

Happenings

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

Surveillance Demands A Lot From Kids And Officer

By Pat Simons

"As you will find out, Conditional Probation is quite different from regular probation and you can expect to see us any time, any day, any place. We will check up on you either in person or by phone...You should understand that we will be watching that you are following the Court's order."

Excerpt from a letter given to each juvenile involved in Hennepin County's Conditional Probation Program.

It is a little after 10 a.m. and already Brownell Mack knows that all the eight teens on his caseload are in school, although two of them were tardy this morning. This was just the first of at least four contacts he will have with them either by phone or in person today. He may show up at their homes, at their jobs or at a friends home where they say they will be, and if they aren't there, he will find out why.

Mack, whose background includes three years as an Army M.P. and four years as a Correction Officer at the Men's Workhouse, has been with the Hennepin County Juvenile Division, Conditional Probation for 2 years. This program, under its supervisor Bruce Dotter, has attracted national attention as a model of where probation programs may be evolving. Similar programs are now operational in Battle Creek, Mich., Atlanta, Ga., and other cities.

One of four officers who usually carry a combined caseload of 25 clients, Mack is an enthusiastic ad-

vocate of the court ordered program for offenders who are having problems following rules of regular probation or those who are leaving placement and coming back to the community. With his background in corrections and a bachelors degree in counseling almost finished, Mack uses his skills to reach his clients while combining a sense of humor and common sense.

"Our number one goal is protection of the community from a kid's further criminal behavior," Mack says. "We handle the tough kids, the hardcore ones who've been in the system a while and need more monitoring than the usual contact with their Probation Officer. We supplement but don't replace that relationship, however. We become the eyes, ears, legs and arms of the Court Services—and it seems to work the majority of the time."

Presently the program is only operational in South Minneapolis—generally in the area served the city's 3rd Precinct—but eventually it is hoped to encompass the entire county. Cooperation of schools, families and the court is essential to its success.

Conditional Probation—or Surveillance as it is also known—works with 14-17 year-old teens at least 90 days. "Ninety good days," emphasizes Mack—before the client is released to standard probation. Five phases must be completed and the teen signs a contract where

Surveillance continued on page 4

Planning For Women Offenders

The Department of Corrections has begun the process of developing a comprehensive statewide plan for women offenders.

Much of the momentum for developing the plan evolved from the First National Workshop on Female Offenders that was held in St. Paul last year. Several speakers at the workshop emphasized the need for systematic planning. They urge, however, that any systematic plan be coupled with maximum flexibility to allow addressing concerns common to all women offenders while not losing sight of the individual concerns.

In addition to the momentum drawn from the Workshop, the Minnesota Advisory Task Force on the Woman Offender has long advocated systematic planning for women offenders.

Thus the DOC has undertaken a process which will seek to (1) develop a profile of women offenders in Minnesota, (2) provide a county-by-county resource for women offenders, (3) identify innovative programs that have the potential for being replicated or shared, and (4) identify staff development needs.

Because the plan places heavy emphasis on local and community activities, corrections and law enforcement staff and others with an on-going interest in women offenders' programs are an essential part of the process. DOC is particularly interested in identifying those community resources for women offenders that could be described as excellent and/or innovative. A telephone call giving the name of the resource or program to Shirley Hokanson, Special Project Planner and overall coordinator for the planning process, will prove very valuable in developing the inventory. Her telephone number is (612) 642-0212. DOC staff will do the follow-up contacts.

Roberts Named to Board

Ben Roberts has been appointed to the MCCA Board of Directors, bringing the fifteen-member body to full complement. President Jon Penton announced the appointment at the monthly Board meeting on December 18, 1985. Ben Roberts is employed as an adult probation officer in the Selby Avenue office of Ramsey County Community Corrections. An eighteen-year veteran of that department, Ben has worked for ten years in adult probation and has prior experience at the Ramsey County Workhouse and Totem Town.

Genesis II To Move

Genesis II for Women, Inc., will be relocating from Sabathani Community Center to a building located at 3036 University Ave. (at the foot of the Prospect Park Tower). The relocation promises to resolve two major problems. The growth of the agency over the past five years has resulted in the current space to be problematic in both volume and layout. Additionally, the current location in South Minneapolis is prohibitive for Ramsey County clients which Genesis II also is available to serve. The new building is centrally located between Minneapolis, and St. Paul.

Genesis II has been involved in a capital campaign to raise funds necessary to completely renovate the space. To date, a total of \$194,000 has been raised from private and corporate foundations. An architect has been hired and schematic designs have been approved. Demolition and construction are scheduled to begin on February 10th. If all proceeds on schedule, the agency will move in the latter part of May.

A Girl for Laura

Laura Sissala gave birth to an 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ pound girl on January 16. Laura and husband Gary named the baby Amy Nicole. Laura, who is Program Director at REM Lyndale, is a member of the MCCA Board of Directors and the Happenings staff.

"News From the Arrowhead"

By **John Richardson**

On February 1, 1986, Dave Gustafson began serving as general director of Arrowhead Regional Corrections, with his office on the third floor of the Duluth Courthouse. Dave had been a director once before and took voluntary demotion to divisional supervisor (Arrowhead Juvenile Center) during the budget crisis of 1981.

On February 1, 1986, at the Casa De Roma in Duluth, the retirement party was held for chief probation officer Patrick Heaslip. Lt. Col. Heaslip also has a good retirement from the Duluth Air National Guard. Applications are now being processed for Pat's correctional replacement. He has served for thirty-one years in St. Louis County probation!

A comparable-worth study is now underway in all levels of Arrowhead

Regional Corrections in all six Northeastern Minnesota counties assigned. It is anticipated that a report to the State of Minnesota will be ready for publication by April 1, 1986.

Nancy Stacken began organizing the sexual offenders' program at the Northeast Regional Corrections Center at Saginaw at the end of 1985. She arrived from service in Montana.

John Serre, parole/supervised release/pre-sentence investigation agent for St. Louis County, Duluth, began serving on the Board of Directors of Minnesota Correctional Association on January 1, 1986. John Serre has a long history of effective service in liaison and probation positions, both adult and juvenile.

Come see us when you ski the Arrowhead!

MIBCA To Host National Conference In May

After deciding to postpone the National Conference originally slated for Fall, 1985, MIBCA has rescheduled it for May 19 through 21st, 1986. The conference, entitled "Chemical Dependency and the Black Community: Strategies for Change", will address the development and dissemination of strategies for dealing with black alcohol and chemical abuse. The University of Minnesota is helping with planning and logistics. The major presentors will be MIBCA Executive Director Peter Bell; Dr. Reatha Clark King, President of Metro State University, St. Paul; Dr. Wade Nobles, Stanford University; Gary Mendez of the National Urban League, and Ophelia Long, President of the Black Nurses Association.

The style and focus of this conference represent a unique departure from the customary format. The traditional conference format is of limited value in the process of program development—and it is the development of effective *action* and strong program models that we are interested in facilitating.

It will be a participatory conference, requiring substantial involvement on the part of those who attend. Participants will work together to develop outlines for strong culturally specific program models that will address the negative role chemical dependency plays in broad areas of black community con-

cern such as crime, employment, education and health and welfare. Conferences will explore together the linkages between such problem areas and chemical dependency in detail.

A future issue of the National Institute on Alcohol & Abuse & Alcoholism's *Alcohol, Health and Research World* will report the proceedings of the conference in the special feature section. Soon after its close, the recommendations and ideas generated by the conference will be edited and synthesized into a preliminary conference report which will be distributed to all participants as well as a select group of chemical dependency, education, social work, corrections, and health professionals nationwide.

The dates are May 19th, 20th, and 21st (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday). The site will be the Minneapolis Plaza Hotel. People may register by contacting: Registrar, Department of Conferences, University of Minnesota, 233 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455

Make plans now to attend. This conference represents an unusual opportunity to help move us toward community-based solutions to serious community problems. The activity MIBCA expects the conference to help generate will make you glad you were there to be part of it.

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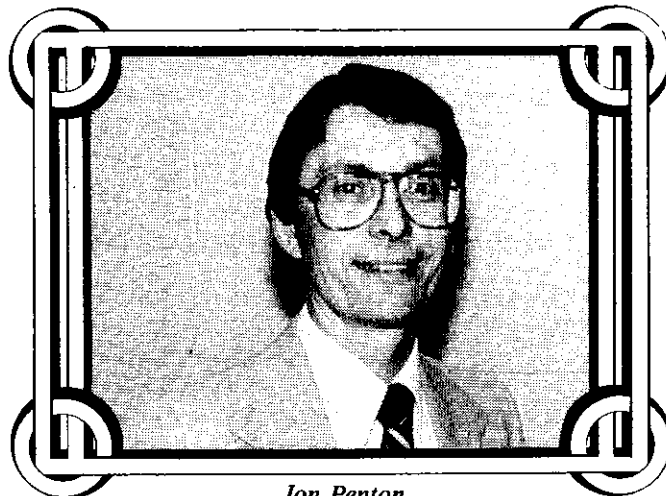
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We Want You To Know



Jon Penton

By Jon Penton, President MCCA

Recently I "sacrificed" some of my time to attend the American Correctional Association Conference in San Diego, California. The weather, conference site and people were quite enjoyable. However, some of the information provided at the conference was alarming.

Upon registering I was presented with a paper weight in the form of a prison gun tower. This theme was carried out throughout the conference. Only a couple workshops directly related to community corrections and the remainder institutional related.

The State of California, it was explained, has 3 billion dollars worth of correctional construction underway. This is reflection of the fact that over 50,000 adults are presently being incarcerated

in California correctional facilities. Contractors can't build "bricks and mortar" fast enough in California and many other places across the nation.

According to a death sentence survey in the conference program, there are now 38 states which allow the death penalty. Twenty-nine of those states maintain a death row with a total count of 1597 prisoners sentenced to death as of June 30, 1985. The "humane" methods of execution still on the books include hanging (i.e. Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire and Washington) and firing squad (i.e. Idaho and Utah).

Needless to say, I came back with a new appreciation for Minnesota's criminal justice system and community corrections in particular. "Lock 'em up and throw away the key" stikes me as such a hopeless and costly philospfy.

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION

666 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104

NAME: _____
 PROGRAM AGENCY: _____
 WORK ROLE: _____
 WORK PHONE: _____
 ADDRESS: _____
 ADDRESS SHOWN _____
 IS: _____
 _____ HOME STUDENT/VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP _____ \$ 5
 _____ WORK

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP _____ \$ 15
 PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP _____ \$100

Make checks payable to MCCA

Genesis II Therapists Profile The Female Sex Offender

By Mia Olsen

During the last three years there has been increased reporting of child abuse, including the nationally publicized "sex rings," and intrafamilial sexual abuse. It is due to this reporting that humanservice professionals have recognized women in the role of sex offenders.

At the beginning of 1985, Genesis II for Women began receiving referrals from the criminal justice system, child protection and private therapists of women who have sexually abused children. At that time there was little or no information or services available locally or nationally. Therefore, Genesis II submitted a proposal to General Mills and was granted \$14,840 to provide outpatient services to female sex offenders, including intake and assessment, a weekly therapy group and case coordination with child protection, Court Services and other resources.

In May 1985 nine women entered the therapy and were joined by seven others in June. The group is facilitated by licensed psychologists Jane Matthews of Seals and Associates and Ruth Matthews of P.H.A.S.E.

The group is open-ended and ongoing and assists each woman toward the following goals: to take primary responsibility for her sexually abusive behavior, to increase her understanding and empathy for the victim, to increase her awareness of her own emotional and psychological processes that led to the

sexual abuse, to establish positive ways to meet her own sexual and interpersonal needs without victimizing others.

Matthews and Matthews established a profile of the female sex offender which was separated into two categories: the male-coerced offender and the self-initiated offender.

The self-initiated offender evidenced extensive histories of sexual abuse from an early age. For the male-coerced woman offender, the greater the man's coercion the less severe history of sexual abuse was present in the women. However, the man's family history of sexual abuse was more severe.

The therapists reported several commonalities between these groups, including poor memory and concentration, below-average performance in school, isolation and alienation, affection for small animals, weight problems, bedwetting and a low status within the family, neighborhood school and church. The women reported receiving little or no information about sex from parents, school or peers, but having learned it from male partners. They also had a rigid view of sexuality coupled with nonassertive behavior. They reported only 0-20 percent of their sexual experiences were positive. Nearly all of the women reported being sexually abused themselves.

Matthews and Matthews also reported the differences they found between male and female sex offenders. The female sex

offender's identity seems to be based solely on her sexuality, while a man's identity could include his job or profession. Women tend to abuse whoever is available while men focus on a particular age or gender of victim. Women also began with physical abuse of children and moved to sexual abuse as a means of gaining power rather than sexual gratification. If they were male-coerced the women gained power through their affiliation with the males. Women also reported immediately feeling a great deal of shame and empathy for their victims and did not hold the victim responsible as men often do.

Ruth Matthews reported, "For women that we have in the outpatient treatment program, the prognosis is very good." However, she indicated the belief, "Based on our limited sampling it appears that the criminal justice system has reacted differently in prosecuting the female offender as compared to the male sex offender." She added, "There also appears to be a difference in how Child Protection treats these women versus the women who have physically abused or neglected their children in regards to termination of parental rights." She feels a belief exists that women are placed in the role of primary caretaker, nurturer and protector of their children and when they abuse those children there can be no hope for them ever parenting their children again.

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every step, requirement and restriction is spelled out in detail. Any deviation or breaking of the contract results in immediate consequences which run the gamut from grounding to placement in detention. Regular violations can result in placement in the County Home School or Red Wing.

"There's a saying that kids don't flunk out of surveillance," Mack says. "One way or another they complete it—if consequences or offenses intervene they have to go back and start again—not just slide through. I may turn up any where, any time, even in the middle of the night. We order periodic urinalysis to test for chemicals and we can do room and body searches. We de-

mand a lot of the kid."

When the program began several years ago, it was thought that it would work only with male clients. Now 15 to 20 percent of the teens under surveillance are girls and their numbers are growing.

Phases of the program progress as the client earns the trust of his officer to advance. All those coming into the program have an initial seven day house arrest, followed by two weeks of "prior permission" where every movement is subject to permission of the officer and personal follow-up is essential. In Phase III it is required to call in several times a day with one's whereabouts being monitored personally. Phase IV usually encom-

passes the last 30 days to 2 weeks where phone contact is less and personal contact diminishes. By Phase V—it becomes merely observation until the books are closed and the client is under his probation officer's monitoring.

"Most of the families—even the ones who have initial reservation about our access into their homes at any time come to respect and work with the surveillance office to make sure their kids are staying straight and are not going back to the criminal behavior that brought them into the program," Mack says.

Schools are also cooperation with the program, making sure that students are in each of their classes. **Surveillance continued on page 7**

Ramsey County Probation Officers Specialize in Domestic Abuse Cases

Two Ramsey County Adult Division probation officers specialize in supervising persons sentenced in the Municipal Court for misdemeanor and gross misdemeanor domestic assault and related offenses. Russ Huckendorf and Mark Forliti each supervise approximately 120 clients, most of whom are required to complete a course of group domestic abuse counseling as part of their probation. Programs most often utilized for referral include the Wilder Community Assistance Program (housed in the same building as Ramsey County's Marshall Branch Office for adult probationers) and others affiliated with Midway and St. John's hospitals in St. Paul. Several other area programs are also utilized.

Within the last four years or so domestic assault cases have mushroomed to become a large, still increasing, and perhaps the most important part of the business of the criminal division of the Municipal Court. The cases are challenging and frustrating, but are rewarding as well. They involve unusual amounts of victim contact, support and referral. These offenders exhibit more than their share of probationer denial, minimization, resistance and manipulation. Chemical dependency issues often compound the problems and complicate attempts at their solution.

Once an offender has been found guilty of or admits to domestic assault or assault in the fifth degree, a pre-sentence investigation is ordered to determine the most appropriate disposition for the offender at sentencing. There are some occasions where the offenders are immediately sentenced at the time of their plea in Court without a pre-sentence investigation. The majority of these offenders are generally ordered to complete some type of domestic abuse program and many have to complete chemical abuse treatment. Immediately after sentencing, the cases are referred to Mark and Russ

to set up and monitor their specific conditions of probation. The majority of offenders generally comply with their conditions and complete the programming ordered by the Court. After exactly one year these cases are discharged from supervision. There are a portion of these offenders, though, who do not complete their conditions and are referred back to the sentencing judge on a violation of probation and can be sentenced to up to ninety days in the Ramsey County Correctional Facility. Jail time is an affective deterrent for these clients and generally serves as a significant motivator for them to complete their programs.

One unique aspect of this casework is the close working relationship between Mark and Russ and therapists at the Wilder Community Assistance Program (CAP) who counsel many of the same probationers and their partners. Information shared between the counselors and agents often leads to a more timely and effective intervention. Attending group and seeing their PO on the same visit makes things easier for clients who have limited time and resources to get around. A further benefit is a range of other resources available at the CAP program for addressing other problems affecting these clients.

Asking Russ or Mark about their jobs is likely to yield greatly different answers depending on the day. Mix a few client domestic crises with already heavy workloads and you get a prescription for agent burnout. It was for this reason that a recent decision was made to provide Mark and Russ with relief in the form of Chuck Tracy, who is transferring from juvenile probation to adult, with plans to concentrate in the domestic abuse area. The best antidote for agent burnout though is the support and camaraderie offered by fellow professionals inside and outside the "system" and the often positive interchange with these clients, who share much in common with the rest of us.

AWOL From Furlough May Be Felony Escape

Under a ruling of the State Court of Appeals, a person who is furloughed from a work house commitment to a treatment program, then absconds from that program, can be charged with the felony offense of Escape from Custody.

The finding, issued in October, 1985, involved Randy Headbird, who was convicted of assault in Cass County in July, 1981 and granted probation. After several violations of probation, Headbird was ordered to serve the remainder of his probationary period in the Cass County Jail and was furloughed for treatment at the Anishinabe Longhouse in Minneapolis and a halfway house. In granting the furlough the Court admonished Headbird, "If you run, if you leave the halfway house and don't come back when you are supposed to, that's a felony escape."

Headbird later failed to return to the Longhouse after a pass, remaining absent without leave. He did not turn himself in to the Cass County Jail or the halfway house as ordered. When he was arrested in May 1984, he was charged with felony escape.

The crime of Escape from Custody is defined by Minnesota Statutes, which provides in part: **Subdivision 1.** Definition. "Escape" includes departure without lawful authority and failure to return to custody following temporary leave granted for a specific purpose or limited period. **Subd. 2.** Acts prohibited. Whoever does any of the following may be sentenced as provided in subdivision 1.

1. Escapes while held in lawful custody on a charge or conviction of a crime....

Subd. 3. Exceptions. This section does not apply to a person who is free on bail or who is on parole or probation, or subject to a stayed sentence or stayed execution of sentence, unless he (1) has been taken into actual custody upon revocation of the parole, probation, or stay of the sentence or execution of sentence, or (2) is in custody in a county jail or workhouse as a condition of a stayed sentence.

The appellate court found precedence in other cases to support the findings

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Corrections and Chemical Dependency

The following article, reprinted in part from "MIBCA Scope", discusses one of the issues to be addressed at the conference entitled "Chemical Dependency and the Black Community: Strategies for Change." Information about the conference is elsewhere in this issue.

Anyone who has been through treatment for chemical dependency will tell you it's tough even under the best of circumstances. If you're *black* and chemically dependent, it's tougher, because finding good culturally sensitive treatment programs and aftercare services can be very hard. If you're black, chemically dependent and poor, your situation is worse because subsidized slots in a culturally sensitive program are even harder to find. If you are black, poor, chemically dependent and in prison, your prognosis is the poorest of all; yet that is precisely where a large percentage of the black community's hard core chemically dependent population resides on any given day — and it is there that they must be reached.

Not enough research has been done on the correlation between crime and substance abuse, but we *do* know, for instance, that substance abuse is a major factor in "crimes of passion"; alcohol is present in 70% of black men and 67% of black women homicide offenders, and statistics clearly point to a strong correlation between substance abuse and domestic abuse. Statistics aside, the *feeling* in the black community is that the connection between chemical abuse and crime is strong. Emotions run high on the subject of black-on-black crime. Just as strong, unfortunately, is the feeling that little or nothing can really be done to impact the problem. That attitude is, in the opinion of many, partly responsible for the growing army of young black men and women whose lifestyles revolve around drugs, marginal survival, including direct or indirect involvement in criminal activity, and periodic stints in jail or prison. For many of these youth, a first incarceration is an expected right of passage, and, amongst their peers at least, almost a badge of honor — like graduation from high school used to be.

It is easy for a young, black, chemically dependent inmate to drift in and out of incarceration for years, resigned to an assumption the system reinforces — that he will be back as a guest of the

county or state many times — and never have his dependency assessed or effectively dealt with. He learns little or nothing about the factors that have caused him to be locked up, but he *does* learn to think of himself as a permanent outsider. Increasingly resigned to life "in the margins" of society, he is surrounded by people on every hand who are more than willing to teach him how to be a better thief, a smarter consumer and dealer of drugs, a more effective manipulator of the system. The complex denial system that is such a major obstacle to successful dependency treatment for many blacks becomes deeply entrenched in young inmates. In the process of learning how to better "con" the people in the system they become more sophisticated at conning themselves. Every year they stay in the system, the kids with real problems become harder to reach.

How can we help inmates prepare for the real world? Dr. Phil Bandt, Director of Research at the Granville Centers in St. Paul, Minnesota, says, "What we need to do in the juvenile corrections system is get kids out of the cycle of arbitrary placement in detention and get them into community based programs that can help them move forward. If a kid is chemically dependent, he needs to be assessed and then moved into treatment."

"One of the primary functions of slapping a prison sentence on somebody," says Dr. Mendez of the Urban League, "is to get his attention. Good. Now that we've got his attention what are we going to do with him? We need to *do* something with the people we lock up. It's the popular wisdom these days that sentences aren't stiff enough. From my perspective, that's wrong. I challenge people to think in terms of their own lives and realize three years or five years is a *very long time*. We've locked someone up and gotten his attention; now let's get him moved out into a comprehensive program, preferably small and community based, where he can combine counseling, and therapy or treatment if necessary, with, say, a solid work release program. Otherwise what's the end product? A guy who's a little older, angrier, and with no more skills to deal with life out here in the real world than he had when we locked him up."

Les Green, Minnesota Executive Officer for Adult, Release adds, "Good

black-oriented programs within the prison to help black inmates address chemical dependency or other problem would help. But I think our main focus needs to be on catching people as they exit the system and giving them the tools they need so that they never have to return. We have to realize that people have a dream. We've got to help them crystalize it — make it so real they can smell it and taste it. The next step is to help people clearly delineate the steps they will have to take to reach those dreams. Concerned people in the black community need to demonstrate to these people that it's really true: you can do anything you want to do if somebody shows you how."

Corrections professionals from coast to coast echo Green's concern about the lack of guidance and support for prisoners as they exit the system.

There is almost universal skepticism about the long term effectiveness of most prison-based chemical dependency programs as well. Fortunately, not all such prison-based programs are created equal. Many corrections professionals have become strong fans, for instance, of Stay'n Out, a program of the New York Therapeutic Communities, Inc. The program was started in 1977 on a simple premise: that the therapeutic community treatment model can be highly effective with prisoners if that model could be successfully implemented within penal institutions. The average stay at Stay'n Out's 70 participant male program or its 39 participant female program is six to nine months within the prison-based program followed by eight to eleven months in a community-based therapeutic community.

"If we've got one major thrust," says Stay'n Out Executive Director Ronald Williams, "it's continuity of treatment after people leave the (penal) system. One of the critical flaws of any institutionally-based program is that there's no opportunity for good re-entry experiences. That's why we strongly encourage that all our graduates be paroled into a community-based therapeutic community after they leave us."

Asked about new directions for the future, Williams responded, "The movement toward community corrections is a good thing. We are proving that effective substance abuse treatment can substantially reduce recidivism. A lot of Dependency continued on page 7

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Not being disruptive and are fulfilling their academic standards. For kids who have dropped out—education is still a goal and many are placed in alternative schools, such as The City.

"We once had a kid here who had always before failed in his classes—when he went at all. He wound up making the honor roll during his time in the program—all A's and B's," Mack remembers. "He told us he never realized he was smart before. He left us changed, but most of it was because he learned he could succeed and gained self-respect and confidence. Right now one of my kids is representing his class in a city wide spelling bee. That is one of the things that makes the intensity and long hours worthwhile."

Giving immediate consequences for breaking the contract is one of the reasons the program seems to work. Whether it is grounding at home, eight hours in the work-squad or a 72 hour quick stop at detention or even combination on those options depending on the seriousness of the violation, the consequences are immediate—not several weeks or months down the road. That makes the teen immediately responsible for his actions.

Criteria for referral to the program include residence in the area now served, an age of 14, and a history of contact with the system. Their criminal history must consist of at least two proven or admitted felonies, one felony and two misdemeanors or four misdemeanors, one or which must have incurred in the preceding nine months before referral. A previous ordered out-of-home placement and court jurisdiction for at least nine months is also required.

Besides the preceding, the teen under surveillance must be rated by his probation officer as a high risk to the community, nonamenable to traditional probation supervision and therefore in need of the max-

imum amount of supervision juvenile probation can provide.

Problems which may make an offender inappropriate may include a history of chronic running from home or placement, emotional or psychological problems which impair functioning or a measured I.Q. which places the youth in the retarded range.

Working in the neighborhood, the school and the community gives the officers a high profile. Mack feels that most of the recognition is positive. He feels that deterrents to criminal activities by the contracted client will also affect others, friends, other students or merely observers who become aware of the constant attention the program brings.

"Kids usually have two opinions after they complete the program," Mack says. "They may hate us enough to stick with the program just to get us off their backs. Others feel their success is because 'we hit them at the right time'. Whatever opinion they have for why they succeeded is not really that important—the success itself is the goal. A kid coming to us and succeeding may mean that later he may avoid the adult system...We hope so."

For further information on the Conditional Program, contact the Department of Court Services, 348-3697.

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and ruled that Headbird's furlough was "precisely the 'temporary leave granted for a specific purpose or limited period' contemplated by Minnesota Statutes."

According to state law, the penalty for the offense of escape is a felony if the person is in custody as a result of a felony conviction, and may be served **consecutive** to the current sentence. The Statute states "Unless a concurrent term is specified by the court, a sentence under this section shall be consecutive to any sentence previously imposed or which may be imposed for any crime or offense for which the person was in custody when he escaped."

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people in prison now would be better off in community-based therapeutic communities."

The general consensus among black professionals in the field is that no substantive change will happen until the black community begins to get mobilized and involved in this and other broad areas of collective concern. As Lurline Baker-Kent, Minnesota Assistant Corrections Commissioner has said, "It may sound corny, but we have to reach back into a time in our history when some of our core values like respect for education and caring about each other were more apparent. It'll take some time, but we can do it. Real rehabilitation isn't possible without the support and involvement of the whole community."

Turning Point Plans Construction

A March groundbreaking is planned for the new residence of Turning Point Halfway House in North Minneapolis. Because the new building will rise in the back yard of the current facility at 1523 Emerson Avenue North, there will be no disruption in the ongoing program. According to Director, Peter Hayden, the construction is expected to be completed by the end of 1986, and will increase the program's capacity from 16 to 22 beds.

Hayden emphasized that the program is co-educational and that there is room for more women in the program. Turning Point also offers after-care programming which is available to persons who have completed other treatment programs.

Hennepin County Training

Hennepin County Court Services has announced its training topics for the coming months. The training is offered for Hennepin County corrections staff and is open to other corrections workers:

- March 13 "Suicide Intervention: Part II" (Impact on Staff)
- April 10 "DWI: Current Issues for Corrections"
- April ? "Handling Yourself with the Correctional Client (Professional Co-Dependency) Place and Time to be announced.
- May 8 "AIDS: Implications for Court/ Corrections Staff"
- June 12 "Liability Issues For Corrections"
- July 10 "Humor and Laughter in the Work Place"
- August 14 "What Psychological Tests Can (and Cannot) Do"

Court Services will co-sponsor a two day conference, "Adoption: Whose Child is This...The Broken Dream," all College of St. Catherine on June 18-19. For more information contact Richard Wheaton, 348-2975.

MCCA Spring Training: From Pride To Eoyang

The MCCA training for **March 12, 1986**, will feature members of Pride in a presentation titled "Prostitution: The Client's View of the System; Positive Suggestions for Change."

On **April 9, Mogaly Mossman** will present "Intuition and Wisdom: Frontiers of Intrapersonal Growth." The focus of this skill-building workshop is the development of personal creativity and intuition in decision making. Mogaly Mossman is a widely acclaimed trainer and community change agent who has experience in race relations and reduction of violence.

On **May 14, John Eoyang** returns. One of our most popular speakers, Dr. Eoyang will discuss the system of Carl Jung which takes a nonjudgemental approach to classifying personalities.

All MCCA training sessions are held at the Wilder CAP Building, 666 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul. Cost is free to MCCA Individual Members, \$5.00 for staff of Program agencies and \$10.00 for non-members. Pre-registration is requested. Please contact Mike McGrane at 221-0048 to register or for more information.

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
- Mia Olsen**
Genesis II For Women
- Laura Sissala**
REM-Lyndale
- Karole Williams, Board Liason**
180 Degrees
- Pat Simons**
The Bridge
- Tim Peterson**
Ramsey Co. Community Corrections

We would like to thank the men in the print shop at MCF-STW for their help in publishing this newsletter.

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION
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St. Paul, MN 55104

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Week-long Training Presented by NIC

Good training is extremely hard to find in these days of budget constraints. However, the Minnesota Corrections Joint Task Force will be offering a unique educational experience during the spring of 1986. The Task Force has received an NIC Grant to train 55 corrections persons in Marketing Skills Training for Corrections Professionals. Two nationally known educators will train half of the participants from May 5, 1986 to May 9, 1986 at Wilder Forest. The training will be repeated again at Wilder from June 10, 1986 to June 13, 1986.

Five of the participants will be identified as facilitators to assist in the June training. These facilitators will be expected to present another Marketing Skills Training Program to additional corrections professionals within 12 months.

The goal of the training is to provide corrections professionals with essential knowledge and skills which will enable them to proactively market community-based corrections.

Those interested in learning more about the grant, the training or those who wish to apply may contact Pam McNulty at 349-3980 or Carol Smith at 722-1820.

Enclosed is an application. Applications must be postmarked by April 4, 1986.

Please seriously consider taking advantage of some top notch education.

Market Skills for Corrections Professionals NIC Application

Name _____ Phone _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Which training date: May 5 - 9th _____ June 10 - 13th _____

*Member Organization(s) MCCA _____ MCA _____ MCCAC _____ MACPO _____

MAWCJ _____ MARS _____

Position in Organization _____

How does your position relate to this training? _____

Are you interested in being considered for facilitator training the first week?

Yes _____ No _____

I understand and agree if accepted I will participate in a marketing project and complete the project in 12 months.

signed _____

I understand and agree if accepted as a facilitator I agree to conduct or assist in the training of marketing skills facilitators within 12 months.

signed _____

Please send application forms no later than April 4, 1986 to:

Pam McNulty
426 U.S. Courthouse
110 South Fourth Street
Minneapolis, MN 55401

*All applicants must be members at the time of training.