

# Happenings\*

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

## New Members Appointed To MCCA Board

At its regular meeting on May 9, the MCCA Board of Directors appointed two new members to its ranks. In doing so the Board demonstrated its desire to gain greater minority representation. Named to the Board were **Rochelle Graves** and **Rudy Pacheco**.



*Rochelle Graves*

**Rochelle Graves** has been on the staff of the Hennepin County Victim Witness Unit for the past three years. In that capacity she offers social services to victims and witnesses of felony crimes and serves as a liaison between the assistant county attorneys and the community.

Miss Graves worked for the Department of Corrections from 1971-1975 as counselor and director of a group home for girls. She also worked in the Special Projects Unit, implementing alternative programs in communities and institutions statewide.

In 1978 she was hired to develop and implement the juvenile restitution program for the Hennepin County Juvenile Court. She established both the cash payment restitution program and the unpaid community service work sites.

A resident of North Minneapolis, Rochelle

continues to be active in community affairs. She has been a member of the Capitol Long Range Improvement Commission for Minneapolis since 1979, serving on the revenue and executive subcommittees.

In 1983 Rochelle completed studies at the U of M's Humphrey Institute Reflective Leadership Program, and now serves on its Board of Directors. She is also a member of Black, Indian, Hispanic and Asian Women of Color Against Violence, a group of minority professionals working in the fields of sexual assault and domestic violence.



*Rudy Pacheco*  
*Board of Directors 5/84*

**Rudy Pacheco** has served as the chemical dependency coordinator for Centro Cultural Chicano in Minneapolis for the past four years. He has been active in the Hispanic community as well as the professional community.

A 1980 graduate of Metropolitan Community College, Rudy worked as intake counselor at the former Southside Receiving Center before coming to his current employment. Until recently Rudy was on the Board of Directors of the state credentialing board for chemical dependency counselors and

served on the planning committee when that body became the Institute for Chemical Dependency Professionals of Minnesota.

He is also a former member of the Board of Directors of Hispanic Ministries of the Catholic Church and is on the Pillsbury House Cultural Arts Advisory Council.

Pacheco sees public relations as an important part of his work at Centro Cultural Chicano. He helps to produce a weekly radio program for Fresh Air radio and monthly television programs aimed at reaching out to Hispanic people to inform them of social services available in the community.

Another part of Rudy's outreach is his role as an actor with Teatro Latino de Minnesota, a Hispanic-bilingual theater company. The group produces plays, both dramatic and comedies, to combat injustices in the community.

The father of eight grown children and grandfather to eight, Rudy lives with his wife in South Minneapolis. His interest in working with others dates back many years. As a former uppermidwest golden gloves champion, Rudy was Athletic Director and boxing coach at the Indian Teen Center in 1970-'72.

## Join The Summer Fun

The MCCA has scheduled its first annual "Summer Fling" for Wednesday, July 25, at Lymon Lodge in Excelsior. The event, beginning at 2:00 P.M. will be strictly for the fun of it, with an opportunity to join other MCCA people.

When we met at Lymon Lodge for our Winter Conference, we were impressed with the natural beauty of the setting. Now we can get out and really enjoy its full potential. **Summer Fun con't on page 7**

# Treatment Needed For Female Sex Offender

by Mia Olsen

Child sexual abuse which recently has received considerable coverage by the media had brought to light a new human dynamic, the woman sex offender.

Presently, there are seven women at Shakopee Correctional Facility convicted of child sexual abuse. It is anticipated that more women will be sentenced there due to the number of arrests and possible convictions of women in the Jordan child sexual abuse case.

The presence of these women has created unrest and uneasiness among the inmates of Shakopee as well as staff who have expressed concern around appropriate treatment for these women. Presently there is none.

The Department of Corrections acting on these concerns is putting together a package to sensitize and train staff and inmates about child sexual abuse including information not only about its perpetrators, but also its victims.

It has been a major concern of staff in juvenile institutions as how to respond when an inmate discloses sexual victimization and that he/she receives appropriate counseling and/or treatment.

As yet, nothing is available to women but this growing concern as well as the Minnesota State Statute 241.70 which mandates a full range and quality of equivalent services for men and women has prompted the Department of Corrections to act upon this.

# You Can Get Something For Nothing

The MCCA Board of Directors is pleased to announce co-sponsorship of Management Training for Administrators of Community Residential Facilities, conducted by the National Training Institute of the International Halfway House Association. Thanks to funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention the training is being provided tuition free!

The training will focus on the following:

- \*Management Models
- \*Problem Solving and Decision-making
- \*Networking
- \*Financial Management
- \*Personnel Management
- \*Client Management
- \*Program Models
- \*Standards

The training sessions will provide an opportunity for discussion and information sharing among participants. The faculty includes national, regional and local leaders from criminal justice, community corrections and related disciplines in public service and administration.

The program begins Monday evening and concludes Friday afternoon. The first 2 1/2 day segment is an intensive examination of broad management issues; the 1 1/2 day segment offers a hands-on application of management principles in relation to serious juvenile offender programs

Minneapolis/St. Paul is one of eight sites across the nation where the training will be conducted. The program here will include a panel of local community corrections managers and a tour of the Hennepin County Home School and Nexus Inc. Special hospitality will be offered by the MCCA and the MCA.

The International Halfway house Association, a twenty-year old professional membership association, is a unifying body in the field of community-based residential programming. The goal of the Association is to promote and assist agencies and individuals working in the field by providing a wide variety of services on a local, state, national and international level.

Management Training for Administrators of Community Residential Facilities

August 13 - 17

Sheraton Midway, St. Paul

MCCA Social Hour Tues. Aug. 14 - 4:30

Contact Donna Smythe for information and registration 331-1087

# Residential Services For Women

by Mia Olson

Incarneration House is a South Minneapolis-based residential program which offers services to women and their children who may be in emotionally or physically abusive situations. The program marked its first year anniversary on January 10th. The unique aspect of Incarceration House is that it is not a short term temporary program as many battered women's shelters are. In fact, a woman entering the program must make a minimum commitment of 5 months.

Services to clients include: individual goal planning with an assigned staff person, a weekly feelings and sharing group, and daily afternoon classes in such areas as assertiveness, health care, nutrition, parenting and self-esteem.

The admission procedure includes an initial interview by a staff person, a second interview with an additional two staff persons, and a final interview by an ex-residents' council. A woman entering the program is asked to commit to terminating the abusive relationship she is involved in.

There are 14 staff persons with 9 full-time equivalent staff. They include: counselors, a psychiatric nurse and a pediatric nurse practitioner, in addition to evening staff, a volunteer coordinator and a maintenance person.

Referrals have been from corrections and social service agencies, chemical dependency programs as well as self-referrals. The program capacity of 16 women and 16 children has been running near full since the beginning. It is preferred that a woman accepted into the program have only one child. The cost of room and board for a woman and child is \$308.00 per month and may be paid through AFDC, GA or private funds.

Referrals may be made to Susan Oeffling, Program Director, at 827-5776.

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 Minneapolis, MN 55403

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 Hennepin Cty. Attorney Office  
 2100  
 Government Center  
 Minneapolis, Mn. 55487

**My Pacheco**  
 Centro Cultural Chicano  
 800 Olson Memorial Highway  
 Minneapolis, Mn. 55411

# We Want You To Know



Jeff Martin

Dear Fellow Members:

In the last issue of the Happenings I mentioned that the board had decided to look for opportunities to expand our organization's outreach efforts. We are trying to do that without compromising the ongoing training, newsletter, and insurance package offered to program members.

In August, MCCA will co-sponsor an International Halfway House Association (IHHA) training program for people working in juvenile residential facilities. In September we are co-sponsoring a conference on the new juvenile parole standards. The Board of Directors and I feel strongly we should be

more involved in the process of cooperation/"networking" with local, state and national organizations. We have a lot to offer them and they can help us as well. Naturally, we continue to be active with the Minnesota Joint Task Force of Corrections Organizations.

Just a reminder that we still have positions open on our standing committees and ad hoc committees and want more membership involvement. If you're willing to give a few hours of time a month, please call me or any other board member for information.

Jeff Martin

## MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION

666 Marshall Avenue  
 St. Paul, MN 55104

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROGRAM/AGENCY: \_\_\_\_\_  
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 WORK PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_, ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ADDRESS SHOWN IS: \_\_\_\_\_ HOME \_\_\_\_\_ WORK \_\_\_\_\_  
 INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: \_\_\_\_\_ \$15    STUDENT/VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP: \_\_\_\_\_ \$5  
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Make checks payable to MCCA

# Bedeau Named To Lead Longhouse

Ken Bedeau has been appointed Director of Anishinabe Longhouse, a halfway house for Indian offenders in North Minneapolis. Bedeau has worked at Longhouse since 1973 when he began as a correctional counselor. He has previously served as acting Director and succeeds John Poupart, who was appointed state Corrections. Ombudsman.



Ken Bedeau

Bedeau told us he feels the program has been a success and he does not plan major changes. He will put more emphasis on involvement in Indian culture, an already strong part of the program, by encouraging greater participation in ceremonies outside of the Longhouse. Bedeau believes spirituality is the main contribution the program has for Indian people coming out of the institution.

The new Director did express concern about the reduced number of referrals from the prisons which has resulted from the changing policy on treatment during supervised release. Under the changing policies, only those releasees labeled dangerous are required to enter residential treatment. In the past, half of the Longhouse's clients came from the prisons. That number is now down to 35%. To counter this trend, Bedeau is working to encourage referrals from counties and other sources in addition to the Department of Corrections.

Ken has also demonstrated his support for community corrections by enrolling Anishinabe Longhouse as a program member in the MCCA.

# Counties Told To Spread Out Facilities

## CHAPTER

**#617** Before January 1, 1985, each county having one or more group residential facilities within 1,320 feet of any existing group residential facility shall submit to the Department of Public Welfare a plan to promote dispersal of group residential facilities. In formulating its plan, the county shall solicit the participation of affected persons, facilities, municipalities having highly concentrated residential facility populations, and advocacy groups. For purposes of the subdivision, "highly concentrated" means having a population in residential facilities serving seven or more persons that exceeds one-half of one percent of the population of a recognized planning district or other administrative subdivision.

Within 45 days after submission of the plan by the county, the commissioner shall certify whether the plan fulfills the purposes and requirements of this subdivision including the following requirements.

1. No new facility serving seven or more persons shall be located in any recognized planning district or other administrative subdivision where the population in residential facilities is highly concentrated.
2. The county plan shall promote dispersal of highly concentrated residential facility populations.
3. The county plan shall promote the development of residential facilities in areas that are not highly concentrated.
4. No person in a residential facility shall be displaced as a result of this section until a relocation plan has been implemented that provides for an acceptable alternative placement.
5. If the plan provides further relocation of residential facilities, the relocation shall be completed by January 1, 1990.

### **#654 Community Dispute Resolution Program**

Dispute resolution means a process voluntarily entered by parties in disagreement using mediation or arbitration to reconcile the parties differences. Dispute resolution program established and administered by the State Court Administrator's Office.

They shall develop guidelines and training programs for mediators. The guidelines shall include standards for training to recognize matters involving violence against a person. The guidelines are to be submitted to the legislature by February 1, 1985.

**#381** Provides that scheduled release dates may be postponed to the extent of any time an inmate may be required to serve in punitive segregation.

**#497** Provides for 90 (now 120) days of incarceration for a first offense of burglary of a dwelling. Effective for crimes committed on or after August 1, 1984.

**#589** Sentencing Guidelines Commission; not subject to Legislative Commission to Review Administrative Rules; must submit changes to the Legislature by November 1 of each year, and if not acted upon, those changes go into effect the following August 1. Retroactive application of changes in the numbers in the guidelines grid and determines that post-conviction remedy is the procedure for seeking retroactive application of applicable changes in the Sentencing Guidelines.

**#610** Permits courts to utilize a variety of non-institutional sanctions as a condition of a stayed sentence and order restitution when sentence is executed. Gives preference for non-institutional sanctions without probation or as a condition of probation when defendant has no prior felony convictions or is being sentenced for an offense other than crime against a person.

**#631** Requires the Commissioner of Corrections to appoint a task force of not more than 18 to study the problem of sexual exploitation by counselors and therapists.

**#513** Expands current provisions which encourage local use of restitution and community work orders for non-dangerous adult and juvenile offenders, making counties immune from tort claims should these offenders be injured or killed in performance of such dispositions. Requires the Department of Corrections to evaluate

**Bills can't on page 5**

# New Director At New Visions

Terrence M. Smith has been appointed Executive Director of New Visions Treatment Center in Minneapolis. Since April 1981, New Visions has been providing primary chemical dependency treatment to Native Americans, serving about three hundred people each year. He succeeds Jim Dahlquist who will enter law school in the fall.



Terrence Smith  
New Visions 5/84

Terry Smith is an Ojibway Indian, born and raised on the Fond du lac Reservation in Northeast Minnesota. He came to New Visions in August 1983 from the University of Minnesota Duluth where he received a Bachelor of Social Work degree and a Chemical Dependency Certificate and was active in Indian Student activities. Terry has worked as chemical dependency counselor at various Indian agencies. While at U.M.D. he started and coordinated the Indian Chemical Awareness Program and served on the Indian Advisory Board.

Since coming to New Visions Terry has worked with the Center's education and domiciliary care programs and has coordinated the student internships. Through his work with the domiciliary care program, which provided board and room for chronic alcoholics, Terry gained a concern for the hard-core alcoholics. He said there are an estimated 700 chronics in the metro area, 62% of whom are Indian. They need a place to go, to get off the streets and out from under the bridges. They need someone to care about them. Smith said that contrary to common belief, many chronic alcoholics have not given up on themselves. They don't think their problem is so bad and talk about

when they will quit. Smith feels that under the panhandling and drunkenness they are real people. Although New Visions' Program for them lost its lease, Smith hopes some day to get another place for the chronic alcoholics.

Smith has other plans in the works. He hopes to add a family component to the New Visions program within the next several months and an outpatient program within the next year. He believes outpatient treatment will become a larger part of the treatment field and many more people will benefit from it without the necessity of residential treatment.

Smith also active in discussions aimed at centralizing chemical dependency services for Indians. He foresees the potential "shopping center" of services in one complex, such as a renovated school building. The complex could house services of several agencies, including information and referral, outpatient and inpatient treatment as well as other public services, such as corrections and general assistance. The "shopping center" approach could obtain higher visibility in the community and make it easier for potential clients to locate needed services.

The New Visions Staff is also involved in the training of professionals to work with Indian alcoholics and can provide assistance in establishing a detox center or inpatient or outpatient treatment program. The training can be prepared for one week or several months. The trainers focus on family therapy in the multiple addiction family. The staff can train counselors to do accurate assessments and fifth steps with Indian alcoholics.

New Visions treatment Center is located at 2605 Second Ave. South, Minneapolis, phone 870-0441

## Bills con't from page 4

claims and pay up to \$500 and authorizes the department to request reimbursement for payments from the legislature. Requires claims in excess of \$500 be heard by Legislative Claims Committee. Reduces compensation to that portion not covered by insurance and prohibits payment for "pain and suffering."

#622 Omnibus DWI bill; requires mandatory testing; testing applies for two

hours after apprehension; accident is not necessary for peace officer to investigate; peace officer does not have to notify driver of right to attorney till after testing; juveniles guilty of DWI or refusal to take test receive statutory provisions or lose license till 18, whichever is longer; statutory refusal to take test is one-year, not six-month revocation; clarifies other DWI provisions on conviction records, leaving the scene; 30 day license revocation for purchase or purchase attempt by juveniles or loss of license till 18, whichever is longer; elimination of distinction between 3-2 and strong beer for identification purposes by peace officer.

#460 Requiring arresting officer to obtain interpreter as soon as possible for person with difficulty speaking or understanding English.

#556 Prohibiting medical, psychological boards from using evidence of previous sexual conduct of patient in board proceedings on unprofessional conduct.

#494 Allows reorganization of trial courts in the Third and Seventh District three months after notice to the Secretary of State of intention to reorganize.

#378 Provides that counties of residence are financially responsible for providing detoxification services.

#623 Relates to release of mentally ill and dangerous persons. Establishes procedures for release on pass with plan and notification of appropriate persons. Defines pass plan and those persons who are not eligible for passes without a plan and approval by medical director of the security hospital. Bill also relates to guardianship statutes and provides certain conditions when the court may exclude or excuse respondents from preliminary hearings or commitment hearings.

#573 Authorizes juvenile court to intervene to protect children from child abuse. Permits exclusion of a child abusing party from a household, and establishes standards and procedures in such cases, including orders for support, arrests for violations, treatment, etc.

Bills con't on page 7

# Half Way Home

# Working Way Back

by Eben Shapiro

When Frank Cison was 13 years old, he began using heroin. At 16 he was selling it. At 19 he had a Jaguar, several apartment buildings, a \$35,000 a month income, and no visible means of support.

This troubled the IRS and in 1971 Cison was convicted of tax evasion. Placed on probation, he left his native Chicago for St. Paul to enter a methadone treatment program and a new life.

There was, however, a minor delay. Cison was arrested in North St. Paul for possession of marijuana, and was rewarded with a 90-day workhouse sentence. There Cison attended chemical dependency therapy sessions.

"I was bored and there was nothing else to do, so I thought I'd check it out, I've been straight ever since."

For the past 11 years Cison has been helping others become and remain straight. Cison is now **cofounder and executive director of Freedom House**, a halfway house geared to help violent young men get off drugs and stay out of prison.

As an important part of Minnesota's correctional system, such houses are designed to help those leaving prison ease back into society. Since a major component of "normal" life is a job, many halfway houses offer what are known as "**industry programs**," essentially small businesses operated by the houses for the benefit of the residents. Cison sees the program as vital.

"The majority of our guys have never held a job at all. We could get them to quit using drugs, quit shooting people, quit robbing banks and so on, but we couldn't get them used to the fact that they have to work 40 hours a week, and that with working there was a whole process involved — like getting up in the morning.

"We lost a lot of guys who'd get out on the street and try to stay off drugs, but they'd fall down over work. They had no idea what it was about."

An added benefit of industry programs is that eventually business profits will help pay the operating expenses of the house.

Industry programs provide counseling staffs with a unique opportunity to monitor

residents' behavior in real life settings so they can address problems as they surface. This turns potentially troublesome situations into learning experiences, according to Gail Wik of Freedom House.

"If somebody messes up over here, you can deal with it immediately. Before they'd want to punch somebody out or call them an SOB. We point out there are a lot of better ways of handling the situation."

**Dick Hardin, director of Damascus Way**, another area halfway house, tries to help residents learn from their industry program experiences.

"If someone is having trouble taking instructions, we say, 'When you are asked to do something by the supervisor regardless of how you feel, just get going.' We give them specific directions."

The purpose of industry programs is not to teach the participants how to do one job. The programs are "**not really designed for skill training per se**," says Wik. "**That's kind of a byproduct. The emphasis is on attitude and behavioral training.**

They learn about what it is to work," adds Cison. To teach this, the programs are designed to be as much like regular work situation as possible. Participants interview for positions, are given a work schedule and keep time cards.

"The only thing they don't do is pack a bag lunch," says Wik.

They don't need to Freedom House residents own and operate **Latham's Table**, a restaurant in South Minneapolis.

The board decided, and a market research study confirmed, that a restaurant would be a good business for the house. It would take care of feeding the residents. It helped too that Cison's father, an experienced restaurateur, volunteered to help.

In 1981, Freedom House bought a run down grocery store. Using materials from a abandoned barn, the residents put \$80,000 and thousands of hours of sweat equity into its renovation.

The restaurant is staffed, except for one waitress entirely by residents of the treatment program. The service is unobtrusive and efficient; the cook, an ex-gang leader in

Stillwater, makes a mean cheeseburger.

One other reason Freedom House chose to run a restaurant is the **interaction with the public it provides for the workers.**

"We could have had a sheltered workshop and be twisting telephone cords or whatever the hell people do, but that's not dealing with the public. There is no more pressing interaction with the public than in the restaurant business," Cison says.

"These guys are normally used to sticking a gun in somebody's face and saying, 'I want your money.' And people say, 'Oh, here you go, it's yours. What else would you like' And someone's telling them the cheese isn't melted right on their burger. At another point in their life, they'd have exploded."

The residents of Freedom House like having a work program. Resident Paul Dorman says the restaurant work keeps employees from getting bored. "A lot of people go to shooting dope when they're bored," he says.

O'Darlus Fields, another resident, feels that the program has reshaped his attitudes toward money and work.

"Though we only get 50 cents an hour, I don't think of it as money. It's the pride that I put in it, the effort I put in it, and the smiles on the people's faces when they leave here."

Resident Roland Johnson, an ex-hairdresser ("It impressed girls. You know, the Warren Beatty thing."), says the work program offers a needed sense of realism.

"Things in life just don't come to you. It takes a lot of patience and hard work. I realize that now. I want to get back into hair. Before, I was thinking chains, diversifying nationally, across the world. Now...Well, it makes you more realistic."

**Damascus Way runs a furniture refinishing business.** In making that choice, Hardin says they also considered its therapeutic value.

"We thought about several things. At St. Cloud they make license plates, at the Workhouse they put heads on dolls. We considered getting a contract like that. But seemed meaningless, routine, monotonous. I thought if we had something that would make a guy feel like he's accomplishing **Home can't on page 7**

Summer Fun can't from page 1

with swimming, fishing and canoeing (we can use Lymon's canoes). For the competitive-minded there will be a volleyball tournament. So contact your team and get ready for the battle.

The MCCA will provide charcoal grills for supper and soft drinks (Lymon Lodge prohibits beer) Bring something to grill and something to contribute to the pot luck supper.

There will be a fee of \$5.00 per person for the use of the area, canoes, life guard and other expenses. Plan now to sneak away for a great afternoon and evening. If you have questions or want to register a volleyball team, call Donna Smythe at 331-1087.



Bills can't from page 5

- #577 Relates to reports of maltreatment of minors and provides for assessment of the facts reported, including interviews with the child, parents and others.
- #547 Marriage dissolution; child support; docketing judgements; withholding, support guidelines.
- #484 Increasing penalties and charges for abduction of children by parents.
- #588 Relates to crimes of contributing to delinquency of minors and sexual abuse of minors and the competency of witnesses.
- #510 Missing children program established by Public Safety.
- #606 Requires parents of children on probation or parole to pay the costs of foster care according to their ability to pay

- #625 Forfeiture of property in controlled substance cases.
- #620 Allowing counties and localities to issue ordinances involving trespassing and/or DWI violations.
- #421 Further defining aggravated criminal damage to property.
- #483 Making theft of a firearm, or possession of, or receiving a stolen firearm a felony.
- #433 Permitting misdemeanor arrest at night in a public place.
- #496 Extending statute of limitations from three to seven years for all forms of criminal sexual assault for person under 18, not just for incest victims.
- #630 Misdemeanor to make emergency call for ambulance or medical service, knowing no such emergency exists.

If you would like copies of final legislation, call the House Chief Clerk and ask for the bill by its chapter number.



Home can't from page 6

something, it would be better." They also had someone with previous experience in furniture refinishing.

Not all halfway houses have industry programs. **Some administrators feel that such a program interferes with the therapy process.** One area house dismantled its work program last year, partially because the director felt participants were getting too involved in the work and losing touch with the overall social reintegration process.

Hardin has his own thoughts about that. "My thinking is therapy is okay, but it isn't real life. Real life is getting up in the morning and going to work. If a guy is going to live a normal life, he's got to be trained in living a normal life.

"**Therapy is not normal**, I've known guys that have had a terrible time adjusting to the real world after they have gone through a real heavy therapeutic community. They go out and start confronting people. People aren't ready for that."

In another case, a halfway house specializing in the rehabilitation of criminal sex offenders recently disbanded its work program of contract cleaning of apartment buildings. **After several minor incidents**, the program director decided to end it. He stresses that the decision was an entirely internal one, and noted that although the program was valuable, there "was nothing of such **positive impact** that it was worth compromising community safety."

Other times a program can work too well. **Midwest Challenge**, an area halfway house, just sold its workshop, **Ark Products**, because the business was getting too big and successful to continue to operate as a part of their program. Under conditions of the sale, Ark Products, which grossed over \$1 million last year on the sale of decorative religious objects, will **continue to serve as a training ground and employment center for Midwest Challenge residents.**

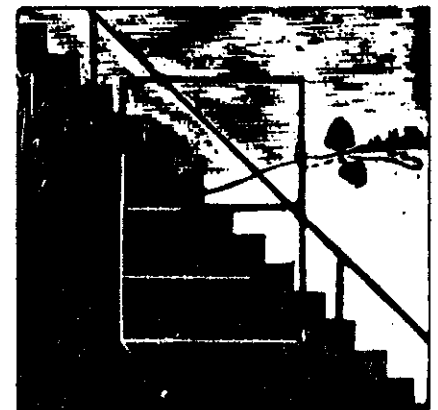
But Frank Clison doesn't plan to part with the Freedom House industry program no matter how successful it becomes.

"I don't know how we'd survive without the damn thing," he says.

The residents of Freedom House seem to agree.

Paul Dorman: "You get confidence. After shooting dope for three or four years, you think that's all you can do. Gradually you start thinking, 'Hey, I don't need that needle in my arm all the time.'"

"Reprinted with permission of *The Reader*."



## Task Force Debates Juvenile Parole

A public meeting was held on May 9, 1984, at the State Capitol Building in regard to the proposed recommendations of the Task Force on Standards for Community Supervision of Juvenile Parolees (March/April 1984 Happenings had an article on this). The reaction at the public meeting was mixed. There appears to be diverse opinions among professionals and other interested parties as to the necessity of standards and the methods of implementing them. Some specific areas in debate were:

1. Continuing a juvenile on parole for outstanding restitution.
2. Revocation hearings — both criminal and technical.
3. Levels of parole supervision based on offense alone.
4. Miranda warnings.
5. Clarification of expectations of the Department of Corrections, Juvenile, Hearing Officer, agent and parolee.

The Task Force will meet again in June to review responses from the May 9, 1984 public meeting and written response made to the Task Force on the proposed recommendations.

## July Training Features Volunteers

The MCCA monthly training for July will focus on the use of volunteers. **Connie Skillingstad**, volunteer coordinator for St. Joseph's Home for Children, will discuss how to determine if your agency's needs can be met by volunteer workers. She will also discuss the effective management and training of volunteers.

The August training will be incorporated into the National Management Training Project of the International Halfway House Association, co-sponsored by the MCCA. The Training is provided at no cost. See the article elsewhere in this issue.

On September 12, **Laura Sissala**, Program Coordinator of Rem—Lyndale will lead the treatment of the developmentally disabled offender.

All regular training sessions are held at 10:00 A.M. to noon at the Wilder CAP, 666 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul and are free to MCCA individual members.

# Happenings

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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  
**Kerole Williams, Board Liaison**

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

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

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Dale Fisher  
 Neighborhood Probation Ser.  
 2603 Bloomington Ave. S.  
 Minneapolis, MN 55407