

MCA Names Award Winners

Rosemary Ahmann, Rochester, was named Corrections Person of the Year by the Minnesota Corrections Association (MCA) at its annual Conference in Minneapolis, held October 21,22,23. Ahmann, an Olmsted County Commissioner from 1972 to 1980, was cited for "her active and visible leadership in improving correctional policy and programs at the local and national level. As an elected official she has provided strong support for community based corrections programs."



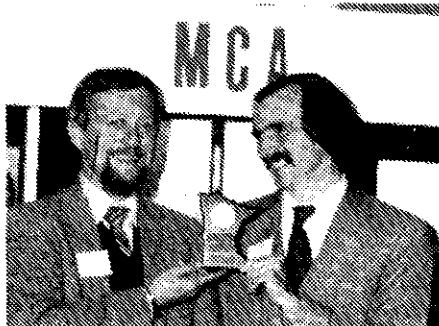
Rosemary Ahmann

Ahmann is a member of the National Coalition for Jail Reform, the National Accreditation Commission for Law Enforcement Agencies, the Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board and the State Supreme Courts Minnesota Advisory Commission on Cameras in the Court Room.

Ahmann is Director of the PORT Training Institute, a private non-profit corrections program in Rochester, Minnesota, and is study-

ing Minnesota jail conditions under a grant from the BEATCH Foundation.

The MCA's Professional Achievement Award was presented to John Hagen, Richfield. Hagen, Principle Probation Officer in Hennepin County Court Services, was lauded "for his successful use of volunteers in a correctional agency, his development of



Richard Williams Bruce Clendenen
Reentry Services



John Hagen



Louise Stout Amicus

a group program for offenders in Municipal Court and his collaboration with Alcoholics Anonymous to provide services to offenders."

Three correctional agencies were recipients of the MCA's Presidents Award. They include Katahdin, a program for juvenile offenders in Hennepin County, Reentry Services, a St. Paul halfway house for adult offenders and Amicus, a volunteer friend program for adult inmates.

Katahdin was recognized as a promising program for serious juvenile offenders which provides "a creative alternative to removing juveniles from their home avoiding more expensive group homes and institutions."

Reentry Services was commended for providing a supervised residential program for adult offenders "which is truly responsive to the requirements of individual offenders." Amicus, founded in 1967, was lauded as "consistently providing a bridge between each offender who requests a volunteer friend and the community, establishing the cooperation and concern which are essential for reintegration to the community."

Personal Spotlight

Fred Deauchamp A Pioneer In Community Corrections

by: Robbie Robinson

In 1957, Darrell Pangborn, a Corrections Agent with the Minnesota Department of Corrections, presented a proposal to the Minnesota Parole Board and Department of Corrections officials. The proposal had been brought to Agent Pangborn by a small group of parolees who wanted to start an organization to be called The Anonymous Group of Minnesota. These men had one thing in common, besides being parolees from the Minnesota State Prison at Stillwater, they had all been participants in Alcoholics Anonymous while in the prison.

These men had several goals they wanted to achieve with this proposed group, including the maintenance of their own abstinence not being the least. They felt that there was a need for the general public to be made more aware of the problems of the ex-offender returning to his home community. Naturally, their main focus was on the recovering alcoholic, but they felt that all ex-offenders needed more understanding and acceptance. Also, they felt that they had a message to carry to other AA's.

Fred Deauchamp was one of the founders of this organization. According to Darrell Pangborn, Fred was the first ex-con from Stillwater to be allowed back in the "joint" to put on an AA meeting.

After much discussion and conferring, the Board and the Department gave the proposal a tentative green light and charged Pangborn with the responsibility of overseeing and keeping a check-rein on this group of ex-cons.

They were allowed to go out to conduct their meetings without supervision, but anytime they had to come together for a business meeting, Pangborn had to be present. Sometimes the business meetings were held at Pangborn's home in Dakota County, and were combined with a picnic barbecue.

Over the following years, this group traveled through Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Manitoba. They talked to Lions Clubs, law-enforcement organizations, schools, churches, and other civic organizations. The Anonymous Group of Minnesota was always welcome in the

Weatherization Aid Offered

The Urban Coalition of Minneapolis is about to begin the Nonprofit Energy Services Project, a program to help nonprofit agencies in Minneapolis weatherize their buildings.

One hundred fifty agencies will be selected to receive free energy audits that would identify conservation repairs in each agency and would calculate potential energy and monetary savings. At the time of the audit, each agency will also receive up to \$50 worth of materials and assistance in installing them.

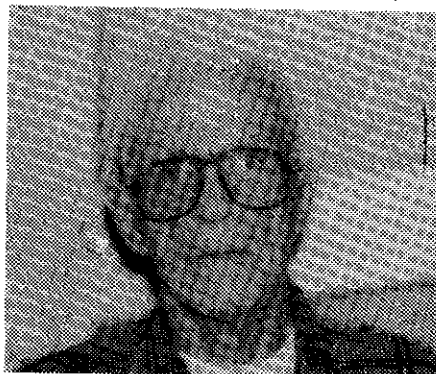
Agencies that meet the following requirements may apply:

1. The building must be within the city limits of Minneapolis.
2. The agency plans to occupy the building for at least three more years.

state, county, and federal institutions throughout this area. They paid all of their own expenses, occasionally raffling off hand-made plaques to help defray a portion of the cost.

From the original group of twenty men, only one returned to prison on a new charge. Not all of them were able to stay sober, only this one man committed a new crime, after being out 15 years.

Over the years several of the original group have died, but Fred Deauchamp, at 81 years



of age, is still very much active in Community Corrections. In 1971 when 180 Degrees, Inc. was given a non-profit corporate charter, Fred was on the Board of Directors. When

3. At least 50% of the agency's clientele must be low income or minority people.
4. The annual budget must be under \$500,000.

Such agencies can request an application from the:

Urban Coalition of Minneapolis
3737 Third Avenue South
Minneapolis, MN 55409

Funds for the NES project are supplied by the Energy Initiative Grant from the City of Minneapolis. The project's goals are to immediately reduce the space heating energy use of these agencies by about ten percent, to stimulate additional conservation based on the audit repair recommendations, and to reduce the overhead expenses of these agencies by reducing their energy bills.

Interested agencies can get more information or application forms by contacting David Rodbourne at 827-5465, or from the Urban Coalition office at 3737 - 3rd Avenue South, Minneapolis.

Hennepin County Closes Inpatient Treatment

As part of its effort to meet an increasingly conservative budget, Hennepin County has discontinued its inpatient chemical dependency treatment program. In its place the County will re-institute an outpatient day treatment program.

The residential program, once named Pioneer House (not to be confused with the Hazelden New Pioneer House in Plymouth), closed on November 25, 1981. The outpa-

Cont. on page four

the residential treatment center at 236 Clifton Avenue was opened in 1973, Fred was one of the first counselors hired for the staff. After resigning from the staff of 180 Degrees, Inc. in 1974, Fred returned to the Board of Directors, where he remains today as Financial Secretary.

Corrections has come a long way from that day in the 1920's when Fred Deauchamp helped cut the granite blocks that went into the administration building of the federal prison in Leavenworth, Kansas. Truly, Fred Deauchamp was one of the pioneers in Community Corrections as we know it today. He saw the need and tried to meet that need in his way.

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 Stillwater, MN 55082
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We Want You To Know



Gail Johnson

Dear Fellow Members:

Congratulations to all MCA Conference award winners! Rosemary Ahmann of the Rochester P.O.R.T. Training Institute, was named "Corrections Person of the Year" and the Professional Achievement Award went to Hennepin County Probation Officer, John Hagen.

Re-Entry Services, Amicus and Katahdin were named as program winners. Special congratulations to MCCA Board member, Dick Williams, Executive Director of Re-Entry Services.

MCCA will sponsor its first annual mid-winter conference on February 11 and 12 at

the Earle Brown Center in St. Paul. The theme of the conference is "Community Corrections: Older, Wiser and Better" and featured speakers will be Pat McManus, Kansas Department of Corrections, and futurist, Nelson Otto.

Conference fee for the two day session is only \$55 and includes both lunch and an MCCA annual membership. Reserve those days now and help make our first conference an overwhelming success.

Sincerely,
 Gail Johnson
 President, MCCA

MINNESOTA COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION

666 Marshall Avenue
 St. Paul, MN 55104

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Make checks payable to MCCA

Ramsey Programs Respond To Cuts

by: Dale Fisher

We have to remember that it's not just the programs that are being cut, those funds are for individuals who need treatment. This was the sentiment expressed by Dagny Christiansen, Executive Director of Granville, Inc. in light of the budget cuts experienced by Ramsey County treatment programs.

The Ramsey County purchase of service budget for 1982 is being reduced to \$6.5 million from its 1981 level of \$9.2 million. The cuts result largely from a reduction in Title 20 monies as well as the necessity for the County to absorb the support of Indo-Chinese refugees who have lost the funding of federal assistance programs.

The budget for half-way houses has been reduced by 32 percent, from \$525,000 in 1981 to \$366,000 in 1982. Ramsey County administrators informed us that funding cuts to individual programs will reflect an emphasis on cost-effectiveness and give greater support to the less expensive programs. Under this philosophy, the Team House budget is being cut by nearly 48 percent and the less expensive Sherburne and Fellowship Club halfway houses will receive no significant reductions.

Even The County administrators respond to the budget cuts with terms like "impossible" and "total frustration." They say the 1981 budget was inadequate before the reductions.

The programs with contracts with the Ramsey County Community Corrections Department will also experience some cuts, but apparently not as severe as those of the halfway houses. These programs include Bremer House, Re-entry Services, Alpha House, Nexus, Freedom House, and Genesis II. Bob Hanson reported a 23 percent cut in the Adult Division's purchase of services contracts for 1982. Hanson indicated that the needs of probation clients are increasing; there are more people on probation and those people have greater problems. He said there will be major problems by August or September next year unless some changes can be made in the funding process. However, he stressed the hope that "we don't act as though we have to shut down the world. Our intent is to try to come up with additional funds."

The reactions of program administrators are varied and increasingly creative. Re-entry Services indicated a minimal impact by the budget cuts. They have diversified their funding sources over the past several years

and will not be severely affected by current county cuts.

Juel Fairbanks halfway house is taking a multi-directed approach to meet its budget cuts (33% from Ramsey County). Four of the staff will take voluntary layoffs of six to eight weeks. They are applying for foundation aid and are recruiting clients from other counties and other areas of the country. They have begun efforts to work with programs in other states, offering residential treatment for those from areas where it is not available. A staff person from Juel Fairbanks said the budget cuts do have a positive result, the staff and board members are pulling together more closely than in the past.

The Programs of Granville, Inc. including Team House and Jane Dickman, are reducing their residential programs from six months to 90 days for Ramsey County clients. The inpatient program will be followed by extensive outpatient aftercare program. Team House director Joel Hoffman said clients from other counties will continue to receive the six month program where funding is available. The Granville programs are also attempting to recruit clients for throughout the country, with brochures being sent to primary treatment facilities in other states.

As many of the program and county administrators mentioned, the full impact of these cuts is yet to be seen. More of those who cannot afford treatment may be sent to the state hospitals, where the cost for care is about \$80 per day. This compares to the \$34 per day at Team House, which Ramsey County views as expensive. However, the

county pays only about ten percent of that cost.

Don Henry, a Ramsey County purchase of service officer refuted the potential negative impact of people from other states coming here for treatment. He said follow-up studies have shown that those who stay in Minnesota after completing treatment usually become employed and do not create problems for the community.

Some program people believe we are seeing the pendulum swing, from a liberal use of treatment to the current reluctance to fund such efforts. They believe, maybe hopefully, that the pendulum will swing back when we experience an increase in problems within our communities for those persons who will be unable to receive needed treatment.

Treatment from page two

tient program begins operation on December 14, 1981, in the same facility at 1800 Chicago Ave. South, Minneapolis.

The new outpatient program will serve the same population of moderate to severe chemical abusers who previously received inpatient treatment at 1800 Chicago Avenue South. The program will use principles of Alcoholics Anonymous and Rational Emotive Therapy and will involve families of the patient when appropriate.

The change from residential to outpatient treatment resulted in the elimination of nine staff positions for health care workers. The new program will employ four staff to serve up to twenty four clients. Toby Warner, a long-time Hennepin County counselor will supervise the program. Jan Smith will be the Senior Counselor and Gene Hoffman and Doug Hornseth will complete the treatment staff.

The old Pioneer House program was instituted by the City of Minneapolis in the 1940's. Hennepin County opened a residential program at the Meadowbrook Medical Center which ran until June 1976. Hennepin County had taken over the Pioneer House program in Plymouth in 1974. That program was moved in 1978 to 1800 Chicago Avenue South, Minneapolis, where, beginning December 14th, it will function as an outpatient program only. These program changes end nearly forty years of inpatient treatment sponsored by the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin County.

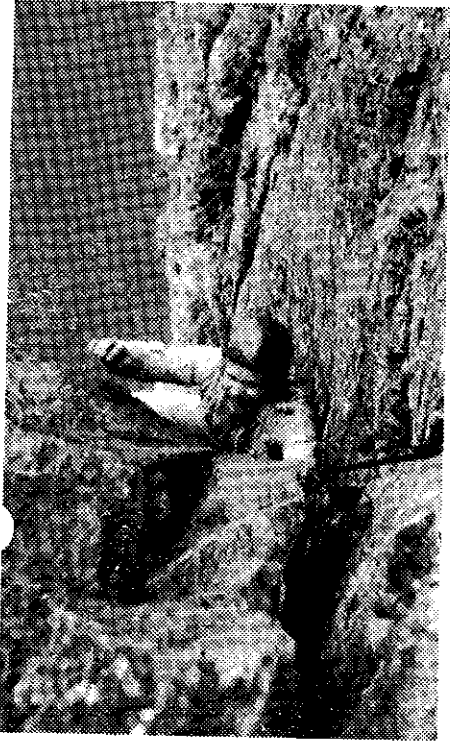
VOA Cuts Positions

The Volunteers of America has moved to meet budget cuts in the residential program by eliminating four of their twelve full time professional positions. The VOA was notified earlier that they will receive a fifty percent cut in funds from the Federal government, their primary source of revenue. Other savings will be accomplished through reduced spendings in other areas such as for office supplies.

Portland House: Climbing Overcomes Barriers

by: Marilyn Kruger

"While you go up or come down the rock cliffs, there is a lot of fear in your gut and mind, but after you're done, there is a lot of feeling of accomplishment, self-worth and determination that gives you peace of mind."(Dale) "It was a chance to be myself instead of what society expects me to



be."(Dave) "I had more exciting moments in a twelve day span than I had in the previous ten years; getting close to several different animals, nature, and the people I went with."(Blair)

"In wilderness is the preservation of mankind" - a quote like those above from the men at Portland House...a cliché, but like most clichés, one with much truth. For the past three years, Portland House had taken this statement and its program to the wilderness.

Portland House, a program of Lutheran Social Service of Minnesota, is a community-based correctional program which offers an alternative to incarceration for young male adults who have committed a felony. It is a residential program which has as one of its primary goals the establishment of a positive relationship between the clients and the community by developing meaningful employment, social skills, healthy contacts

and meaningful interaction with each other and the community. One of the offshoots of this goal has been to give the men a chance to experience activities that will expand their choices and will integrate spirituality with behavior change. "Going on the trip helped make me more comfortable and willing to accept the learning process at Portland House because it made me feel like a person, not a client," said Mark, "...a chance to get to really know the people I live with."

Portland House staff and clients started climbing the cliffs at the North Shore three years ago after Marilyn Krueger, Treatment Director, had the experience of climbing. "It was the most beneficial thing I had done for



myself ever. The fact that I could learn to experience that kind of fear and move through it was overwhelming...a true integration of spiritual-self and body-self."

Following that experience, with the help of Marilyn Mason and The Wilderness Learning Institute, Portland House set up a yearly climbing trip as an integral part of its programming. Eight to ten residents, along with staff and climbing staff travel north of Duluth and become acquainted with Carlton Peak, Shovel Point, and climbs like Transition, Rolling Stone, Sandbox...interesting climbs. In climbing, you don't talk about hard or easy, but interesting and different. Sometimes up to 150 feet above Lake Superior, with your life literally hanging in the hands of the person holding your belay(life)-line, trust is something that is absolutely necessary. Us-

ing the rock face as a metaphor for their lives, climbers learn to trust the system of ropes and people, to move around places where they get "stuck", and to sometimes back up and start over again. There is no avoidance possible with the rock. You have to make it up or down that face...and you also have to trust yourself to be able to do it. "Standing on top of the high cliffs I could see the beauty of nature for miles and wouldn't have traded that moment for anything," said Dale.

This past summer, the men at Portland House were so enthusiastic about the value of the climbing trips that eight of them did a moving project for another social service agency and donated the money to fund a second climbing trip. In climbing, people become aware of their limits, both physical and emotional. This past year, Donna Chinn, Residential Director, climbed with a broken wrist. In the same way that she learned to overcome an actual physical limit, other people had emotional responses that limited them initially, which they also learned to overcome. Although we learn by seeing, feeling is the real truth. The gamut of emotions experienced on each individual climb can range from intense fear to overwhelming

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Barriers from page five

joy. By allowing each individual to experience this range of emotions in safety and trust, they are given new body/mind experiences to go along with their changes in behavior that are part of the change process in treatment at Portland House.

As a result of its innovative experiences with climbing, Portland House was approached by the National Park System to do an experimental demonstration project for them. With the tightened economic system, the National Parks are looking for ways to bring the people to the parks. Previously, the attitude has been, "Here we are...if you can get to us," and that has now changed to an outlook that is attempting to do some innovative programming to bring new populations into use of the park systems. With this change in attitude and some financial help from Lutheran Social Service, nine men, two Portland House Staff (Candace Clausen and Marilyn Krueger) and a trip leader left in September for twelve days of backpacking in the wilderness of Yellowstone National Park. "I never felt anything like that before...I got real close to the others on the trip...they care about me and I care about them," said Dave.

Travelling, "watching the land turn from flat farmland into hills, then to mountains...leaving civilization behind"(Blair) and the hiking with fifty to seventy pound backpacks from five miles one day to twenty-two miles another day; these sometimes exhausted, sometimes sad, sometimes elated people got to know themselves and each other and help each other survive...having only what was brought in on their own backs to live with.

One of the goals of the Yellowstone Trip was also to develop respect and appreciation for the environment...Some of the packs got heavier on the way back as people carried out garbage and waste that others, less thoughtful, had left behind. As Brian said, "The trip was a high for me, just being out

and enjoying myself quietly with nature. To me, the country should be preserved for the future, to be experienced by people." "I know if I wouldn't have gone with Portland House, I would never have made it out



there," said Tim.

Many individuals, involved in major changes and crises in their lives (not just true of people in the correctional system, but important for everyone), fail to see the importance of replacing past, negative behavior and experiences with new, positive activities. Exposing people to the grand breadth and opportunities available to us all, gives them that final leap into growing and true integration to allow change to take place. Portland House remains committed to that process, in therapy and life experiences.

in a category titled "Offense Against Chastity". Such behavior as adultery, common night walking, polygamy, fornication, lewd and lascivious person constituted over 80% of the causes for a woman's first arrest.

At the advent of the U.S. prison system in the 1700's and early 1800's women were crowded together in small unsanitary quarters, (often attics) of male institutions such as Auburn and Sing Sing. They were often subjected to sexual abuse by their male guards.

Since there were such strong roles of "true womanhood" which were steeped in the religious and moral values of the time, the female offenders who had "fallen" from their pure state were considered more depraved than their male counterparts and were treated harshly while incarcerated.

In the mid 1800's there was a movement by female reformers to establish separate prison facilities for women and to aid in the reforming of delinquent women. Many of these reformers considered themselves morally superior to men and therefore singularly able of uplifting their "fallen sisters".

One might think that these female reformers would attempt to develop an iconoclastic approach to corrections but instead, female administrators perpetuated these sex role stereotypes. Institutions attempted to create a home-like environment. The major goals of these programs were often aimed at moral reform, a return to the accepted virtues consistent with women's "Natural State". Consequently, most programs gave emphasis to the skills and related to wife/mother role expectations. There was little educational or vocational programming.

These historic factors continue to effect the female offender. The treatment of a woman offender today still reflects sex role stereotyping. Most correctional programs do little to offer educational or vocational

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"The Woman Offender: A Historical Perspective"

by: Mia Olsen

The causes of female criminality have historically been related to her biological or moral inadequacies. In the 1800's Cesare Lombroso, a criminologist suggested that: "Women have many traits in common with children: Their moral sense is deficient, they are revengeful, jealous...In ordinary cases these defects are neutralized by piety, maternity, want of passion, sexual coldness,

weakness, and an undeveloped intelligence."

Female crime was viewed as resulting from the inherent inferiority of women, rebellion of the feminine role and the ultimate goodness/badness of the woman.

A 1934 study by a team of criminologists, Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck, reported that a woman's first arrest was the reason labeled

The Land Of Happy

Have you been to The Land of Happy,
Where everyone's happy all day,
Where they joke and they sing
Of the happiest things,
And everything's jolly and gay?
There's no one unhappy in Happy,
There's laughter and smiles galore.
I have been to The Land of Happy-
What a bore!

MRC Offers MH/CD Services

With the recent opening of the NINETEEN HUNDRED CLINIC, operated by the Multi Resource Centers (mrc), new and more flexible mental health and chemical dependency services are available to adults in the metropolitan area.

The Chemical Dependency Unit serves adults with a history of alcohol, other chemical, and multiple chemical abuse or dependency through an individualized program which is abstinence based. Services include diagnostic assessment, intervention and referral, short and long term individual therapy, and group therapy. Current groups include a Men's Issues Group which addresses sexual identity and other concerns, facilitated by Gregg Riley; a Step Awareness Group which is an overview of issues as addresses by the Twelve Steps of AA, facilitated by Kay Dodge; and a Growth Group

which is directed toward corrections referrals, led by Gary Stevens. Services of this unit can be used as an alternative to traditional inpatient and outpatient programs and as an aftercare program.

The Mental Health Unit helps individuals with both short and long term mental health problems through psychological evaluation, individual therapy, and group therapy. Consultation to professionals on case management and psychological test interpretation is also available.

The NINETEEN HUNDRED CLINIC is located at 1900 Chicago Avenue in central Minneapolis. Services are funded through private and public health insurance, on a sliding fee scale, and through a limited contract with Hennepin County. For more information, call 871-2402, and ask for the Mental Health or Chemical Dependency Unit.

Filmmaker Focuses On Minnesota Community Corrections

David Bell, a film-maker from Hollywood, California made a preliminary visit to the Twin Cities in mid-November to observe the community corrections system in this area.

David Bell Associates Inc. is the producer of several corrections-related documentaries including "Scared Straight" and "Angel Dust".

Mr. Bell visited four area programs: Nexus, Alpha House, Eden House, and Genesis II for Women Inc. and met with clients from each of these programs.

Mr. Bell stated that the purpose of the

planned documentary was two-fold; first, to show there are alternatives to corrections and second, to show that some of these alternative programs are working. He hopes to include in the documentaries individual profiles of clients.

Minnesota was selected because of Mr. Bell's familiarity with the prominence of Minnesota in corrections and because private funding sources for the documentary recommended Minnesota as offering alternatives to corrections.

Perspective from page six

choices. Opportunities for work and school release are often given priority to males, who are still viewed as the traditional primary breadwinner. In fact, in a 1975 National Study of Women's Correctional Programs which surveyed 16 state institutions, 46 county jails and 36 community based institutions, 73% of women had children and their husbands were involved in only 10% of all child care arrangements. The woman offender is often the sole breadwinner of the family.

It was only in the 1970's with the women's movement examining many issues

concerning the inequitable treatment of women that the female offender was remembered.

A report was prepared by the Comptroller General of the United States to the Congress in 1981 and stated:

"Unequal conditions exist at the Federal, State, and local levels and include the types and locations of facilities, job-training programs, and prison industries. Where corrections systems have instituted programs in education, vocational training, actual jobs in industry,

and other benefits, they have done so principally for the large male prisoner population. The small number of female prisoners affects the variety of services offered them, their separation by security levels, and their exposure to the community setting."

Women are beginning to demand equal treatment, often through the courts. Suits have been filed on behalf of female inmates demanding that correctional officials provide equal opportunities for women as for men.

The Comptroller General's report recommended that the Attorney General provide the same level of resources and opportunities for women as for men.

It suggested that the Bureau of Prisons and the National Institute of Corrections should assist prisons at the State and Federal level to deal with these inequities and to begin a process whereby equal services are finally available to the woman offender.

Editor's Note:

This is the first in a three part series on "The Woman Offender." Subsequent articles will include "The Woman Offender in Minnesota" and "What to do about Shakopee."

Women's Task Force Named

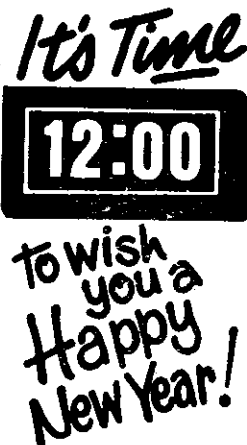
Minnesota Department of Corrections Commissioner Jack G. Young has announced the appointment of new members to the Advisory Task Force of Women Offenders in Corrections. The 18 member task force advises the commissioner of corrections on issues relevant to the woman offender in both state and local corrections systems. By statute, the task force must be geographically representative of the state. Newly appointed members are **Lurline Baker-Kent**, Duluth; **Carol Bradley**, Anoka; **Sister Michelle Dosch**, Duluth; **Darlene Eischens**, Willmar; **D. Jacqueline Fleming**, Eden Prairie; **Mary Forsythe**, Edina; **Joy Johnson**, Harmony; **Becky Kelso**, Shakopee; **Michael LaBrosse**, Minneapolis; **Mary Lynch**, St. Paul; **Joyce McCarthy**, Adrian; **Carol Milowski**, Bemidji; **Kathy Norberg**, St. Paul; **Connie Roehrich**, Hutchinson; **Dorothy Skwiera**, Frazee; **Kate Speltz**, Minneapolis; **Rosemary Trihey**, Minneapolis and **Dick Williams**, St. Paul. Task Force members are appointed for two-year terms beginning December 1, 1981.

MCCA Conference: Feb. 11-12, 1982

The format of the annual meeting of the Minnesota Community Corrections Association has been expanded to include a one-and-a-half day conference as part of the Association's educational efforts. The purpose of this conference is to provide the participants with a forum to meet with other professionals to discuss ideas, issues, and areas of concern in the field of community corrections/criminal justice. One of the major concerns at this time is the threat of funding cuts on all levels of corrections programs. Two sessions, "The Politics in Community Corrections" and "The Future of Community Corrections", will specifically address this issue.

Other sessions include: "Chemical Dependency and the Ex-offender"; "Working with the Offender Who Has Mental Health Problems"; "Prostitution: A Triangular Affair"; "The Use of Evaluation in the Planning & Budget Process"; "Working With Sex Offenders: Evaluation & Treatment"; "Employee Assistance Programs"; "Alternatives For Survival For Small Agencies"; and "Participatory Management".

Applications for registration will be mailed just after the first of the year. If you do not receive one contact Moira Keane at (612) 373-3843.



Happenings

A publication of the Minnesota Community Corrections Association. 666 Marshall Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55104—292-1131

The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the content of this newsletter and to write on topics of interest to its readers. The staff reserves the right to edit submitted articles. Copy deadline is the 25th of odd-numbered months.

Members of the newsletter committee are:

Dale Fisher
Hennepin County Court Services
Editor

Jan George
Wildier Community Assistance Program

Mary Headlee
Operation DeNovo

Mia Olsen
Genesis II for Women

Jeanne Rother
Eden House

Liz Tellers
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Karole Williams
Operation DeNovo
MCCA 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.

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St. Paul, MN 55104

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