunteer Programs in Courts," \$.50, 8 pages, available from the National Information Center, outlines a suggested college curriculum for training staff to work with volunteers.

Consultants, Expert Technical Assistance on Volunteer Programs

(See also, Organizations That Can Help, and Visitation Courts)

The following describes the availability of 100% federally-funded court volunteer consultants for local courts or state or regional coordinating agencies. It is adapted from an article which first appeared in the August 1970 *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*:

1. National Court Volunteer Consultants

Running a good volunteer program isn't easy and we've all wished we could call in outside experts now and then for an evaluation, for advice, and solid help in major matters such as recruiting, screening, training, and the like. But we've never had the money to afford top experts, most of us. Some help has been available via HEW regional technical assistance centers, and will continue to be, and some courts have been able to purchase their own technical consulting services. Recently, however, a rather major program has become available, via LEAA, for field consultants to make available technical assistance to juvenile or adult community-based (and others) corrections programs. Administered by contractors at the Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, by NCCD and by the American Correctional Association, the program is 100% federally funded. That is, if your request for expert court volunteer consulting assistance is granted, the work of the experts for you (travel, subsistence, honorarium) will be paid entirely by the Federal Government.

Here's our best understanding as to how the system works for any local volunteer court or larger-region agency concerned with correctional volunteers:

(a) Address your request for consultation to your state law enforcement planning agency (*not* directly to the Institute of Government, NCCD, ACA, or to the individual consultant you would like). All fifty states have LEAA State Planning Agencies, though they go by different names in different states.

(b) Your request should be as specific as possible in outlining your needs as to the type of technical consultative assistance you seek, e.g. planning a court volunteer program, recruiting, screening, setting up a court volunteer training program, program evaluation, etc. You may also request a specific person as consultant, and in this regard, please note: The National Information Center has placed on file with the Institute of Government and other contractors the names, specialties, and credentials of twenty *National Court Volunteer Consultants*, top experts who have already expressed a willingness to serve in this way. These are described at the end of this article and the National Information Center would be happy to suggest other names for any particular problem or area, should you wish. You may not get specifically the person you request, though there's no harm in trying, and we're sure you'll get a capable person.

(c) Your request is passed on through LEAA, Washington D.C., and thence referred to the contractors. We're advised that this entire process is not expected to take longer than three or four weeks, from initiation of request to arrival of the requested technical assistance consultant.

(d) There is no guarantee that all requests will be granted, but there is a fair amount of money in the total program (\$160,000 this year) and we think there is a very good chance that reasonable and specific requests from volunteer courts, however small the community, will be honored.

The National Court Volunteer Consultants whose names we have placed on file with the prime contractor, with their credentials, follow, with a few words

about the background and speciality of each (we'll be happy to provide further detail on any of these top experts):

Judge William Burnett, Denver City-County Court, 1437 Bannock Street, Denver, Colo. 80220 (for five years has led an outstanding big-city misdemeanor adult program);

Mr. Harold Dyer, Director, Kalamazoo County Juvenile Court, County Building, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49005 (a very capable and creative director, all aspects);

Mr. Leonard Flynn, Director of Community Services, Florida Probation and Parole Commission, Room 235, Doyle E. Carlton Building, Tallahassee, Florida 32304 (The first director of the first statewide court volunteer program in the country);

Mr. Robert Hamm, Volunteer Coordinator, Boulder County Juvenile Court, Hall of Justice, Division 3, Boulder, Colorado 80302 (has been involved in the Boulder program as volunteer, Attention Home houseparent, P.O., and now Volunteer Coordinator);

Judge Horace B. Holmes, Boulder County Juvenile Court, Hall of Justice, Division 3, Boulder, Colorado 80302 (developed the Boulder juvenile program and Attention Home, ten years leadership of it, needs no introduction);

Professor G. LaMarr Howard, Assistant Professor of Criminal Justice, Georgia State University, 33 Gilmer Street, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30303 (over six years as both P.O., volunteer and leader-trainer of outstanding juvenile court program);

Judge Montague Hunt, Municipal Judge, 300 East Nine Mile Road, Ferndale, Michigan 48220 (a fine leader of a fine do-it-yourself misdemeanor program, plus a volunteer supported group foster home for adult offenders);

Mrs. Lois Johnson, Assistant Director, Kalamazoo County Juvenile Court, County Building, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49006 (supervisor of volunteer programs at this outstanding court, a top expert on the volunteer working with families);

Professor James Jorgensen, Graduate School of Social Work, University of Denver, Denver, Colorado (We consider the outstanding expert in the country on training court volunteers);

Mrs. Phyllis Lake, Director of Volunteers, Friends of the Juvenile Court, 410 E. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (director of a fine big-city program, and before that a program for dependent and neglected children in an institutional setting);

Judge Keith Leenhouts, Director, Volunteers in Probation, 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067 (needs no introduction);

Mr. Bob Moffitt, Director, Partners Project, 817 17th Street, Denver, Colorado (large city juvenile court, private agency-auxilliary, non-sectarian religious);

Mr. Loren Ranton, Director, Program Service Bureau, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 44 East 23rd Street, New York City, New York 10010 (pioneered a juvenile court program in early 1950's, now head of an important clearinghouse of information in group and individual volunteer area);

Dr. Ernest Shelley, Ingham County Probate Court, Children's Services, 608 South Washington, Lansing, Michigan (a great pioneer since the early 1950's for volunteer programs in penal institutions and in juvenile probation, speciality is "lay group leader" volunteer);

Dr. Ivan H. Scheier, Director, National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts;

Mrs. Marie Thomson, Clerk of the County Court, County Court of Jefferson County, Hall of Justice, Golden, Colorado (for many years has given outstanding overall leadership to a fine misdemeanor court volunteer program);

Mr. Robert D. Trujillo, Parole Board Member, State of Colorado, Room 615, Columbine Building, 1845 Sherman, Denver, Colorado (formerly directed Denver County's great program);

Mrs. Ruth Wedden, Director of Volunteer Services, Junior Hall, 605 S.W. 26th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315 (probably the outstanding expert in the country on volunteer programs in juvenile detention centers, has been doing it for 15 years). Please keep in touch with the National Information Center for recent changes and additions to this list.

We'll be happy to consult with you further on any phases of your application, including suggestions for some of the many other fine court volunteer experts available for particular program problems you may have. But we urge volunteer courts in need of expert assistance (most of us) to take advantage of this constructive opportunity with which LEAA has provided us.

2. National Information Center Retainers and Sub Contracts

The National Information Center and its staff will be available on a retainer or special consultation basis for 1971, for expert outside review, critique, and suggestions on your (a) planning, organization, and administrative procedures (b) program evaluation and assessment (c) orientation and training procedures, and (d) any other aspects of your program within the Center's range of expertise. This retainer basis is recommended for state-wide, large area regional, or metropolitan court volunteer organizations, and the terms and the fee can be negotiated on an individual basis with the Center. We hope any size court volunteer (or related) program will inquire further about special consulting or sub contract arrangements for any particular problem or project that might arise. (See also Visitation Courts Section).

Detention (Closed Setting) Volunteers

The National Information Center and the present Directory have been primarily concerned with the court volunteer in an open-setting: prevention, probation or parole. However, an equally important development, parallel with this, is the use of volunteers in closed settings: detention centers, training schools, penitentiaries, and the like. (1) A number of the articles reported in the Readings Section of the present Directory are noted "Correctional Volunteers-Institutions (CV-I)". They refer to closed settings, although in some cases the breakdown is prison and parole as opposed to probation volunteers. (2) One issue of the *Detention Volunteer* was printed during 1970, and it is hoped some way will be found to continue and augment this newsletter during 1971. For further information on this, write Mrs. Ruth Wedden, Director of Volunteer Services, Junior Hall, 605 S.W. 26th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315. (3) The National Information Center plans to undertake a major special project in the closed setting volunteer area, early in 1971. The project will be announced in the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*.

Directories of Some Court Volunteer Interest

- Directory of Halfway Houses*, International Halfway House Association. Write Mr. John M. McCart, Pres., 2316 Auburncrest, Cincinnati, Ohio, 45219. No charge. See Attention-Home Section.
- Directory of Prisoner's Aid Agencies*, Correctional Service Federation, U.S.A. 526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 53203.
- International Directory of Prisoner's Aid Agencies*, International Prisoner's Aid Association, 526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53203.
- Preliminary Directory: Undergraduate Correctional Service Organizations in the United States*, Columbia College Citizenship Council, 311 Ferris Booth

Hall, Columbia College, New York, April 1967. (we are uncertain as to whether there has been any later issues of this Directory.) See College Section.

Volunteer Programs of the Colleges and Universities of Michigan, Michigan State Human Resources Council, Office of the Governor, Lansing, Michigan 48903, 1967. See College Section.

Invest Yourself: A Catalog of Service Opportunities, The Commission on Voluntary Service and Action, 475 Riverside Drive, Room 830, N.Y.N.Y. 1970, available for \$.50. See Youth Section.

Directory of Service Organizations, published in 1968 by the National Service Secretariat, 1629 K Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20006. "To suggest to young people how they may identify agencies with which they might serve". See Youth Section.

Project SERVE Directory, Community Service Society of N.Y. via Project SERVE, 105 E. 22nd Street, N.Y.C. N.Y. The Directory aims at national coverage of service volunteer opportunities for retirees including corrections or prevention work with youths. See Older Volunteer Section.

Volunteer Opportunities for Retirement, Volunteer Bureau of Boston.

Notes: (1) For some of the above Directories, there may be editions later than those identified here. (2) The National Information Center also publishes Directories for volunteer orientation and training in regard to (a) films and (b) audio tapes as noted elsewhere here.

Evaluation-Assessment of Volunteers and Volunteer Programs

Chapter 7 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings* discusses some basic concepts in this area, and several studies marked Research and Surveys (R-S) in the Readings Section of the Directory are actually volunteer program evaluations.

However, the increasing maturity of the movement, and the increasing financial and supervisory investment in it, are demanding that we become far more sophisticated concerning the assessment of program impact, and the evaluation of individual volunteer performance. At the same time the assessment system cannot be expensive and time-consuming beyond practical possibility for the average volunteer court. This problem is receiving sharply increased attention and developments will be reported in the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER* throughout 1971.

A new quarterly journal on research in court volunteerism is also expected to begin in 1971 and be of considerable relevance to the evaluative area (See also, Section on Research in Correctional Volunteerism).

Facilities

Two distinct topics can be included in this category.

(1) *The kind of physical facility and surroundings* which best facilitate the work of volunteers, e.g. the volunteer office. As noted in *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, (p. 137), a place for volunteers to work is very important for volunteer morale, communication, and general efficiency. But only recently has specific attention been given to the physical setting. "A Design for a Volunteer Center" is an 11-page paper plus schematic diagram prepared by Spec and Charlotte Lefler for the National Information Center. The Leflers are themselves longtime juvenile court volunteers and Mr. Lefler is also an architect. Copies available on a loan basis from the Center.

(2) *How volunteers can help to provide any kind of facility the court may need.* Citizen contribution to a court need not be solely in services; it can

be material support and financial help as well. The latter can productively be mobilized by a court to help procure and operate needed facilities, for example, a detention center, or a group foster home. A good example of this is the citizen support which has led to the establishment of Attention Homes in Boulder, Colorado, and around the United States. (See *Volunteer Programs in Courts*, beginning on page 173; see also Section on Attention Homes).

Films

1. For films designed particularly to *persuade courts* to give the volunteer idea a try, and of a generally inspirational nature, we suggest you write to Volunteers in Probation, 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067.

2. In regard to films primarily for orientation and training of volunteers (though with some recruiting value as well): (a) The National Information Center has a "*Film Guide for Court Volunteer Training*", reviewing previously produced documentaries for their value in this area. This 20-page directory is available from the National Information Center for \$2.00. (b) A catalog which reviews full length commercial movies for their value in correctional training is *Inscape-Infilm. Consider the Possibilities*, #5.20.15 available for \$1.00 per copy from the Crime Study Center, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62801. (c) The National Information Center will have completed by late 1970 the first film specifically designed for training court volunteers, entitled "A Second Chance". Write to the Center for the latest details as to availability.

3. An increasing number of documentaries and similar films on court volunteerism are planned or in process for 1971. The *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER* will report on them as they become available.

Financing and Funding Court Volunteer Programs

(The following is adapted and expanded in coverage from an article appearing in the April, 1970, *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*.)

Volunteers work free but volunteer *programs* cost money: at least 10¢ an hour for material support (mailing, printing, transportation, etc.); considerably more, perhaps 50-75¢ an hour if one counts (as one should) the extra staff time needed to manage programs and supervise volunteers. Small programs in small communities or token programs in large communities can usually absorb much of this in their regular budget. For most court volunteer programs, however, financing to full potential is a problem.

First, try to figure exactly what you need in the way of money for the program you aspire to. Chapter 10 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings* analyzes some cost categories for you, gives examples of actual volunteer expense accounts. The National Information Center also has specimens of yearly budgets actually used in several volunteer court programs.

Step 2: Consider all possibilities for sources of support. Don't put all your eggs in one basket. It will be different in each community, but any of the sources below might work for you, or any *combination* of them.

A. Many courts successfully finance their volunteer programs from *private sources locally*, via voluntary contributions of churches, service clubs, individuals, etc. These local possibilities are covered in Chapter 10 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*.

B. Arrange to have volunteer program expenses *absorbed* in your *regular court budget*, without special identification as volunteer-related expenses. The weakness of this approach, in some cases, is that some smaller volunteer courts don't *have* any staff budget to speak of in the first place, and even if they do, volunteer program costs may be entered, only with the danger of cut-

ting into other necessary items.

C. Arrange to have volunteer program expenses explicitly recognized as a *separate additional expense* in the regular court budget that is, in addition to, and not taking away from, other normal court needs. We don't know the general situation here, but we do know at least scattered instances where some volunteer courts (1) have gotten additional funds from a local or county budget board earmarked especially for volunteer programs and/or (2) *have* had them approved as extra expenses, by a *state* budget-controlling agency. If your local court budget must be approved by some statewide agency administering the courts, there is precedent in at least one state that they will approve extra budget especially for court volunteer program expenses. (The statewide court volunteer assistance agency of the future should be able to provide seed money for new programs, but that *is* in the future). The advantage of this regular budget approach is that volunteer budget needs can get programmed as a regular part of the court budget, hopefully without a special frantic scramble at the end of each and every year.

D. Your state may be in a position to assist in some way with financing or its equivalent in personnel assistance. This is especially so if there is some agency in your state operating in the area of correctional volunteer planning or facilitation. (See list of State Planners in that Section of the Directory.) Even if your state does not have a correctional volunteer agency or office, there is precedent for volunteer programs receiving state assistance under "probation subsidy" type plans, e.g. any plan which reimburses the local department for working with the youngster in his home community rather than sending him on to a state institution. Finally, as noted above, state budgeting agencies in some states have already set the precedent of approving explicit additional funds for correctional volunteer programs.

E. The federal government is showing considerable interest in and support of volunteer programs. At the present time, it is believed that at least fifteen local and three statewide correctional volunteer programs are federally supported in whole or in part. (1) Outside of the Department of Justice the principal possibility is U.S. Department of HEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration, Room 2030 South, Washington D.C. 20201. Other possibilities (not actual at present) are the Older American Act Amendments of 1969 to the 1965 Act (Public Law 91-69 HR11235 of the 91st Congress) and the Harris Amendments (1967) to the Social Security Act (Public Law 90-248, Section 210), the latter particularly if and as your probation and parole department has any administrative relationship to welfare.

Other possibilities should not be excluded, e.g. even the Labor Department has supported some research in the area, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is close in its concerns in many respects.

(2) Within the Department of Justice appears to be the best present opportunity for federal grants to local courts for support of volunteer programs. The unit here is the *Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)*, operating under the Omnibus Crime Control Act, Title I. A number of local courts have already received or are about to receive such grants, as has at least one state. In 1970 the monies came from LEAA discretionary funds for states and local units of government, in the category of "corrections improvement programs". Within that category we understand that programs encouraging volunteer activity were given funding priority. As much as two million dollars was available here in 1970, allocated in terms of ten to forty grants for "programs which include the use of volunteers, sub-professionals, or para-professionals and ex-offenders" and similar community participation programs. We anticipate a substantially increased allocation in 1971.

LEAA funds also implement the 100% federally funded technical assistance programs applicable to volunteer courts, described in the Section, Consultants, Expert Technical Assistance on Volunteer Programs.

In either case, your first contact should be with the council or agency of the Law Enforcement Assistance Agency or Omnibus Crime Control Act in your state (it is not always called LEAA or Omnibus Crime Control, and goes by different names in different states. Leadership persons in your local justice or law enforcement apparatus will probably know the title the agency uses in your state.)

Note Well: Where local matching of federal (or even state) funds is required, the precedent has recently been set that the financial value of the labor of your court volunteers can be charged off as local contribution (even though the volunteers are not actually paid by you or anyone else). The National Information Center recommends a minimum of three dollars per volunteer hour in computing this contribution.

Finally, note that an increasing number of private foundations have been willing to support court volunteer programs.

Group Voluntary Projects

Citizens can contribute to corrections, not only as individuals, but also as groups. For the latter, we particularly recommend "*Citizen Action to Control Crime and Delinquency*", A list of fifty project ideas for citizen groups or individuals who wish to get involved in action to reduce crime and delinquency. \$.50 per copy from NCCD, 44 E. 23rd Street, N.Y.C. N.Y.

Note also Attention Home as another example of a citizen group project.

Halfway House- See Attention Home

Jobs for Correctional Volunteers- See Varieties of Volunteer Jobs

Newsletters, Periodicals

A. *Concentrating Exclusively on Volunteers in Courts and Corrections.*

1. The *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*, published six times yearly, for exchange of information and ideas among volunteer courts. Available from the National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts, Box 2150, Boulder, Colorado 80302. 1971 Subscription is \$3.00, or \$3.50 outside the U.S.

2. The first edition of *The Detention Volunteer* appeared in 1970 and it is hoped that the newsletter will be continued and will grow in 1971. Concentration is on the use of volunteers in *closed* correctional settings, as distinct from open settings such as probation and parole. For further information write Mrs. Ruth Wedden, Director of Volunteer Services, Junior Hall, 605 S.W. 26th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33315.

3. It is quite likely that a quarterly journal of *research in correctional volunteerism* will begin in 1971. For latest information on this, write Reverend Donald Jansen, Volunteer Specialist, Ohio Youth Commission, 2280 W. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43223, or Dr. Paul Zelhart, Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

4. At least fifty individual volunteer courts currently publish their own volunteer program newsletter, and these are often the most valuable reading of all. The National Information Center will have many of these addresses too.

B. *General Corrections; Periodicals which nevertheless give considerable attention to volunteerism.*

1. Among *journals* or magazines in corrections, most major ones are giving increasing attention to volunteerism, most notably including *Federal Probation*,

which is currently in the middle of a series; *The Juvenile Court Judges Journal*, and *Crime and Delinquency*. (See Readings Section of the Directory.)

2. Several newsletters, while of general relevance, typically give generous coverage to volunteer matters. Among them are: (a) *Community Exchange*, an excellent newsletter from the Bureau of Prisons, 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W. Washington D.C., currently no charge. (b) *The NCCD Newsletter*, available without charge to NCCD members. (c) *International Prisoner's Aid Association Newsletter*, published by that association at 526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203. It frequently has news of correctional volunteerism, especially as regards parole and after-care.

C. Periodicals of Interest to Volunteerism in General

Though these periodicals are not centered on corrections, we can learn much that is applicable to our court volunteer program, from their general expertise on volunteerism

1. *Volunteer Administration*, a quarterly journal devoted to the promotion of research, theory, and creative programming of volunteer services. Marvin S. Arffa, ed., Center for Continuing Education, 360 Huntington Avenue, Northeastern University, Boston, Mass. 02115. Subscription \$4.00 per year, make check payable to Northeastern University.

2. The *AAVSC Newsletter*, a bi-monthly publication of the American Association of Volunteer Service Coordinators. It presently concentrates on volunteer program management areas other than courts, and circulation tends to be restricted to members of AAVSC. The editor is Mrs. Jacqueline Phillips, Director of Volunteers, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, White Plains, N.Y. 10605. Policy on distribution of the newsletter is apparently subject to change for non-members, and Mrs. Phillips should be contacted for information on this.

3. *Volunteer Viewpoints* is a lively newsletter published by the American Association of Volunteer Bureaus. You can write the Association for information at the following address: United Community Funds and Councils of America, 345 E. 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

4. *Voluntary Action News*, published monthly by the National Center for Voluntary Action, 1735 Eye Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20006. It is distributed nationally to readers interested in the voluntary sector, and there is no charge for subscriptions.

5. Some local groups publish excellent newsletters on volunteerism generally, including a number of colleges. Also, a new and hopeful happening on today's horizon is the state agency for facilitating and coordinating volunteer service activities of all types. The state of Washington, a pioneer in this area, publishes an excellent *Volunteer Services Newsletter*. Write to Mr. Ralph Munro, Volunteer Service Coordinator, State of Washington OEO, Hotel Olympian-Legion and Washington Streets, Olympia, Washington 98501.

Older Volunteers

The retiree volunteer is a tremendous human resource, already proven in court volunteerism, but scarcely developed to 1% of full potential.

A. In Corrections

(1) Specializing in demonstration development in this area is a Volunteer Court Services, 1325 Delaware, Denver, Colo., an arm of the Denver County Court. Contact Jack Nelson, Probation Services, Denver County Court, City County Building, Rm 20, Denver, Colo. for more information. We think this group is a very important resource in this area. (2) "Project Interface" reports to us it will be attempting to create meaningful second careers for

poverty level older people (55 or above) as paraprofessional probation personnel to assist local court systems. For further information write Mr. John S.H. Carter, National Institute for Community Development, Inc., 2021 L Street, N.W. Washington D.C.

B. Generally

(1) Serve and Enrich Retirement by Volunteer Experience (*SERVE*) is a model organization attuned to this purpose at 105 East 22 Street, N.Y.C. 10010. They publish a Directory (#8 in Directory Section), and an excellent newsletter. (2) It is quite possible that funds may become available for developing volunteer opportunities for older persons via Title II of the Older American Act, Amendments of 1969 (to 1965 Act), Public Law 91-69 HR 11235 of the 91st Congress. For latest information on possibilities here, we suggest you contact Mrs. Cynthia Nathan, Director, Office of Citizen Participation HEW Social and Rehabilitation Service, Washington D.C. 20201. (3) Another contact is Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Administration on Aging, HEW South Room 3529, Washington D.C. 20201.

Organizations That Can Help

Note: At present, the National Information Center has files on a total of fifty organizations.

A. Organizations or Projects Specializing Exclusively in the Court or Correctional Volunteer Area.

1. *The National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts (NICOVIC)*, Box 2150, Boulder, Colorado 80302, specializes in exchange of information and ideas in the court volunteer movement, via books, manuals, training aids, directories, the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER*, conferences, and institutes, individual consultation with courts or agencies, research, and the National Volunteer Court Reference Library. Emphasis is on developing professional leadership and management know-how for correctional volunteer programs. Director is Dr. Ivan H. Scheier.

2. *Volunteers in Probation, Inc. (VIP)*, 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Michigan 48067. Parallels NICOVIC in many of its activities, with rather more emphasis on starting new programs, and on spirit and inspiration as key ingredients in volunteer programs. The director is Judge Keith Leehouts.

3. *Program Service Bureau*, is a unit at NCCD oriented to the use of volunteers and voluntary groups in corrections. Activities include collection and evaluation of volunteer service projects; development of new ideas and plans for such projects; packaging these into usable models for national organizations and their local units; conducting workshops, seminars, and field consultants in the area. Mr. Loren W. Ranton is the Director; his address is NCCD, 44 East 23rd Street, N.Y.N.Y. 10010. *NOTE:* As we go to press we understand that the Program Service Bureau has ceased active operations, although we believe their publications and information referral services may still exist to some degree.

4. *Committee on Citizen Participation*, American Correctional Association. Dr. E. Preston Sharp, General Secretary, Woodbridge Station, P.O. Box 10176, Washington D.C. 20018.

5. *The National Court Volunteer Training Project* has been the principal project of the National Information Center during 1970, and will continue during 1971. Its purpose is to train probation staff in procedures for the effective management of volunteer programs in probation work, with particular emphasis on the training of court volunteers. To provide staff with the training aids, information techniques, and general consultative guidance necessary for

effective and realistic training of local volunteers working with court probation departments.

6. An excellent special project also in the court volunteer training area, is beginning at *Hennepin County, Minnesota* in late 1970. For further information on this Volunteer Training Grant, contact Mr. Ira M. Schwartz, Department of Court Services, Hennepin County, 22 Court House, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415.

7. See also Section on State Planners for other groups capable of general aid to local courts.

B. Organizations of General Relevance to Corrections Which Have Shown Particular Interest in Volunteerism.

We have room only to provide titles and (usually) addresses here, but we can provide further information upon request. *American Bar Association*, Richard Eagleton, Project Director, Special Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; *American Judicature Society*, R. Stanley Lowe, Associate Director, 1155 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; *Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections*, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill. 62901; *Children's Charter* (of the Courts of Michigan), Judge Donald T. Anderson, 1211 Knollwood, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007; *International Prisoners Aid Association* (IPAA), Mrs. Ruth Baker, Executive Director, 526 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisc.; *John Howard Association*, 608 South Dearborn Street, Suite 1936, Chicago, Illinois 60605, also in Alberta, Canada; *Law Enforcement Assistance Administration*, (LEAA) U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington D.C. 20530, and state agencies, variously titled in all 50 states; *National Council on Crime and Delinquency*, 44 East 23rd Street, N.Y.N.Y. 10010; *National Council on Juvenile Court Judges*, Honorable Monroe Paxman, Executive Director, Box 8978, Reno, Nevada 89507; *Select Committee on Crime*, Mr. Claude Pepper, Chairman, House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, Washington D.C.; *White House Conference on Children & Youth*, Stephen Hess, National Chairman, P.O. Box 19, Washington D.C. 20044; *Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration*, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Room 2030 South, Washington D.C. 20201.

C. Organizations of General Relevance to Volunteerism Which Have Shown Particular Interest in Court or Correctional Use of Volunteers.

1. *The American Association of Volunteer Service Coordinators*, Miss Magdalen Fuller, President, Director of Volunteer Services, Fort Wayne State Hospital and Training Center, 801 East State Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana 46805. This is a professional association of people who manage volunteer programs in hospitals, mental health, etc.. It has a program of certification for volunteer coordinators and appears to be getting more interested in court volunteer coordinators.

2. *The American National Red Cross* is moving strongly into the correctional volunteer area with its well-matured expertise in volunteer programs. (Indeed one of the earliest modern-era court volunteer programs was a Red Cross sponsored one). As part of SAITEC-- Serving and Involving the Entire Community--the Red Cross is in process of encouraging and informing local chapters who may wish to offer their vast volunteer expertise to assist in local court volunteer programs--in recruiting, screening, training staff and volunteers, etc. We urge interested courts to contact their local Red Cross Chapters on this (the local chapter's participation is a matter of choice on their part). For national information contact Mrs. Eleanor Ahearn, Office of Volunteers, American National Red Cross, Western Area, 1550 Sutter Street,

P.O. Box 3673, San Francisco, Calif. 94119, or Mrs. Phoebe Steffey, Assistant to the National Chairman, Am. Nat. Red Cross, National Headquarters, Washington D.C. 20006.

3. *Association of Volunteer Bureaus of America*, Mrs. Ann Jacobson, President, United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc., 345 E. 46th Street, N.Y.N.Y. 10017. This is a clearinghouse of information for all local agencies using volunteers, i.e. Junior League. In Marin County, California, and Wichita, Kansas, and we suspect a number of other places, the local Volunteer Bureau has materially assisted the court with its volunteer program, with training of staff and volunteers, as well as recruiting and screening, etc. We expect the local Volunteer Bureau or Voluntary Action Center (See #6 below) if there is one, may become a major resource for court volunteer programs in the future.

4. *The Center for Continuing Education*, sponsors Workshops for Coordinators of Volunteer Services, at Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02115. Contact Professor Robert B. McCreech there.

5: *Center for the Study of Volunteerism*, Mr. Stanley Levin, Director, 525 West Redwood Street, School of Social Work, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland 21201. The Center will conduct tailor-made training and education programs for a variety of organizations. An attempt is being made to provide the Center with long term funds to sustain these programs. Courses are offered on recruiting, training and supervision of volunteers.

6. *The National Center for Voluntary Action* is nongovernment, nonprofit, and nonpolitical, and is supported by voluntary contribution. NCVA hopes to promote the establishment of local "Voluntary Action Centers" where they do not exist. Where comparable organizations do exist, NCVA offers assistance. NCVA will also compile a list of organizations that can offer technical assistance to groups and assemble a roster of competent consultants. Contact Dr. Helga Roth, National Center for Voluntary Action, Paramount Building, Room 602, 1735 Eye Street N.W., Washington D.C. 20006; *The Office of Voluntary Action* is federal government, the service arm of the Cabinet Committee on Voluntary Action, which has the primary responsibility of interrelating State, county and local activities. Federal Office Building 7, Washington D.C. 20506.

7. *The Office of Citizen Participation*, Cynthia Nathan, Director, Dept. of HEW, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Washington D.C. 20201. This Office seeks to serve as an information exchange to facilitate the broadest possible range of citizen participation in service activities, including probation volunteerism, but by no means restricted to it.

8. *Vista*, 1200 19th Street N.W., Washington D.C. Some courts have Vista Volunteers; Vista is also involved in several other correction-related areas. See also Readings Section, articles by Judy Wells.

9. See also Section on College Volunteers, and note other volunteer organizations which may well be relevant, such as Big Brothers or Big Sisters.

D. *Private Citizen Groups Which Have Been of Use to Volunteer Courts in One Community or Another.*

1. In terms of help specifically in providing recruits, see Chapter 3 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, and the "Mobilization of Non-Poor Volunteers in Community Action", OEO, see Readings Section.

2. In terms of financial aid, see Chapter 10 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*.

3. A number of organizations have been quite strong in all aspects of court volunteer support, notably: (a) Churches of all denominations, and synagogues, plus national organizations of all faiths. (b) Junior League has

been exceptionally active and helpful locally in court volunteer programs; a contact in the national office is Miss Mary Ellis, Consultant on League Administration and Program Development, 825 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. (c) The National Congress of Parents and Teachers (PTA) in conjunction with the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges has a strong program encouraging and informing local PTA's in regard to volunteer assistance to courts. Several such programs are actually operating locally. You may start with your local PTA area or regional council, or for national background, write to Judge G. Bowdon Hunt, Imperial Polk County Courthouse, Bartow, Florida, or Mary A. Milner, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 N. Rush Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611. (d) The Jaycees (e) Other Service Clubs (f) Business, Big and Small, and business or professional associated organizations, e.g. lawyers or lawyers' wives, ex-stewardess associations, etc. Banks have encouraged their employees to help out the community by volunteering their time, especially in hospitals and with job corpsmen to help them return to the community after vocational training. Leon Fay, Urban Affairs, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., 350 Park Avenue, N.Y., N.Y. 10022, places volunteers through Volunteers Bureaus, or directly with organizations which utilize volunteers. This might be a good source for court programs. (g) Colleges and Universities (and don't forget *community* colleges) and college volunteer organizations. See Section on College Volunteers. (h) American Association of University Women (i) Retired Peoples Organizations (j) Some foundations (k) Many others, including some which may be unique to your own community, which you know best of all.

Planning a Volunteer Program

(1) *Using Volunteers in Court Settings* (especially Chapters 1 and 2), and *Volunteer Programs in Courts*, both described in the Book Section. (2) See Administration Section and especially note *Incorporating Volunteers in Courts*. (3) Other sections in this Directory particularly relevant to specialized aspects or phases of planning are: Conferences, Consultants, Funding, Organizations That Can Help, Readings, Recruiting, State Planners, Training Staff, Varieties of Volunteer Jobs, and Visitation Courts.

Professional Roles in Relation to Volunteers

(And Volunteer-Produced Changes in These Roles)

1. A job description of the Volunteer Program Coordinator is in Chapter 12 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*.

2. *Incorporating Volunteers in Courts* (July 1970) (see Administration Section) also has much to say in this area, especially Section VI on "Role Reorganization: The Traditional, the Two-Function and the 'New Professionals'". The publication is available from the National Information Center at \$4.00 per copy.

Recruiting

1. Chapter 3 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings* outlines basic principles and approaches, and discusses 17 typical sources in the community from which your court volunteers can come, e.g. colleges, churches and religious groups, service clubs, retired people, newcomers to town, etc. (2) Also, see Organizations That Can Help Section of this Directory for a number of organizations that frequently provide good recruits for programs. (3) See also "*Mobilization of Non-Poor Volunteers in Community Action*", a Directory of national groups with local affiliates which regularly provide volunteers (OEO Guidance Publication #6015-1, Executive Office of the President, Washington D.C. 20506.)

Research in Correctional Volunteerism

Currently the National Information Center has record of some twenty-five research studies in correctional volunteerism. Many of these are cited in the Readings Section of this Directory, noted "Research and Surveys (R-S)", but most are difficult to obtain. The volume of such research is clearly on the increase, however.

1. Dr. Paul Zelhart, Arkansas Rehabilitation Training and Research Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, hopes soon to have available an annotated bibliography of some twenty-five researches in court volunteerism. It will be available via the National Information Center.

2. Some research reports are currently available on a purchase or loan basis. For these, consult the latest *Catalog* of the National Information Center, under Research.

3. The Center is also seeking to establish a research information-and-exchange service, in some locality besides Boulder. Write us for the latest information on the status of this development. As of now, however, and perhaps into the future, the contact here is Dr. Paul Zelhart, address above.

4. It is quite likely that a quarterly journal of research on court volunteers will begin publication in 1971. For further information on this write Mr. Donald Jansen, Volunteer Specialist, Ohio Youth Commission, 2280 W. Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43223, or Dr. Paul Zelhart.

5. There is a possibility of a review of all literature on research in voluntarism being done by the Regional Institute of Social Welfare under Dr. Margaret Blenker, University of Georgia, School of Social Work Research Center, 1260 S. Lumpkin Street, Athens, Georgia 30601.

Screening-Matching-Job Placement

Screening can be divided into two phases. The first is concerned with quality control, or trying to accept the best volunteers for the jobs available. The second phase is job *placement*, or fitting the volunteer to the job which suits him. Only effective rational screening assures a successful volunteer program. More specific information on the methods and techniques can be found in Chapter 4 of *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*. Interest in this area is quickening, particularly in the area of *how to match individual volunteers with individual probationers*. Major developments will be announced in the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER* during 1971.

Slide Shows

1. Four slide shows for *orientation and training* of court volunteers, and secondarily for recruiting and community education are described in NCVTP Preliminary Reports 8A, B, C, D. These *descriptions* of the slide shows are available from the National Information Center for \$2.00 for all four. To procure the actual slides for the shows, special arrangements must be made with the Center. These slide shows are all in various stages of perfection, and only three may actually be ready in 1971, but any one of them should be an excellent starting point for discussion, training and general stimulation.

2. At least two courts have prepared slide shows for general public information and community education purposes. (a) Though this slide show is not for general distribution, further information on it may be obtained by writing Mr. Edward West, Volunteer Coordinator, Land County Juvenile Department, 2411 Centennial Blvd., Eugene, Oregon 97401. (b) A 20 minute, 35mm slide show, "The Choice is Ours: The Story of One City and Its Youthful Offenders", with script depicts the development and operation of Court Counselor Program, Inc. The show is available from RM 206, Peoria County Courthouse, P.O. Box 3201, Peoria, Illinois 61614, for \$11.00 purchase price.

Watch the *VOLUNTEER COURTS NEWSLETTER* for announcements of new slide shows during 1971--several are expected.

State Planners and Coordinators

One wave of the future appears to be state planning, facilitation, and coordination of correctional volunteer programs. Though far from fully coordinated and integrated in any state, a number of states are already in a position to offer substantial help to local volunteer courts.

1. The National Information Center has a *State Planners Packet* designed for these people who are working on a state-wide or regional level. It includes approximately 1,000 pages of reference material on general matters and some rather specialized ones, for example, a list of all volunteer programs or inquiries in your state, continually updated; specimen budgets, and alternative organizational models for court volunteer coordinating agencies, etc. The price for this is \$30.00 for states over a million population; \$20.00 for states under a million population. Contact the National Information Center for further information, or see the *Catalog*, available from NICOVIC.

2. The list below describes those states active in statewide volunteer coordinative efforts as of October 1970. We are sure there are some not known to us, and more soon to come into existence. If your state isn't in the list below, it's still worth a check with your LEAA state planning agency, your state correctional agency, or even your state Office of Volunteers (Governor's Office) to see if such an agency, or the nucleus of one, does exist in your state.

Asterisks denote a state actually operating to some extent in the correctional volunteer coordination area. The others may only be in various stages of consultation or planning.

*ALASKA: Mr. Charles Adams, Director, Division of Corrections, Pouch H, Juneau 99801. (Received federal funding for their statewide effort, in Spring, 1970);

*ARKANSAS: (a) Official adult corrections: Mrs. Jean Bronson, Room 138, State Capitol Building, Little Rock; (b) unofficial but important: Mr. E.D. Robinson, Parole Director, 308 Capitol Hill Bldg., Little Rock 72201; (c) Dr. Paul Zelhart, Arkansas Rehabilitation Training and Research Center, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, 72701.

CALIFORNIA: California Council on Criminal Justice, 1108 14th Street, 5th Floor, Sacramento, 95814;

*CANADA: Mr. D.R. McComb, Chief, Youth Services Centre, Department of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, Ontario;

COLORADO: Mrs. Mary Beth Rule, Division of Youth Services, Box 206, Fort Logan, 80115; or Dr. Ivan Scheier, National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts, Box 2150 Boulder 80302;

*CONNECTICUT: Mr. Gordon Bates, Connecticut Prison Association, Volunteer Sponsor Center, 472 Asylum Street, Hartford, 06103;

DELAWARE: Correctional Council of Delaware, Inc., 701 Shipley Street, Wilmington 19801 (Catherine J. Comp);

*FLORIDA: Mr. Leonard E. Flynn, Director of Community Services, Florida Probation & Parole Commission, Room 235, Doyle E. Carlton Building, Tallahassee 32404; also possibly (juvenile) Charles Reusing, Planning Specialist, Law Enforcement Planning Council, Office of the Governor, 104 South Calhoun, Tallahassee 32304;

HAWAII: Dr. Irwin Tanaka, Administrator, Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Commission (Agency), 1010 Richard Street, Room 412, Honolulu 96813;

- ***IDAHO:** Mr. Don E. Rogers, State Probation & Parole, P.O. Box 7494, Boise 83707; Mr. Orville Tallmon, Youth Rehabilitation Counselor, 1226 F Street, Lewiston 83501;
- INDIANA:** State of Indiana, Dept. of Corrections, Division of Parole, 804 State Office Building, 100 North Senate Avenue, Indianapolis 46204; or Charles N. Moore, Senior Parole Agent, Indiana Youth Authority, Box 612, New Castle 47362;
- IOWA:** Mr. John Walton, Chief, Probation & Parole, State of Iowa, 9104 Boston, Des Moines 50322;
- KANSAS:** Judge Francis J. Donnelly, Probate & Juvenile Courts, Wyandotte County, Kansas City, 66101;
- ***KENTUCKY:** Harold L. Crockett, Administrative Assistant, Commonwealth of Kentucky, Dept. of Corrections, Frankfort 40601.
- ***MARYLAND:** (a) Louis B. Biondi, Community Volunteer Coordinator, State of Maryland, Division of Probation & Parole, 3006 West Cold Spring Lane, Baltimore, 21215; (b) Clementine L. Kaufman, Coordinator of Community Resources, Maryland Department of Juvenile Services, 3610 Milford Mill Road, Baltimore, 21207;
- MICHIGAN:** Representative Donald E. Halbrook, Jr., 109 West 5th Street, Clare 48617; or Mrs. Wilma Lilley, Human Resources Representative on Volunteer Services, Office of Urban Affairs, State of Michigan, Michigan Labor Building-Room 5, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, 48202, or Judge Donald Anderson, Children's Charter, 1211 Knollwood, Kalamazoo 49007, or Judge Keith Leenhouts, Volunteers in Probation, Inc., 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, 48067;
- MINNESOTA:** Citizens Council on Delinquency and Crime, Correctional Service of Minnesota, 215 Produce Bank Building, Minneapolis 55403;
- ***NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Mr. John A. King, Director, Department of Probation, State of New Hampshire, State House Annex, Concord 03301;
- NEW JERSEY:** (a) Dept. of Community Affairs, OEO, Office of Juvenile Justice, 329 West State Street, Trenton 08625, Attention: Steven Kreisberg; (b) Legal Services Bail Project, 22 13th Avenue, Newark 07103 (Charles E. Jackson, Administrator).
- NEW YORK:** (a) Mr. Vito M. Ternullo, Acting Director of Education, State of New York, Dept. of Corrections, Alfred E. Smith State Building, Albany 12225; (b) Four-County Area Demonstration Project; Mr. Albert J. Olsen, ACSW, The Home and Service Council of New York, Inc., 80 Lafayette Street, N.Y.C. 10013;
- ***NORTH CAROLINA:** (a) Mr. George Randall, Deputy Commissioner, or Mr. Fulmer Rudisill, Program Coordinator, North Carolina Dept. of Corrections, P.O. Box 8327, Charlotte 28208. Most recently, (b) Mr. Gordon Smith, North Carolina Division of Local Affairs, Law and Order Division, 422 N. Blount Street, Raleigh 27602; (c) Mrs. Betty Wiser, N.C. State University, Box 5428, Raleigh 2760;
- ***OHIO:** Reverend Donald Jansen, State Director, Community Contact Program, Volunteer Specialist, Ohio Youth Commission, 2280 West Broad Street, Columbus, 43223. At the same address, Joseph L. White, Acting Deputy Director for Community Services;
- ***PENNSYLVANIA:** Fred H. Miller, Executive Director, Public Service Institute, Dept. of Public Instruction, Box 911, Harrisburg, 17126;
- ***SOUTH CAROLINA:** Mr. William D. Leeke, Director, South Carolina Dept. of Corrections, P.O. Box 766, Columbia, 29202.
- ***VIRGIN ISLANDS:** Research Coordinator and Training Instructor, Government of the Virgin Islands, Box 280, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801.

***WASHINGTON:** Mr. Ralph Munro, State of Washington, OEO, Hotel Olympia, Legion and Washington Streets, Olympia 98501; Mr. Bill Oliver, Volunteer Programs Specialist, Corrections and Courts, same address as above;
***WISCONSIN:** Department of Justice, State Capitol, Madison 53702;
***WYOMING:** Mr. James Wolfe, Governor's Commission, or Mr. William Burrell, Dept. of Probation & Parole, 600 E. 25th Street, Cheyenne 82001.

Tapes

Audio tapes are an excellent training method--efficient, informative, and fairly easy to handle--to help orient volunteers and volunteer staff to court volunteer programs.

1. The National Information Center has just printed (August 1970) an extensive "*Directory of Tapes for Training Court Volunteers: An Audio Directory*," 21 pages, available for \$3.00 from the Center. This reviews and describes 32 audio tapes recommended for orientation and training of court volunteers, including eight which were produced expressly for this purpose by the National Information Center. The Center distributes the directory, it does *not* distribute the tapes themselves. Many tapes from different organizations are referred to.

The tapes for some of the Slide Shows (See Slide Show Section) are also mentioned in the Directory, and offer good starting points for orientation and discussion.

2. Another item of some interest to volunteers is "*Tape Exchange*", by Evan C. Vlachos, L.L.B., and Ursula Davies, 1968, available from the Center. Volunteers and volunteer coordinators might wish to try out the technique of a tape exchange, although it is not limited to volunteers. Regular staff might well use it too. Probationers in regular discussion groups direct questions to a specific adult group, e.g. police, parents, teachers, etc., on tape; this tape is then played back to the adult group for them to answer the questions and add what they want. The exchange goes on in this way, with the hope that new insights will be gained on both sides.

Training Aids (For Volunteers)

It is not enough to have suitable volunteers placed in equally suitable jobs, and even well-matched to the probationers. The National Information Center has seen the tremendous need for training, and in fact, we believe that no program can be sustained without careful training for staff and the volunteer coordinator as well as for the volunteer. Training all across the country seems to be in very early developmental stages, but any of the material listed below serves as a good starting point for discussion and stimulation. Courts can then go on to adapt these aids to their individual situations. (1) See Sections elsewhere on Films, Slide Shows, Tapes. (2) For procurement information on the above, and for additional information on written or printed training aids for volunteers, e.g. casebooks, do's and don'ts, curriculum suggestions, see the latest *Catalog* of the National Information Center; also Readings Section of this Directory. (3) The National Information Center's 1970 concentration in the volunteer orientation area will be continued and carried forward by Mr. Ira Schwartz, Dept. of Court Services, in a Volunteer Training Grant, Hennepin County Court, 22 Court House, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415. We urge keeping contact with this fine new project during 1971 for the latest advances in volunteer orientation training aids. (4) In addition to the Center's Directories of Films and Tapes, a general and comprehensive training aid directory of great promise will soon be published as the *Learning Directory*, by Westinghouse Learning Corp., 100 Park Avenue, N.Y.C.

N.Y. 10017, which will index over 200,000 items of instructional material in all media and service areas. Write to them for further information.

Special Note: The National Information Center expects to have a new book on Training Court Volunteers by late 1971 or early 1972. (See Book Section, and Section on Readings.)

Training Staff

Unless specifically noted as designed for the training of volunteers, everything else listed in this Directory is designed specifically for the training of staff to work with volunteers: books, readings, consultants, visitation courts, conferences, and college courses, etc. We believe that the planning and management of court volunteer programs is one of the more challenging professional skills in corrections today, and that more time ought to be spent orienting staff to volunteers even *before* we orient volunteers to staff.

Varieties of Volunteer Jobs

It is important to realize that the court volunteer, being just about anyone, can do just about anything for you. He represents an instrumentality which is flexible and adaptable to the needs and wishes of each individual court and its staff. You can decide what you want volunteers to do. Since volunteers are actually performing some 200 distinct jobs in courts today, it is foolish to assume rigidly that they are all cast in any one mold, suitable for only one sort of thing.

(1) *Volunteer Programs in Courts*, (See Book Section), describes in some depth five major types of court volunteer usage: volunteer probation counselor, tutor, group discussion leader, foster parent, and voluntary action in regard to group foster homes. (2) *The National Register of Volunteer Jobs in Court Settings*, describes over 150 jobs volunteers have actually performed in courts. It is available from the National Information Center for \$3.00 per copy. (3) For a range of group voluntary projects see also "*Citizen Action to Control Crime and Delinquency*," \$.50 a copy from NCCD, 44 E. 23rd Street, N.Y.C. N.Y. (4) Many of the articles in the Readings Section are essentially descriptions of various volunteer jobs.

Visitation Courts

The idea is that in learning to plan and run a volunteer program, one visit is worth a million words and a hundred films. Accordingly, the National Information Center has chosen a number of outstanding volunteer courts in the country and asked them if they would be willing to serve as visitation courts under the following basic ground rules, plus others the visitation court might wish to add on negotiation with you, the visitor.

1. Any referred visit would occur only with the court's explicit approval as to date, duration, number of visitors, etc. They would have absolute right of refusal on any given visit if they were too busy at the time, or for any other cause reasonable to them.

2. Visitors would simply come and observe things as they are with a minimum of fuss on the visitation court's part, realizing that the court could not take time out from normal schedules to give them special "visiting fireman" treatment. This would usually include the visitors making their own travel and accommodation arrangements, etc.

3. Visitors should *not* just "drop in" on a visitation court. Please try to contact them as much beforehand as possible to arrange a mutually convenient time and itinerary for your visit. In planning your visit, please note carefully the indications below as to the "specialty" of each court, and the contact

person for arranging visits. We believe many other fine volunteer courts will be coming into the Visitation Court system as time goes by, and even now there may be relevant possibilities far closer to home for you, than the first listing below indicates. You may contact the National Information Center for latest information on such developments.

The following is a list, alphabetical by state, of the courts that have agreed to serve as visitation courts. In cases where several courts are located closely together, this has been noted so the visitor can conveniently visit a range of courts in one area. We *urge* you to discuss beforehand with them, in more detail, what any of these courts has to offer, before finally deciding on a visit to them.

PROGRAM

CONTACT

Los Angeles

Covering rural and urban L.A. county, including Los Angeles city; very diverse, volunteers perform a variety of jobs, depending on the need of the probationer. (Interesting San Diego program is not too far away.)

Viola P. Golightly
VISTO Program Coordinator
320 W. Temple Street
Suite 560
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012
628-9211 ext. 63458

DENVER METROPOLITAN AREA

(All within 30 miles; at least 5 other programs not mentioned here.)

Boulder

Visitors should read material first; no Tues. or Wed.; juveniles, medium city and rural, primarily middle class, all phases of volunteers--recruiting, screening, training, maintaining; Attention Homes.

Ron Ackerman
Chief Probation Officer
Judge Horace B. Holmes
Boulder County Juvenile Court
Hall of Justice, Division 3
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Mass-impact of the volunteer courts movement.

Dr. Ivan H. Scheier, Director
National Headquarters of the
National Information Center on
Volunteers in Courts
P.O. Box 2150
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Denver

Core city court program, misdemeanor, all types of probationers & volunteers; volunteer training is excellent.

Jack Nelson
Director of Probation Services
Denver County Court
Denver, Colorado 80200

Retiree volunteers act as associate counselors, usually put in 20 hours a week; do follow-through work with probationers.

Jack Nelson
Volunteer Court Services, Inc.
1325 Delaware
Denver, Colorado

PROGRAM

CONTACT

Large city, juvenile court, private agency which recruits, trains, supervises volunteers for the courts; highly developed records and volunteer follow-through, motivational screening for volunteers.

Bob Moffitt
Partners, Inc.
817 17th Street, Suite 435
Denver, Colorado 80202

Golden

Suburb of Denver, adult and juvenile, training sessions, urban and rural; an excellent creative "bootstrap" program.

Marie Thomson
Clerk of the County Court
Hall of Justice
Jefferson County Court
Golden, Colorado 80401

Hartford

Juvenile & adult, large urban center, professional probation staffs in both circuit and juvenile courts working in close cooperation with sponsors. No more than 6-10 at once.

Gordon S. Bates
Director, Volunteer Services
Connecticut Prison Assoc.
472 Asylum Street
Hartford, Conn. 06103

Tallahassee

Large city & rural; state-wide system for adults, "team-approach"--volunteer and professional, uniform probation for all 67 counties; 1-to-1 court aids, advisory committee, specialists. The pioneer statewide program.

Leonard E. Flynn
Florida Probation & Parole Commission
Room 235, Doyle E. Carlton Bldg.
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

Atlanta

Large city, juveniles, in the south; highly motivated and excellently led program.

George G. Geiger, Referee
Fulton County Juvenile Court
445 Capitol Avenue S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30312

Peoria, Ill.

Misdemeanant, young adult program, patterned after Royal Oak, may take some juveniles, med-large city. A juvenile program, Junior League sponsored, is here, too.

Philip L. Carlson
Chief Counselor
Court Counselor Program, Inc.
P.O. Box 3201, or Courthouse
Peoria, Illinois 61614

Quincy, Mass.

Urban area, can attend special staff conference with volunteer; conference between probationer and volunteer; juveniles and young adult. A well established well-thought out program.

Richard A. Venna
Assistant Chief Probation Officer
Quincy Juvenile Court
8 Coddington Street
Quincy, Mass. 02169

PROGRAM

CONTACT

DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA:

(Also a Detroit Metro Program)
Urban area, can visit "McDonald Home" for young adults without a decent place to live. They've been at it a long time, doing well with very little outside help.

Monague R. Hunt
Municipal Judge
300 E. Nine Mile Road
Ferndale, Michigan 48220

Urban area--Detroit; adults, misdemeanor; use of retirees, various use of volunteers, earn a dismissal program, recruiting, screening, philosophy, etc. Give as much advance notice as possible. Can visit National Headquarters of VIP at same time as a visit to the court.

Judge Keith Leenhouts
Volunteers in Probation, Inc.
200 Washington Square Plaza
Royal Oak, Michigan 48067

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Medium city, family volunteers, usually juveniles, coordinating volunteers, training, orientation. Kalamazoo is also the home of Children's Charter and a misdemeanor volunteer program.

Harold Dyer
Director of Children's Services
Kalamazoo County Juvenile Court
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49006

Lansing, Mich.

Medium city; 15% minorities; volunteer programs in general are well developed; lay group discussion leader, tutors (with MSU), etc.

Warren A. Ritter
Director of Children's Services
608 S. Washington
Ingham County Probate Court
Lansing, Michigan 48933

Lincoln, Nebraska

Medium city, general, juvenile; programs have been under development since 1963 with community and college volunteers. A quality program.

W.W. Nuernberger
Separate Juvenile Court
City County Building
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508
Lancaster County Courthouse

Bergenfield, N.J.

Ten volunteers, small city, observation by attendance at meeting of professional advisory group where volunteer sponsors report to professionals.

Harvey R. Sorkow, Esq.
Municipal Court
37 S. Washington Avenue
Bergenfield, N.J. 07612

New York, N.Y.

Private-operated volunteer counseling in N.Y.C., to family courts; about to begin demonstration in four upstate N.Y. counties; volunteers to work with families.

Albert J. Olsen, ACSW
The Home Advisory and Service Council of N.Y.
80 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10013

PROGRAM

Eugene, Oregon

Juveniles, volunteers in detention, medium city, one of the pioneer programs in the country, since 1955.

CONTACT

Edward N. West
Volunteer Coordinator
Lane Co. Juvenile Court
2411 Centennial Blvd.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Salt Lake City, Utah

78 People, strong community misdemeanor program, with good planning and community support.

Michael L. Strebel
Project Coordinator
Community Volunteer Misdemeanant
Services
Courts Building, Room A-331
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Seattle, Wash.

Visits would be scheduled at regular 6-month intervals, since arrangements with institutions are difficult; visit state, federal institutions; meet with M-2 sponsors, correctional personnel, inmates, parolees, plus staff members. Over 600 volunteers are now involved in this nationally reknowned program.

Richard J. Simmons
Executive Director
Job Therapy, Inc.
2210 N. 45th Street
Seattle, Washington 98103

Volunteer Incentive and Support

Probation volunteerism still has a way to go before it attains the stability of hospital volunteerism, where the average term of volunteer service is about four years. Thus, volunteer incentive and support should be among the court's largest area of investment relative to volunteer programs.

See particularly Chapter 6 of *Using Volunteer in Court Settings* for more specific information.

Youth as Volunteers

See "*Invest Yourself: A Catalog of Service Opportunities (For Youth)*", Commission on Voluntary Service and Action, \$.50 from 475 Riverside Drive, Room 830, N.Y.C. 10027; Also, "*Directory of Service Organizations*", National Service Secretariat, 1968, 1629 K Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20006 "suggests to young people how they may identify agencies with which they may serve."

Many people have shown interest in working with young people, even high school students as volunteers, but there seems to be little information available. In one high school, a group of students organized to encourage dropouts to return to school. Another suggestion was that high school students contact juveniles appearing in court, letting them know they were needed to make a contribution. This is a difficult area, since often teenagers may be labelled "goodie goodie" by their delinquent peers. See *Using Volunteers in Court Settings*, pp. 28-29.

NCCD's Program Service Bureau may have done some work and research in this area, although as we go to press, we understand that the Program Service

Bureau has ceased activities. Contact Loren Ranton, Program Service Bureau, 44 E. 23rd Street, N.Y., N.Y. 10010.

Other significant literature is a 22-page booklet "*Red Cross Youth Volunteer Program*," from Jim Williams, Red Cross Youth, 170 Steele Street, Denver 80206. He says, "from the reports received. . .we decided high school volunteers should *not* work with probationers in counseling roles on a one-to-one basis. . ." Contact Mr. Williams for further information. On the other hand, see also Robert J. Lee, in "*Volunteer Case-Aid Program: A Community Responds*" (*Crime and Delinquency*, 1968, 14, pp. 331-335). Mr. Lee reports, "since May 1967 we have successfully experimented with the use of selected high-school pupils in the volunteer role". You can write him c/o Lane County Juvenile Department, 2411 Centennial Blvd., Eugene, Oregon 97401. These are the main references in this area of Youth, but see also Readings Section.

READINGS

This list revises and extends several earlier editions, and contains reports, pamphlets, articles, books, and directories (See Directory Section).

The following notations will help clarify subject matter:

- C -Correctional
- *V -Volunteers in General (Outside corrections)
- CV -Correctional Volunteers
- CV-O -Correctional Volunteers in *open*-settings--probation and parole
- CV-I -Correctional Volunteers in closed-settings--institutions and sometimes Parole after Prison.
- R-S -Research and Survey
- F -Foreign
- CV-F -Correctional Volunteers, Foreign
- Dir. -Directory, See Directory Section

The compilers have made every effort to be comprehensive and accurate. We can only do this with our readers' continuing help in offering corrections and additions. These are most welcome and should be addressed to the National Information Center.

In the Fall of 1970, NICOVIC published its first *CATALOG* of Volunteer Program Leadership Publications. This includes about thirty items all of which are included in the following Bibliography. The *CATALOG* briefly describes each of the thirty publications, and any one of them may be ordered from the National Information Center (NICOVIC). Catalogs are available on request, and include an order blank in the back. Among all the publications listed below, only those in this *CATALOG* can be guaranteed as available by NICOVIC. Many of the others, though bona fide publications, are not easy to obtain, and NICOVIC cannot guarantee that copies will be easily available.

*Please Note: There are at least 600 titles in *general* volunteerism known to the National Information Center and only a very select few of them are cited in this primarily corrections volunteer bibliography.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS (1965 or later)

- Adams, Ethel M., "The Volunteer Picture in Corrections". (Northeastern
CV University, Center for Continuing Education, 360 Huntington Ave.,
Boston, Mass., 1969. 5 pages.)
- Adams, Ethel; Cope, Suzanne, *Volunteers--an Annotated Bibliography*. (United
V Community Funds and Councils of America, 345 E. 46th Street,
New York, New York.)
- Allen, R.A., and Sechrest, D., "The Utilization of Volunteers in Corrections:
CV Highlights of a seminar". (14 pages mimeographed, 1967. Write:
Joint Commission of Correctional Manpower and Training, 1522 K St.,
N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005.)
- American National Red Cross, "Placing Volunteers". (1968, 17 page pamphlet
V available from local Red Cross Chapters.)
- Arffa, Dr. Marvin, "Continuing Education Programs for Coordinators of Volun-
V teers: Challenge and Action". (9 page text of an address delivered
to AAVSC Convention in Minneapolis, 1967. Write Northeastern
University, Boston, Mass.)
- Armantrout, J.O., "Volunteers in a Juvenile Court". (A thesis submitted in
R-S June, 1968 to the Graduate School of Social Work, University of
CV-O Utah. 34 pages, Author is at Second District Juvenile Court,
Salt Lake County, Utah.)
- Auslander, Gary, "The Volunteer in the Court: A Review of the Literature and
R-S A Survey of Training Needs, With an Analysis For Future Explora-
CV-O tion". (Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Masters Degree of Social Work in the Jane Addams graduate School
of Social Work of the University of Illinois, 1969, 74 pages.)
- Baker, Ruth, "The Role and Potential Value of Volunteers in Social Defense".
CV-F (This review of the use of correctional volunteers all over the world,
was a paper submitted on behalf of the International Prisoners' Aid
Assoc., 526 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was
recently published as part of a UN document; it is also in issue
#24 of the "International Review of Criminal Policy".)
- Baker, Ruth, "What Happened to Prisoners Aid?". (*Federal Probation*,
CV-I March 1965.)
- Baker, Ruth, "Voluntary Correctional Service Agencies". (Chapter 17 of the
CV American Correctional Association's 1966 Edition of the *Manual of
Correctional Standards*.)
- Barker, G.H., *Volunteers in Corrections*. (This 67 page document is a portion
CV of the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement
and Administration of Justice. It is available from the Superintend-
ent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington
D.C. 1967.)
- Baker, G.H.; Matson, R.R., "A Volunteer Probation Officer Manual". (June
CV-O 1968, 73 pages, included in *Volunteer Programs in Courts: Collec-
ted Papers on Productive Programs*, available from Superintendent of
Documents, #478, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C.
20201, \$1.25, pp. 52-111)
- Berry, Judith, "Nobody's child". (September 1970. Included in four-part packet
CV-O slide-show description-and-script. Script available for \$2.00 from
the National Information Center.)
- Berry, Judith, Ed., "A Preliminary Film Guide for Court Volunteer Training".
CV-O (March 1970, 19 pages, available for \$2.00 from the National Informa-
tion Center.)
- Berry, Judith; Scheier, I.H., "Thou Shalt and Thou Shalt Nots: Guidelines for
CV-O Volunteers". (September 1970, 30 pages, available for \$3.00 from
the National Information Center.)

- Berry, Judith; Scheier, I.H., "Topic and Techniques Currently Covered in
CV-O Training of Court Volunteers". (December 1969, 9 pages. Included
in a four-part packet, "Current Training Topic Collection", \$2.00
from the National Information Center.)
- Boulder County Juvenile Court, "Volunteer Orientation Materials". (Juvenile
CV-O Probation Dept. revised and reprinted September 1970, 43 pages,
available for \$3.00 from the National Information Center.)
- Boyd, Sophie, "Report of a Volunteer Project to Assist in the Social Adjust-
CV-I ment of Persons Released from Prison". (*Canadian Journal of
Corrections*, 7(4), 394-405, 1965.)
- Burger, Chief Justice Warren E., "No Man is an Island". (Feb. 21, 1970.
C Remarks at the Mid-Winter meeting of the American Bar Assoc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.)
- Burnett, W.H., "The Volunteer Probation Counselor". (*Judicature*, 1969,
CV-O Feb. Vol. 52, #1, pp. 285-289.)
- California Department of Corrections, "Organizations and Groups Voluntarily
CV-I Assisting Inmates and Parolees of the Calif. Dept. of Corrections".
(Calif. Dept. of Corrections, May 1, 1969.)
- Center for Children's Court Services, "Some Guidelines for Juvenile Court
CV-O Workers, The Family Visitor". (Western Michigan University,
Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1969, \$.50.)
- Center for Continuing Education, Dr. Robert McCreech, "Let's Measure Up".
V (1969, Northeastern University, Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.,
18 pages.)
- Center for Continuing Education, "The Massachusetts Assembly on Voluntary
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