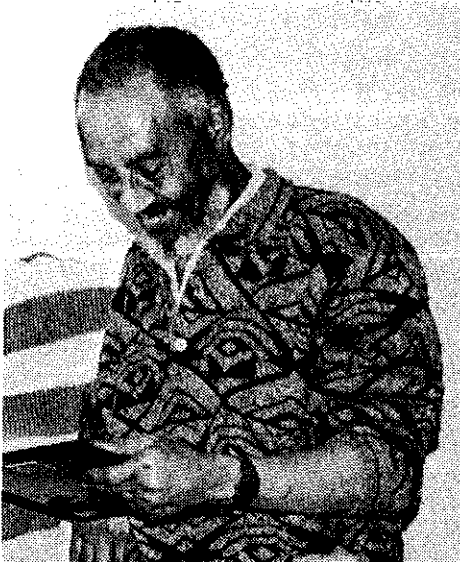


Minnesota Community Corrections Association

Jim Bransford and Karole Williams Receive MCCA Awards

Jim Bransford is the 1988 recipient of the MCCA Robert H. Robinson Award for excellence in a line staff worker and Karole Williams was named winner of the Board of Directors Award. The awards were announced at the 1988 Winter Conference at Wilder Forest on February 12.



In presenting the Line Staff award to Bransford, MCCA Board member Rochelle Graves aptly commented on Jim's devotion and passion for helping his clients. Jim has been known throughout the state for his work with chemically dependent people through the Institute on Black Chemical

Abuse where he worked from 1975 to 1986. Bransford is currently serving clients through Triumph Life Center.

Karole Williams received the Board of Directors Award, which is given to former members of the MCCA Board of Directors who have made an exceptional contribution to our organization. Karole was a member of the Board from 1980 to 1986 and served for several years as association treasurer. She served as Editor of the Happenings and 1979 and later as Board liaison to the newsletter. She has also served on the Conference Committee for several years.

The Bleeding Heart A Dying Breed

Where have all the bleeding hearts gone? Back in the good old days (like 1974 for instance), they were everywhere. The halfway houses were full of them, fuzzy headed liberals were a dime a dozen in probation offices, and even a few had infiltrated the prison system. I even had an inclination toward a bleeding heart stance. After all, I was in this business to help people, right? And the way to help our troubled youth was to keep them out of prison, right? What could be better than community based programs staffed by well-meaning middle class white males sharing our valuable experiences with the down-trodden? We were in every conceivable end of the criminal justice system rehabilitating all that came our way. We were making a meaningful contribution to society keeping our misguided youth on the streets where they belonged. Get their head on straight through intensive group counseling, gain valuable educational experiences, and then most, of course, will obtain respectable employment and "sin no more."

Experimentation was the standard "modus operandi" as we stumbled through each glorious day of work. If Positive Peer Culture did not work yesterday, let's try Transactional Analysis today. We began our work day with the yoga instructor, drank herbal tea, and led encounter groups. When things got out of hand in group we would have clients hit each other with foam bats or send them to the scream room. If that didn't work, just dress them up in diapers and put a sign around their neck. If they don't respond with the right answer to your confrontation, then put them on "the bench" for

Heart ... Continued on page five

Adderley - Reentry's Employee of the Year

Joseph Adderley, Jr., was awarded Reentry Service Employee of the Year award for 1987 at the annual Reentry Services Christmas party. Joe has been employed in various capacities at Reentry West since March, 1984. He is now case manager and facilitates a support group for chemically dependent men. Joe is bilingual and has special expertise in working with Hispanics. he is currently enrolled at Metropolitan State University pursuing CCDP certification.



Mary Scully New Planner for Women

Mary Scully-Whittaker, Court Services Officer from Washington County, was recently appointed the new State Department of Corrections Planner for the Governor's Advisory Task Force on the Woman Offender. The appointment was announced by Lurline Baker-Kent, Assistant to the Commissioner, at a special luncheon held on February 3, 1988, at Tommy K's in St. Paul. Mary brings a wealth of experience and expertise in the criminal justice system to the position and her dedication to women's issues is unquestioned. New Task Force members, including MCCA Board member Anne McDiarmid, were introduced at the luncheon. They include: Representative Sally Olson, Senator Donna Peterson, and Liz Franklin, St. Louis County Probation Officer. The Commissioner of Corrections, Orville Pung, attended the luncheon and during his remarks he reaffirmed his interest in and concern for programming and attention to the needs of the woman offender.



Cray Contributes to Community

Cray Research, Inc., deserves a round of applause for its concern and support for community programming. In 1981, staff members from Cray established the Community Action Group which was intended to promote and solidify relationships between Cray and agencies in the community which serve minorities, women and the handicapped. The activities of the

group enable Cray to implement its affirmative action policies and to recruit qualified minorities for the corporation. A secondary but equally valuable outcome of these meetings has been the networking that occurs between the community agencies involved. The twice-yearly meetings provide an opportunity for agencies to learn about each other and to share program information. Reentry Metro was one of the organizations which benefitted from Cray's philanthropy. During the holidays, Cray employees bought presents for the children of every mother in the Metro program and delivered them the night of the staff/resident Christmas party. the women were just as thrilled and delighted as the children. But that wasn't the end of it! Later, Metro received a check for over \$200 from Cray which represented to company's match to employee holiday giving. Further, staff persons from Cray have offered to give a presentation to Metro residents concerning job opportunities in the computer field and to train Metro staff and residents in the use of Metro's computers. It is only through the involvement and support of the community and the generosity and public spirit of companies such as Cray that our programs can continue to provide quality services.



Three New Members Among Board Winners

The MCCA Board of Directors gained three new members as a result of the elections announced at the Winter Conference. Pete Batterman, Marge Jambor and Sharen Southard will begin their terms as Directors of our association.

Pete Batterman is a veteran of 18 years in corrections, including three years in Municipal Court in Chicago. For the past 14 years he has worked as a probation officer in Hennepin County Felony probation.

Marge Jambor is a probation officer in Ramsey County Community Corrections, Adult Courts Division. She has been with Ramsey County 14 years, working with District and Municipal Courts, Domestic Relations and the TASK program.

Sharen Southard has been a Juvenile Probation Officer with Hennepin County Parole Field Services for five years. Prior to that she worked for Project CADRE and Minneapolis Community Crime Prevention. She is currently Chair of the Minneapolis Police Chief's Advisory Council, on

which she has served for eight years. These three new members join four incumbents who were elected to new two-year terms: Patt Adair, Genesis II for Women; Bruce Clendenen, Reentry Services; Bob Elkins, Hennepin County Parole Services; and Barb Emer, 180 Degrees.



Mission Creek Grows

Mission Creek Boys' Ranch and Mission Creek Shelter in Pine City have experienced a dramatic increase in metro and rural county referrals.

The implementation of Behavior Modification/Positive Peer Culture systems combined with a 1:5 staff-to-resident ratio in both facilities has had a positive impact on our resident population.

We are ready to continue our progression through 1988.

For information regarding our program or the population we serve, feel free to call (612) 629-6731.



SE Asians Discussed

Prompted by a growing awareness of the increasing number of South East Asians on their caseloads, Ramsey County Community Corrections Juvenile Division sponsored a half-day training session on February 16, 1988, and again on February 23, 1988, at the Landmark Center in St. Paul for Juvenile Probation Officer, Adult Probation Officers, attorneys, and other interested people to explain demographics, family constellations, and beliefs of members of this population.

Ellen Erickson, Lutheran Social Services, explained the differences between immigrants and refugees, indicating that refugees are forced from their homes, would prefer to be in their own countries, and would be in danger of death if they returned to their countries. In contrast, immigrants voluntarily leave their countries in the hope of finding something better and could return to their countries without fear of retaliation. Ms. Erickson reported that 80-85% of Minnesota's South East Asian population (predominantly Laotian, Vietnamese, Hmong, and Cambodia) in Ramsey county and, when these people first come to the United States, SE Asians ... Continued on page five

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We Want You to Know



By Rod Johnson, MCCA President

Several years ago, the development of non-imprisonment guidelines was the subject of much debate. In the past few months, we understand the issue has been resurrected and may come under legislative scrutiny. If the issue does surface, we want to be prepared to express our collective opinions. The MCCA Board of Directors is going to be considering taking a formal position and would like to have your input.

Sentencing guidelines for those offenders who do not go to state institutions would be similar to the existing sentencing guidelines system. The current offense and criminal history would dictate a set of probation conditions that would be the presumptive sentence. In reviewing this proposal four years ago, a MCCA committee recommended that we oppose the development of non-imprisonment sentencing guidelines.

Read over the following reasons for opposition and let us know what you think.

1) Local resources vary greatly and sentencing judges could not comply with statewide Non-Imprisonment Guidelines The Sentencing Guidelines System now operating in Minnesota is a "just deserts" model designed to reduce disparity in sentencing practices and provides sanctions proportional to the severity of the conviction offense and the criminal history of the offender. The Guidelines were designed at the direction of the legislature to work within the existing capacity of our State Correctional Institutions, a finite resource. Expansion of the Guidelines to the group of offenders who are not incarcerated in a state institution and setting the length of probation, length of local incarceration or require other sanctions such as

We Want You... Continued on page seven

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION	
666 Marshall Avenue St. Paul, MN. 55104	
NAME:	_____
PROGRAM AGENCY:	_____
WORK ROLE:	_____
WORK PHONE:	_____
ADDRESS:	_____
ADDRESS SHOWN IS:	
_____ HOME	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP _____ \$15
_____ WORK	PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP _____ \$120
	STUDENT/VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP _____ \$5
MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO MCCA	

Keynote Address:

Judge Harriet Lansing of the State Court of Appeals was the featured speaker at the MCCA Winter Conference. Judge Lansing shared her perspective from her various occupations as a lawyer, Municipal/District Court Judge and from her current position on the State Court of Appeals. In keeping with the theme of the Conference, "What in the World Are We Doing: A Correctional Learning Experience," Judge Lansing asked the following questions: How are the Personnel doing? How are the Tools working? Is Restitution effective? Is the Juvenile system viable? How can we provide Affirmative Action in domestic abuse cases? Are we attending to the Emotional Health of personnel in the helping professions? Which Correctional Strategies are effective? Judge Lansing believes that community services personnel serve to humanize and educate judges and she is optimistic that attitudes will change as the effort to diversify the experience of judges leads to changes in the composition of the bench.

Proactive Health Care and Corrections Crises

The changes in both the health care and corrections fields in the last decade have in many ways paralleled each other. Three speakers: Kim LaFleur from Health One, Ricky Littlefield from St. Thomas (previously director of programming at Shakopee Women's Facility), and Tom Zoet, director of 180 Degrees, discussed the changes in funding and direction of the health care and corrections fields, especially the issues of drastically reduced funding and increased accountability. All agreed that while the changes have been difficult, one positive result has been the movement toward inter-agency cooperation to cut down on replication of services. The panel and participants saw this workshop as a forum to discuss further sharing and interagency cooperation to be able to deliver better services in a more efficient, more economical fashion.

Eating Disorders

An excellent workshop on bulimia, anorexia, bulimirexia, and compulsive overeating was presented by Pat Myers, R.N., C.C.D.C., in practice at the Counseling Center in Brooklyn Center. Ms. Myers saw a pattern of eating disorders in her

Conference Sampler

work as a CD counselor and started working with women with eating disorders almost a decade ago. She developed an addiction model for the disorder which she uses in her groups and individual sessions. Anorexia and bulimia can start early in girls, age 12 or younger, with a chance remark about her weight. When the girl starts getting positive feedback on her weight loss, the addictive system has begun. In anorexia, Ms. Myers believes the girls/women hit a point where they stop seeing themselves realistically: the thinner they become, the fatter they feel. Four symptoms of anorexia are: 1) distorted body image, 2) fear of fat, 3) a 20% weight loss, and 4) loss of menses. Ms. Myers believes there may be a hormonal tie to anorexia because many women lost their menses before the anorexic behaviors began. Anorexics typically consume only 250-300 calories per day (1,000 calories per day is considered a starvation diet). One in five will die from the disease: actual starvation, heart failure, kidney malfunction, electrolyte imbalance, or suicide. Many also became bulimic. Bulimia has come to be seen as "the norm" on campuses: eating binges of up to 20,000 calories in one to two hours followed by purging by vomiting or laxatives. Bulimia is much harder to diagnose because they may look physically normal. Bulimirexics range between starvation and bingeing. Bulimics and compulsive overeaters eat for emotional hunger. Guilt from bingeing brings on vomiting. This becomes an addiction when even a normal meal brings on the urge to vomit. Bulimics are unable to control their intake or purging, but become obsessive about controlling their weight. Shoplifting is strongly correlated with bulimia and shows the same psychological effects.

Many physical signs and disorders result from anorexia and bulimia, including dry hair and skin, bad teeth (from purging), poor concentration, extreme mood swings, decreased white blood cell count, and so on. Look for eating disorders especially in women (5% of eating disordered people are men) who come from families obsessed with appearances

or are in need of pleasing everyone to gain acceptance. The four major addictions in women are: 1) chemicals, 2) relationships, 3) eating, and 4) shopping. All are related and all are often seen in combinations with each other, especially in women with chemically dependent families. Recent interest in the area of eating disorders has resulted in a number of good books, including Fat is a Family Affair (Hollis), and Fat is a Feminist Issue (Orbach). Ms. Myers' clinic number is 560-4860.

MI Day Treatment

Hal Schippits, director of HCMC Day Treatment facility, gave another entertaining, informative talk about how the facility operates and its clientele. He emphasized the center's focus on a clients' personal responsibility in treatment. Clients have input into their own files and help to direct their own goals and therapy. Length of stay is usually 4 - 6 months, and intakes are usually done within three days of the initial call. Requirements of acceptance are: 1) at least low-medium IQ (necessary for insight therapy), 2) no active chemical dependency, and 3) not on suicide precaution. The program includes about 35 clients in all phases.

Relapse Prevention

Using the bio-psycho-social model of chemical dependency, Niki and Don Moyer gave a presentation on treatment for relapse. The model incorporates chemical dependency issues in three areas: 1) Biological - CD follows family lines, not just environmental factors, and causes biological damage; 2) Psychological - the physical damage causes further problems such as insomnia, difficulty in problem solving, emotionality (including numbness), and stress sensitivity; and 3) Social - biological and psychological - inability to get needs met. Chemically dependent people have trouble relating to others and tend to isolate themselves, denying problems.

The process of becoming dysfunctional in sobriety, what has often been called a "dry drunk," was the primary focus in the workshop. Recovery for people hits "stuck points" where secondary issues such as family-of-origin problems

Highlights ... Continued on page five

Sampler ... Continued from page four

blems come up. These are relapse-prone times. The relapse process involves: 1) The Event - illness, a therapeutic issue, etc.; 2) Internal Response - sleep disturbance, problem-solving disturbances, etc., general stress sensitivity, leading to becoming accident prone (called Post-Acute Withdrawal Syndrome, often 2-3 years into sobriety); and 3) External - a) fear of ability to stay sober, b) denial of this fear: "I can handle it," c) adamant commitment to recovery: "I'll never use again," d) defensiveness (the "dead giveaway" to relapse, e) a focus on other people's problems, f) substitute addictions such as overwork, and g) impulsive behavior, which may be a safety valve on the compulsive behaviors. All of these behaviors become a distraction to not deal with the primary issue, and the avoidance can result in isolation at a time the person needs to be reaching out for help. 4) The Final Stage - the person has cut him/herself off, is jealous, angry, feels worse after AA meetings instead of better, and has limited the choices to 1) to use and remove (in, 2) suicide, or 3) "toughing it out," which can include mental illness and stress diseases.

Relapse treatment emphasizes basic stress management to reduce stressors. First comes stabilization, then education about relapse strategies including relaxation techniques and diet changes, and work on core therapeutic issues. An emphasis is placed on the failure of the program, not the person, allowing the individual to not feel as guilty or boxed in.

Locally, St. Mary's Hospital has a relapse program following the Bio-Psycho-Social Model. The Moyers recommend books by Terry Gorski, who developed and wrote about Relapse Prevention Programs.

Heart ... Continued from page one

two and they will come around. At first glance some of these things may seem cruel, but if it meant keeping those guys out of prison, then it's worth all the trouble!

We all felt good about what we were doing. We were beginning to realize the fulfillment of our lofty college-day goals. So what if it didn't pay well. We bleeding hearts were doing something significant for society. That was more important than money in the 70's.

So, the other day I decided to get in touch with a few of my past bleeding heart buddies. The first two, who were rehabilitated ex-offenders, had disconnected phone numbers and no forwarding addresses. Gee, I thought. They must have gone on to greener pastures. (Probably completely overhauling some antiquated criminal justice system in another state, no doubt) Another was working in a meat packing plant and didn't return any of my three phone calls. John and Tim are now P.O.s, so I didn't bother calling them. They are both 40-year old burn outs who get a kick out of violation hearings and dismissing cases when they pick up a federal rap. At that point I decided youth must be the answer. So, I went to the office next to mine to talk with our recent college graduate about rehabilitation therapy applications in a typical community program. He said he didn't know anything about that, but could I please explain our vacation policy and tax deferred annuity plan. I asked him how work was going and he replied that his clients were complying with all the program conditions at this time, but let one screw up on bit and they will be packing up and heading back to the joint. I asked if he felt like he was contributing to society while working at our agency and he replied that he was having a great time on our company bowling team and looking forward to the softball season.

At this point I retreated to my office. I sat and pondered, "Where have all the bleeding hearts gone? Am I the only one left?" Probably so, I thought, as I signed two client termination letters. Chris did a nice case management job on these two guys, I noticed. His documentation of unacceptable behavior was excellent, proceeding in a logical, common sense fashion to an administrative termination. "It will be a delight to see these two jerks

go back to prison!" I remarked out loud.

—Bruce Clendenen

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SE Asians ... Continued from page two

they primarily settle in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or California.

Tom Rogers, Wilder Foundation Social Adjustment Program for Refugees, discussed body language, eye contact, patriarchal orientation of the family, meaningless of time schedules, and differences between these cultures and the American way of life.

Chang Thach, Cambodian social worker for the same program, explained that the four major problems of Cambodians are gambling, single mother's inability to provide a male role model for their children because many males were killed in the homeland and the Cambodian tradition is that the children obey only the father/male figure, worry about relatives still in the homeland ("the agony of limbo"), and younger members no longer following the family traditions/culture.

Mouala Mouacheufao, Laotian/Hmong social worker for Lao Family Services, discussed the three main problems of this population: early marriage/pregnancy, opium use, and 60% unemployment.

For further information or referrals on the Social Adjustment Program for Refugees, Thomas Rogers can be contacted at Mr. Airy Neighborhood Center, 91 E. Arch Street, St. Paul, MN 55101, (612) 222-2876.

-Joan Cichosz

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Thanks!

The MCCA Conference Committee extends a big thanks to the folks who donated all those door prizes that helped make Thursday evening at the Conference more exciting:

180 Degrees
Bachmans Floral
Midwest/Northern Nut Co.
C.O.M.B.
Games by James
Fischer Research
Comic City
Harverson Candy
Rudolphs
US Swim and Fitness
LaMaur

"A Cry For Help:" Theft Groups for Women

In January, 1982, the Wilder Community Assistance Program started a Theft Program For Women as a sentencing alternative to the Ramsey County Courts for Shoplifters who have little or no criminal history. 95 women were enrolled in this Program in the past fiscal year (July, 1986 - June, 1987).

The women are placed in a counselor-facilitated group which meets weekly for seven weeks. One of the major goals of the Theft Program is for the women to talk in depth about their shoplifting offense and to explore law abiding alternatives to their behavior.

A research study was conducted on 164 women enrolled in the program between January 31, 1985, and February 27, 1987. The purpose of the research was to determine whether the clients served by the program matched the profile of non-professional shoplifters described by the literature and to assess the client's perceptions of the value of the group experience in helping them to understand and deal with their criminal behavior.

The women were asked to complete a brief questionnaire, pre- and post-group, consisting of two parts: the first was composed of five attitude questions dealing with the women's perceptions of the value of the group experience while the second part consisted of twenty items which described the women's reactions to and reasons for their shoplifting behavior.

In general, the results from the statements measuring the value of the group experience suggest that the women, even before counseling begins, have positive attitudes toward the group experience. The women's assessment of the value and importance of the group experience for them was enhanced significantly after counseling. These data confirm what is suggested by the literature that group therapy is valuable and beneficial for the non-professional shoplifter.

The most striking result from the twenty-item checklist is the finding that over half of the women reported, pre- and post-group, that they felt remorseful when they were caught. Prior to counseling, 35% also felt that frustration led to their shoplifting behavior and 39% said they shoplifted an item because they could not afford it. 51% said they did not understand why they shoplifted and 38% were surprised when they were caught.

After completing the program, the women's perceptions of themselves and their criminal behavior changed somewhat. They remained remorseful (53%) and pointed even more to frustration (53%) as an explanation for their behavior. Additionally, "anger" (41%) and "feeling sorry for yourself" (39%) became major explanations. They also reported feeling relieved when they were caught (36%) and quite a few (36%) said they knew they would be caught.

The results of this study do reflect some portions of the profile of women who shoplift suggested by the literature. The most prominent characteristics indicated include: 1) feeling remorseful about their crime (before and after counseling); 2) not understanding why they shoplifted (before counseling); and 3) citing frustration as a reason for their behavior (after counseling).

The Wilder Community Assistance Program also offers Men's Theft Groups. A manual which explains how counselors can set up and operate a Theft Program for the non-professional shoplifter is available through the program.

- Claudia Wasserman
- Anita Kolman

Reentry/180 Begin Non-Residential Programs

Through a cooperative effort between Reentry Services, 180 Degrees, and the Department of Corrections, the two programs have begun non-residential services to State Supervised Releasees. The Reentry Services WATCH Program and the 180 Degrees NAP (Non-Residential Alternative Programming) have begun accepting clients.

The programs will concentrate on three areas: employment, chemical use and accountability. Clients will be required to report in to the programs twice per day until they become employed, look for work or participate in vocational programs during set hours, submit to urine and breath testing, and abide by a 10:00 PM curfew in their own homes. Program staff will provide individual and group counseling to assist the client in finding and maintaining employment and addressing other problem areas. The programs will do phone monitoring of employment and the home curfews. Normal length of program involvement is expected to be 60 days.

Placement in the programs is to be an alternative to returning to prison or placement in a residential program for Supervised Release Violators or Supervised Releasees who meet residential criteria. The programs are viewed as a short-term, intensive, "quick fix" before returning to regular Parole supervision. Both programs hope to expand these services to their other contractors in the future.

Minneapolis area residents should be referred to Barb Emer of 180 Degrees at 870-7227 and St. Paul area residents to Bruce Kimlinger of Reentry Services-Ashland at 292-1466. Jim Bruton, DOC Officer of Adult Release, will need to approve of the placement.

We Want You ... Continued from page three

restitution, community service, treatment programs, etc., on a statewide basis would be unworkable. The differences in resources available locally are just too great. Unless the state is willing to pump vast amounts of new money into standardized, local corrections programs throughout the state, local communities will have to continue sentencing offenders in ways that make use of unique community resources.

2) **Enacting Non-Imprisonment Guidelines would effectively remove the last area of judicial discretion in sentencing** Such a move would not eliminate discretion in sentencing, but only transfer the discretion to the prosecution because the discretion to charge and plea bargain in a particular way would determine the sentence automatically. The Judge's role in our judicial system is to provide a balance in adversarial proceedings where neither the prosecution nor the defense should have the upper hand in determining the sentence. The Court needs some discretion to tailor sentences to the individual circumstances of the offender within existing resources.

3) **Local sentencing dispositions often involve complex multiple conditions and sanctions that defy standardization** One offender could receive probation and as conditions or probation serve up to a year in a jail/workhouse, be placed in a residential program, be ordered to complete non-residential counseling/service programs, be ordered to pay restitution, be ordered to do community service work and any number of other conditions and combinations. Unfortunately, in an attempt to standardize, too much emphasis will be placed on local incarceration.

4) **Total uniformity in sentencing will not protect the public safety** because it probably wouldn't allow for the appropriate use of economical community-based sentencing alternatives. Community programs have proven to be more effective in reducing future recidivism than incarceration while not increasing the danger to the community during the treatment process. Community-based programs are serious sanctions that restrict freedom as evidenced by the fact that when given the choice, some offenders actually choose incarceration as an easier way out.

It should be recognized that community based programs work with many difficult, resistive clients and that the leverage of unserved incarceration time is often critical to success. For most corrections clients, the main pressure to involve themselves in programs that can help them solve their problems, comes from avoiding another less desirable sanction. The desire to change and actual behavioral improvements come after involvement in programming and are not dependent on the pre-existing "motivation" of the offender.



"Happenings" Staff Grows

The staff of people who are working to maintain the high quality of this newsletter has increased with the addition of several talented and devoted members. Anne Mcdiarmid, Reentry Metro, will be serving as Co-Editor, with other additions of Joseph Adderly, Reentry Services, Laura Ross, Genesis II for Women and John Menke, Ramsey County Community corrections. We are pleased with the addition of these people to the rest of our staff. If you have announcements and other material to submit to the Happenings please contact one of the committee members. See the committee list on the last page for the names of all the staff members.

April Training: More on Data Privacy

The MCCA training for April 20 brings back Donald A. Gemberling to answer questions about data privacy and the Data Practices Act. When Gemberling spoke at the MCCA training session in November, 1986, the response was strongly in favor of bringing him back for more information on this vital topic.

Gemberling is the Director of the Data Privacy Division of the State Department of Administration and the principal drafter of the Data Practices Act of 1975. This training session will offer an opportunity to ask those unanswered questions.

As always, the training will be held at Wilder CAP, 666 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, and runs from 10:00 AM to Noon. There is no cost for Individual Members of MCCA, a \$5 fee for staff of Program Members and \$10 for nonmembers (You can get a membership at the door.) If you want to attend, please call 221-0048.

NACCJ FORUM 88

Milwaukee, Wisconsin, will be the host city to the National Association on Volunteers in Criminal Justice. Forum 88 will feature nationally recognized speakers from the justice volunteer field 36 training workshops, 20 roundtable discussion groups and numerous exhibitions coupled with fine entertainment. Forum 88 will prove to be a memorable experience for justice volunteers, volunteer managers and justice personnel alike.

Forum 88 will be headquartered at the Mar Plaza Hotel in downtown Milwaukee. Included in the Forum 88 conference registration fee (approximately \$125) will be admittance to all general sessions, workshops, roundtables, exhibitions, two luncheons, continental breakfast, the President's Reception (hors d'oeuvres) and International Night (international hors d'oeuvres).

For further information contact: William F. Winter, Executive Director, NAVCJ, UW-Milwaukee, Criminal Justice Institute, P.O. 786, Milwaukee, WI 53201, (414) 229-5630.

MCCA Dues Due

MCCA dues are due! If you attended the recent Winter conference, you paid your dues with your registration. If you didn't attend, you really missed something, but don't risk missing anything more. For the still low price of \$15 you can maintain your support of community corrections. And you can continue to receive the Happenings and attend the monthly trainings for no extra cost.

The MCCA Board of Directors has moved to change the membership dues for programs and students continuing to hold the line on the cost of individual memberships.

Effective January, 1988, the cost of a program membership was increased from \$100 to \$120. Student memberships were raised to \$10 effective April 1, 1988. This is the first change in membership dues in over ten years, and is still one of the best bargains in town!

Take the time right now to fill out the form on page three and send it with your dues to MCCA, 666 Marshall, St. Paul, MN 55104.

Happenings

A publication of the Minnesota Community Corrections Association, 666 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, MN. 55104 292-1311

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:

Anne McDiarmid, Reentry Metro

Dale Fisher, Hennepin County Felony Probation

LeRoy Felder, Wilder CAP

Joseph Adderley, Jr., Reentry Services

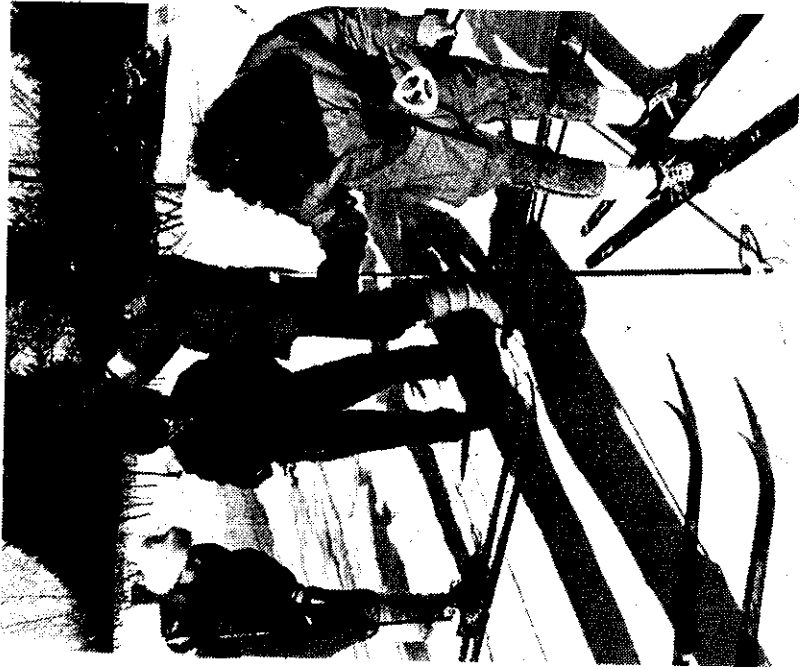
Laura Ross, Genesis II For Women

John Menke, Ramsey County Community Corrections

Tim Peterson, Ramsey County Community Corrections

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1988 MCCA Winner Conference

