

PROBATION: Volunteers

Part 4 of 5

A Selected Annotated Bibliography

MICROFICHE

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Item

- 1 American Judicature Society.
Statutory Review of the Use of Volunteers in the Court. Chicago, 1971.
16 p. (Report no. 32)

S347.9973 qA514

There is little statutory authority for, or recognition of, volunteers in probation work. A model act is outlined; the need for such an act is briefly sketched.

- 2 Arkansas. University of. Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center.
Institute on Research with Volunteers in Juvenile Delinquency,
Fayetteville, Ark., May, 1970, edited by Paul F. Zelhart and Jack M. Plummer. [Fayetteville], [1971]. 61 p. (incl. appendices)

364.6 qI59 75-7166

Purpose of the conference was exchange of research information. Report contains 6 papers; two are of particular interest:

"Volunteer Programs and the Use of Volunteers"

"Needs of Research and Volunteer Programs"

- 3 Buckley, Marie.
Breaking Into Prison: A Guide to Voluntary Action. Boston, Beacon Press, 1974. 194 p.

365.66 B924 75-5320

Thorough treatment of the need for volunteers in the criminal justice system. Written for the would-be volunteer. Details the function of the various parts of the system, illustrated by cases and program descriptions. See Chapter 7 for courts and probation. Lists organizations.

- 4 California. Department of the Youth Authority.
Insurance Coverage for Volunteers in Public Entities. Sacramento, 1974.
(Model Volunteer Project Informational Series no. 3). 6 p.

ON ORDER

- 5 California. Department of the Youth Authority.
Program Models for Volunteer Services Development: Youth Institutions,
Probation Depts., Community Based Programs. Sacramento, [1975].
(Model Volunteer Project Informational Series no. 2). 36 p.

ON ORDER

- 6 Canada. Province of Ontario. Ministry of Correctional Services. Planning
and Research Branch.
Assessment of the Probation Volunteer Program in Metropolitan Toronto.
Toronto, 1975. 27 p.

LEGIS REF

Research was undertaken to determine the effectiveness of this
volunteer program which has been in operation since 1970. Findings
were generally positive for the use of volunteers. The part of
the study directed toward defining the characteristics that indi-
cate successful rehabilitation of prospective probationers were
less conclusive.

- 7 Duax, John T.
Statutory Review of the Use of Volunteers in Court. Chicago, American
Judicature Society, 1971.

LEGIS REF

- 8 Ellenbogen, Joseph and Beverly DiGregorio.
Volunteers in Probation, Exploring New Dimensions, in Judicature,
January, 1975. vol. 58, 281-285.

LAW LIB

On the function and purpose of the VIP (Volunteers in Probation)
service in San Diego.

- 9 Fautsko, Timothy F. and Ivan Scheier.
Volunteer Programs in Prevention and Diversion. Boulder, Colorado,
National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1975. 53 p.

LEGIS REF

Covers various types of model programs across the country; provides brief description of each, information on funding patterns, selection methods for clients and volunteers, names and addresses of directors or other contacts.

- 10 Fox, Vernon
Handbook for Volunteers in Juvenile Court. Reno, Nevada, National
Council of Juvenile Court Judges, 1973. 31 p.

LEGIS REF

Succinct description of volunteer programs in juvenile court includes philosophy, potential contributions of volunteers, implementation, methods of coordination, and suggestions for ongoing evaluation. Concludes that volunteer programs appear to be the only means of obtaining the large numbers of manpower required to cope with the problem of juveniles in trouble.

- 11 Goter, Leroy, et al.
A Home Away From Home: Community Volunteers Empty the Jail. Washington, U. S. Office of Social and Rehabilitative Service, Juvenile
Delinquency and Youth Development, 1968. 46 p.

\$ 364.3609788 G683

Describes use of probation volunteers in the Boulder, Colorado juvenile court system; especially focuses on volunteers who act as foster parents or provide foster homes. Includes the rationale for and implementation of this program.

- 12 Hamm, Robert, et al.
Cost Analysis of Volunteer Programs in Courts and Correctional Settings. Boulder, Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1973. 16 p.

LEGIS REF

Volunteer services are not necessarily free; both funds and paid professional staff time are needed to utilize this resource. Study contains an outline of aspects to be covered in an analysis.

- 13 Hill, Marjorie J.

Partners: Community Volunteer and Probationer in a One-to-One Relationship. Juneau, Alaska, Alaska Division of Corrections, Department of Health and Social Services, 1972.

LEGIS REF

The major goals of this project were to increase the time spent and quality of relationships in individual probation cases and to increase community involvement in the rehabilitation process, thereby decreasing community rejection of past offenders. Juvenile and adult probationers participated. Full program description with statistical information is given, as well as a critical evaluation.

- 14 Insurance Coverage for Court Volunteers. Boulder, Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1971 and 1973. (Frontier 9 and 9a). 13 p.

LEGIS REF

Several types of insurance coverage may be needed in volunteers-in-corrections situations. If insurance is required, permissive legislation would be needed.

- 15 Jorgensen, J. D. and I. H. Scheier
Volunteer Training for Courts and Corrections. Metuchen, New Jersey, Scarecrow Press, 1972. 390 p.

364.07 J84

A guidebook on the training of volunteers for both institutional and community work, developed during the National Court Volunteer Training Project in Boulder, Colorado.

- 16 Kelley, Thomas Michael.

- I Student Volunteer Effectiveness in a Delinquent Prevention Experiment.
- II Validation of a Selection Device for Volunteer Probation Officers.

Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1972. 131 p. (incl. bibliography)

LEGIS REF

This dissertation reports the results of a study of 91 males, aged 10-16, referred by the Wayne County Juvenile Court, and the effectiveness of one-to-one counseling relationships

between these beginning delinquents and college student paraprofessionals. The only difference between the control and evaluation groups was in adjustment and behavior as judged by parents, schools and the volunteers. As measured by further delinquency, there was no difference.

- 17 Maryland. Division of Parole and Probation.
Volunteer Manual. 1972. 24 p.

LEGIS REF

A guide for the citizen volunteer. Discussion of role of the volunteer in a court setting and areas where volunteers can assist. Contains list of definitions and a bibliography.

- 18 Morris, Joe Alex.
First Offender; A Volunteer Program for Youth in Trouble with the Law.
New York, Funk and Wagnalls, 1970. 214 p.

365.66 M876

Details the growth of the Royal Oak program and its subsequent expansion to a nationwide program to aid probationers.

- 19 New York State.
McKinney's Consolidated Laws of...Annotated, Pocket Part; Executive Law § 257-a. St. Paul, Minnesota, West, 1975. 50 p.

LAW LIB

Local probation departments are authorized to give legal assistance to volunteers in civil actions against them which arise out of participation in a volunteer services program.

- 20 New York (State). Department of Correction. Correctional Volunteer Services Program.
[Publications of...]. Albany, 1974--.

LEGIS REF

The Volunteer Services Program was begun in 1972 under an LEAA grant and is now an integral part of the department. Although the program is primarily directed toward institutional volunteer work, some of the material concerns community corrections and other volunteer programs.

- 21 New York State. Division of Probation.
DCJS Proposal no. 1547. Albany, [1975]. 22 p.

LEGIS REF

Extends the DCJS grant to April 30, 1976. Purpose of the funding is to continue the Statewide Probation Volunteer Coordination Unit. The Unit assists specified local probation offices in implementing or expanding programs of volunteer assistants.

- 22 New York (State). Division of Probation.
Guidelines for Professional Staff for Establishing Volunteers in Probation Service. Albany, 1974. 25 p.

LEGIS REF

General guidelines for local offices who wish to amplify their services by making use of volunteers to reinforce the professional staff. The division acts as consultant and resource service to the local agencies.

- 23 New York (State). Division of Probation.
Policies and Procedures for Administering a Volunteer Program. Albany, 1975. Loose leaf.

LEGIS REF

Developed by the division's Volunteer's Project in collaboration with the staff of 20 local probation offices. This manual, produced under an LEAA grant through the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, is intended as a general framework for organizing and evaluating volunteer programs.

- 24 Perlman, Robert and David Jones.
Neighborhood Service Centers. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1966. 100 p.

S361.4 P451

Describes pilot programs of these centers, which are conveniently located, professionally staffed, and service oriented. Volunteers from the community often act as staff assistants. The centers are a bridge between people with problems and the public and private agencies available to serve them. Six specific programs are dealt with, including New York City's Mobilization for Youth and HARYOU-ACT (Harlem). Probation

counseling and other court-related services are offered in most.

- 25 Peters, Candace.
Research in the Field of Volunteers in Courts and Corrections, in Journal of Voluntary Action Research (xerox copy provided by NICOV, no date [1973?]). p. 121-134.

LEGIS REF

Review and analysis of material in the files of the National Information Center on Volunteerism, the most complete collection of material on this subject.

- 26 Raskin, Max.
Volunteer Probation Counselors. A New Dimension in Sentencing Youthful Offenders, in Marquette Law Review, Winter 1971. vol. 54, p. 41-9.

LAW LIB

Espouses the use of volunteer probation counselors, particularly in dealing with youthful offenders. The advantages are: the one-to-one relationship; the counseling is unpaid, which, in the eyes of the probationer, proves interest and concern; volunteers are very successful in locating jobs for probationers; reduced taxpayer cost; reduced professional work load.

- 27 Recruiting Minorities as Volunteers In Courts, Correctional, and Preventional Settings. Boulder, Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1972. 42 p.

ON ORDER

Report of a workshop at the University of Denver Law School convened by the Colorado Judicial Department Volunteer Services Coordination Project.

- 28 Scheier, Ivan.
Incorporating Volunteers in Courts. Boulder, Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1970. 28 p. (Frontier 1).

LEGIS REF

A systems analysis with suggested administrative structure for the most effective operation of a volunteer program.

- 29 Scheier, Ivan H., et al.
Probationer Diagnosis Without Money. Boulder, Colorado, Boulder County Juvenile Court, 1968. 53 p. (incl. appendices)

LEGIS REF

Book is a manual for using diagnostic volunteers. The probation diagnosis process can be broken down into components; lay volunteers can handle many of these. The impact of a court's investment in a volunteer program can be highly positive. Concerns juvenile court but easily adaptable for criminal court.

- 30 Scheier, I. H. and L. P. Goter.
Using Volunteers in Court Settings: A Manual for Volunteer Probation Programs. Washington Government Printing Office, 1969. 227 p. (incl. bibliography)

S364.63 S318

Focus is on volunteer probation work with juveniles but the information is equally relevant to other volunteer programs in the non-prison, criminal justice milieu.

- 31 Shelley, Ernest L. V.
Volunteers in the Correctional Spectrum: An Overview of Evaluation, Research, and Surveys. Boulder, Colorado, National Information Center on Volunteerism, 1971 and 1972. [65] p. (Frontier 8 and 8A).

LEGIS REF

The first report contains abstracts 29 completed studies with an evaluation of each and notes on availability of copies, plus notations on 33 studies-in-process. The update (8A) abstracts and evaluates 9 more completed studies and has brief notes on other studies in process.

- 32 U. S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Crime.
Street Crime in America, hearings, 93rd Cong., 1st Sess., April 9-13, 16-19, May 1-3, 8,9, 1973. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 1369 p. (3 volumes).

LEGIS REF

See especially Parts 2 "Corrections Approaches", and 3, "Prosecution and Court Innovations". Contains testimonies of representatives from such diverse agencies as Achievement Place Research Project, Volunteers in Probation, the Florida Division of Youth Services, Minneapolis Juvenile Court, the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (University of Michigan), numerous police departments, juvenile delinquency prevention service agencies, and others.

- 33 U. S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.
The Volunteer Probation Counselor Program; Lincoln, Nebraska;
An Exemplary Project. Washington, National Criminal Justice
Reference Service, [1975]. 16 p.

LEGIS REF

The Lincoln program works with high-risk misdemeanor probationers - age 16-25. The hallmark of this program is the careful matching of volunteer and probationer. Results of the program are good, both in terms of cost and recidivism.

- 34 U. S. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.
Guidelines and Standards For the Use of Volunteers in Correctional Programs, by Ivan H. Scheier, et al. Washington, 1972. 296 p.
(incl. bibliography).

364.6 N274

The first section of this book is the report of a national survey of volunteer programs. Volunteers constitute over 70% of the work force in courts and corrections. The rest of the book is a field guide on the basics of program development and management, and contains a resource directory.

- 35 U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.
Volunteer Programs in Courts. Collected Papers on Productive Programs. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1969. 268 p.
(incl. bibliography).

S364.63 V943

Includes a report on the Boulder Conference of Volunteer Courts, and a collection of manuals for the various specialty areas where volunteers can be of use.

- 36 U. S. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development.

Volunteer Tutors in Court Probation Programs. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1968, 71 p.

S364.36 qU58y

Guidelines for the development and management of court tutoring programs which utilize volunteers. The principal beneficiaries of such programs would be juvenile offenders, young adult misdemeanants, and other underachievers. The stress is on salvaging the school career of offenders; academic and vocational endeavors are covered.

Compiled through
January 1976



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