

Volunteers in the Criminal Justice

Symposium

A LEXIS-NEXIS Review Book

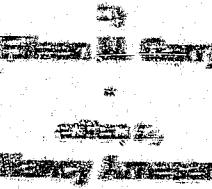
Edited by

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A Product of the Federal Bureau of Justice

VOLUNTEERS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

All Hands Program and Special Services



U.S. Department of Justice

DOJ 1980

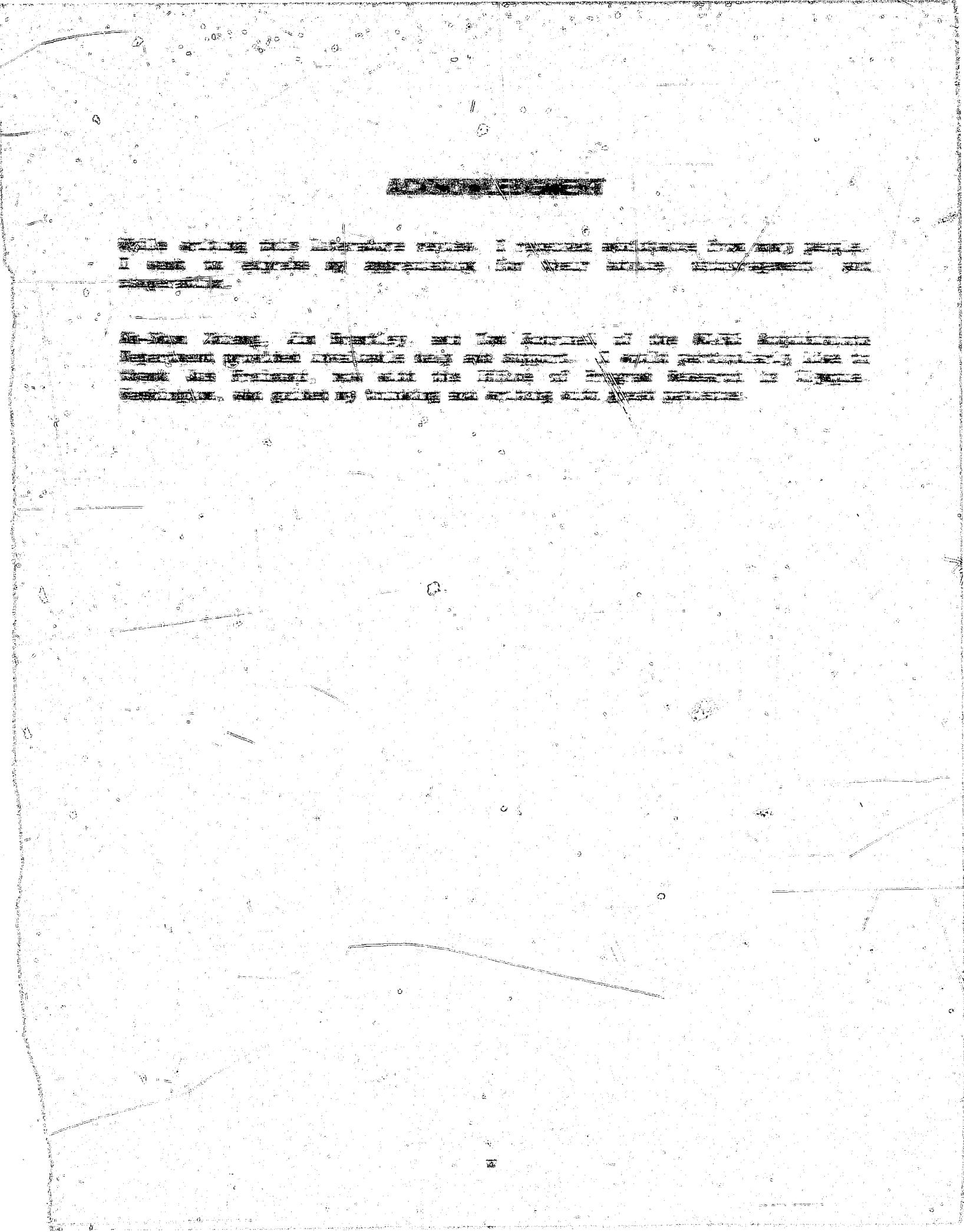
**U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Justice**

the National Committee for Disarmament
and Arms Control, Washington, D.C.
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working for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Address: 1200 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
Telephone: 202-296-1800

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INTRODUCTION

The present paper is concerned with the spatial pattern system of a group of birds in the genus *Colaptes* in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. This group includes the woodpeckers, which are distributed throughout the Americas, from the northern United States to the southern tip of South America. They are, generally speaking, tree-dwelling birds, feeding mainly on insects found in the bark of trees, especially termites.

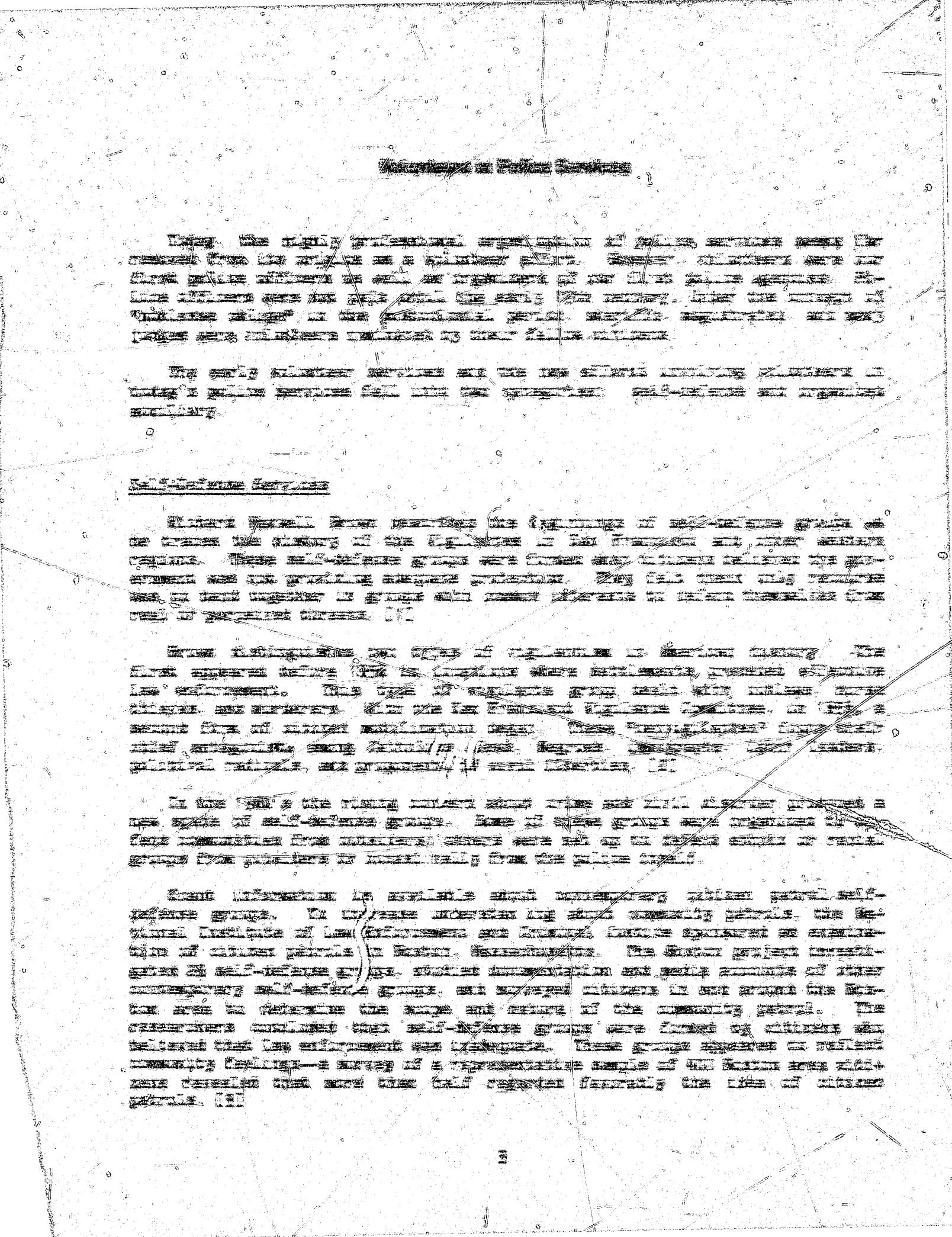
Woodpeckers are found in all types of forest, from the tropical rain forest to the subtropical evergreen forests, and they often form a large part of the avifauna of these areas. They are, however, more common in the former, where they are found in greater numbers than in the latter. They are also found in the savannas and in the mountainous regions, where they are often seen flying over the tops of the trees.

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VOLUNTEERS IN POLICE SERVICES



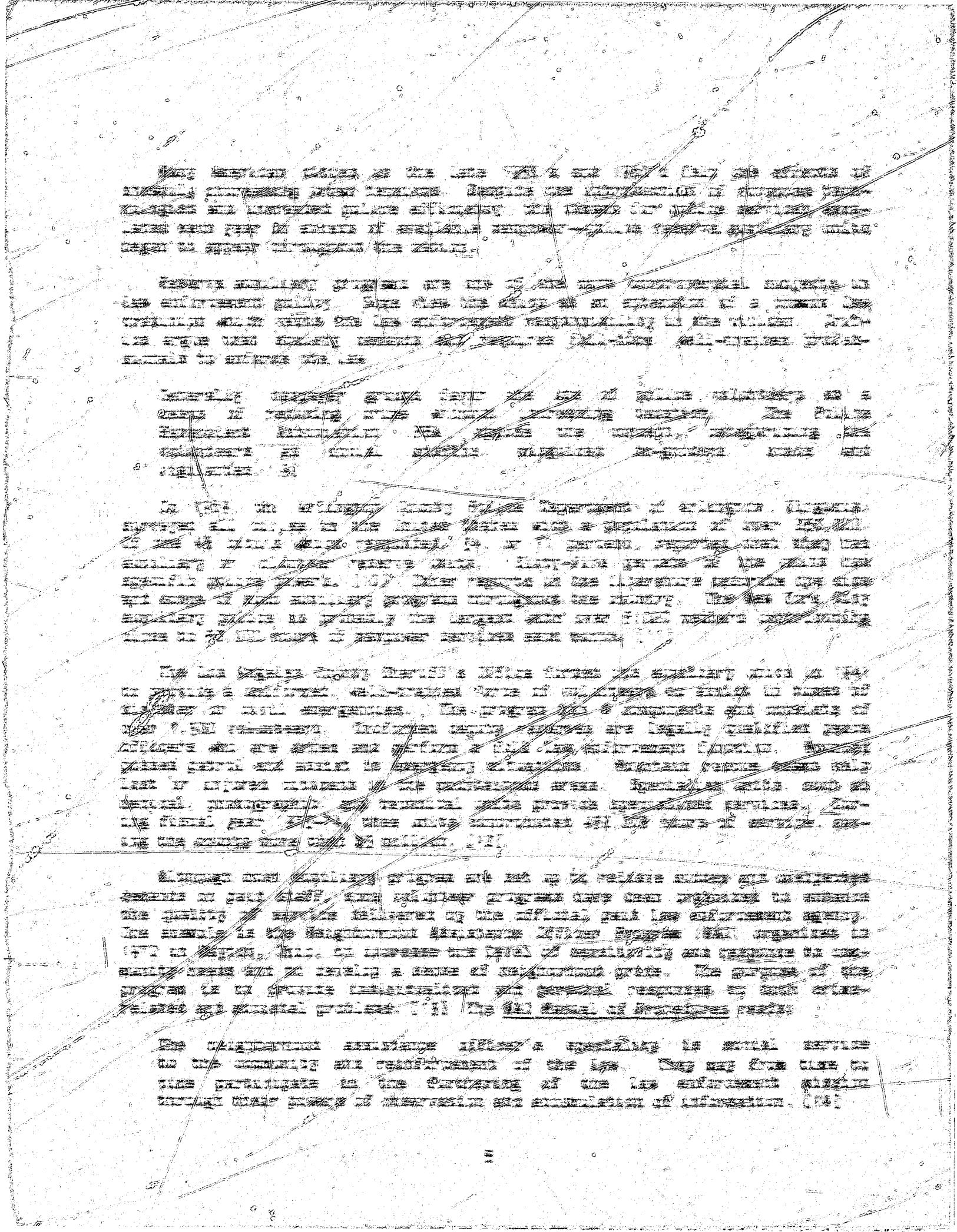
~~Police Reserve or auxiliary units have been a part of British society since the days of the Roman period. Auxiliary units formed smaller organisations within larger and auxiliary units of an existing Roman military unit. The Roman government used auxiliary units for frontier defence and auxiliary units were also used to garrison towns. The auxiliary units were usually recruited from the local population.~~ [1]

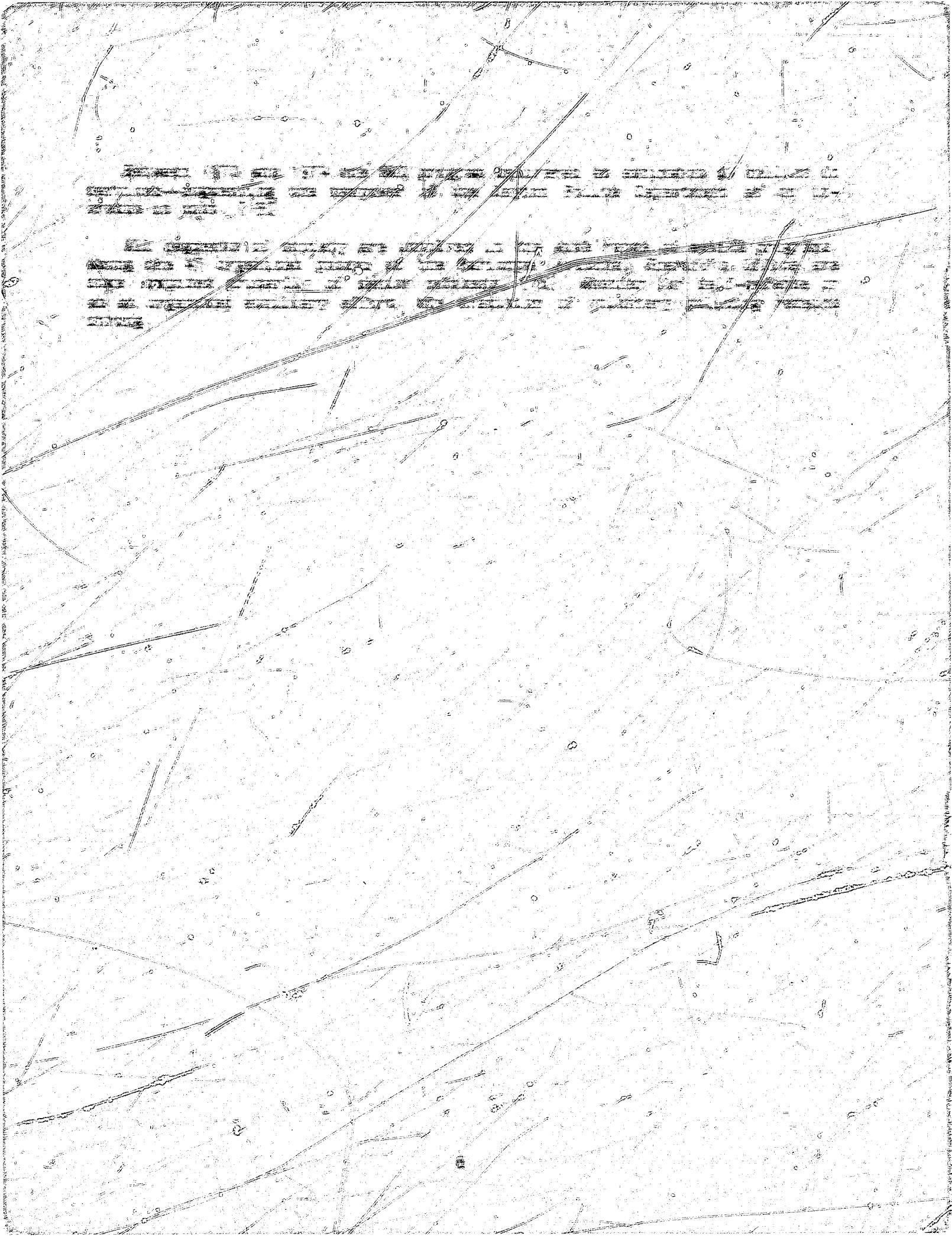
~~In modern times, auxiliary units have been a part of British society units since the days of the peace. Auxiliary units form smaller organisations within larger and auxiliary units of an existing British military unit. Currently, there is a tendency to merge the auxiliary units. The Royal Ulster Constabulary and Northern Ireland Police force have merged and auxiliary units are now controlled by a civilian panel. [2]~~

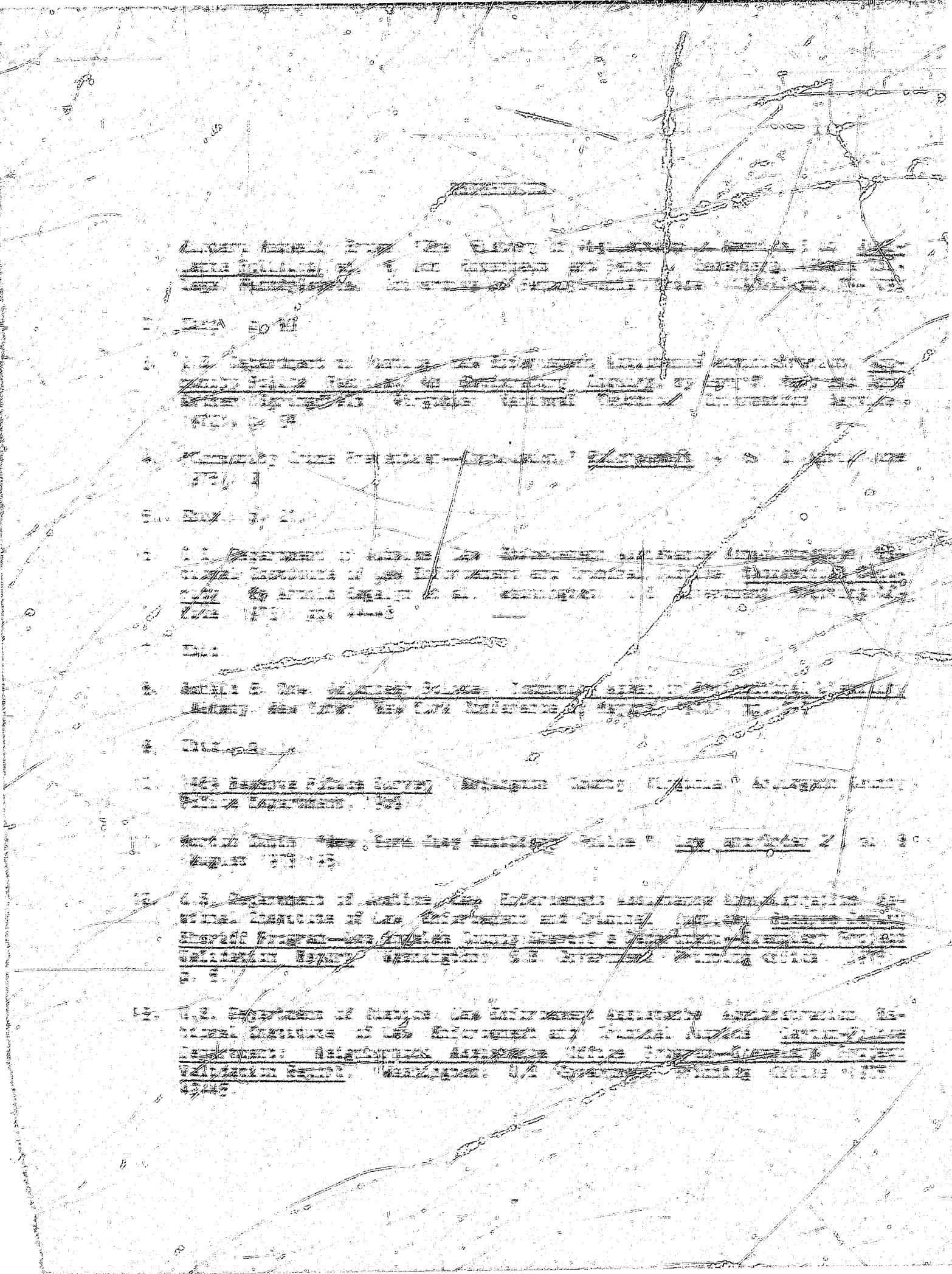
Policing Auxiliary

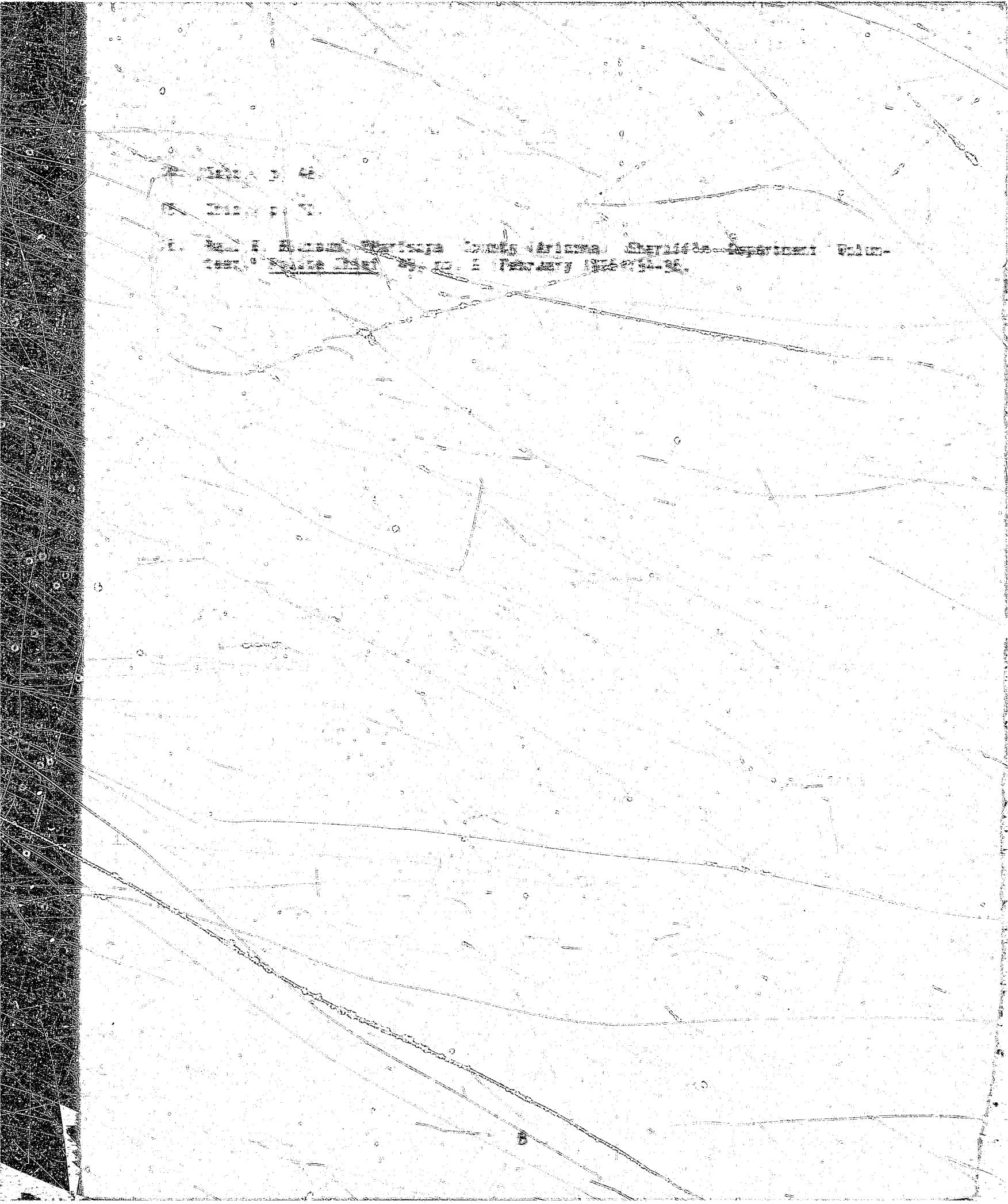
~~Policing auxiliary or auxiliary units have been a part of British society units since the days of the peace. Auxiliary units form smaller organisations within larger and auxiliary units of an existing British military unit. Currently, there is a tendency to merge the auxiliary units. The Royal Ulster Constabulary and Northern Ireland Police force have merged and auxiliary units are now controlled by a civilian panel.~~

~~The modern reserve auxiliary units have been ~~set up~~ to the pre-Depression era. These auxiliaries were mainly organised as political forces and rarely under one command. They had a right to carry firearms, to wear a police badge, to be immune from arrest, and to enforce the law in their own property. The effects of World War II and related economic difficulties which led to the need for increased civil defence services led to a group of police auxiliary units. These units were originally used for civil defence work although some continued their police functions. After the end of World War II they dissolved. [3]~~









新嘉坡總理司理事會公報，新嘉坡總理司理事會公報，新嘉坡總理司理事會公報

但其後之數年，我所見到的中國人，多是瘦削而憔悴，精神委靡，氣氛低落，無一不是處於憂患之中。這就是我所說的「中國病」。

根据以上情况，建议在今后的生产中，应加强管理，严格控制，以保证产品质量。

卷之三

4. BROWN, R. D., et al. Police Reserve History in Dallas, Texas. Texas Police Journal, v. 12, p. 105, No. 1, June 1972. (ED-13452D)

The Dallas Police Reserve Battalion is a group of civilian United States officers who supplement the regular force of Dallas police officers during emergency situations. The reserve officer, although receiving a similar course of instruction in the law of arrest, search and seizure, crime investigation, first aid, etc., does not carry a firearm in city and thus is powerfully armed of arrest other than those of an ordinary citizen. This article gives a brief history of the reserve and describes characteristics of its members. It also discusses the results of a 1971 questionnaire survey of the citizen and community participation in the 16-county area.

5. BUHLER, L. S. Sampling Role of the New Orleans, La. Police Department Team Policing and Police Reserve. Police Chief, v. 48, p. 109, October 1971. (ED-13452C)

Although New Orleans' 1,000-man police force provides valuable services as needed by each town--their were, like their needs, varied from community relations to crime prevention or disaster control duties. A brief history of the New Orleans Police Reserve and the ~~new~~ Change Policy of one of the police tasks are presented.

6. COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS: Chicago Evaluation Final Report. Battaglia, Battaglia, Inc., 1971. (ED-13452B)

Evaluation of the performance of Community Service Officers in Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, and Atlanta, Calif. Project goals included increased law enforcement job opportunities for minorities and white youth, improved police-community relations, and the selection of regular officers of all races and ethnicities. Each project was evaluated in terms of the environment in which it operated, success in meeting goals, effectiveness of project administration, and adequacy of project contract evaluations. The evaluation included interviews, document review, community attitude surveys, questionnaires, and on-site observations. In addition, a management audit was performed to determine strengths and weaknesses in project administration. The Chicago and Denver police departments were most successful in recruiting the minorities of regular officers. Some of the CPO's projects were very successful in increasing their department's minority representation. Cleveland had the most success in using the project as a recruitment base. Ten of thirty-two CPO's joined the department. Generally favorable community attitude surveys were informative about project impact on police-community relations.

7. HORNSTEIN, S. Evaluation of Policy-Related Research on Citizen Participation in Municipal Service Systems: Legal System. Ann Arbor, MI: Institute of Michigan, 1972. 178 p. (ED 02257)

Literature pertaining to citizen participation in local police, corrections and legal services is examined. The purpose of the analysis is to assist policymakers in assessing the utility of committee, administrative procedures, and judicial procedures as citizen participation mechanisms. The goals, decisionmaking structures, constituencies, services, and environment of the local-level legal system are described. A validation analysis is employed to classify the literature and to assign validation ratings to each source. Analysis of the literature reveals the following findings: (1) participation with police does not increase when citizen advisory committees are constituted; (2) many programs fail to reach persons not in conflict with the police; (3) re-offense rates are lower in probation programs that are volunteer; (4) volunteers expand the scope of probational services; (5) officers, volunteers, and citizens witness positive attitudinal changes as a result of citizen participation programs; and (6) citizen involvement in governing boards of neighborhood legal services is related to client satisfaction. Recommendations and suggestions for further research are included. An annotated bibliography is provided. (Author statement modified)

8. Community Crime Prevention: An Overview. Information Annual, v. 13, p. 101-115, 1972. April-June 1972. (ED 02258)

An overview of the results of several recent studies conducted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to aid in devising sound programs to stimulate citizen action in crime reduction. Citizen patrols and volunteer programs are discussed, as is a Hartford, Conn., experiment in improving residential safety through manipulation of environmental factors. Two burglary and robbery studies—Washington, D.C., and Oakland, Calif.—are recounted. Factors underlying crime are analyzed. Information is offered for officials copies of these original reports.

9. WHITE, R. J. and C. J. H. Community Crime Prevention: 10 Lucy Programs in the Village of North Prospect. Police Chief, v. 44, n. 4, p. 43-45, April 1967. (ED 02259)

A description is given of the community crime prevention programs of North Prospect (NY), which has a population of approximately 35,000 and a police force of 35 sworn and 10 civilian officers. The prevention programs include a night watch operation, shoplifting prevention, auto theft prevention, security surveys, vacation checks, property identification, citizen radio patrols, police school visitation and canvassing programs, bicycle safety program, police Explorers, and a rodeoing program.

10. DON, R. E. Volunteer Police: Community Asset or Professional Liability.
Wiley, New York Conference of Mayors, 1972. 15 p. 1000 words

The role of the volunteer in police work, both nationally and in New York State, is examined, and issues arising from a legislative proposal to expand the volunteer police effort in New York are considered. The report was prepared for the New York Conference of Mayors in light of the emergency surrounding a June 1970 legislation proposal to permit expansion of the volunteer police effort. Mayor groups generally favored the use of police volunteers, and police department associations opposed the concept. The history and status of volunteer police, particularly in New York, are reviewed. Legal issues (power to arrest, municipal tort liability, constitutional limitations) and management issues (recruiting of applicants, training, personnel turnover, duties, use of weapons, command issues) pertaining to the use of volunteer police are examined, together with economic and morale-related influences on the acceptance of volunteers by professional police. It is concluded that the volunteer police concept has been proved valid in many states, with benefits of cost efficiency, emergency response capabilities, sources of recruits for regular departments, and improvements in police-community relations. New York is urged to establish three levels of volunteers in the police system (civil defense, auxiliary officers, and reserve police officers) and to define clearly their duties and legal status. Recomendations pertaining to the screening and training of volunteers are also offered. It is emphasized that professional police officers must be assured that volunteers will not usurp their functions. A table summarizing data on the use of volunteer police in several jurisdictions is included, together with a copy of the New York legislation.

10. DON, R. E. New York City Auxiliary Police. Law and Order, v. 51, n. 8-9.
57. August 1973. 1000 words

Volunteer police reserves between the ages of 17 and 55 assist regular officers with street patrol and special tasks. The New York City auxiliary police force consists of over 5,000 uniformed men and women participating in crime prevention activities. This paper looks at the organization and operation of the units, and auxiliary qualifications, training, and duties, as well as limitations of powers and responsibilities. In addition to street patrol, these units assist in recruiting, recruit regular police at special events, and the special talents such as photography and lecturing. There are also 15 emergency squads.

2. HORN, J. R. and M. J. HILL. Community Service Officers: A Fine or a Fine, Police Chief, v. 12, n. 3, p. 36-40, March 1975. (JUL 1975)

Description of the experience of New York City's first program in using part-time employed, inner-city youth 17 to 23 to improve the quality of service being delivered to precinct residents. The range of duties performed by both male and female Community Service Officers (CSO's) includes school, recreational, community, and patrol-related activities. Assigned to the precinct's Community Officers Unit, the CSO's both assisted the N.Y.C. police officers by performing auxiliary enforcement functions and enabled the department to provide greater depth services to the community. The dual orientation program, for both police officers and CSO's, and the problems encountered in developing the program, are discussed in some detail.

3. HORN, J. R. Auxiliary Police: The New York City Experience. Journal of Police Science and Administration, v. 6, n. 1, p. 1-17, May 1968. (JUL 1968)

The origins of auxiliary police are examined, and to better define the role of the Auxiliary Police Force in New York City, the examples of this, states, and other within the auxiliary force are discussed. Early day troupes indicate that probably the first non-combatants were family or clan members. Other Augustan organized civilians into a semimilitary force responsible for firefighting and policing. The English Royal Horse or militia system provided a form of citizen patrolling from which developed a system of constables and fire-wards, the forerunners of today's sheriffs. West Asian migration led to the development of mounted police and foot police. Fielding organized the Bow Street Runners and Foot Patrol, and Peel helped in establishing the Metropolitan Police Force of London in 1829. In 1856 the mounting of forces for other cities and towns marked the beginning of a law enforcement system. In New York City the citizen patrols of the 1820's were eventually replaced by a uniformed full-time police force in 1844. Rapid urban growth and its attendant problems apparently made a return to citizen policing unthinkable until 1916, when the war and economic conditions led to the recruitment of special volunteer patrols to supplement the regular police force. World War II and the Korean Conflict also resulted in the reactivation of volunteer forces to serve as civil defense auxiliary police. In 1967 the auxiliary police were placed under the sole control of the police department, and the old office of civil defense was abolished. Citizen auxiliaries are also found in Missouri, Connecticut, Great Britain, Germany, Cuba, and Russia. As in most other police forces, the auxiliary force follows a pyramidal and semi-military organizational pattern. In general, ranks serve to maintain social as well as rule hierarchy. Roles are officially defined by rank from auxiliary commander down to patrolman. No auxiliary officer has any authority over regular police officers. Based on

~~particular operation, the powers of police in the auxiliary force are exercised. In most instances auxiliaries answer to the chain of command and positions of authority are maintained. Higher civilian authorities are limited in their substantive power, and the real power tends to be localized at the present level. A regular police officer under the regular police position ~~cannot~~ be assigned as a commander to such auxiliary persons. There is no responsible for hiring, promotion, affairs, and instruction. Usually though their ~~present~~ these duties are performed with varying degrees of authority by both the police commander and the auxiliary person ~~present~~. While auxiliary members have a degree of internal authority, their public authority is limited by rules regarding citizen arrest and ordinary use of force. Further, the auxiliary may not be assigned to investigations or law-enforcement duty and is generally exempt. In the event of crisis, the auxiliary is to seek aid from the regular police. It is ~~excluded~~ that, with increasing police professionalization and demands for ~~police~~ ~~police~~ involvement, utilization of auxiliary police forces will gradually increase.~~

~~18. Police-Public Relations. Report Information Service Re-~~
~~port, N. S. C. R. H. D., May 1977.~~

~~Special police-community relations programs and changes in departmental procedure to improve the image of police in the eyes of the community are described. After the technological revolution of police departments in the 1960's which resulted in removal of the police officer from intimate contact with the community, special efforts are now being made to reestablish good police-community relations. Special community relations efforts vary in effectiveness. The best approach ~~is~~ is educational programs with a total departmental awareness of community needs. Total orientation involves recruiting officers from minority groups and race, instilling respect for all groups, and handling citizen complaints quickly and fairly. Special community programs include school presentations, often explaining a particular problem such as traffic safety, and communitywide crime prevention courses. Officers are brought into the schools. School projects on high school students to help with clerical work or prepare materials for elementary school presentations. Students often ride in patrol cars or serve as police aides to gain an understanding of law enforcement problems. Other advisory committees have proved valuable in ethnic or racial minority neighborhoods. Those patrolling or assigning one officer to a beat for a sufficient period of time to develop rapport are valuable tactics. In Chicago, representatives often act as interpreters for non-English-speaking residents. Good relations with the media are also essential. A total orientation is being adopted by more and more departments across the country in their police-community programs.~~

6. Mr. H. M. Baldwin, Police Dept., Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Hall
Jan. 1962. 25 p.

The role of citizen volunteers is analyzed as a potential means of augmenting police community relations. The general theme of the book has been devised to summarize material of the local situation and then to explore a possible method for the national context. Every facet considered is related to the function and to the nature of the citizen volunteer program and its objectives. By application of these concepts, much needful information, the author believes, may easily and logically satisfy a community law of action requirements. The feasibility of this type and structure is evaluated by the author, illustrating a guide by which he can govern. Many illustrative suggestions and illustrations are provided. Examples as well as applications are presented. Examples and parallels are described to those that are easily understood and applied in practice. (Editor's Note: see)

16. W.H. T. and D. Judd, Security Services, Society, W.H.T. Inc
1962. March 1962. 30 p.

General discussion of citizen patrols, their relationship with the police and their activities, the recruiting and training of personnel, their types of operation, the incentives for good service, and their effectiveness.

17. NATIONAL CITIZEN COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND CRIME. Call for Citizen Action: Crime Prevention and the Citizen. Federation
1962. 56 p.

A general overview of the need for citizen involvement in the prevention of crime is presented along with an appendix listing several already existing citizen action programs. Call for Citizen Action represents selections from a report prepared by the Community Crime Prevention Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This document attempts what appears to be one of the major deterrents to citizen action plus the relative possibility of information about (1) the many different crime prevention activities available to the public and (2) the experiences of citizens—individually and collectively—who have implemented those activities. It does not merely expect the reader to become involved in anticrime efforts, it outlines what can be done, who has done it, and how they did it. The first aspect of citizen action treated pertains to the many ways in which the public may pursue a crime prevention effort. For example, a citizen may help ex-offenders find employment to his capacity as an employee or employer, as well as become a member of a private organization established for that purpose alone.

~~REDACTED~~ and the brief description of the many types of other
police activities available to citizens, followed by a discussion of
several organizational and several questions that about any citizen
can ask him during the course of his function and operational
life. An appendix to this report includes many examples of other
organizations that have implemented the crime prevention activities
~~REDACTED~~. These organizations are divided into two categories:
those that deal with a relatively wide range of activities
and those focusing on one or two aspects of crime prevention.
These organizations are cited as sources of more detailed
~~REDACTED~~ information upon request.

12. Mr. Frank Hall, Police Department Community Service Office
and Robert Friedman Office Police Prevention Project
West, Denver, Army Police Department, U.S. A.

The experts who put the project in motion said officers
in community relations and crime prevention programs are qualified,
and police are ideal. The Denver's Committee on Criminal Justice
(CCJ) of Colorado funded two experimental projects in the City of Denver
with full-time college students to assist them citizens in
community projects. In the Community Service Office, the project
had one performance objective was stated as that that was to have
the CCJ's work as average of 50 to 60 hours (combined) per week in
various community relations or service-oriented police work. Four typi-
cal areas were to be covered: families; University of Colorado stu-
dents; the business community; and senior citizens. During the time
they worked, only families and the business community were referred to
by name. It was noted that the application was so poorly written
that evaluation is impossible. The Military Protection Office (MPO),
however, which technically classified as a continuation of CCJ, has a
distinct effect. The only similarity was the use of part-time college
students. Duties were to provide 30 hours of training to the MPO,
the main idea being the students can help to assist in military
protection program, to have 100 hours per week of various protection
work, and to reduce robbery to the city by 20 percent. During the
100 hours has been in operation only 3 months, there have been only
6 robberies during that time compared to 10 in the corresponding
period in 1974, and the MPO's have been directly responsible for
elimination of a least four arrests. The biggest mistake is that the
part-time students referred to as an hour and half able to free up
one officer for investigative and other police work. The average is
about 40 percent per one hour. Both officers is down and the stu-
dents feel the major project benefits were in public-community rela-
tions, assistance to sworn officers, identifying criminals, and edu-
cating young people to self-help. It is recommended that the CCJ
continue funding the military protection program because initial
reports indicate that it is achieving a crime prevention function.
~~REDACTED~~, the community service project is called beyond the function

In this field, one finds it very hard ~~to~~ to get any information relating to this. It is believed that establishment of a security unit, similar to those found in colleges and universities, should be given high priority and developed by state governments.

18. PAUL, E. H. On Way to Develop a Department's Reserve. Police Chief,
W. St. L. N.Y., October 1934. (RE) URGED

The expanding service role of the police is evident, and the development and use of military police in a wide variety of assignments is proposed as a solution for police manpower needs. Certain related to the establishment of a reserve of military police force, such as training, control, equipment of men, and areas of command are first discussed. Civilian and local conditions are also mentioned. Deployment of military police is considered, and the author suggests a wide variety of assignments which may be given to reserves, relating to traffic control, lost patrol, special events assignments, and many other forms to investigating difficult complaints and unusual situations.

19. SIMPSON, V. J. and R. F. REED. Orientation and Training Program for Military Police. Police Chief, v. 10, n. 10, Oct. 1934. (RE) URGED

Outline of a revised program which can be used to fill the gap between orientation and formal training for new recruits and auxiliary officers. This training program is divided into seven separate training sessions, each session consisting of approximately 8 hours of instruction. The subject matter covered in the training program includes military police, the Constitution and criminal justice system, criminal law and procedure, operational skills, law enforcement techniques, traffic control, accident and criminal investigation, and personnel administration. The program is designed to be supplemented by auxiliary members or additional topics. A copy of the city ordinance creating the Ferguson (Miss.) police military unit is also included.

20. STINE, J. L. Police Community Service Workers Appointed to Hospital, San Francisco. Police Chief, v. 10, n. 6:2. June 1934. (RE) URGED

Description of Community Service Officer (CSO) program, whereby local college students are hired to perform non-hazardous police chores and assist the public. Some duties performed by the CSO, most of whom are college students before at a local college, are traffic direction,

~~Police agent officer, reports on standard policies, not other un-
necessary exigencies. The CO is not a regular police officer. He
does not carry weapons and does not have the power of arrest. He
however has covered the Department's public形象 as well as provided
and expense for these future police officers.~~

III. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ~~Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.~~
Federal Programs ~~National Police Training Program~~
Report of the U.S. Office of Justice, FBI, DDCI, USIA

~~WITNESS (OEA 345)~~

~~DD FORM 16. 02-10-65~~

~~Executive summary of a study (OEA 345) that identifies and analyzes the available information regarding civilian patrols in residential areas. This study includes the policy issues, assessment of available options, and the research results and field experience gathered by this study. Policy issues included a framework for assessing potential contributions, factors for determining whether civilian patrols, and the legal structure. The study concludes that contemporary residential patrols serve a general purpose in residential crime prevention that may prove to be more effective around the country than COs of the neighborhood of racial tension and racial segregation, and that civilian patrols very easily to work, although not as effective as a full budget and on a voluntary basis. The types of patrols are described: civilian patrols, security protection patrols, neighborhood patrols, and patrol service patrols. Findings of the study indicate that civilian patrols seem to be effective in preventing crime but that contemporary residential patrols appear to be less so. Included the findings include: (1) research implementation factors and operational, organizational, cultural, and structural influences influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals.~~

III. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Crime Prevention. FBI Report. 4-8-71. October 1971.

~~Recent findings on citizen or community action to reduce crime and the prevention are highlighted in a report of projects sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Most of today discussed are the actions and the movement, the citizen as an active participant in crime prevention and control, the citizen as victim and witness, and others of particular concern to the community. Research findings indicate that physical design features of buildings affect the rate of crime as well as residents' perception of security. Studies of citizen action programs suggest that a combination approach to citizen action programs is likely to be more effective than a single approach, that a combination of strategies~~

But as different media and security classification purposes in mind
this, and other similar cases, show that there may be some
value that can be gained in this procedure which I would like to follow
now. But, first, I think that it must be made clear that this is not
part of the process and should not be used as a means of
differentiation. Also, I think that it must be made clear that the
involvement in the criminal justice system. There are other forms of
involvement which have dealt with such as other forms of
sexual assault, gambling, events, and other such. This is the
time for law enforcement agencies to take a more
balanced perspective in society and to make available
the Government Training Center for the Criminal Justice
Education Service.

12.

Law Enforcement Statistics Information System

~~Particular to Criminal Justice in U.S. State and Local
Law Enforcement Agency Data Base~~

Empirical research and collection of data in criminal justice
are important to this, and the government is involved.
Information is used in finally organized, disseminated through
which will be used as support or alternative to the police. A standard
of practice is provided, descriptive data provided, and the
recommendations given will help clarify the use of the new
method. Since a representative sample of the public and the
public data from which officials receive information is provided,
are made to discuss public attitudes toward the practice of
using this new methodology as evidence of a specific crime
suspect if the police have been forced to implement the
new laws passed were, and, as an additional problem
exist issues of crime and law enforcement. For people can be
law enforcement officials as receiving action, and also
they practice gives the public some sense of the
official, and officials involved in creating legislation, which
abstract undefined.

13.

Law Enforcement Statistics Information System

~~Particular to Criminal Justice in U.S. State and Local
Law Enforcement Agency Data Base~~

This will create profiles of more than 100 million families in our
initial area and detailed narratives that describe it of them. It is

1. THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, NO. 1242,
THIS DAY BEGAN IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
OF WISCONSIN, AT MILWAUKEE, ON THE
21ST DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1857,
BETWEEN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, PLAINTIFF,
AND JOHN S. COOPER, DEFENDANT.
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, PLAINTIFF, COMPLAINTS THAT
JOHN S. COOPER, DEFENDANT, IS AN ASSAULTIVE AND
AGGRESSIVE PERSON, WHO HAS BEEN DANGEROUS
TO SOCIETY FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME,
AND HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF DISTURBANCE AND
DISORDER IN THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE,
BY HIS ASSAULTIVE AND AGGRESSIVE
BEHAVIOR, AND IS A THREAT TO THE
WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY. THAT COOPER HAS
BEEN INVOLVED IN SEVERAL ASSAULTIVE INCIDENTS
OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, WHICH HAVE CAUSED
HIM TO BE CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS PERSON.
THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, PLAINTIFF, REQUESTS
THAT JOHN S. COOPER, DEFENDANT, BE
SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR IN THE STATE PRISON,
FOR THE CRIMES HE HAS COMMITTED.

~~RECORDED ON THIS DATE~~

此卷之文，皆為其子所作。其子名之曰：「子雲」。其子之文，亦復可觀。故特錄之。

卷之三十一

14. The Department's policy is to maintain a permanent liaison with the FBI and other law enforcement agencies across the country, and to maintain a close relationship with the various state police departments. This liaison is important to provide timely information to the FBI, and to ensure that sufficient resources are available to support the investigation. The FBI's role in this regard is critical, as it provides the necessary expertise and resources to support the investigation. The FBI's ability to maintain a close working relationship with the state police departments is essential to the success of the investigation.

15. The Department's assistance program includes the following:

- 16. Information and Criminal Justice: The Department's assistance program includes the following:

17. The Department's assistance program includes the following:

- 18. Information and Criminal Justice: The Department's assistance program includes the following:

19. The Department's assistance program includes the following:

- 20. Information and Criminal Justice: The Department's assistance program includes the following:

21. The Department's assistance program includes the following:

- 22. Information and Criminal Justice: The Department's assistance program includes the following:

neighborhoods, community office prevention groups, located in virtually every locality and state in the nation, are operating the anti-crime patrols through their community churches. That's where there is the best prevent crime... by reforming the church of families & citizens. Their volunteers, over 10,000 of whom are dedicated to this cause, are directed toward improving the environment and schools of their communities, deploying police officers who are efficient, sending the best officers, identifying the best officials and officials who are most efficient, starting the battle of criminal justice efforts, helping offenders to settle, and fighting for and against education. Negro self-help activities are widespread across the country and other volunteers to organize black families, free patrols, self-helping programs, amateur services, crime prevention patrols with police and home safety checks. Kenton in Detroit's slum areas are accompanying city truck drivers to abandoned houses to drop off those that pose threat to neighborhood residents. In Kenton, Negro black slums are some of the worst slums in the country,opoulos have organized an anti-crime patrol at a time that residential burglaries elsewhere have increased by 50 percent. The local members of groups are organizing their own self-help activity and to provide children and youth with better facilities, improved and the criminal justice process. Committees of Negro mothers of families protection programs are fitted. All the groups are utilized.

By 1968, the Negro will be in the White House. President Martin L. King, Jr., 1968

Chairman of the Franklin County, Ohio, NAACP, through which 2,500 Negroes in the Negro Department work and serve as police patrols, crime prevention patrols, and search and rescue patrols.

VOLUNTEERS IN "OURTS"



Volunteers in Courts

Introduction

During the precolonial and postcolonial eras volunteers performed virtually all roles in the judicial process. It was not until the early part of the 19th century that first the clerks and later the judges were paid. There remained volunteers until well into the 20th century. We can today say that is considered a responsibility of citizenship even though there are no paid for service.

During the Depression and through the mid 1950's volunteer participation in the court process virtually ceased in all but a few isolated courts. However, the volunteer began to return to the courts in the 1960's as public concern about the criminal justice system increased. Today's court volunteer, generally a court monitor or a court assistant, reflects a society different in its understanding of justice.

Court Monitoring

Spurred by a concern for the rights of all participants, court monitors monitor what goes on in court, recording, observing, and presenting information. Depending on specific court objectives, volunteers note any violations of the law or problems in scheduling, continuances, judicial conduct, or other areas.

Other monitoring programs for possible acceptance:

- o Volunteers learn about judicial procedure.
- o The majority of volunteers value a positive, immediate impact on court operations.
- o The court becomes more effective in administering justice.
- o The need for broader legislative and administrative reform is demonstrated. (1)

When performed by well-trained volunteers, monitoring reminds the court that the public has a right to observe its operation and note any irregularities in the process or treatment of defendants, witnesses, and victims. It also provides data for judges, lawyers, the media, and legislative committees involved in long-term comprehensive court reform.

Court monitoring programs have been conducted in every part of the United States. In some situations the court which grows out of a special interest in court operations and the judicial system; others evolve as part of the agenda of large civic organizations.

One such civic organization, the Illinois League of Women Voters, began the Illinois Court Watch Project in July 1974. Over 100 volunteers from across the state joined together to monitor problems in the three criminal courts. They developed methods of collecting, tabulating, and evaluating information about the various aspects of the court system.

The League focused on continuances, the percentage of dismissed cases involving "technicalities," the physical court facilities, court procedures, and the treatment of persons appearing before the courts. Volunteers also observed closely how well the judge and other court personnel adhered to laws guaranteeing and safeguarding the rights of the defendant.

The League chose Cook, DuPage, Kane, and St. Charles county courts as a cross-section of Illinois communities. After completing the court audit phase, the group consolidated the data and recommended changes. A number of improvements were implemented:

- o quality of defendant's rights, daily calendar, and instructions for procedures to be followed;
- o creating central information facilities;
- o preparation of informational brochures for attorneys and jurors; and
- o enforcing stricter procedures for granting continuances.

Volunteers learned about the project from local newspaper articles, news letters, brochures, and student volunteers used college credits for participation in the program. (2)

In 1972 the Indianapolis Anti-Crime Council launched a project involving more than 3,000 women as court monitors. They attended court and noted the attire of judges, the number of judges and bailiffs, and the age of the defendants. After the findings were published, attention by judges and arresting officers improved, bailiffs were cleared from the halls, and the deportment and appearance of police, attorneys, and other court officials improved. (3)

A number of programs for the elderly that use the same procedures but for different ends are operating in the New York City area. These semi-volunteers are really case workers, alerting judges and district attorneys to cases involving crimes against the elderly. Such actions are reportedly working and may even be deterring would-be assailants, according to the New York City Police. (4)

Court Initiatives

Volunteers in the courts participate in other activities besides monitoring. Frequently, they are part of an organized effort to improve the quality of court services and resources available.

In the Dutchess, Erie, and Saratoga County (Troy) Family Courts in New York State, volunteers in the courthouse furnished information about special agencies and services under the auspices of the family court. Some of the volunteers spoke Spanish, Italian, and French. They provided a distinct service to court officers and deputy sheriffs who had difficulty communicating with citizens unable to speak English well. (5)

The Urban Court Program, a comprehensive community-based court reform project in Indianapolis, Indiana, financed principally as a 3-year demonstration project by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, trains community volunteers to serve as victim advocates. Besides offering such standard services as emergency housing, counseling, transportation, and other immediate needs, the program has even provided case consultation funds and helped with hospitalization and hospital expenses for victims.

The third and final part of the program is the participation of community members in recommending sentences. The court's disposition panel is composed of a court probation officer, a psychologist, a program staff person called the counselor, and two community representatives with volunteers. After a thorough and balanced investigation of the defendant, the community representatives recommend a sentence within the legal maximum and minimum penalty limits. (6)

While resolution of minor disputes has long been the province of the courts, some minor disputes have traditionally been handled by volunteers in the community—the teacher or principal, members of the clergy, the extended family group, or the politician. Today, disputing parties are less apt to turn to these individuals. The conflicts remain, however, and the courts are often ineffective forums for resolving these problems.

To ready the growing involvement of courts in personal disputes, the U.S. Department of Justice developed the Neighborhood Justice Center concept. In several centers key members of the community are volunteer mediators.

Boston's Dorchester Urban Court Program, mentioned above, is a neighborhood justice center. The pool of mediators is broadly representative of the community in terms of age, race, sex, and economic status. They receive 3 weeks of training and then begin mediation under the supervision of more experienced mediators. With present day court personnel have expressed confidence in the outcome results. (7)

Another court mediation program, the Maricopa Mediator Program of the Maricopa County Attorney's Office, Phoenix, Arizona, has successfully used volunteers to provide services in crisis intervention, counseling, and social services referral for persons who are required to testify in court. They also offer criminal justice information for victims as well as offenders. (8)

Even though approaches such as disposition panels and neighborhood mediators are still experimental, they demonstrate as do the other examples that an informed public is serving the court system in a variety of supportive ways.

- ~~SECRET~~
1. William Collier, Court Monitoring Handbook (Boston, Massachusetts: Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc., 1976), p. 3.
 2. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Citizen Court Watch: The Community's Protection, by Kenneth Carlson et al. (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970), pp. 7-8.
 3. Jim Bradley, "A Court System in Which All the People Have a Part," Indicators 32, no. 6 (January 1976), pp. 272-3.
 4. Official Justice and the Elderly. Spring 1973, National Council of Senior Citizens, GIVE TRUST INC., Washington, D.C.
 5. Financial Justice: Family Court Project. (New York City: Fund for Justice Courts, Inc.), p. 2-3.
 6. Herb R. Abrams, Will Citizens Change the Judicial Process? Indicators 50, no. 2 (Aug./Sept./Oct. 1978), pp. 16-17.
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 8. John P. Drury, Susan C. Ivy, and Linda L. Drury, An Evaluation of the Neighborhood Justice Program of Five County Trial Courts (Parts I and II), (Berkeley: Stanford Research Institute, 1976).

3. Academy for Citizenship Problems. Citizens' Study of the Franklin County (Ohio) Municipal Court. Columbus, Ohio. No. 63 P.

NOTICE (NO 3186)

This project ~~provides~~ information about court conditions and procedures, status of defendants and court personnel, and disposition of cases to the public through citizen observation. Twenty-four adult citizens participated in the study as volunteer court visitors. A series of four training sessions was held to acquaint the observers with the municipal court and its courtroom procedures and to familiarize them with the data gathering forms used. Data were collected on 1,125 criminal and traffic cases handled in the criminal assignment conference between January and July 1965. Studies of defendant characteristics yielded statistics on the most common types of offenders as well as precipitating factors associated with pretrial treatment in court. Observation of judges revealed significant variation in courtroom ~~show~~ ~~style~~, adherence to prescribed procedures, use of available information, and individual defendant outcome. Data collected on courtroom conditions exposed the dismal image of the court as a place where justice is dispensed due to size of court, lack of information available to defendants and court, and the failure of courthouse personnel and procedures to enhance this image. Recommendations are made to implement further changes in the court through improved planning, self-evaluation, and additional funding; to improve physical appearance and procedures of the court; and to increase community action in this area.

3. KANE, R. S. and P. FISHER. How To Watch a Court: Illinois Court Visiting Project. Chicago, Library of State Courts, Illinois, 1971. 57 p.

NOTICE (NO 3186)

This handbook provides important reference materials on classification of offenses, court types, and the duties, organization, and jurisdiction of the Illinois courts; a ~~checklist~~ on how to watch a court is also included. Court visiting is a community program which involves using trained volunteers to collect data on the courts in reviewed areas of improvement. The Illinois Court Visiting Program was designed to monitor courts in pilot projects in the Illinois area. Sixty-four courts were chosen as the target of the first year's project. This handbook provides information which could be of value to volunteer court visitors. Among the areas covered are the history and structure of Illinois courts; judicial personnel and their roles; the criminal law on misdemeanors; different types of misdemeanor offenses; procedures used in processing misdemeanors; standards for court facilities and services; and standards of judicial conduct. A new building for court facilities, decentralization of victimization units, plea bargaining, and treatment of defendants are outlined. General practical guidelines for court visitors are provided as well.

~~3.~~ **CHURCH, L.** Court Work in Which All the People Have a Part. *Justice*, Vol. 7, No. 2, January 1976. (See page 1)

A discussion of the need for citizen involvement in the court system, with a series of citizen participation programs currently in operation and suggestions on additional involvement projects for local judges. The author contends that the courts are among the best of our public institutions to respond to the growing national emphasis on citizen involvement in government. Several court volunteer projects, such as those in Indianapolis, Indiana County (Pa.), and Worcester, Pa., are described. In these, citizens attend court to observe proceedings. Such involvement has resulted in improved administration of justice and increasing efficiency, in litigators being cleared from the rolls by volunteers, and in better preparation of cases by experienced volunteers' devotion. Volunteer programs which deal with matters of court procedures, juvenile, referral services, pretrial release, and publications are described. Problems of court resistance to citizen involvement projects are also discussed. Suggestions are made on the utilization of such projects as a permanent utilization center to handle certain criminal matters, pretrial release projects, more efficient jury qualification, and bilingual citizen court interpreters.

~~4.~~ **CHURCH, L. and E. HALE** Court Monitoring Project. Boston, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, Inc., April 1976. (See page 2)

Guidelines for organizing and implementing volunteer court monitoring projects are presented in a manual developed by a social change organization. The manual is directed to citizens interested in investigating and evaluating the standard of justice in their local courts, specifically to persons acting as coordinators of volunteer court monitoring projects. Court monitoring is defined, and the changes that can be achieved through monitoring projects are discussed. Guidelines for organizing a monitoring project are presented, together with an application model. Also included are instructions for recruitment, orientation, and training volunteers, planning events, in preparing a final report. The roles and functions of the coordinator, monitors, persons who tabulate the data gathered by the monitors, and report writer are explained. Training resources (books, films, office forms, sources of further information) are listed. A copy of a tabulation sheet to be used by monitors in recording data is provided, together with a coding sheet explaining what to look for while monitoring court sessions and how to fill out the tabulation sheet. This is followed by an article describing a court-monitoring program in Massachusetts, an example of an effectively written final report, sample volunteer application and court monitor job description forms, and a resource acronym. The materials were developed for use in monitoring lower criminal courts (district courts) in Massachusetts and may be modified as necessary for application in other states.

~~III. COMMUNITY COURT CRIMINAL RECORDS~~ ~~RECOMMENDATION~~
~~S. 67-1, 1976, August-September 1976.~~ ~~RECOMMENDATION~~

This article concerns in detail three innovative and distinct approaches to criminal law enforcement in the courts as criminal entities, as a force for reform, and as court helpers. One program discussed is the Boston Volunteer Court Monitoring Program which records and reports on violations of constitutional rights by judicial practice, the Community Court Aid, citizen advocacy for juvenile justice reform; and a third, New York, court community relations project. The court community relations project is designed to assist court personnel, judges, and visiting attorneys to act as neutral court-observed panels to advise local judges on the sentencing of criminal offenders.

~~III. FOR THE STATE, IN. Court Monitoring Panel, County, S. Proj.~~
~~PC, NY 1976, 1976, NY C.~~ ~~RECOMMENDATION~~

Griffiths described by court community groups in New York to developing and training volunteers to staff local court-monitoring projects based on the experiences of a state-wide project. The court monitoring project dealt specifically with the criminal courts of the state of New York State. Duties served in the several trials include trials, voir dire, evaluation, establishment of existing conditions as an ongoing reality-testing body, analysis of responsibility, and review. Functions dealing with visiting other organizations, communication with the local judiciary, recruitment, public relations activities, and funding funds, and training are also undertaken by several. Specific information relevant to the original court monitoring project areas is provided in the appendix.

~~III. Family Court Project Final Report, S.C., Proj. PC,~~
~~New York, 1976, NY C.~~ ~~RECOMMENDATION~~

A civilian volunteer family court monitoring project for New York counties is described. Along with a citizen information and project and a court physical facilities survey developed as components of the monitoring project. The citizen monitoring of family courts in Oneida, Erie, Monroe, and Wayne Counties was an expansion of an earlier citizen monitoring of criminal courts in New York. About 200 civilian volunteers participated in the project, with evaluation of data collecting in the proceeding, training, and placement of just rule advocates and citizen observers, along with assessments of the organization and staffing of the court, quality of representation, adjournment and delay factors, and physical facilities. Results showed a general need for clarification of rules and charges to the parties, the posting of calendars, the identification of courtroom and offices, minimum physical standards for courthouse facilities, and general information services in the courts. In addition, a pilot project was designed to establish information booths in three family

wards. Staffed by volunteers. While this service has thrived on faith during the past several years of civil unrest, others in Brooklyn have suffered by the violence through the course of the day. Intervention is most effective if organized for the afternoon hours, at a rotating basis. Standard types of emergency facilities are utilized in counties, with arrival interviews, with court personnel and evaluation of the facilities by trained medical volunteers. Area evaluated for family units includes nutrition room, public showers, medical evaluation, education area, and storage. Majority of security procedures, evaluation of information sources, lighting, ventilation, and maintenance are also evaluated. Budgets are provided for each of the four county's existing projects. Other fees are provided.

III. NEW YORK: Crime Against the Elderly - The Role of the Criminal Justice System in New York City. The Task Force Committee, Inc., N.Y.C.

Programs operated by the police and courts of New York City to reduce the impact of crime for the elderly in the criminal justice system, and other services and public assistance programs operated by the police and courts. These programs include preventive patrols, security patrols, tales of the senior citizens' group, many operations such as home security, investigating elderly citizens, patrol car units built up by large groups of older citizens, and other programs. One important task in this section would be to look at the role of the criminal justice system. Special teams have been formed to prosecute crimes against elderly persons. These preventions and intervention teams have been formed in cooperation with the New York City Authority. Health and witness assistance projects help elderly citizens follow up a case, go to the court to testify, and recover stolen property. The court also is trying to limit the number of incidents an elderly victim can make in obtaining a case. The court monitoring project of the East Bronx Council of Seniors is excellent. Treatment of crimes against the elderly is finally being improved. It is envisioned that the few are now going to form an opinion on the effectiveness of family court's handling of such cases. The criminal code that crime against the elderly are committed in New York City and strategies for fighting it in the courts and other crime prevention efforts. Targeted intervention is another key to law-enforcement in fighting crime in the elderly is increased, as is their self-defense education. It is recommended that police officers work more closely with social service agencies to arrange for the best resources for recovery of stolen property. Our police and other agencies to be simplified their efforts to reduce the number of incidents a victim must make in going to law enforcement and that a police is particularly important for police investigators and the victim in the outcome of a crime be strengthened. A continuing study on the role of social service agencies in helping crime victims is suggested.

~~Mr. GUY L. COLE, JR., AND~~ Mr. GUY L. COLE, JR., Executive Director
~~Illinois State Bar Association~~ Illinois State Bar Association
REPORT OF THE PROJECT ON JUVENILE JUSTICE
TO THE Illinois State Bar Association
MAY 1971

Project. This report is the first year of operation of a project on juvenile justice information, which includes research, statistical justice information, and public education services to help young offenders. First, the organizational development of the project and its criminal justice system are presented. Next, the project's juvenile program is described, including how the project was started and what services it provides. Is the data section of the report of activities of the project is offered to relate to its established objectives. This is followed by a discussion of cost and personnel and recommendations for future operation. The report concludes with an overall assessment of the first year's operations. Finally, some statistics on increased efficiency of the project are presented along with some of the project's and current services to offenders at the county attorney's office. The statistics also are used to illustrate the value of certain services referrals and for providing feedback to public agencies. Some illustrations and statistics follow from the first year of the project.

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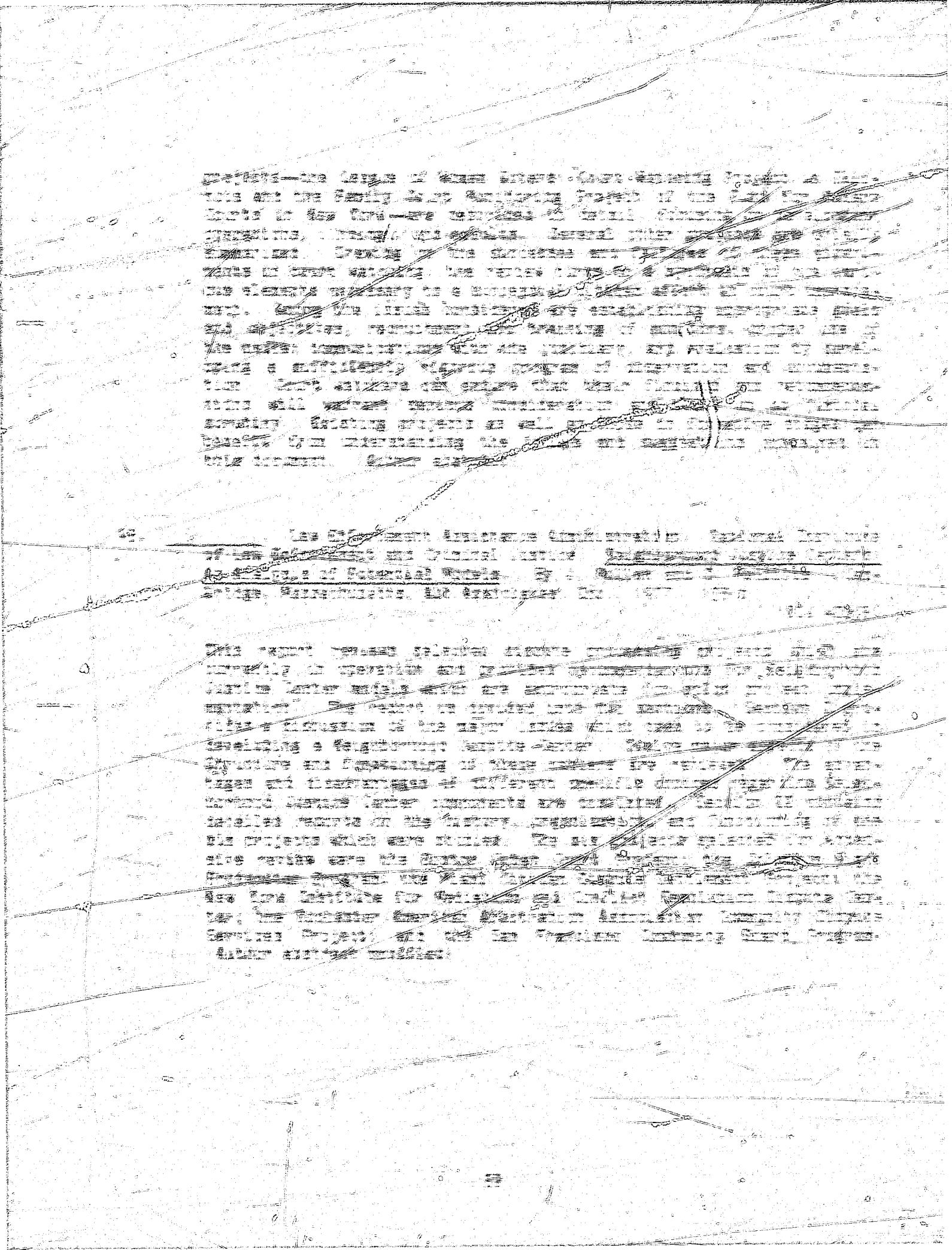
Report of the first year of operation of a project on juvenile justice in Illinois. The original goals of the project were to research solutions, set up baseline data and to be educational. First year activities included examining state and local level juvenile court data; writing and publication of a court statistics manual; and a series of informative study of court procedures in Cook, DuPage, Kane, and Will counties. Data were gathered in 1970 proceedings, such special analysis of the composition of the juvenile population; percentage of defendant juveniles represented with legal counsel; physical facilities of the courts; court processing; and treatment of youth offenders before the courts. The statistics are said to all of these areas of state and local juvenile justice in Illinois. Appendices include tables of court channel and numbers of the state juvenile offenders, summaries of state and local court reform recommendations, profiles of individual counties, such as the force used, and the table of statistics of the project developed. For the full report, see "The Project on Juvenile Justice," see page 19.

4. STATE & CITIZENSHIP UNDER THE PRACTICE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

Guidelines for military justice are contained in the Manual for Courts-Martial. This manual is the basic tool for military justice in the Army. It sets forth the basic principles of military justice. It details the rights of the accused and the rules of trial and, each of the 3 branches contains a court martial panel with members of the same rank as the accused. Rules were derived from the Manual by the Board. This is the standard used for the preparation of the report. No other source would be used. The Board has no other sources of law and no other sources of training. The guidelines are general and cover the main areas of military justice. No specific area of law is detailed. No particular source is selected. The report will reflect the court-martial process, should be sent to the Board by the date that the observations have ended. The report may be further modified, should it be necessary to reflect the Board's observations. No other source would have in such a short time such a complete military justice and a history of law and practice.

5. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
National Office of Law Enforcement and Special Justice

The Federal Bureau of Investigation uses state-of-the-art devices of communication, including their broad range of radios, telephones, and day-to-day communication. Several projects are currently under way. Training efforts have increased over the recent years. Training and indoctrination at all levels is conducted on a regular basis for a specialist corps of agents. Trained court reporters are able to recognize and document transcripts and to cross-examine witnesses. Their accomplishments are outstanding. Information available is enormous. From the daily calendar of notices of defendant rights, statute and regulation, to developing standards for determining competency for assignment of public defenders. The particularly well-formulated



VOLUNTEERS IN CORRECTIONS

Volunteers in Corrections

Introduction

Volunteers have played a major role in the history of America's jails and prisons. Equally important has been their role in the growth of parole and probation.

Both have similar origins. Probation originated over 100 years ago in Boston, Mass., when John Augustus, a cobbler whose shop was located between the Boston Police Court and the jail, petitioned the court to release criminal offenders into his care. Although he had no training and lacked the social resources available today, he originated many of the techniques used by case workers and probation officers today. As far as he was able he investigated every case before recommending probation.

Somewhat earlier, in 1829, the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Misery of Miserable Prisoners initiated the concept of supervising individuals released from prison. By 1850, in an effort to bring some degree of orderly treatment to the penal system, the Society assigned two professional agents to work with prisoners discharged from the Philadelphia County Prison and Penitentiary. Two decades later, the Massachusetts legislature passed the first American law on probation. (2)

This strong early influence has never diminished, and the contribution of the volunteer to the correctional process has been confirmed by every major criminal Justice study in the past 10 years—the American Correctional Association's Manual of Correctional Standards (1965), the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (1967), the Joint Commission on Accreditation and Accredited (1969), the President's Task Force on Minority Rehabilitation (1970), and the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1973) have all endorsed greater volunteer involvement. (3)

Despite this long tradition, documentation of the volunteer movement in corrections is sparse. The discussion below draws on what has been written and therefore describes only a few of the thousands of programs found in probation and parole units, and prisons.

Probation and Parole Volunteers

Perhaps the most active group since the days of John Augustus is the Volunteers in Probation (VIP)—a national network.

VIP grew out of a 1959 meeting between Judge Leslie J. Leachman and one of his close friends in Royal Oak, Mich. The group utilized the beginning of the Royal Oak Volunteer Program, which placed young miscreants in probation while they received 16 hours regular contact with qualified specialists and mentors. (4)

The Royal Oak Program formed the basis for the Project Disbursement Foundation, Inc., which later was changed to Volunteers in Probation, Inc. Today this nonprofit foundation creates works by furnishing volunteer speakers, educational workshops, films, and literature to interested volunteer groups. In January 1972, VPI and the National Council on Crime and Delinquency merged their operations, strengthening the foundation's activities. [60]

When the National Institute of Mental Health compared the Royal Oak Court to a similar court without volunteer probation, the Royal Oak Court showed 75 percent improvement in offender cases studied. The comparable court reported only 15 percent improvement. Equally significant was the \$30,000 of social service provided at a cost of \$1,000. [60]

Concern over what was happening in Royal Oak, Judge Horace P. Holmes, who presided over all domestic relations, mental health, and juvenile matters in Boulder (Colorado) County District Court, launched an experiment in community self-help by enlisting local volunteers to work with juvenile offenders in one-to-one basis. Volunteers with training in various specialties administered rehabilitative programs, conducted psychological testing, provided medical services, and tutored. [7]

In a much larger Colorado court, Judge William Burnett of the Denver County Court applied this idea on a broad scale. Volunteer probation officers there assume trial supervisory responsibility for their probationers. The volunteers report weekly to the regular probation officers and meet in groups with other volunteers to share and discuss problems. [61] In concluding that volunteer probation counseling is a viable alternative to other penalties, Judge Burnett cites impressive statistics. The group of misdemeanants were compared—the control group received fines and jail sentences, while the experimental group was counseled by volunteers during probation. Only 16 percent of the experimental group was rearrested whereas 72 percent of the control group was rearrested. [61]

In response to Chief Justice Warren Burger's challenge to lawyers to become active in the conventional system, the American Bar Association Commission on Conventional Facilities opened a Washington, D.C., office in 1971. Their aim has been to act as a catalyst in assisting State bar organizations and State parole agencies with the development of independent and diverse Volunteer Parole Programs (VPP). Designed as a vehicle to involve lawyers in the conventional system and to provide on-the-spot assistance, the VPP provides paroles with general guidance and support. Volun-taires also ease the burden of the parole officer who generally carries a large caseload. [62]

A 1975 VPP survey of all States produced composite profiles of existing volunteer programs. These are available to States and agencies that exist in volunteer probation and parole systems. [63]

Quaker Volunteers

For almost two centuries Quakers have shown strong interest in the prison system. Indeed it was a group of Quaker volunteers working in the Pennsylvania

prison system who developed the contact and the firm penitentiary. Unfortunately in the 19th century volunteer participation declined as prisons moved from urban centers to rural areas. However, after World War II, social problems caused concern to the religious community, giving rise to a renewed interest in prison volunteers.

An early successful program, Run to Run (R2R), originated in The Netherlands after World War II. Dutch citizens who had been jailed by the Germans for political and religious reasons had amnesty for prisoners. Richard Simons, a Presbyterian minister, brought the concept from Holland to Washington State and began to recruit and use volunteers as sponsors of inmates at the State Penitentiary in Walla Walla, Wash. (1971).

The California Criminal Justice Planning Agency cited the program's success was due in part to the volunteers' supportive social contact, and in 1970 the Run to Run program reached state inmates in four Northern California institutions. It grew eventually to encompass all major State and Federal adult prisons as well as many youth facilities. (1971)

Volunteers in Jails

Although the overwhelming majority of people incarcerated in the United States are in jails, volunteer programs for jail inmates have not grown in great numbers. Only there is only one major national volunteer program which has existed long enough to evaluate the offender side and rehabilitation (1970) process.

Founded in Charlottesville, Va., in 1959, the focus is on the 5 million people who pass through the doors of America's jails each year. The program recruit, screen, and train citizen volunteers to work one-on-one with prisoners inside the jail. Frequently, the volunteer-offender relationship established in jail continues through the first critical months following release.

Increasingly OJP volunteers work with offenders outside the jail setting. Volunteers in Richmond and Fairfax, Va., supervise selected offenders who are placed on probation as an alternative to jail. In Baltimore, Md., the volunteers provide supervision for defendants as an alternative to pretrial detention. Volunteers in the Charlottesville program screen newly arrested offenders to select those who might be released on reduced bail or on their own recognizance. In Pittsburgh, Pa., OJP volunteers help potential offenders find jobs through an innovative employment skills training program. During the last decade OJP has trained and involved more than 6,000 citizen volunteers who worked in over 300 jails and prisons. (1971)

Corrections has been an evolving system in the United States. Many of the changes, legislative reforms, and significant new programs have taken place after volunteer efforts. Although the services of the police and courts have been somewhat less affected, the corrections system would be very different today if the citizens did not have a profound concern for justice.

Volunteer activities are rarely evaluated. As a result, this review cannot hope to encompass all current or past programs—so few have become part of the literature. However, this review highlights typical, successful projects documented in the KIDS collection. The Following Selected Bibliography includes references and brief descriptions of very active operating volunteer service agencies.

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13. Ibid.
14. One Volunteer's Rule (for information write GPO, 400 East High Street, Columbus, OH 43260).

16. Attorney's Association. Judicial Volunteer Parole-Aide Program: Guidelines for State Projects. Washington, D.C., 1971, 22 p.

DISCUSSION (See 16518)

Administrative guidelines for attorney-volunteer programs designed to provide lay assistance for persons upon their release from prison. The guidelines specify the relationship between the state and national volunteer parole aide programs. They describe as well all of the major components of the state project—the bar, parole authority, steering committee, local committees, project administrator, volunteer, parole officer, and parolee. The guidelines outline the financial costs of launching a project, and provide tools and library resources to facilitate the process. Major elements of a project are emphasized, while retaining the need for flexibility with each individual state situation.

17. Reading Program Profiles in Correctional Institutions: Part I: Department Activities for Correctional Education—Post Conviction Department of Corrections. Washington, D.C., 1970, 100 p.

A description of a remedial education and promotional training program which has employed programmed learning techniques and reduced re-arrestion rates of participating inmates to 23 percent. The diagnostic and prescription phases of the program are first described. Several admissions and attitude tests are administered to all the students. From these scores, an individualized corrective program is designed for each student. Promotional instruction and a learning lab allow each individual to work at his own rate. Volunteer tutors from the community and correctional are also utilized in the program. Each post student participates in a promotional training program as well. The students are not treated directly in detail while the reader is vocabulary, work attitudes, reading efficiency, materials, equipment, basic technical theory, and problem-solving skills. A job development and placement service and follow-up services after institutional release are provided as a part of the post program.

18. Volunteer Programs in Parole: A Call for Partnership. Washington, D.C., 1971, 22 p.

DISCUSSION (See 16518)

This pamphlet utilizes the options available for creating personal state volunteer parole aide programs after termination of Title I funding, and the options for creating permanent non-institutional structures for these programs. The Volunteer Parole Aide (VPA) program pairs volunteers and parolees into two-person teams, with each volunteer calling and assisting a single parolee during his period of adjustment to life out of an institutional environment. Volunteers provide parolees with personal guidance and support to facilitate their readjustment into society. Since the program was organized by an American Bar

consolidation committee, and all the volunteers during its initial years have been attorneys. The VJI was affiliated with approximately 60 American Bar Association sections. A national office was opened in November 1970 to assist in the development of independent state VJI programs. After completion of this task, the national office was disbanded to focus its operations in June 1975. This pamphlet is designed to help those interested in supporting and assisting the state VJIs to continue their operations and find funding after termination of VJI support. After presenting the options available for funding VJI programs permanent and creating permanent law foundation structures, this pamphlet discusses the role of the American Bar Association and the VJI programs. The appendix presents options for temporary support of parole site projects. Other abstract included.

52. MINTZ, L. A. Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System: Report of the Experiences on Their Attitudes and Behavior. Doctoral Dissertation, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1977, 215 p. "ACU 57/52"

Changes in attitude toward the criminal justice system, as well as client-centered behavior, resulting from volunteerism are probed, as are attitude differences between volunteers and nonvolunteers. The quasi-experimental study used a pretest-posttest comparative group design. Two sample populations, an experimental group of 48 volunteers selected sequentially from 3 agencies in Franklin County, Ohio, and a comparison group of 70 nonvolunteers selected from community organizations such as a service club, a fire-fighter labor organization, a church, and a security alarm group, were involved. All of these subjects had completed the pretest and posttest questionnaires which were administered at 6-month intervals. Seven scales were developed to measure specific attitudinal dimensions of the subjects toward the criminal justice system. Scores for each were generated for the two groups and comparisons were made between and within groups on a pretest and posttest basis. A significant difference was observed between the volunteer group and the nonvolunteer group on all the three scales on the pretest and for all scales but one on the posttest. Also, there was a significant difference between the pretest and posttest results for the volunteer group in three of the seven scales, but no significant difference between the two tests for the nonvolunteers. Descriptive statistics are detailed in the text. That a significantly more favorable attitude toward involvement with the criminal justice system results from the experience of volunteering can be inferred. It is recommended that a more discriminating research instrument, i.e., an extensively revised questionnaire, be developed for future research in this field. Extensive tabular data, reference notes, and references, along with seven appendices, are included.

III. EX-PRISONERS. Building Prison Partners: A Citizen Guide to Volunteer Action.
Prison, Peoria, Illinois, 1978. 22 p. (See above)

Focus on prison conditions, programs, problems likely to be experienced by volunteers, and tasks that volunteers can perform outside of prisons are utilized. Some prison statistics, a discussion of the nature of the state institution, and security problems and their effects are first discussed. Educational, vocational, and recreational programs that any citizen volunteers can describe. Obligations of prison volunteers, sources of income, the services that may have programs, responsibilities of prison volunteers, and ways to start prison projects are also explored. Advice is provided on how to avoid being taken, for it is not always safe prison work is, and the necessity for realistic expectations. The special needs of female inmates and of ex-convictives/convict offenders are considered as well. References are provided to volunteers in the works and prevention activities for volunteers. A listing of organizations that help the volunteer and a glossary of prison slang are also included.

III. DR. H. J. REED, R. CORCORAN. Possibilities of Volunteer Programs in Court and Corrections: An Evaluation of Policy Related Research Findings
Report No. 1. Paper, University of Illinois, 1978. 123 p. (See above)

Report on the findings of a project to evaluate research on the effectiveness of volunteer programs in the area of courts and corrections. A group of 40 reports were identified to be useful for purposes of the project and was evaluated in terms of five main considerations. These included specificity of program structure, measurement procedures employed, internal and external validity of the research design, consistency of data analysis procedures, and policy utility of findings for "current importance." These were applied to a specific set of variables including recruitment, screening, training, orientation, and evaluation, and the impact of the program on client behavior. A primary finding is that there is a lack of empirical and valid research which consistently demonstrates that volunteer programs are more effective than other program alternatives, such as traditional probation. The report concludes with a recommended approach for evaluating a volunteer program. (Author's copy is available)

III. DR. G. E. SAWYER Community Participation in Corrections: Crime Prevention Review, v. 5, n. 2, 21-26. July 1977. (See above)

This article describes a California Community Program that uses volunteers to establish one-to-one friend ship contacts with institutionalized offenders in order to aid them in reentering their communities.

13

The program is considered by the author to be successful in preventing reoffending in a number of cases, as well as cost effective as a crime reduction measure.

Mr. DICK, C. R. Sentencing Friends: Alternatives to Incarceration. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1974. 167 p. ~~very good~~

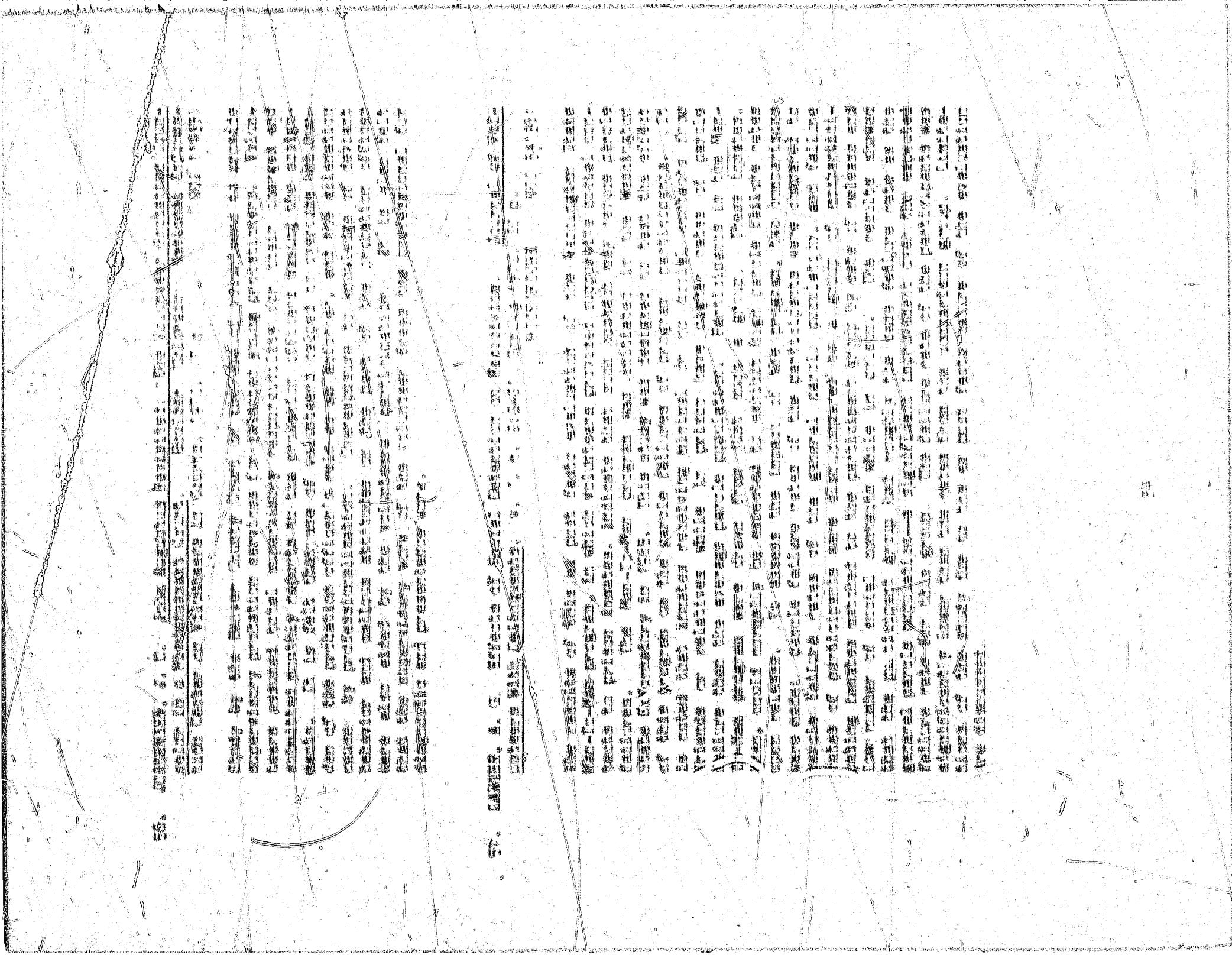
A collection of 12 articles which provide a broad overview of various concepts of thought pertaining to effective rehabilitation of offenders and describe several possible alternatives to institutionalization. An overview of the current correctional system and the trend towards community corrections is presented in the initial three selections of this anthology. Both alternatives to prison as solutions to problems such as wilderness training, halfway houses, job therapy, and intensive probation supervision are explored. The text concludes with a call for a new kind of criminalist to replace the current system, one who has failed to meet the requirements of this age. (Author abstract provided)

Mr. DICK, C. R. and B. VANT. Volunteer Courts, A Judge's Helping Hand. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Assistance Council, 1974. 30 p. ~~very good~~

The Franklin Court of Columbia, D.C., reports on the first year of its successful program of volunteer probation officers. Faced with an increasing probation caseload and limited financial resources, the court began a program of volunteer supervision to provide the intensive person-to-person care and supervision necessary for a successful rehabilitative effort. The judges and court staff gave their full cooperation and support to the program. A coordinator for the program was selected and volunteers, including ex-offenders who had made successful adjustments, were solicited from the community. This report details the procedures used in recruiting, screening, and training the volunteers, as well as the volunteer's responsibilities to the court and the child. Volunteers work in conjunction with the court's professional staff guiding and supervising the child and his family. The procedures used by the Columbia project for matching child and volunteer and monitoring their relationships are discussed. Characteristics of the volunteer and juvenile offenders who participated in the project are presented in tabular form, and the suggested reading list for the Columbia volunteer court officers is reproduced.

22. WILLIAM J. C. COMPARISON OF PROFESSIONAL AND VOLUNTEER PROBATIONISTS. BACHELOR'S DISSERTATION, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO, BOULDER, 1966. WILLIAM J. C. WILLIAMS

Comparison of the effectiveness of professional and volunteer probationists as related to juvenile offenders. The study population consisted of 60 male juveniles. Forty juveniles counseled by volunteers were compared against 20 probationers counseled by probation officers. Variables were utilized to point at the needs of the subjects, their economic status, offense history, ethnicity, and length of time in the study. The hypotheses are tested. The results indicate that there is no difference. Much more of each other will illustrate function, and also when provided authority from one over the relationship. The second hypothesis suggests that if the length of being an probation officer has a more positive influence, the more effective their activities. Opportunities for attitudes and behavior tend to become, and vice versa. As is the case in the first hypothesis, this theoretical relationship has the best of situations when it is the same. Finally, the third research question is tested. Whether probation officers or volunteers are more effective counselors. The data suggest very good support for the last hypothesis. The relationships between counselor and probationer listing of each other and frequency of interaction were found to be strongly correlated through bivariate and gain score analysis. In fact, a significant portion of their own selves as listing them less than interactions were more frequent. Authoritarianism did influence in the relationship between listing and interaction, although not to the expected direction. The stronger positive (although not significant) correlation was observed when authoritarianism was high rather than low. Examining the second hypothesis, gain score analysis revealed strong correlations between gains in living and gains in the direction of improvement in probationer attitudes and behavior than between interaction and attitudes and behavior. The measure of change in attitudes and behavior (the dependent variables) were quite similar, family adjustment as perceived by probationers and counselors, social adjustment with peers and adult authority as perceived by probationers and counselors, academic achievement, grade point average, police contacts, and delinquent acts. Authoritarianism again influenced in an unexpected direction. The strongest positive correlation between gains in living and interaction and the dependent variable showed that authoritarianism was high. Probationers counseled by volunteers expected to have qualitatively better relationships with their counselors than did probationers counseled by probation officers. As the result, volunteer-counseled probationers listed their counselors significantly more, perceived their counselors as being more significantly good, and perceived their counselors as being less authoritarian than did probation-officer-counseled probationers. However, these differences tended to disappear through time—that is, in relationships of longer than 6 to 9 months duration. (Author abstract)



13. DEPARTMENT OF POLICE - The Department of Police is responsible for the protection of life and property, the prevention of crime, and the maintenance of law and order. The department is organized into several units, including the Patrol Division, the Detective Bureau, the Juvenile Division, and the Traffic Division. The department also oversees the county's emergency services, including fire departments, ambulance services, and the county's correctional facilities. The department is staffed by highly trained and experienced officers who are dedicated to upholding the law and ensuring the safety of all citizens.

14. DEPARTMENT OF FIRE - The Department of Fire is responsible for the prevention of fires, the suppression of fires, and the rescue of victims. The department is organized into several units, including the Fire Prevention Bureau, the Fire Protection Bureau, and the Fire Rescue Bureau. The department is staffed by highly trained and experienced firefighters who are dedicated to protecting the community from fire.

15. DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE - The Department of Juvenile Justice is responsible for the supervision and guidance of juvenile offenders. The department is organized into several units, including the Juvenile Court, the Juvenile Probation Bureau, and the Juvenile Detention Center. The department is staffed by highly trained and experienced social workers who are dedicated to working with juvenile offenders to help them become productive members of society.

16. DEPARTMENT OF TRAFFIC - The Department of Traffic is responsible for the regulation of traffic, the enforcement of traffic laws, and the promotion of safe driving. The department is organized into several units, including the Traffic Safety Bureau, the Traffic Enforcement Bureau, and the Traffic Court. The department is staffed by highly trained and experienced traffic officers who are dedicated to maintaining a safe and orderly flow of traffic.

17. DEPARTMENT OF VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENTS - The Department of Volunteer Fire Departments is responsible for the coordination and support of volunteer fire departments throughout the county. The department is organized into several units, including the Volunteer Fire Department Bureau, the Volunteer Fire Department Training Bureau, and the Volunteer Fire Department Equipment Bureau. The department is staffed by highly trained and experienced personnel who are dedicated to supporting the volunteer fire departments in their efforts to protect the community.

Description of a proposed new department of offenders staffed by volunteers under the leadership of a paid professional staff. It is not an additional department in police force. The program will be run by a separate group of police. Little, if any, corrective personnel will be used. A criminal justice system, a training system for volunteers who will be required to have certain medical physical. The advantages of this program will be to be able to increase its services to offenders at little or no cost to the county budget. The overall ratio of one to one for each offender to each member of the program. Each offender will be assigned to a specific officer who will work directly with the offender within the same time period.

50. NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURT, Research and Development, VoluntEERS, Criminal, New Jersey, Apr. 18, 1973 1973 REPORT

Summary of New Jersey classification of volunteers in probation offices based on responses to questionnaires sent to the chief probation officer of each county. The report presents trip reported data and conclusions derived from the survey questionnaire relating to the extent and success of volunteer utilization. Also included are an annotated bibliography, the report of the New Jersey Supreme Court's committee on volunteers to establish a directory of the eight New Jersey county volunteer programs, and a copy of the questionnaire used in the survey.

51. PROJECT FIRST OFFENDER, Memphis Items Project First Offender-The City Officer Manual, J. WELCH, Prof. Ed., Memphis, Tennessee, 1972, 1973 REPORT

This manual describes the Memphis "Year 1" volunteer probation counselor with a background in the criminal justice system, guidelines for behavior, legal information, and a review of the role of a counselor. Project First Offender is a program by which selected criminal offenders handled by the Shelby County criminal court may be assigned to a probation officer or the officer. This manual provides volunteers with information on responsibilities and procedures to enable them to carry out their responsibilities. An overview of the adult and juvenile court systems is first presented. The jurisdiction and responsibilities of all Memphis and Shelby County courts are also listed. Obligations of the volunteer probation officer are then enumerated. It is noted, among other things, that the volunteer must meet with the probationer at least once per week and that he will be under the supervision of probation office staff. The rules of procedure for Project First Offender volunteers are listed, and emphasis is given to the limits of the volunteer's authority and his legal obligations as a criminal offender. The final sections present the legal terms and conditions of probation, specific sections of the Tennessee State laws dealing with probation, and provide specific guidelines on classifying offenders.

52. REPORT, U. S. VOLUNTEER IN JUSTICE: A LOOK TO THE FUTURE Final Report of Presidents Commission on Probation and Parole, v. 10, D. C., 1971, 1973 REPORT

The current status of the volunteer probation corps and trends are analyzed. All activities of community youth groups in terms of types of community volunteer effort. This informational committee brought together individuals often unrepresented for these and professional planning. It should be clear that the recommended identity and mission of the volunteer volunteer has been strengthened. The problems nevertheless remain the same: where to obtain qualified staffs, money, etc.

and support for the volunteers or a lack of volunteers in the field. The National Information Center on Volunteering (NICV) in Los Angeles is developing its own response to the challenging situation. The two agencies involve staff participation in the volunteer program design from the inception. NICV is working with new and different models of volunteer efforts to eliminate some of the tendencies to voluntarism on the part of the staff. The system is also trying to recruit the staff members who are receptive to volunteers. The notion of volunteer is interpreted broadly to include people who provide help for offenders, people whose services are provided on a non-paid basis, people who receive volunteer salaries, and staff who work outside without compensation by others. The use of incentives and rewards for contributions with service volunteering is another incentive response feature. There is now an estimate of an improved training program for volunteers for rehabilitation work at minimum security facilities. Further employee response for the office would be in sufficient to operationalize integration of volunteers from across all service areas of responsibility in the community thus therefore to accomplish.

12. DR. J. P. HILL, JR., ALICE VOLUNTEER COORDINATOR FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER ON VOLUNTEERING, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

Present and available materials are limited which are available to court administrators using volunteers to provide probation and parole for juveniles and young adults. Available is a compilation of the college and church communities currently operating volunteer programs and the addresses of contacts, state licensing boards, the local bar associations, and courts which welcome community volunteers. In addition to an extensive bibliography, the cost is unavailable, sources offer the essential aspects of volunteer court programs. In view of the need for trained coordinators, it would be the most valuable and useful information.

13. DR. J. WILHELM WIEDE, VOLUNTEER PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND INFORMATION, LOS ANGELES BAR ASSOCIATION, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

The development, expansion, and dissemination of the judicial and legal service programs is planned and discussed. The attorney should be encouraged to give lawyers an opportunity to serve as a judge and the use of their professional organizations, was expected to furnish assistance in this "the legal profession". The programs provided for judicial services to the public and legal constituents. The organizational structure is to be established. However, several important to the budget

the following state and regional volunteer coordinators is listing and is clearly stated to insure optimal administration of volunteer services. Another goal is for an ongoing evaluation of the types and quality of services provided by volunteers to revise and improve the program. An appendix presents the organizational chart for Missouri volunteer programs within the Department of Social Services.

60.

Volunteer Programs in Massachusetts: A Survey Report. Executive Summary. September 1975. MA. 111-10000000000000000000

This is a 1975 classification survey of volunteer programs operating within state institutional systems consisting of data from the following states. This report contains detailed information on contacts, funding sources, staffing patterns, and types of volunteer services provided in each responding state. Brief state-by-state summaries of volunteer programs in the 50 states, concluding data on the program contact person, are also presented. In addition, a list of national organizations which might provide further information about compensated volunteer programs is included, along with the National Association Classification of Institutional Justice Programs and State standards relating to volunteers.

61.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Executive Final. Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 1, 1975. MA. 111-10000000000000000000

The document was written in response to media criticism's slanted views, policymakers, and others' difficulties in evaluating juvenile programs in order to protect the public in their given rights. Guidelines for monitoring juvenile programs are some of the effort, defining the function with the program to be evaluated, and specifying the approach which will contribute to the monitoring. Considering the monitoring involves contacting the program, making an independent audit report, and data gathering techniques. Practical suggestions are provided in case of limited resources and greater information. What to look for when assessing a program, how to collect and organize information and the process of analysis, and how to interpret data. The methodology of research is explained in the ways in which the gathered information can be used. Every effort must be made to evaluate the data so that it accommodates the findings in a way that brings them and the findings with the process of analysis. The final section will discuss the critique of efforts, basic program information, summary of the findings, and recommended policy steps.

97.

The Department of Justice Alternative Disposition. Corrections in Effect
July 1, 1971. United States Attorney's Office, Miami, Florida Department of
Justice, 1971. (See page 100)

The purpose of the Constitutional volunteer which provides an overview of the Criminal Alternative system, outlines the Citizen Action Volunteer Program, and describes the offenders served by the program. Particular attention is given to the institutional system, such as its availability, procedures, and function, parole, and institutional systems is discussed. It is the intent to recruit the volunteer. The roles of the citizen action volunteer, court reporter, trial, appeals, member of the community, and other rehabilitation team, an offender advocate are described. The various aspects of the volunteer process, including screening, orientation, and institutional considerations are discussed. Advice for employment is also provided as well. Finally, a series of offender statistics are provided in the key alternative book at the Citizen Action Volunteer Program is outlined.

98.

The Department of Justice Alternative Disposition. Evaluation of the
Program, July 1, 1971. United States Attorney's Office, Miami, Florida Department of
Justice, 1971. (See page 100)

The primary objective of this project is to assist persons to gain a better understanding of the principles of the Criminal Alternative system which offers a positive alternative to the criminal justice system to educate citizens about the strengths of the criminal justice system and its weaknesses. Since 1970, the program's community programs have been instrumental in working closely with families to the law. This project has assessed the program impact and performance, effects, costs, number of arrests and successes, analysis activities and goals, and recommendations for continued implementation and administrative procedure. The project has been conducted first, in a state, the offender and victim. The project has now been expanded from a local volunteer effort to a national program in all states. Riverdale, New York, is the community group that maintains its own program which is similar to the family strength of DCF. Equivalent community groups provide the same people, protection, or institutional placement was shown to exist over four times more. Client and victim satisfaction of their experience was also found to be high. The number of repeat offenders at a statistically significant level over the years is higher with release from institutions than did a comparison of the Criminal justice and paroles. However, beyond that time, repeat offenders were declining. In addition, it was determined that less community groups are employing them, and those who are offering their services are more qualified, having greater job qualifications.

6. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Lincoln (Feb.)
Volunteer Protection Counselor Program: A exemplary Project. By
R. E. R. Scott, and E. Griffith. Committee, Subcommittee, on the
States, 1975. 120 p.

REF ID: A61251
GPO Stock No. 027-000-03675

Detailed description of the operations of this program which uses carefully screened and trained citizens to assist salaried probation staff with on-to-one counseling of high-risk misdemeanor probationers. Precise matching of volunteer and probationer is a hallmark of the Lincoln program. Four categories of probationer needs are used to guide assignment of probationers to volunteer counselors: need for a suitable adult model, need for primary counseling; need for a friendly counselor, and need for direct supervision. A 1972 study of program effectiveness revealed an overall reduction in new offenses of 62 percent for program participants as compared to 11 percent for controls proceeding through regular probation processing. In addition to a general program interview, this manual covers program procedures, volunteer selection and orientation, training, volunteer/probationer matching, program outcomes and costs, and program evaluation. A bibliography is included. appended are sample program data collection forms.

7D. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Volunteer Parole
Aid Program: Goals and Programmatic, 1971-75. Washington, Commis-
sion on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1975. 15 p.

REF ID: A612510

This report of the National Volunteer Parole Aid program (NVP), which was designed to involve lawyer volunteers in local parole systems to provide one-on-one assistance for parolees. Describes NVA goals, achievements, and staff. The development of the NVA and expansion of state NVA programs is briefly outlined. Achievements of the NVA are described for each of the major NVA goals: to demonstrate the utility of parole volunteers; to provide detailed relief; to create understandings and support for community-based corrections; to expand the area of parolees; to allow for variation in parole aid state projects; and to institutionalize volunteer programs in the parole area. Examples of projects next to these areas are drawn from several state NVA programs. Recommendations on project administration, project development, the role of the steering committee, dealing with parole staff resistance, volunteer training, evaluation, and recruiting for involvement are provided. A list of national volunteer parole aid program staff and parole aid state administrators is provided.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Project Utili-
tion in Juvenile Court: Final Report from Impact Evaluation of the New
Orleans (La.) Experimental Program. By S. V. Carroll. New Orleans,

Louisiana, New Orleans Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council,

1977. 53 p.

WISCONSIN (WU 36725)

This final evaluation study of a volunteer probation program found that use of volunteers for community counseling was less productive than use of volunteers for intake and community reduction activities. The volunteer probation program of New Orleans, La., was one of 11 programs funded under the target area crime specific grants. Its purpose was to relieve overburdened juvenile probation officers by enlisting volunteers to work on a one-to-one basis with less serious young offenders, thus freeing skilled professionals to concentrate on more difficult cases. During the 27-month trial period, 53 youth were assigned to volunteers. However, evaluations after 6 and 12 months found that these assignments were not saving probation officer time. Instead, each one took as much time as before because the officer had to oversee the counseling and other so many questions. The focus was then shifted, and volunteers were used for intake and as community resource persons (conducting field trips, making arrangements for training, etc.). The intake program resulted in three probation officers being released from this city, and the community input greatly increased the number of outside activities and opportunities which could be provided. Overall, the 53 offenders served by the project has a recidivism rate 10 percent less than rates recorded for similar offenders in the year before the program started. Of those who completed the program, 78 percent had no subsequent arrests. However, for the 22 offend who continued to be arrested, the seriousness of the offenses increased. It was recommended that if the one-to-one counseling were to be continued, administrative procedures would have to be developed so that the probation officer could release the offender to the volunteer. As the program was administered the officer was forced to conduct a weekly contact, and in actual practice, each youth had three probation visits—the officer, the volunteer counselor, and the administrative supervisor. This led to a cost of \$3,650 per youth served. It was suggested that the volunteer services program be reevaluated on a department-wide basis. Identifying all areas in which volunteers could be used profitably—particularly in financial functions, recreational planning and sponsoring, and administrative and clerical functions. Volunteers involved in the availability of community resources could be used as referral agents for the informal handling of youth who are not being petitioned. Volunteers could also be recruited for training and the development of needed resources currently unavailable. At the end of the experimental period, the Bureau, now called the Juvenile Court probation program, was funded by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice through block grants. The changes recommended are in the process of being made at the time of this writing.

72.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Volunteers in Juvenile Justice: A Preliminary Report. By L. R. Schmitz, D. E. Johnson, and C. P. Walker. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1970.

REF ID: A6170
GPO Stock No. 07-600-01817

Promotional package designed to assist juvenile justice administrators in the development and expanding of volunteer programs is offered. The need for volunteer and citizen involvement in juvenile justice as mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1972 is discussed. This Act calls for use of volunteers as a major resource in a massive effort to improve the juvenile justice system and to develop new prevention services and programs. The expertise of project staff and volunteers and the contributions of staff and volunteers working at programs selected by project staff were heavily relied on for compilation of this manual. The results include chapters on development and management of a volunteer program, technical aspects of volunteer program management, recruitment, initial recruitment factors, and supervising volunteers. Other topics addressed are volunteer orientation and in-service training, utilization, program evaluation, and volunteer program resources. Appendixes contain descriptions of project methodology, on-site visits, standards for the handling of status offenders, and a sample of existing legislation for the use of volunteers by state agencies and departments. A selected bibliography for juvenile justice standards is provided.

73.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Volunteers in Juvenile Probation: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the New Orleans Demonstration Project. By D. R. Howell. New Orleans, Louisiana, Law Justice Paper's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, 1975. 118 p.

REF ID: A6171

The study measures the volunteer probation program's efficiency in implementing the program and the effectiveness of the program's effects on the delinquency problem. The program's goal was the reduction of juvenile recidivism. It was believed that by utilizing volunteers to work with "low risk" juveniles, the regular probation officer's would have more time to spend on more difficult cases. In order to measure the efficiency of the program implementation the following data were analyzed: allocation of resources; program activities and administration; funds expended; volunteer recruitment, creative utilization, and retention; service delivery; and client selection. The program's effectiveness was measured through street recidivism and the comparison of arrests against the starting the program. The program participants were compared against their own behavior prior to, during, and after participation. Participants were also compared against a non-participant group. The program objective of securing a 100% rate of volunteers to probationers during the evaluation period was not achieved. The release of a substantial number of regular probation

officers from less serious cases for work with the most acute crisis. This was partially achieved. The development of volunteers in intake and resource procurement in addition to group counseling sessions have been notable achievements. The program attained its goal of reducing overall recidivism among program participants by 10 percent. The definitive impact of this reduction is difficult considering the low number of cases actually processed. It is noted that proper fiscal records have been displayed by project personnel. Recommendations include establishing definite goals in regard to volunteer utilization and either aggressively pursuing the original goals of the program or making significant modifications to expand those services in which volunteers are most effective. It is recommended that the program does not exist alone, but exist within an already established criminal justice environment. Appendices present a crime performance index, program forms, data collection forms, and a selected bibliography.

(Other abstract omitted)

IV. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE. Guidelines and Standards for the Use of Volunteers in Criminal Justice. By R. E. Schaefer and R. L. G. S. Berliner. Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteers in Courts, 1972. 226 p.

REF ID: A6100
DO STK NO. 67-10006-6

Guidelines for the development and operation of volunteer programs throughout the criminal system are presented. Recruiting volunteers, encouraging staff involvement, having adequate funding, and constantly evaluating the program are only some of the topics treated. The reader will also find detailed reports on the operations of three successful programs and a Justice listing printed resources and training aids. The appendices include a treatment of insurance coverage for court volunteers and a reproduction of forms which can be used to evaluate and train volunteers and mentors.

V. VOLUME 5, I. Volunteers in Justice: Overview of a Report. Denver, Colorado, National Association on Volunteers in Criminal Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 1970. 10 p.

REF ID: A6100

This paper outlines the basic of the volunteers in the justice movement and looks at the national organization of the movement. It was prepared as a supplement to the deliberations of the 1970 State Judicial Forum on Volunteers in Criminal Justice, held in Atlanta, GA. The first section reviews the extent of justice volunteerism using programs in virtually every aspect of American justice as well as data indicating the effectiveness of such efforts. A summary section offers some thoughts on the meaning of this document to Americans.

(Other abstract omitted)

APPENDIX—LIST OF SOURCES

1. National Law Enforcement Agency
1100 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20537
2. Commercial Information
Service, Inc.
201 Second Ave.
New York, NY 10010
3. Available only through NICS
Document Loan Program.
4. Texas Police Association
P.O. Box 4017
Austin, TX 78768
5. International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Parkfield Road
Brentwood, NJ 07003
6. Available only through NICS
Document Loan Program
7. National Technical Information
Service
5640 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
8. National Police Officers
Association of America, Inc.
4507 South Lemmon Trail
Tucson, AZ 85743
9. Same as No. 5.
10. New York Conference of Mayors
600 Park St.
Albany, NY 12227
11. City Organization, Inc.
10 W. 33rd St.
New York, NY 10001
12. Same as No. 5.
13. Illinois Crime Information
Commission
100 W. Washington St.
Room 717
Chicago, IL 60601
14. International City Management
Association
101 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20004
15. Charles C. Thomas
217-227 S. Lawrence Ave.
Springfield, IL 62701
16. Transaction Books
Ridgefield-Park State University
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
17. Same as No. 7.
18. Same as No. 5.
19. Same as No. 5.
20. Same as No. 5.
21. Same as No. 5.
22. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
23. U.S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
635 Indiana Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20537
24. Same as No. 7.
25. Same as No. 5.

25. Same as No. 4.
26. Same as No. 22.
27. Same as No. 6.
28. Same as No. 6.
29. Same as No. 6.
30. Same as No. 6.
31. Same as No. 22.
32. American Association of
Retired Persons
1323 L Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20005
33. Same as No. 6.
34. Same as No. 6.
35. American Indenture Society,
Suite 1500
200 N. Fairbanks Ct.,
Chicago, IL 60601
36. Unitarian Universalist Service
Committee, Inc.
78 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02108
37. Same as No. 11.
38. Food for Aid to Courts, Inc.
Court Monitoring Project
35 W. 44th St.
New York, NY 10036
39. Same as No. 30.
40. Same as No. 6.
41. Stanford Research Institute
333 Foothillwood Dr.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
42. Same as No. 6.
43. Same as No. 6.
44. Same as No. 22.
45. IR Associates, Inc.
15 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
46. Same as No. 6.
47. American Bar Foundation
1800 M Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
48. Same as No. 6.
49. University Microfilms
300 N. Zeeb Rd.
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
50. Beacon Press
15 Beacon St.
Boston, MA 02108
51. Same as No. 6.
52. California Attorney General's
Building Security Committee
Nella Farny State Building
Sacramento, CA 95814
53. Health Information Books
12 Spring St.
Washington, DC 20004
54. Same as No. 7.
55. Same as No. 43.
56. National Information Center on
Volunteers in Courts
P.O. Box 2150
Boulder, CO 80302
57. Same as No. 6.
58. Same as No. 6.
59. Same as No. 6.
60. New Jersey Administrative Office
1010 Broad Street
State House Annex
Trenton, NJ 08608

11. Project First Offender
168-A Dupont Ave.
Baltimore, MD 21203
12. National Grindrology and
Counseling Association
11 Parkdale
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K2B 3H6
13. National Information Center on
Volunteers in Courts
P.O. Box 2170
Denver, CO 80201
14. Same as No. 11.
15. Same as No. 11.
16. Same as No. 11.
17. Same as No. 11.
18. Same as No. 11.
19. Same as No. 11.
20. Same as No. 11.
21. Same as No. 11.
22. Same as No. 11.
23. New Orleans Mayor's
Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
100 Howard Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70116
24. Same as No. 11.
25. National Association on
Volunteers in Corrections
1200 West Haydn
Denver, CO 80202

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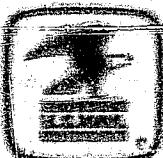
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