



Happenings*

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

MCCA Board Sets Goals For 1981

The MCCA Board of Directors has set its goals for 1981 and has begun the process of organizing to achieve them. On March 25, the Board met for a day-long workshop at the Wilder Building, site of our new office. With the proclamation that the MCCA is "a strong, credible advocate for the concept of community corrections in Minnesota," the Board established four major goals, with committees conducting the business of the Association. The goals include: 1) improve services to members and others, 2) increase the involvement of the members, 3) increase the Association membership, and 4) remain economically viable.

In its effort to upgrade services to members and others in the community, the Board adopted three objectives. The MCCA will serve as a resource or broker for technical assistance, using the skills of our members. We will be a vehicle for public relations, speaking and writing to become a positive influence in the field of community corrections. The Association will continue to provide insurance and other fringe benefits to members.

Toward the goal of increased membership involvement the Association will become more visible by promoting committee participation and will seek more direct communication with members. The Board will work for increased membership by publicizing the benefits of the MCCA and working to improve communication with organizations, agencies and individuals.

The fourth goal of economic viability includes developing a financial plan for the

Association. Funds will be sought through increased memberships. The MCCA may also market or serve as a broker for skills and services available in the Association.

Committees are being formed to address each of the goals. Each committee will be chaired by a member of the Board of Directors and may develop subcommittees or ad hoc committees. The Services and Benefits Committee will be chaired by Dick Williams and Karole Williams and will be responsible for implementing the activities to improve services to members.

The Membership Committee, Jeff Martin, Chair, will work to increase the numbers and involvement of the membership. The Special

Concerns Committee will be headed by Harry Kramer and will develop special committees such as for minority concerns, legislation or sentencing guidelines.

The Economic Viability (finance) Committee will oversee the financial planning and fund raising; Robbie Robinson will chair the committee.

All MCCA members are encouraged to participate in the committee activities and to make their interests known.

If you are interested in joining and having input into a particular committee, please contact the chair-person listed. Board members phone numbers are listed on page three. We need and look forward to your input.



Gail Johnson Named President

Gail Johnson, Administrator of Freedom House has been named President of the MCCA. Gail has been a member of the MCCA Board of Directors for four years, a member of the legislative committee and was Vice-President of MCCA in 1980.

In looking toward her direction of MCCA in 1981, Gail emphasizes that the reasons for the creation of the MCCA still exist. It is still necessary for agencies and professionals to work together for the benefit of the field of community corrections. This is especially important in our present "hold the line" economy. Johnson sees the MCCA as becoming more issue oriented, representing its members and establishing positions on issues such as the sentencing guidelines and how they affect community corrections.

"Jan Smaby Replies..."

I would like to correct misinformation provided you and members of the MCCA Legislative and Guideline Committees regarding the Minnesota Sentencing Guideline requirements pertaining to stayed sentences. Contrary to what was published in the January/February, 1981 edition of **Happenings**, the Sentencing Guidelines encourage the use of rehabilitative programs as conditions of stayed sentences. Please note the following excerpt from the **Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines and Commentary**:

"The Commission recognizes that there are several penal objectives to be considered in establishing conditions of stayed sentences, including, but not limited to, retribution, rehabilitation, public protection, restitution, deterrence, and public condemnation of criminal conduct. The Commission also recognizes that the relative importance of these objectives may vary with both offense and offender characteristics and that multiple objectives may be present in any given sentence...When rehabilitation is an important objective of a stayed sentence, judges are urged to make full use of local programs and resources available to accomplish the rehabilitative objectives...The Commission urges judges to make expanded use of restitution and community work orders as conditions of a stayed sentence...Supervised probation should continue as a primary condition of stayed sentences...The judge may attach any conditions to a stayed sentence which are permitted by law and which he or she deems appropriate. The guidelines neither enlarge nor restrict the conditions that judges may attach to a stayed sentence."--Section III. A. 2. Sentencing Guidelines

The guidelines in no way restrict the attachment of treatment conditions to a stayed sentence and to do so is not a departure from the guidelines. Furthermore, where the guidelines recommend state imprisonment and the judge chooses to depart from that recommendation there is nothing which prohibits or inhibits the judge from citing as a reason for departure the use of community based rehabilitative programs as the more appropriate sanction.

Jan I Smaby, Chair
Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission

Julie Goes To Washington

Julie Shaw, founder and Director of the Genesis II program for women has announced her resignation effective May 22. Julie has accepted a job with the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Committee, working for Senator Durenberger. In her new position, Julie will be working to develop Alternative Public Service Delivery Systems. This concept would encourage the transfer

of service delivery from government to the private sector and develop tax and other incentives for such efforts. She will also be working for the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigation of Organized Crime.

Since the advent of the Genesis II program, Julie has been active in the corrections community. She served as chair of the cooperative Adult Education Project and was a member of the MCCA Board of Directors in 1980. Julie's move gives the MCCA a friend in Washington and Julie invited us to keep her informed of our interests and concerns.

*Happenings

The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the contents 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
Gene Glass
Karen Koch
Karole Williams--Board of Directors liaison

People Happenings

Avis Daniels, Director of Client Services at Genesis II resigned effective March 20 to become the Director of the Rape and Sexual Assault Center, 1222 W. 31st Street, Minneapolis.

Kathy Connelly, a counsellor in the Genesis II Maternal Guidance Project has accepted a position with the Hamm Clinic in St. Paul.

Donna Chinn has been named Director of Portland House replacing Norbert Gernes who moved to Operation DeNovo. Donna comes from the Ramsay County Criminal Justice Planning Department where she worked as a Juvenile Justice Planner. She has a Master's Degree from the University of Louisville and previously worked as a management analyst and program planner in the 650 bed Louisville, Kentucky county jail. When asked about the challenge of directing a community corrections program in a time of increasing constraints, Chinn said she is good at "cutback management." She claims a talent for finding and making use of available resources. She sees herself as a "voice of reason" in the effort to balance the demands for punishment and rehabilitation.

Kate Speltz, has assumed the position of Director of Client Services at Genesis II. She was previously the coordinator of the Drug Abuse Services Project at the Multi-Resource Center in Minneapolis.

Correction: Board Member **Tom Zoot** is employed by Washington County Services.

Our New Address and Phone Is:
666 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102
296-1131



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439-3220 Ext. 141

We Want You To Know...

Dear Fellow Members,

Since the last issue of "Happenings", MCCA Board members have been busy.

Through the generosity of the Wilder Community Assistance Program, MCCA has found a "home" for at least two years. Rod Johnson, Director, donated office space and use of their community rooms in the Wilder facility at 666 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul. The building is new and very attractive with easy access from I-94. We extend sincere thanks to Rod and the Wilder Foundation.

The Board of Directors held a day long retreat in order to develop goals and objectives for 1981. We accomplished this task due to the excellent leadership provided by the facilitator, Mike Groh. Our objective was to reorganize MCCA to not only survive, but to grow as a volunteer organization.

Goals are:

1. To increase association membership and to broaden the base.
2. To increase involvement of the membership.
3. To increase and improve the service and resources to members and others.
4. To assure that the association remains economically viable.

In order to accomplish these goals, committees have been reorganized and a Board member appointed as chair of each committee.

Changing from an organization with full time staff to a volunteer organization has meant a real shift of the work load. However, with economic conditions as they are, it seems wise to ensure our survival and growth by making necessary changes.

Best wishes,
Gail Johnson,
President

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION

666 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55102

NAME: _____
PROGRAM/AGENCY: _____
WORK ROLE: _____
WORK PHONE: _____
ADDRESS: _____ ZIP: _____
ADDRESS SHOWN IS: _____ HOME _____ WORK
INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$15 INDIVIDUAL SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$25
INDIVIDUAL PATRON MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$50 PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$100
PROGRAM SPONSORING MEMBERSHIP: _____ \$300

*Make checks payable to MCCA

MINNEAPOLIS PROBATION: Sp

Chemical Dependency Treatment

Drug Pro

Where Is It And Where Is It Going?

By: Joel E. Pike

Mr. Pike is presently a counselor with Hennepin County. He has been with their Evening Primary Outpatient Program since its inception and was instrumental in developing and implementing it in its present form.

In order to gain an understanding of what is currently happening in the chemical dependency field, and to look at possible future trends, we must first look at the past for a perspective through which to view them.

Ten years ago, it was exclusively residential treatment, dealing mostly with white males in the 35 to 50 age ranges. Most were also clearly diagnosable as in the late stages of the disease of gamma alcoholism. Even five years ago, the preferred treatment mode was residential, and though the average age of clients was dropping, most were still suffering severe legal, job and family problems. Many could still be diagnosed as gamma alcoholics, but this concept of an illness had been expanded during this time to include a rather fuzzy definition of a disease of chemical dependency. Outpatient treatment was mostly in the beginning stages. There had been an explosive proliferation of programs as a result of the detox and new insurance laws. Earlier and earlier intervention has always been the goal, but hasn't been 100% positive. Some, especially adolescents, were diagnosed and labeled as having a disease, without any factual basis for the diagnoses. In many cases, the symptoms and phases of alcoholism have expanded and generalized to fit almost all alcohol and drug problems, with the actual results that they will fit almost anyone.

In recent years, some of these trends have continued. The number of Outpatient treatment slots has grown until now almost 45% of all treatment slots are in outpatient programs. There are more adolescent programs opening all the time, and the average age of clients in adult programs has continued to drop. Client populations have changed

In Minneapolis, an effective interface strategy links adult probation and drug abuse treatment. The Hennepin County Court Services, District Court Probation Division, has a Chemical Dependency Unit that identifies the nature and extent of drug abuse among persons awaiting sentencing and probationers, and recommends appropriate cases for community-based treatment.

Prior to the Unit's establishment, staff of the District Court Probation Division were aware that drug and alcohol problems of many offenders were being overlooked because of probation officers' large caseloads. But the full impact of substance abuse upon a probationer was not realized until a violation had been committed, or until family and friends, concerned by a probationer's hostile behavior, acknowledged the existence of a drug or alcohol problem. By this time, six months or more might have expired before the probation officer was contacted. An assessment specifically for chemical dependency early in the process of presentence investigation obviously might have promoted timely and appropriate intervention.

To supply this needed service, the Unit began operation in 1975. Headed by a probation officer and staffed with two other fulltime staff members who are knowledgeable about drug and alcohol abuse, the Unit obtains additional personnel to carry out its assessment function from the University of Minnesota and the Minneapolis Community College. Students enrolled in these institutions' chemical dependency programs can undertake fulltime service to the Unit during their final quarter as an accredited internship; at the end of the internship, an evaluation and a letter grade for each intern are forwarded to the College or University.

Interns bring with them working knowledge of the language and pharmacology of chemicals and the mechanisms of dependency. For the first two or three weeks on the job, they are trained by the Unit coordinator in the interviewing technique and format used and are oriented to the policies and procedures of the District Court Probation Division, the court, jail, and workhouse. They are given cards identifying them as interns with the District Court Probation Division, and are authorized to enter the jail or workhouse for the purpose of assessing individuals who are awaiting sentencing.

As part of their training, interns observe the Unit coordinator during his assessment interviews. After the interview is completed, students are asked to write their assessment of the interviewee. Their assessments are then critiqued by the coordinator. Interns are assigned individual cases when it is determined that they can handle assessment interviews on their own. Their written evaluation, diagnosis, and recommendations are discussed with the coordinator and then given to the referral source, i.e., to the court or probation officer.

drastically in the past five years at the Hennepin County Evening Primary Program, over half of our clients are in the 18-25 age range. The last 1½ to 2 years have seen a shift away from strictly alcohol and drug problems, to combinations of mental health/chemical dependency problems. Earlier intervention does seem to be working in that in any program, public or private, life disruption due to alcohol and drugs is less severe in the average client than it was five years ago.

This has many implications on treatment philosophy and approach. Studies have shown that over half of all low income males in the 18-25 age range experience warning symptoms of alcoholism, but only 10% of

these develop the disease of alcoholism, and the rest change their drinking patterns on their own. In the case of the Evening Primary Program, if we told all those clients in that age range (over half our population) that they had a progressive disease, we would be wrong four out of five times. In the Residential Program, if they only dealt with alcohol and drugs, and ignored the other problems, not necessarily related to alcohol and drugs, they wouldn't get anywhere. Private programs are also running into the same thing. As an associate professor with the University of Minnesota said, we used to get folks who had lost everything, now we are seeing people who didn't have it to begin with. The programs who are not adapting to

Special Unit Screens Offenders For Problems

The format used for assessing an offender's use of chemicals focuses on the origin and progression of use and on the negative impact that chemicals have made on the individual's life in the areas of personal relationships, employment, physical welfare, personality, and legal involvement. Any history of previous treatment or affiliation with programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous is noted in the assessment. Also, offenders are asked to give a verbal self-assessment in regard to their use of chemicals.

After the interview, the probation officer or other referring party is given a memorandum containing all information gathered during the interview together with a recommendation for further action. For individuals who are adjudged to be chemically dependent or approaching dependency, recommendations range from placement in long-term inpatient treatment programs to active involvement with self-help groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous.

The individual being assessed is clearly informed that the recommendations of the Unit pertain only to the use/abuse of chemicals, and that they are not recommendations for sentencing, which remain the province of the probation officer. Usually, the probation officer will attach the Unit's assessment and recommendation to the presentence investigation and forward it to the sentencing judge.

Since its inception, the Unit has averaged 600 assessments each year. The credibility of the Unit has been maintained through the quality of fulltime staff and interns who are closely supervised throughout the internship.

Among the many advantages of the Unit are an in-house capability to provide needed services to the court, and utilization of specialized knowledge and skills at no additional cost to the District Court Division. One of the biggest disadvantages is the turnover of student interns, which occurs every three months. During the five years of the Unit's existence, its role in the District Court Division has been accepted by all facets of the court system. Because of the uniqueness of the service, referrals have come from the County attorney's staff, from defense attorneys, and from the court systems of other Minnesota counties.

Although at present, the contact between Unit personnel and offenders is limited to the assessment, the Unit hopes to extend its services to assist supervising probation officers during the primary and aftercare phases of the probationer's treatment.

--**Reed W. Vinge, Coordinator,**
Chemical Dependency Unit,
Hennepin County Department of Court Services,
Minneapolis, Minnesota

these changes are becoming increasingly irrelevant by not dealing with the different types of client, with different kinds of problems. The programs that are adapting are not labeling people, but rather attempting to teach more individualist solutions to specific problems. They are looking at specific problems related to alcohol, drugs, education, job skills, socialization, and others. The concept of a disease is not gone, it is just more specific, to deal with folks who actually have the disease as opposed to others with other types of alcohol and drug problems. I see the trend in the future as continuing this move to more and more specific individual solutions, and away from trying to fit everyone into an existing program or mold. Not everyone is

appropriate for A.A., and A.A. is not set up to deal with anything other than drinking or drug problems. I think programs in the future will have to deal with alcohol abuse, dependency, short-term problem use and issues outside of drugs. There will have to be open referrals to other social service agencies. The same program might talk about abstinence for some clients, responsible use of others, looking at whether the drug problem is primary or secondary, etc. This holistic approach seems to me to be the only effective way to deal with the change from rehabilitation to habilitation of clients.

New Employment Specialist At Reentry Services

As client numbers rose toward the end of the year at Reentry Services, staff became more aware of the serious unemployment problem. It was the responsibility of the caseworkers to fill in with as much employment counseling and referral as time allowed. It became evident that this was a full-time job in itself.

In mid-1980 Reentry Services applied for a Public Service Employment CETA Grant. This made possible the addition of Employment Specialist, Kleve Dey, in December of 1980. In the last two weeks of December, much time was spent on developing ideas about employment issues, and how to build a system that worked. Since the inception of this new service at Reentry Services, the employment statistics have been very encouraging.

Kleve Dey is a native St. Paulite from the East Side. He has a business background in car leasing and retail jewelry operations. Kleve's business experience has proven to be valuable to Reentry Services residents. Being a former employer, Kleve is familiar with hiring regulations and what an employer looks for in a potential employee.

At Reentry Services Kleve Dey assesses residents employment needs, skills, and makes appropriate referrals. If the client is in need of training before becoming employed, the client will be trained in the areas of job search, interviewing, and job retention. Kleve also works closely with both public and private sector employers for the purpose of job development for the program clients. Finally, Kleve performs a follow-up of residents at job placements. All of these services are tailored to the needs of the ex-offender and/or chemically dependent.

Sentencing Guidelines Committee

The Sentencing Guidelines Committee of the MCCA recently authored and distributed a paper entitled "A Practitioner's Response To Sentencing Guidelines". Prior to development of the paper, many parole and probation agents and representatives of the community programs were polled to identify problems encountered in making the change from indeterminate sentencing to guidelines. In addition, the Committee was addressed by Judge Kantorowitz, of Hennepin County District Court, on his perceptions regarding the guidelines.

It became apparent through the response of Committee members, agents, Judge Kantorowitz, and a follow-up response by the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission itself (Response to "Practitioner's Response to Sentencing Guidelines"), that there are many varied feelings about the interpretations of the guidelines and their implications. Copies of either the MCCA Sentencing Guidelines paper or the Sentencing Guidelines Commission's response are available to MCCA members upon request.*

After evaluating and re-evaluating input from as many people as possible, the MCCA Sentencing Guidelines Committee feels qualified and compelled to take a position on two issues which apply to the guidelines. They are as follows:

1. It is the position of the Committee that the composition of the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission should be modified to include one representative from parole or probation supervision and one representative from a community program. The Committee does not wish to discount the expertise and experience of those members of the Commission who have a background in these areas. It does wish to suggest that the state of the art in both of these areas is constantly changing and, consequently, full representation by at least two people who are currently working directly with clients, one in each of these capacities, would be beneficial in the further development and modification of guidelines.

2. It is the position of the Committee that non-imprisonment (probation) guidelines should not be developed. The MSG staff, in its paper entitled "Musings", suggests that rehabilitation should not be factored into guidelines for two reasons: (1) many offenders, in any given category, are neither in need of nor amenable to treatment, and (2) the availability of treatment programs and modalities is very unequal on a statewide

basis. Therefore, to include rehabilitation programs as a sanction to be factored into guidelines would probably increase disparity instead of reducing it. However, the State of Minnesota has demonstrated its commitment to the concept of rehabilitation through both the Community Corrections Act and through state support of many rehabilitation programs. It has taken and maintained a leadership role in this commitment for the rest of the nation, and to develop probation guidelines without a rehabilitative factor would certainly detract from that commitment. Therefore, to avoid "throwing the baby out with the bath water", we recommend that such guidelines not be developed.

The Sentencing Guidelines Committee invites and encourages input and participation by all MCCA members and anyone wishing to become involved can do so by contacting Dan Cain or Matt Smrekar of the MCCA Board.

Send requests to MCAA, 666 Marshall, St. Paul, MN 55102

Conferences Training

Ann Jones, Author of "Women Who Kill" will be the keynote speaker for the annual conference of the **Minnesota Association of Women in Criminal Justice**, to be held June 5th at the Blaisdell Place.

For further information contact:

Bev Tallmen - D.O.C. 296-6133

Gerry Knudson - Box 82, Shakopee MN

Barbara Chester - 255-4101

Advisory Positions Available

The MCCA will soon be appointing its representative to the Hennepin County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. We also hope to nominate a social service representative to the Hennepin County Corrections Advisory Board. There is also an opening for an ex-offender on the CAB. Anyone interested in serving on either body should contact Gail Johnson.

Sebathani: A Shopping Center Of Services

It's not exactly a Phoenix rising from the ashes. But Sebathani Bryant Community Center may be one of the more ambitious public service projects, rising from the waterlogged floors and broken windows of the abandoned Bryant Junior High School at 310 East 38th Street in Minneapolis.

The project is an expansion of the Community Center developed in 1966 by Sebathani Baptist Church as a response to the needs of minority and low income families in a rapidly changing neighborhood. After Bryant Junior High was closed in May 1978, local residents objected to the transfer of the property to private developers. 2500 residents signed petitions calling for an alternate use for the site that would benefit the community. Sebathani took over the building in January 1980 and began a one and one-half million dollar renovation.

Director James Cook foresees for the building a "shopping center of service agencies," with a goal of forty selected organizations under one roof.

The building is uniquely suited to a wide variety of uses, with a 1200 seat auditorium, two gyms, a swimming pool, classrooms and newly created office space. According to Cook, the key to the development of the Center is coordination and compatibility between agencies and with the community. Agencies will be added gradually to assure the direct benefit to the community and avoid unnecessary duplication of services.

There are currently eleven agencies represented at the Center in addition to the programs sponsored by Sebathani. The most recent of these is MCCA member, Genesis II. Other agencies include Family and Children's Services, the Urban Coalition Weatherization Program, Southside Neighborhood Housing, Red Cross, Adult Literacy Center, Jr. Citizen Center, Hennepin County Economic Assistance, and the Fuel Assistance Program. The Center also offers food and clothing shelves, outreach counseling and resource assistance and numerous recreational activities.

MCCA Adult Education Project

The MCCA Adult Education Project recently submitted its year end report. This project was funded by a grant from the Dayton Hudson Foundation and provided educational services from April 1980 to December 1980 to 3 community corrections programs: Freedom House, Portland House and Genesis II. In June 1980 the St. Paul Schools provide an instructor to a fourth program, reentry services.

The educational goals of the program were two-fold: 1) to improve basic academic skills and 2) to introduce the concept of instruction in functional life skills, which are judged to be critical to the lives of successful adults. Five concept areas were planned: Community Resources, Occupational Knowledge, Consumer Economics, Health and Government. Simultaneously the program focused on five skills: identification of facts and terms, reading, writing, computation and problem solving.

It has been long recognized that the educational level of offenders is significantly lower than that of the general population. Recent figures from the Minnesota Department of

Corrections indicate that 48% of adults incarcerated in state prisons have not completed high school, 11% are considered totally illiterate.

The fact that offenders are educationally deprived is not by itself significant. Deprivation coupled with a relationship to the incidence of crime and the cost of crime is however, significant. It is estimated that law enforcement, protection devices purchased by the private sector, incarceration of offenders and other crime related expenses, cost society in excess of \$21 billion annually. In addition, the victims of crime are disproportionately concentrated in lower income groups, which makes property losses relatively more severe and contributes to the poverty cycle.

Minnesota has taken a leadership role nationally with its efforts at community-based treatment of offenders. It has been recently determined, however, that the educational deprivation of offenders has serious implications for treatment. According to a study completed by the Community Corrections Research Project at the University of Min-

nesota, "Level of education is related to successful program completion in a consistent way. Less educated clients are less likely to complete the residential phase."

After assessing clients in the project programs, the need for educational services was confirmed. A large percentage of the clients participating in these community corrections programs were not prepared to enter the public job market, due to a lack of a high school diploma or GED. There also was a substantial percentage of clients who, due to low reading and math skills, would be unable to perform the most basic tasks required to an adult in American society such as filling out a job application, reading a help wanted add or choosing the most economical buy.

Throughout the past year, the project programs demonstrated the above needs and prompted the Minneapolis Public Schools to provide an instructor beginning in January 1981 for two of the programs: Portland House and Freedom House. The St. Paul Public Schools continue to provide an instructor for the Re-Entry Services and Genesis II provided for a full time instructor in their 1981 budget.

**Our Strength
Can Be In Numbers
Support
And Enlist New Members
Keep MCCA A Strong
Association**

Program Happenings

The Wilder Foundation, in cooperation with the Ramsey County Adult Probation and Parole Division and Project Remand, has developed a new program designed to address the underserved and unmet needs of the adult offender, particularly the misdemeanor offender in Ramsey County. Utilizing the Wilder facility at 666 Marshall Avenue, the Community Assistance Program (CAP) is envisioned as becoming a hub of non-residential correctional services to misdemeanor offenders.

The program, when fully operational, will offer clients programming in 8 service areas which include: drivers licensing, employment, financial management, education (GED), problem solving groups, family counseling, chemical abuse, and civil legal counseling. The services to be provided in each of these areas are being designed to fill gaps in existing resources. Duplication of services will be avoided except in instances where correctional clients are not being given adequate access to and effectively served in existing programs. The program intends to maintain flexibility and will constantly evaluate services provided and will add, delete and/or modify service as need dictates.

The referral process has been designed to

randomly assign eligible clients to the program for the full range of services and to a comparison group which will receive traditional services. Extensive follow-up during the 2-year experimental period on both groups should provide interesting and detailed evaluative information. The program will begin accepting clients in the first weeks of April.

For more information, contact Rodney Johnson or LeRoy Felder at 221-0048.

Genesis II will hold an Open House on May 1, 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. at their new facilities in the Sebahani-Bryant Community Center, 310 East 38th Street, Minneapolis.

Genesis II Moves: On April 1, Genesis II moved its program for women to newly remodeled quarters at the Sebahani Bryant Community Center, 310 East 38th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55409. The phone number (348-2762) is unchanged.

Adult Unit Moves: One unit of adult Ramsey County Community Corrections has moved to the Wilder Building, 666 Marshall St., St. Paul. The unit with seven officers and a secretary, supervised by Phil Archer, moved from 1595 Selby Avenue. One other adult unit and a juvenile unit remains at that office.

Newsletter Committee

Dale Fisher, Chairman 348-4293

If changes are an indication of life, the Newsletter is roaring. We regret the resignation of Maggie Kaeter who contributed immensely to the development of The Happenings in the past year. We will continue the Newsletter with the very able efforts of our committee.

Our task will be greatly aided by a new arrangement to have The Happenings printed at the State Corrections Facility at Stillwater. We see this as a new phase in the growth of our publication.

We have several openings for members of the newsletter committee. Your assistance in helping us communicate with each other is very important and greatly needed. In view of our new totally volunteer organization with no paid staff the newsletter comes into focus as our major source of communication. Please join us in our effort to serve you.

Support Minnesota Community Corrections Association

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