

Happenings

Minnesota Community Corrections Association

Ladies Love Outlaws

In early 1983 Rebecca Frederick, Assistant Washington County Attorney and Marry Scully, Washington County Probation Officer, conducted a research project on women convicted of the felony offense of Introduction of Contraband. Because Washington County houses two of the three adult male prisons, one-third of the female offenders in Washington County are convicted of Introduction of Contraband. The thesis was that women commit this crime as a result of male dependency rather than for monetary gain. The study covered the period of January, 1978 through December of 1982.

Relationship With The Inmate:

Seventy-seven percent of the participants were romantically involved with the inmate. Most of these women would talk to the inmate on a daily basis and visited him 16 hours per month. One-third of the women sampled met the inmate while he was incarcerated. Only thirty percent of these women have no contact with the inmate now.

These women described the inmate's reaction to her arrest primarily as one of worry and concern. One woman stated that her first thought upon arrest was that the inmate would be mad at her. This comment typifies the dependent personality whereby the woman is more concerned with the effect upon the inmate than upon herself. Many women felt that they were used by the inmate. However, despite such feelings, two women bought television sets for the inmate after their conviction for this offense.

Criminal History:

For sixty-four percent of these women, this offense was their first arrest and conviction. Their only exposure to the

criminal justice system has been through their relationships with men. Of the women who have been arrested and convicted on a prior occasion, most had not been incarcerated. Only six percent of our sample had done any "time." There only appears to be one case in which a subsequent offense occurred. Thus, the typical woman offender for this offense is one with no prior or subsequent arrests or convictions.

Employment:

Thirty-nine percent of the participants were employed at the time of the interview, holding a variety of jobs, including secretary, teacher, nurse's aide, barber, director of nursing services at a nursing home and a striptease dancer. Twenty-four percent of our participants were unemployed and thirty-five percent were receiving AFDC.

Offense:

The most common contraband was marijuana. While reasons for this fact may be complex, several women mentioned the fact that they felt usage of marijuana was not morally wrong. One woman was aware that possession of a small amount of marijuana was only considered a petty misdemeanor outside of the institution. Additional types of contraband which were introduced included hashish, talwin, sopor, and alcohol.

Our findings showed that fifty percent of the women obtained the contraband themselves while fifty percent obtained the contraband from another party. Ninety-four percent of the women received no monetary gain and, in fact, many lost money through their purchase of contraband. One of the women who

Winter Conference Set February 9-10, 1989



Tom Johnson, Hennepin County Attorney, will present the opening address at the 1989 MCCA Conference in February. Johnson is co-chair of the Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Violence Against Women.

The seventh annual conference will be held on February 9 - 10 at Wilder Forest near Marine-on-the-St. Croix. The site has proven to be a popular and successful one for conference attendees. The conference will again offer an array of workshops of particular interest to corrections workers.

The Task Force on the Prevention of Sexual Violence Against Women has been charged by the State Attorney General to propose measures which will increase the degree of control over sexual offenders as well as measures to prevent sexual assaults.

Nexus Expands

Nexus, the community corrections residential treatment program in Minnetonka, has expanded its programs and services for both adults and juveniles. Two new programs, one juvenile and one adult, were begun this summer, increasing the number of clients served. Executive Director, Glen Just, reported that they have added more than 20 full and part-time staff in the past year.

The education complex has been increased from five to nineteen rooms with accompanying equipment and computer additions. The teaching staff has doubled, including additions of Title I teachers. The growth in the education program has included vocational assessment and train-

ing, including upholstery, painting, plastering, carpentry and maintenance.

Nexus adult and juvenile treatment programs have completed a \$315,000 capital improvement project.

In July, Nexus initiated a Research Center with both IBM and mainframe capabilities. Evaluation research services are currently being provided to seven community-based treatment programs. A brochure describing the Research Center's capabilities is available by calling Glen or Deb at (612) 934-4000. Center services are also available to help treatment and correctional organizations establish or update their evaluation or for more sophisticated research expertise.

Pung Cited

Minnesota Corrections Commissioner Orville Pung received the National Governors' Association (NGA) 1988 Distinguished Service Award during the association's annual meeting August 9 in Cincinnati. Commissioner Pung was nominated by Governor Rudy Perpich for the award which recognizes distinguished service to state government. In his letter of nomination, Governor Perpich said, "Commissioner Pung's progressive leadership has resulted in Minnesota's correctional system being recognized as a model for the nation." In announcing the award, the NGA noted that while many states are facing increased prison crowding, inmate unrest, and inadequate facilities, "the Minnesota correctional system stands apart from the rest and has remained in a position of relative calm under the guidance of Orville Pung." According to a news release issued by the governor's office, Pung has successfully instituted a number of innovative corrections programs including the development of sentencing options that serve as alternatives to incarceration. He has skillfully managed financial resources and kept corrections spending to a minimum. Spearheading a national effort to eliminate the historically inequitable treatment of women offenders, Pung has established specialized programs for women, both in institutions and in the community. He has made notable contributions to crime victim services and has particularly encouraged department programs for battered women

and victims of sexual assault. "Throughout state government and among corrections professionals across the country, Orville Pung is well known as an outstanding manager and leader," Governor Perpich said.

The American Correctional Association (ACA) has announced that Commissioner Pung has been elected as a member of the association's delegate assembly for the 1988-1990 program term. The ACA, which has more than 23,000 members, exists to influence the shaping of national corrections policy and to promote the professional development of corrections workers.

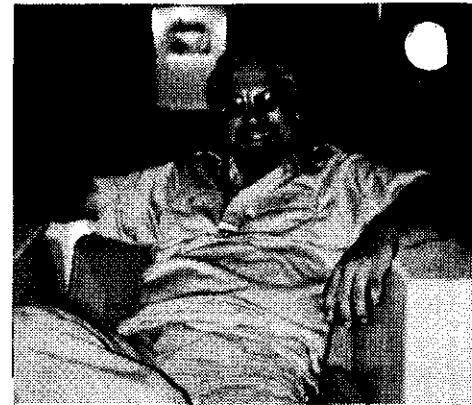
(Reprinted from Hotline)

Roehrich Promoted

Minnesota Correctional Facility-Shakopee Superintendent Jackie Fleming has announced the appointment of Connie Roehrich as assistant superintendent effective August 17, 1988. Roehrich has 14 years of experience in corrections, working as program director for the Shakopee facility for the past two years. Prior to that she was a unit director at the facility, a federal probation officer in Minneapolis, and a state probation and parole officer in Glencoe. She replaces Warren Higgins who now serves as juvenile program director at the Minnesota Correctional Facility-Sauk Centre.

(Reprinted from Hotline)

"Gramps" Retires



Patrick "Gramps" Teel, one of the founders of Eden House, is retiring. After working in the field of corrections and drug abuse for twenty years, Gramps is finally calling it a day. His contributions have been great; he has worked directly with well over 1,000 clients, and through his efforts many of these individuals have gone on to also work in this field in new or existing programs including Alpha House, Nexus, Prodigal House, Anoka State Hospital, Project Elan, Portland House and the Irene Whitney Recovery Center.

Eden House was started by Gramps, his wife Lorraine, and their partner, Chuck Beattie, in 1971. At that time there was no residential community correction programming available for the hardcore felon. Eden House filled that gap. In the beginning days of Eden House, Gramps worked during the day building musical instruments and then came home to a houseful of "dingbats." Through the years the population changed from at first exclusively male Vietnam vets to include felons, probationers and the mentally ill/chemically dependent. Women were admitted to treatment at Eden House in 1974. As the population changed and the needs of clients expanded, Gramps was there. He became well known in his work with hard-to-treat clients, particularly those with long histories of abuse and neglect or severe mental illness.

Eden grew with the skills and talents of Gramps to encompass additional programs. Eden Day and Eden Youth (both outpatient treatment program) began in 1974 and 1975 respectively. Today the Eden network meets the needs daily of over 130 clients.

Gramps ... Continued on page 7

Board of Directors

Laura Sissala, President
 Lyndale, Inc.
 2210 Lyndale Avenue North
 Minneapolis, MN. 55411

Bruce Clendenen, Vice President
 Reentry West
 855 West 7th Street
 St. Paul, MN. 55102

Ray Ward, Treasurer
 Operation deNovo
 251 Portland Avenue
 Minneapolis, MN. 55415

Anne McDiarmid, Secretary
 Reentry Metro
 444 W. Lynhurst Avenue
 St. Paul, MN. 55104

Patt Adair
 Genesis II for Women
 3036 University Avenue S.E.
 Minneapolis, MN. 55414

Pete Batterman
 Hennepin County Community Corrections
 A1103 Government Center
 Minneapolis, MN. 55487

George Courchane
 Ramsey County Community Corrections
 2489 Rice Street, Suite 100
 Roseville, MN. 55113

Chris Doege
 Hennepin Department of Corrections
 300 Bigelow Building
 450 North Syndicate Avenue
 St. Paul, MN. 55104

Bob Elkins
 Hennepin County Parole Field Services
 1800 Chicago Avenue South
 Minneapolis, MN. 55404

Barb Emer
 180 Degrees, Inc.
 236 Clifton Avenue
 Minneapolis, MN. 55403

Carol Feltl
 Hennepin County Court Services
 A1103 Government Center
 Minneapolis, MN. 55487

Dale Fisher
 Hennepin County Court Services
 1900 Chicago Avenue South
 Minneapolis, MN. 55404

Marge Jambor
 Ramsey County Community Corrections
 1595 Selby Avenue
 St. Paul, MN. 55104

Rodney Johnson
 Wilder Community Assistance Program
 666 Marshall Avenue
 St. Paul, MN. 55104

Sharen Southard
 Hennepin County Parole Field Services
 1800 Chicago Avenue South
 Minneapolis, MN. 55404

We Want You to Know



By Laura Sissala, MCCA President

Recently the Board established an Ad Hoc (temporary) committee to discuss and make recommendations concerning counteracting the negative publicity which community-based corrections facilities experienced this past summer.

The committee has a big assignment. How do we tell the community, the new victims, about each crime and victims we've avoided, prevented? How do we discuss our accomplishments without calling attention to ourselves and sensitizing our neighbors. What do we tell the community without using dehumanizing statistics or disclosing individual stories.

Our committee will not solve the "Big Issue." We will, I hope, organize an effective method of communication to the public to counter the stigma that every treatment facility is a "den of thieves."

Any suggestions are welcome. Please write me at the MCCA address listed below:

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

NAME: _____

PROGRAM AGENCY: _____

WORK ROLE: _____

WORK PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

ADDRESS SHOWN IS:

_____ HOME	INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP	_____ \$15
_____ WORK	PROGRAM MEMBERSHIP	_____ \$120
	STUDENT/VOLUNTEER MEMBERSHIP	_____ \$10

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO MCCA

MCCA Board Takes Stand On Probation Guidelines

On June 15, 1988, the MCCA Board of Directors voted against the imposition of non-imprisonment guidelines. Like the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines, these would provide direction to local judges in the disposition of cases which are not committed to prison. While recommending against development of such guidelines, the Board urged consideration of several factors (listed below) if the guidelines are established. The MCCA is concerned with this issue since any probation guidelines would have a significant effect on the placement of probationers into community treatment programs. Following is the Board's position:

The Minnesota Community Corrections Association strongly recommends that the Sentencing Guidelines Commission report to the Legislature that Non-Imprisonment Guidelines should not be developed. We would also recommend that the following factors be considered if the Commission decided to pursue such Guidelines:

1) The guidelines must take into account the great range of sentencing alternatives available across the state. The

courts need some discretion to effectively utilize unique community resources.

2) The guidelines must not discourage the use of community alternatives to local incarceration or special probation conditions.

Although we believe that fairness in sentencing is an important goal, we would not want this done at the expense of other equally important goals such as public safety. Total uniformity in sentencing will not necessarily protect the public.

Community based sentencing alternatives have proven in many cases to be more effective in reducing recidivism than incarceration while not increasing the danger to the community. Access to these programs should not be limited and could be expanded to promote fairness.

3) The guidelines must allow some local incarceration time not to be served to use as leverage to push offenders into appropriate counseling and assistance programs.

It should be recognized that community based programs work with many difficult, resistive clients and that the leverage of unserved incarceration time is often

critical to success. For most correct clients, the main pressure to involve themselves in programs that can help them solve their problems, come from avoiding another less desirable sanction. The desire to change and actual behavioral improvements come after involvement in programming and are not dependent on the pre-existing "motivation" of the offender.

4) The guidelines should not try to specify the length of special probation conditions based on current offense and criminal history scores. The credibility of community programs would be difficult to maintain if offenders could leave whenever their assigned sanction ended.

5) The amount of restitution to victims should not be limited by the severity level of the current offense or criminal history score. Victims deserve full restitution regardless of what offense is charged or how criminal the offender has been.

6) The guidelines including provisions for technical violations and departures must be simple to use. All models involving equivalencies seem hopelessly complex.

Non-Imprisonment Guidelines Revisited

In June, 1988, the MCCA adopted a position opposed to non-imprisonment guidelines. At a public hearing before a Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines subcommittee on 6/21/88, testimony opposed to such guidelines was voiced across the spectrum of criminal justice system agencies. Not only did MCCA testify in opposition, the following also provided testimony: the Hennepin County Attorney's Office, Hennepin County Community Corrections Department, Ramsey County Community Corrections Department, Hennepin County District Court Bench, one member of the Ramsey County District Court Bench, the State Public Defender's Office, and the Hennepin County Public Defender's Office.

Only two groups, appearing at the express invitation of Ms. Deb Daily, spoke approvingly of non-imprisonment guidelines: Mr. Duane Erickson, who was directed by Department of Corrections Commissioner Pung to develop such guidelines for the Department; and representatives from Dodge-Fillmore-Olmsted

Counties who have developed informal guidelines for their own agency. Interestingly, neither party endorsed the establishment of state-wide guidelines.

Nonetheless, the Minnesota Sentencing Guidelines Commission has decided to proceed with the development of four alternative sets of guidelines to offer the State Legislature early next year. While it remains unclear whether the Commission will endorse any of these, some members of the Commission and the staff appear to heavily favor such "guidelines."

While proponents of guidelines appear willing to discount the system-wide opposition to their development and implementation, some comfort can be derived from the June meeting. For the first time in my memory, Public Defenders, County Attorneys, Judges, and Community Corrections Agencies agreed on a proposed piece of public policy. Continued opposition may have the desired impact, if not one the Commission itself, perhaps on the Legislature.

-John Menke

Developmentally Delayed Sex Offenders

In March of this year I was invited to Columbus, Ohio, to share my experiences at REM-Lyndale, Inc., with Developmentally Delayed Sex Offenders, with a handful of others from across the country who work with the same population. The experience was exhilarating.

A repeated theme was that this group is treatable! Treatment must be creative, concrete and delivered in a high interest individualized manner, and may take two to five years, but they are treatable.

We noted that our treatment philosophies and the cognitive change expected were very similar to the treatment approaches of the non-disabled offender population. Our programs' primary differences were in the speed of treatment, the mode of treatment and the amount of repeating of treatment issues required.

We all found that the DD sex offender population benefits from group counseling experiences, individual cognitive therapy, restitution, building victim empathy

Sex Offenders ... Continued on page 7

Insuring Staff Safety

With the increasing number of assaultive offenders being placed in residential settings, staff safety is becoming more of an issue than ever before. Just because a facility has been free of assaultive incidents in the past does not mean that staff members or administrators can assume this will continue. Each employee within a facility must take responsibility for their own personal safety and that of their co-workers. Each of us needs to be aware of the potential for bodily harm and take reasonable precautions to lessen our risk on the job. The following suggestions are some measures which are being used in local facilities to increase staff safety:

- First and foremost, the tone which is set during orientation of new clients has a major impact on the occurrence of assaults to residents or staff. It needs to be made very clear that such behavior will not be tolerated. After that, administration has to be consistent in backing up the staff, with a willingness to have clients terminated whenever threatening or assaultive behavior occurs (no exceptions). The same should be true for maintaining sobriety while in programs.
- Administration can also invest in a variety of devices which can help deter potential problems. TV/audio monitors throughout a building can reduce the likelihood of staff or residents being caught alone. The physical presence of the equipment can also serve as a deterrent to individuals weighing out their chances of getting caught in an assault. The same is true for the installation and use of hold-up alarms, shriek alarms, and other personal alarm systems.
- Even without these devices, staff can do a number of things which will help. Maintaining a professional, personal relationship with clients, not showing favorites or letting personal dislikes enter into your work can't be stressed enough. Keeping roles and relationships in the workplace clean, lowers the potential for misunderstandings that could lead to problems.
- All staff should be consistent in enforcing policies to avoid the creation of "bad guys and good guys" in client perceptions of them.
- Be aware of your body language and the message you convey with the way you dress on the job.

- Let co-workers know when you're making rounds or leaving to do work in a more isolated part of your building. Note when you expect to return.
- Try to deal with clients in common areas of the facility. Don't isolate yourself.
- Know your clients. Be aware of changes in their normal behavior or outside situations.
- Deal with problem situations quickly. Don't leave a bigger mess (and a more dangerous one) for someone else to deal with later. Get help if you need it.
- Where appropriate, let other staff know when you are going to your car so someone can observe or accompany you.
- Use 911 with extreme care. False alarms don't help anyone.

While all of these suggestions can help, there's a certain amount of risk that simply can't be avoided. The best advice is probably just to be alert on the job and use common sense to cut down the problems you expose yourself and other staff to as much as possible.

-Barb Emer

-Tom Zoet



Meeting Shares Concern For Battered Women

On September 12, 1988, Minnesota Corrections Commissioner Orville Pung sponsored a luncheon meeting of representatives from battered women's shelters and correctional programs working with women offenders. The meeting, held at the Correctional Facility, Shakopee, was prompted by the awareness that these two groups frequently deal with the common issue of battering. Many workers in both areas expressed the concern that these two systems, although often dealing with the same people, view each other as adversaries. The meeting offered the opportunity for the two groups to "share ideas and philosophies in an effort to promote better services for the women whose needs depend on mutual understanding and coop-

Listening Analyzed

"Listening is a skill; it can be learned; it is the most neglected of our skills." This is the message of "How to Listen Powerfully," one of the all-day seminars offered by CareerTrack Seminars, a company specializing in educational, motivational training for professional people who deal with other people.

Betty Burr, trainer for this session, indicated that there are two kinds of listening for two different purposes: Relationship Listening is done to encourage and build a relationship, while Critical Listening is to help the listener judge what is being taken in. Listening power is being able to distinguish between when to listen for feelings (relationship) and when to listen critically.

Of the four models of communication: reading, writing, speaking, and listening, the average person spends 45 percent of his time in listening, but gets 0 - 1 year of training in how to listen. This is in contrast to reading, which is 16 percent of the average person's time, with 12 - 14 years of training in how to read.

The seminar covers hints in positive interruption, how to handle an upset person, the thirty common attending mistakes, concentration for listening and memory, barriers to communication, and active listening.

Information on this and other topics can be received by writing CareerTrack, 3085 Center Green Drive, Boulder, Colorado 80301-5408.

eration" of both systems. Participants heard personal experiences of two battered women, their treatment by the two systems, and their current situation. They later broke up into small groups to discuss these issues.

Another meeting is planned in the future to discuss progress in increasing awareness of the needs of battered women and to report on efforts to work on mutual issues and concerns that were raised, including overcrowding at the shelters, police apathy in helping the battered woman, and personal prejudices against these women.

-Joan Cichosz

ICCI Speeds Inmates' Return to Society

Institution-Community Continuum, Inc. (ICCI) is a nonprofit organization serving men and women returning to society from Minnesota's correctional and treatment institutions.

Now captained by James Wentzell, a former inmate at Stillwater, the four-year-old organization has provided some or all of its services to over 650 men and women in the system, according to its information sheet.

Originally the group was created to help offenders re-integrate themselves into society upon release from prison.

The program was designed to provide a full range of support services to ex-felons returning to the community from Minnesota's institutions and correctional facilities.

According to the mission statement of the group, one of its functions is to provide various services to the families of the ex-felon in order to ensure a successful transition and readjustment back into the family.

By extending a complete continuum of services to ex-offenders in the ages of 18-24, ICCI also hopes to meet its goals and objectives to help ex-offenders of all ages.

The group has been asked to provide programming for all facilities within the state system.

Wentzell said that the group has a structured course designed for people within three to six months of their release. "They have to be discipline-free for 90 days and somewhat motivated," said Wentzell.

He stated that after their training they can help persons get jobs for whatever they are qualified for.

"We help build self-esteem in a person," Wentzell said, "we build the skills necessary to make it in the community...that's why I'm here today, to show that a person can make it even after being in prison."

ICCI offers pre and post-release services providing job search assistance, shelter, clothing and information on financial services available to the ex-felon.

Wentzell said that the part of the support services which involves working with the families of ex-felons includes counseling.

The program must work, according to ICCI's information package, because out of the 600 plus people who have benefitted from its services, only 29 have re-offended.

"We work with small groups of 12 to 14 people so that we can do a lot of one-on-one counseling," noted Wentzell, "our goal is to have 105 classes conducted throughout the state in a year."

That seems like a lot of classes for such a small staff, but Wentzell stated that the staff is complimented by a bevy of volunteers.

The organization has 23 members on its Board of Directors and eight people on its Active Team Roster and 11 people on its Board of Advisors.

The program has a goal to put itself in the position of extending its services to ex-offenders in other jurisdictions on a national scale.

The motivation and direction seems to be there, but ICCI will have to produce, Wentzell seems to understand and respect this thought.

ICCI is funded by grants received from private foundations and companies Wentzell stated, which attests to the groups growing credibility.

But funds do not make a program and the group is going to have to build its reputation with the people that it will serve, mainly the 3,000 plus prisoners in Minnesota facilities.

Wentzell states that he is determined to build that credibility, "It's like a crusade."

This crusade's veracity seems to be reflected in the opinions of some of its supporters.

One opinion seems to reflect the crusade to the fullest, "What ICCI has done this far is astonishing if not somewhat miraculous, given the odds."

(Reprinted from The Mirror)



MAWCJ Discusses Abuse

The Minnesota Association of Women in Criminal Justice held its annual Workshop on August 11, 1988, at the College of Saint Catherine in St. Paul, Minnesota. The theme of the Workshop, "The Abused Female Offender, We Know What's Criminal . . . What's Justice?" was keynoted by Ellen Pence, professional advocate for battered women in the Duluth area. The Workshop was designed to increase communication between criminal justice workers and those involved in the battered women's movement. Ms. Pence related that society sets up a situation where some people do the creating and others exist for the benefit of those who create: In a battering situation, this usually means that the woman exists for the man's purposes; the woman is not the creator, isn't supposed to be independent, and is to center her life around the man involved in it. One of the ways a batterer perpetuates this is to isolate the woman so she won't have exposure to any outside influences. The System colludes subtly with the batterer by implying that there is something wrong with the battered person. Ms. Pence spoke on the need to develop Critical Consciousness: a way to step back from a situation to look at it understanding of all the forces working on the situation. She stated that those working with the battered woman can't enter into any discussion of liberation from her situation until they see her as being no different from themselves. She emphasized that professionals need to create an environment for the woman of her being in control.

Afternoon sessions were devoted to small group discussions on understanding feelings those who work with battered women may have about them, whether or not these feelings are legitimate, and how to work through this. There was a general feeling of frustration at not being able to change the System and the slowness of whatever change eventually comes about. It was pointed out that each participant at the Workshop was part of the System and could concentrate on changing whatever he or she could in their own realm.

Anyone interested in becoming a member of the MAWCJ can write to: MAWCJ, Box 82, Shakopee, MN 55379. -Joan Cichosz

Portland Changes

Portland House, a community corrections program in Minneapolis, has announced several staff changes. **Ronnie Bouma**, Program Coordinator and intake worker, has taken a job as case manager at VOA Residential Center on Lake Street. **Debra Parks**, a part-time cook and resident counselor at Portland House for three years will take over the intake duties. **Jerry Peterson**, has accepted a new job as counselor supervisor at Eden Day. He is being succeeded by **Peter Howard**, who has prior experience at the Hennepin County Home School, Totem Town, and St. Croix Camp.

Ladies ... Continued from page 1

was given the drugs by another stated that the contraband was shoved at her by an unknown party while she stood at the bus stop.

The specific method of introduction was also examined. The most common method of introduction, used by seventy-two percent, involved the use of a balloon. Marijuana would be concealed within a balloon and the balloon would be passed from the woman to the inmate through a dress. Women using other methods were also aware of this method. We believe this reflects the informal grapevine among inmates and frequent visitors to the institution.

In fifty-two percent of the cases, the inmate had made a specific request for the woman to bring him drugs. In only six percent of the cases did the idea generate from the woman offender. Ninety-four percent made no monetary gain. These women state that their reasons for accommodating the inmate's request to bring them drugs included:

"I was trying to be nice - He was down and out."

"It was a means of financial support for him."

"He needed the money."

"He was depressed."

"He begged and hounded me."

"He would get killed if I didn't."

Without exception, every woman convicted of Introduction of Contraband

New Board Members

Denis Doege and **George Courchane** have been named to fill vacancies on the MCCA Board of Directors.

George Courchane is currently the Supervisor of the North Ramsey Office of the Ramsey County Community Corrections Department, Adult Division. He has been in Corrections 17 years, the last 15 with Ramsey County. George has been a member of MCA for 15 years.

Denis Doege started with the Minnesota DOC in 1967, working with juveniles and adults as a P.O. and in supervisory capacities. Denis has been the Director of the Work Release Program since 1976.

into the Minnesota State Prison in Washington County between 1978 and 1982 had been in a personal relationship with an inmate. This is not true of all men convicted of this crime during the same period of time.

This is a relationship which is not only limited by the inmate's lack of freedom, but because of this offense it further limits the relationship through a visiting ban as well as the woman serving 30 days in the county jail. Two-thirds of the women in our sample had never been previously arrested and yet, one-half of the participants remained romantically involved with the inmate. Their deviant behaviors primarily manifested through their dependent relationship with an inmate. It is likely that the woman is more a danger to herself than to society. She is not even a danger to the inmate, although he is a danger to her through the power he exercises over her and the power their relationship exercises over her.

One other significant response from the women interviewed must be discussed. Most women took responsibility for their criminal behavior. They may have been angry and felt used by the inmate but did not blame him. Some blamed themselves for being stupid and taking the risk without examining the consequences prior to the act of introduction.

The authors conclude that the woman who introduces contraband into the prison would not have been convicted of a felony if it were not for her unhealthy, dependent relationship with an inmate.

-Mary Scully

Gramps ... Continued from page 2

Gramps could often be found working the late shift. Although he certainly didn't need to, he found it more rewarding to work during the hours clients needed to talk. He had more time to spend with each person if the daily interruptions of appointments and phone calls didn't get in the way. He continued to create a sense of family and belonging at Eden House. He truly understood how these clients desperately needed the attention and concern of a functional home. While Eden House might not be considered home by some of us on the outside, by those who live there, or who have at one time or another, it is the next best thing.

Personally I know of no one who has contributed to the community of sober, healthy ex-offenders to the extent Gramps has. In 1971 when Eden began "... once an addict, always an addict" was frighteningly accurate. Today through Gramps' efforts, and the fellowship of those he touched, this is no longer true. Addicts have hope and society has hope for addicted people. Gramps was not a grandfather in 1971. Today he is: the grandfather of a movement.

Many will remember him as the tough guy with the little beard and loud voice ... however we choose to remember him as someone who cares and who has given above and beyond. Gramps Teel was honored by former and current clients, peers and staff during a reception held at Eden House on August 4, 1988.

-Dan Cain

Sex Offenders ... Continued from page 4

and a structured assessment of their own abuse patterns. As with the non-disabled sex offender population, it is helpful for treatment to identify victim grooming patterns, preferred sexual partners, fantasy development and the installation of sexual rules for behavior (i.e., ask permission, age appropriate, consenting and in private.)

If anyone is interested in hearing more, please join John Gafgen and myself at the Radisson University, October 27-28. We will be speaking at the ASOTP Fall Conference.

-Laura Sissala

Satellite Crime Victim Center Opens In Sabathani Community Center

After ten years on the corner of 38th Street and Nicollet Avenue, Crime Victim Centers has moved three blocks east into Sabathani Community Center. This office will be staffed by Debra Briggs on Wednesday mornings from 8:30 AM until noon.

Crime Victim Centers works with victims of all categories of crime from immediately following the incident to years later. Staff assist victims through crisis intervention, advocating for them in court or to obtain emergency funds or other services. Victims, witnesses, or friends or relatives of victims can call 340-5400. All services are available 24 hours every day throughout the seven county metro area. Information, assistance and advocacy are provided for victims residing on either side of the Mississippi and without limits on where the crime occurred.

Crime Victim Centers also operate a mobile unit, assisting people with imme-

diately, on-scene crisis intervention. Other mobile unit services include: emergency transportation to a safe location, temporary door and window repair for burglarized homes of elderly or handicapped victims, information on victim rights, and access to some 350 other local services.

This fall a support group will be assisting all categories of crime victims, witnesses, friends or relatives of victims. The group will be ongoing and open-ended.

If you are interested in becoming a Crime Victim Centers volunteer, consider riding along in the mobile unit for an evening. Volunteers are trained and accompanied by staff. A team approach is used with each victim served. Specific goals include helping victims to identify their feeling (rage, fear, self-blame) and to present options that allow victims to take control of their lives once again. To schedule a ride-along or for further information, call Kathy Alme at 340-5400.

Happenings

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

The opinions expressed in the Happenings are those of the contributing writers. Readers are encouraged to respond to the content of this newsletter and to write on topics of interest to its readers. The staff reserves the right to edit submitted articles. Copy deadline is the 15th of odd-numbered months.

Members of the newsletter committee are:

Anne McDiarmid, Reentry Metro
Dale Fisher, Hennepin Co. Felony Probation
LeRoy Felder, Wilder CAP
Laura Ross, Genesis II For Women
Marge Jambor, Ramsey County Community Corrections
Tim Peterson, Ramsey County Community Corrections
Pete Batterman, Hennepin County Felony Probation

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

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 1994
MPLS., MN.