

Happenings*

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

LEGISLATURE REVIEWS SENTENCING GUIDELINES

By: Norbert Gernes

On March 3, 1982, the Criminal Justice Committee of the House of Representatives passed a number of resolutions which were recommended by that committee's sentencing guidelines subcommittee. The Committee approved seven resolutions which were to be combined into one resolution before being sent to the sentencing guidelines commission.

The committee resolved that the House Justice Committee, with the assistance of the sentencing guidelines commission shall study the proposed juvenile dispositional guidelines prepared by the Correctional Service of Minnesota and the results of its pilot test; and the State of Washington, Department of Social and Health Services' juvenile dispositional standards; and other information available on the existence operation and feasibility of juvenile dispositional guideline. A report is to be made to the House of Representatives Committee on Criminal Justice on the results of this study with recommendations on whether or not to adopt a juvenile disposition guidelines and whether or not dispositional guidelines would increase uniformity and fairness in dispositional practices in the juvenile courts in this State.

A second resolution strongly recommends that the sentencing guidelines commission establish a grid for offenders for whom imprisonment is presumptively improper. This grid would show the presumptive durations of probation and whether or not incarceration in a local correctional facility is proper as a condition of probation. The feasibility of the grid shall be studied by the sentencing guidelines commission and is not to go into effect until a report is given to the criminal justice committee during the next legislative session. Ken Young representing Hennepin County Court Services, Norbert Gernes

representing the Minnesota Corrections Association and Dan Cain representing himself all spoke in opposition to the development of non-incarceration guidelines.

Another resolution directed the Sentencing Guidelines Commission to investigate the reasons for disparities between the races in departure rates from the presumptive sentences prescribed by the sentencing guidelines.

A fourth resolution strongly recommended that the sentencing guidelines commission raise the severity level rank of certain control substance offenses. It recommended that the severity level for offenses involving heroin, hallucinogens and PCP be raised from level VI to VII and that cocaine be raised from level III to at least level IV on the sentencing guidelines grid.

A fifth resolution requested the Supreme Court State judicial information system, from and after July 1, 1983, to collect data on whether victims of crimes against the person are related to the defendant by blood or marriage. It strongly recommended that the sentencing guidelines commission study the data collected by the Supreme Court State judicial information system on crimes against person where the victim and the defendant are related to determine whether there are more frequent departures from the sentencing guidelines presumptive sentences in cases where there is a family relationship between the victim and the defendant than when the victim and defendant are not related by blood and marriage.

The sixth resolution strongly recommended that the Sentencing Guidelines Commission assign certain burglary offenses a severity level rank of V on the sentencing guidelines grid.

A seventh resolution strongly recommend-

ed that the Sentencing Guidelines Commission place criminal sexual conduct in the third and fourth degree against a child under the age of 16 years in the same severity levels on the sentencing guidelines grid as the same crimes committed against mentally defective, mentally incapacitated, or physically helpless adults.

The chairman of the criminal justice committee indicated that all seven of these resolutions would be combined into one resolution before they were sent to the Sentencing Guidelines Commission.

CORRECTIONS BOARD DISSOLVED

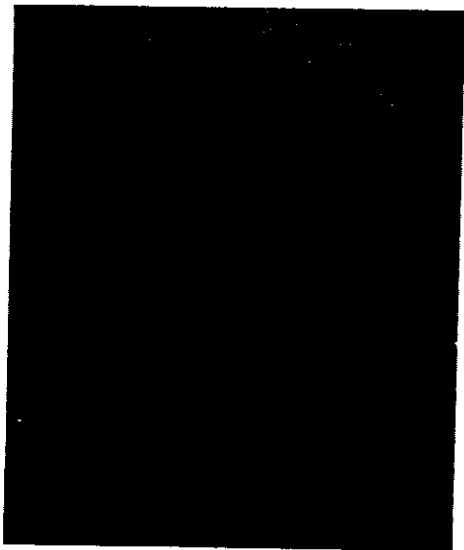
By Dale Fisher

Effective July 1, 1982, the Minnesota Corrections Board will be no more. As a result of legislation passed in the 1981 session, the Commissioner of Correction will have the responsibility for determining who is released from prison, and when. The move came as an effort to reduce state expenditures. Legislators felt that because of the state sentencing guidelines, the responsibilities of the MCB would be significantly changed and could be executed by other authorities.

A strong effort was mounted to reinstate the MCB as a pared-down three-member panel. This move was supported by the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, numerous judges and legislators (the MCCA also supported reinstatement of the MCB). But the powers in the legislature determined against such action.

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PROJECT REMAND GETS NEW DIRECTOR AND NEW LOCATION



Jon M. Penton has been named to replace Craig Voss as executive Director of Project Remand in St. Paul. Project Remand, Inc. is a private non-profit corporation dedicated to providing and integrated program of pretrial services with the Ramsey County Criminal Justice System. Remand presently has three service units which are the Release Unit, Diversion Unit, and TASC/NIDA Unit. The Release Unit screens all adults booked at the City/County Jail for consideration for own recognizance release. Bail evaluations are completed on each client and are then delivered to the appropriate court the next court day. Conditional release cases are also supervised by this unit. The Diversion Unit counsels all diversion cases remanded to the Project by the Municipal and District Courts, and from other sources. The TASC/NIDA Unit provides chemical dependency evaluations, outpatient treatment placements, and the administration of the NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) grant for Ramsey County Human Services.

Before being selected as the Executive Director of Project Remand, Inc., Penton was a licensed psychologist in private practice from June, 1981 through February, 1982. From May, 1979 to June, 1981, he was the Juvenile Justice Specialist for the Minnesota Department of Corrections. He spent eight years from 1971 to 1979 in White Bear

Lake directing the first youth service bureau in Ramsey County (A youth diversion and family counseling agency). Penton worked as a supervisor at Woodview Detention Home from 1967 to 1971, and as a counselor at Boys Totem Town in 1966. His educational background includes an M.A. in Counseling Psychology from St. Thomas, and a B.A. in Sociology from the University of Minnesota.

In April the project moved to the American Center Building and is housed in the same building as Ramsey County Human Services, Ramsey County Community Corrections, and Detox. The new address for Project Remand will be: Suite 650, American Center Building, 160 E. Kellogg, St. Paul, MN. 55101. The phone will remain the same: 298-4932.

Board from One

The Minnesota Corrections Board was created by the 1973 legislature as a full-time parole board. Prior to that time the state's parolling authority was handled by a panel of citizens serving part time.

According to Howard Costello, no decision has been made regarding the parolling authority which is to replace the Corrections Board. Any such body would operate with authority delegated by the Commissioner of Corrections. Costello suggested that a number of options are being considered, including the use of existing personnel which would save the cost of establishing a new panel.

GUIDELINES COMMISSION GETS NEW POSITIONS

The Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission will soon include a position for a law enforcement officer and in July, 1983, a probation or parole officer will be added to the body. The changes in the Commission are the result of action by the 1981 state legislature. The position for a law-enforcement officer will be added to the commission on July 1 of this year and will be filled by the governor's appointment.

The Guidelines commission was created by the legislature in June 1978 and has existed as a nine-member panel. The members include the chief judge of the supreme court, two district court judges appointed by the chief justice, the Commissioner of Corrections, the chairman of the Minnesota Corrections Board, and four persons appointed by the governor, including a county attorney, a public defender and two citizens.

The addition of a law-enforcement officer will not increase the size of the Commission because the Minnesota Corrections Board and it's representative to the Commission are being dissolved. The addition of a probation or parole officer in July 1983 will bring the number of members to ten.

The terms of the current Commission members will expire on May 1 and the Chief Justice and Governor must refill the positions with either incumbent or new members.

Dale Parent, Director of the Sentencing Guidelines Commission, informed us that the current members hope to draft proposals for probation guidelines before the end of their current term. These proposals are likely to include guidelines for which offenders, among those for whom imprisonment is not proper, should receive local jail terms and the duration of that incarceration. They may also consider recommendations for duration of probation terms. These proposals are expected to be presented to the legislature by the subsequent Guidelines Commission. Parent indicated the urgency of this task because next year the Commission's staff will be cut in half, from six to three employees.

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We Want You To Know



Gail (Johnson) Wik

Dear Fellow Members:

Almost one year has gone by since MCCA switched its group life, health and dental coverages to the Travelers Insurance Company. Claims payment has been going smoothly and there has been general agreement among the participating agencies that coverage is adequate.

Administration of the plan and working out the "bugs" has not gone smoothly. Because of this, at our last Board meeting, the MCCA Board of Directors decided to change insurance agents. Thomas Rider of Stillwater

Insurance Agency was selected. He is committed to working with each agency and will serve as a liaison between MCCA and the insurance companies, Travelers and HMO of Minnesota. If you have any questions concerning coverages, please feel free to give him a call at 439-2930.

I have also been advised new agencies interested in joining the plan should be able to do so. If you are interested, please give Mr. Rider a call. He will be able to advise you of the procedure to sign up.

Gail Wik
 President

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION
 666 Marshall Avenue
 St. Paul, MN 55104

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PROGRAM SPONSORING MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$300

Make checks payable to MCCA

WHAT TO DO ABOUT SHAKOPEE?

BY: Mia Olsen

(This is the last in a series of articles on the woman offender.)

Commissioner Jack Young states that when he left the correctional system people were asking what to do about Shakopee and when he returned ten years later they were still posing this same question.

In 1979 the legislature directed the Commissioner of Corrections to examine the problems that existed at Shakopee and to determine the most appropriate location for the Minnesota Correctional Facility for Women. This report was presented to the 1980 legislature.

The Department of Corrections welcomed the legislative interest in the placement of the women offenders in the state system. The Department was already concerned about the problem and had appointed a planning staff in October, 1979 to study the situation and make recommendations.

Several problems were identified concerning Shakopee. First, there has been a steadily increasing woman offender population since 1977, which has exceeded Shakopee's capacity of 60 women.

The facility itself, when the population reaches 60, has insufficient space and equipment to provide adequately for housing, recreation, visiting, industry, education and other programs. Any industry and vocational training programs must be conducted in the basement of one of the buildings. As a result, vocational training and industry programs are extremely limited. Recreational

space is so limited that most recreational programming must be scheduled off grounds using available community resources, and these activities can only include inmates considered safe in the community. The buildings themselves are in poor physical condition. A report by the Penal Administration Committee of the Minnesota District Court Judges Association in March, 1979 stated "We were all disappointed with the Shakopee facility. It is badly in need of repair..."

The most significant problem in Shakopee is the lack of adequate security. Escapes from the institution have been excessive. The only secure area consists of seven segregated cells which are insufficient to meet current needs or standards. This lack of security has forced the Department to transfer women from Shakopee to the federal system or to other states' systems at additional cost.

Having identified the problems with the facility, the Department of Corrections developed a set of criteria to assess various institutional alternatives for housing women offenders. The detailed criteria fell into categories identified as geographic, physical facility, departmental positions and departmental concerns. The alternate facilities examined were Sauk Centre, Red Wing, Lino Lakes, Oak Park Heights, the renovation of the facility at Shakopee, and the building of a new facility at Shakopee. After an over-all examination of all these possibilities, it was

determined that a new institution in the Metropolitan area would most ideally meet the needs of the woman offender and the Department of Corrections.

In 1981 the Minnesota Department of Corrections submitted a preliminary planning report to the 1981 legislature concerning the Minnesota Correctional Facility for Women. In November 1981, acting on a legislative mandate, and 18 member Advisory Task Force on the Woman Offender in Corrections was appointed. The Task Force toured Shakopee and reviewed previously established Departmental criteria for a women's facility and also reviewed material presented by staff of the Hennepin County Co-op School and the Rochester State Hospital, and alternative possibilities. They unanimously reaffirmed the Department's position and facility criteria for assessing institutional alternatives for placement of women offenders as stipulated in the 1979 legislative report.

They unanimously agreed that the Rochester site and the Hennepin County Co-op School were unacceptable solutions to the problem.

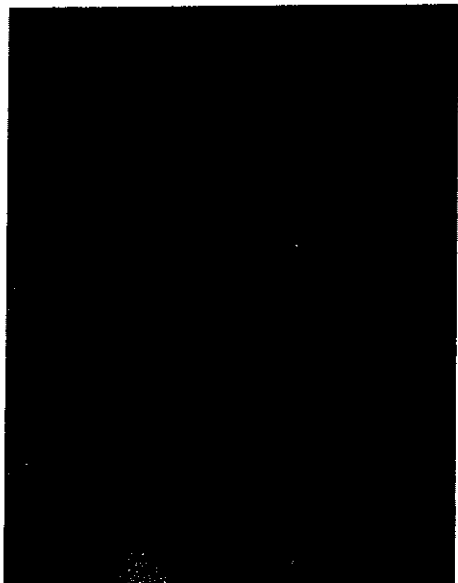
In the 1982 legislature a sum of \$200,000, raised from Bonding Bill sales, was appropriated in order to project plans and a design for a new women's correctional facility at Shakopee or plans for remodeling any available facility to accommodate women.

So the question is still posed and the solutions are just now beginning to emerge.

CAIN NAMED TO ADVISORY BOARD

Dan Cain, former MCCA Board Member, has been appointed to the Hennepin County Corrections Advisory Board. Cain, the Director of Residential Programs at Eden House, was named to the ex-offender position on the Board. The Advisory Board makes recommendations regarding corrections to the Hennepin County Board of Commissioners.

Cain is currently serving on the Advisory Board's Task Force studying the feasibility of establishing a Residential Treatment Program for female offenders.



CARLOS RUBIANO NEW COUNSELOR AT CASA

Carlos A. Rubiano Bernal is the new at the Chemical Abuse Service Agency (CASA), the substance abuse component of Hispanos en Minnesota, Inc. Carlos was born and raised in Illinois by Colombian born and educated parents within a traditional bilingual/bicultural Hispanic family.

Mr. Rubiano holds a B.A. from the College of St. Thomas in Sociology, a minor in Psychology.

Carlos has been in the field of social services in the Twin Cities since 1969. His

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Conferences and Workshop

FROM THE EDITOR:

by: Dale Fisher

We are pleased with the response of MCCA affiliates in their help with the Happenings. In the past several months several people have joined the publication committee, adding new dimensions and areas of interest for our newsletter. They also allow us better coverage of the events and issues that interest our readers. These people include Mia Olsen, a counsellor at Genesis II for Women; Jan George, a graduate student and intern at Wilder Community Assistance Program; Mary Headlee, an intern at Operation DeNovo; Bea McCormick, a student at the U of M and former Chemical Dependency counsellor at the Hennepin County adult Corrections Facility, and Willie Allen, a counsellor of Bremer House. Of course we must recognize the continuing efforts of Liz Teller at Freedom House and Karole Williams, our liaison to the MCCA Board.

Although our committee has increased in size (and certainly in quality), there is always room for more interested members. We also are interested in hearing from you, the agencies, programs, and people. The Happenings will be glad to receive information about your program, changes and events. If there is an issue of concern for you, write a "commentary".

Finally, we have been pleased with the assistance of the men at the Minnesota Corrections Facility - Stillwater in the printing of the Happenings. If events at the institution result in an infrequent delay in our publication, we hope our readers will be understanding.

If you have ideas, feedback, material for publication, or warm bodies for our committee, please contact me at Neighborhood Probation Service, 2603 Bloomington Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, (612) 348-4293.

ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

July 22, 1982 Earle Brown Center

The focus of this one-day skill training workshop is on providing participants with knowledge and skills necessary to assess mental health disorders frequently observed in alcohol and drug abusers. The day will begin with an overview of four categories of dual disability clients. These

are: (1) mental disorders attributed to alcohol and drug-taking behavior (organic), (2) drug and alcohol use as symptomatic of mental disorders, (3) co-existing problems with chemical and emotional functioning, and (4) nonrelated chemical and emotional problems. This will be followed by a brief overview of personality structure. A conceptual framework will be presented which will allow participants to systematically evaluate a client's emotional functioning.

Instructor:

STEPHEN BUTZER, M.D., Staff Psychiatrist, Department of Psychiatry, St. Paul Ramsey Medical Center; Assistant Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Conference fee: \$50

One academic Credit Available

Conference and Academic Fee: \$80.50

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Department of Conferences Staff: JOE KROLL (612) 373-3685, BEV RINGSACK (612) 373-3843, 335 Nolte Center, University of Minnesota, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455

SEMINAR:

NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON FAMILY SEXUALITY

JUNE 3-5, 1982 SHERATON-RITZ HOTEL MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Sponsored by: Program in Human Sexuality, Department of Family Practice and Community Health, Medical School, University of Minnesota.

The symposium will present papers, models, and workshops on various aspects of family sexuality including sex education, sexual abuse/victimization, medical issues, intimacy/communication, and sexual lifestyles. Speakers from all over the United States and other countries will include Mary Calderone, Warren Farrell, Richard Green, Lester Kirkendall, Domeena Renshaw, Alayne Yates, Gerhard Neubeck, David Finkelhor, Floyd Martinson, and William Stayton.

For complete information on content and fees, contact: Diane Campbell, Symposium Coordinator, Program in Human Sexuality 171 Research East Building 2630 University Avenue SE, Minneapolis, MN. 55414.

TREATING RESISTANT CLIENTS: ASSISTING PEOPLE IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES

June 14-15, 1982 Earle Brown Center

This conference is intended to assist all types of helping professionals in responding to resistant (uncooperative or over-cooperative) clients or patients. The focus will be a description of fundamental elements in the process of how people change; thus, the content is easily applied to a variety of settings and situations.

Special attention will be given to strategic methods of psychotherapy, including use of directives, use of paradox in therapy, and other nontraditional interventions. The use of demonstration role plays, role-play practice sessions, and discussion will help participants acquire practical skills.

Instructor:

BRUCE FISHER, M.A., Program Director for Conferences in Continuing Education for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Professionals; Instructor, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota; in private practice, Minneapolis

Conference fee: \$75

Two Academic Credits Available

Conference and Academic Credit fee: \$128

CALL FOR PAPERS: PROFESSIONALISM

In preparation for the 1982 fall conference sponsored by the Minnesota Chemical Dependency Association and others, a request for papers has been issued. Proposals should relate to the conference theme of "Professionalism: Defining and strengthening." Sessions related to the suggested topics can be proposed; individuals are also encouraged to submit papers on other topics related to the field. The conference will be held October 6-8, 1982 in Brooklyn Park, Minnesota. Because of the imminent deadline for papers, interested persons are urged to contact Moire Keane, Department of Conferences, University of Minnesota, 373-3843.

MCCA TRAINING WORKSHOP

The MCCA will sponsor a series of training workshops throughout the coming year - the first of these learning experiences will be held on June 8, 1982, at 666 Marshall Ave. W. Roy Evans, M.S., licensed Consulting Psychologist will present two workshops. The day's schedule will be as follows:

- 9:30 AM Registration & Coffee
- 10:00 AM "Normality, Adnormality & Other Perversions" - a sexual perspective for community corrections professionals. The workshop contains a stark visual presentation.
- 12:00 NOON Lunch (included in registration)
- 1:00 PM "New Identity Therapy for the Chemically Dependent" -Scream therapy and bonding, and experiential psychodrama.

3:00 PM Wrap up.
Fee: \$10 for MCCA members \$15 for non-members

Send: Name, Address & Agency Name with the registration fee to:

MCCA
666 Marshall Ave.
St. Paul, MN 55104

Note: Registration deadline is June 4, 1982.

MINNESOTA CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION

SUMMER CONFERENCE '82

"A United Approach to Corrections - Team Work in the 80's"

July 14-15, 1982

St. John's University, St. Cloud, MN

The Corrections field faces many challenges today; different philosophies in what we do, the rise and "maybe fall" of community corrections, less money, plus other trends. These trends cause conflict within the field and conflict with other people in other fields. This conference will deal with the development of the team approach and how to deal with the changes which corrections professionals face in the future. The facilitator will be Frank Quisenberry, a management development consultant on the faculty of the University of Minnesota, who has developed an extensive management development program in human service agencies.

Conference fee: \$26 (late fee \$5 after June 18, 1982)

Send name, address & agency name to:

George Crust
P.O. Box 293
Bayport, MN 55003

THE USE OF AFFECT IN THERAPY

July 13-14, 1982

North Center for Continuing Education

The manner in which we deal with our emotions and those of our clients is probably one of the most frequent sources of difficulty in personal and therapeutic relationships. This conference will examine the role of affect in behavior change in the context of individual and family therapy. Aside from lectures, the format of this conference will require a significant amount of involvement from participants in small-group and role-play experiences.

Through demonstration, participation, and discussion, participants will be introduced to useable cognitive constructs and skills regarding affect.

Instructor:

WILLIAM J. GOODMAN, ph.d., Assistant Professor and Director, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Counseling Education Program, School of Public Health, University of Minnesota. He is a clinical member of the American Association of Marriage and Family Therapy and a licensed psychologist in private psychotherapy, Minneapolis.

Conference Fee: \$75

Two academic Credits Available

Conference and Academic Credit Fee: \$136

RECENT TC EFFECTIVENESS RESEARCH

In a recent National Institute on Drug Abuse Treatment Research Report, entitled, Effectiveness of Drug Abuse Treatment Programs; major findings from the more important studies of treatment modalities are presented. According to Frank Tims, Treatment Research branch, NIDA, a major consideration in developing the report was to highlight the more straightforward data presentations and minimize reliance on the kinds of data presentations which would require a statistical background to understand. Studies were presented in the report reflecting four currently available modalities: Methadone maintenance, therapeutic community, outpatient drug free and detoxification.

THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITIES

During the past ten years, the report points out, therapeutic communities have been one

of the major means of treating drug dependency, and representative followup studies have documented the effectiveness of this modality for clients. The publication outlined research (reported below) indicating that perhaps two-thirds of the individuals who complete the prescribed treatment in a therapeutic community can be expected to be doing well a year or more after leaving treatment. The authors state that such individuals have been found to be free of drugs, or at least of opioids, and to be functioning acceptable in the community. The report states that evidence shows also that the longer clients stay in treatment, the better they tend to perform after leaving treatment.

A Followup Study of Former Residents of a Therapeutic Community

Collier and Hijazi followed up 204 former

residents of Daytop Village, a drug-free, residential therapeutic community in New York City. They conducted the study, which included interviews, from April 1971 to December 1972. The primary drug used by all subjects when they entered the program had been heroin. At followup, the subjects were evaluated in part for use of drugs, illegal activities, and productive activities such as holding a job or attending school.

Of the 204 subjects in the study, 126 had completed the full 20 months of treatment and had been out of treatment for at least 5 months at the time of interview. The 78 subjects who had not completed treatment had been in the program at least 6 months and had been out of it for at least 6 months at the time of interview. For those who completed treatment, average time in Daytop was 22

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Happenings

A publication of the Minnesota Community Corrections Association. 666 Marshall Ave. St. Paul, MN 55104-292-1131

The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the content of this newsletter and to write on topics of interest to its readers. The staff reserves the right to edit submitted articles. Copy deadline is the 25th of odd-numbered months. **Members of the newsletter committee are:**

Dale Fisher
Hennepin County Court Services
Editor

Jan George
Wilder Community Assistance Program

Mary Headlee
Operation DeNovo

Mia Olsen
Genesis II for Women

Willie Allen
Bremer House

Bea McCormick
University of Minnesota

Liz Tellers
Freedom House

Karole Williams
Operation DeNovo
MCCA Board Liaison

We would also like to thank the men in the print shop at MCF-STW for their help and assistance in putting out this newsletter.

Research con't. from six

months, and average time released by the time of initial followup was 11.8 months. For those who dropped out, average time in Daytop was 13 months and average time released was 11.6 months.

At followup, 84 percent of the subjects who had completed treatment were not using drugs, had not been arrested, and were employed and/or furthering their educations. The remaining 16 percent showed some infrequent use of drugs, primarily marijuana, some unemployment, and some arrests; their functioning at least was improved over that shown when they entered treatment. Of the subjects who had **not completed** treatment, 46 percent were not using drugs, had not been arrested, and were employed and/or involved in school. However, 19 percent had clearly relapsed to frequent drug use, serious criminal involvement, and unemployment. The remaining 35 percent were evaluated only as using marijuana infrequently.

Among both those who completed treatment and those who dropped out, the best performers tended to be older 25-30. Clients who stayed in treatment from 12 to 18 months had favorable followup results.

Reprinted from the newsletter of the Therapeutic Communities of America, April 1982.)

Rubiano con't. from four

primary experience has been in adolescent psychiatry, primarily at Abbott-Northwestern, Miller and Fairview Hospitals.

Carlos has been active as a Field Instructor for the University of Minnesota School of Social Work and took part in the formation of and served on the Chicano/Latino Advisory Committee to the Minneapolis City Council.

Mr. Rubiano's primary hobby is as breeder, owner, trainer and handler of Afghan Hounds.

CASA provides information, education, diagnosis, referral, counseling and aftercare services in the area of chemical use, abuse and dependency. The target population is Ramsey County Hispanics and services are provided by bilingual staff. Carlos shares chemical dependency counseling responsibilities with Dionicio Vega Puente at the HEM/CASA office located at 203 Prescott Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55107 (612) 227-0831

Food Bank Helps Cut Costs

The Lake Country Food Bank can help reduce the food costs for agencies and programs. One of forty-three such food banks in the nation, Lake Country Food Bank is a member of the Second Harvest National Food Distribution Network.

The Food Bank receives food products usually in large quantities from processors and brokers. The products may be mispackaged, improperly marked, or the result of overproduction, but it is fully nutritious. The Food Bank maintains a wide variety of products, including canned and frozen foodstuffs. Supplies available may vary and interested parties should contact the Food Bank.

To be eligible to receive products from the food bank, agencies must: serve the needy, ill, or infants; serve food directly to its clients in the form of meals or distribute packaged food in emergencies; provide the food without cost to the clients; pick up the food at the warehouse; have 501 c3 tax exempt status. There is a low cost for the products which helps pay the costs of the 10,000 square foot warehouse and transportation of the food. Other support for the food bank comes from civic organizations, foundations, and memberships.

Agencies interested in the services of the Lake Country Food Bank, 554 Eighth Avenue South, Minneapolis, can contact Queen Lewis of Elmer Williams at 340-9694.



ome say love, it is a river
that drowns the tender reed
some say love, it is a razor
that leaves your soul to bleed
some say love, it is a hunger
an endless aching need

I say love, it is a flower
and you it's only seed
it's the heart afraid of breaking
that never learns to dance
it's the dream afraid of waking
that never takes a chance
it's the one who won't be taken
who cannot seem to hear
and the soul afraid of dying
that never learns to live

When the night has been too lonely
and the road has been too long
then you'll think that love is only
for the lucky and the strong
Just remember in the winter
far beneath the bitter snows
lies the seed that with the sun's love
in the spring becomes the ROSE

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