

# Happenings\*

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

## Fling Was Flung Ringers Rang

They came amid challenges and threats that had begun months before as the teams gathered for the Great MCCA Summer Fling and Volleyball Tournament. Jon Penton had threatened the existence of his all-star team with an average height over seven feet. Jeff Martin had countered with a challenge of an equally impressive team from the hallways of St. Paul. To no one's real surprise, the pre-tourney hype turned out to be just that. Penton's "Remand Ringers" averaged considerably under seven feet and we may never know the potential of Martin's "Metro Mudhens."



*We enjoyed the finest cuisine*

The first MCCA summer outing was held amid the wooded beauty of Lymon Lodge on July 25. Thirty of MCCA's finest gathered to jangle or cheer the volleyball conflict and enjoy a shared picnic beside Lake Minnetonka. Amid the tournament challengers were teams from Operation De Novo, Hennepin

County Adult Corrections Facility, Project Remand, Wilder CAP, and Portland House.

The first match of the afternoon proved to be one of the most closely fought. The Remand Ringers and the Portland Pros split the first two games, leaving it to the tie breaker



*Jon Penton slammed winning point past Rod Johnson*

to put the Ringers into the winners bracket. In the second match the Marshall Mystics squeaked out a 15-10 victory over the ACF Swat Team, then held off a determined rally by the hard driving Swatters to win the second game 15-4.

The Ringers then beat back the challenge of the cannonball volleys from Operation De Novo. In the championship game the Ringers ran up against the battling slams of the Marshall Mystics. Despite their hard fought efforts, boss Rod Johnson was unable to rally his Mystics and Penton's threats about the championship class of his Ringers were proven, despite their lack of seven-foot height.

(For more pictures, See page 4)

## Laws and Police Change Response To Domestic Violence

by Mia Olsen

*(This is the first of a two-part article on the handling of domestic violence in Minneapolis. Part two will discuss what the courts and social service agencies are doing about the problem.)*

### The Study

Under a grant from the National Institute of Justice, the Minneapolis Police Department and the Police Foundation conducted an experiment from early 1981 to mid-1982 testing police responses to domestic violence. It was the first scientifically controlled test of the effects of arrest, for any crime.

The purpose of the experiment was to investigate the controversial debate about what is the most effective method to respond to misdemeanors in incidents of domestic violence. In the past, police policy was to do as little as possible. Under the experiment, officers were given three choices of action:

- 1) to arrest
- 2) to advise
- 3) to send the suspect away

These three options were then compared for effectiveness in deterring future violence over a 6-month period. It was found that arrest was clearly the most effective method of deterring further violence.

### The Law

June 11, 1983, a Minnesota State Statute **Domestic Violence** can't on page 7

## Smythe Leaves Portland House

Donna Smythe has announced her resignation as Director of Portland House, effective September 1, 1984. She has enrolled at the University of Minnesota in the Masters Degree Program in Counselling Psychology.

Donna has been Director of the Minneapolis community corrections program since March 1981. Her previous experience was in criminal justice planning and consulting. She told us that her experience at Portland house has given her an interest in direct counseling and the impetus to further her career in that direction.



*Donna Smythe*

Since coming to Portland House, Donna has accomplished several changes. She expanded the Portland House Programs to include short-term and outpatient programs, and has recently offered services to Municipal Court Probationers.

Smythe has been a member of the MCCA Board of Directors since February 1983. She has expressed an interest in remaining active on the Board, so our organization will not be losing her energetic contributions.

## MCA Conference Set

The 1984 MCA Fall Conference will be held on October 3rd, 4th, and 5th at the St. Paul Radisson. The title of the conference is, "For Generations to Come".

Forty workshops will be featured with three keynote presentations. On October 3rd, The Illusion Theater will present, "For Adults Only". On October 4th, Marlene Young, Ph.D., Executive Director of the National Organization for Victims Assistance (NOVA) will speak on the subject of victim's rights. On October 5th, John Eoyang, Ph.D., Director of Psychological Services at the Minnesota correctional Facility/Stillwater, will speak on stress and burnout.

In addition, on Thursday, October 4th an all day film festival will be held previewing training films available to corrections professionals.

Entertainment will again be provided by the White Sidewalls on Wednesday evening.

The deadline for advance registration is September 15, 1984. For further information, contact Carole Smith, 772-1820.

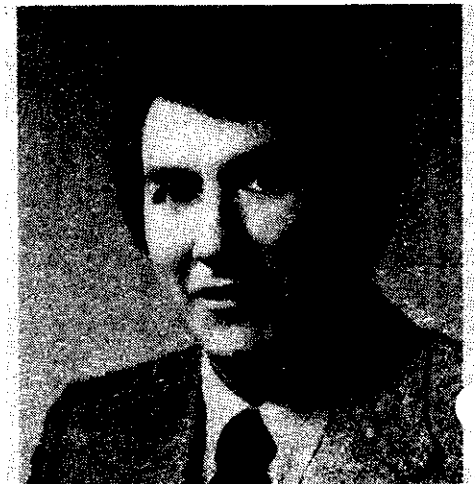
## Hennepin County Funds Womens Programs

Hennepin County Court Services has awarded contracts to two facilities for short-term residential services to female offenders. Volunteers of America Residential Center in Minneapolis and Re-Entry West in St. Paul have agreed to provide live-in counseling for the Hennepin County women. The services are intended to be for a maximum of ninety days and will emphasize individualized case planning. With the involvement of the probation officer and the program staff the women will be helped to make constructive plans and goals for their future. The two programs were selected because of their ability to offer a number of services to clients and their flexibility in responding to the needs of this program. The facilities may be able to offer emergency child care resources, although they will not be set up to provide regular program arrangements for children.

According to Carol Engel, Court Services Supervisor, the need for more residential services for women has continued since the closing of Project Elan in 1980. The current contract is for \$35,000 for the rest of this year. Although this is a relatively small amount, it is seen as a "trial balloon" to further assess the needs in this area and hopefully to continue as the needs indicate.

## Cook Honored For "Caring"

Mr. Leon Cook, Chairman of the Operation De Novo Board has recently received the WTCN-TV Channel 11 "Eleven Who Care" Outstanding Volunteer of the Year Award. Every year 11 Who Care salutes eleven outstanding Minnesota volunteers. WTCN's program recognizes the important contributions that volunteers make to the betterment of their communities.



*Leon Cook*

The eleven recipients are selected by the Board of Governors from nominations that have been submitted by service organizations and individuals throughout our state. Channel 11 Awards \$1,100 cash to each recipient as well as an \$1,100 donation to organizations designated by each winner. Each recipient will be given the Jefferson Award from the American Institute of Public Service and will be eligible for national recognition. Mr. Leon Cook was honored at the 1984 Awards Dinner, Tuesday, April 10, 1984 at the Carlton Celebrity Dinner Theater.

Mr. Leon Cook is presently employed as the President of the Corporation for Indian Development. Mr. Cook has been the Chairman of the Board at Operation De Novo for the past five years. In addition, Leon is currently active on twelve other boards. His volunteer service expands to over thirty organizations. Mr. Cook takes particular pride and enjoyment with his coaching opportunities for the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board. He is active in coaching and coaches football, basketball, baseball and hockey.

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# We Want You To Know



Jeff Martin

Dear Fellow Members:

August can be a "slow down" month for some, when vacations are taken and lethargy sets in. MCCA is still busy and very much "in motion."

Our Legislative Committee has been meeting and receiving help from a new MCCA member, Janet Clark. Ms. Clark is a former Minnesota state legislator, now employed by the Department of Corrections and responsible for planning for the woman offender. Janet has offered her ongoing support to our committee to enable us to make a greater impact on our legislators.

We have contacted the State Court Administrator's Office and been offered the opportunity to give our MCCA input on planning related to the proposed mediation centers. Rod Johnson (Wilder CAP) is our representative to this planning committee.

Hennepin County has started a task force to study the dispersal of residential facilities issue which the legislature passed last session. Tom Zoet (180 Degrees, Inc.) is our MCCA representative to this task force. MCCA is the only correctional organization represented on the task force.

We look forward to an active and stimulating Autumn. Enjoy what Summer is left to us.

Jeff Martin  
MCCA President

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PROGRAM/AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_

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ADDRESS SHOWN IS: \_\_\_\_\_ HOME \_\_\_\_\_ WORK

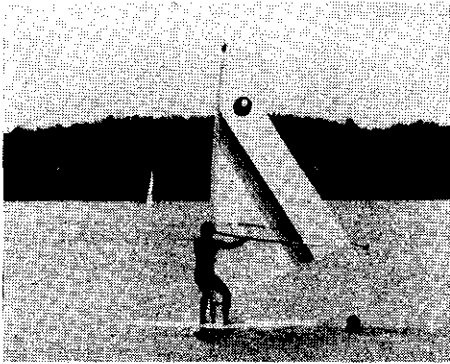
INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: \_\_\_\_\_ \$15    STUDENT/VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP: \_\_\_\_\_ \$5

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Make checks payable to MCCA

## It Was A Great Day To Fling



*George Ellis tried wind surfing*



*Pas de deux?*



*The company was great*



*Try to ignore that clown with the camera*



*Rod Johnson, Marshall Mystics served in winning first round*

## September Training: Developmentally Disabled Offender

The monthly MCCA training set for **September 12** will focus on the needs of the developmentally disabled offender. Laura Sissala, Program Coordinator at REM-Lyndale will discuss the issues of residential, advocacy and community support services to this population.



*Laura Sissala*

The **October 10** workshop will feature a panel discussion of **prostitution**, how women get involved and some of the myths and facts of prostitution. The panel will be lead by Jayne Hynes and Carole Olson of PRIDE, a self-help group for adult women who have been involved in prostitution.

The monthly training sessions are held from 10:00 to 12:00 A.M. on the second Wednesday of each month at the Wilder CAP building, 666 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul. The sessions are free to MCCA members. There is a five dollar fee for staff of MCCA Program Members and ten dollars for non-members. To register please call 292-1131.

## Winter Conference Planned

In the midst of the summer heat your MCCA Conference Committee is hard at work. The 1985 Winter Conference has been scheduled for February 20 and 21. It will again be held in the beautiful setting of Lymon Lodge on Lake Minnetonka.

The theme for the meetings will be "Putting the Community in Community Corrections." Among the topics to be included are

the concerns of minority professionals within community corrections and a review of the political conflict that arose over the use of the former Rochester State Hospital.

Numerous other subjects vital to our field are being planned and will be reported here when they are confirmed.

Mark your calendar and watch for further information.

# "Project Abuse" Touched Many

by Laura Sissala

For one week during April into May, WCCO-TV ran a special series of presentations titled "Project Abuse." These presentations were in the form of town meetings, tapes of illusion theaters "No Easy Answers" and "Touch", interviews and reviews with professionals and victims as well as presentations of the perpetrators point of view. WCCO stated that the purpose of these presentations was "to make the public aware of widespread sexual abuse and to tell children who are being abused that it's okay to come forward and talk about what is happening."

For those who watched any part of these presentations, many emotions, thoughts, and concerns were raised. WCCO staff summarized these in a paper entitled "Project Abuse: Evaluation Draft June 19, 1984." The following are some interesting excerpts and statistics from this paper.

## Schools

750 public and private schools participated in the program, 20% of these returned the survey they were provided with. 425,000 school children were estimated to have viewed the program. Illusion Theaters "Touch" was shown for grades K-6 and grades 7-12 were targeted to view "No Easy Answers." The first program is designed to explain to youngsters the differences between a good touch and a bad touch, the second program examined sexually abusive situations a teenager might encounter.

In addition, 23 schools showed "The Betrayal", a program focused on adults telling true stories of sexual abuse victims and perpetrators.

The survey results showed that the majority (80%) of the students reacted positively to both the programs and the subsequent discussions. A few schools noted that some students were embarrassed or that the presence of parents appeared to inhibit the discussions.

Over half the schools returning the survey reported sexual abuse disclosures, not all of them from students. One hundred eighty one children reported sexual abuse, 29 adults told of sexual abuse that occurred when they were children. Eighty three of these disclosures occurred in class discussions,

113 were disclosed privately to teachers, another 14 were reported to the nurse or social worker at the school.

Some criticisms of the state-wide presentation were noted. Many teachers wished they could have previewed the tapes so that they "would know what to expect." Also parental permission slips presented a problem. A few parents wished to preview the shows also, other parents refused to give their written consent for their child to see the sexual abuse programs.

Overall the series appeared to be a success, many comments focused on motivating the schools, teachers and administrators to consider sex education and sexual abuse safety as an educational responsibility.

## Churches

The response from churches was similar to those reported by the schools. 20 surveys were returned of the 500-plus who participated. The audience ranged in size from 5 to 80. They reported watching the presentations, "The Betrayal", "Touch", and "No Easy Answers."

The majority of these groups were led in discussion by county social workers, less than half of the discussions were led by the clergy. All groups that returned the survey reportedly responded openly and positively to the programs and discussions.

Of the surveys returned, there were 18 reported sexual abuse disclosures, 12 from adults and 8 from children, 11 of these occurred during the discussion groups after the programs. Half of these churches said they will continue with presentations on sexual abuse in the future.

The response was not entirely positive, the major complaint voiced was that the material in "The Betrayal" was too explicit.

## The Viewing Public Letters

As of the evaluation, WCCO-TV had 97 letters of comment on file, 86 of these were positive. It was interesting to note that of the sexual abuse victims who wrote, many were victims of incest. Parents also wrote, expressing their appreciation that the issue was presented in a way that allowed them to explain sexual abuse to their children.

The negative letters were concerned with the explicit nature of "The Betrayal" as well as concern that the presentations aroused memories of pasts that adults felt they had already dealt with successfully.

## Phone Calls

Calls from the public provided the greatest response to and evaluation of "Project Abuse."

As with the letters the majority of the 600 phone calls the station received between April 19th and May 8th were positive. The most frequent requests were for the sexual abuse hotline number to be repeated and to "please air Project Abuse again." There were negative calls, approximately 25-30. The paper noted; "Surprisingly, most of these came from men over the age of 35 who thought that there's too much sex abuse and incest coverage on television, or that the offenders in all the programs are 'anti-male', or 'one-sided', showing only males as the abusers. What about the women?" Hype was a complaint from about one fourth of the negative calls.

## Hotline

An extra step taken to serve the public was the Project Abuse Hotline, by lending the public a resource or personal contact for each abuse case. The hotline began on April 23rd and was open around the clock until May 4th. During this period 1,415 people reached the hotline. According to the phone company, there were 2570 unsuccessful attempts to reach the hotline the first night after "The Betrayal."

The Rape Center in Minneapolis was crucial in organizing the Hotline. Dorothy Fisker from the Rape Center said, "The number of calls we had in May increased 100%. A large part of that is because of Project Abuse." Fisker noted an effect of this project has been that the sexual abuse therapists and facilities are booked solid, with waiting lists anywhere from 6 weeks to four months.

Positive comments were also noted from Y.E.S., another organization which assisted with the Project Abuse Hotline, and The Director of the National Committee for Project Abuse can't on page 8

# The Resistant Client

by Terry Newton  
Edited by Mark Groves

Most counselors possess the general skills necessary to be an effective counselor. Very little is known about dealing with the resistant client and the client who is reluctant about counseling. Many laypersons and professionals have written a client off because they haven't been able to break through the client's resistance. Alcoholics and drug addicts usually enter a treatment program because of a criteria, e.g., trouble with the law, threatened divorce, problems with their job, warnings from their physician about the adverse effects of alcohol on their health, etc. Defensiveness and denial are common symptoms of the disease of chemical dependency. Clients accepted from the criminal justice system are particularly difficult to treat, besides being actively or passively resistant to treatment, they often take advantage of the lack of continuity and consistency of the staff within the programs. Street ethics run high with overt and covert messages of "Don't tell on me and I won't say anything about you." Resistance can be compared to a car hitting a brick wall where both the counselor and the client are hurt in the process.

There are very distinct differences between resistance and reluctance. Resistance describes an attitude on the part of the client which seems to fight the treatment. People resist treatment in order to stay the same, that is, to maintain their repressive defenses so that they need not look at the truth about themselves and therefore they can keep their anxiety at bay. Reluctance is another situation altogether. Reluctance describes the reaction of clients who are present in the office of the counselor, lawyer, doctor, etc., and they do not want to be there in the first place. Their presence in the counselor's office is the idea of someone else—they are neither motivated nor interested in getting help for themselves.

Resistance, therefore, is the basic enemy of developing insight. Resistance is also not a label of behavior but more a part of the person's identity. The average client enters into a helping relationship with certain misgivings for a number of reasons: 1) It is not easy for them to receive help, 2) It is difficult to commit themselves to change, 3) It is not easy for them to trust a stranger and be open with him/her, 4) It is not easy to see one's problems clearly at first and, 5) Their problems sometimes seem too large, overwhelming, or

perhaps, too unique to share with others.

Since caring is an integral part of the helping relationship it often becomes an erroneous act of trying to "fix" the client or to save them from themselves. The term "resistant" most often means that the therapist is dissatisfied with some aspect of the client's progress. It then becomes important for the counselor to ask themselves if they are caring about the client or trying to caretake for them. An overeager counselor may accelerate the client's resistance by trying to get the client to look at or change something he/she is not ready to deal with. At the very heart of resistance is ambivalence. This can be observed in the alcoholic who wants to stop drinking but at the same time not wanting to stop drinking.

Resistance is not so remarkable if we can understand what is meant by the idea of defense mechanisms and their roles in neurosis. Defenses are aimed at avoiding the recognition and expression of impulses that are dangerous or unacceptable. Yet the therapist is asking the client to surrender the very self-deceptions that have permitted him/her to get along, albeit at a neurotic level of functioning. The client has usually built up their defenses surrounding their troubled personalities for years. Even though the person is operating at a dysfunctional level this is not easily altered or abandoned altogether. The client has a payoff for remaining dysfunctional which includes attention getting, reinforcing dependency, and not having to be considered successful. Sometimes the client, at an unconscious level, wishes to keep punishing himself.

Resistance is manifested behaviorally in many ways, e.g., by avoiding talking about certain matters, by disinterest or leaving treatment before completion, or by inability on the part of the client to freely associate, that is, to allow his thoughts to flow into words without censorship, without digressions from painful subjects, without blockage of speech (when the client can think of nothing to say). Other forms of resistance include: 1) Laughing—the client takes everything lightly in order to decrease anxiety and painful change, 2) Excessive talking—the client talks continuously for the same reasons as the person who uses laughter, 3) Intellectualizing—the client builds a defense around verbal communication. He has a tendency to speak with great

clarity about his problems but without emotion. Intellectuals are sometimes difficult to spot since they talk about very real and personal problems, they are doing this from a distance however, without the feelings of what they are talking about. Antisocial personalities frequently fall into this category. 4) Generalizing—the client speaks in vague and general terms without making their emotions concrete or associating their emotions with their real lives. They avoid pinpointing their feelings on any specific person or subject and, 5) The scene maker—the best offense is a good defense. The most effective way to avoid dealing with painful growth and change is to make an emotional scene. The client acts indignant, hostile, or weeps uncontrollably so as not to get too close to examining real or painful issues.

Group therapy is probably the most effective strategy because of group pressure on the alcoholic to maintain sobriety and group support for one another. Also, the alcoholic can less readily sway other alcoholics in the group. Group therapy also helps to prepare them for Alcoholics Anonymous. Education should also be extensive in order to overwhelm the client's denial and to teach alternative behavior and problem solving in day to day living situations.

Another useful technique of dealing with resistance and reluctance was established by Dr. Milton H. Erickson. Dr. Erickson believes that the therapist needs to: 1) Meet the client within his/her frame of reference, 2) Use the client's own behavior and understandings to make small therapeutic modifications and, 3) Elicit the cure from the client in a manner that allows the opportunity for client-initiated change. It is useful to acknowledge and accept the client's resistance and then to work to get the client to initiate the change themselves. This technique is called symptom prescription, or implosive therapy. The client is usually placed in a therapeutic "double blind" because the client who continues symptomatic behavior is doing so under the force of a directive. In response to an additional therapeutic contribution or modification of the symptomatic behavior the client must change a part of the dysfunctional behavior. According to Erickson man defends his intellect emotionally. "When you understand how man really defends his intellectual ideas  
**Resistant Client can't on page 7**

**Resistant Client con't from page 6**

and how emotional he gets about it you should realize that the first thing in psychotherapy is not to try to compel him to change his ideation but to go along with it and change it in a gradual fashion and create situations wherein he himself willingly changes his thinking." The client is simply given the opportunity to recognize and change their behavior by themselves which increases independence and greater self-worth. This technique can be utilized by using turnarounds. Usually, resistance will be implicitly stated which can be redirected in a therapeutic sense for the client. The principle for constructing a turnaround is: 1) Accept the objection e.g., "Good. I agree. I'm pleased you noticed that. I wondered when you would be perceptive enough to check on that". 2) Reframe it—reinterpret the objection in a context in which the specific objection would be appropriate and useful and, 3) Restate it—follow the reframe with a statement of how that behavior can be useful in counseling or how this (as opposed to "that") context is different. Examples: Client: "I don't have to be here you know." Followed by counselor's response: "Well, I'm glad you decided to come here on your own then so we can find some ways to keep this kind of hassle from happening to you again. Client: "They don't understand me." Followed by counselor's response: "Ah, that's it then. Well, let's find out what you can do so that you're better understood and these incidents don't happen again." Client: "I'm not going to do this treatment plan." Followed by counselor's response: "Well, okay, now I have a better idea what kind of relationship we have. Now I know that when you ask me for something, I know it is okay to say no." It is important then not to "hook into" a client's resistance and become engaged in a power struggle with the client. Instead, you must avoid power struggles with the client by being aware of how and when you "hook into" the client's resistance and become mad at him. Your mental health will be much improved and your counselor to client relationships will be more constructive.

Turnarounds must be communicated carefully so the client doesn't think that the counselor is taking advantage of their position by being insulting or that the counselor doesn't care whether the client changes or not. This technique can be useful in defusing hostility and in working with extreme resistance. It is important to note that this technique tends to work with clients who are

intelligent and should not be used with learning disabled clients as the effects are subject to severe misinterpretations.

In conclusion, resistance is not a personal attack on the counselor and it is common in most therapeutic settings, some more than others. It is important to accept the client's ambivalence and to use this as a way of helping the client to achieve his full potential. It is useful to know also that in the latter stages of therapy the client may become more resistant as an expression of independence and this should not be looked upon as a sign of regression.

**Domestic Violence con't from page 1**

was changed to broaden the conditions under which a police officer could make a "probable cause" arrest for simple assaults in domestic violence situations. The major change in the law was that a police officer could make an arrest of a batterer without having witnessed the assault of the victim. The incident can include assault, threat with a dangerous weapon, or placing the victim in fear of bodily harm. The following conditions must be met for an officer to be able to arrest a batterer under the probable cause law:

- 1) The batterer must be the spouse or former spouse of the victim or live with her or have formerly lived with her.
- 2) The incident must have occurred within the preceding four hours.
- 3) The officer must have probable cause to believe an assault or a threat with a dangerous weapon has occurred or the victim has been placed in fear of immediate bodily harm.

If these conditions are met, a police officer can arrest a batterer without a warrant, anywhere, not just at the location that the assault occurred. This law was a vital initial step in taking the responsibility away from the victim of domestic abuse and returning it to the criminal justice system to prosecute the batterer.

**The Police**

A change in a law of this kind is meaningful only if the law is enforced. As the law was written it stated that an officer "may arrest" not that an officer "must arrest." Since the law was not mandatory, it left the final discretion to the individual officer.

On December 8, 1984 Minneapolis Police Chief Tony Bouza issued a memo which was to have a major impact on police policy

towards incidents of domestic violence. Bouza stated that "...the Minneapolis Police Department should now take a more aggressive approach toward dealing with domestic abuse cases...It is the policy of this agency to aggressively utilize the arrest powers granted by the state legislature in carrying out the intent and provisions of domestic abuse status." He stated that an arrest was **expected** if any of the following circumstances exist:

- 1) Visible signs of injury or impairment.
- 2) Dangerous weapon involved.
- 3) Officer's belief that violence will continue.
- 4) Officer's prior knowledge of offenders violent behavior.
- 5) Obvious violation of an order for protection.
- 6) To protect all from further acts of violence.

Furthermore, if no arrest was made a police report was to be completed and "clearly reflect sufficient reasons for not making the arrest." This policy went into effect in March, 1984. In the first three months arrests were up 225%. As with the change in the D.W.I. laws, this policy change created financial problems in housing the increased number of individuals in the jail. It appears that both space and financial concerns will be important issues as the enforcement of this statute continues and that some action ultimately must occur to accommodate this change.

**Karen Ravine To Genesis Staff**

Karen McDonough Ravine joined the GENESIS II staff full-time June 1st, as a counselor in the Criminal Justice Program. She was formerly a counselor at Portland House. Karen has a combined history of 12-years of professional experience in corrections, vocational rehabilitation and chemical dependency in programs ranging from out-patient to maximum security.

Karen's education background is in criminal justice and psychology.

She currently serves as a member of the Adult Release and Revocation Committee.

**Project Abuse con't from page 5**

Prevention of Child Abuse, Edward Smith. He noted that the project showed that public awareness and education does work as well as the fact that there are many Minnesotans in need of help. "Many of these Minnesotans would still be 'in hiding' or 'denial' had not your special lightened their awareness that help is available."

**Reporting**

Of special interest to those in the corrections field is the legal communities' response. Hennepin County has noted a sharp rise in sexual abuse reports. Ray Ahrens, Director of The Child Protection Program for Hennepin County, was quoted, "Last year we averaged 370 new-complaint investigations a month. In April, we had 456 cases. And for the first five days of May, we're running nearly double what we normally have."

Other counties such as Mille Lacs, Dakota, Ramsey, Washington, and Scott, also have reported an increase in sex abuse cases for 1984

**Professional Opinions**

The general response from the professional community is reportedly positive and supportive. The project was generally viewed as an effort of intervention into the vicious circle created for children by the traumatic nature of a sexual abuse experience. Many professionals noted that when working closely with drug and alcohol

abusers and runaway teens, that sexual abuse as traumatic as incest often plays a big role in many observed social dysfunctions.

In conclusion WCCO-TV and this series made a significant impact in communities throughout Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. From all the professional comments and public response it appears that "Project Abuse" met its goal of public awareness and to tell children who are victims of sexual abuse that it's okay to come forward. The station and other professionals express concern that this project will not be left here with one "Project Abuse" on television and that the rest of the professional community will continue to carry this olympic torch.

Comments from the corrections community are solicited. How has our profession been affected by this "Project Abuse?"

# MCCA Grows

The Minnesota Community Corrections Association welcomes these new members:

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Janet Clark     | Marcia Lindahl |
| Marcia Dempsey  | Thomas Lamb    |
| Sharon Mitchell | Mark Lynch     |
| Robin Martinson | Ken Bedeau     |
| Onetha Withers  | Phoebe Berg    |
| Shari Roscoe    | Pete Batterman |
| Susan Doyle     | Eulalia Smith  |

# 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, Editor**
- Hennepin County Court Services
- Ed Miller**
- Operation DeNovo
- Mia Olsen**
- Genesis II For Women
- Laura Sissala**
- Rem-Lyndale
- Carol Sturm**
- Hennepin County Parole Services
- Karole Williams, Board Liason**

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.

**MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION**

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St. Paul, MN 55104**

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