## Citizen Involvement Project

**CIP 1978** 

# CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS Working in Jails

conducted by OAR\_



sponsored by NIC



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#### THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

#### CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT

1978

Written by: Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah CIP Project Director

Offender Aid & Restoration of

the United States, Inc.

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Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author, and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the United States Department of Justice.

December/1978

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December 29, 1978

As Offender Aid and Restoration, U.S.A. wraps up its first year of NIC funding, we have taken a first step in activating the many volunteer resources available to local jails throughout the country. The National Institute of Corrections is proud to be the sponsor of this unique program that teamed civic leaders, sheriffs, and jail administrators from 31 counties to identify the needs of their local jails and mobilize volunteer citizens to provide necessary services and programs.

Recognition must go to Fahy G. Mullaney, executive director of OAR, who identified the need and pursued fulfillment of this objective. OAR has earned the respect and credibility it now enjoys. Its efforts to coordinate volunteer services to jails and ex-offenders and to increase public awareness of correctional needs are to be commended. Likewise, mention must go to Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, who enthusiastically administered and coordinated the Citizen Involvement Project.

The project has been funded for a second year. It is our hope that the program continues to gain momentum and that each of the communities that have benefited from the training in the past, and those that will during the coming year, remain strong in their commitment to improve jail operations through the use of volunteers, a most powerful American workforce.

ALLEN F. BREED, Director National Institute of Corrections



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Fahy G. Mullaney

Just twelve months ago, we began this exciting experiment: The Citizen Involvement Project (CIP). It was the chance to find out if we could get more citizen volunteers working in the country's local jails. In the pages that follow, there is ample evidence that the experiment worked.

The success of CIP can be attributed to several factors. The National Institute of Corrections and its Jail Center provided exceptionally sound counsel through Nat Caldwell. The private consultants with whom we contracted were uncommonly skilled. Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, our staff member who directed the project, brought a distinctive mix of vitality and organizational skills which put wings on the project design. But most significant was the genuinely open attitude of the participating sheriffs, jail administrators, and civic leaders. They made "volunteers in jails," an action in their own communities, not simply a new concept in their minds.

If there is ever to be more justice in the criminal justice system, it will be because citizens take responsibility in and for the system. This project and its individual participants have made a significant contribution toward this larger goal.

Fahy G. Mullaney

Executive Director

#### INTRODUCTION

The concept of training a "team," composed of a Sheriff/Jail Administrator and a Civic Leader is simplistic, logical, and may in some circles be regarded as radical. As an outsider to the criminal justice system, I just assumed that it may be difficult...but not impossible!

Now, from the vantage point of a "54 Week Odyssey" which includes: tours through 28 County Jails and one Maximum Security Prison; development and implementation of four National Training Workshops for our 64 participants; travel in 20 states; being a Plenary Session Speaker at the National Association of Counties JAIL CRISIS Conference in Minneapolis; attendance at the National Sheriffs' Association Conference in Cincinnati, the National Jail Manager's Association Conference in Orlando, the National Coalition on Jail Reform in Harper's Ferry; plus a zillion hours of research, interviews, and conversations with 30 County Sheriff's Departments' staffs and Community Leaders, we now come to a close of this most exciting, depressing, stimulating, sobering, frenetic, and over-all FANTASTIC year! The "Proceedings of the Citizen Involvement Project/1978" is an attempt to document, clarify, and reflect on this journey.

Given the nature of a Pilot Project, we hope that we have broken new ground in our goal of making a positive impact on the criminal justice system in 30 Counties in America. Furthermore, we anticipate that these models might provide the impetus for some of the remaining 3,841 Jails to consider and/or expand existing CITIZEN VOLUNTEER programming. They will find it is both an effective management tool, and a means to "reintegrate" the Jail population back into the community.

This Project could not have succeeded without the support of the OAR/USA Staff, the many agencies who provided resource materials for the participants, and the consultants who shared their time and expertise. Leslie Reeves is to be commended for the outstanding work that she has done. Also a special note of thanks is due to Channel Nine, WDVM-TV in Washington, D. C. for their \$250.00 contribution for the purchase of dictaphones for the CIP grant and OAR/USA office.

The Question and Answer format seems to work very well in PLAYBOY interviews, and I thought I would try it here. I have tried to "ask" the questions that have been "asked" of me for the past year. I have also attempted to provide an answer that is based upon the experience that this tumultous year has provided to me.

Llizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, CIP Project Director

#### Q. What is OAR/USA (Offender Aid & Restoration of the United States of America)?

Offender Aid and Restoration is a private, non-profit organization which brings together citizen volunteers and jail prisoners.

OAR is the only national organization whose primary focus is working in local jails.

Since 1969, six thousand citizen volunteers have been involved in helping eighteen thousand prisoners and exprisoners to help themselves.

#### Tell me more...

OAR develops citizen awareness-educating persons who actively support improvement in their local criminal justice system.

OAR knows that the resources to change the bleak pictures of crime and corrections are within the local community. OAR is a program to tap and channel these resources.

Convinced that citizens can make a difference, OAR trains volunteers to work one-to-one with jail prisoners.

OAR provides creative alternatives to incarceration by initiating new community programs such as pretrial release, halfway houses, alternative sentencing, and work-release.

OAR wants persons to be out on work-release programs paying taxes rather than being supported by taxes. OAR would rather persons participate in community service projects, making a contribution to society, instead of sitting idly in jail.

OAR is improving the quality of justice through community action.

A popular attitude about "criminals" has been to "lock 'em up and throw away the key" - During this year 5 million men, women, and children will pass through the 3,921 Jails in our country. Of these 5 million:

- how many live in your community?
- how many are from your neighborhood?
- how many do you know?

#### Q. What is NIC (National Institute of Corrections)?

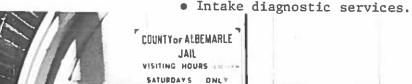
The National Institute of Corrections is a small federal agency within the U. S. Department of Justice. Created in 1974, NIC is both a direct-service and grant-giving agency serving the field of corrections. By legislation, the agencies resources are directed to training, technical assistance, research/evaluation, policy formulation and implementation, and clearinghouse.

The National Institute of Corrections is governed by a 16 member advisory board that sets policy and oversees operations. After conducting a number of hearings at which correctional professionals identified the needs of the field, the advisory board established four program priorities for the institute: 1) staff development, 2) probation and parole services, 3) jail operations and programs, and 4) classification and screening for risk.

#### NIC JAIL CENTER FUNCTIONS

The NIC Jail Center provides training, technical assistance, and information for the jail community on:

- Jail organization and management
- Legal/constitutional issues for jail management
- Jail programs and services
- Alternatives to jail incarceration
- Volunteer training and programs
- Development and utilization of community resources
- Jail standards and inspection systems



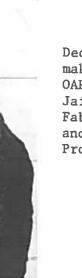
December, 1977, Nat Caldwell, (left) makes first site visit to the new OAR headquarters, inside the Old Jail.

The National Institute of Corrections opened a branch office in Boulder, Colorado in June, 1977 to serve as the base of institute activity in the jail area. Known as the NIC JAIL CENTER, the office

focuses on the improvement of manag ment operations and services in jai

throughout the country.

Fahy Mullaney, Executive Director, and Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, CIP Project Director.



#### Q. How did OAR/USA qualify to receive this grant?



Nat Caldwell, Project Monitor NIC JAIL CENTER

- Because . . . After almost a decade of experience working in Jails, OAR has a clear understanding of the Jail Crisis.

  OAR has found ways inside the Jail and inside the community to bring about change.
  - OAR staff has nine years experience in organizing programs which involve volunteers in the criminal justice system, and training the key leadership for these programs.
  - OAR is presently working in communities within eight states, and is expanding as communities across the nation express interest in OAR.
  - A study of OAR, funded by the Department of Justice and conducted by a Washington based research firm in 1975, shows that OAR significantly reduces the repeater rate of prisoners. Prisoners assigned to OAR volunteers are four times less likely to return to Jail than those with no OAR volunteers.
  - The study also shows that OAR operates at a remarkable cost effectiveness.
     Because of OAR/USA's ability to receive matching funds, each dollar contributed results in \$3.12 worth of service.

#### Q. What is CIP (Citizen Involvement Project)?

• A concept...a name for the \$67,000 NIC grant made to OAR/USA for the purpose of increasing citizen involvement in local Jails.

#### Q. What were the eligibility requirements?

The CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT grant mandates that 30 Counties shall be chosen, 15 from each side of the Mississippi. The CIP brochure (see Appendix) was sent to Sheriff's Departments that met the following minimum criteria:

- the town had a population of at least 40,000
- the Jail had at least 50 prisoners
- the Sheriff/Jail Administrator demonstrated a real commitment to bringing volunteers into the Jail

See Appendix for names & addresses of participants for all Workshops.

#### Q. How did the Sheriff's/Jail Administrators apply?

The Sheriff/Jail Administrator returned the application form that accompanied the CIP Brochure. They identified three Civic Leader candidates on the application form. The selection of Sheriff's/Jail Administrators was a three-part decision, made by Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Project Director, Nat Caldwell, NIC Project Monitor, and Fahy Mullaney, Executive Director of OAR/USA.

#### Q. How did the "CIVIC LEADER" get invited?

Letters and applications were then sent to the Civic Leader candidates. When the applications were returned to OAR/USA, a selection was negotiated between the Sheriff/Jail Administrator and the Project Director.

#### Q. Were there any problems?

Everyone has something to say about the <u>weather</u> or <u>mail</u> <u>delivery</u>...the CIP grant suffered some "time-delays" because of the blizzards that immobilized parts of the United States last winter...which naturally impacted upon an already imperfect postal delivery system!

The initial budget did not provide enough money to visit all sites prior to the Spring Workshops. Consequently only seven Jails were seen. In retrospect, this "site visit" prior to the Workshop, and the amount of time spent in the Sheriff's Department is now seen as a critical factor. While there is no denying that "trusting relationships" can be built through correspondence and on the telephone, there really is no replacement for the time spent in "seeing with your own eyes" the local political situation, touring the Jail, meeting the Staff, and assessing community attitudes.

In a few instances, the Jail person had either not named a Civic Leader, or those nominated had schedule conflicts and would be unable to attend the Spring Workshops. In some instances an "ideal" Civic Leader was recruited by "telephone-brainstorming" between the Jail person and the Project Director. In some cases, the Project Director made the contacts...in one instance she received the Des Moines phone book in the mail...at her request!

One problem we had not made contingency plans for, was the last-minute substitution from the Sheriff's Department. In some cases the Sheriff was called before the Grand Jury, and he could not be out-of-town...in other cases, one suspects that the reasons were slightly more capricious. That is not meant to imply that the replacements were not welcome...in some instances, they provided an insight that we otherwise might not have gained.

However, the bottom line is: "Did we accomplish our goals? Was it cost effective?" There were six instances where a person other than the Sheriff/Jail Administrator, was sent to the Spring Workshop as a last minute substitution. This gave us three Deputy Sheriff's, one Lieutenant, one Chaplain, and one Captain.

#### Q. Problems - Continued

Obviously, the "Decision-Maker" is the one who has to be "sold" on a concept before it can be implemented. It's impossible to expect another person to "translate" his or her interpretations of a three day Workshop, meeting 40 new people, out-of-state travel, exposure to a multitude of new ideas and experiences, plus the "changes" that they are personally absorbing, and have not yet internalized, as a result of this "three-day-bombardment!" In the end, additional time and money are spent in discussions with the "Decision-Maker"...which is rightly so.

Most people are <u>not</u> aware of the enormous responsibility that a Sheriff assumes. As an elected official, you can be sure that when it comes to the Jail, or crime-related issues, he'll "always get the blame, but seldom the glory." Historically, "volunteers in Jails" conjured images of sensationalist-thrill-seeking "nuts" or "fly-by'night" religious groups. Often the latter is characterized by preaching hell-fire and damnation sermons, which heightens an already volatile tension level in the Jail. So, one can understand a natural reluctance to become involved with volunteer programming, if those images or those of the "do-gooders coming in to mess up our Jail" or "bleeding hearts that want to coddle criminals" are the prevailing attitudes within his Department.

#### Q. What have you learned about Sheriffs/Jail Administrators?

The Jail Personnel in this CIP grant are really exemplary! I believe we have the proverbial "cream of the crop." As alluded to earlier, the Law Enforcement community suffers from the lack of "Good Press." It would seem fair to say that there are as many negative stereotypes about Sheriffs and Jail Staff as there are about volunteers in Criminal Justice. When one pulls back the facade of a "hard-nosed cop," one finds a genuine, dedicated, hard-working people. Many of our Sheriffs have had previous careers with the FBI, City Police Departments, or in a branch of the military.

It often appears as though the Sheriff's Department is the "last bastion of traditional authority structures" in America. I've met new Deputy Sheriff's, fresh from the Training Academy as well as men who have devoted over 30 years of their life to Law Enforcement. The types of people they meet each day, and that "their staff is locked up within 8-10 hour shifts," represents a totally "different" world than the rest of us could ever imagine knowing how to cope with, let alone administer as a smooth-running operation. Noise and tension levels are extremely high and the pressure is always "ON." The popular "Starsky and Hutch" TV shows erode their image even further, since it is so far removed from the reality of their daily lives.

While many of these men may present an "exterior" that appears "hardened," in reality, they are very concerned that CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS may, in their innocence and zeal, be: "conned" by a prisoner; get too emotionally involved and be hurt by the experience; unaware of the real parameters of "SECURITY" and unwittingly endanger themselves or others; or be talked into "bringing contraband inside the Jail." The suspicions of Jail Personnel are usually based on past experience, as this Deputy's remarks will demonstrate:

#### Q. Sheriffs/Jail Administrators - Continued

"These inmates are great 'con artists' - they make they're living at it. You do a favor for an inmate, they'll hold you to it, embarrass you...turn on you. These inmates are thinking of themselves first."

It has been my experience that when the <u>Jail Personnel</u> were involved in <u>planning</u> the <u>recruitment</u>, <u>screening</u>, and <u>training of volunteers</u>, they developed a sense of "ownership" of the Volunteer Program.

I would like to share now some of the comments from Jim O'Neil, Executive Director of the Colorado State Sheriff's Association, a panelist at our Boulder Workshop.

In the area of population shifts, O'Neil noted that there currently is a great change in the "character of the community." The population continues to move along with industry, from the city to the suburbs. Now, what were formerly rural areas are inhabited by another "breed"...it's not the "good old boys" who grew up in the county, but an entirely new element. Law Enforcement people usually hold them in Jail, rather than citing them, or sending them home.

He also commented that this is more serious in the West, as several of the Colorado Counties are beginning to feel the first effect of the energy pool. The County treasuries are not prepared to cope with "new communities" that are suddenly thrust upon them, demanding all of the community services, which includes protection from the Sheriff's Department.

In O'Neil's work with the National Sheriff's Institute (NSI), and with the National Sheriff's Association (NSA), he has traveled to virtually every state in the Union. In the NSI Training, there is a segment on Community Involvement, and the NSA monograph on "Jail Programs" has devoted a chapter to Volunteers in Jails.

Several other areas that he commented on were: the ability of western Sheriff's to authorize a "Posse" - which, admittedly, is a foreign concept to those of us in the East! Overall, there appears to be a greater emphasis out West in training reserve units for the Sheriff's Departments as volunteers, and they cover a multitude of professional capabilities. The second area is on personal liability of the Sheriff, which in his opinion, has slowed down many programs. He also stated that it is very important to ascertain that the program that you want the volunteer to conduct must be needed and wanted, because without those basic elements, there is little hope for success.

"unsolicited help is demeaning"



#### Q. What have you learned about Civic Leaders?

It's more difficult to make generalizations about the Civic Leaders, because they came to us, bearing many different hats! In some instances, we learned through experience that those men and women who are, or have been on the City/County Council were the most effective in creating change, because they knew how to "impact" on their community's "system," whatever form that took. Their term in office has pointed them to the "right direction" for initiating the chain of events that is required to develop Volunteer programs within their community.

The occupations of these people were listed in the CIP UPDATE, and certainly they have covered the gamut of professional lives. It would seem logical that the Civic Leader should represent the ethnic group that has the largest percentage of the population within the Jail, and that varies from region to region.

In some instances, the Officer/Citizen team members did not know each other prior to their "CIP Workshop experience." I feel that the Krisheim Center experience in Philadelphia, where we lived in a 60 year old mansion, had our meals served family style, and were essentially cut-off from the outside world for 3 days, contributed very heavily to the "esprit de corps" among participants. It also allowed the team members to spend time together by taking walks on the eleven acres of grounds, using the recreation room, or meeting informally in the library or music room. Many members commented that in the instances where they had known each other "for Years" - the CIP experience allowed them to get to know each other "as a real person"...and that says it all!

#### Q. What did you actually DO at these "Spring Workshops?"

The schedule for the Training Workshops in Philadelphia and Boulder are included in the Appendix. The <u>Objectives of the Training</u> were:

- To develop a learning climate of openness and trust, in which participants and designated leaders are resources to one another:
- To enable Officer/Citizen Teams to clarify, develop, and articulate their philosophy of Corrections and citizen involvement;
- To acquaint participants with various models of citizen involvement in Jails:
- To enable participants to identify and address concerns, fears, or barriers they perceive to the development of effective citizen involvement;
- To familiarize participants with resources available to support citizen involvement;

- To familiarize participants with components essential to successful citizen involvement, i.e. Board development, recruitment, training, public education;
- To enable Officer/Citizen Teams to plan a strategy for the development of a CITIZEN VOLUNTEER program in their County Jail.

Everyone agrees that prisoners need a link back to the community, in terms of education, employment, social, and civic responsibility. As Sheriff J. Elwood Clements, Arlington County, Virginia said:

"Inmates need Volunteers 'to get in touch' (with the community)...someone with enough finesse to LISTEN instead of doing the talking. Someone who is mature, stable, and successful in their own life. A volunteer demonstrates that the community hasn't forgotten them. HOPE is a good word."

The need for a well-paid professional Volunteer Coordinator is well-expressed here:

"People burn out quicker if paid a pauper's wages to do a king's job."

The CIP UPDATE, published in September, details the Training Design, Post-Workshop Follow-up, i.e. "Letter to Myself," and a one paragraph description of each County's ACTION PLAN. Copies of this document can be obtained from Ms. Leslie Reeves, CIP Administrative Assistant, c/o the National OAR office in Charlottesville.

The consulting firm of LEGERTON-WILCOXSON & ASSOCIATES designed the two Workshops, and insisted that 20% of the total time be spent in building "interpersonal skills and team-building" exercises.

The opening exercise on the first evening divided the participants into six member TEAM ASSESSMENT GROUPS (TAGS). Each of the five TAGS developed a "skit" which demonstrated their community's reaction to CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT in the local Jail. Unfortunately, we did not tape record this in Philadelphia, but we did in Boulder. Several of these are included to demonstrate the types of concerns that "surfaced" in this design. A few participants felt the exercise was "silly" and not suitable for "professionals"...however, as the training program continued they "felt" the benefits of having participated in a "role-playing" exercise that "broke the ice!" Some participants have now used this technique in other training settings

#### Q. "Spring Workshops" - Continued

and report a very high success rate. It was very interesting to see the arguments that each team member developed, when they played a "role" different from their "real-life" occupation.

One of the Philadelphia TAGS did a version of the game "Uproar" and folks are still talking about it. In this scenario, the prisoner "acts out" all the concerns previously discussed about Volunteers unknowingly violating Jail security, and in the process, of course, the prisoner is successful in getting all the line officers in trouble with the watch commander, (another reason why line officers don't like volunteers!).

#### SKIT #1 - TAG #5

DC - Director of Corrections

JS - Jail Staff

VA - Volunteer Administrator

#### Narrative

DC - I am the Director of Corrections and I've just come back from the program in Boulder, Colorado. I was so impressed with the program that I want to send all my inmates to Virginia so Elizabeth can take care of them. So, all I have to do now is come back and try to sell all of this to my Staff. I've invited two Volunteer Administrators to come in and sit in on our Staff Meeting, hoping they will help me convince one very strong minor person who is against the program and one person that is going to work with me.

#### Staff Meeting

- DC To start off this session, Mickey and I have just come back from Boulder, Colorado. We just went through a program with OAR and we both came up with some real good ideas. I think it's about time we started thinking of volunteers and citizen participation in the Jail system. I think involving the community and sending citizens to our Jail can help us build programs, save some money, and also help us work with the offenders back on the street. I have Jerry and Rita here from Community Programs and they are going to come in and start volunteer programs within our Jail system. I thought we'd sit down and discuss this a little bit, and see what you have to say. Then we'll go from there.
- JS You're asking me for my opinion as a Jail Servant?
- DC Right!
- JS I think it's a bunch of shit! Well I'll tell you Mike, you've worked in Jails and you know that we got alligators snapping at our butts all the time.



Left to right - Sheriff Ed Bates, Mickey Stewart, and Mike Hanrahan, Director

#### SKIT #1 - TAG #5 - Continued

- JS If you think you're gonna send a bunch of "yoyo's" into my Jail and expect me to have these guys rehabilitate all the people, gee you're crazy! How can volunteers help the officers and the people inside?
- DC Ed, I really think that it could take some time. We need to spend a little time creating roles of what the volunteer can do and what we can do. I think there's a possibility in something like this, sure. I think it may take time but I think as long as the employees have a chance to find out that it's not threatening to their job, that there will be extra things that we will have free time to do. It seems to me that this could be very helpful to us.
- VA Yes, I would like to say a few things that I think volunteers could do for you. I think that you could think of some things that we haven't thought of. If volunteers just call in and say they're volunteers, you will have to have training, you have to make sure that they are well trained to work within the Jail. They could do things like developing a GED Program or make sure that they have church services on Sunday. I think you have to have people that have a real interest in this thing, not "yoyo's" as you say, but someone who would come in and be of some type of assistance to you in the Jail program.
- JS Well look, give me some kind of an example of how anybody can help me in a Jail? I'd like to have a concrete example.
- VA We would like to see some programs developed in the Jail ran by volunteers, such as a GED program, perhaps a recreation program, or an organized work program.
- JS You could do that?
- VA Sure we could!
- Left to right Sheriff Ed Bates, Mickey
  - Left to right Sheriff Ed Bates, Mickey Stewart, Mike Hanrahan, Director, Jerry Barden, and Rita Fitzgerald
- JS You know right now, the court has ordered us to take every inmate we've got down in that rotten Jail out to have exercise in an organized way, three hours a week. It's lucky if I can get out there to do that! Are you telling me that you could have somebody come in and do that?
- <u>VA</u> I don't know why they couldn't! We could assist the officers with the recreation program. We would need some training to understand the security part of the job. We could also probably obtain employment for some of these people, so maybe they won't come back and your Jail won't be quite so popular.
- $\overline{VA}$  I think some of the inmates too might have emergency situations. Perhaps they were picked up last night and their car is parked somewhere, getting ready to be towed away. We could possibly take care of that.
- DC Yeah they're always bugging me about that. The inmates are always coming to me with "Dammit, I can't get my personal phone calls!"

#### SKIT #1 - TAG #5 - Continued

- VA Why don't they have volunteers to handle them?
- JS Well, if you're talking about that kind of stuff, it might be different. I visualized a bunch of "yoyo's" running around, trying to "rehabilitate" everybody.
- DC Well, I really want to thank Mickey for being on our side for the way she feels about volunteers. I think that if we took the time, I certainly would be, and there are others that would work as volunteers from the community. If you would be willing to set it up, then we could begin to prepare the new employees and people that work here. We need to have a "feel" of what the volunteers are going to be doing, and then we would have some good and meaningful jobs that they could do. Our Jail staff need to know that volunteers would not be replacements for their jobs.

#### SKIT #2 - TAG #2

BO - Booking Officer

A - Arrestee

VSW - Volunteer Social Worker

IR - Information & Referral

REV - Reverend

EC - Employment Counselor

EG - Education Guidance

#### <u>Narrator</u>

Today is May 5th. At approximately 11:30 a.m., Fred Spears, a 19 year old boy is sitting at home. The only run-in Fred has had previously with the law is when he was picked up for traffic charges and taken home. While Fred is sitting at home, Officers Smith and Jones come to pick him up in an unmarked car. They tell him he is wanted for burglary on South 26th Street, on the date of May first. They put him in the back of the car and drive him to the court house.

As they walk through the back door of an old elevator, the operator says "my God, you've had some work today! This is the fourth person you've brought in!" They then take Fred up through another set of locked doors and Fred is turned over to the Booking Officer.

- BO What did you do young man?
- BO Well I just want
  to get some information from you.
  You just keep your
  cool and we'll get
  this thing over
  with real fast.
- A Who are you?



Left to right - Fred Spears and Lt. Earl Spenard

#### SKIT #2 - TAG #2 - Continued

- BO I'm the booking officer and I'll be taking care of all your needs I'm your mother, father, uncle and aunt just step right up in front of me young man and we'll take care of all your needs.
- A My father's dead.
- BO Well I'm sorry to hear about that. Ok I need some information. What's your first name?
- A Fred.
- BO Well Fred, you're charged with burglary. Your bond is \$200.00 cash and \$400.00 property.
- A Hey that's crazy!
- BO All right, you keep your mouth shut Jack! Now we're gonna get this thing over with real quick, you understand me?
- A Hey wait, I just want to get out of Jail. What's this bond stuff?
- BO Just keep your cool (Mike, VSW enters the room), Hey Mike! Great! Super!
- VSW You need any help here?
- BO Well come to think of it Mike, we've got a population of about 100 back there but I've got an immediate problem here. This young man has got a \$200.00 bond. Can you possibly help him?
- VSW What's your name?
- A I'm Fred.
- VSW Mike Schultz, I'm a volunteer here.
- A You're a chaplain?
- VSW No, do you want a chaplain?
- A Yeah, if a chaplain can get me out of here.
- VSW Are you from town?
- A Yeah, I've lived here all my life. Since I've been picked up I can't go to work. I've got to support my mother and sister.



Left to right - Fred Spears and Mike Schultz

#### SKIT #2 - TAG #2 - Continued

- VSW Does your family know you're here?
- A No, they weren't home when I was picked up.
- VSW Have you made a phone call yet?
- A Well that fella at the desk wouldn't let me.
- VSW Ok, we'll talk about that later.
- A Will you let me make a phone call?
- <u>VSW</u> I can contact your family if you want me to. You will be able to make a call later. So, you don't know if you're gonna be able to bond out, right?
- A I don't have \$200.00! What is "bond?"
- <u>VSW</u> It's cash posted with the Magistrate to insure that you show up for court. It sounds as though you're not going to be able to make bond, which means you might be here a while.
- A Well if I don't get out of here, I'm going to get fired.
- VSW Then you do have a job now?
- A Yes, I'm working now.
- VSW How about if I make the phone call now to your family to see if they can help get you out? First let me ask a few more questions - what grades did you complete in school?
- A I got kicked out of the 11th grade for fighting.
- VSW Ok, do you have a GED or a diploma?
- $\underline{A}$  No.
- <u>VSW</u> Ok, I'm going to make some phone calls and we'll see what can be done.
- A Can I call my family before you do?
- VSW No, when you make your call is the Jail Administration's decision. They can't handle all requests at one time, but you'll get it.
- <u>VSW</u> makes phone calls to Ann at Information and Referral. He briefs Ann on Fred's situation, and she in turn calls the following people:

#### A. Reverend

- IR Hello, Reverend Woodward, this is Ann Shanberg with Information and Referral. I just received a call from Mike who is down at the Jail. He's got a young man there who is a 1st time bookee and the young man really wants to speak with a chaplain or somebody in the religious field. Can you help him out?
- <u>REV</u> Yes, I've got to go down later this afternoon to see a Mike Jones who requested a chaplain, so I'll see him then.

#### SKIT #2 - TAG #2 - Continued

- IR Well this kid is really scared to death and I think that it might be helpful if you could talk to him.
- REV Ok, I'll give him a few minutes to get booked and then I'll go down and talk with him.

#### B. Employment Counselor

- IR Hello, this is Ann Shanberg with Information and Referral.
  Frank, we've got a real problem here. We've got a young man in the Jail, who is supporting his mother and sister. It looks like he may lose his job since he can't post bond, and he'll probably need some employment counseling.
- EC Well who's down at the Jail, is it Mike Schultz?
- IR Yes, he's the social worker volunteer that is there right now.
- EC Why don't I give Mike a call and find out who his employer is.

  Then I'll contact his employer and see if I can save his job.

  If not, I'll get something going.

#### C. Education Guidance

- IR Hello Vern, this is Ann Shanberg with Information and Referral. We've got a problem down at the Jail. We have a young man there that has partially completed 11th grade. He has no certificate or diploma and if he loses his job, we don't know what we're going to do with him. Is there any chance that you may convince him to take some GED courses with you?
- EG Yes, I would be more than happy to talk with this lad to see if we can't work out some sort of program that he might enroll in for the GED or give him some type of assistance.
- <u>IR</u> Ok fine, will you get in touch with Mike?
- EG Sure will.

#### Narrator

They have now gotten in touch with all the local community resources in an attempt to help Fred. This is the theme of our skit. We tried to get a lot of people and all types of leaders involved. As you heard, it takes a while.

#### Q. What happened next?

By June, the travel funds were looking very scarce, and Leslie Reeves, our CIP secretary was becoming an "endangered species" due to the precarious nature of CETA funding. We applied to NIC for a supplemental grant, to include Leslie on the CIP budget, and allow more site visits to be made. On June 15, 1978, we were awarded \$9522.00 from NIC.

The Workshop time was divided in thirds: Plenary, Team, and TAG sessions. There is not space to include the lectures and panel discussions that were an integral part of the Workshop. Individual requests for specific course content could be directed to Leslie Reeves, National OAR office.

Site visits from June through October provided Technical Assistance in the development of: media coverage of citizen volunteer projects in Jails; proposals for grants for volunteer projects; appropriate volunteer utilization at the local level; information clearinghouse for participating programs nationwide; and effective communication of program elements to Judges and County Officials. News clips regarding the CIP grant are in the Appendix.

Cross-fertilization of new ideas and concepts are the heart of professional conferences. OAR/USA paid the expenses for me to speak\* at the Second National Assembly on the JAIL CRISIS, sponsored by the National Association of Counties, Minneapolis, May 19, 1978; for my attendance at the National Sheriff's Association Conference in Cincinnati, June 18-21, 1978; and the National Jail Manager's Association in Orlando, September 24-28, 1978. I was impressed with the professionalism manifested in these sessions. The constituency that is requesting citizen involvement seems to be on the upswing, and there appears to be a willingness to ask for help from the community.

The NATIONAL COALITION ON JAIL REFORM is an indicator of this concern. The Press Release from the October meeting at Harper's Ferry, including the participants is attached in the Appendix. Judith Johnson at NACo is the Coordinator, and inquiries can be made directly to her.

#### ...and then...

Through a questionnaire in September, we learned that 60% of the participants were interested in following Sheriff John Polks' suggestion: that we meet again before the end of the grant year. A formal request was submitted to NIC for a change in programming and budget allocation, to allow CIP to pay the transportation costs for a follow-up Workshop, called: "PHASE II.

This request was approved, and on November 15-17, Sheriff Ken Best and Major Gene Walthers were the hosts for a Workshop for the West Coast participants. The Pulaski County Community Correctional Facility is an unusual Jail, both in its construction (it's two years old), but more importantly, in the management aspect. Sheriff Best and Major Walthers have spent their law enforcement careers within the Pulaski County Sheriff's Department. When Ken Best was elected, he had the opportunity to correct the deficiencies that he had observed in the past. They now have an Arkansas Correctional Officer Training Program, in their Jail, and with LEAA grants,

#### Q. Happenings - Continued

have hired an Inmate Services staff and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Correctional Officers to transport prisoners to and from programs. In August, they hit an all time high of 2509 units of programming.

Our Training Program began with a tour of the facility, and a panel discussion with Lt. Tom Aloway, Sgt. Jack Livengood, Cpl. Charlie Collins, Daniel Rico, George Baker, Reverend Donn Walters, and Jean Griffith. We were amazed at the atttitudes between "treatment" staff and "security" staff, which, traditionally is supposed to be the snafu point for volunteer programming efforts! When questioned about "How had they arrived at this point of treating each other as 'comrades and professionals?'" the response from both sides was: "Eyeball to eyeball, and toe-to-toe! Not in staff meetings, but in the hallways!" They have overcome the problems of suspicion and fear by confronting each other directly when there were moments of conflict. Simple to do, but most people don't. It was very enlightening and encouraging to see that this approach DOES WORK!

Two new participants in this Workshop were Captain Melvin Nichols, San Diego, and Susan Senac from Albuquerque, New Mexico. The actual Training Schedule for the two locations is attached in the Appendix.

In Florida, as in Arkansas, we were greeted at the airport and returned to the airport by members of the Sheriff's Department. If there are "better folks" than those that work for the Sheriff's Department, I would like to meet them! Our Workshops were successful, in great part, due to the planning and coordination from the Sheriff's staff.

In both locations, everyone went out of their way to make the participants feel welcome and "at home" - something that all of us appreciated very much. Including, Louise Crawford's "shrimp dip" and the food that Mrs. Polk and John's secretary, Aileen Heindreich prepared for the Reception!

Sheriff John Polk is presently constructing a new facility, and because his old Jail is, like many in the country, over-crowded, we did not take a tour there! In that first Training Session, we viewed a film, "Yesterday's Man" which was produced by prisoners from Florida's Raiford State Prison. Seeing, and in many cases, feeling through the narrator's eyes, what it really is like to be in prison, led the way for a discussion of "Why Volunteers on the County Jail Level?" All of us are in agreement that if we can turn the first time offender back into the community, and away from our State prison systems, we will know we are on the right track!

We did not have time in Arkansas to enact the "VNF\* Big Bucks Foundation" exercise, but we did in Florida. The certificate to the winning team is enclosed in the Appendix. Essentially, this exercise was designed to allow each "team" to share their Spring ACTION PLAN with the group, but the mechanics were a bit unusual. People were matched into groups of four, and did "cross-interviews" with officer/citizen matches. Then, each team prepared a presentation of the other County's plan to this bogus Foundation, with it's bogus \$50,000.00.

#### Q. Happenings - Continued

We had four new participants at this Workshop, Warden Delores Baylor and Joe Dell'Olio from Delaware, Richard Ruscak from Alexandria, Virginia, and Mike Barford from Bloomington, Illinois. They were to be congratulated from the way that they were able to "catch up" with the group, and participate so fully. Joe Dell'Olio did such a good job, he got the award for the Saginaw County Jail!

#### Q. How did the participants feel about their involvement in CIP?

Results of the Evaluation Forms, personal comments, and correspondence with the CIP Project Director would indicate that for those folks who really made the effort, and went back to their communities and implemented their ACTION PLAN, the time they committed was well worth the effort. As would be expected, there has been some attrition. In most cases, it can be documented back to the Departments who sent a replacement, rather than themselves. That, we feel is unfortunate, because the money we spent on that County could have been better spent on one of the 11 counties that are waiting to be in the 1979 CIP grant year.

#### Q. How can you assess the impact that CIP has made on each of these counties?

If this were an agricultural pilot study, we could easily say: x-number rows of corn were planted; x-number grew to maturation; and a total count of the number of ears harvested could be stated with little dispute. However, when we are talking about offering HUMAN SERVICES to a segment of the population that has been despised and discounted, just by the very fact of their incarceration, we are in a totally different ball game.

There are six categories that describe the changes that are a direct result of their being a part of this National Pilot Project.

#### • Planning/Initiating OAR Affiliation

San Diego, California

\*\*\* Albuquerque, New Mexico

Kalamazoo, Michigan

Wilmington, Delaware

\*\* Alexandria, Virginia

Upper Marlboro, Maryland

Pontiac, Michigan - this program started before the CIP
Workshop, and Bob Gorsline, County
Commissioner was elected Chairman of
the Board of Directors for OAR of
Oakland County.

#### Q. Assessment of CIP - Continued

#### • Strengthen/Expand Existing Volunteer Program

\* Sanford, Florida

New Orleans, Louisiana

\$ Bradenton, Florida

\*\* Saginaw, Michigan

Little Rock, Arkansas

Corpus Christi, Texas

\$ Golden, Colorado

Salem, Massachusetts

Milwaukee, Wisconsin

\* Kearney, Nebraska

xx Madera, California - the Jail was transferred to the Department of Corrections in September.

#### • Focus of CITIZEN ADVISORY BOARD to the Jail

xx Elkton, Maryland

Lincoln, Nebraska

x Kansas City, Missouri Eugene, Oregon

#### • Developed Paid Volunteer Coordinator Positions

Bloomington, Illinois (NIC grant)

\*\*\* Albuquerque, New Mexico (NIC grant)

\$\$ Kansas City, Kansas - CETA position in Sheriff's Department was reclassified.

#### • Develop Alternatives to Incarceration

Missoula, Montana

#### • Status Quo

Redding, California Charleston, West Virginia

Des Moines, Iowa

Towson, Maryland

\*\* Huntington, West Virginia

In each of these counties, there has been political, personal, or economic situations which have kept the Volunteer involvement in the Jail pretty much as it was before our Workshops. In one case, Sheriff Ted Barr (Huntington) is under a Class Action suit, and is waiting for the Court Order to be implemented. This will have an impact on both renovations within the facility and programming for inmates.

#### Q. Assessment of CIP - Continued

#### • Status Quo

In Towson, (Baltimore County) the Warden's opinion is:
"The effort to do programming has not gotten any acceptance. I call it 'dynamic conservatism.'"

In Des Moines, the Bond issue for new Jail construction lost by 100 votes, and in Redding, the cutbacks with Proposition 13 have delayed their implementation plans by 6-9 months, according to Captain Richard Hart.

#### • Identification of Symbols Used:

- \* New Jail under Construction
- \*\* Jail under Court-ordered renovations
- \*\*\* Just moved into new Facility
  - \$ Money has been allocated to build new Jail
  - x Bond issue failed in November for new Jail construction
- xx New Jail is desperately needed, but permission from County Board and/or appropriations have not been allocated
- \$\$ Alterations within existing structure have been/ will soon be approved by County government

#### Q. Can you summarize some of the major learnings from this National Pilot Project?

I will try!

The concept of training a Sheriff/Jail Administrator and a Civic Leader was the "brainchild" of OAR/USA's Executive Director, Fahy Mullaney. I believe we need to give "credit" to him for "selling" this concept to Nat Caldwell (NIC Jail Center Staff) and to Nat for "buying" it. The CONCEPT works! Like many things in Corrections, it will work slowly, and that's all right. Attitudes and mythologies were not formed overnight, so it would be unreasonable to expect to reverse those ingrained feelings in the course of one measly year! The relationships that we have been able to build between the "Officer/Citizen" team are the foundation stones for successful Volunteer programming and implementation.

One weakness of this Project is that we did not build in a formal accounting system to match volunteer hours with a financial equivalency base. The change in attitude of the Jail Person attending the Workshop has resulted in staff directives which changed attitudes and procedures of the correctional officers on the floor. How can we know what effect

#### Q. Summary - Continued

that has had on "x" number of prisoners lives? How can we know what effect it has had on a prisoner's life just knowing that a Jail person and someone from the community is involved in a National Pilot Project to bring Volunteers into the Jail? How can we know what the personal grapevine will do? How many other communities will want to become involved, since they have read about this Project, or heard about it from a participant?

The time for a National Public Awareness campaign to educate citizens to their responsibility for taking some of the ownership of the County Jail, is NOW! Traditionally, the Jail doors have kept the <a href="https://public.locked.out">public locked out</a>, as much as they have kept the <a href="https://others.locked.in">others</a> <a href="https://och.ncb.nih.gov/locked.in">locked in</a>. The Human Services Task Force of Jefferson County, <a href="https://och.ncb.nih.gov/locked.in">Colorado</a>, is an exemplary model of a means to hook-up the County services for the Jail population, and then to expand that to include the citizenry.

In Kansas City, there is a Criminal Justice Coordinating meeting for all of the agencies in both states to meet once a month to update each other, and in some cases, to look for joint funding for needed projects. The "networking" concept is long overdue. California's Proposition 13 has set a Fever across the country, and the slack in reduction and delivery of social services will have to be picked up by concerned citizens. Ideally, this could result in a "strengthening" of the community as a "bonding" develops between the various segments of the population at large.

Local citizens are the best advocate for change in their Criminal Justice system. An outsider cannot come in to do this. With the increased number of Federal court cases, holding both the Sheriff and the County Council members liable, some of the injustices of the system are being addressed. For so many years, the Jail budget has always been on the bottom of the barrel, and many a well-meaning Sheriff has had to cope with housing prisoners in conditions that are indeed "cruel and inhumane"...Sheriff Ed Bates and Sheriff Jack DeWitt immediately race to my mind!

At the present time, all but 17 states have mandated minimum JAIL STANDARDS. In addition, the Justice Department, the ABA, the ACA, and the NSA have also set minimum JAIL STANDARDS. The implementation, and accreditation of these could be predicted as the "wave of the future," and the Sheriff's Department needs to have the citizenry behind him to work toward these Goals. The State of Massachusetts is the first to insist upon a plan for the use of volunteers in their Standards...we interpret that as a very positive step forward in the "ownership" concept.

It is no secret to anyone in Corrections that "working in the Jail" was for many years construed as "punishment" to an Officer who had intentionally or inadvertently put himself "on the wrong side of the Sheriff." The punishment concept is not mythological. When Road Patrol and Correctional Officer positions are charted out, the latter is always on the bottom in terms of salary, career advancement, status, and training

#### Q. Summary - Continued

opportunities. We can say with pride that a number of the Sheriff's in this CIP grant are moving to correct and ameliorate those deficiencies. If the public had a better, more thorough understanding of the differences in these two roles, they would be in a better position to support the Sheriff in his efforts to upgrade the Correctional Officers.

Mary Lord is a correspondent for NEWSWEEK, and made a very interesting observation about the Jail population at the Baltimore City Jail. She visited the OAR of Baltimore's Third-Party Custody Program as part of the investigative piece that she was doing on the CIP grant and OAR. Her comment was that "the Jail had such a Plantation atmosphere-all of the inmates are black, and the officers are white!" That is a telling comment in many Jails, and yet Warden Gordon Kamka runs an exceptional Jail, considering the antiquity of the facility, and the overcrowding with State prisoners. We would like to recognize Mary Lord, and NEWSWEEK, for being "the first" to help us promote a National Public Awareness of the work that the counties in the CIP grant are trying to accomplish.

There are concerned people, in almost all civic and religious organizations that have a segment of their membership, working in the criminal justice field. Many of them have helped us by publicizing our efforts, and in some cases, they have pointed us to "power-houses" in a community who are effective in creating change. We need to band together, locally, state-wide, and on a national basis to change the statistics about Jails, and what we do to poor people who come into some kind of trouble with the law. Statistically, only about 15-20% of the people in Jail, need to be there, for your protection or mine. The rise in "white collar crime" has been appalling, and the number of people who are able to "bond-out" and not pay any penalties is equally distressing. For the minorities in Jail, it must be particularly galling to witness these events.

In September, I had the opportunity to serve as a Consultant to the General Federation of Women's Clubs HANDS UP Program. Anthony Travisano, Executive Director of the American Correctional Association, Denise Wheeler, Wyoming Women's Center, and myself led Workshops on working in Corrections with offenders. There are 600,000 members in the Federation, numbering 13,067 clubs across the country. It was very encouraging to meet the State Chairmen and learn about their programs in crime reduction.

From the OAR experience, we have learned that "one person can make a difference"...two people can unleash a cascade of resources, if they have their mind to it. We believe that the CIP concept is proof that these two, the Sheriff/Jail Administrator, and the Civic Leader, by working in tandem, can pull off a dynamite program! The benefits of this type of cooperation and joint leadership has no limit in its ability to mend the community, restore it to standards of decency and fair play, and reintegrate the ex-offender back into their society, as a PART OF it, not "apart from it."

NOW IT IS MY TURN TO ASK THE READER A QUESTION: I invite anyone who is reading this document, to answer it for me, because I DON'T UNDERSTAND!

Ouestion:

"Why, is a "civilian" who wants to volunteer for the Jail, regarded as a 'do-gooder' by Jail Personnel when Sheriff's, Police Officers, elected officials, and business people either advance their professional careers and/or satisfy some basic human needs by 'being active' themselves in human-service activities like 'the Sheriff's Ranch for troubled youth' or working with Jaycees, the Shrine, the VFW, the Kiwanis, etcetera?"

TO DE STANDARD OF THE STANDARD

Answer:

If YOU KNOW, please write, "I know the answer" OAR/USA 409 East High Street Charlottesville, VA.

22901

Editorial from THE WASHINGTON POST, January 6, 1979

### Relief for Maryland's Prisons

THOUGH MARYLAND Gov.-elect Harry R. sentences should be treated in other ways: with worksider to be one of the state's most serious problems the packed prisons. As we mentioned in this space a month ago, the problems of corrections departments don't generally rank high on the political agendas of politicians or their constituents, even though conditions in Maryland have been so bad that courts have found the overcrowding to be cruel and unusual punishment. To his credit, Mr. Hughes has already announced the selection of someone to head the corrections system who has some sensible proposals for bringing prompt relief to Maryland's prisons: Baltimore city warden Gordon C. Kamka.

Mr. Kamka questions some of the assumptions that have guided prison policy in Maryland and elsewhere ---among them the traditional "wait-'till-we-build-thenew-prison" approach. Says the warden: "The problem in Maryland is not that we don't have enough prison space. We have too many prisoners." We hasten to note that Mr. Kamka is not advocating the indiscriminate release of dangerous criminals. What he has said over the years is that thousands of prisoners deemed nondangerous and serving relatively short on it-is most welcome.

Hughes is often described as almost too deliber- release programs, paroles, placement in small faciliate, he didn't waste any time addressing what we conties and other arrangements. "Huge warehouses have not contributed one iota to public safety," Mr. Kamka contends. If anything, he says, they aggravate the crime problem because inmates return to the streets more embittered and threatening than before.

Whether this approach will eliminate the need for a new medium-security prison-which has been in and out of the works for more than three years now -remains to be seen. Mr. Kamka says he would await the findings of a special panel of experts that Mr. Hughes is assembling to study this question and make recommendations. That makes sense, up to a point: The state is under court order to reduce overcrowd-

ing by certain deadlines.

As city jail warden, Mr. Kamka also has initiated some interesting programs aimed at helping inmates to overcome alcoholism and drug addiction and other causes of their incarceration; and he has established some effective grievance procedures for inmates. While these are not the sort of things that excite the general population, Mr. Hughes's serious attention to Maryland's correction system—and to new thinking





Left to right - Warden Gordon Kamka Sheriff J. Elwood Clements, Major John Case, and Bob Mordhors

Left to right - Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Fahy Mullaney, Jim O'Neil, and Gary Hill





Left to right - Robert Gorsline and Louise Crawford



Major Gene Walthers and Sheriff Ken Best Pulaski County, Arkansas



Standing-Sue Bailey, Seated Left to right-Earl Spenard, Susan Senac and Mel Nichols





Back Row, Left to right-Bob Ard, Earl Spenard, Fahy Mullaney, Charlie Collins, Mike Schultz, Tom Aloway, Daniel Rico, George Baker, and Mel Nichols. First Row, Left to right-Sgt. Livengood, Jean Griffiths, Sue Bailey, Donn Walters, Susan Senac, Len Cohen, and Mike Hanrahan.

Left to right-Charlie Collins, Sgt. Livengood, Donn Walters, Susan Senac, Daniel Rico, and George Baker



Left to right-Jerry Sawyer, Glenda Kane, Donn Walters, and Russell Waldrop

Georgeann Wilcoxson





Left to right-Sue Bailey, Paul Ashe
Ted Barr, Beth Bauserman, Mary
Louise Conley, Russell Waldrop,
Mike Hanrahan, and Earl Spenard



Sheriff John Polk always said that "prisoners can make little rocks out of big rocks," so all of the Phase II participants autographed John's own Big Rock.

John also talked about a moat that was going to be built around his new Jail... and it would be stocked with "croco-gators" - this is a special gift he had made for Elizabeth.





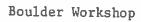
Standing-Sheriff John Polk and a guest from his staff. Seated-Left to right-Louise Crawford, Richard Ruscak, and Bob O'Bannon.



Outdoor Session at Krisheim Center, Philadelphia Workshop



Boulder Workshop







Left to right-Aileen Heindreich, Louise Crawford, John Polk, Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, and Mrs. Polk

Left to right-Joe Littel,
Bob Gorsline, and Carl
Matheny



Left to right-Sally McCammon, Delores
Baylor, Jo Ann Aldrich, and Hazel Marando





Altamonte Springs Red Carpet Inn made us feel very WELCOME!



Left to right-John Polk, Louise Crawford, Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, and Peggy Deck



Luncheon at the Racquet Club,
Altamonte Springs





Winner of "VNF BIG BUCKS FOUNDATION Certificate, L to R, Joe Dell'Olio, Lt. Tom McIntyre, & Lt. Hazel Marando

Monopoly Board made by inmates in Oakland County Jail, Pontiac, Michigan



Interview of Channel 6, KRIS-TV
"Noon News" I to R, Glenda Kane,
Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, and TV Host,
Jerry Fullerton. Corpus Christi, TX.



L to R, Fahy Mullaney,
Executive Director, OAR/USA,
Pulaski County Community
Correctional Facility Staff:
Cpl. Charlie Collins and
Asst. Director, Inmate
Services, Jean Griffiths





L to R, Rev. Donn Walters, Dr. Len Cohen, and Sgt. Jack Livengood (Pulaski Co.)

Jefferson County Jail Staff, Colorado: L to R, Mike Schultz, Social Worker, Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Lt. Earl Spenard, Jail Administrator



## National Institute of Corrections (N.I.C.) Awards \$67,000 Contract to OAR

OAR/USA, under a contract award from the National Institute of Corrections, will begin in October to assist 30 communities to involve citizens in their local jails. The sheriff and a civic leader from each of the communities will be guided through a yearly planning/action experience aimed at creating a citizen-based project in each community.

In spite of the urgent recommendations of three national criminal justice study commissions, only a few of the nations 3,921 jails have any citizen participation. As Dr. Walter Menninger has put it: "The wall built to keep people in ... has seemed just as often to keep people out."

Fahy G. Mullaney, Executive Director of OAR/USA, sees great potential in this contract award. He said, "We have an unprecedented opportunity to turn public apathy into public action. There are thousands of prisoners waiting behind steel bars to be discovered by their community. Through this contract we can point the way, but 30 communities is only the beginning."

## WHO ARE THE VIP'S?

jail administrators, the citizens in your community who want to take the "crime" out of "criminal"... who want to put "communicate" back into "community"... people who care. People who believe in helping people in jail help themselves, and notat the taxpayers expense.

The Number One concern for all sheriffs and jail administrators is SECURITY. This program offers citizens the opportunity to compliment your security role, by their work on the rehabilitative process.

... VIP'S perceive jails as a "Service Center" nify know that arrest and confinement magnify problems for prisoners and their families... VIP's want to put citizens and prisoners in touch with each other... knowing that having a friend can make the difference in turning to a life of crime, or becoming a part of the community. VIP's understand the pressures of st-re-t-c-hing a BUDGET, space and food in their overcrowded is also

# Offender Ald 409 East High Street / Old Alber (804) 295-6196 / (804) 295-6197

Offender Aid & Restoration 409 East High Street / Old Albemarle Jail / Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

## WHAT IS "C.I.P."? CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROGRAM

ing with nationally known experts in the fields of CORRECTIONS and VOLUNTEERISM, on "HOW TO GET CITIZENS INVOLVED IN JAILS."

consultant services to 15 sites east of the Mississippi, and 15 sites west of the Mississippi, and 15 sites west of the Mississippi. A total of 30 sheriffs and/or jail administrators will be selected for this demonstration study.

... 30 civic leaders will be selected after the 30 sites have been determined.

### ELIGIBILITY

- any town or county with a population of at least 40,000 persons
- · a jail population of 50 or more prisoners
- a committment to involve citizen volunteers in the local iails
- agreement to attend, FREE, a three-day workshop in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania - April 12 - 14, 1978

in Boulder, Colorado - May 15-17, 1978

 determination to complete a PLAN OF ACTION for your community

## NO COST TO PARTICIPANTS

- On-site assistance, printed material, conference-call telephone conversations with our leaders, and workshop expenses are provided free.
- Air fare and hotel accommodations will be provided.

## ACTIVITIES FOR PARTICIPANTS

During the year (January - December, 1978) participants will be assisted in the following activities:

- a) Inventory of your jail's services and needs
  - b) Inventory of your community's resources
- c) Three-day workshop to provide training and to guide the writing of a "Plan of Action" for your community.
- d) Implementation of first stages of your "Plan of Action".

In addition, on-site technical assistance will be provided to you at least two times during the year by OAR/USA staff.

## SELECTION CRITERIA

- · Individual's belief in citizen involvement
- Willingness to devote the necessary time to the C.I.P. project
- Completion of application

#### TO APPLY

 Complete the enclosed application and return by January 16, 1978 to:

Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah Project Director - C.I.P. OAR/USA - Old Albemarle Jail 409 East High Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

## PHILADELPHIA WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

1500 UNT 1500 UNT 920 R FEL 2751  O'BANNON City E LANKFORD 6470	iomen's Corr. Institution, 100 Darley Rd. Claymont, DE 19703 able Lane, Wilmington, DE 19803 Omen's Corr. Institution, 100 Darley Rd. Claymont, DE 19703 Carr Road., Wilmington, DE 19809  1. Lincoln Street, Wilmington, DE 19809  2. Lincoln Street, Wilmington, DE 19805 albot Dr., Chelsea Estates, New Castle, DE 19720 19th Avenue, W. #7, Bradenton, FLA. 33506 8th Street, W., Bradenton, FLA. 33505  2. Park Avenue, Sanford, FLA. 32771 Office Box 1389, Sanford, FLA. 32771 Route #1, Bloomington, ILL. 61701  3. County Sheriff's Office, Bloomington, ILL. 61701  9, Box 54, Normal, ILL. 61761  Co. Sheriff's Oppt., Box 647, Salem, MASS. 01970 heriff's Office, 50 St. Peter's Street, Salem, MASS. 01970 heriff's Office, Sontiac, MI. 48042  orth Street, Milford, MD. 21921 ast Main Street, Elkton, MD. 21921 altimore Avenue, Towson, MD. 21204 altimore Avenue, Towson, MD. 21204 altimore Avenue, Towson, MD. 21204 When Lane, Lanham, MD. 20801  When Lane, Lanham, MD. 20801  Wen Lane, Lanham, MD. 20801
Y KENEFICK c/o  L MATHENY ERT GORSLINE 1201  ERT GORSLINE 303  N DEWITT 229  RLES E. BARTON, JR. 229  E NUTH 200  OY DRODDY 200  DON MCPHAIL 200  SIE SMITH 1230  LISK HUNT 1230  MCINTYRE 3409  MCINTYRE 2751  ERT O'BANNON City  RLIE LANKFORD 6470	ton, ILL. 61701 ton, ILL. 61701
N DEWITT 214  RLES E. BARTON, JR. 229  E NUTH 200 OY DRODDY 200  DON MCPHAIL 7003 SIE SMITH 1230  LISK HUNT 920 K HUNT 920 TAFEL 2751  ERT O'BANNON City RLIE LANKFORD 6470	x Co. Sheriff's Dept., Box 647, Salem, MASS. 01970 Sheriff's Office, 50 St. Peter's Street, Salem, MASS. 01970  N. Telegraph Road, Pontiac, MI. 48053 Center Street, Milford, MI. 48042
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DON MCPHAIL       7003         SIE SMITH       12302         LISK       1500         K HUNT       3409         MCINTYRE       920 R         TAFEL       2751         ERT O'BANNON       City         RLIE LANKFORD       6470	Baltimore Avenue, Towson, MD. 21204 Baltimore Avenue, Towson, MD. 21204
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		TRAINERS/CONSULTANTS - 78 CIP GRANT	Maryland Depart Public Safety
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Art Bavaso & Bob Moffitt PARTNERS, Inc. 1260 W. Bayaud Denver, Colorado 80223 (303)777-7000	it.	Len Cohen Criminal Justice Specialist Post Office Box 3316 Annapolis, Maryland 21403 (703)235-9012-office	Winn Legerton Georgeann Wilcoxson Route 1, Box 245 Faber, VA 22938 (804)263-4361
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Gary Hill, President

John Case, Field Director PA. Prison Society

311 S. Juniper Street Philadelphia. PA 19170

Jim O'Neil, Director

ALL ABOUT LIFE IN ...

The Washington Star WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1978 Prison project director learned to care early

By John C. White Wast Ington Star Staff Writer

CHARLOTTESVILLE - As a young girl growing up in a small town outside of Cleveland, Ohio, Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah watched her father battle alcoholism with help from friends in Alcoholics Anonymous. From that experience she learned the importance of people caring for one another.

That lesson is part of the reason Hurlow-Hannah was interested in winning the job she now holds as project director for a national pilot program to establish at least 30 "citizens involved in corrections" programs around the country.

"Citizens involved in corrections" is a unique program being conducted by the Offender Aid Restoration organization, a national group that recruits and trains volunteers to work with inmates in local jails. The pilot project has been funded with a \$67,000 grant from the National Institute of Corrections.

A sheriff and civic leader from each of 30 communities, 15 east and 15 west of the Mississippi River, will be selected to participate in a yearlong program aimed at creating a project in each community of at least 40,000 people and each jail that has a capacity of at least 50 prisoners.

HURLOW-HANNAH DOESN'T have a background in corrections, but she has shown on more than one occasion the ability to adapt to a situation.

"Being flexible was a trait that was drilled into me as an undergraduate student at Ohio University, said. She worked her way through college with a variety of part-time jobs and has gone from being a 'second-class wireman' making telephone switchboards to developing a crafts cooperative in Liberia.

She lived in that west African country while her husband was serving with the Peace Corps in the early 1970s.

For 10 years Hurlow-Hannah worked as a speech therapist with handicapped children. Before coming, to Charlottesville she lived in Rockville with her husband, John, and two young children, Lisa, 5, and Joshua,

Hurlow-Hannah, who was appointed director of the OAR project in November, said another reason she was interested in working in the field of corrections was the influence of the late Rev. William Moors, minister of the Unitarian Church in Rockville.

Moors, who was active in civil rights and prison reform movements, "had a very direct influence on my responding to the OAR ad" in a Washington newspaper, Hurlow-Hannah said. "I knew if Bill were still alive, he would have urged me to apply for the job. Now that I have the job, I feel I am carrying on the work that he didn't have time to complete.

"I FEEL I WANT to make up for all those years when my social conscience about prisons and prisoners got swept under the rug as I went off and did other things." she added.

It wasn't until last month, after taking the project staff director's job, that Hurlow-Hannah first visited a maximum security prison. The tour of the Mecklenburg State Prison had a telling impact. "The thing that just killed me was that they (inmates)
were so young," she said.
"I began to think, 'What did they

do to be there and what did we do as a society to create that kind of person?' "she said.

OAR groups try to keep people out of state prisons by helping offenders in the local jails. OAR trains and recruits volunteers to work on a one-to-one basis with jail inmates. "We figure we have a better chance to turn people around at the (local) jail level," Jay Worrall, associate director of OAR, said. Jails are the "prep schools in the prison systems," he said.

In the eight years that OAR has existed, more than 17,000 prisoners have been assisted by OAR-trained volunteers. Studies of the 16 OAR programs in six states indicate that only about 18 percent of the inmates who participate in the program return to jail after being released.

OAR IS HEADQUARTERED here in the old Albemarle County Jail. The 101-year-old complex is no longer used to house prisoners. Fahy G. Mullaney, executive director of OAR, said the facility was donated to OAR by the county.

OAR trains volunteers in how to approach inmates and how the jail operates. To give them a taste of what it is all about, the volunteers are locked in a cell for a few minutes. An inmate is matched with a volunteer who can spend 10 hours a month with the inmate on a one-to-one basis.

In Charlottesville, OAR has about 100 volunteers working with individual inmates. Hurlow-Hannah is now meeting with sheriffs in the Washington area in an attempt to get their cooperation in setting up OAR pro-

grams in their localities.

Traditionally, sheriffs have been hesistant to allow citizen volunteers into jails for fear they will present a security risk. Hurlow-Hannah said 107. nominations for OAR volunteers have been received from community agencies around the nation, but only 11 responses have come from loca sheriffs.

HOWEVER, HURLOW-HANNAF said she is confident there will be a greater response from the law en forcement officers. Ferris E. Lucas executive director, of the Nationa Sheriffs Association, said, "It's good project, especially for the firs offender and juveniles.

Lucas said, "Sheriffs are cor cerned about the security in thei jails. If you can prove to them tha you will screen and train the volur teers, they will probably be ver

interested.

While the influence of a ministe had something to do with her gettin her present job, Hurlow-Hanna said, she doesn't really believe i

"Honestly, when I saw that ad i the paper, it just seemed the chance for me to combine the skills that had developed during the last years." Now, Hurlow-Hannah is ho ing a year-long job can be stretche further.

#### **WOMEN IN THE NEWS**

- Dorothy Kerr, who runs the largest wonan-owned-and-operated advertising agency in Washington, D. C., has just celebrated her fifteenth year in business. Dorothy Kerthe Executive Woman Associates was established in 1962 ar peen a booming enterprise ever si Kerr lists as the reasons beh 1) a wide range of interto learn new fields o' noral support from whenever the gr villingness Bays Ms.

tone Vargus has been named acting Temple University's School of Social Administration. How does it feel to be the rirst black woman in the University's history o hold such a position? "I've really had no ime to think about it because I've been so usy," says Dr. Vargus. "Besides, I've been a first on other occasions, so I'm used to lt." However, she adds, "A minority adminisrator is really under the microscope. This s true for women, but especially true if ou're a minority woman." Dr. Vargus had een associate dean of the School since 1974 ind is a full professor there. hone: (215) 787-1287

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can make the two crouch, Charlotte Klein, Tina Santi, Doris L. Sassower, Jane Trahey; Lee Walker, s. Kell Jari Warrick.

O ber Editorial Offices: 134 East 38th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016, (212) 532-5157. By subscription only, \$24 per year.

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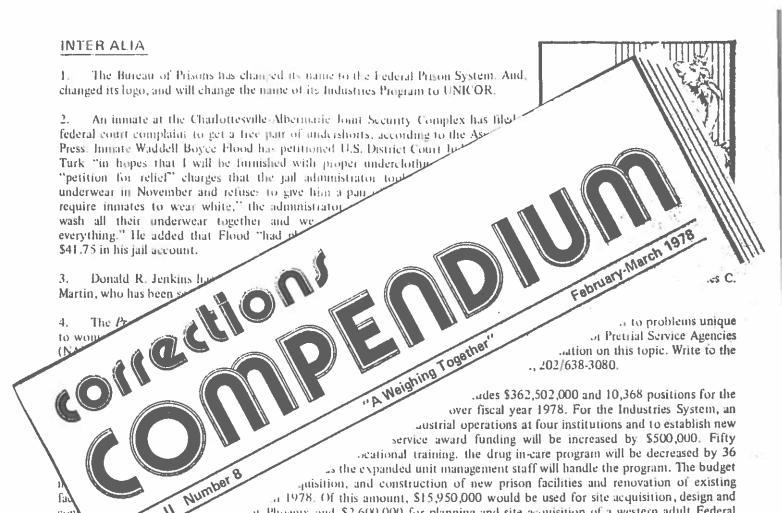
- Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah has been appointed Project Director of Offender Aid and Restoration-USA. Ms. Hurlow-Hannah will be overseeing the first national pilot project which will bring together law enforcement officers and citizens in an effort to cut crime, aid offenders, and develop alternatives to jail. "I'm very enthusiastic about our work at Offender Aid and Restoration," says Ms. Hurlow-Hannah. "The word restoration refers to the restoration of the community as well as the prisoner. By getting citizen volunteers hooked up with prisoners, they not only help build a more stable community, but also help us discover the cancers in our society as well as in ourselves."

Phone: (804) 295-6196

Address: OAR-USA

414 Fourth Street NE Charlottesville, Virginia

-mont Avenue NW -snington. D. C. 20425



fað a 1978. Of this amount, \$15,950,000 would be used for site acquisition, design and at Phoenix and \$2,600,000 for planning and site acquisition of a western adult Federal con unix will be a combination Federal Correctional Institution for 300 offenders and detention Corre a them youth and young adults. The western Federal Correctional Institute would house 600 adults, center 100 of adjacent camp. These two facilities would relieve population pressures on McNeil Island (Washington, State) and .cate its eventual closing. Monday Morning Highlights, January 30, 1978.

quisition, and construction of new prison facilities and renovation of existing

The Prisoners Legal Association, Incorporated, has been granted tax-exempt status from the Department of the Treasury. (See, October, 1977 Compendium.) Write to P.L.A., at the New Jersey State Prison, Lock Bag R. Rahway, New Jersey 07065 for more information.

- A training workshop for the administration of Citizen Volunteer Programs working with local jails will be held April 12-12, 1978 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and also in Boulder, Colorado, May 15-17, 1978, sponsored by Offender Aid and Restoration under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections. Prior to the workshop, lifteen sites east of the Mississippl and fifteen sites west will be chosen from town or counties with a local population of 40,000 and a jail capacity of at least 50 prisoners. After the thirty sites are selected those sheriffs will be asked to help select a civic leader to participate in the project. Written materials and assessment tools to inventory the needs of the fail, the prisoners, and the community will be provided by the Project's Director, Flizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Write her for details at OAR of the United States, Inc., 409 East High Street/Old Albemarle Jail, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, or call, 804/295-6196.
- The National Crime Prevention Institute announced that it will no longer be able to provide free service to the crime prevention field, due to termination of its LEAA funding. The following changes will be made in user services: WATS Line will be discontinued. You may reach the Institute by calling 502/588-6987. Its monthly Hotline will be mailed to subscribers only. Subscription rate for one year is \$10,00. An information search fee of \$25,00 per hour will be charged for information requests. A rental fee of \$15.00 per film will be charged. For further details, write to NCPI, School of Police Administration, Shelby Campus, Louisville, Kentucky 40222.
- The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has released a final report of the Safe School Study, containing the most timely statistics on the number of offenses in the nation's schools, who the victims are, and where they take place. The findings of the three-year study included: students are the primary victims of school crime. Of the nation's 21 million secondary school students, some 2.4 million have something stolen from them in a given month. About 282,000 report being attacked in a month, although relatively few are injured seriously enough to require medical attention. In a typical month, about 120,000 of all secondary school teachers have something stolen from them at school. Approximately 5,200 teachers are physically attacked. 1,000 of whom are injured seriously enough to require medical attention. About 6,000 teachers have

experience first-hand an alternative life-style. By offering assistance and concern through a one-to-one relationship, the volunteer provides the offender with something which the salamed officer cannot the knowledge that someone cares enough to spend time with him without being paid to do so. This kind of knowledge is critical to the development of the offenders' confidence and self-esteem.

But the task of the volunteer is not a simple one. He/she must be mature, flexible and most of all, willing to become involved. To say "I care" to an offender means that the volunteer is willing to provide friendship, empathy and encouragement in developing goals which are positive and realistic.

Details about this excellent program can be obtained from: Idaho Volunteers in Corrections, Inc., 1365 North Orchard, No. 361, Boise, Idaho 83704.

#### OAR'S CITIZEN VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Sponsored by Offender Aid and Restoration of the United States, Inc., and funded by a grant from the National Institute of Corrections, Director Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah's new project will hold a training workshop for the administration of Citizen Volunteer Programs working with local jails in two sites: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Boulder, Colorado, Prior to the workshops, fifteen sites east of the Mississippi and fif teen sites west will be chosen from towns or counties with a local population of 40,000 and a jail capacity of at least 50 prisoners. After the thirty sites are selected, those sheriffs will be asked to help select a civic leader to participate in the project. Written materials and assessment tools to inventory the needs of the jail, the prisoners, and the community will be provided by Director Hurlow-Hannah Write her at OAR of the United States, Inc., 409 East High Street/Old Albemarle Jail, mulottesville, Virginia 22901; or call 804-295 6196.

#### THE CORNHUSKER CREDIT UNION

Busy as usual, members of the CONtact staff have more news about their activities: participation in getting a credit union for offenders, ex offenders, and their families off the ground. Actually, we purloined the idea from Oregon, it didn't come to us in a fit of genius. But it was so good we couldn't esist. You might want to do the same.

The first hearing was held last month on the proposed Cornhusker Credit Union before the Nebraska Department of Banking. The response? Enthusiastic, The opposition? None. Surprising? Maybe, maybe not: it is the first such application in Nebraska history.

The primary function of the credit union, besides making a profit, will be to provide small loans which would allow former inmates to establish themselves upon release. Membership would allow inmates to build up shares by saving white in prison, if the union is chartered, and prison officials will sanction inmate participation and credit union meetings. No federal or state funds are involved in the deposits. Ex-Offenders, offenders, their families, and other interested people could invest in the union.

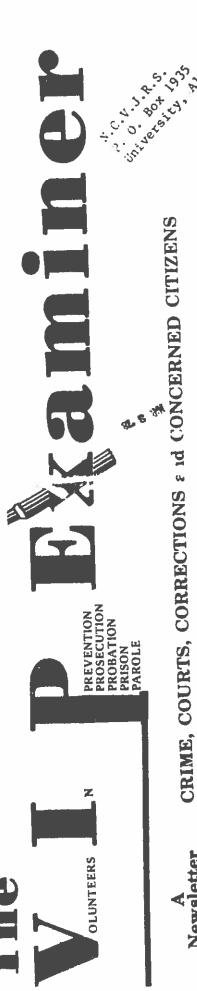
The local impetus for the concept comes from CONtact, Inc.'s Director of Human Services, Malcolm Christensen, and

Credit Union. A seven-member board of directors is planned to oversee activities of an executive director and office manager. A three approve or disa rould be insured ation in Washin If you stensen, Directo 81826, Lincoln TF CT Aimed who are conside roject is now un ogram is the firs it in the nation. **≥sources** (DHR), Truant ities by the Jeff project on refe ther on court p Jers, defined as of their parents Familie through the pro i a contract ag ect. The program nilies to begin pa Staffing efferson County pldissoc availabh cooper-VOL. XV NO. MARCH 1978 ate with Student ) weeks attendir d in the remodel uisville. The two ation of each stu ipment, ındividu d study training. At the th professiona 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. sessions devoted The stud o week program ch with the stud 1 weeks to reinfo ny help needed. The pro eration and, if successful, it could be extended to other parts of Kentucky if funding is available.

State Senator Steve Fowler, Charles Olsen, in semi-retirement

from the Nebraska Credit Union League, is helping set up the

Write to Kentucky Department of Human Resources, Office of the Secretary, Frankfort, Kentucky 4060l.



OAR
To Involve Citizens
In Local Jails

OAR/USA, under a contract award from the National Institute of Corrections, will begin in October to assist 30 communities to involve citizens in their local jails. The sheriff and a civic leader from each of the communities will be guided through a yearly planning/action experience aimed at creating a citizen-based project in each community.

In spite of the urgent recommendations of three national criminal justice study commissions, only a few of the nations' 3.921 jails have any citizen participation. As Dr. Walter Menninger has put it; "The wall built to keep people in ... has seemed just as often to keep people out."

Fahy G. Mullaney. Executive Director of OAR/USA, sees great potential in this contract award. He said, "We have an unprecedented opportunity to turn public apathy into public action. There are thousands of prisoners waiting behind steel bars to be discovered by his or her community. Through this contract we can point the way, but 30 communities is only the beginning."

OAR/USA's method in this program leaves behind the clas-

'conference" or "workshop" designs. Such designs itis believed too often result in enthusiasm without result or programs bravely begun but soon ended. Instead, the methodology is results oriented and year-long in scope. This design is felt to be unique in the area of citizen involvement in corrections. The training will begin on the day the 60 participants are chosen. In fact their invitation to participate will be dependent ontheir completion of self-assessment tasks which are training devices in themselves. Two workshops will be held during late Winter in Boulder, Colorado and Philadelphia. Pennsylvania where intensive training and guidance can be given. Contact via mail, on-site visits and phone throughout the year will keep the training related to reality and translate concepts into action.

The objective to be attained by the end of the project year is to plant, root and have in operation a minimum of 15 citizen-based projects.

> OAR – News Charlottesville, Virginia

with funds provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for the National aducation fraining Program of VIP-NCCD UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA NATIONAL CRIMIT AL JUSTICE, VOLUNTEER RESOURCE SERVICE VIP DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL CO 'NCI' ON CAIME AND DELINQUENCY

Newsletter About Publishe! by th:

Winter 1978

Vol. VII / No. 1

#### HELPING EX-CONS STAY EX

#### An Alliance for Prison Progress

Times Shell Writer

"Our feeling is, 'Wa don't care

what you did - and, in some cases,

we don't even know what you did.'"

WASHINGTON-Freddie is black, 29, and a thief, confined to the California state prison at Vacaville.

His friend, Bill, is white, middle-aged and a wealthy Sa cramento insurance broker.

One day, the two had a conversation with an astonishing

Freddie proudly began to describe some of the jobs he had pulled. It was too much for Bill, whose home had once been burglarized. "I make my living selling insurance to people whose houses have been broken to by people like

you," he said, exploding in anger. "I don't want to hear any more of this."

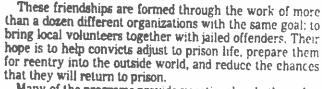
Several weeks later, Freddie sent Bill a letter.

"I never before thought of the people whose houses I've broken into as real people," he wrote. "But what you said made me understand that they are. I've

written to everyone I can remember who I've robbed — and apologized."

The following Christmas, each of the victims to whom Freddie had apologized remembered the inmate with a

This tale, the result of a seemingly odd alliance, is not a rare one-nor is the kinship between Freddie and Bill all that unusual. It is, in fact, typical of thousands of similar relationships that exist between average citizens and imprisoned lawbreakers all over the country.



Many of the programs provide vocational and other educational training and often help prisoners find jobs after they are released on parole or finish serving their sentences. But the majority of prisoners involved with these

organizations agree that the most valuable commodity is the support they receive from their friends in the community.

"It is important to say, 'Look, you're my friend and you're worth something." says Rendell Davis, executive director of the Pennsylvania Prison Society,

which has projects in seven state and 15 county facilities in Pennsylvania. "Our feeling is, 'We don't care what you did -and, in some cases, we don't even know what you did."

Many times, it has made a real difference.

Don, for example, is 20 and confined to the Fairfax County, Va., jail. He committed a burglary to feed a longtime drug habit. Skinny and frail-looking, he is almost like a teen-ager in his prison-issue jeans and tennis shoes. He has stringy, shoulder-length blond hair, acne scars on his face, and junkie tracks on his arms.

After he was caught, he fought with the officers on duty, resentful that they could walk out the door anytime-and

he could not.

You might say there were misunderstandings as to hether I was an animal in a cage or a person, same as

em," he says.

Today, the skirmishes no longer occur. Don has been saudying in a prison school and has moved from the equivalent of the third grade to the sixth grade in six months. He is convinced he is through with drugs. And he is equal-1 certain that once he is out of jail he will not be back.

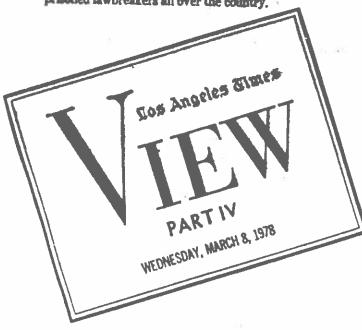
He gives much of the credit for his transformation to a 4-year-old Springfield, Va., woman named Nancy Chorookos. She met Don through the sponsorship of an organizition called Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR), the only hational program focusing on local jails. OAR, based in Charlottesville, Va., has 1,000 volunteers operating in 16 phojects in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, New York and Maryland.

Mr). Choromokos visits Don twice a week, "The idea is not 'what can we do to help you?" she says. "It's 'what can we do to help you help yourself?"

Don was skeptical at first. "I couldn't understand why sie would do this without payment," he says. "There had to be a catch. That's the way it's been my whole life."

Mrs. Choromokos anticipated this response. "You just havelto demonstrate your continued presence and inter-

et," she says. "You don't force yourself on anyone."
Apparently, it worked. "I finally realized she really just wants to help me—and she has," Don says. "I have someone to talk out my problems with now, instead of going off and fighting them out. I don't feel as if I need drugs anymore. And I know I'm never coming back here again."



Out on Work-Release Programs

Fahy G. (Skip) Mullaney is the director of OAR. "Our ling term goal is to significantly reduce the number of people held in jails," he says. "We want people to be out on work release programs paying taxes, rather than being supported by them, or out in community service programs

making a contribution, instead of sitting idly in jail."

Mullaney has seen the deteriorating effects of inactivity

through encounters with inmates.

For a time, he worked with a man named Jim who was confined to an overcrowded Ohio jail where hard-core onvicts were mixed with first-time offenders. There were to books or programs available to the prisoners, Mullaney sys, and visitors were permitted only once a week for one

Four Burn and I first began talking I got a letter Burn and I first began talking I got a letter fom him," Mullaney says. "He wrote, 'Do you know what he talk about in here every night? We talk about how to commit the perfect crime, because that's all there is to do." Roger Duerksen, chairman of the board of the California project of M-2 (Match-2) Sponsors, Inc., which also has programs in eight other states and Canada, remembers the edication of one volunteer who was, in fact, responsible for the introduction of a new program to the facility he vi-

The man was a supervising mechanic for the Datsun Wes Coast distribution center in San Francisco and was so anthoniastic about his new friend in jail that he got some fello mechanics involved," says Duerksen, whose programs incidentally, was the one that introduced insurance broker Bill to inmate Freddie.

"By he saw the need there for additional vocational raining," he continues. "He went back to his boss, the man der of the auto center, and made him a proposition. 'If you will donate a pickup truck and a set of tools, we'll these guys how to be Datsun mechanics.' His boss aid es, and they did it. Our program thrust is based on the tylief that a prisoner who has a friendship relationship with omone in the community will be a better employmen isk."

#### Friend Needed the Most

Rentionships do not end after a prisoner's release. In fact. That may be the time a friend is needed the most.

"John, who was in a Virginia jail, got out and went for a bb ibterview his volunteer had arranged," says Mullaney of OKR. "When he got there, his potential employer told him that he had to be certified by the local office of the tate employment agency. The young man didn't underitan the bureaucracy. He thought he was being given the runar bund. So he got angry and stomped out of the office. But the volunteer explained to him how the system world, drove him to the agency and then back to the em-

ployer. He was hired—and he's still working."
A sther young man, a black teen-ager who had been convected of selling narcotics, received in-jail training in a trade and was hired immediately upon his release. His volunteer friend, Fay Morrison, a 61-year-old white womin from a Virginia suburb, describes the serious problem

be then encountered. "He liked his job very much," Mrs. Morrison says. "But after he was working there for a while, a crime was comnitted at his place of employment. Because he was an excharged with theft. I knew his background. He had worked well, with his parole officer and had kept in close contact with me-and I knew he was trying hard to stay out of prouble. We had built up a good rapport—and I had a lot of

Her organization-OAR-does not provide legal assistance or bond money. But she helped him get a lawyer and

stayed with him throughout the subsequent ordeal. He was acquitted and eventually got another job.

But he was terribly hurt because he knew he wasn't guilty and he had been trying so hard," she says. "He was

hurt at their lack of trust in him." But that, she says, is precisely the kind of situation that volunteers try to help the inmates anticipate before they are released. "We tell them these are the kind of problems they will face when they get out of here," she says. "This is something that is on their record. It will be there forever, and it's something they will have to deal with.'

Most of these organizations claim to have had a significant impact on recidivism, or whether inmates become

'repeaters:

A study of OAR, for example, funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and conducted by MetaMetrics, Inc., a Washington research firm, states: "OAR does affect the rate of recidivism of clients. On the basis of new convictions and incarceration, OAR clients performed better at a statistically significant level over the first 18 months after release from institutions."

Duerksen, in California, reports similar results.

"In adult corrections, research from the state Department of Corrections shows us that offenders who have a successful match do 22% better at parole outcome." he says. "That is, in a three-year time period, they are 22% less likely to return to prison."

Despite these statistics, Mullaney says that each time OAR tries to establish a new program in a community there is resistance from the local law enforcement authori-

"When they first hear we want to let 100 citizens into their jail, they say it will endanger security," he says. "Then they find out that we train our volunteers thoroughly and we are not hand holding baby sitters, but responsible volunteers who hold the prisoner accountable. even as we try to be his or her ally in getting back to the straight life. Some sheriffs don't want the community to see what goes on in their jails. Or they fear we are bleeding heart liberals who are condoning criminal behavior.

What usually helps, Mullaney says, is a recommendation from a sheriff or a county executive in another community where OAR already has a successful program. "He'll send a letter saying: 'Listen, I was skeptical too-but it works.'

OAR's training program involves several days. Volunteers are given an overview of the criminal justice system by a local attorney or judge, and an explanation from the sheriff on how the jail operates. And they hear a talk from a former prisoner. "We want them to see the prisoner as a human being deserving of respect, not someone to be patronized," Mullaney says.

They are taught listening skills and they go through ex-

ercises involving role-playing. But Mullaney feels that even more is needed.

"We're not always successful," he says. "There's a prisoner named Snake who's been in jail 22 times. They save a bed for me down there, he says. He has an alcohol problem. He's a criminal only when he's with a bottle. Wha we've learned from Snake is that OAR needs to become more adept at dealing with alcohol use that often accompanies criminal behavior."

Most important in the training, is teaching the voluntee

how not to get conned.



FRIEND OF FOLSOM—Roger Duerksen, chairman of board of California project of

M-2 (Match-2) Sponsors, Inc. in Folsom where he helps immates prepare for freedom.

Photo by Cary Fine

#### Trying to Prevent Abuses

"The prisoners will take advantage of them if they can get away with it," says Capt. Carl Peed of the Fairfag County sheriff's department. "They will use their volunteers as go-fers or if a guy has a woman volunteer, he'll go back upstairs and tell the other inmates she's his girlfriend and he was just sitting down there feeling her legs, or something like that."

Duerksen, of the California M-2 Sponsors, tries to prevent abuses by having both the volunteers and the inmates fill out information sheets when they agree to participate in the program.

"We are interested in professional, recreational and personal philosophy compatibility, people who read the same kind of books, or who play tennis or fish," he says. "Whenever we can, we try to develop a professional or vocational context. But we don't always—as in the case of Freddie and Bill."

He laughs. "Our best efforts to match like interests rarely produce like matches."

Funding for these programs usually comes from a variety of sources: the state, foundations, the community and the federal government, often the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

"We have found that after several years, when a program has proved itself to the community, the community begins more and more to pick up the cost," Mullaney says. "The money starts to come more from county and city governments, the United Way, local corporations and churches."

The apparent success of these organizations is encouraging many of them to expand their programs. "We don't wait for volunteers to come along," says Duerksen, who is administrative assistant to State Sen. Newton R. Russell of Los Angeles. "We go out and hustle."

The Pennsylvania Prison Society, which was founded in 1787 and is the oldest organization of its kind, recently received a \$45,000 grant from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to establish more programs state-wide. Currently, its volunteers work in seven states and 15 county institutions. "There's still lots of room to go," Rendell Davis says.

And OAR is also the recipient of a new grant, from the National Institute of Corrections, to provide special training to sheriffs and civic leaders from each of 30 communities across the country, including Madera, Redding and San Diego in California. California does not have any OAR volunteer projects. "This training is for the purpose of actually starting citizen volunteer programs," Mullaney says

#### CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT

#### TRAINING WORKSHOP

Philadelphia-April 11-14, 1978

#### TUESDAY-APRIL 11

1:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. REGISTRATION, KRISHEIM CONFERENCE CENTER

6:00 p.m. DINNER

7:00 p.m. OPENING SESSION

Welcome and Introductions
Background of the National Institute of Corrections and
Citizen Involvement Project
Formation of Learning Team Assessment Groups (TAG)
(Three Officer/Citizen Teams will compose one TAG. You
will work in these groups throughout the Workshop.)

9:30 p.m. SOCIAL TIME - OPEN CASH BAR

#### WEDNESDAY-APRIL 12

8:00 a.m. BREAKFAST

8:45 a.m. MORNING SESSION

Warm-up Exercises
Lecturette on Adult Learning
Life Snap Shots (TAG)
Officer/Citizen Team Learning Check List
Clarifying and Developing Philosophy of
Citizen Involvement in Jails

12:15 p.m. LUNCH AND FREE TIME

2:00 p.m. AFTERNOON SESSION

Lecturettes:

Philosophies of Criminal Justice

Warden Gordon Kamka, Baltimore City Jail

Philosophies of Citizen Involvement and Volunteerism

Skip Mullaney, Executive Director, OAR/

Teams and TAGS: stating your Philosophy
Models of Citizen Involvement: Panel with TAG discussion
J. Elwood Clements, Sheriff, Arlington County, Virginia
Bob Mordhorst, Richmond OAR
John Case, Field Director, Pennsylvania Prison Society
Moderator: Gordon Kamka, Warden, Baltimore City Jail

#### WEDNESDAY-CONTINUED

6:00 p.m. DINNER

7:30 p.m. EVENING SESSION

Resource Gathering

(Human and Material Resources)

9:30 p.m. FREE TIME

#### THURSDAY-APRIL 13

8:00 a.m. BREAKFAST

8:45 a.m. MORNING SESSION

Colloquia on Special Interest Topics

Creative Problem Solving

Force Field Analysis

Simulation: Visioning an Ideal Future

12:15 p.m. LUNCH AND FREE TIME

2:00 p.m. AFTERNOON SESSION

Analysis and Action Planning: Officer/Citizen Team

Progress Sharing: TAGS

5:00 p.m. FREE TIME

6:00 p.m. DINNER

7:30 p.m. EVENING SESSION

Detailing Plans for Citizen Involvement: Officer/Citizen Teams

9:30 p.m. FREE TIME

#### FRIDAY-APRIL 14

8:00 a.m. BREAKFAST

8:45 a.m. CLOSING SESSION

Presentation and Feedback on Plans: TAGS

Sharing Innovative Strategies

Written Evaluation

Next Steps

12:30 p.m. LUNCH

1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. TRANSPORTATION TO AIRPORT

(Reminder: Send us your travel plans so we can meet you! Thanks.)

\*Tea and Coffee Breaks are scheduled during each morning and afternoon session.

#### LIFE SNAP SHOTS Preparation

1. What kind of person are you?

Following is a list of adjectives. Think about yourself, the kind of person you are. Then underline the adjectives that you think describe you. Add any additional adjectives in the extra space. Don't be modest!

aggressive, quiet, moody, talented, reserved, hard working, energetic, somber, thoughtful, interesting, just, careless, systematic, honest, passive, joyful, beautiful, committed, easy going, resourceful, compassionate, innocent, disorganized, over-worked, light hearted, handsome, loving, self-reliant, quick tempered, structured, worrier, thrifty, religious, witty, assertive, sly, serious, apathetic, legalistic, wise, innovative, sedate, creative, strong, competitive, tired, dependent, cooperative, decisive, ambitious, enthusiastic, self-confident, extroverted, poised, restless, easily annoyed, original, analytical, sociable, conscientious, mature, emotional, colorful, calm, persuasive, imhibited, good listener, expressive, methodical, often feel lonely, broad interests, feel but do not show emotions, sensitive, easily discouraged, idealistic.

2. How did you become who you are?

Think back over your life, moving from childhood to the present. Identify key experiences you had that helped make you the person you are. Jot down a phrase or a symbol to help you recall each of these key experiences. (Think of significant people, challenges, problems, achievements.)

3. What influenced your attitudes and concerns about people in jails?

Again, think back over your life. Identify experiences that contributed to your present attitudes and concerns about people who are accused or convicted of breaking laws. Again, jot down symbols to remind you of these experiences.

4. What makes you happy?

Think and write symbols for some of the happiest times in your life.

5. When you have finished numbers 2, 3, and 4, go back and check () a few key experiences from number 2 and 3 and one from number 4 that you are willing to share with the group to help them know you at a deeper level.



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A TIME TO DIE - by Tom Wicker, Story of Attica's Riot

CRIME AND ITS CORRECTION: AN INTERNATIONAL SURVEY - by John P. Conrad, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1965

CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA: A PARADOX OF CONSCIOUS - by Harold de Wolf, New York/Harper and Row, 1975

INSTEAD OF PRISONS - by Fay Honey Knopp et al, Syracuse/Prison Research Education Action Project, 1976

LIGHTS ON IN THE HOUSE OF THE DEAD - by Daniel Berrigan

LOW-INCOME LIFE STYLES - U. S. Department of HEW, Welfare Administration, Division of Research

MARSHALING CITIZEN POWER AGAINST CRIME - Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

MORATORIUM ON PRISON CONSTRUCTION - by William G. Nagel, Describes conditions between crime and such variables as incomes, unemployment, race, etc.

REPORT ON CORRECTIONS - by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice, Standards and Goals, Washington, D. C./GPO, 1973

SCAPEGOAT - by Boyd Payton

STRUGGLE FOR JUSTICE - prepared for the American Friends Service Committee, New York/Hill and Wang, 1971

TASK FORCE REPORT: CORRECTIONS - The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

THE CRIME OF PUNISHMENT - by Karl Menninger

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"WHERE DO WE LOOK FOR SOLUTIONS?" - Plenary Session Speech Delivered at THE SECOND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY on the JAIL CRISIS Friday, May, 19, 1978, Minneapolis, Minnesota Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, CIP Project Director

I have seen "Juvenile Justice" practiced in a Liberian village...a young girl caught stealing holds a heavy rock in each hand, and stands in the middle of the village all day.

I have been in a sectional police station in Monrovia, Liberia, and heard a "rogue" (Liberian name for thief) being beaten by a police officer because he won't tell them where the \$25.00 is that he stole from my purse.

I have sat in a Liberian court and heard a Judge pass out sentences of  $10\ \mathrm{whiplashes}$  to young boys for stealing.

I have had the privilege of living in a West African country where there are no hand guns, (except in the possession of foreigners) and where the community exercises control over their own people by public censure and fear of reprisal by one's own tribal group. The latter is called "making medicine against me." This is analogous to "putting a hex" on someone. In Liberia, the greatest number of crimes are those of stealing, and most private homes have iron "rogue" bars on the windows as Standard Operating Procedure. One also hires a "night watchman" to keep the rogues away. Those are just a few vignettes about how an African country deals with crime, but, back to our subject today, - "WHERE DO WE LOOK FOR SOLUTIONS?" In America-I suggest...we look back to the people that caused them...THE CITI-ZENS WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY...MEANING OURSELVES. It's an old cliche that if "you're not part of the problem, then you must be part of the solution." For too many years, we have not been "FOUND GUILTY" of neglecting our jails and the people inside-both jail personnel and prisoners. All too often, local jails have been the problems of the elected official, the sheriff, who generally gets the blame, but seldom the glory. The reason for the latter is that we, the citizens, have been fed a bland and negative diet about jails, jail personnel, and those incarcerated. Yesterday, Major John Case identified Aphrodites as the first jail volunteer when she went to see St. Paul when he was incarcerated in a Roman jail. The fact that many of us were unaware of her activity is on par with the current lack of "POSITIVE PRESS" about what is really going on in our jails in 1978. Unless there is something "SENSATIONAL"...like a riot, or an escape-most media people just do not report on jails. Their vested interest is circulation figures and audience ratings-the higher they are, the more advertising dollars they can get. We, the citizens have a right to the airwaves, and we can demand media coverage of the positive things that are happening in jails across the country today.

People often comment that the difference between a "LIBERAL" and a "CONSERVATIVE" is that the liberal has never been mugged! When talking about rising crime rates, or a fear of walking in our city streets, conversations degenerate into a popular game called: "Ain't it awful?" "Street crime, kids on drugs and alcohol, people having no respect for each other the lazy bums could work if they wanted to..." The list could go on forever. The "ARMCHAIR DISCUSSION" reinforces the unspoken agreement that everyone in jail is bad, they've done something wrong, and that's where they should be. The conversations usually end with a tidy solution to a nasty, rather disgusting problem: "LOCK 'EM UP AND THROW AWAY THE KEY" or "DON'T SPEND MY TAX DOLLAR ON THEM!"

Well, we believe that Mr. and Mrs. Public can't get away with that anymore-they have to accept the "RESPONSIBILITY" and the "OWNERSHIP" of our jails. Just as we take civic pride in our hospitals, and our schools, our taxdollar means that they are our jails too!

We have a "FLAWED DEMOCRACY" - our forefathers didn't give a hoot about our foremothers, and we, as citizens, don't give a damn that there are 4 million people passing through our 3,192 local jails each year. People in trouble are on the 'FRINGE OF THE DEMOCRACY'... looking in. The law has the highest responsibility as an instrument for social change. It is our collective responsibility to begin to be educated, by our sheriff's and jail personnel, about the reality of their work-day in the jail and the needs they have. We must ask them the question: "HOW CAN WE HELP?"

What is a jail? Colloquially, it is: "3 HOTS, A COT AND A POT." As Dr. Ford said yesterday, services are anything that the Jail management controls which impacts on prisoners. Many in our society believe that, the above basic necessities are all that it should be.

Mr. and Mrs. Public have been conspicuous by their absence in jail related issues. Under a grant from the National Institute of Corrections, (NIC) we are educating and involving people within the community to learn about the problems and needs as they exist in their local jail, and how to utilize existing, already paid for, community resources.

Children in our public schools routinely get lectures from our law enforcement officers, and our fire departments. Driving a bright, shiny red fire engine, or being a "ROUGH - TOUGH" cop are childhood fantasies that are further fueled by TV shows which depict an "UNREAL WORLD" both from the officers, and the prisoners perspective. These television programs do not report the reality of life in jail. So, when asked they want to do when they grow up, kids are more likely to want to be a cop or a firefighter, never a jail adminstrator, because that has never been a "CULTURALLY APPROVED" job. Until news of a pending lawsuit reaches the press, most people are unaware that someone has been hired or appointed to "ADMINISTER" a jail. Pay schedules for jail personnel are often lower than road patrols, and there may be no career plan. Therefore, working in the jail is viewed as a "DEAD-END" job, which again reflects this country's preoccupation with high prestige, high visibility, status employment, and our lack of concern for the people hired to "KEEP THOSE CRIMINALS OFF THE STREETS." In addition, we have been so busy warning our children to keep out of trouble, that when they do land in jail, the "BOOGEY-MAN" concept of jail personnel intensifies their fears. Likewise, jail personnel rarely receive credit for their work and efforts, and issues of "SECURITY" vs. "TREATMENT" become red flags, and the needs of both the sheriff's department and those incarcerated, can get lost in the shuffle.

Back in 1969, one man, a retired Army Colonel, Jay Worrall, took his years of experience as a Military Prison Provost, working in military prisons in Ethiopia, Germany and the United States, and tried to turn the tables around. It was his belief that the "FIRST TIME OFFENDER" can be brought back into the community, and away from a "CAREER IN CRIME" if the citizens reach out to him (or her) while they are incarcerated. ONE PERSON can make a difference. From that initial concept of recruiting, screening and training volunteers to work, one-to-one, as a "RESOURCEFUL FRIEND," to a prisoner in a local jail, OAR, Offender Aid and Restoration, has gone from a paper concept to 16 active programs in five states. In March, 1978, using CETA money from the Department of Labor, five new "Work Employment" OAR programs began in Indiana, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Because of OAR's 8 year "TRACT RECORD" of using 3000 volunteers to assist 17,000 prisoners the National Institute of Corrections requested that OAR submit a proposal for a National Pilot Project, to train 30 communities across the country. We have embarked on a rather unique concept...training sheriff's or jail administrators, along with a civic leader, who are now working as a "TEAM" developing CITIZEN VOLUNTEER programs in their local jails.

I feel very privileged to be the Director of this Citizen Involvement Project. The mandate of the grant required that we work with 15 communities east and 15 communities west of the Mississippi River. In fact, we have just completed the two Training Workshops, and are currently working with 64 people in 31 communities, in 20 states. At their own expense, Bloomington, Illinois and Albuquerque, New Mexico sent an extra participant to the Workshop. We held three day Training Workshops in Philadelphia (April) and Boulder (May). The largest facility was the New Orleans Parish Prison, (Louisana) with a daily average population of 1200 prisoners, and the smallest was Elkton, (Maryland) with 64 prisoners.

In our Workshops, Jail and Community Inventories were designed to assess their needs and resources already available with the community. We used management techniques like FORCE FIELD ANALYSIS to look at solving old problems with a new methodology. We had prestigi ous guests like Jim O'Neil, Executive Director of the Colorado State Sheriff's Association, Major John Case, Field Director of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, Gary Hill, President of CONtact, Inc. and Sheriff Elwood Clements, Arlington, Virginia, come and talk about MODELS of CITIZEN VOLUNTEER Programs. At the completion of 3 very long and intense days, each "team had developed a written PLAN OF ACTION to take back and implement in their community. In the next 6 months there will be follow-up by conference calls, and Technical Assistance site

The caliber of both "team" members was outstanding. Again, I feel privileged to be working with County Commissioners like Jack Hunt, (Kalamazoo), Mike Early (New Orleans), Bob Gorsline (Pontiac), and former City Councilwoman Sue Bailey (Lincoln). The participants were open and willing to share their experiences and expertise. Beth Bauserman, League of Women Voters, (Huntington), Bob Tafel, SAGINAW NEWS, (Saginaw), Irene Avers, (Bradenton, Fla.) a 76 year old woman who spent 12 years trying to become a volunteer in her local jail—Earl Spenard, shared with us the Jefferson County, (Colorado) Sheriff's Department method of using TITLE XX, from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to get federally reimbursable money to hire jail staff in programming areas. These are just a few of the 64 people who I have been so fortunate to meet and work with in the CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT. We will submit a proposal to the National Institute of Corrections to continue this grant and work with 30 new communities in 1979. Our evaluations from the participants were all very high, and the majority suggested that this Project should be five days long. We agree and hope to implement that next year. Also, we are investigating the possibility of getting our CIP training certified as Continuing Education Unit credits.

What this Citizen Involvement Project is doing is SHATTERING MYTHS. The 64 people in this National Pilot Project are a testimony to the fact that we  $\frac{do}{do}$  have, in our American jails and communities, very caring people. People who believe there can be a better way to deal wit those who are incarcerated, who want education and training programs both for themselves, their jail personnel and their prisoners.

Traditionally, only two types of people ever used to come into the jail-religious folk, (not the chaplain), or an EX-con, who, Jail personnel feared might either pass contraband or plot future crimes with prisoners. Today's volunteers are different. Gary Hill, President of CONtact, Inc., a Criminal Justice Clearinghouse, originated the United States Jaycees program of involvement in criminal justice in 1962. Currently there are 375 prison chapters with over 15,000 inmate members. Alcoholics Anonymous, The Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, The National Council of Jewish Women, the Quakers, the Catholics, The Junior League and The League of Women Voters are some of the "ORGANIZATIONS" who have reached out to those in trouble, within our jails. At OAR, we follow a "3 STEP MODEL" similar to the one Dr. Ford outlined yesterday:

- 1. An initial meeting with the sheriff to see if he would like some local citizens to come in the facility.
- 2. Formation of a Steering Committee, composed of all ethnic, civic, and social groups in the community, and a representative from the sheriff's office, to set policy and procedures for the Volunteer organization. This step, which leads to the development of a Board of Directors, is crucial to the success of a program. Members of the Board of Directors must be committed to the concept of utilizing citizen volunteers and existing resources for the jail. They must have the time available to devote to the organization, and they must be recognized by the community as respected leaders. The Board develops guidelines which meets the security needs for both the jail and the volunteers.
- 3. The Board of Directors hires an Executive Director who, along with the Sheriff's office, develops the recruitment, selection, and training of volunteer programs.

The old myths about Volunteers as, "OLD LADIES IN TENNIS SHOES," "BLEEDING-HEART LIBERALS," and "DO-GOODERS" no longer hold true. Volunteers working in jails are people who care about the QUALITY OF LIFE and who's conscience demands that they act on behalf of those who are not free...OAR has been privileged to work with great sheriffs like Andy Winston in Richmond, Sheriff Clements in Arlington, Sheriff Grohman in North Carolina, and Warden Kamka in the Baltimore City Jail. In the Abingdon OAR Program, (Virginia), Betsy Morgan, the OAR Director has been in the community and at the jail for so long, that they sometimes just give her the keys and she lets herself in to see the prisoners. I know that sounds risky, but she is so loved and respected by the prisoners that one turned a shotgun over to her.

I urge <u>you</u> to go find those people in your community who are willing to invest their time and take a few risks themselves...If we get <u>more</u> people involved, then maybe <u>we</u> won't be regarded as the "WEIRD PEOPLE" who work in jails!

How do you find the "committed citizen volunteer?" On a broad scale, a massive Public Education campaign creates the <u>awareness</u> of the problems that jails face, but the worker who will do the work can be found in much the same way as one conducts a JOB CAMPAIGN. Let me explain. If you want to enter a new career field, you go and talk to those people currently at the top, in your new interest area and you ask them for a 15 minute interview, plus three referral interviews. Likewise, one can translate that format into recruiting <u>committed</u> people to spearhead a <u>citizen volunteers in jails</u> program in your community. By selecting the active organizations/businesses in your community, "interviewing" the Executive Director or President about Citizen Volunteers in Jails and getting referrals of 3 other civic leaders who are interested in criminal justice issues, my hunch is that many names would appear more than three times and those people could form the nucleus of your Steering Committee. Or, as one of our Boulder participants, Reverend Robert Ard from San Diego said: "If you can't find someone in 'the old guard,'-grow one! Find a 'young turk'-groom and prepare him."

Volunteer Programs are great because they can be adopted to fit the size of the jail and the community. Sheriff Vernon Newbold of Kearney, Nebraska, the "Flying Sheriff" has a small jail, and he, or his staff provide the one-to-one service to help the prisoner and talk with them. For those of you in the audience who are County Commissioners, you may want to consider the cost-effectiveness of flying prisoners. Sheriff Newbold cuts his costs by as much as 50% by flying prisoners who must be transferred to other facilities.

Our last evening in Boulder, Reverend John Lemnitzer, the "Civic Leader" from Missoula, Montana, showed a film produced by citizens, paid for by the National Endowment of the Humanities, called "BEYOND BRICKS & MORTAR". This was an excellent film and reminded us of why we were gathered together.

In conclusion our philosophy of Citizen Involvement at OAR is based on the belief that:

From a Democratic Perspective, governing by the people requires our working with elected officials to solve our problems;

From a Human Perspective, we believe "One Person Can" make a difference;

From a Social Perspective, we believe institutions are owned by citizens:

From a Corrections Perspective, we believe in Restoration to the Community. Community Mediation Boards, Community Service Projects, Restitution Programs all fit very nicely in this category.

All of us are "CHANGE AGENTS"-by the very fact that we are here in Minneapolis, we are committed to change. If you would like more information about Offender Aid and Restoration, if your County is interested in participating in the Citizen Involvement Project next year, please contact us at OAR/USA, 409 East High Street/Old Albemarle Jail, Charlottesville, Virginia 22901, (804)295-6196.

lisabeth Hurlow-Hannah Hurlow-Hannah, CIP Project Director



National Association of Counties, JAIL CRISIS Conference in Minneapolis, May, 1978. Presentation of Distinguished Service Award to the State of Minnesota. L to R, Ken Schoen, former Commissioner, Minnesota Department of Corrections; James Shipman, Executive Director, Association of Minnesota Counties; Charlotte Williams, National Association of Counties.

## National Coalition for Jail Reform NEWS RELEASE

1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 • Telephone 202/785-9577 For Immediate Release Contact: Judith Johnson

JAIL REFORM COALITION ORGANIZED BY MORE THAN 40 NATIONAL GROUPS

WASHINGTON, D.C.--People who don't belong in jail, and jail conditions that aren't suitable for people, were the concerns that impelled representatives from more than 40 national organizations to establish the National Coalition for Jail Reform.

Meeting recently at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, representatives from such groups as the American Bar Association, the American Correctional Association, the National Association of Counties, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, the National League of Cities, the National Govenors Association, and the National Sheriffs Association formed the first broad based alliance in the criminal justice field. Within the next three months, the representatives will ask their organizations to formally approve membership in the coalition.

According to the 1970 U.S. census, 52 percent of the people in jail have never been convicted of any crime; most are awaiting trial. The F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports show that alcohol offenses are the most common reasons people are arrested. One out of seven arrests is for public drunkeness. Most people in jail have not committed any violent crime.

Due to these statistics, the National Coalition for Jail Reform contended at the Harpers Ferry meeting, that inappropriate confinement and universally decried conditions in our nation's jails detract from, rather than enhance, public safety.

The coalition agreed that there are serious problems in our local and county jails. Many groups have been working on this problem, but lacking close coordination with other groups, their efforts have been largely ineffective.

The National Coalition was formed to mount a systematic and unified attack to eliminate inappropriate confinement and inappropriate conditions. Each of these national organizations will be working together with their state and local affiliates and the local community to resolve these problems.

At the meeting, coalition members approved a statement outlining the philosophy and objectives of the coalition. According to the mission statement, "By alleviating the lamentable conditions in jails, providing just and effective sanctions against criminal behavior, and removing from jails those people who are inappropriately confined, the coalition hopes to reduce the growing financial burden of jail confinement on taxpayers and provide a greater degree of public safety."

In preparation for a conference next April, designed specifically to deal with the elimination of inappropriate confinement, committees will be directed to examine which target groups and the offenses for which they are confined are inappropriate.

After these target groups are identified, alternatives to confinement and decriminalization of certain offenses will be discussed and then strategies for implementation of appropriate alternatives will be developed. The representatives of these national organizations will jointly develop policies, action models, strategies and constituencies to bring about change.

The coalition believes that the problems of the jails are, after all, the problems of the community. Success, they explain, will be much greater with this wide range of groups working together to improve our jails.

Efforts to form a National Coalition for Jail Reform began at a meeting last February at the Johnson Foundation's Wingspread Conference Center in Racine, Wisconsin. The group met again in May in Minneapolis, where the framework for the coalition was developed. Facilitation for the coalition is being provided by the American Arbitration Association.

The organizations working within the coalition are: American Arbitration Association, American Bar Association, American Civil Liberties Union, American Correctional Association, American Institute of Architects, American Medical Association, American Public Health Association, Association of State Correctional Administrators, Benedict Center for Criminal Justice, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections, Committee for Public Justice, Correctional Economics Center, Council of State Governments, Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Fortune Society, International City Management Association, Inter-religious Task Force on Criminal Justice, John Howard Association, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U. S. Department of Justice, National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, National Association of Counties, National Association of Criminal Justice Planning Directors, National Center for State Courts, National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, National Conference of State Legislators, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National District Attorneys Association, National Govenors Association, National Institute of Corrections of the U.S. Department of Justice, National Jail Association, National Jail Managers Association, National League of Cities, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, National Moratorium on Prison Construction, National Sheriffs' Association, National Street Law Institute, National Urban League, North Shore Unitarian Veatch Program, Offender Aid and Restoration of the United States, Pretrial Services Resource Center, Southern Coalition on Jails and Prisons, Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, United States Conference of Mayors.



Participants at the NATIONAL COALITION FOR JAIL REFORM
Conference, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, October, 1978

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Lincola, Nep. Journal, Friday, May 5, 1979

#### eader-inmate plan ; 'buddy system'

By Mari Marlette

program that attempts to ave community leaders jail inmates is coming to coln this summer and City I Administrator Pat kers says, "I think it (es a lot of sense."

AR - Offender Aid and toration - "is a kind of ly system, a good-friend wach," he explained.

ie only national organizaworking in local and counails, OAR has picked Linas one of 30 communities re country to participate in lot program.

second Nebraska jail, Buf-County at Kearney, also been chosen for the

nder a \$67,000 grant from National Institute of rections, the Virginiaad program will provide ring and consultation to d sheriffs or jail adistrators and volunteers.

sading the Lincoln project. be Rackers, for correcis, and Sue Bailey, esenting the community.

Kearney, Sheriff Vern bold and businessman Joe dward will be represen-

rs. Bailey, past City Counnember and a longtime adite of better jail programs, d that "there's a special, nt role for a volunteer to here, something money

t buy."

I've always felt that ably the most effective edy we've ever offered me with a problem is to another human being insted in them on a one-toone basis:"

Elizabeth Hurlon-Hannah, national project director for the OAR program, visited Lincoln and Kearney this week to inspect their jails.

"We're making a concerted effort to get communities aware of their ownership of the juils," she said. "Jails are the same as 'our schools' and 'our hospitals."

OAR, established in 1969 in Virginia, now is operating 16 different programs in five

"In eight years 3,000 trained citizen volunteers have assisted over 17,000 offenders to a lower recividism rate and a more positive future," Ms. Hurlon-Hannah pointed out.

At the Lincoln jail, Rackers pointed to a number of volunteer efforts already under way.

The Lincoln Association of Retired Teachers sends members to work in the audio visual center two days a week, he said. Volunteers from St. Monica's Home visit women prisoners. City Mission representatives bring literature and offer religious and spiritual counseling for inmates, and affiliates of the Prison Fellowship Foundation attempt to match lay religious leaders with inmates seeking a lifestyle change.

Also, starting this week, the YWCA will work with women offenders on life-coping skills

The OAR project will seek to expand the volunteer work, taking into consideration the limited resources in staff and facilities available at the jail, Rackers said.

## Fri., April 28, 1978

#### Sheriff Wants To Train More Jail Volunteers

Herald-Tribune Reporter

To go with the new jail Manatee County hopes to build, the Sheriff's Department says a new emphasis will be placed on finding volunteers to work in the facility.

Sally Evans, administrative assistant in planning and research in the jail, said plans are under way for training a force of citizen volunteers to insure an adequate staff for the new jail. Sheriff's Department officials hope the new jail will open within a year.

"We must start now to develop people and programs which will be needed to support the new facility," she said. "Citizen involvement will be an intrinsic part of the new concept."

Some people have already volunteered to work, but Mrs. Evans said many more will be needed as plans for the new jail are developed.

Irene Avers, leader of the volunteers who work in the jail, and Mrs. Evans recently attended a four-day workshop

in Philadelphia on developing volunteer programs in detention facilities.

Mrs. Avers urged anyone interested in being a volunteer to contact her at t h e Sheriff's Department. Teachers are especially needed to volunteer one or two hours a week, she said.

PASTRICT MODESTO THE CHOWCHILLA NEWS Newspaper.... City\_\_\_CHOWCHILLA 

#### Barden, Bates attend Colorado workshop

Jerry Barden, Manager of the Pacific Telephone Company in Madera, and Sheriff Ed Bates, just returned from the National Institute of Corrections Boulder, at Colorado where they attended a three day workshop.

The National Institute of Corrections, a federal agency under the Department of Justice, awarded a grant to allow 30 Sheriffs and 30 leaders from communities west of the Mississippi to attend the workshop dealing with the utilization of volunteers in Corrections.

Realizing the increased growth of inmate [ ] ulation in correctional institutions all over th U.S. and the increasin mandatory standards in posed upon jail adminis trators, the program wa for the purpose of allow ing the community lead ers and jall administre tors the opportunity t learn how to utilize volur teers to help relieve th taxpayers of the burde of increased taxes.

Mr. Barden and Sheri Bates will soon be worl ing on a program in th community wherein the will be forming a Tas Force, called SCOR (Sheriff's Committee fo Reform and Economy to try and solve some ( the problems in ou local jail.

#### County jail officials

#### offer solution to overcrowding

By MARK THOMPSON
Press Staff Writer

COURTHOUSE — Oakland County Jail officials presented county commissioners Wednesday with an ambitious plan for expanding the chronically overcrowded jail.

The plan calls for a new 120-bed women's section, a mediumsecurity cell block, two gymnasiums, a multi-purpose room's for inmate use and a large reception and diagnostic center.

Jail officials said the proposed expansion isn't solely a reaction to a recent class-action lawsuit filed by four of the jail's prisoners. But Capt. Carl Matheny, jail director, said the expansion would show a judge the county recognizes it needs to expand its penal quarters.

to expand its penal quarters.

The recommendations had no cost estimates attached. The special sheriff's liaison committee, which heard Matheny's presentation, referred two of the suggestions to the county

commission's committee on planning and building.

One of those suggestions calls for expanding the county prison's trusty camp on Brown Road to accommodate 50 more prisoners. That would free 50 beds at the jail.

The other recommendation referred to the committee involves modifying a male holding cell in the receiving area so it can handle woman prisoners.

Matheny's remaining suggestions were not acted upon by

the liaison committee. They include:

 Building a 120-bed women's section at the south side of the prison. The existing women's section only has 48 beds, although it has averaged 60 women so far this year. The current 48 beds would be used by male prisoners.

Included in the proposed women's section would be day rooms, exercise areas, learning centers, counseling rooms, dining rooms, visitation area, staff quarters and space.

 Building a medium-security facility over the county morgue, which is located directly behind the jail.

 Building a gym for male prisoners and a gym for female prisoners on the south side of the building.

Building a multi-purpose room over existing administrative offices.

Consider having the county provide the staff for the soon-to-be-opened Southfield Police Jail, which will hold between 40-48 inmates. Cells not occupied by Southfield prisoners could house county prisoners.

Matheny warned commissioners many of the changes might have to be made if the inmates win their lawsuit against the

jail

"In past suits, the courts have held little concern for lack of funds or staff," Matheny said. "When under (court) order, the county is bound to make funds and staff available to satisfy the order."

The commissioners said they were impressed with Matheny's presentation, but appeared a bit awed by the extent of his suggestions.

Commissioner Robert Gorsline, R-Milford, said the issue of jail expansion is "extremely complex" and one for which solutions cannot be found quickly.

"I personally felt that those two measures (referred to the planning and building committee), are stopgap, temporary measures," he said. "But we do need to do something right now before we begin looking at more significant and costly proposals."

Gorsline said the liaison committee, composed of county commissioners, has no power to implement Matheny's suggestions, which is why they were referred to a

commissioners' committee.

2 sections

# 'model of model Bloomington-Normal, III., Friday, June 23, 1978-32 pages

McLean County Jail's volunteer prin could be the model of the model pro-ner re-integration program may be the gram. A lot of jails across the country oner re-integration program may be the "model of the model program," according to the project's head.

tesville, Va., was in Bloomington Thursday to check the project.

gram is being implemented and to "I'm here to see how well that proprovide technical assistance," Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said.

"It looks like it is making headway and

released. would envy what you've got here in McLean County."

g to the project a near.

Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah of Charlot- Mrs. Hurlow-manner.

Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah of Charlot- Mrs. Hurlow-manner.

Citizens Involvement Project. McLean was one of 31 jails named for the pilot re-integration program.

Jail Administrator Leo Plante said the and to help firstidea of the project is to reduce the cost of operating the

time inmates adjust when they are

Plante said part of the program would include a work-release program. However he said that phase of the plan would not come until later.

Plante said one of the primary goals of the project is to improve basic skills of first-time offenders so they will remain out of jail.

He said other aspects of the program

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., Fifteen county Jails east of the Missis-A similar seminar for representatives All expenses will be paid by the National the Philadelphia serninar, Plante said. Institute of Corrections.

program to aid in rehabilitation of Jall in lac. munity institutions to provide educa-January, will use volunteers and com-

for inmales. D.C., will deal with volunteer programs The seminar, funded by the National Institute of Corrections, Washington,

would include classes for the inmates to counseling, money management classes receive high school diplomas, vocational and personal development sessions.

All of the classes and counseling would be handled by volunteers.

for a \$23,000 grant to hire a coordinator Institute of Corrections earlier this year Plante said he applied to the National to direct the McLean County Jail pro-

Plante said Thursday he is still hopeful of getting the NIC grant.

The one-to-one relationships between volunteers and inmates, plus the training have reduced the return rate among nmates, Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said.

apathy into public action through the "Our aim," she said, "is to turn public development of citizen pride in ownership of the jail."

He programs prove themselves and reduce [all costs, citizen's pride in the facility will develop, she said

January, will use to provide every ware to the corrections field, worked 10 multy institutions and on-the job training. are as teacher of handicapped chittional programs and on-the job. Mrs. Hurlow-Harrah, a graduate of

on the basis of its estion half 9 from the National Association of Counmoorathe. 9.0804.000

Offender Aid and Restoration of the Plante is organizing a community offender Aid and Restoration of the Plante is aid in rehabilitation of Jall United States Inc., Leo Plante, Jall program what program, launched in administrator, said Monday. The McLean County Jail is among:

of 15 jails west of the May 14-17 at the conducted May 14-17 at the to aid jail inmates through rehabilitation One citizen and two jail representthis month to attend a seminar April atives, Plante said, will be selected later 11-14 in Philadelphia. programs.

### Prisoner program 'model of models'

By Dave Haake a ver garage assemble

McLean County Jail's nationally recognized program to let prisoners volunteer for programs that will help them upon their release from jail may be the "model of the model programs."

"A lot of jails across the country would envy what you've got here in McLean County, 's said Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, who is director of the national program which recognized

McLean County.

The Charlottesville, Va., director toured the McLean County Jail Thursday as a follow-up to the jail's March selection for the national pilot program aimed at curbing the number of people who return to jail by helping them help

selves while in jail. The McLean ty program, launched in January by Plante, received an award from the National Association of Counties last month for its innovative programs at the jail. It is among awards to be handed out at the association's July 9-12 meeting in

Atlanta, Ga.

"We're taking the program step by step," Plante said Thursday. "We've got to learn how to walk before we run with it."

"I'm here," Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said, "to see how well that program is being implemented and to provide technical assistance.

"It looks like it is making headway and could be the model of the model programs," she said.

Mrs. Hulow-Hannah was named director of the project in Novemeber.

The project has been at least partially funded through a \$67,000 grant from the National Institute of Corrections to Offender Aid and Restoration of the United States Inc., a national group that trains volunteers to work with county jall prisoners and the group that named her director of its Citizens Involvement Project in November. The 31 county jails

sted for the initial program were picked from 45 programs offered by sheriffs.

Plante applied to the National Institute of Corrections earlier this year for a \$23,000 grant to hire a coordinator to direct the McLean County Jail pro-

The NIC suggested McLean County Jail be selected for the pilot program. Plante said Thursday he is still hopeful

of getting the NIC grant.

The idea of the program, Plante said, is to reduce the cost of operating the jail and enable first-time inmates to help pay their way while engaged in special programs to help them return to socty.

By tapping the community for volunteers to assist in those programs, Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said, the operation's cost won't fall on the taxpayer.

Plante wants to set up work-release programs for first-time offenders. It'll take the cooperation of volunteer employers to train inmates and give them a job when released.

However, that phase of the project is still down the road. Procedures for selecting work-release inmates have to be worked out.

One primary goal of the program is to improve basic skills of first-time offenders so that they have a better chance

of remaining out of jail.

A one-day-a-week program giving inmates individual and group instruction in preparation for general educational development examinations, necessary to secure a high school diploma, will be expanded to five days a week in July, Plante said.

Volunteer teachers and tutors have been secured to aid in that program. Other volunteers have been counseling inmates so they can adjust to being out of jall.

Plante has worked with members of the Bloomington-Normal Jaycees in setting up a vocational counseling program he hopes will be launched in the near

Money management and setting of personal development goals are other programs being considered. Those programs also will be handled by volunteers.

NIC selected OAR to set up the model programs because of its eight-year record in alding more than 17,000 in six states through volunteer jall inmates programs.

The one-bo-one relationships between volunteers and inmates, plus the training, have reduced the return rate of inmates in those programs, Mrs.

Hurlow-Hannah said.

A newcomer to the corrections field, the director said she is relying on her experiences as a teacher, researcher and consultant to help the program

"Flexibility was a trait drilled into me as an undergraduate student at Ohlo University (Athens, Ohio)," Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said.

In her part-time work, she has gone fom a "second-class wireman" making telephone switchboards to founder of a crafts cooperative in Liberia.

She lived in that African country while her husband was with the Peace Corps

in the early '70s.

She worked 10 years as a teacher of handicapped children, and has done research work for Amtrak and Hart Research Associates.

It takes time for volunteer programs in jails to prove themselves, Mrs. Hurlow-Hannah said. "Our aim," she said, "is to turn public apathy into public action through the development of, citizen pride in the ownership of jails."

#### Jail officials optimistic, don't 'expect miracles'

By Dave Haake

McLean County officials expressed cautious optimism Friday after a briefing on the county's nationally recognized jail programs to aid inmates in making better adjustments after their release.

State's Attorney Ronald Dozler cautioned that,"you can't expect miracles" from the program, "but, if it is successful with 5 to 10 percent of the inmates, it will be more than worthwhile.'

The briefing was provided by Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, national director of a pilot project using citizen volunteers in 31 county jails in 20 states.

That program, financed with a \$67,000 National Institute of Corrections grant through Offender Ald and Restoration of the United States Inc., is providing technical assistance for the 6-month-old McLean County Jail program.

Mrs. Hurlow-Hannock told officials she will recommend that NIC approve a \$23,000 grant, requested earlier this year by Jall Administrator Leo Plante, to hire a full-time coordinator for the jail programs.

That recommendation, she said, is the result of her two-day inspection of the iail and operation of its inmate programs using volunteers from the community.

Circuit Judge Luther H. Dearborn, said that if alternatives (using the jail's programs) are available to judges, it should prove helpful.

However, Dearborn said, "It is dif-

ficult to change lifetime habits, even Plante and his program staff represent those of 18-year-olds."

During the breakfast briefing, Joseph Woith, chief deputy in the sheriff's office and Republican candidate for sheriff in the November election, warned that projection's call for the county jail to be at 100-bed capacity by 1981 if trends continue.

"If we don't do something to stop inmates from returning to jail as repeaters and do it fast, we'll be in real trouble," said Plante. "We'll wind up building a jail addition or a new jail.

The Rev. Harold LeMert Jr., coordinator for McLean County Ministerial Association programs at the jail, put in a plug for the volunteer work at the jail.

"When you ask inmates why they're in jail and if they've thought about what, they can do so that they don't come back," LeMert said, "It hits them like s ton of bricks."

.It takes concern and personal understanding, but volunteers, LeMert said, "can change patterns of some inmates," if given a chance.

A.W. Tomkins, County Board Finance Committee chairman, commended

atives for their efforts to get the programs under way.

"We've made a good start," said James Pemberton, County Board chairman, "It's good to know that we're one of the few counties in the nation to launch such programs for inmates.'





Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah Project Director, Citizen Involvement Project 409 East High Street Charlottesville, Virginia 22901 (804) 295-6196

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE No vember 6, 1978

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Fahy G. Mullaney

Is "the Jail the step-child" of Law Enforcement? Can we afford, morally and economically, to "warehouse" prisoners? What do a former MISS WORLD, a County Commissioner, the wife of a millionaire, a farmer, and 60 other people have in common?

All 64 people are participants in a unique federal grant, funded by the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS. As a Sheriff/ Jail Administrator, or Civic Leader, representing 31 Counties in 21 States, these "teams" have spent the past year in a Training Project to develop CITIZEN VOLUNTEER Programs in their County Jail.

MORE

CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT-PHASE II WORKSHOP Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah Page 2

Follow-up, "PHASE II WORKSHOPS" for the states West of the Mississippi will meet at the Pulaski County Jail, Little Rock, Arkansas, November 15-17, 1978. The Eastern states will meet November 20-22 with the Seminole County Sheriff's Department, Altamonte Springs, Florida.

The two day Workshop will focus on: <a href="evaluation">evaluation</a> of

ACTION PLANS developed at the Spring Workships; <a href="identification">identification</a> of political, economic, and social stumbling blocks;

and <a href="strategies">strategies</a> to carry through a viable program for CITI
ZEN VOLUNTEERS to work in tandem with the Sheriff's Department.

Consultants/Trainers for the Arkansas Workshop will include: Dr. Len Cohen, nationally known Criminal Justice Specialist; Fahy Mullaney, Executive Director of OAR/USA; and Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Project Director. The Florida Workshop staff also includes Washington, D. C.'s Channel 9-TV Editorial Director, Rich Adams, who spends 10-20 hours a week as an EMT volunteer technician and teacher, and Bill Dozier, Field Services Director, OAR/USA.

"Proposition 13 Fever" is running rampant across the Country. It's predictable that budget cuts will hit the Jail's first, as they are always least visible and the services there are seen as "expendable". Concerned citizens can make the difference by reaching into the Jail, offering individual and agency services to the incarcerated, and their families waiting on the outside.

# # #

#### CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT PROJECT

#### "PHASE II" WORKSHOP

#### ALTAMONTE SPRINGS, FLORIDA - NOVEMBER 20-22, 1978

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1978

7:00-10:00 p.m.

Hospitality Room-Hosted by Sheriff John Polk &

Louise Crawford

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1978

7:00-8:15 a.m.

**BREAKFAST** 

8:30 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION

Altamonte Room A & B

Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah CIP Project Director

Introductions: Consultants

Rich Adams, Editorial Director WDVM-TV, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Len Cohen.

Criminal Justice Specialist, ACTION

Bill Dozier, Field Services Director

OAR/USA

Skip Mullaney, Executive Director

OAR/USA

Introductions: New Participants

Wilmington, DE., Alexandria, VA.,

Elkton, MD.

CIP CONTRACT - Goals for "PHASE II" Workshop:

- to seek resources between participants and consultants for further volunteer program development in your Jail
- to motivate each other to continue current volunteer programming
- to give honest input to OAR for revision of CIP/1979 Training Design
- to encourage communication between CIP/1978 participants with the 20 Counties chosen in CIP/1979

Sheriff John Polk & Louise Crawford

WELCOME TO THE SUNSHINE STATE!!!

Participants

Introduce themselves!

CIP "PHASE II" WORKSHOP-Continued Page 2 -Altamonte Springs

TUESDAY-Co	ontinued
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9:00-9:45 a.m.

Introduction of film "YESTERDAY'S MAN" by Len Cohen

Discussion lead by Len Cohen on:
"Why Jails...Why Citizen Participation on the
Local County Level...Why Evaluation of CIP,1978?"

10:30-10:40 a.m.

COFFEE BREAK

10:40-10:45 a.m.

Instructions for Team Interviews by Skip Mullaney

10:45-11:30 a.m.

Cross-interviews for afternoon presentation to V.N.F. BIG BUCKS FOUNDATION -Board of Directors.

Best presentation will be awarded a \$50,000 grant for development of their Philadelphia Workshop ACTION PLAN, and will receive a <u>framed certificate</u> for their Jail!

11:30-12:00 a.m.

Team members caucus to plan their presentation.

12:00-1:00 p.m.

LUNCH

1:00-3:00 p.m.

Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, Moderator of V.N.F. BIG BUCKS FOUNDATION Board of Directors.

10 minute presentation - evaluation by Board of Directors...awarding grant, presentation of Certificate. Discussion of all programs.

3:00-3:30 p.m.

COFFEE BREAK

3:30-5:00 p.m.

NEEDS ASSESSMENT - Len Cohen

5:00 p.m.

Participants turn in notes to Training Staff Resource Room available for browsing

5:00-7:00 p.m.

DINNER

6:00-9:00 p.m.

Sheets will be available to sign-up for individual consultations or for small discussion groups
Altamonte Rooms A & B

7:00-10:00 p.m.

HOSPITALITY ROOM hosted by Sheriff John Polk

9:00-12:00 p.m.

"MOONLIGHTERS PARADISE"

Training Staff designs Wednesday Workshop based on Work Sheets

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1978

7:00-8:15 a.m.

**BREAKFAST** 

8:30 a.m.

PLENARY SESSION

Altamonte Room A

"MOONLIGHTERS REPORT" by Len Cohen

# awards \$50,000 big bucks V. N. F. Big Bucks Foundation

to

Lt. Tom McIntyre, SAGINAW COUNTY JAIL

In Recognition of a

GRAND GRANT PROJECT

and to

Lt. Hazel Marando & Joe Dell'Olio, Wilmington

Hizabeth Hunlow-Hannah 11.21.78

"GOOD HUSTLE"

Free Hams

Leonard Cohen

Felh & Mulberry

6th Annual Jail Management WWWS

Conference

September 24-28, 1978





38th Annual

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS HANDS UP Office GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS HANDS UP Off

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Corrections

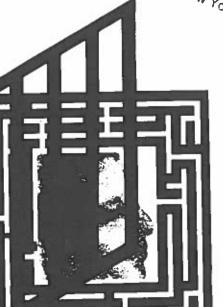
JAIL CENTER

<sup>nstitute</sup> of

INFORMATIVE CONFERENCE

NATIONAL COALITION FOR JAIL REFORM

1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 Jail REFORM



The Second **National Assembly** on the Jail Crisis

May 17-20, 1978 Minneapolis, Minnesota

<u>Newsweek</u> is the FIRST NATIONAL MAGAZINE to cover the work of the Citizens Involvement Project, and Offender Aid and Restoration.



#### A Friend in Need

At 18, Willie T. is the father of two children—by different young women—and he struggles with drinking and drug problems. But Willie takes his schoolwork seriously and holds a job after classes to help support his children and his working mother. He appeared in a Baltimore court last month on a marijuana-possession charge.

without hope of making his \$1,000 bail. Then a former nun, Lucy Orford, agreed

to sponsor his release.

Why did Orford stand up for the 18year-old black youngster? She belongs to
Offender Aid and Restoration (OAR),
an organization of citizen volunteers
who help jail inmates master the skills
and make the psychological adjustments
they need to live a law-abiding life.
"Many prisoners are insecure, they're
illiterate and they're hunting for a
friend," says Baltimore volunteer Gilbert Hurtt, himself a former inmate.
Founded in Virginia in 1970, OAR now
runs 22 programs in eight states and this
year plans to expand its operations into
30 more communities.

Coping: OAR sponsors a variety of services, ranging from jail visits to organizing an inmate's muddled finances. In Salem, Mass., mathematics teacher Rick Pontacelli assesses the academic skills of inmates, checks for learning disabilities and develops teaching and counseling programs. In McLean County, Ill., young businessmen meet weekly with inmates to help them cope with job interviews and teach them how to get along with fellow workers.

The experiences serve not only the inmates' practical needs but their emotional well-being. In Bristol, Va., OAR helps sponsor an art program for prisoners. "It's quite a different experience being in the presence of a lady," says one inmate of histeacher. "Itreminds me I'm a man, not an animal." And a young man in Salem explains that his volunteer adviser convinced him to change his habits. "I went on a furlough," he says proudly, "and I didn't bring anything back like [my feldidn't bring anything bring anything

g anything back like [my fellow prisoners] asked me to. I told them I was dumb and forgot." The youngster was recently paroled.

#### JUSTICE

OAR can benefit communities as well as inmates. In Baltimore, for instance, only ten of the 150 inmates who have worked with OAR volunteers have been rearrested, as against estimated national recidivism rates of 30 to 50 per cent. By supervising release for many prisoners who might otherwise spend months in jail simply awaiting trial, the volunteers can save taxpayers money.

The average Maryland jail spends \$25 a day, \$9,125 a year, to house an inmate. OAR doesn't concentrate on numbers, however, just on people. "You can say it's a drop in the bucket," concedes Baltimore director David Eberhardt, "but each one is a whole human life."

Advice: Some law officers still "see us as pointy-headed liberals and dogooders" who want to coddle criminals, says Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah who

Advice: Some law officers still "see us as pointy-headed liberals and dogoders" who want to coddle criminals, says Elizabeth Hurlow-Hannah, who heads the volunteer project. But OAR carefully trains its volunteers before they are matched with an inmate. "They receive hard-nosed advice on how not to get 'conned'," says OAR official Fahy Mullaney. The volunteers learn not to do special favors for the inmates. And they are taught how to identify an inmate who is more interested in looking good to his parole officer than in legitimately trying to prepare for the outside world.

The volunteers' efforts are strenuous

The volunteers' efforts are strenuous and time-consuming enough that some drop out, but most find the experience rewarding. "Sure, they take you for a ride sometimes," says Lucy Orford, "but it's a chance to make the good in a person come out." In her first sessions with Willie, she warned him against drugs and casual sex. Now, she keeps in touch with a weekly meeting and twice-weekly telephone calls, while working to find him a better-paying job. And she plans to sit with him at his trial. "I was seared," says Willie as he remembers his bail hearing, "Now I feel as if I have a better chance."

-JERROLD K. FOOTLICK with MARY LORD in Baltimore

Newsweek, January 1, 1979 55



