MEMORANDUM
OF CALL

TO:

☐ YOU WERE CALLED BY—   ☐ YOU WERE VISITED BY—

OF (Organization)

☐ PLEASE CALL → PHONE NO. CODE/EXT.   ☐ FTS
☐ WILL CALL AGAIN   ☐ IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
☐ RETURNED YOUR CALL   ☐ WISHES AN APPOINTMENT

MESSAGE

Mrs. Schaefer
Next week
Late Monday
3:30

Hakanishi

RECEIVED BY

DATE

TIME

63-109

STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-76)
Prescribed by GSA
FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
MEMORANDUM

February 18, 1981
12:30 p.m.

RUBY:

A woman connected with the Family
Crisis Services' Association for Family
Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts
(whose name I am sorry I did not get)
will be calling on Friday to set up an
appointment next week to talk about
their association (referred to in attached
letter). Pat did letter, but will be
out of town next week, so he wondered
if you would meet with her, since it
is area you are interested in.

JO ANN

P.S. The lady will be calling me back
so I will refer her to you when
she does, if that is o.k.?
November 18, 1980

Mrs. Judy Lind
Administrator
Family Crisis Services
Family Court/First Circuit
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 3498
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mrs. Lind:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of November 12, 1980, informing me of the formation of the new organization entitled "Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts".

I was extremely pleased to learn of your personal involvement in this particular initiative, as I personally feel that for too long a time now our nation's judicial and mental health fields have not been working closely enough together on behalf of their respective constituencies. There is little doubt in my mind that family counseling/family therapy initiatives are extremely important and that the State would be well served by the active direction of professionals from both the mental health and judicial arenas.

If I can be of any personal assistance on behalf of your association, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl
The Honorable Daniel Inouye  
United States Senate  
Senate Office Bldg.  
Washington, DC 20510  

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am writing to ask your assistance in the form of a letter of endorsement, for a newly formed organization called the Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts. On October 28-30, 1980, a group of Court-employed Family Therapists and Administrators met to incorporate and organize the group. One of our incorporators is Dean of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges which is very supportive of our organization. The association will have three main purposes:

1) assist in the development of family counseling programs in Family and Juvenile Courts;

2) provide in-service training for staff of Court-sponsored counseling programs, and

3) facilitate communication among courts and programs, including planning regional and national meetings and encouraging research and publications in this area.

Your letter of endorsement will be used to help find funding to hire staff and carry out these activities. Letters of support have already been received from Judges in our respective jurisdiction and I am enclosing a copy of the letter from Sr. Judge Betty M. Vitousek of Hawaii's Family Court.

This is a very exciting new project and I am very pleased by our State's support of my involvement. Hawaii's Court was one of the leaders in this area, and we hope for your support.

Mahalo.

Sincerely,

(Jane) Judy Lind
Administrator
Family Crisis Services

JL: kp

Enclosure
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This letter is my expression of support and endorsement of the concept of an association to bring together counselors and therapists who work with families in Juvenile Court settings. We have found the provision of family counseling services to youngsters and families active with our Family Court to be of great value. I am pleased that the Association of Family Therapists in Juvenile Courts is in the process of organization, and believe that such a group can play a vital role in the improvement of services to families, through educating other courts to the effectiveness of this type of service and serving as a resource for training people to share their expertise with others.

Our own staff member who is actively involved with the Association is Judy Lind, administrator of the Family Crisis Service branch of the Family Court, First Circuit, State of Hawaii. She is a true leader and innovator, and an intelligent and articulate advocate, both within the judicial system and in the community at large. She is dedicated to the philosophy that the role of the Family or Juvenile Court probation officers or therapists is to help families learn how to work through their own problems and to assure that the full range of resources to facilitate that process is available and effective.

Very truly yours,

Betty M. Vitousek
Senior Judge, Family Court
First Circuit Court
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Education
1. Develop curriculum to provide training of new family counselors or probation officers, other court personnel and volunteers interested in developing family counseling skills.
2. Provide advanced training to court family counselors.
3. Provide seminars and workshops related to issues and problems affecting families.

II. Communication
1. Establish a national communication network to share information among court family counselors and family counseling programs.
2. Establish a clearing house to disseminate information to members, courts, and the community relative to family treatment programs.
3. Encourage community awareness and support for family counseling programs in court settings.
4. Develop publication(s) and encourage contributions on court sponsored family counseling programs to appropriate journals.

III. Program Assistance and Evaluation
1. Develop a Code of Ethics for court family counselors.
2. Establish criteria for family counseling programs in court systems.
3. Technical assistance to Courts:
   a. Establish new family counseling programs.
   b. Facilitate further development in existing programs.
   c. Identify resources within and outside the court to meet program needs.
   d. Provide consultation services to court upon request.
4. Develop and implement evaluation guidelines for court family counseling programs.
5. Encourage research, particularly with emphasis on treatment outcomes, to improve family counseling programs in Juvenile and Family Courts.
ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY COUNSELING IN JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS

ACTING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

William R. Bader
Court Service Unit Manager
and Project Director of Family
Research & Training Grant
Department of Corrections
Division of Community & Prevention
Services, Northern Region - III
11150 Main Street, Suite 500
Fairfax, Virginia - 22030

Dr. Jane Bibber
Broadlawns Hospital
195h & Hickman
Des Moines, Iowa - 50309

Virginia Cain
Assistant Training Director of
National College of Juvenile and
Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8978
Reno, Nevada - 89507

Marie Dargan
St. Louis County Juvenile Court
501 S. Brentwood Blvd.
Clayton, Missouri - 63105

Anthony A. Guarna
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer
County of Montgomery
Juvenile Probation Department
530 Port Indian Road
Norristown, Pennsylvania - 19403

Joan Katz, Therapist
Quincy Court Clinic
50 Chestnut Street
Quincy, Massachusetts - 02168

Bruce Kaehler, Supervisor
Maricapo County Juvenile Court
Center, 3125 W. Durango
Phoenix, Arizona - 85009
ACTING BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Paul H. Lenarduzzi, Director
Lane County Juvenile Department
2411 Centennial Blvd.
Eugene, Oregon - 97401

Judy Lind, Administrator
Family Crisis Services
Family Court First Circuit
Post Office Box 3498
Honolulu, Hawaii - 96811

Dean Louis W. McHardy
Executive Director of
National Council of Juvenile and
Family Court Judges
Post Office Box 8978
Reno, Nevada - 89507

Robert Martin
Chief Probation Officer
Mobile County Youth Center
2315 Castarides Street
Mobile, Alabama

Paul Werrell, Supervisor
Juvenile Probation
County of Lehigh
Probation Department
Courthouse, P.O. Box 1548
455 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania - 18105

Lorraine J. Zohn, Family Counselor
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa - 50309
November 18, 1980

Mrs. Judy Lind
Administrator
Family Crisis Services
Family Court/First Circuit
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 3498
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Mrs. Lind:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your thoughtful communication of November 12, 1980, informing me of the formation of the new organization entitled "Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts".

I was extremely pleased to learn of your personal involvement in this particular initiative, as I personally feel that for too long a time now our nation's judicial and mental health fields have not been working closely enough together on behalf of their respective constituencies. There is little doubt in my mind that family counseling/family therapy initiatives are extremely important and that the State would be well served by the active direction of professionals from both the mental health and judicial arenas.

If I can be of any personal assistance on behalf of your association, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Aloha,

[Signature]

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:jmpl
January 19, 1981

Mr. William R. Bader  
Regional Juvenile Court Services Manager  
Department of Corrections  
11150 Main Street  
Fairfax, Virginia  22030

Dear Mr. Bader:

Thank you very much for your letter of December 19 describing your plans for the Association for Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts. I commend you and your fellow professionals for this undertaking.

It is my policy not to provide written endorsements for professional associations, particularly if it pertains to fundraising; however, the goals and objectives you have outlined are certainly impressive and deserve support.

Please accept my best wishes for your success in your undertaking and my congratulations on striving for such high objectives.

Sincerely,

John W. Warner

JWW:rd
Paul H. Lenarduzzi, Director
Lane County Juvenile Department
2411 Centennial Blvd.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Dear Mr. Lenarduzzi:

Thank you for your recent letter informing me of the formation of the Association for Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts. Apparently there is a substantial need for this service and already there are many supporters for your inventive and creative program. I would like you to know of my interest in this field and hope that you will keep me informed of your progress. Should you need assistance with federal grants or feel that I can be of help in any other way, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mark O. Hatfield
United States Senator

NOL:bpe
Mrs. Marie D. Dargan
73 Stoneyside Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

Dear Mrs. Dargan:

Thank you for your recent correspondence informing me that the Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association has been recently established, with headquarters in St. Louis, in order to help bring family counseling services into our nation's Juvenile and Family Courts.

By providing a direct line of communication between the courts and family counselors, the Association will provide a tremendous service in helping delinquent children and their families.

I look forward to hearing more about your organization, and I will be glad to be of assistance should you ever apply for federal aid.

Yours very truly,

Thomas F. Eagleton
United States Senator
United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 25, 1980

Mrs. Judy Lind, Administrator
Family Crisis Services
Family Court
First Circuit Court
State of Hawaii
P. O. Box 3498
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811

Dear Judy:

Thank you for your letter requesting my support of the newly formed Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts.

I am very pleased to endorse the formation of this important new family counselling organization in Hawaii. I believe that once operational, the Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts will provide much needed resources and expertise in the development of family counselling programs, in the training of the staff of other family counselling programs, and in facilitating the coordination, planning, and research needs of the courts and family counselling programs in Hawaii in this important area.

I appreciated your informing me of this new and innovative professional organization. Please let me know if I can be of assistance to the members of the association at any time.

Aloha and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Spark Matsunaga
U. S. Senator
December 2, 1980

Mrs. Marie D. Dargan
73 Stoneway Lane
St. Louis, Missouri 63132

Dear Mrs. Dargan:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Association for Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts (AFC/JFC).

The formation of such an Association sounds like a fine idea. Such an organization would enable juvenile justice systems throughout the United States to share their varied experiences. Hopefully, this would result in the improvement of family counseling services in the nation’s juvenile and family courts.

Thank you for bringing the AFC/JFC to my attention. With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Robert A. Young
Member of Congress

RAY/pa
Mrs. Marie D. Dargan  
73 Stoneway Lane  
St. Louis, Missouri 63132  

Dear Mrs. Dargan:

I am sorry for the delay in responding to your November 24th letter, but I did want to state my support for your efforts to improve juvenile justice programs via the Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association.

I am pleased that such a worthwhile organization is headquartered in St. Louis, and I look forward to hearing from you in the future on the progress you are making.

Yours very truly,

Richard A. Gephardt

[Signature]
Dear Mrs. Lind:

I am pleased to endorse the establishment of the Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts. Such an organization will foster an intellectual exchange of ideas and encourage the adoption of new strategies for dealing with juveniles.

I also recognize that the federal government has a valuable role to play in supplying resources needed to combat delinquency and leadership required to assure coordination and cooperation at all levels. The problems associated with juvenile criminality and delinquency will not be easily cured. Many factors are involved which have only begun to be addressed. Funding is certainly an important component in the implementation of a national strategy to deal with delinquency. But more than money is needed. There must be a commitment by all involved to resolve the legal and social problems which lead children into trouble. Alternatives to traditional policies must be developed and innovation must be encouraged. I commend the Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts for assuming the initiative. In dealing with juveniles, I firmly believe that special attention should be placed on maintaining and strengthening the family unit. For this reason, I am particularly pleased that this association will assist in the development of family counseling programs.

Please feel free to contact me whenever I may be of assistance to you in this worthwhile endeavor.

Aloha pumehana,

[Signature]

DANIEL K. AKAKA
Member of Congress
January 9, 1981

Paul H. Lenarduzzi, Director
Lane County Juvenile Department
2411 Centennial Blvd.
Eugene, Oregon 97401

Dear Paul:

Thank you for notifying me of the recent formation of the Association for Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts. I read with interest your expressed hope that the organization will not only facilitate rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents but that it will also stress immediacy of services and even prevention. The methods you listed, i.e., education, communication, consultation, and evaluation are strategies that can be implemented at a number of levels from micro to macro -- single juveniles to entire court systems.

It seems to me the family approach you mention appears progressive and cost effective. Traditionally, haven't we focused almost exclusively on problem individuals rather than problems in families or communities? It is the interaction between and among these target populations that deserves our attention. The AFC/JFC, a collective of professionals with diverse perspectives from all over the nation, certainly has the potential to be influential in determining future policy directions at a local, state, and federal level.

I'm looking forward to learning more about the AFC/JFC and your involvement in it. Let me know more specifically what kind of federal aid or support would be most useful for accomplishing your objectives. Don't hesitate to contact my Eugene district office if I can be of any further assistance.

Good luck,

Jim Weaver
Member of Congress

JW/bk
Mrs. Judy Lind, Administrator
Family Crisis Services
State of Hawaii Family Court
First Circuit
P.O. Box 3498
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Judy:

I read about the plans for the formation of the Association for Family Therapy in Juvenile and Family Courts with initial interest and ultimate enthusiasm. Your organization promises to provide a much-needed and currently unavailable resource to the children and families whose problems bring them into the context of the family and juvenile courts each year. Clearly the courts are a place of last resort and no one would voluntarily choose to seek the solution to their problems in that arena, if opportunities were available to them for resolving their difficulties elsewhere. I believe that the purposes of your organization are precisely what is needed by way of such an alternative, and you may be assured that you have my wholehearted endorsement and support.

Each of your three main purposes has great merit and justification, and it is clear that a great deal of experienced and enlightened thinking contributed to the planning of the Association's objectives. The development of family counseling programs is clearly a meritorious objective, as is the provision of in-service training for the staff of such programs. I am particularly impressed with your farsightedness in including a provision for the facilitation of communication, and hence cooperation, among courts and programs.

I wish you every success in this most worthwhile endeavor. If there is any way in which I can be of assistance to you, I hope you will not hesitate to let me know.

With best wishes and aloha,

Sincerely,

Cec Heftel

CH:be
Mr. Paul J. Werrell  
Supervisor/Juvenile Probation  
County of Lehigh  
Probation Department  
Courthouse - P.O. Box 1548  
455 Hamilton Street  
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105  

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of November 28 regarding the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges meeting that was recently held in St. Louis.

The formation of the Association for Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts (AFC/JFC) seems to be a very worthwhile and innovative program. My only concern at this time is how the organization will be funded. Will membership dues be enough to support this service program?

In conclusion, I am hopeful that you will provide me with some additional information concerning the program's financial support.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

DON RITTER  
Member of Congress
November 30, 1980

Mr. Paul J. Werrell  
Supervisor/Juvenile Probation  
Probation Department  
Lehigh County Court House  
P.O. Box 1548  
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18105

RE: Association for Family Counseling in  
Juvenile and Family Courts (AFC/JFC)

Dear Mr. Werrell:

As you are aware of my deep interest and participation in the criminal justice system of our Commonwealth, I sincerely appreciate your forwarding background information on the formation of AFC/JFC.

It certainly seems to be a well-founded concept and well organized program, worthy of the support which it has gathered to date.

Please keep me informed as to the progress of AFC/JFC and I am always available if you wish to receive input based on my background in government and law enforcement.

Wishing you the best in this new endeavor, I am

Sincerely,

Joseph R. Zeller  
Member

aaw
To whom it may concern:

For the past 15 years I have had the opportunity to study the Juvenile Court System in this country. It is my belief that Family Counseling is the most basic answer to this ever growing problem.

Therefore, I strongly support the idea of a Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association. Not only does it have the potential of saving lives, but also of saving money in the long run.

Sincerely,

Mary Jane Odell
Secretary of State
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This letter is my expression of support and endorsement of the concept of an association to bring together counselors and therapists who work with families in Juvenile Court settings. We have found the provision of family counseling services to youngsters and families active with our Family Court to be of great value. I am pleased that the Association of Family Therapists in Juvenile Courts is in the process of organization, and believe that such a group can play a vital role in the improvement of services to families, through educating other courts to the effectiveness of this type of service and serving as a resource for training people to share their expertise with others.

Our own staff member who is actively involved with the Association is Judy Lind, administrator of the Family Crisis Service branch of the Family Court, First Circuit, State of Hawaii. She is a true leader and innovator, and an intelligent and articulate advocate, both within the judicial system and in the community at large. She is dedicated to the philosophy that the role of the Family or Juvenile Court probation officers or therapists is to help families learn how to work through their own problems and to assure that the full range of resources to facilitate that process is available and effective.

Very truly yours,

Betty M. Vitousek
Senior Judge, Family Court
First Circuit Court
January 22, 1981

Mrs. Lorraine Zohn
National President
Association of Family Counseling in
Juvenile and Family Courts
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn:

My belief in the concept of Family Court counseling was solidified and manifested when I appointed you Family Counselor for the Polk County Juvenile Court Services. My primary concern was, and still is, counseling for present needed family stress and problems.

Family counseling is a very essential, integral part of our local juvenile process, and this concept should be utilized nationally.

Sincerely,

Dick Strickler

DS: jl
October 2, 1980

Ms. Lorraine Zohn, M.S.W.
Polk County Juvenile Court
102 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Ms. Zohn:

I have been briefed on the work you and others are doing to establish a National Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association. I strongly support your efforts.

I am particularly enthusiastic about promoting the concept of family counseling in juvenile courts because of our experience over the past five years. During this period, our court has hired two psychologists, provided extensive training to interested staff and begun an after hours Parent Training Program with follow-up family counseling. We have received recognition from throughout the state of Alabama for the success of the project.

Again, my best wishes to you and the new organization.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

James T. Strickland
Judge

JTS/d1
Ms. Lorraine J. Zohn  
Family Therapy Specialist  
Polk County Juvenile Court  
Des Moines, Iowa  

Dear Ms. Zohn:  

The Milwaukee County Children's Court Center is pleased to have the opportunity to lend support to the proposed establishment of the Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association.  

Currently, this Center has three Probation Officers who were relieved of their other duties in May, 1979, to devote full-time to the "Family Crisis Team." Their clientele, with rare exceptions, become involved in counseling voluntarily rather than by court mandate. A copy of the LEAA proposal for this program is enclosed.  

Although none of the "Family Crisis Team" members are certified family therapists, they were involved with other probation staff in a two year training program in family treatment, provided by the local Family Service Association. They have also attended various seminars and workshops.  

This agency has long recognized the need for a family system treatment approach as an adjunct to other probation services.  

Again, this Center supports the concept and stated goals of the proposed Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association and would be pleased to cooperate in every way possible to assure its success.  

Sincerely,  

William D. Gardner  
Circuit Court Judge  
Branch 16  

George T. Frohmader  
Director  
Children's Court Center  

Patricia J. Towers  
Chief Probation Officer  
Children's Court Center
September 5, 1980

Ms. Lorraine Zohn  
Polk County Juvenile Court  
302 Court Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Lorraine,

It has been a rare privilege for me to speak with you over the telephone and to read your correspondence relative to the organization of court family counselors which you and others are working on so diligently.

Certainly, such an organization is badly needed and your pioneer efforts in this area are most commendable.

We strongly endorse the concept and thank you for your leadership in this most important area of court and correctional rehabilitative services.

Please use this letter as an indication of our endorsement, support and continuing best wishes.

Best wishes,

Keith J. Leenhouts

KJL:me
November 5, 1980

Lorane Zohn
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
DeKoines, Iowa 50309

Dear Ms. Zohn:

I have been advised of the notion to form a Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association from our Family Counselor. At this time, I would like to express my support for such an association. The idea of sharing expertise and effective treatment issues is a positive one toward an efficient and effective Family Counseling Program.

Very truly yours,

Lloyd C. Helm
Presiding Judge
Superior Court
Cochise County, Arizona
October 15, 1980

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am writing on behalf of the Juvenile Court Judges' Commission to offer our full support for the creation of a National Association of Juvenile Court Family Counselors. As a trained family therapist, I am aware of the importance of this technique in working with youthful offenders.

Ronald E. Sharp
Executive Director
October 7, 1980

Ms. Lorraine Zohn
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

Dear Lorraine,

It was very nice talking with you about the organization of family court counselors. I've received and studied the proposal for the organization of a juvenile court family counseling association. I feel there is a great need for this throughout the country.

Our county employs two full-time counselors who serve the juvenile court family counseling program. The program provides mental health services for children and their families. We feel that our program is successful as measured by recidivism rates, etc. My experiences in Chicago, Tucson, and currently in Pinal County have taught me that counseling services do assist the judicial system.

A national membership association would serve functionally by providing coordination and leadership in this most important area. Such an organization, combined with the judicial system, would have a very positive impact in the treating of juvenile delinquents and status offenders. I would be very interested in assisting you in any way possible.

Please keep me informed of any new developments.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence Cramer

CC:mr
September 23, 1980

Lorraine Zohn, M.S.W.
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Ms. Zohn,

I support your proposal for a Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association. I feel that such an organization, promoting a consistent approach towards the problems of dealing with status offenders within the juvenile justice system, is much needed. Furthermore, any organization that can facilitate improved communications between the various juvenile courts will serve a useful purpose, indeed.

Sincerely,

Ernesto Garcia
Director of Court Services

EG: mhg
May 29, 1980

Mrs. Lorraine Zohn ACSW
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn:

Please be advised that I am very much interested in your idea of forming a National Council of Juvenile Court Family Counselors. Six of my probation officers and I have received over 800 hours of training to become family therapists. This department now has a functioning family therapy unit which deals with hard core delinquents. Our unit has also participated in various training programs across the state of Pennsylvania. In addition, we will be presenting a one day institute at the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapists annual conference which will be held in Toronto in November.

I fully support the concept of a national council and will assist you in any manner I can. By the way, I have a probation officer who is also an attorney. He will be very helpful to us in preparing our charter and any forms we need for Federal Tax Exemption. He is also the solicitor for the Pennsylvania Association on Probation, Parole and Correction.

I am very active in the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National Juvenile Court Services Association. I have been nominated for the office of President-Elect of National Juvenile Court Services Association. I was on the committee to review our by-laws and I will be very happy to give you any assistance you may need in the development of our charter and by-laws.

Sincerely,

Anthony A. Guarina
Chief Juvenile Probation Officer

AAG:bb
September 17, 1980

Ms. Lorraine Zohn
District Court of Polk County
Juvenile Division
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

Dear Ms. Zohn:

We have reviewed the proposal for the organization of a Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association and are pleased to endorse the concept of providing family counseling within the Juvenile Court setting for treatment of the juvenile offender.

We view the association as a positive step forward in the continuing development of mental health services for children and families involved in court proceedings. Hopefully, with a broadly based national membership, such an association would give impetus to further implementation and research in the use of family therapy in treating the juvenile delinquent and status offender.

Please keep us informed of developments.

Sincerely yours,

Louis J. Milone
Director of Probation

LJM:sj
Attachment
October 1, 1980

Ms. Lorraine Zohn  
District Court of Polk County  
Juvenile Division  
302 Court Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa  50309

Dear Ms. Zohn:

I have reviewed, with great interest, the proposal for the formulation of a Family Counseling Association. I would like to take this opportunity to offer my full support of such a concept. Because of the escalating costs of residential treatment, counseling programs must be utilized to their fullest potential. For this reason, it is most important that a national membership be established to insure the development of treating delinquency through existing and future counseling processes.

Very truly yours,

Jerry A. Stogner  
Chief Probation Officer

JAS:mr
Mrs. Lorraine Zohn
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn:

I have reviewed your proposal relative to the organization of Juvenile Court family counselors. It is a pleasure to endorse the concept of this organization and the goals and objectives as outlined in your proposal.

The St. Louis County Juvenile Court has four trained family therapists on staff. Our program was originally developed with a federal grant in 1977 which was renewed in 1978 and 1979. This year, it has become a part of our Court budget and a permanent part of Court services.

This Court is committed to the family systems perspective and your efforts certainly represent a positive step toward the continued development and utilization of family treatment services in the Juvenile Court setting.

I am happy to lend support to the establishment of your organization and would like to keep informed of your progress.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Hensick
Chief Juvenile Officer
Director of Social Services
16 January 1981

Mrs. Lorraine Zohn, President
Nat'l. Assoc. of Family Counseling in Juvenile Courts
302 Court Ave.
Des Moines, IA  50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn;

I have reviewed the proposal of the National Association of Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts and I enthusiastically endorse the concept of the organization as outlined in your proposal.

If I can be of any personal assistance on behalf of the Association, please do not hesitate to call on me.

I feel that, with the escalating costs of residential treatment, family counseling must be utilized to its greatest potential, both because it is less expensive and because it is more desirable.

Sincerely,

William N. Pearce
Assistant Director, Court Services

WNP:mke
Mrs. Lorraine Zohn
Polk County Juvenile Court
302 Court Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa - 50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn:

Your letter to Mr. T. R. Smith, Director for the Ninth District Court Service Unit, was forwarded to me and I think you have a very worthwhile idea. The family counseling unit of the 9th District Court Service Unit is very interested in a national council of juvenile court family counselors and we are eager to learn more about the development of this association. Would you please send me additional information at your earliest convenience. Our family counseling unit consists of four Master level counselors and myself.

Sincerely,

Michael Magri
Michael Magri, Ed.D.
Supervisor, Family Counseling Unit

MM: cd1
Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois
County Department, Juvenile Division
1100 S. Hamilton Avenue
Chicago, 60612
312-738-8200

July 9, 1980

Ms. Marie Dargan
St. Louis County Juvenile Court
501 South Brentwood
Clayton, Missouri 63105

Dear Ms. Dargan,

I am the coordinator of Family Therapy Training for the Cook County Juvenile Court Probation Department. We have a family therapy network here that involves approximately ninety-seven officers. Our program dates back to 1971.

Recently I received a memorandum stating your interest in developing a National Council of Juvenile Court Family Counselors.

I am certainly interested in such a movement and would like to know more about your progress to date.

Yours truly,

James H. Doell
Coordinator
June 11, 1980

Ms. Marie Dargan  
St. Louis County Juvenile Court  
501 S. Brentwood  
Clayton, Missouri 63105

Dear Ms. Dargan:

I am most pleased to see some grass roots effort being made to organize a council of juvenile court family counselors. I have been supervising our Family Crisis Unit since 1976 and have often felt such an organization was needed.

Enclosed please find my membership interest indicator and also do not hesitate to call on me if I can be of any assistance to you. Please let me know of any further developments.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Emmett L. Irwin, M.S.W.  
Family Crisis Unit Supervisor

Enclosure
Mrs. Lorraine Zohn, President
National Association of Family
Counseling in Juvenile Courts
302 Court Ave.
Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Dear Mrs. Zohn:

After reviewing your proposal of the National Association of Family Counseling in Juvenile and Family Courts the South Central Iowa Federation of Labor, representing more than 18,000 members is interested and approves the concept of your organization.

We will be interested in receiving information as your program continues to develop, and if we can be of any further assistance please call on me.

Sincerely,

Perry J. Chapin
President

PJC:nr
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
FOR
JUVENILE COURT FAMILY COUNSELING ASSOCIATION

Lorraine J. Zohn, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Family Therapy Specialist
Polk County Juvenile Court
Des Moines, Iowa

Marie D. Dargan, M.S.W., A.C.S.W.
Project Coordinator, Family Therapy Unit
St. Louis County Juvenile Court
St. Louis, Missouri

Beatrix E. Schaeffer, M.A.
Evaluator, Family Therapy Unit
St. Louis County Juvenile Court
St. Louis, Missouri

June, 1980
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Experiences of specialists working with families referred through the Juvenile Justice System have demonstrated that an effective method of treatment for these juveniles utilizes a family treatment approach. In answer to an expressed need for shared information and training from specialists practicing in this area a tentative proposal for an organization was developed.

The founding group is aware and discussed the fact that there are organizations of family therapists, however family therapy in the Juvenile Justice System is unique and warrants an organization related specifically to its problems and needs. Although research programs funded through Federal Demonstration Grants which are currently in operation indicate that many Juvenile Justice Systems are beginning to experiment with this approach communication between these programs is almost nonexistent. Due to the isolation of these programs there is a need for shared information and training designed to deal with this unique population. In answer to this problem a concept paper was developed for a Juvenile Court Family Counseling Association.

In addition to answering the needs of specialists in this field, an organization of this type would assist the Juvenile Justice Systems who have existing programs through shared communication, research, training and standardization. Those systems which do not as yet have family treatment programs would be aided in developing such programs. It is to be noted that the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges has specified that
A family counseling component is one of the criteria by which juvenile courts are evaluated for certification.

To-date interest in the formation of this organization is accelerating and responses have been received from specialists representing twenty states. The Founding Committee has proposed that in the Fall of 1980 a Steering Committee will meet in St. Louis to discuss and refine the Suggested Goals and Objectives outlined in the attached concept paper. A Steering Committee to include members from a broad spectrum of specialists within the Juvenile Justice field is currently being formed. We hope to involve a consortium of professionals to include judges, lawyers, administrators, therapists and probation officers.
JUVENILE COURT FAMILY COUNSELING ASSOCIATION

Purpose Statement:

Special problems arise between juvenile court referred families and staff which creates great emotional impact that cannot be entirely resolved by judicial decree alone. Continued family counseling as a supportive service within the court system is the best practical solution. The prestige and the implied authority of the court gives greater strength to the initiation of counseling with these resistant, court referred families.

Court-connected family counseling not only aids in keeping children out of placement and helps to improve communication within the families, but also aids the community as a whole by saving court time and judicial resources. In addition to diverting children from institutionalization and supporting these children within their own family environment, family counseling can facilitate the return of children who must be placed outside the home to a changed and more stable family structure.

The family systems model has been used successfully in many states as an aid to the families of delinquent children and has been reported to be highly successful in achieving rapid change with severely disrupted families. While there are agencies within the community that service delinquency referred families these agencies largely deal only with voluntary participants and not the highly selective, resistant, court referred families that usurp the court's time and resources. The family systems perspective is ideally suited to aid these court referred families where the delinquent behavior of the child is symptomatic of dysfunctional family patterns.

Courts have traditionally utilized a probation model which is child centered. Only recently have the courts begun to accept the responsibility
of impacting the child's primary environment, the family system, and begun to develop programs to service the entire family.

Well trained family counselors operating in the juvenile court environment need an organization to expedite communication within this highly selective and specialized field. In addition, an association can facilitate training of personnel and assist understaffed, undersupplied and underfinanced juvenile courts throughout the country. The strength and efficiency of providing these services by organization has become necessary by reason of the rapid strides of growth and the ever increasing acceptance of family treatment by various local courts who have no direct line of communication. We must provide this channel for communication between the courts and within this area of specialization.
SUGGESTED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

I. Standards for Family Counseling Programs in Court Systems
   1. Development of Code of Ethics
   2. Ratio of family therapists to size of population.
   3. Minimum education and training for supervisors and staff.
   4. Resources and equipment, i.e., video equipment and library.
   5. Inservice Training

II. Certification of Juvenile Court Therapists
   1. Establishment of a level system of membership
      a. Student
      b. Candidate (up to a minimum no. of training hours)
      c. Associate (over a minimum no. of training hours)
   2. Acceptance of Code of Ethics

III. Training & Education
   1. Seminars for certification.
   2. Workshops for ongoing education.

IV. Program Assistance and Evaluation
   1. Technical assistance
      a. Establishing new programs.
      b. Facilitating ongoing programs.
      c. Identifying outside resources to meet program needs.
   2. Development of organized evaluation standards.

V. Communication
   1. Sharing of information between programs.
   2. Improved communications with community at large.
   3. Dissemination of information to members and to the community.
   4. Lobbying supportive legislation.

VI. Publications
   1. Periodic publications.
   2. Bibliographies of new and current publications.
   3. Critiques on new trends.

VII. Annual Conference
SOCIAL AND LEGAL BACKGROUND

Social Background:

The subject of juvenile delinquency is extremely complex and controversial. Through the years many researchers from many perspectives have studied this problem which has given rise to a number of approaches to the handling and understanding of this serious issue. Causes of delinquency have been attributed to a wide variety of factors, such as, physique, temperament, emotional attitudes, psychological set, membership in the lower class, peer association, strain, broken homes, and family disorganization. The social sciences have collected much data indicating that family behavior patterns and values have far-reaching impact on a child's early years (Johnson, 1975, p. 31). Although much of this research has been criticized on the grounds of bias and confounding of variables, over and over again a relationship between family variables and delinquency has been reported.

A re-examination of this older data and more recent research conducted under more stringent scientific conditions have also strongly indicated a higher incidence of family disorganization and dysfunction among delinquents than there is among nondelinquents (Bandura and Hutton, 1959; Empey and Lubeck, 1971; Gibbons, 1970; Gluecks, 1962, 1963; Gold, 1963; McCords, 1959; and Toby, 1957). It is the aim of this report to trace this relationship between family variables and delinquency both in the field of American sociology and in the treatment of delinquents in the United States from the 1900s to the present day.

Shifts in areas of concentration seem to have occurred in many different fields about the same time, the emphasis becoming more and more social, recognition being given to factors outside of the individual, and leading to
acknowledgment of the interactional influences of these factors upon individual behavior. These shifts of concentration are interwoven and abundantly observable in tracing the course of the social problem of juvenile delinquency in the United States during the 20th century.

Just about the turn of this century many people were leaving the farm and populating the cities. Healthy working conditions declined for the young and society, troubled by the problems caused by this group, began to enact laws to protect them, i.e., compulsory education, restrictive labor laws, juvenile courts, children's bureaus, etc. Sociologists investigating this problem generally attributed the unrest to conditions caused by broken homes; however, these studies were thought to be lacking in proper scientific rigor and subject to a rural bias and researchers turned away from investigating family variables. The treatment field, following along with the discrediting of these early studies, concentrated on the individual ignoring the family except as a source of filling in background information. It wasn't until the 1950s that researchers again turned their attention to family variables in relation to delinquency.

It is interesting to note that about this time there was a widespread increase in juvenile crime and in 1961 federal assistance on this problem was first enacted with passage of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961 (Fowkes, 1979, p. 40). Sociologists began to re-investigate earlier studies and arrived at a revision of conclusions. It was found that the prevalent treatment was failing and that this mode of treatment did not take into consideration any family variables. Many sociologists began to note that certain family variables correlated very highly with delinquency, such as: family cohesiveness, consistency of discipline, and parental role model. Some of these scientists called for
more research on these variables and application of these findings in
the treatment field.

Philip Guerin (1976) reminds us that family treatment for behaviorally
delinquency children, although first experimented with in the late 1930s,
went underground from 1950 to 1954. This pattern seems to follow along
with sociological research, since from 1933 to 1950 sociologists rejected
these family variables. It wasn't until sociologists again picked up research
into family factors and called for application of these findings that there
was a general shift to a social view in treatment of delinquents.

Jules Riskin, Associate Director of Mental Research Institute, Palo Alto,
California and Elaine Faunce, Technical Associate, Department of Psychiatry,
University of Rochester in New York, refer to five conceptual frameworks
of sociological theory that have enormously influenced the study of families:
(1) Institutional approach, i.e., comparative anthropology; (2) Structural-
Functional approach, which stresses the integration of parts within a whole,
the whole being the social system; (3) Interactional approach, i.e., role
theory as an explanation to the social-psychological process of socialization
and personality development; (4) Situational approach, i.e., the scientific
study of behavior; and (5) Developmental approach which compares families
at different phases in their life cycles (1972, pp. 394, 395).

Experimental psychology has contributed a focus on cognition perception,
coping techniques, personality theory and learning theory. The clinical
tradition in social work, clinical psychology and psychiatry have also
contributed theoretical frameworks which have influenced the substantive
aspects of family interaction studies, such as: communication theory, and
systems theory (Riskin and Faunce, 1972, pp. 394, 395).
In summation, family therapy can best be described in the words of
Beels and Ferber who conclude: "Family group treatment is a consulting
sociological or socio-psychological technique and as such is unlike
psychological treatment methods that aim for the welfare of the individual.
Let it be recognized, however, that although family group treatment seeks
the well-being of the family, secondarily it has important consequences
for the status of the individuals who make up the family... Both the
group and the individual 'are correlated open systems' (1969, p. 284).

Legal Background:

The first juvenile court was created in Cook County, Illinois in
1899 (Fowkes, 1979, p. 38). Subsequently similar courts and special juvenile
codes were developed across the country. The juvenile court, acting under
the principle of parens patriae, established itself as the guardian or
responsible authority acting in the best interest of the child. This
responsibility extends over all juvenile crime; over matters which involve
alleged parental inadequacy, negligence or abusiveness, and over all
status offenses. Status offenses are behaviors which are viewed as deviant
only for children. (Fowkes, 1979, pp. 38, 39).

In 1912 the Children's Bureau was established and in 1916 the first
federal child labor law was enacted. A continuing federal interest in
improving the welfare of children continued through the years leading to
the passage of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of
1961 which was the first categorical federal assistance program for juvenile
delinquency control, and which set the stage for federal involvement in
the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency (Fowkes, 1979, pp. 40, 41).

Dr. William Healy established the first psychological clinic that was
attached to a juvenile court system in the early 1920s. The basis upon which this clinic was established stressed individualization of both understanding and treatment of the juvenile offender. The emphasis was placed on the study of the juvenile. Scant attention was focused on the family except in cases involving neglect or abuse (Johnson, 1973, pp. 41, 42).

This perspective became a common judicial view with most courts across the country giving careful attention to evaluating the circumstances in which a juvenile committed his offense by means of home visits, interviews with parents and child, individual psychological studies, and school conferences. However, the focus was not upon the family system nor upon how that family system fosters behaviors that lead to involvement with the court.

The late 1950s and early 1960s saw a widespread occurrence of juvenile crimes which led to increased congressional interest. Between 1960 and 1974 the number of juvenile arrests (persons under 18 years of age) increased by 138 percent (Senate Committee Report, 1975, p. 3). In 1974 a significant policy shift was mandated under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act (P. L. 93-415; 88 Stat. 1109) which emphasized the deinstitutionalization of juvenile delinquents and the creation of delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs (LEAA, 1976, pp. 71, 77). In accordance with this new act the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) created the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Funding authorization through this office (under Title II of the 1974 Act) allocated $350 million in the form of block and discretionary grants to provide assistance to state and local governments for special projects in the juvenile justice area. One area specifically cited was concerned with the removal of status
offenders (those whose offense would not be criminal if committed by an adult) from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. In 1977 this Act was reauthorized and re-affirmed through the fiscal year 1980. This legislation also had a profound effect on the establishment of family therapy programs within the court systems with which the status offender could be treated as an alternative to institutionalization. Some examples of such programs are:


2. Family Intervention Unit, Delaware County Juvenile Court, Media, Pennsylvania (1972).


5. M.I.N.S. Family Intervention Unit, Circuit Court of Cook County, Juvenile Division, Chicago, Illinois (1977).

6. Family Treatment Unit, St. Louis County Juvenile Court, Clayton, Missouri (1977).


**Sacramento 601 Diversion Project**

During the early 1970s an experiment was conducted in Sacramento, California called the Sacramento 601 Diversion Project. This project diverted juveniles charged with a status offense from the traditional procedures of the juvenile court into a short term family crisis therapy program which stressed the idea that the delinquency problem of the adolescent was one that should be addressed by the family as a whole. Data collected on repeat offenses over a seven month period revealed that cases diverted into this project showed a lesser recidivism rate (35%) as opposed to those treated
through regular probational services (45.5%). While these figures are only for the first seven months of the project's existence they do indicate a trend and are viewed as "highly promising" (Baron, Feeney and Thornton, 1973, pp. 13-18).

**Family Intervention Unit, Delware County Juvenile Court**

In 1977 Thomas F. Johnson published a study, "The Results of Family Therapy with Juvenile Offenders" which details the effectiveness of a family treatment unit attached to the Delaware County Juvenile Court in Media, Pennsylvania, established in 1972. The family approach used by this unit was founded on the concept of understanding families as systems and drew principally from the work of Erickson, Haley, Minuchin and Whittaker. The referrals to this program were all made by either a probation officer or a judge. In this study again the outcome measure is recidivism. An experiment was designed employing two-groups: one (the experimental group) which received family therapy and the other (the control group) which was handled through regular probational services. It was found that during the first year there was no significant difference between those in the regular probation or comparison group and those in family treatment, the experimental group. However, in the second year this situation reversed itself and the experimental group stayed at the same level of recidivism while the comparison group began to show increasing activity. The conclusion was drawn that there are long term benefits from the use of family therapy in the modification of delinquent behavior (Johnson, 1977, pp. 29-33).

**Family Systems Therapy Project, Fairfax County Juvenile Court**

This program was initially established in March, 1970 as a training
program to teach family systems theory as developed by Dr. Murray Brown to selected Court probation counselors. By September of the same year the project evolved into a direct services program with families receiving therapy either in private sessions for the parents and child or in multiple family group sessions for parents only.

Outcome of treatment was evaluated on the child's behavior at time of termination or at time of the evaluation and on the parent's responsibility for the family during this same time period. This was accomplished via a rating by the probation counselor responsible for the case. Most ratings of the child's behavior (78.8%) were in the good to fair categories with 21.2 percent doing poorly after treatment. Parent's responsibility was reported to show 28.4 percent in the good to fair categories with 27.3 percent doing poorly after treatment. No comparison group was used nor was any objective standardized measurement employed in the research design. It is very difficult from the data presented to get any objective measure concerning the effectiveness of this program.

**Family Counseling Program, Richmond Juvenile Court**

This program provided family counseling services to families of status offenders. Immediate short-term counseling with the option of continued counseling sessions was offered. All families entering the program were evaluated by a family counselor at the beginning and end of treatment. The following criteria was used: 1) parental functioning; 2) child functioning; and 3) parental responsibility in keeping counseling appointments. The results reported parents did slightly better than their children with a positive relationship being noted between improvement in parent functioning and improvement in child functioning.

In addition this study also reported delayed benefits from the use of
family therapy in modifying delinquent behavior. The group that attended five or more sessions had a higher frequency count on re-referrals to court during treatment, however, displayed a lower frequency count three months after treatment ended. The repetition of court contacts was highest for those status offenders not involved in family counseling.

M.I.N.S. Family Intervention Unit, Juvenile Division, Cook County Circuit Court

The Juvenile Court of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois conducted a study in 1977 on their Minors in Need of Supervision (M.I.N.S.) Family Intervention Unit. The purpose of the study was to review the effects of this unit through three measures: recidivism, views of family members, and reports of the Unit's probation officers.

Recidivism results showed very little difference between those youths treated by informal supervision procedures and those youths referred to the treatment. The second measure, views of family members revealed two-thirds reporting the sessions were worth the time and effort. Reports from the unit's probation officers measured improvements in family relations and on the youth's behavior at the time of termination of treatment. Most probation officers reported improvement and results showed that those adolescents from families that met with the family therapist five or more sessions showed a decrease in the severity of offense on rearrest if not on the number of offenses.

Family Treatment Unit, St. Louis County Juvenile Court

Two evaluations have been conducted on this unit, one in 1978 and the second in 1979. Both evaluations were quasi-experimental in design and measured the family's social environment on the following variables:
cohesion, expressiveness, conflict, independence, achievement orientation, intellectual-cultural orientation, active-recreational orientation, moral-religious emphasis, organization and control.

Results from the 1978 evaluation showed a significant decrease in family conflict and an increase in family cohesion. The evaluation of 1979 upheld these results. In addition to these results, the evaluation concluded,

Cross-sectional comparisons between family members showed that initially adolescent subjects tended to differ somewhat from parents on a number of subscales but that these differences diminished as treatment went forward...the most important conclusion would appear to be that the Family Treatment Clinic seems to be effective at diminishing family and individual conflict and effective at increasing family and individual levels of independence (Ruckdeschel, 1979, p. 14).

Family Therapy Treatment and Training Research Program
Virginia Department of Corrections

In 1979 the Virginia Department of Corrections began an experiment under a Family Therapy Treatment and Training Research Grant funded through LEAA funds. Families are referred to this program through probation officers from four Courts in Northern Virginia. These are all families of juvenile delinquents, the only criteria for entry into the program being that they must speak English and that the delinquents must all be living in their natural homes. These families will be treated by three different schools of family therapy (Bowen, Haley and Satir) in order to ascertain which type of therapy is best suited to particular family characteristics. The experimental design is quasi-experimental involving three experimental groups (one for each modality) and one comparison group comprised of delinquents who are handled through regular supervision channels. The projected number in each is 60 families and the experiment is planned to extend through 1980 with a follow-up to five years hence (Winter and Kolevzon, 1978).
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Ruckdeschel, Ray  Evaluation of Family Treatment Unit, St. Louis County Juvenile Court, 1979.


March 27, 1980

Hon. Daniel K. Inouye
United States Senator
Rm. 105, Russell Senate Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

Thank you for the kind thoughts and best wishes extended upon my appointment to the Supreme Court.

I shall strive to live up to the trust and confidence of people like Governor Ariyoshi, our late Governor John A. Burns, and yourself.

Very truly yours,

Edward H. Nakamura

EHN:bd
July 24, 1979

Honorable Shunichi Kimura  
Circuit Court of the Third Circuit  
State of Hawaii  
State Office Bldg.  
75 Aupuni Street  
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Judge Kimura:

Thank you for your letter concerning the availability of PFC Thomas Tellio, USA, to testify in the case of RODY H. ENOS, et al. vs. THOMAS TELLIO, et. al. I will be pleased to assist you in this matter. As soon as I receive a reply, I will be back in touch with you. Thank you for sharing this matter with me.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE  
United States Senator

DKI:ib
July 24, 1979

Congressional Liaison
Department of the Army
Washington, D. C. 20310

Dear Sir:

I would like to share with you a copy of a letter I have received from Judge Shunichi Kimura concerning PFC Thomas Tellio. Would you kindly look into this matter and provide the appropriate information upon which I may base a reply to the inquiry? Thank you for your cooperation.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUYE
United States Senator

DKI:ib
Enclosure
July 20, 1979

Honorable Daniel K. Inouye  
United States Senator  
Room 442, Russell Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inouye:

I am the presiding judge in Civil No. 4127, Third Circuit Court, State of Hawaii, RODY H. ENOS, et al. vs. THOMAS TELLIO, et al. The defendant, PFC Thomas Tellio, is a member of the U.S. Army stationed in Germany with Company D, 703 Maintenance Branch, APO 09702, New York, New York.

The trial of this two week case is scheduled to begin on August 20, 1979 and I am trying to determine if PFC Tellio would be available to participate in the trial. His counsel has sent an earlier letter inquiry to him to see if he would be available on August 20, 1979 for the trial but has not received any response.

May I impose upon your office to assist us in transmitting our inquiry to PFC Tellio and his Commanding Officer so that we may obtain their response as soon as possible.

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Shunichi Kimura

cc: Stanley H. Roehrig  
Dennis E. W. O'Connor  
David A. Nakashima  
Howard A. Matsuura  
Howard F. McPheeters  
Wallace S. Fujiyama and Donald A. Browns
HONORABLE DANIEL K INOUYE  
UNITED STATES SENATE WASHDC 20510

SUBJ: CONG INQ RE: PFC THOMAS TELLIO

THIS IS IN REPLY TO YOUR INQUIRY ON BEHALF OF JUDGE SHUNICHI KIMURA WHO COMMUNICATED WITH YOU CONCERNING THE AVAILABILITY OF PRIVATE FIRST CLASS THOMAS TELLIO TO PARTICIPATE IN A TRIAL IN WHICH HE IS THE DEFENDANT.

AN INQUIRY INTO THIS MATTER REVEALED THAT PRIVATE TELLIO HAS RECEIVED AN ADMINISTRATIVE DISCHARGE FROM THE ARMY. HE DEPARTED GERMANY ON 29 JULY ENROUTE TO FORT JACKSON, SOUTH CAROLINA FOR FINAL SEPARATION PROCESSING. HIS HOME OF RECORD IS KURISTOWN, HILO, HAWAII. HOPEFULLY, THIS INFORMATION WILL BE OF ASSISTANCE TO YOU.

11:19 EST

CDR1STPERSCOM SCHMETZINGEN GERMANY AEUPE-PAD-SA

CAN YOU BELIEVE THIS?
TO REPLY BY MAILGRAM, PHONE WESTERN UNION ANY TIME, DAY OR NIGHT:

FOR YOUR LOCAL NUMBER, SEE THE WHITE PAGES

OF YOUR TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

OR

DIAL (TOLL FREE) 800-257-2241

(EXCEPT IN NEW JERSEY 800-632-2271)

OR DIAL WESTERN UNION'S INFOMASTER SYSTEM DIRECTLY:

FROM TELEX ....................... 6161

FROM TWX ....................... 910 420 1212
THIS RESPONSE IS UNACCEPTABLE. FRANK CALLED JUDGE KIMURA'S OFFICE & FOUND OUT THAT PFC TELLIO IS EN ROUTE TO HAWAII TO TESTIFY.

CANNOT FIND PC.

FRANK
Honorable Daniel K. Inuye
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Inuye:

This letter is to acknowledge receipt of your inquiry in behalf of Private First Class Thomas Tellio.

To fully respond to this inquiry, your constituent's letter has been forwarded to a major command within the United States Army, Europe and 7th Army to conduct an appropriate investigation. Because of the dispersion of these commands within Europe, it will take approximately 30 days before a comprehensive reply to this inquiry will be made.

Your interest in a member of this command is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. L. Allen
Acting Chief
Special Actions Branch