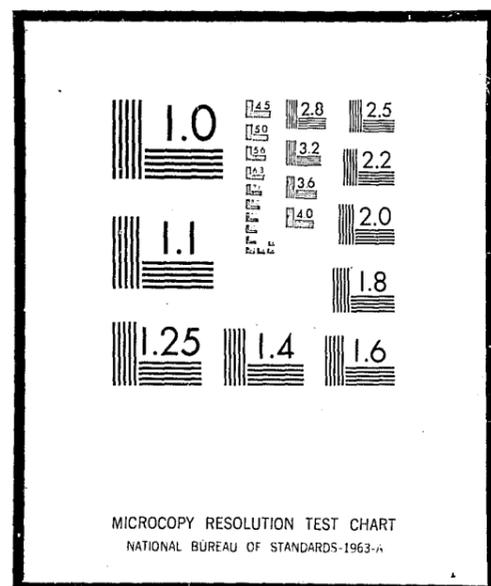


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A CATALOGUE
of
FIVE CATEGORIES OF TREATMENT MODALITIES:
ALCOHOL, DRUG, EDUCATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL
PSYCHIATRIC, AND OTHER

Not Evaluated

The Florida Parole & Probation Commission
Planning and Evaluation Section
1117 Thomasville Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32304

A CATALOGUE
of
FIVE CATEGORIES OF TREATMENT MODALITIES:
ALCOHOL, DRUG, EDUCATION, PSYCHOLOGICAL
PSYCHIATRIC, AND OTHER

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ALCOHOL REHABILITATION TREATMENT

FOREWORD

Selected Literature Review of Parole and Probation
Treatment Modalities

The following is a review of the literature pertaining to selected Treatment Modalities used by the Florida Parole and Probation Commission. Although, this is not an all inclusive review of studies of parole and probation treatment it provides many of the current abstracts that were possible to compile within the time limitation.

The review is divided into the following five major areas of concern: Alcohol rehabilitation treatment; Drug rehabilitation treatment; Educational, both vocational and academic treatment; Psychiatric and psychological treatment and miscellaneous category of other treatments and supervision.

This catalogue was sponsored through a United States Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Research and Evaluation grant (Grant No: 73-08-10).

0109532
TITLE: ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER - JAIL OR TREAT-
MENT
DATE: 6505
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 27
SPONSORING AGENCY: OR MENTAL HEALTH DIV
SUPPLEMENTAL
INFO: PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON THE
COMMUNITY PROBLEM OF THE CHRONIC
DRINKING OFFENDER, MAY 4-5, 1965
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
CORRECTIONS
HABITUAL OFFENDER
OREGON
PROCEEDINGS
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS
ANNOTATION: PANEL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS CONDUCTED
BY JUDGES, LAWYERS, EDUCATORS, AND
POLICEMEN ON THE POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVE
METHODS OF HELPING CHRONIC DRUNKENNESS
OFFENDERS.
ABSTRACT: The major thrust of the conference was
on developing a coordinated program which would be more
fruitful than jailing in dealing with recidivist offenders.

0109562
TITLE: ALCOHOL RELATED OFFENDER IN KENTUCKY
DATE: 72
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 8
ISSUING AGENCY: KENTUCKY DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
SUPPLEMENTAL
INFO: DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADULT OFFENDER
ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS
CORRECTIONS
EX-OFFENDER
KENTUCKY
MARITAL PROBLEMS
PAROLEE
RECIDIVISM
ANNNOTION: STATISTICAL PROFILE OF THE ALCOHOL
RELATED OFFENDER IN KENTUCKY'S CORRECTIONAL
SYSTEM.
ABSTRACT: The study sampled 311 parolees and 243
offenders released at the expiration of their sentence.
The sample consisted of both males and females, and all
had been returned to the community from 18-24 months at
the time of the study (April 1972). Results showed
higher rates of previous incarceration and recidivism,
and greater marital instability among alcohol related
offenders.

0L02467
TITLE: DAYTON ALCOHOL AND DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM, FINAL REPORT
DATE: 70
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 71
ISSUING AGENCY: OHIO BUREAU OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/
CONTRACT: 70 DF 309
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLISM
DRUG DETOXIFICATION
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
HALFWAY HOUSE
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
ANNOTATION: FINAL REPORT OF DAYTON'S ALCOHOL AND DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM.
ABSTRACT: The alcohol and drug rehabilitation program was an attempt to demonstrate on a small scale the feasibility and effectiveness of treating the chronic alcoholic and drug abuser in a therapeutic manner rather than with the traditional punitive methods. The therapeutic approaches consisted of detoxification and physical and psychological support, and were accomplished through medical treatment, halfway house facilities for supportive care and long range rehabilitative programs, individual counseling and group therapy, job placement, and continuation of supportive care and follow-up after discharge. Researchers indicate that the program helped to relieve the drain upon the criminal justice system's resources imposed by the chronic alcoholic and drug abuser, and altered the life styles of some of these persons. Statistics and schematics are presented. Author Modified

0L01556
TITLE: IN LIEU OF ARREST THE MANHATTAN BOWERY PROJECT TREATMENT FOR HOMELESS ALCOHOLICS
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 9
ISSUING AGENCY: VERA INST OF JUSTICE
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
ANNOTATION: AN EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT OFFERING AN ALTERNATIVE TO ARREST FOR HOMELESS ALCOHOLICS.
ABSTRACT: The authors indicate a combination of detoxification and aftercare services made possible by the cooperation of public and private agencies thus unburdening New York City's Criminal Justice Administration, saving the time of police, court, and prison officials, and relieving them of a demeaning task, while offering decent treatment and some hope to the homeless alcoholic. Job and medical referral services are included in the project.

0L08932
TITLE:

DATE: 70
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 31
ISSUING AGENCY: HOUSTON HEALTH DEPT
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1st GRANT/CONTRACT: DF-009
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
COUNSELING
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
HOUSTON
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT

ANNOTATION:

ABSTRACT: The project resulted in a 62.2 percent reduction in arrests for 303 of the 367 men involved. It demonstrated that the 'hard-core' offenders were more within the reach of such treatment than most other groups, by diminishing arrests for the 44 men normally apprehended 20 or more times per year by 75.3 percent. Finally, the opportunity house concept has been shown to be one with long-range impact, with the records of the earliest residents showing a continued reduction even below the reduction produced in their first few months of exposure to the house. (Author Abstract)

0L00178
TITLE:

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 131
ISSUING AGENCY: PRES COMM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMIN OF JUSTICE
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1st GRANT/CONTRACT: 67-019
SALES/SOURCE: GPO
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
DISORDERLY CONDUCT
DRUNK OFFENDER RELEASE
DRUNKENNESS
VICTIMLESS CRIME

ANNOTATION:

ABSTRACT: PRESENT METHODS OF TREATING DRUNKENNESS OFFENDERS AND AN EXPLORATION OF PROMISING ALTERNATIVES ARE REEXAMINED.
One of every three arrests is for public drunkenness. The criminal justice system appears ineffective to deter drunkenness or to meet the problems of the chronic alcoholic offender. Including drunkenness within the system of criminal justice burdens and distorts system operations. Recommendations include that drunkenness should not in itself be treated as a criminal offense and that adequate civil detoxification procedures must be established. Communities should establish detoxification units as part of comprehensive treatment programs, and should coordinate and extend aftercare resources. Appendices include articles on various alternatives to present methods of treatment.

OL00058

TITLE: MODEL COMMUNITY ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT PROGRAM - SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY
DATE: 690306
FIRST AUTHOR: BARBER, L.M.
SECOND AUTHOR: MONTILLA, M.R.
PAGE: 95
ISSUING AGENCY: INST FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CA
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 227
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY SUPPORT
MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES
REFERRAL SERVICES
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

ANNOTATION: THE MODEL COMMUNITY ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT PROGRAM INVOLVES A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC.

ABSTRACT: While San Joaquin County currently operates various elements of a progressive program--such as an alcoholic rehabilitation clinic and an after care residence facility--over 10,000 drunks are arrested and jailed each year. The objective of this project is to provide an alternate disposition for the police referral - a detoxification center to be located at the county general hospital. The requested grant will provide for the basic staffing of the detoxification center together with administrative and research capability necessary to plan, organize, coordinate and evaluate the work of the center with after care functions including those directly operated under the project staff (alcoholic rehabilitation clinic and county-operated residence facilities). The project is concerned with development of greater utilization of other community governmental and private resources which may serve to support rehabilitation of the alcoholic. The broad research plan is concerned with evaluation of treatment outcome and identification of program costs, including cost trade-offs. It is important to determine the workload relief that such a program has on the police, jails, and courts. (Author Abstract)

OL11484

TITLE: DEVELOPING A TREATMENT PROGRAM FOR THE ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER IN CONFINEMENT
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: BERLINER, A.K.
PAGE: 27
SUPPLEMENTAL
INFO: PAPER PRESENTED AT NCAE SEMINAR ON ALCOHOLISM WITHIN THE CRIM JUST SYST, ARLINGTON, VA., OCT 18 - 19, 1973

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS (AA)
ALCOHOLISM
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
FORT WORTH
INMATE PROGRAMS
STAFF CLIENT RELATIONS
ANNOTATION: DESCRIBES STEPS TOWARD ALCOHOLISM REHABILITATION (STAR), A PROGRAM SERVING OFFENDERS ADMITTED TO THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (FCI) IN FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

ABSTRACT: The men admitted to this program were convicted of offenses committed during, or as a climax to a drinking episode. STAR UNIT is one of five units at FCI and consists of a four level system in which an individual's program status is reflected in the level he occupies. The STAR programs include orientation/reality therapy, weekly group counseling sessions, individual counseling, alcoholics anonymous meetings, and weekly community meetings. Considerable attention is given to the weekly community meeting which encourages input from the residents and the developing of a community spirit on the unit. Discussion also covers the STAR UNIT resident council, which consists of residents and staff who decide which individuals participate in community trips, furloughs, and family visits. Comments are made on problems of the program such as resident drinking and abuse of privileges.

0L07322

TITLE: ALCOHOLISM
DATE: 67
FIRST AUTHOR: BLUM, E.M.
SECOND AUTHOR: BLUM, R.H.
PAGE: 373
SALES/SOURCE: JOSSEY-BASS PUBL, SAN FRANCISCO, CA
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION

ALCOHOLISM
BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION
BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
EVALUATION
GROUP THERAPY
HALFWAY HOUSE
PSYCHIATRY
PSYCHOLOGY
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT

ANNOTATION: OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT METHODS FOR
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL TREATMENT
OF ALCOHOLISM.

ABSTRACT: In recent years, courts have increasingly required that the criminal justice system must treat and not merely incarcerate alcoholics taken into custody. This book is designed to offer a perspective on treatment that takes into account cultural values and social goals, as well as individual needs. After thoroughly discussing the concept of alcoholism treatment in general, the authors describe the various stages that an alcoholic passes through during the treatment process. Psychoanalytic treatment and learning and conditioning, the two major approaches to treating the alcoholic patient, are outlined along with the many variations of these two basic schemes. Such methods as group therapy, live-in facilities, psychodrama, and drug-centered treatment are explored with consideration given to selecting the method best suited to particular groups of alcoholics. The most common problems encountered in alcoholism treatment are covered, on both the individual and social levels. One chapter is devoted specifically to techniques to be used in evaluating programs. The book concludes with recommendations for the care of alcoholics, the administration of programs and further research on alcoholism.

1349 BOGGS S.L.

Measures of treatment outcome for alcoholics: a model of analysis. In: Alcoholism. Edited by: Pittman D.J. Harper & Row, Publishers (New York, N.Y.), Readers in Social Problems, 1967 (174-197)

Systematic and objective methods are applied to measuring the eventual adjustment levels of persons who have received different kinds of treatment for alcoholism. Through Guttman scaling techniques, a drinking scale was developed in which five items were identified, scored and applied to the drinking patterns of persons who had participated in two different alcoholism treatment programs. The analysis showed that the great majority of these (working-class) persons admitted to the hospital treatment facility were well advanced in the progressive sequence of alcoholism. On the whole, the persons in the study, regardless of the treatment received, increased their drinking during the year or more following their discharge from the program. This progressive deterioration was more pronounced for the persons who had received the short-term hospital treatment. The findings from this research indicate that the kind of program for adequately treating alcoholism must be conceived of in terms of longer and more extensive help with social and personal problems. Intervention must be accomplished as early as possible so that the treatment can have more impact.

Schenkius - Leiden

0100048775999 .

Community Council of the Atlanta area. Advisory Committee on Alcoholism. Treatment plan for the chronic alcoholic court offender. Atlanta, 1967. 15 p.

The Easter case holds that the chronic alcoholism is a valid defense to the charge of public intoxication and, therefore, is not a crime. The U.S. Supreme Court is considering this case at the time of this writing.

Assuming that the court upholds the decision of the U.S. Court of appeals of Washington, D.C. with regard to the case, it is seen as imperative that the city of Atlanta develop and implement an appropriate program for handling and treating chronic alcoholic court offenders. A multi-disciplinary, family centered, reaching out approach is required. Treatment goals should include: The permanent separation of the alcoholic from alcohol; The repair and prevention of physical and emotional damage; and the changing of community institutions, programs, and services to meet the special needs and problems of the alcoholic. A public education program is needed which would concern itself with eliminating public apathy toward the alcoholic offender, and with helping the public to recognize his problem as a public health problem, and therefore a public responsibility. To relieve law enforcement and court officials of a burden they cannot effectively cope with, and to offer more humane treatment services to the alcoholic, special treatment facilities and services should be provided. Those recommended include: An intake center and detoxification unit, an inpatient diagnostic- evaluation center, out-patient rehabilitative treatment services, an inpatient extended care program, and housing and financial assistance services. Treatment techniques should include: counseling and evaluation, physical therapy, work therapy, group therapy, self-government, lectures and films, drug therapy, recreation therapy, and pastoral counseling.

0L10710

TITLE: DRUNKENNESS OFFENCE
DATE: 69
FIRST AUTHOR: COCK, T.
SECOND AUTHOR: GATH, D.
PAGE: 204
SALES/SOURCE: PERGAMON PRESS, NYC
SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM AT INST OF PSYCHIATRY, MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, LONDON, MAY 15 - 17, 1968
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLIC ALCOHOLISM CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENDERS CORRECTIONS DRUNKENNESS INMATE OFFENDER PROCEEDINGS REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
ANNOTATION: LEGAL, PENAL, SOCIAL, AND MEDICAL ASPECTS OF INTOXICATION AND ALCOHOLISM.
ABSTRACT: The proceedings contain selected papers describing male and female offenders in court and in prison, and discuss the legal aspects of the drunkenness offence in Great Britain and the United States. Additional papers examine current methods of handling the problem, and explore prospects for the future in the courts, treatment centers, and in research.

0102722

TITLE: HALFWAY-HOUSE PROGRAM FOR ALCOHOLICS
DATE: 7105
FIRST AUTHOR: DONAHUE, J.
PAGE: 3
ISSUING AGENCY: RUTGERS UNIV CTR OF ALCOHOL STUDIES
SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: REPRINT FROM VOL 32, NO 2 P 468-472
JUNE 1971 QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES
ON ALCOHOL
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM
HALFWAY HOUSE
ANNOTATION: PROGRAM AND SERVICES OF A HALFWAY HOUSE
FOR ALCOHOLICS.
ABSTRACT: Hope House in Boston provides occupancy
for about 45 male alcoholics who have been detoxified in
a hospital and stay from three to six months in the
program, employment is found for each man and attendance at
AA meetings is compulsory. This program is supported by
contributions from the residents and with funds from
federal, state and city agencies.

927 DORSCH G., TALLEY R. AND BYNDER H.
Response to alcoholics by the helping professions and
community agencies in Denver
Alcoholism and Drug Depend. Div., Colorado Dept. of
Hlth, Denver, Colo.
Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol 1969, 30/4A (905-919)

Questionnaires were sent to 1374 physicians, lawyers,
clergymen, social-counseling and law-enforcement agen-
cies and hospital emergency rooms in the 5-county
Denver metropolitan area; 1208 responded. Of those
who reported that they might have occasion to see persons
with drinking problems, 80% of 171 physicians, 58% of
404 clergymen, 64% of 195 lawyers and 61% of 44 social-
counseling agencies knew of or had seen persons with
alcohol problems. Of the 25 law-enforcement agencies
and 19 hospital emergency rooms 92 and 79% had seen at
least 1 person with a drinking problem in the past
month. A total of 1082 persons with drinking problems
were seen regularly by 248 of the professionals, or an
average of 4.4 each. The social agencies regularly saw
611 persons with drinking problems, 76% of whom were the
problem drinkers themselves. Physicians and clergymen
were more likely to see the problem drinker himself,
while lawyers saw as many family members as problem
drinkers. Of the 578 persons with drinking problems seen
in the past month by professionals, 30% were referred
for other help, 23% were offered help and 17% refused to
accept help; the remainder were unspecified. Lawyers
were most likely to refer, and clergymen most likely
to offer personal consultation. Of the 387 persons with
drinking problems seen by the social agencies in the
past month, 40% received help, 20% were referred else-
where and about a third refused help. Most referrals
by the professionals and agencies were to Alcoholics
Anonymous and the alcoholism programs of the 2 state
mental hospitals. Less than 1% of the 1391 cases seen
by law-enforcement agencies in the past month were re-
ferred for help; 70% were arrested for being drunk, 14%
for drunken driving and 16% for assault, resisting
arrest or other alcohol-involved charges. Of the 165
cases seen by hospital emergency rooms in the past month,
16% were referred, 61% were released after emergency
treatment and 20% were hospitalized. On the basis of
the survey, it is estimated that approximately 13,600
cases of alcohol problems were seen or known of by all
the professionals and agencies in the area (population
806,679). The study demonstrates the need for increased

professional education on alcoholism, better record keeping and coordination of services and further research on the extent of alcohol problems.

0L02278

TITLE: ALCOHOL AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - CHALLENGE AND RESPONSE

DATE: 7201

FIRST AUTHOR: ERSKINE, H.

PAGE: 30

ISSUING AGENCY: NILECJ

SALES/SOURCE: NTIS PB 214 626, SPRINGFIELD, VA

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION

ALCOHOLIC

ALCOHOLISM

COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE

DRUNKENNESS

ANNOTATION: TREATMENT AND EDUCATION ON ALCOHOL PROBLEMS ARE SHOWN AS LEADING TO A DECREASE IN ALCOHOL RELATED CRIME.

ABSTRACT: Historical basis for considering alcohol abuse an illness rather than a crime, relationship between alcohol and crime, various detoxification programs, and current trends in treatment of alcohol problems. Specific mention of St. Louis Detoxification Center, District of Columbia Program, and the Vera Institute Bowery Program.

1356 ESSER P.H.

Conjoint family therapy with alcoholics. A new approach
Soc. Psychiat. Serv., Harlem
Brit. J. Addict., 1970, 64/3-4 (275-286)

Conjoint family psychotherapy was found to be an important new asset in the combat against the destructive forces of alcoholism that threaten family life. The 10 most important goals are: (1) to put an end to the excessive drinking of members of the family; (2) to make the family conscious of which conflicts are and which ones are not directly connected with drinking to great excess; (3) to eliminate inadequate roles and role expectations; (4) to throw light on unconscious transference and identification phenomena that distort the conscious behavior; (5) to point out the connection between the family problems, the disturbed interactions and the drinking of the identified person; (6) to show that the excessive drinking is often an exponent of a sick social group, the family; (7) to make it clear that in every family there is an individual as well as a group struggle going on. The key to the recognition of these conflicts is to be found in family life; (8) to show that here the individual driving forces merge with the dynamics of the family interactions, and that wherever individual pathology is found in a family the social unit as a whole is threatened; (9) to show that the unbalanced behavior of one inside the family brings with it changes in the interactions between all members; (10) to expose by means of the therapist the hidden feelings which are at the root of the manifestly or latently disturbed interactions, and, if possible, to remove them.

1445 FAYE HARRIS E.

Early treatment for motivated alcoholics
Veterans Admin. Hosp., Tacoma, Wash.
Hosp. Commun. Psychiat., 1971, 22/6 (176-178)

A 12-week program for alcoholics who have the potential to resume a self-sustaining and productive life is described. Applicants who are currently married, employed, in reasonably good physical health and appear sincere in wanting help, receive priority. Only about 50% of those admitted meet all these criteria. Skid-row alcoholics are not accepted. Group therapy is the mainstay of the treatment program. Placing an alcoholic in a group of others like himself forces him to look at his own image. In addition, films and lectures designed to stimulate deeper reflection and understanding are used. Exposure to AA is mandatory for the first four weeks of the program. Residents attend other meetings and take an active part in ward government. The constant system of feedback built into the closed community is one means by which the resident is tuned into his obligations and the type of behavior expected in regard to them. Recent addition of telephone after-care by the staff member with closest contact has been encouraging and staff members have become acquainted with patients' needs in the community.

Mitcheson - London

0111259

TITLE: ALCOHOLIC OFFENDER
DATE: 64
FIRST AUTHOR: GLASER, D.
PAGE: 55
ISSUING AGENCY: NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES
SPONSORING AGENCY: HEW
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS (AA)
ALCOHOLISM
ALCOHOLISM CAUSES
DISORDERLY CONDUCT
DRUNK OFFENDER RELEASE
FORGERY
HABITUAL OFFENDER
PAROLEE
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
VAGRANCY

ANNOTATION: DISTRIBUTION AND NATURE OF DRINKING AND
DRUNKEN BEHAVIOR, ALCOHOLISM AS A DISEASE,
AND THE CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED
WITH ALCOHOLISM.

ABSTRACT: The changes in behavior which follow
the consumption of alcohol are a function of personality,
social circumstances, and cultural traditions, rather than
physiological effects alone. Standard personality tests
fail to differentiate alcoholics from non-alcoholics. Tests
show that a majority of persons arrested for felonies have
been drinking, especially in cases of armed assault and
weapon possession. Alcoholism is often associated with
'native' offenses, such as petty forgeries to finance
drinking habits. These alcoholic forgers are generally
older and more educated than most criminals. Chronic
police case inebriates, the largest arrest category in the
United States, are involved in disorderly conduct, drunken
driving and vagrancy offenses. These cases are a heavy
burden to parole boards because of recurrent drunkenness
arrests in middle and old age. The authors discuss the
role of Alcoholics Anonymous in the treatment of alcoholics
in the community and the prison.

929 GORMAN M.

Treatment of the alcoholic in the U.S.S.R.
Med. Ann. D.C. 1968, 37 (387 and 389)

Observations from a tour of several weeks duration in
the Soviet Union are reported. The Soviet Union con-
ducts an extensive educational campaign against al-
coholism; early diagnosis and treatment are a con-
tinuing goal, with emphasis on correcting adverse en-
vironmental influences on the alcoholic. In some
areas alcoholics comprise 25% of all patients in psy-
choneurological dispensaries. Treatment initially
consists of group therapy involving arduous labor in
workshops as a means of imparting to the alcoholic
a sense of accomplishment and awareness that he is a
useful member of society. Other methods of treatment
include aversive conditioning; nicotinic acid is
used in preference to disulfiram to sensitize the
organism to alcohol; other frequently used drugs are
trifluoperazine and chlordiazepoxide. Sulfadiazine
is used in the treatment of delirium tremens. Psy-
chotherapy, however, is preferred to drug therapy.
An alcoholic apprehended by the police for public in-
toxication is not jailed but is taken to a detoxi-
cation unit, where he is examined and treated by a
physician. When sober, the alcoholic is taken home
and his family or employer are informed of his al-
coholism.

1446 HARTMAN C. H.

A structured treatment program for alcoholics
Vet. Admin. Hosp., Salt Lake City, Utah
Hosp. Commun. Psychiat. 1971, 22/6 (179-182)

An experimental program was designed to explore the feasibility of treating alcoholism in a general medical and surgical hospital and to provide a framework for research interests while giving optimal service to a maximum number of patients. Basic approach of the program was dictated by stimulus response learning theory. Drinking behavior was viewed as a complex response pattern, highly habituated and resistant to change. It is believed that there are a number of culturally or experientially derived conflict or trouble areas that are directly relevant to drinking behavior. Patients are systematically presented experiences to reduce their sensitivity to specific concerns or emotional experiences and allow new response structures to develop. Emphasis on the structured program and relevance of focal concepts minimized the importance of professional skill and therapy by concentrating on the program's content rather than on interaction between staff and patients. The major elements of the program were: the daily group meeting followed by a lecture on the weekly topic and discussion; a film show once a week; half-day therapeutic work assignment; twice weekly AA meetings and medical treatment. Each of 12 weeks concentrates on a specific topic. Week 1 - general introduction; Week 2 - concept of personal responsibility - the alcoholic is not a helpless victim but a person who can learn to not drink. Week 3 - How does it happen? Childlike response to discomfort which while natural and inevitable, can be avoided. The following weeks include discussion of: phenomenon of choice; development of manipulative patterns of behavior and reluctance to give them up; guilt arousing behavior; anger as a way of escaping from unpleasant experiences; sexual problems associated with drinking; the danger of hoping that one had become someone else as a result of treatment, and a final week of summing up. 83% of participants had been previously hospitalized, and 73% had been jailed. 45% were currently married and 38% were divorced or separated. At follow-up of six months to three years information was obtained on 64% of the patients and on 84% of those who had completed the program. Of the total, 28% showed no drinking, 18% great improvement, 28% slight to moderate, and 29%

no improvement. While the definitive beginning and ending of the program allows participants to begin immediately to make long range plans and economizes on staff training, the disadvantage of a waiting list results in a loss of many alcoholics who might profit by immediate admission.

Mitcheson - London

1357 HETEM G.

Group psychotherapy of alcoholics and their wives
Psicoterapia de grupo de alcoolatras e de suas esposas
Dept. de Neurol., Fac. de Med., Ribeirao Preto
Arch. Neuro-psiquiat. (Sao Paulo) 1969, 27/1 (41-50)

Experience with group psychotherapy in 11 alcoholic patients (2 groups of 6 and 5 patients treated for 6 and 4 months, respectively) is reported. Simultaneously their wives, similarly grouped, were treated for 18 and 11 months, respectively. Each group had an hour's session once a week during the first 8 months and every 2 weeks thereafter. All patients were known to have been alcoholics before marriage. In the alcoholic group the therapist maintained a paternal, protective and comprehensive attitude, with the support of drugs. With the wives the attitude was mainly analytical. Two or 3 year followups showed regular, good or excellent results in 8 alcoholics. Group psychotherapy treatment was well received by alcoholic patients and their wives. The treatment of the wives was very important, the best results being observed with patients whose wives' psychological condition improved. Alcoholic patients can show continued improvement, even after leaving the treatment, if the wives change their attitude towards them.

0100205

TITLE: ST. LOUIS DETOXIFICATION AND DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION CENTER - PROJECT SUMMARY, FINAL PROJECT SUMMARY, AND FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

DATE: 70
FIRST AUTHOR: KENDIS, J.B.
SECOND AUTHOR: WEBER, J.H.
PAGE: 189
ISSUING AGENCY: ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPT
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 284 (S-093)
SALES/SOURCE: NCJRS, DC
SUBJECT/CONTENT:

ALCOHOL CHEMICAL TESTING
ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLISM
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
FACILITIES
FOLLOWUP CONTACTS
GROUP THERAPY
REFERRAL SERVICES
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS
ST. LOUIS

ANNOTATION: NEED, DEVELOPMENT, AND OPERATION OF A 30-BED DETOXIFICATION CENTER WITH MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES.

ABSTRACT: Description of the approach to the development and operation of the center. Arrest statistics on drunkenness during 1966 and 1967 are given and the disposition of the cases through the city courts and the city workhouse. Report on the detoxification treatment includes an analysis of aftercare referrals and a summary of a patient follow-up study. This study involved an analysis of the alcoholic in terms of his residential accommodations, employment history, income earning capabilities, health problems, drinking patterns and the impact of arrest. Part of the training program included the alcoholism education program conducted by the Social Science Institute of the Washington University. Treatment for the public intoxicant is discussed including the revolving door process of intoxication, arrest, conviction, sentence, imprisonment, release, and intoxicification. The appendices include statistical charts on city drunkenness, prosecution, a description of the drunk on street, pilot program and police instructions, and procedures for conducting the pilot program. Final evaluation report on the St. Louis Detoxification Center is included. Rating scales are given on the alcoholic drinking patterns, residential accommodations and employment skills. The report includes references and patient case histories.

OL05552

TITLE: CROFTON HOUSE - AN EXPERIMENT WITH A COUNTY HALFWAY HOUSE

JOURNAL CITATION: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 33, N 1 (MARCH 1969), 53 - 58

DATE: 6903

FIRST AUTHOR: KIRBY, B.C.

PAGE: 6

ISSUING AGENCY: ADMIN OFFICE OF THE US COURTS

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLISM
BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS
CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
GROUP THERAPY
GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION
MOTIVATION

ANNOTATION: THE FACTORS LEADING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY BASED HALFWAY HOUSE IN SAN DIEGO FOR INMATES WITH GOOD CONDUCT RECORDS.

ABSTRACT: The Crofton House differs from other halfway houses in that the residents spend a shorter period of incarceration and more time at the county run house. The available data indicates no significant difference in post release behavior between Crofton House members and inmates of the county jail.

OL02072

TITLE: ST. LOUIS DIAGNOSTIC AND DETOXIFICATION CENTER - AN EXPERIMENT IN NON-CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF PUBLIC INTOXICANTS

JOURNAL CITATION: WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY LAW QUARTERLY (WINTER 1970)

DATE: 70

FIRST AUTHOR: NIMMER, R.

PAGE: 27

ISSUING AGENCY: WASHINGTON UNIV, SEATTLE

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
ALCOHOLISM
POLICE DISCRETION
SUPPORT SERVICES

ANNOTATION: DETOXIFICATION CENTER EXPERIMENTS IN KEEPING MALE INTOXICANTS FOR A WEEK OF TREATMENT IN ST. LOUIS INSTEAD OF GOING TO JAIL.

ABSTRACT: Detoxification provides rehabilitative objectives through therapy and referrals to aftercare agencies. Police select skid row intoxicants to go to the detoxification center on a random basis, making measurement of the impact of this new program difficult. Intoxicants are better off physically because of nourishment and medical treatment provided at the center. Some police do not send intoxicants to the center since they feel it is a waste of time or that the facilities and treatment are inadequate.

711

AUTHORS: NO AUTHOR.
TITLE: /L'APPROCHE ET LE SOUTIEN DES ALCOOLIQUEES
PENDANT ET APRES LEUR DETENTION./
TRITITLE: THE APPROACH AND AID FOR ALCOHOLICS DURING
AND AFTER IMPRISONMENT.
SOURCE: REVUE PENITENTIAIRE ET DE DROIT PENAN (PARIS)
SOURCEID: 92 (1): 31-47, 1968

The Societe Francaise De La Croix-Bleu is a private agency devoted to the psychotherapy of alcoholics in France. Its workers are authorized to work with prisoners, and therapists conduct periodic interviews and distribute literature. In general, their efforts show greater effectiveness with short-term prisoners than with offenders with long-term sentences. Ex-prisoners are usually followed up after release. They receive counseling in one of the 80 local Croix-Bleu alcoholic institutions with the purpose of helping to overcome alienation which is a common consequence of long imprisonment. Four posttreatment centers of the Croix-Bleu deal with alcoholics who had previously undergone the medical treatment.

15358

TITLE: NONPENAL REHABILITATION FOR THE CHRONIC AL-
COHOLIC OFFENDER.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32 (3): 46-50, 1968

An experimental program for voluntary treatment within a nonpenal rehabilitative setting for the alcoholic offender with a history of multiple arrests, sent 191 men to two Los Angeles county rehabilitation centers in lieu of detention at a sheriff's closed facility. The criterion for success was voluntary completion of a 60-day modified sentence and participation in the rehabilitation center treatment programs. All were chronic alcoholic offenders, with the typical offender having between 60 and 70 arrests. The men included a greater percentage of minority group members than in the normal population, and the Spanish-speaking minority had the best success rate. Success or failure in the study was not related to either education or intelligence. Younger men did not do well in the program, but after 40, age was not a significant factor in contributing to success or failure. Despite their chronicity and resistance to other forms of treatment, 64 percent of men over 40 showed favorable signs of response to the nonpenal rehabilitative setting. The results have implications for treatment of the alcoholic offender in view of recent court decisions which regard such persons as disabled or disordered individuals rather than lawbreakers.
(Author's abstract, ED.) (13 References)

0100046372999

PETERS, BETTYE. San Diego's Anti-Alcohol Classes.
Law and Order, 15 1 & 54, 62, 1967.

In an effort to combat the increase in the number of young persons who appear in the courts for being drunk, local judges and the Adult Education Program of the San Diego, California Unified School District drafted a program which is along the lines of the traffic education programs. Responsibility will be placed upon the individual to change his attitude toward excessive drinking. It is hoped that the anti-alcohol classes will motivate young people to become both sober drivers and sober citizens. A follow-up study of violators will be made to check on the effectiveness of the classes.

926 PITIMAN D. J. AND TATE R. L.

A comparison of two treatment programs for alcoholics.
Dept. of Sociol., Washinton Univ., St. Louis, Mo.
Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol 1969, 30/4A (888-889)

During 1962 to 1964, 1006 persons were admitted to the Alcoholism Treatment and Research Center of Malcolm Eliss Mental Health Center, St. Louis, Mo. Of these, 255 were selected for study, of whom 177 were randomly assigned to the experimental (E) group and 78 to the control (C) group. Most of the patients were white (80%) men (88%); 33% were married and living with spouses; 63% had less than a high-school education; 70% were unemployed at intake; 50% had been arrested for public intoxication. The E group received 3 to 6 weeks of inpatient treatment, including detoxication, social casework group therapy and Alcoholics Anonymous. On discharge they were encouraged to return for outpatient treatment and were referred to appropriate social agencies. The C group took part in the same treatment program for 7 to 10 days and did not receive follow-up care. One year after discharge interviews were held with 237 of the 255, and information was obtained on a further 12. During the 2 years of the study, 13 died. At the follow-up interview, 60% of the E group and 55% of the C group were drinking less than in the pretreatment year: 12 and 4% had been continuously abstinent and 29 and 22% had been abstinent for 7 of the 12 months. All those abstinent had received extensive follow-up care. The median weekly income had increased from \$37 during the 3 months prior to treatment to \$74 in the E group and from \$42 to \$62 in the C group; the proportion employed increased from 24 to 64% and from 26 to 51%. Prior to treatment 24% of the E group and 22% of the C group had no place to live; after treatment, 7 and 9%. The proportion who lived outside metropolitan St. Louis increased from 13 to 30% and 17 to 23% in the 2 groups. Improvement in general health was reported by 50% of the E group and 39% of the C group. Slightly fewer of the E (33%) than of the C group (39%) experienced no arrests during the follow-up period. Social stability, measured by employment, residence and marital status, increased in both groups, substantially more in the E than in the C group.

1359 ROOF L. E.

Social therapies in the treatment of Alcoholics. In: Alcoholism. Edited by: Pitman D. J. Harper & Row, Publishers (New York, N. Y.), Readers in Social Problems, 1967 (142-156)

The various types of therapies which have proved effective, when used in a multifaceted approach to treatment of alcoholics, are described and discussed. The techniques include the therapeutic community, the multidisciplinary team, the location of team members' offices on the unit, the use of group therapy, sociodrama, didactic lectures and films.

Schenkus-Leiden

0110825

TITLE: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION PROGRAMS -
TREATMENT INSTEAD OF JAIL
73
DATE: SIEGEL, H.H.
FIRST AUTHOR: J05
PAGE: CHARLES C. THOMAS, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
SALES/SOURCE: ALCOHOL DETOXIFICATION
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ALCOHOLIC
ALCOHOLISM

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY RESOURCES
COMMUNITY SUPPORT
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
COURT DIVERSION
HALFWAY HOUSE
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
SUPPORT SERVICES

ANNOTATION: SUGGESTIONS FOR ESTABLISHING A COMMUNITY-SUPPORTED DETOXIFICATION PROGRAM.

ABSTRACT: There is an alternative to the cycle of arrest for public intoxication, detention, release and re-arrest. Alcohol detoxification programs have been established to divert problem drinkers from the criminal justice system. The author of this book shares his experiences of working with alcoholics in a correctional setting and implementing a community detoxification program. He begins with a survey of the existing system of alcohol treatment/punishment and a history of the detoxification treatments ranging from the 'hair of the dog' method to the use of modern therapeutic drugs. He next discusses the process of establishing community - sponsored alcohol detoxification programs. The importance of community support and the necessity of involving existing community leadership and expertise are emphasized. Sources of funds and in-kind services are noted. One chapter is devoted to the considerations involved in finding suitable facilities and locating the program in an appropriate part of the community. Also included is a chapter dealing with 'transitional management facilities' (Halfway Houses). (SNI ABSTRACT)

1444 SIMPSON W. S. AND WEBBER P. W.
A field program in the treatment of alcoholism
State Hosp., Topeka, Kans. Hosp. Commun. Psychiat. 1971,
22/6 (170-173)

A 39-bed centralized alcoholism treatment unit offers not only six weeks of in-patient treatment, but a field program which includes continuing follow-up and after-care with education and consultation service for families and community groups. The in-patient program is conventional, organized along multi-disciplinary lines. One week of orientation is followed by a two-week educational program about the disease of alcoholism and a three week reality oriented group. Modalities used are short-term group therapy, family counseling, films and lectures, and familiarization with AA. An important part is played by specially trained alcoholism counselors who, when conducting the initial interview, develop an individualized plan for the patient's eventual discharge. They contact significant people in the alcoholic's life, either personally or by phone. In addition to their contribution to the individual patient's successful rehabilitation, such contacts play an important educational role in the community. On the day of discharge the counselor personally returns the patient to the community; such support at the beginning of the crucial 24-72 hour period after discharge has proved highly beneficial. The counselor also provides consultation to general and community hospitals, and assists the planning and holding of seminars for judges, police, welfare agencies, schools, physicians and public health nurses. There has been a noticeable change in attitude towards alcoholism with quicker and more appropriate referrals of patients for treatment.

Mitcheson - London

14998
AUTHORS: SODEN, EDWARD W.
TITLE: THE "TEAM" APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLICS.
SOURCE: FEDERAL PROBATION.
SOURCEID: 32 (2): 47-49, 1968.

Between 40 and 50 percent of felony inmates in correctional institutions in the United States have alcohol problems. Alcohol-related offenses account for more than half of all reported offenses. It is estimated that there are between five and seven million alcoholics in this country. Despite millions of dollars spent in research and treatment programs, alcoholism continues to grow. We cannot expect to cope with the alcoholism problem until we adopt a multidisciplinary approach.

15417

AUTHORS: STEERING COMMITTEE ON TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION
OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC COURT OFFENDERS.
TITLE: TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC
COURT OFFENDERS, CITY OF ATLANTA, FULTON AND DEKALB
COUNTIES, GA.: A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.
SOURCEID: ATLANTA, 1968, 54 P.

The Steering Committee on Treatment and Rehabilitation of Chronic Alcoholic Court Offenders was established to prepare a blueprint for the implementation of a comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation program for chronic alcoholic offenders. Data was obtained by interviews and by visiting facilities in St. Louis, Missouri; Washington, D. C. ; and the metropolitan Atlanta area, thus providing the committee with information to make practical judgments. Suggestions are given for immediate, feasible solutions without sacrificing sound concepts or foreclosing planning for better long-range programs and facilities. (20 references)

1358 VERHELST L.

Group therapy for alcoholics in Yugoslavia Degrcepstherapie bij
alcoholisten in Joegoslavië Feiten - C2H5OH - Alcohol 1969, 5/4
(117-119)

Report on a field trip to the Center for the Study and Prevention of Alcoholism in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

OL10946

TITLE: DIVERSION OF THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE FROM
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM - PRESCRIPTIVE
PACKAGE

DATE: U

FIRST AUTHOR: WEIS, C.W.

PAGE: 64

ISSUING AGENCY: PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION

SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ

SALE/SOURCE: NCJRS, DC

ANNOTATION: SUGGESTED MEANS FOR REMOVING THE SKID ROW
DRUNK FROM THE REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS
OF PROSECUTION AND JAIL, INTO COMMUNITY
HEALTH OR SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES.

ABSTRACT: Public inebriates have traditionally
accounted for one-third to one-half of total arrests in
municipalities and have long clogged U.S. jails and courts.
The intent of this handbook is to suggest diversionary
programs which will not only relieve the burden on law en-
forcement but will also enhance the legal, physical and
social well-being of this victimless crime offender. Five
specific types of services, each filling a concrete need
of the skid row inebriate, are viewed in terms of their
objectives, components, requirements, and implementation
variables. The first two are directly diversionary in
that they can have an immediate impact on relieving law
enforcement personnel. Medical Evaluation and Sub-Acute
Detoxification (MESAD) combine a number of functions
including emergency pick-up, out-patient medical evaluation,
and in-patient treatment. The second of these is the
provision of shelter, food, and clothing not only to ine-
briates but to homeless men as well, thus eliminating a
major factor leading to arrests. The three other services
discussed are indirectly diversionary and include inter-
mediate care offering structured treatment, community
residential living facilities, and reinforcement of treat-
ment through aftercare services. General guidelines are
provided for mobilizing community support, securing
financing, and training staff personnel. (Author Abstract
Modified). (SNI ABSTRACT)

0100C48861999

Final - Analysis and Evaluation of Collaborative
Treatment of Selected Alcoholic Cases. Other Per-
sonnel: Glenn W. Morton. Institutions: (Sponsor-
ing) State of Florida Alcoholic Rehabilitation Program,
Avon Park; (Funding) U. S. Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation Ad-
ministration. Dates: Began July 1, 1961. Completed
June 30, 1964.

An ongoing collaborative treatment approach to the
rehabilitation of alcoholics was studied, analyzed,
and evaluated. A referral system which enabled al-
coholics to receive vocational assistance upon re-
turning to their home communities was provided by
the Florida Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
in cooperation with the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Pro-
gram. Patients were screened during their stay in
Alcoholic Treatment and referred through the regular
channels of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation.
Rehabilitated for the alcoholic is taken to mean
that he has regained control over drinking and re-
turned to gainful employment, if otherwise employable.
This project, through three research studies, assessed
the resources and/or disabilities of alcoholic in-
patients, in terms of their personal and social re-
sources, and related these to measures of rehabilita-
tion outcome. Under the collaborative treatment ap-
proach, about one-third of all alcoholics referred for
vocational rehabilitation were rehabilitated. Publi-
cations: Avon Park, State of Florida Alcoholic Reha-
bilitation Project. Final report: Florida Project on
Vocational Rehabilitation of Treated Alcoholics: Analy-
sis and Evaluation of Collaborative Treatment of Se-
lected Alcoholics, by James H. Williams. Avon Park, 1964.
80 p. Avon Park, State of Florida Rehabilitation Pro-
gram. Final Report: Florida Project on Follow-up Ad-
justment of Alcoholic Referrals for Vocational Rehabili-
tation, by James H. Williams, Avon Park, 1967, 104 p.
Additional publications at NCCD.

James H. Williams, Ph. D.
P. O. Box 1147
Avon Park, Florida 33825

DRUG REHABILITATION TREATMENT

0111049
TITLE: PERFORMANCE OF NARCOTIC-INVOLVED PRISON
RELEASEES UNDER THREE KINDS OF COMMUNITY
EXPERIENCE
DATE: 69
FIRST AUTHOR: ADAMS, S
SECOND AUTHOR: McARTHUR, V
PAGE: 25
ISSUING AGENCY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DRUG INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT
PAROLE STATISTICS
PAROLEE
POPULATION PROFILES
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
RECIDIVISM
ANNOTATION: FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF EXPIREES ON UNSUPER-
VISED RELEASE, PERSONS ON PAROLE SUPER-
VISION, AND PAROLEES REFERRED TO THE
DRUG ADDICTION TREATMENT AND REHABILI-
TATION CENTER.
ABSTRACT: The three subgroups were followed to ascer-
tain their statuses after entry into the two treatment pro-
grams or, in the case of the expirees, following discharge
into the free community. The focus of interest was the extent
to which members of each group were arrested and booked into
the D. C. jail. At six months the drug addiction treatment
and rehabilitation subjects showed a 27.8 percent arrest
and detention rate. The parolee-conditional releasee sub-
jects showed a 28.0 percent rate, and the expirees a 44.5
percent rate. The three groups were compared on personal-
social characteristics to determine whether there were
meaningful inter-group differences. The four selected
characteristics were age at first arrest, number of previous
commitments, education claimed, and age at entry into the
program. When compared three years after release with the
total group of D. C. reformatory releasees, the narcotic-
involved individuals showed a higher arrest and detention
rate. (Author Abstract)

0L09952

TITLE: CASE FOR THE PRETRIAL DIVERSION OF HEROIN
ADDICTS FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
DATE: 72
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 190
ISSUING AGENCY: ABA
SUPPLEMENTAL
INFO: REPORT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIME PRE-
VENTION AND CONTROL

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADDICTION
COURT DIVERSION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
DRUG INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
HEROIN
JUDICIAL PROCESS
OFFENDER
PRETRIAL PROCEDURES
RECIDIVISM
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

ANNOTATION: A POSITION PAPER ON THE ADVANTAGES OF
COURT DIVERSION AND A BLUEPRINT FOR
PROGRAM PROCEDURES AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF PILOT PROJECTS FOR DRUG USERS.

ABSTRACT: The present system vis-a-vis the addict-
defendant is considered. The effects on police, prosecutors,
courts, and corrections caused by the volume of narcotics-
related street crime are contemplated. The report looks
at the operation of the criminal justice system from the
point of view of an addict who has been arrested and pro-
cessed through it. There is an analysis of data obtained
from a 1971 year-long survey of 1,716 addicted defendants
who passed through the District of Columbia criminal justice
system. The findings provide insights for shaping a diver-
sion program in areas such as eligibility criteria, monitor-
ing and surveillance procedures, length of time in
treatment, counseling, and other supportive services. Ex-
isting addict diversion projects and statutes are critiqued,
suggesting desirable features for a model program. The
final section outlines and comments upon the main factors
to take into account when proposing, implementing, and
operating a program.

0L00160

TITLE: DRUG ADDICTS AND YOU - A HANDBOOK
FOR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: -
ISSUING AGENCY: POSTGRADUATE CTR FOR MENTAL HEALTH, NY
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 201
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADDICTION
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONAL STAFF TRAINING
DRUG ABUSE CAUSES
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
DRUG USER CHARACTERISTICS
DRUG VOLUNTARY TREATMENT
METHADONE
METHADONE MAINTENANCE

ANNOTATION: THE POSTGRADUATE CENTER FOR MENTAL
HEALTH ANALYZED DRUG ADDICT PROBLEMS
AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR
CORRECTIONAL TRAINING PERSONNEL.

ABSTRACT: A pilot training program examines the
addict, his background environment, and his needs during
rehabilitation. The manual focuses on the frustrations
and difficulties of the correctional officer as well as
his ability to get at the roots of the addict's struggle
for health. Various drug rehabilitation approaches -
Synanon, Public Health Service, New York Rehabilitation
Centers, Phoenix House, Daytop Village, and methadone
treatment - are discussed. There are thumbnail sketches
of the best know drugs.

OL06868

TITLE: YOUTH TRAINING SCHOOL, PRELIMINARY RE-
SEARCH SURVEY - NARCONON

DATE: 7206

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 8

ISSUING AGENCY: CA DEPT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY

SUBJECT/CONTENT: ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
CALIFORNIA
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (JUVENILE)
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

ANNOTATION: EXPERIMENTAL DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM,
BASED ON L. RON HUBBARD'S PHILOSOPHY OF
SCIENTOLOGY, APPLIED TO YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS
IN A CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

ABSTRACT: Program participants were compared to a
control group of residents on scales of misbehavior and
progress in the institutional school. Results indicated
that Narconon had a positive and beneficial effect in
increasing the socially desirable behavior of its partici-
pants, both in trade classes and in the living units.

1530 ANTONIJEVIC M.

Possibilities for outpatient treatment of drug ad-
diction Dispanzerske mogucnosti lecenja narkomaija
Inst. of Ment. Hlth. Belgrade
Alkoholizam 1971, 11/3, 4 (81-91)

Even though less acceptable as a method for the treat-
ment of drug addiction outpatient treatment has advan-
tages because it is at the same time a powerful form
of prevention. The outpatient method is examined.

0L09663

TITLE: ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LITERATURE ON
NARCOTIC ADDICTION
DATE: 68
FIRST AUTHOR: BOWDEN, R.R.
PAGE: 76
ISSUING AGENCY: NEW YORK STATE NARCOTIC ADDICTION CONTROL
COMMISSION
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADDICTION
BIBLIOGRAPHY
DRUG INFORMATION
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
DRUG USER CHARACTERISTICS
LAW ENFORCEMENT
PAROLE
PROBATION
ANNOTATION: BRIEF DISCUSSION OF ITEMS IN THIS BIBLIO-
GRAPHY COVER THE DEFINITION OF ADDICTION,
AND THE CLASSIFICATION, CHARACTERISTICS,
AND CENSUS OF ADDICTS.
ABSTRACT: Other subjects include addict programs,
law enforcement, and probation and parole.

1136 BROWN V.B.

Drug people: schizoid personalities in search of a
treatment
Los Angeles Psychiat. Serv., Venice, Calif.
Psychother.: Theory, Res. Practice 1971, 8/3 (213-215)

This paper describes two group treatment methods used
to meet the specific needs of the 'drug people'. The
first is a modification of crisis group treatment; the
second is a community-oriented, self-help approach.

0L02995

TITLE:

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION,
WALPOLE - EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL NAR-
COTICS ADDICTION PROGRAM

DATE:

7110

FIRST AUTHOR:

CALLAHAN, E.F.

PAGE:

11

ISSUING AGENCY:

MASSACHUSETTS DEPT OF CORRECTION

SUBJECT/CONTENT:

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)

DRUG TREATMENT

DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS

DRUG VOLUNTARY TREATMENT

HEROIN

INMATE PROGRAMS

JUVENILE COURT

MASSACHUSETTS

RECIDIVISM

ANNOTATION:

THE RECIDIVISM RATE OF MEMBERS IN THE
SELF-HELP ADDICTION PROGRAM WAS FOUND
TO BE LOWER THAN IN A CONTROL GROUP OF
NON-PARTICIPANT INMATES.

ABSTRACT:

The project was most effective in re-
ducing recidivism among those prisoners who were not too
deeply involved in drug use or criminal behavior, and
least effective with heroin users.

0L10771

TITLE:

ALCOHOLIC, NARCOTIC AND EMOTIONAL
PROBLEMS AMONG CORRECTIONAL INMATES
AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR DEALING
WITH THESE PROBLEMS

DATE:

68

FIRST AUTHOR:

DELLINGER, J.B.

PAGE:

64

ISSUING AGENCY:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF PAROLE

SUBJECT/CONTENT:

AGENCY DIRECTORIES

ALCOHOLIC

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)

CORRECTIONS STATISTICS

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DRUG ABUSE

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER

POPULATION PROFILES

PRISONER STATISTICS

PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

ANNOTATION:

STUDY OF THE CASE FILES OF 1,020 INMATES
IN THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WITH
A DESCRIPTION OF THE THREE PROBLEM AREAS
IN TERMS OF THE NUMBER OF INMATES IN-
VOLVED.

ABSTRACT:

Included in the study are 1) a definition
of the problem as stated in the evaluations of supervisory
staff and suggestions for management, 2) a discussion of
the community resources available for dealing with the
problems, including a listing of agencies or resources
with pertinent information on functions, staffing, and
costs, and 3) comments on the adequacy of the available
resources. (Author Abstract)

1529 DESPOTOVIC A.
Drug addiction treatment possibilities Mogucnosti
lečenja nakomanija
Inst. of Alcoholism, Belgrade
Alkoholizam 1971, 11/3, 4 (16-26)

The author discusses the modern methods used in the treatment of drug addiction. He urges the introduction of a new classification of addictions and of the degree of dependence. The author focuses on drug addiction treatment possibilities and emphasizes the necessity of a well organized health service for the treatment of drug addiction and for improving social conditions.

1125 DOBBS W. H.
Methadone treatment of heroin addicts. Early results
provide more questions than answers
St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D.C.
J. Amer. med. Assoc. 1971, 218/10 (1536-1541)

This is a report of treatment results in a methadone outpatient clinic after about six months of operation. Results are primarily based on the analyses of records of a random sample of 100 patients from the (approximately) 500 active patients on the rolls in early November 1970. Major emphasis is given to the results of urine analyses for opiates. In discussing side effects, abuse potential, and criminal behavior, the author draws on eight previous months of specialized experience in the area of drug abuse, including four months of experience with a pilot methadone treatment group of 15 patients.

244 DOLE V.P., ROBINSON J.W., ORRACA et al.
Methadone treatment of randomly selected criminal
addicts
Rockefeller Univ., New York, N.Y.
New Engl. J. Med., 1969, 280/25 (1372-1375)

The potential motivation of criminal addicts for methadone treatment was tested in the New York City Correctional Institute for Men. Of 165 inmates seen, all with records of 5 or more jail sentences, 116 applied for treatment after a single interview. None of them had previously made application to the methadone program. Of 18 randomly selected from all applicants with release dates between January 1 and April 30, 1968, 12 were started on methadone before they left jail and then referred to the program for aftercare. None of them became readdicted to heroin, and 9 of 12 had no further convictions during the 50 weeks of follow up study. All of an untreated control group became readdicted after release from jail, and 15 of 16 were convicted of new crimes during the same follow up period.

1134 DUPONT R. L.
Heroin addiction treatment and crime reduction
District of Columbia Narcotics Treatm. Adm.,
Washington, D.C.
Amer. J. Psychiat. 1972, 128/7 (856-860)

The author describes the origin, development, and impact of the nation's largest city-operated program for the treatment of heroin addiction. Patients in treatment showed decreased use of heroin, fewer arrests, and greater employment. Methadone maintenance was associated with higher rates of retention in the program, but abstinence and detoxification also produced increased employment and decreased heroin use and arrests among those who stayed in treatment.

2344 DUPONT R. L. AND KATON R. N.
Development of a heroin-addiction treatment program.
Effect on urban crime
Dept. of Hum. Resources, Narcot. Treatm. Admin.,
Washington, D.C.
J. Amer. med. Assoc., 1971, 216/8 (1320-1324) Graphs 4

The Narcotics Addiction Rehabilitation Center (NARC), opened by the Department of Corrections on Sept. 15, 1969, treated chronic heroin addicts coming out of the District of Columbia prisons. This program formed the model for subsequent District of Columbia programs. It focused on three objectives: to stop illegal drug use, to stop crime, and to promote full-time employment or training. The primary counselors were former heroin addicts who were specially trained and supervised. Methadone maintenance treatment was a major treatment modality. As a result of the initial success of the NARC program, a new agency of the District of Columbia government was created in Feb. 1970, the Narcotics Treatment Administration (NTA). The NTA program of action is discussed and evaluated. Implications of the program are discussed. The program may be a major contributor to the dramatically reduced crime rate in Washington, D.C., if it is assumed that an epidemic of heroin addiction in the city was the major cause of the sharp crime rise from 1966 through 1969.

0L10109

TITLE:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS' ADDICT TREATMENT PROGRAM (FROM AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION - PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION - SEE NCJ-02840)

DATE:

70

FIRST AUTHOR:

FARKAS, G.M.

PAGE:

8

SUPPLEMENTAL

INFO:

PAPER PRESENTED AT ACA MEETING, CINCINNATI, OHIO, OCT 11-15, 1970

SUBJECT/CONTENT:

COUNSELING
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
DRUG VOLUNTARY TREATMENT
FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
GROUP THERAPY
GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION
INMATE PROGRAMS
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES AND PROGRAMS AIDING
IN THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF
ADDICT OFFENDERS WERE LAUNCHED UNDER THE
NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT.

ANNOTATION:

ABSTRACT:

Services offered by specialized NARA treatment units provide a therapeutic community in which the narcotic addict can learn to communicate and to assume the responsibility for his resocialization. Each narcotics treatment community utilizes different forms of therapeutic approaches. Some train selected inmates to develop and implement therapy sessions in which addicts can achieve maturity and mental health. Others employ the 'LINKER' concept in which trained ex-addicts function as quasi-staff members and co-therapists. One program uses the concept of reality therapy where an inmate's behavior is scrutinized, particularly the manner in which he assumes responsibility. NARA program includes aftercare as an essential element. The aftercare services involve corrective and preventive counseling, individual and group therapy, self help groups, emergency financial assistance, emergency medical services, vocational and educational training, and consultation services. The use of ex-addicts in self help groups has proved particularly successful.

1124 GEARING, F.R.
Evaluation of methadone maintenance treatment program
Div. Epidemiol., Columbia Univ. Sch. Publ. Hlth, New
York, N.Y.
Int. J. Addict. 1970, 5/3 (517-543)

The methadone maintenance treatment program continues to be an effective form of treatment for a substantial number of selected heroin addicts. None of the patients who have remained in the program has become readdicted to heroin, and the majority have become productive members of society as measured by schooling and employment records, in contrast to their previous records. They also demonstrate less antisocial behavior as demonstrated by records of arrest when contrasted with prior arrest records, or when contrasted with a control group of addicts matched for age, sex and ethnic group. A small proportion continue to present problems with continued abuse of amphetamines or barbiturates (4-10%) and demonstrate problems of chronic alcohol abuse (5-10%). These problems account for the majority of failures in rehabilitation of patients in the program after the first few months.

0L11788
TITLE: FAMILY HOUSE PROGRAM EVALUATION
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: HAMBERG, R.L.
PAGE: 48
ISSUING AGENCY: WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 366 (LEAA)
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
OPERATING COSTS
PERSONNEL
POPULATION PROFILES
PROGRAM EVALUATION
SEATTLE
ANNOTATION: EFFECTIVENESS OF A FIFTEEN MONTH TO TWO YEAR RESIDENTIAL DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAM IN SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, - AN ALTERNATIVE TO MORE TRADITIONAL METHODS.
ABSTRACT: The Family House model is one of addicts helping one another within a framework in which people earn their way up the hierarchy of responsibility until they reach administrative positions. Verbal confrontation is an integral part of the treatment model. In addition to a description of the treatment model, the initial part of this evaluation also discusses personnel and participants. Chapter II contains a decision-making format for evaluation of the goals and objectives and presents data bearing on questions raised by that format. Chapter III is both the final quarterly report and a commentary from the program directors relating what are felt to be pertinent aspects of the program from a subjective viewpoint. Chapter IV contains recommendations by the evaluator relative to the explicit and implicit goals and objectives relating to questions in Chapter II. Results of the evaluation indicate that persons who stay 11 months refrain from socially undesirable behavior as well as individuals in prison, and that persons involved for more than 11 months participated in no adverse incidents. A cost comparison between Family House and state adult corrections institutions indicates that Family House cost per client per day is near the lower end of the scale. Results also show that the use of a gradual re-entry phase seems to be effective, and that reproduction of the model is feasible, with staffing modifications. Statistical tables and charts provide information on the frequency of types of arrest, treatment status and comparisons, and total expenses. Population profiles are included by sex, and length of program participation. (Author Abstract Modified)

0L06166

TITLE: USE OF A PAROLE PREDICTION WITH INSTI-
TUTIONALIZED NARCOTIC ADDICTS
JOURNAL CITATION: JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELIN-
QUENCY, V 8, N 1 (JANUARY 1971), P 65 -
73.
DATE: 7101
FIRST AUTHOR: INCIARDI, J.A.
PAGE: 9
ISSUING AGENCY: NCCD
SUBJECT/CONTENT: BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
DRUG USER CHARACTERISTICS
ECONOMIC INFLUENCES
NEW YORK
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION STATISTICS
RESEARCH METHODS

ANNOTATION: APPLICATION OF THEORETICAL MODEL TO TWO
GROUPS OF PAROLEES WITH HISTORIES OF
NARCOTIC ADDICTION, AND A STRATEGY FOR
EVALUATING ADDICT TREATMENT APPROACHES.

ABSTRACT: By the use of follow-up studies of addict
parolees in New York and California, the author derived
the configuration of variables most related to a successful
parole outcome. This parole prediction model suggests a
method for the identification of the treatment approach
most effective for specific types of addicts.

15231 L1
AUTHORS: INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE
BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES.
TITLE: NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON PRE-RELEASE: A SYMPOSIUM
ON ADULT OFFENDER PROGRAMS: HALFWAY HOUSE, PRE-
RELEASE, WORK RELEASE.
SOURCEID: HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS, 1967. 102 p.

The papers on halfway-house, pre-release, and work-release
programs for adult offenders collected here were presented
at the National Conference on Pre-release sponsored by
the Institute of Contemporary Corrections and the Behavior-
al Sciences. Contents: Welcome; Halfway House Programs:
a national overview; The Evolving Program of a Privately
Operated Halfway House; The Employment Program of a Half-
way House for Narcotic Addicts; Group Discussion-problems
and progress in our programs; Correctional Assumptions
and their Program Implication; The Changing Program of
Pre-release at the Federal Level; A Warden Looks at Pre-
release; Group discussion-problems of research in cor-
rections; The STEP Program and Work Release; Management
and Operation of a Work-release Program; The News Media
and Work Release; Group Discussion; The Future of the
National Conference on Pre-release.

OL11927

TITLE: CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM - AN EVALUATION
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: JONES, W.A.
SECOND AUTHOR: BERECOCHE, J.E.
PAGE: 71
ISSUING AGENCY: CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CALIFORNIA
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
DRUG VOLUNTARY TREATMENT
METHADONE
METHADONE MAINTENANCE
PAROLEE

ANNOTATION: EVALUATION OF METHADONE PROGRAM AS REHABILITATIVE AID IN REDUCING ARRESTS, DRUG USE AND UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG HEROIN ADDICT PAROLEES AND VOLUNTEER OUTPATIENTS.

ABSTRACT: An initial summary is followed by a detailing of the history and procedures, the research methodology, the characteristics of program participants (all previous treatment failures), waiting applicants, terminators and rejectees, and a participant survey. A comparison with the Los Angeles County Methadone Program indicates similarly positive results. Conclusions supporting program effectiveness complete the report. Recommendations are made to limit research to specific issues, determine views of participants on program operations, and extend maintenance options to greater numbers and non-correction settings. Fifteen tables and graphs display supportive data.

1531 JOO SHIN H. AND KERSTETTER W.A.
Report on the evaluation of Illinois drug abuse program: changes in patients' arrest rates
Cent. Stud. Crim. Just., Univ. of Chicago. Chicago, Ill.
Cent. Stud. Crim. Just., Univ. of Chicago (Chicago, Ill.)
1971 (44 pages)

This study examines the relationship between participation by drug abusers in the Illinois drug abuse programs and changes in their arrest rates. The first part of the analysis is based upon patients' self-reported arrest information which was validated by official arrest records. The second part of the study examines changes in arrest rates based solely upon 218 official arrest records. Both analyses indicate a substantial reduction in arrest rates after admission to the programs: the reduction rate was 36% for the self-reported study, and 62% for the official arrest record study. It should be noted that these reduction rates were calculated excluding periods of in-patient treatment. When in-patient treatment periods were included, the reduction rate was higher. Furthermore, the reduction rate showed a significant relationship to the length of time of participation in the programs, although one cannot be sure whether such correlation is the effect of the treatment itself or of the gradual elimination of arrest prone people. The reduction rate for the group staying 20 weeks or more was twice that for those staying 5 weeks or less. An examination of the data on the basis of types of crimes charged disclosed that the rate of reduction was highest for vice crimes, second for narcotics violations and third for crimes against property.

710 JOSEPH H.

Court services and methadone treatment: the New York
City probation program
Prob. Parole 1971, 3 (34-46)

It is possible to create a workable program using the
staffs of probation and medical centers thus eliminating
the duplication of effort and reducing the cost of treat-
ment and administration. The hospital provides the
medical services and the probation department provides
counseling and supervision. Beth Israel Medical Center
in Manhattan and Bronx State Hospital were approached
by the New York City Office of Probation for the purpose
of creating just such a joint program; both medical in-
stitutions agreed to participate offering the necessary
medical backup. By combining services of the probation
department and the medical centers it was possible to
provide prompt and effective methadone treatment for
eligible probationers. These programs are described
and the treatment results are reported.

0L10640

TITLE: PROBATION DEPARTMENT TREATS HEROIN ADDICTS
JOURNAL CITATION: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 37, N 1 (MARCH 1973),
P 35-39

DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: JOSEPH, H.
PAGE: 5
ISSUING AGENCY: BUR OF PRISONS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADDICTION
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG VOLUNTARY TREATMENT
HEROIN
METHADONE MAINTENANCE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATIONER

ANNOTATION: ADMINISTRATION, FUNCTIONING AND EFFEC-
TIVENESS OF METHADONE MAINTENANCE PRO-
GRAMS FOR ELIGIBLE PROBATIONERS IN NEW
YORK.

ABSTRACT: 'Variations in the administration of pro-
bation clinics are dependent upon policies of the medical
institutions, available space, and deployment of personnel.'
The author discusses three types of methadone clinics
operating in New York and program utility in terms of ad-
missions, discharges and transfers, rearrest rates, and
patient productivity. (Author Abstract Modified)

1129 KAUFMAN E.

A psychiatrist views an addict self-help program
Columbia Univ., New York. N.Y.
Amer. J. Psychiat. 1972, 128/7 (846-852)

The author describes the program and methods used in Reality House, a day care treatment center for the rehabilitation of narcotic addicts in New York City's drug-ridden Harlem. Members of the program move up through five levels of treatment which consists mainly of group psychotherapy and vocational training. After about three years of operation, 21 persons had successfully completed the full program, with an average stay of 18 months, and 20 current members in the last two treatment levels had remained drug-free for about a year.

1122 KLEBER H.D.

The New Haven Methadone Maintenance Program
Dept. Clin. Psychiat., Yale Univ. Sch.
Med., New Haven, Conn.
Int. J. Addict. 1970, 5/3 (449-463)

This paper describes some of the salient features of the New Haven Methadone Maintenance Program. The program emphasizes extensive psychic and social involvement with patients and a large measure of patient participation in running the program. The use of day hospital induction as an initial step to achieving these goals is discussed.

0107530

TITLE: MAINTAINING DRUG ABUSERS IN THE COMMUNITY -
A NEW TREATMENT CONCEPT
JOURNAL CITATION: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 36, N 2 (JUNE 1972),
P 18-26
DATE: 7206
FIRST AUTHOR: KLEIN, M.K.
PAGE: 9
ISSUING AGENCY: ADMIN OFFICE OF THE US COURTS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
INTERVIEW AND INTERROGATION
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
PROBATION
STAFF DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
STANDARDS AND GOALS

ANNOTATION: DISCUSSION OF THE TREATMENT OF DRUG
ADDICTS WITHIN A PROBATION SETTING, IN
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

ABSTRACT: Document includes an examination of the
nature of the problem of drug addict treatment, with
specific attention being given to the promise and the
limitations of probation in dealing with this situation.
Indicated is the type of probation officer most likely to
be successful in handling drug users, and the methods
to be used in interviewing and supervising addicts on
probation. Short and long-range goals of probation
programs are outlined. The importance of staff training
is considered and the author concludes that the staff
is the most valuable component of the probation program,
therefore, proper training is essential.

2346 LANGENAUER B.J. AND BOWDEN C.L.
A follow-up study of narcotic addicts in the NARA pro-
gram
Yale Univ. Child Study Cent., New Haven, Conn.
Amer. J. Psychiat. 1971, 128/1 (41-46) Tables 4

The authors report on a six-month follow-up of the first
252 male narcotic addicts treated at Lexington, Kentucky,
under the provisions of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation
Act. Data based on the aftercare counselors; monthly
evaluation forms are presented on drug use, employment,
involvement with the law, recommittal, and cooperation
with the after-care system. The authors compare the
results of their study with those of others and discuss
the difficulties inherent in comparing such studies.

1127 LIPKOWITZ M.H., SCHWARTZ D.W. AND LAZARUS R.J.
Abrupt withdrawal of maintenance methadone
J. Amer. med. Assoc. 1971, 217/13 (1860-1861)

Sudden withdrawal from high levels of methadone hydrochloride can be anticipated when patients in methadone maintenance programs are arrested, hospitalized, or stopped in their treatment by other extraneous reasons. While there is general concern that such abrupt withdrawal can be dangerous, the four cases which are presented indicate that the principal responses are subjective, with little in the way of objective physical reactions.

0L04242

TITLE: DRUG ABUSE AND THE COURT - THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROBATION AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

JOURNAL CITATION: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 18, N 2 (APRIL 1972), P 192 - 203

DATE: 7204

FIRST AUTHOR: MARTIN, G.A.

SECOND AUTHOR: LEWIS, D.C.

PAGE: 12

ISSUING AGENCY: NCCD

SUBJECT/CONTENT: DRUG DETOXIFICATION
DRUG TREATMENT
JUDICIAL PROCESS
MASSACHUSETTS
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
PROBATION AND PAROLE INVESTIGATIONS

ANNOTATION: EXAMINATION OF THREE MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT COURTS AS TO THEIR PROCESSING OF DRUG OFFENSES AND THE USE OF TREATMENT RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO PROBATION OFFICERS.

ABSTRACT: A general observation made on the basis of the short-term survey is that probation officers should receive special training in the supervision of drug offenders. In addition, probation aides can assist the probation officer in finding educational and vocational training opportunities for offenders.

0110019

TITLE: ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION - DIVERSION
FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS - DRAFT
OF FINAL REPORT OF AMERICAN BAR FOUNDATION
STUDY OF NON-CRIMINAL DISPOSITION OF
CRIMINAL CASES - DRAFT 2

DATE: U

FIRST AUTHOR: NIMMER, R.T.

PAGE: 210

ISSUING AGENCY: ABF

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CIVIL COMMITMENT
COUNSELING
COURT DIVERSION
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
JUDICIAL PROCESS
PROBATION
PROSECUTION
PROSECUTORY DISCRETION
REFERRAL SERVICES
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
SUPPORT SERVICES
TREATMENT OFFENDER MATCHING

ANNOTATION: THE RATIONALE OF THE CONCEPT OF DIVERSION
AND A SURVEY OF DIVERSION COUNSELING AND
TREATMENT SERVICES IN THE THREE AREAS IN
WHICH PRE-TRIAL DISPOSITION IS APT TO OCCUR.

ABSTRACT: The two most important characteristics are
that diversion provides a tool for disposition for those
cases in which a criminal conviction is undesirable and
that the diversion process constitutes an early,
time-saving disposition. The areas in which diversion
serves as a frequently applied alternative are complaints
arising from personal disputes, charges against defendants
whose underlying problems are borderline between public
health and criminal justice concerns, and criminal charges
against offenders with no extensive prior criminal record.
The views of the judges and the prosecuting attorneys are
the most important in the discretionary system which leads
to a decision on pre-trial diversion. An effort is made to
accommodate victim and defendant interests. The variety
of formats which the programs employ and the evaluative
studies which the programs themselves conducted are described.
No attempt is made to independently examine the extent to
which current diversion programs achieve a reduction in
future criminality.

955 NYMAN M.
Drug addiction and social work
Case Conf. 1969, 16/7 (254-261)

The social worker's prime function in helping the drug
abuser is to improve interpersonal and interfamily re-
lationships, and to provide firm support to the client
and his family throughout, and in particular during
times of stress. The secondary aim of the social worker
is to improve the general standard of mental health
within the family, with a view to preventing drug abuse
spreading to other members.

1126 Operating standards in methadone maintenance programs

J. Amer. med. Assoc. 1971, 128/10 (1565-1566)

Editorial comment on the article by W. H. Dobbs on methadone maintenance. (see abstract No. 1125). It is pointed out that the article is likely to arouse controversy as to what it does and does not prove and the reasons for the doubts are presented.

2347 PERKINS M.E. AND BLOCH H.I.

A study of some failures in methadone treatment.

Paper read at the 123rd annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, San Francisco, Calif, May 11-15, 1970

Mount Sinai Sch. of Med., City Univ. of New York, N.Y.
Amer. J. Psychiat. 1971, 128/1 (47-51) Tables 3

The authors conducted a follow-up survey of 66 patients who had dropped out of a methadone maintenance program. Six had died since discharge. Of the 53 who were located and interviewed, 34 had been hospitalized for physical or mental conditions or for detoxification. Though 13 had not been arrested since discharge, the others accounted for more than 110 arrests, 78 incarcerations, and 63 convictions. Except among the 15 who were then institutionalized, with abstinence enforced, the use of heroin continued to be a dominant activity: only two were in methadone programs and only two had been abstinent for a significant length of time. The authors believe that there should be a greater effort to retain addicts in methadone programs in order to improve their chances of rehabilitation.

1533 STEPHENS R. AND COTTREL E.

A follow-up study of 200 narcotic addicts committed for treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA)

Nat. Inst. Ment. Hlth, Leestown Pike, Lexington, Ky.

Brit. J. Addict. 1972, 67/1 (45-53). Tables 6

The results of a follow-up study of 200 males committed under the NARA were compared with general findings of other such studies. It was found that, if relapse is defined as any re-use of narcotics, the observed relapse rate of 87% is equivalent to the 80-90% relapse rates reported in other studies. Variables which have been related to relapse in other studies were also examined in this project. Some support was found for C. Winick's 'maturation hypothesis' ('Maturing out of narcotic addiction', Bull. Narcotics 1962, 14: 1-7). Although no relationship was found between length of addiction and relapse, age was found to be related to relapse. Patients under 30 years of age used narcotics regularly or became readdicted at much higher rates than those over 30. Similarly, the rates of total abstinence or occasional use of narcotics were higher for those over 30. These findings indicate that Winick's hypothesis cannot be completely rejected. Employment was also found to be related to relapse in that those who found jobs relapsed less often than those unable to obtain employment. Most of the problems patients encountered in seeking a job seemed to be related more to their own personality problems than to other factors. Two other variables, ethnicity and education, were generally unrelated to relapse. Both the counselors and patients cited three general factors which led to relapse: use of narcotics to alleviate interpersonal stress, the patient's craving or enjoyment of the euphoric effects and the 'magnetic' pull of the addict subculture and the patient's inability to cope with his own problems and frustration. In citing reasons for abstinence, counselors and patients agreed that the patient's desire to stay clean, effectiveness of therapy, emotional support of the family and fear of the consequences of continued involvement in the drug subculture were the most important factors in a patient remaining drug free. Further analysis of the stated reasons for abstinence indicated that little support was found for Winick's hypothesis that addicts 'burn out'.

1131 STEPHENS R. AND LEVINE S.

The 'street addict role': implications for treatment
Psychiatry 1971, 34/4 (351-357)

An often overlooked aspect of treating drug addicts is the drug subculture from which they come. The members of the drug subculture are typically heroin-using, slum-dwelling, minority group members who adhere to a deviant set of values. There are three interrelated general characteristics of the addict role which are important in predicting an addict's behavior; the 'cool cat' pattern; 'conning' behavior; and an antisociety viewpoint. Although there is a great deal of overlap among these three characteristics the authors attempt to describe them as separate entities, and develop their implications for treatment. The therapist, if he is to make contact with and treat the addict, cannot afford to overlook the addict subculture with its deviant values, norms, language and life-style.

243 TOLL A.M.

Case study on the attitudes of drug addicts to treatment.

Ulleraker Hosp., Uppsala

Brit. J. Addiction 1970, 65/2 (139-158) Tables 19

Fifty drug addicts, 34 men and 16 women aged between 15 and 40 were interviewed in 1967 to discover their attitudes towards the use of drugs by themselves and society, and how they saw themselves and society. Information is given on marital status, education, occupational training, employment and financial circumstances, drinking habits and criminality. The study discusses the reasons for drug use given by the individuals and its effect on their lives. Also discussed are the reasons for attempting a cure, success and relapse into addiction, their attitude towards the way in which society handles the drug problem and suggestions for measures to be taken.

0L05956

TITLE: ROLE OF COMPULSORY SUPERVISION IN THE TREATMENT OF ADDICTION
JOURNAL CITATION: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 30, N 2 (JUNE 1966), P 53 - 59
DATE: 6606
FIRST AUTHOR: VAILLANT, G.E.
SECOND AUTHOR: RASOR, R W.
PAGE: 7
ISSUING AGENCY: ADMIN OFFICE OF THE US COURTS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ADDICTION
DRUG TREATMENT
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
NEW YORK CITY
PAROLE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
RECIDIVISM
SUPERVISION
ANNOTATION: COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HOSPITALIZATION, IMPRISONMENT, AND PAROLE SUPERVISION IN PREVENTING ADDICT RELAPSES AFTER RELEASE TO THE COMMUNITY.
ABSTRACT: A twelve-year followup study of New York City addicts indicates that imprisonment and subsequent parole produced the longest abstinences from drug use. This study is compared with other studies of post-release addict behavior, and it is suggested that well-enforced parole supervision be provided to as many addicts as is legally feasible.

1121 WILLIAMS H.R.

Low and high methadone maintenance in the out-patient treatment of the hard core heroin addict
Narcot. Addict. Found. of Brit. Columbia, Vancouver
Int. J. Addict. 1970, 5/3 (439-447)

The low methadone maintenance program consisted of 80 addicts with a mean age of 44. Forty five per cent had criminal convictions before addiction to heroin and after addiction had spent, on the average, 6.4 years in jail. The daily amount of methadone prescribed averaged 40 mg. Sixty per cent of the group showed no illicit drug use. The high methadone maintenance program consisted of 82 addicts with a mean age of 33. Fifty five per cent had criminal convictions before addiction to heroin, and after addiction had spent, on the average, 7 to 8 years in jail. The daily amount of methadone prescribed averaged 100 mg. Fifty-four per cent showed no illicit drug use. Both programs in many respects parallel each other and have been more successful in the treatment of the patients than any other programs tried.

15009 L1
AUTHORS: WOOD, ROLAND W.
TITLE: CALIFORNIA'S TREATMENT - CONTROL PROGRAM FOR
NARCOTICS ADDICTS.
SOURCE: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION.
SOURCEID: 30(4): 31-34, 1968.

The Civil Commitment Program for Narcotic Addicts in California, while administered by the Department of Corrections, is a non-punitive effort and deals with addiction as a social illness rather than an offense. The California rehabilitation center for addicts houses up to 2,030 men and 400 women. The addict must remain in the facility as an inpatient for a minimum of six months and then may be released to outpatient status in the community. Out patients become eligible for discharge from the program after three years of abstinence in the community.

17045

CITATION: ALADENISE, M. LE FOYER D'ACCUEIL ET D'OR-
IENTATION. (THE RECEPTION AND ORIENTATION
HOME.) REVUE ABOLITIONNISTE, 92(222):67-74,
1967.

The National Association for Social Readjustment main-
tains a reception and orientation home in Argenteuil,
France to help restore to normal social life women who
have given up prostitution. The methods employed fully
respect the personality of the tenants and the edu-
cators refrain from any criticism of their morality; 33
of 65 of the young women are believed to be fully re-
habilitated.

EDUCATIONAL, BOTH VOCATIONAL AND ACADEMIC TREATMENT

0L09851

TITLE: NO PLACE TO HIDE - WELDER TRAINING
HELPS EX-CONVICT GET A JOB INSTEAD OF
THE GATE

JOURNAL CITATION: MANPOWER, V 5, N 3 (MARCH 1973), P 15 -
17

DATE: 7303

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 3

ISSUING AGENCY: GPO

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CORRECTIONS
EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT
PAROLEE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
TENNESSEE
TRAINING
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ANNOTATION: CASE STUDY OF A PAROLEE WHO WAS RE-
HABILITATED THROUGH A VOCATIONAL
TRAINING PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE, CONCENTRATED
EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM.

0L11373

TITLE: COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE MONROE
COUNTY (NY) PILOT PROGRAM FOR VOCA-
TIONAL UPGRADING OF PROBATIONERS.

DATE: 73

FIRST AUTHOR: CHITREN, V.R.

SECOND AUTHOR: REYNOLDS, R.J.

PAGE: 80

ISSUING AGENCY: ROCHESTER UNIV

SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ

1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 72-NI-02-0001

SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: ROCHESTER-MONROE COUNTY CRIMINAL
JUSTICE PILOT CITY PROGRAM

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CORRECTIONS
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS
MONROE COUNTY (NY)
PILOT CITIES
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATIONER
PROGRAM EVALUATION
TRAINING
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ANNOTATION: THE GOAL OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO REDUCE
RECIDIVISM THROUGH A COMBINATION OF
ACADEMIC UPGRADING, VOCATIONAL
ASSESSMENT, JOB PLACEMENT, AND JOB
COACHING.

ABSTRACT: The program is evaluated by comparing
net costs and benefits of an experimental group of 202
probationers who were referred to the program during the
period December, 1970 to November, 1971, and a control
group of 42 probationers who did not participate in the
program during the same period. Data were collected for a
twenty-five month period from December, 1970 to December,
1972. An analysis of the project revealed that
recidivism is not significantly reduced by increased
wages and that the benefits accruing from the program
equal the costs within three years. Beyond three years
the benefits exceed the costs. It was also found that
the skills of job seeking and job retention that were
taught appear to have a lasting effect and probationers
who have completed the program seem to earn more and
recidivate less. (Author Abstract)

0100049034999

CRAIG, WAYNE O., GORDON, GEORGE K. PROGRAMMED IN-
STRUCTION, TEACHING MACHINES, AND ADULT EDUCATION.
JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(4): 16-22, 1967.

Programmed Instruction essentially involves subject matter organized so that small units of information are presented to the learner one at a time. The teaching is done in such a way that the learner must make a response to the first unit before moving on to the next one so that he is given confirmation of each response he makes. There are numerous advantages and disadvantages in the use of programmed instruction and teaching machines.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

0100047403999

FREEDMAN, MARCIA, PAPPAS, NICK. THE TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT OF OFFENDERS. SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, (WASHINGTON, D. C.), 1967, 63 p.

Employment of the ex-offender is crucial to his re-integration into the community since his ability to obtain and keep a job will lay the basis for his life outside. Action on two levels is necessary: (1) to overcome the barriers to employment that mitigate against the poor, the uneducated, minority groups, youth, and especially the ex-offender; and (2) to overcome the specific handicaps of the individual offender. It is recommended that prison industries be self-supporting corporations in which the prisoner is paid the market wage and allowed to compile a work record; that vocational training programs give more emphasis to basic literacy and be articulated with community-based activities to insure later placement; and that work release programs be expanded. Other difficulties with which the offender is faced include negative employer attitudes, inability to obtain licenses or security clearance, disqualification for government jobs, and inadequate placement programs. Rethinking of the way in which work is now structured for the offender as well as for the population group from which he comes is necessary.

Columbia University
New York, New York

0100048982999

GORDON, JOHN J. THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC OFFENDER PROGRAM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. PRISON JOURNAL, 47 (1): 39-42, 1967.

The Pennsylvania Public Offender Program was established early in 1967 in a unit at the Camp Hill State Correctional Institution. The program represents a new multi-agency approach and is being implemented through the coordination of three state agencies: The Bureau of Correction, The Board of Probation and Parole, and The Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. The rationale for the program is the idea that revision of the present penal system from a punishment and security operation to a guidance, educational, and vocational training program will work to reduce the recidivism rate. It is expected that the services of this program will eventually reach prisoners throughout state and county systems and, if successful, will constitute a major correctional breakthrough in the commonwealth. One of the gaps in the available correctional services may be bridged by linking institutional and post-release training programs.

Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

0100041359999

GROSSMAN, ALLAN. THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF REFORM INSTITUTIONS. ONTARIO TRAINING CENTRE, BRAMPTON. JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2): 10-11, 1967.

This article describes the academic, vocational, religious, physical education and recreation programs, and staff and student interaction of the Ontario training centre at Brampton, established in 1947 to provide a training program for 200 students from age 16 to 24.

2029 GUNN J.

A rehabilitation workshop for offenders
Inst. of Psychiat., Univ. of London, London
Brit. J. Criminol. 1972, 12/2 (158-166)

This paper outlines an after-care project which will take some 50 to 60 discharged prisoners into a rehabilitation process. The project will be aimed primarily at occupational rehabilitation, but secondarily at some of the other problems which may beset the ex-prisoner, e.g. institutionalization, interpersonal difficulties. It is envisaged that it will do this by full professional assessment of each man's occupational potentials and assets in the work situation followed by a period of work retraining directed at time-keeping, sticking to the limits set by a foreman, graded responsibility, decision-making, accepting and evaluating instruction, co-existing with workmates. A second phase of the service provided by the scheme will be the link-up with the statutory services. At the end of his training the staff will have a realistic idea of a man's occupational potentials and aptitudes, and it will be possible for them, in consultation with such people as the local disablement resettlement officer, to advise the man about the sort of work he should undertake or any further training (e.g. for a specific job) he should undergo and frequently it will be possible actually to place him in a situation. No duplication of the fundamental work undertaken by the industrial rehabilitation units will occur (indeed it may be advisable for a free interchange of clients between the two types of facility to occur). This scheme will (1) have a special relationship with the prison after-care services, (2) have a special type of tolerance for the inadequacies presented by recidivists, (3) develop special skills in handling the men who have difficulties with 'prescribed limits', (4) have no time-limit for rehabilitation (in fact long stays will be encouraged), and (5) accept abortive attempts to rejoin the outside community.

0100041360999

LETESKY, MICHAEL A. TREATMENT PROGRAM AT BOWDEN.
JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, 19(2): 14-15, 1967.

Alberta's Bowden Institution is an open institution designed for the training and treatment of young adult offenders between the ages of 16 and 25 whose sentences range from six months to two years. Bowden's treatment program which includes vocational, academic, and occupational training, recreation, spiritual care, and counseling service is described.

0100047500999

TERRANCE G. MAXWELL. INTERIM - STUDY PROGRAM FOR FELONY OFFENDERS. OTHER PERSONNEL: LEONARD PRESS: CLARENCE CHILDS. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) FLINT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOLISM, MICHIGAN; (FUNDING) FLINT BOARD OF EDUCATION, MOTT PROGRAM. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 4, 1964. CONTINUING.

The Work-Study Training Program for felony offenders provides training or a developmental continuum for the individual who has not yet learned to adjust to society in expected ways. On-the-job training, work adjustment, guidance and counseling, aptitude testing, and vocational and/or academic classes are provided for felony offenders on adult probation. The objectives of the training are to instill in the offenders: (1) the ability to give and take in various social situations inherent in a job setting; (2) positive work habits and attitudes; (3) self-directive, vocational goals based on a realistic self-concept, vocational information, and local opportunities. Wherever possible work experience is supplemented by vocational and/or academic classes. The counselor and probation officer work together to provide a training program on a highly individualized level for those clients seriously defective in social and mechanical skills. In finding jobs for probationers, the counselor and probation officer depend upon the effectiveness of the training and the willingness of the community to employ people with police records. When competitive employment seems unfeasible, efforts are made to find jobs in semi-sheltered activities. The program utilizes the services of a trained alcoholism therapist through the information center of the Flint Committee on Alcoholism. Offenders with drinking problems receive the necessary guidance to help alleviate emotional problems, thus making job adjustment more realistic. As of August 1966, 105 men and seven women had participated in the program. Upon entering the program, 53.6 percent of the youths (ages 17-21) and 34.8 percent of the adults were unemployed; 11.6 percent of the program participants were employed. As of August 1966, 66 percent were employed. Publications: Mott Program of the Flint Board of Education. Genesee County Adult Probation Department. Work-Study Training Program for Felony Offenders: A Rehabilitation Program for Adult Probationers. No Data, 1966, 9 p.

0100047426999

M. G. MOHELER. COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS. OTHER PERSONNEL: BRUCE GRANT. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. BUREAU OF PRISONS, FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, DANBURY, CONNECTICUT. DATES: PROJECT RECEIVED AT ICCD AUGUST, 1967.

The program at the Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Connecticut, is part of a total program operated by the U. S. Bureau of Prisons. The philosophy behind the program is that the rehabilitation of the offender can best take place in normal social situations in the community rather than in the artificial environment of the prison. Prisoners are given an opportunity to participate in employment, vocational training, education and religious programs in the community. An average of 80 to 90 inmates are working at regular jobs in the community. They are paid the same wages and given the same benefits as other employees. In the school year 1966-1967, 90 prisoners were attending educational or vocational classes in community schools. Prisoners also attend services at several local churches.

Assistant Director
U. S. Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D. C., 20537

53 BARKER E. T., MASON M. H. AND WILSON J.
Defence disrupting therapy
Canad. psychiat. Ass. J. 1969, 14/4 (355-359)

Although its exact effects are uncertain, the best patterns of dosage and frequency yet to be ascertained, a combination scopolamine and methedrine given muscularly appears to have some value as means of rendering young, physically and mentally ill offenders more accessible to treatment when they are participating in intensive therapeutic community programs and offers a form of control of the psychiatric patient which is superior to heavy drug tranquilizers or isolation. In all phases of employment its effects on the group are cohesive, providing a focus for concerning helpful activities.

PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT

382 BIRD P.
Weighing Anchor
Probation 1971, 17/2 (41-43)

The Leicester Anchor Club was formed in 1962 as a pioneer scheme providing a new type of after-care for ex-prisoners, based on the urgent need for a more available form of support than had hitherto been provided. It also provided a common meeting place for members and a large number of voluntary helpers who would not normally have had the opportunity of meeting men handicapped by prison sentences. The scheme is briefly described. The real value of the Anchor Club is its availability at all times, the family atmosphere it provides, and involvement of the community itself in caring for those who have not been able to meet the demands of society mainly because of their inadequacy.

383 BISHOP G. M. F.
The Leicester Anchor Club. An experiment in the after-care of exprisoners
Magistrate 1971, 27/8 (118-119)

The author describes the experiment and pleads for a chain of Anchor Clubs.

S 13521 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND. SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. Final report: the Community Reintegration Project, by Harris Chaiklin. Baltimore, Md., Division of Corrections, 1973. 135 p.

The Community Reintegration Project was designed as a pilot program to demonstrate that community contact is important in preparing offenders for release in a way that will reduce their chances for recidivism. The primary community contacts were families and social agencies in the Baltimore-Annapolis area. The project was concerned with developing continuity of care throughout the offender's entire institutional career and identifying and filling gaps in services between institution and community. The three primary functions of the project were (1) identifying individual and family needs; (2) preparing the offender and his family to be united in the community, and (3) making appropriate referrals to community agencies for continuity of services. During its two years of existence the project served 209 men (inmates with ninety days or less to serve before their release) and their families. Participation was voluntary and the offenders agreed to permit family contact. The recidivism rate was 16 per cent. Offenders who received the most service had the lowest recidivism rate, suggesting that the degree of service received predicts the potential for recidivism.

15090

AUTHORS: FIKE, DAVID F.
TITLE: FAMILY-FOCUSED COUNSELING: A NEW DIMENSION IN PROBATION.
SOURCE: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.
SOURCEID: 14(4):322-330, 1968.

Probation and child welfare workers are looking for ways to serve their clients more effectively and efficiently. New research on family diagnosis and treatment, role theory, and crisis theory can be helpful. However, not much of this new material has appeared in the literature that is most widely read by probation and child welfare workers. This article describes the theories of family interaction, social role, and crisis; and then, through the use of illustrations from probation and child welfare cases, applies these theories to the primary tasks of workers in these settings--diagnosis, prediction, choice of treatment method, and treatment itself. It also examines the question that is especially applicable to workers carrying unmanageable caseloads: whom shall you serve, and when? (9 references) (author's abstract)

17722

CITATION: FINK, LUDWIG, CORMIER, BRUNO M., GOLD-
THWAIT, JOHN T., WILLIAMS, P. J., DERBY,
W. N., ET AL. CLINTON PROJECT. CANADIAN
JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, 10(2): 321-326,
1968.

The Clinton Diagnostic and Treatment Center in Dannemora, New York, was established in 1966 to check criminal careers through intensive help to persistent offenders between the ages of 25 and 35. Its approach consists of: (1) thorough diagnostic evaluation of inmates for pre-parole purposes; (2) scientific study to establish adequate standards for sentencing and parole of persons who may have serious mental and emotional problems; (3) intensive therapy for inmates of state correctional facilities who, though not mentally ill, have serious mental and emotional problems; and (4) training of state personnel in new methods of correctional treatment. Inmates remain at the center for periods of six to 18 months, after which they become eligible for parole. An organized, reeducative program, consisting of 11 hours a week of daily community meetings, group and individual counseling and therapy, committee meetings, and a weekly lecture series is attended by the inmates. This treatment takes place within a therapeutic community in which administrative, professional, and correctional staff all interact with the inmates. Democratic living is fostered through planning committees composed of inmates and staff. Based on previous experiences, the training of correctional officers is grounded on the dynamics of human behavior, and accompanied by direct officer-inmate involvement. A program of experimental and clinical research in the area of persistent criminality is conducted as an integral part of the Clinton project.

528 CALLIHER J. F.

Training in social manipulation as a rehabilitative technique
Dept. of Sociol., Univ. of Missouri, Columbia Mo.
Crime Delinq. 1971, 17/4 (431-436)

The traditional goal of prison rehabilitation programs has been to bring about a major change in the individual's personality. There is widespread opinion that this cannot be accomplished in prisons. Sociological anomie theory, however, emphasizes blocked opportunity structures rather than individual personality problems in the etiology of the deviant behavior. If this reasoning is accepted, then perhaps this theory should be consulted in attempts to modify such behavior. It appears that training in the techniques of social manipulation opens new avenues for achieving success, some legal, some illegal but non-violent, and some neither strictly legal nor clearly illegal. Since more avenues for achieving success are available to those with this training, the motivation for deviance, especially physically aggressive deviance, may be lessened.

S 13696 CANADA. SOLICITOR GENERAL. Report of the Task Force on Community-Based Residential Centres. Ottawa, 1973. 85 p.

The phrase "community-based residential center" describes a wide variety of residential services for many kinds of persons in need, ranging from a dependent status such as "patient" or "inmate" to a less dependent one such as "dischargee" or "parolee". The center differs from institutions by being generally smaller and more informal and by providing easier access to the community. It differs from boarding houses by providing something more than room and board. This study describing the community residential center movement examined residences for adult offenders in Canada, their physical facilities, staff, programs, and economic operations. The findings are expressed in twenty-six descriptive statements that add up to a collective definition of Canadian community correction centers. The major impression gained by the Task Force is that community correction centers are an incarceration alternative whose potential has only begun to be realized. The very absence of standards and administrative structures has helped to give the movement its vitality. The lack of public recognition, adequate financing, and standards explains why many innovators have been attracted to it. At the same time the turmoil has been dysfunctional as well - things have been done to residents that may have had deleterious effects, perhaps as serious as those of imprisonment. Some experiments have resulted in psychological harm to residents and some create enforced dependency. Standards should not be developed for these centers at this time. Rather, the Canadian experience should be monitored with a research component built into the administrative structure from the start. Community centers are but a small subsystem of correction, which, in turn, is a subsystem of social defense. The direction of the system cannot be changed by innovations that affect only parts of it.

0100048784999

INTERIM - ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TEAM TREATMENT APPROACH AT THE U. S. AIR FORCE 3320th RETRAINING GROUP. OTHER PERSONNEL: ROBERT F. HART; LEONARD J. HIPPCHEM. INSTITUTIONS: U. S. AIR FORCE 3320th RETRAINING GROUP. DATES: BEGAN APRIL 1964. CONTINUING.

In 1962, the U. S. Air Force's Prisoner Rehabilitation Center at Amarillo, Texas replaced its classification boards with a team treatment approach. The data and qualitative evidence showed an increased restoration rate comparing a two-year period before and a three-year period after the change, and improvement in follow-up success rates and performance of restorees. It was concluded that treatment teams operating within the theoretical framework of "therapeutic community" concepts tend to achieve a higher rate of retrainee restorations than the classification boards without sacrificing the rate of success following return to duty. Treatment teams appear to be more effective in rehabilitating short-term referrals than classification boards and they contribute to improved staff interaction, cooperation, and morale. The treatment team approach can be applied effectively in other correctional settings, especially in minor or juvenile institutions where rehabilitation goals and a more open setting are emphasized. Publications: Hart, Robert F., Hippchen, Leonard J. Team Treatment of Air Force Offenders. American Journal of Correction, 28(5): 40-45, 1966.

Major Floyd Kennedy, Chief
Analysis Branch
3320th Retraining Group
Lowry Air Force Base, Colorado

0100042674999

SOME ASPECTS OF TREATMENT FOR WOMEN ON PAROLE.
CORRESPONDENT HANS A. ILLING, PH. D., PAROLE OUT-
PATIENT CLINIC, 107 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA, 90012. INSTITUTIONS: CALIFORNIA DE-
PARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, PAROLE OUTPATIENT CLINIC.
DATES: BEGAN MARCH 1, 1967. ESTIMATED COMPLETION
1970.

The subjects of this study are female offenders be-
tween the ages of 25 and 50 who are on parole or
were formerly on parole from the only women's prison
in California. They are being treated in individual
and group psychotherapy. Some of the women are re-
ceiving psychiatric treatment as a condition of their
parole and, therefore, must attend the parole out-
patient clinic regularly. Some women are on parole,
but were referred by their parole agents to the parole
outpatient clinic on a voluntary basis; others are
off parole, but heard about the clinic and asked to
be seen for treatment; some are wives of parolees.
The psychopathology of these women has a wide range,
but the majority are severely handicapped, and prob-
ably need major reconstruction of their personality.
Their legal status varies considerably, also. Some
are married (but their marriages are shaky), some
are divorced, some never were married. A few have
children, and one woman is currently engaged in
placing her second child for adoption.

51 KLEINSORGE H.

Medicolegal problems of group therapy-Medizinisch
juristische Probleme bei der Gruppentherapie
Von Weberstrasse 9, Ludwigshafen/Rhein
Ther. Gegenw. 1969, 108/7 (1002-1006)

A number of recommendations have been made for the
establishment of rules governing group therapy. The
following conditions should be met: (1) No dis-
cussions of the content of the sittings should be
allowed either during or following the treatment
period, either among the patients of the group or
with third parties. (2) Contact between patients
taking part in group therapy should be avoided out-
side the treatment periods. (3) Offenses should not
be discussed. (4) In closed group sittings, speech
should be the only means of expression. (5) The
patient group should constitute a largely closed
system. In discussing these rules the psychothera-
pist should proceed with tact and caution. Group
regulations which are too rigid or are presented in
an inappropriate manner might have a deadly effect
on group dynamics and thereby endanger the meaning
and content of sociotherapeutic treatment.

15242

AUTHORS: LENTCHNER, LAWRENCE H.
TITLE: GROUP BEHAVIOR THERAPY IN A WORKSHOP
SETTING.
SOURCE: CORRECTIVE PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF SOCIAL
THERAPY.
SOURCEID: 14(2): 84-95, 1968.

The purpose of group behavior therapy in a workshop setting is to elicit, observe and evaluate behavior patterns. Meaningful behavior experiences accrued in the workshop, when integrated with learning experiences accrued in group therapy, will give greater self-insight into the problems of character and behavior disorders. In attempting to treat behavior disorders and disturbances it is essential to structure situations in which a wide spectrum of behavior can be elicited and examined, and then incorporated into a whole therapeutic context. (4 references)

S 13833 LINK, RUTH. "Where prisoners are people."
Canadian Welfare (Ottawa), pp. 8-12, Jan.-Feb., 1974.

In previous years Gruvberget, Sweden, was the site of a lumber company. When its work was done, its employees moved on, leaving twenty empty houses behind. Sweden's Correctional Administration bought the buildings and created an open prison with no guards, no weapons, no fences. Now Gruvberget is used to enable inmates from prisons all over the country to take a five-week vacation, either as a break in a long sentence or as preparation to release at the end of a sentence. They may bring their wives and children or girl friends to live everyday lives, attend courses, and go skiing or fishing.

2392 MARCUS E. H.

The probation officer and Gestalt therapy techniques
Calif. Prob. Parole Correct. Assoc. 1970, 7 (3-6)

This paper focuses upon the counseling role of probation officers and offers specific suggestions as to probation officer-client interactions. Probation officers have been most enthusiastic in their receptivity to Gestalt methods and many have already utilized them with their clients. The author hopes that personnel in other areas of correctional work, such as parole agents and institutional counselors, will experiment with these techniques as well. Gestalt therapy has features in common, but is not identical, with either behavioral therapy or reality therapy. Behavioral therapy involves the mechanical deconditioning of undesirable behavior and symptoms. Reality therapy focuses on the client's interactions and stresses the development of more appropriate and socially acceptable behavior. Gestalt therapy's aims encompass more than the development of new reflexes or more desirable behavior patterns; the goal is the achievement of maturity. Maturity is defined as the transition from environmental support to self-support. The probationer must learn to assume responsibility for his actions. The author describes a few of the Gestalt techniques developed and found clinically efficacious, in reaching this goal.

1302 MATHIS J. L. AND COLLINS M.

Mandatory group therapy for exhibitionists
Rutgers Univ. Sch. of Med., New Brunswick, N. J.
Amer. J. Psychiat. 1970, 126/8 (1162-1167)

The authors describe a program of group therapy for men arrested for exhibitionism. The program was based on three factors: mandatory attendance, common patient goals and symptoms, and male and female co-therapists. The thesis is that external pressure is needed to prevent the exhibitionist from using his pathological denial system to escape treatment prematurely. At least six months' attendance is desirable. The common goals and symptoms allowed focusing of group interaction.

340 MAUCH G. AND MAUCH R.
Social therapy and the sociotherapeutic institution.
Experience in the treatment of chronic offenders -
Sozialtherapie und die sozialtherapeutische Anstalt.
Erfahrungen in der Behandlung Chronisch-Krimineller
Ferdinand Enke Verlag (Stuttgart) 1971 (104 pages)
Price DM 24,-

This book presents a critical discussion of paragraph 65 of the Penal Code, with reference to the authors' experience in the Hohenasperg institution. They maintain that the central term in this paragraph, 'severe disturbance of the personality' is a concept which is difficult to define and apply. This leads to arbitrariness, injustice and uncertainty in actual practice. The same applies to the 'suitability' of a certain type of therapy and, in a different way, to prediction of future criminal behavior. The authors offer an alternative criterion for severe disturbance, namely the intensity of criminal behavior, which usually becomes apparent in the chronic nature of the behavior. They maintain that assessment should take place in a sociotherapeutic institution, and should take into account all modern developments in psychodiagnostic techniques. They list the requirements to be met by the delinquent if he is to receive social therapy. This therapy should encompass the entire personality; psychotherapy is the main approach, and the subject treated should actively participate in the therapy. Group therapy is also important. In both types of therapy, much attention should be paid to future readjustment in and to the community. It is evident that accommodations and personnel must be suitable for this approach, which is frank, personal and flexible and requires close cooperation of all staff members.

Van Benthem Jutting - Leiden

0100041085999
MAUCH, GERHARD. PSYCHOTHERAPIE IM STRAFVOLLZUG.
(PSYCHOTHERAPY IN THE COURSE OF IMPRISONMENT.)
SCHWEIZERISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR STRAFRECHT, 82(4):
401-413, 1966.

All categories of offenders should receive psychotherapy. In Switzerland, the offender undergoes psychotherapy in the community, in prison, and in the clinic. During detention separate facilities should be used for psychotherapy.

2030 MOOS R. AND OTTO J.
The Community-Oriented Programs Environment Scale:
a methodology for the facilitation and evaluation of
social change
Soc. Ecol. Lab., Dept. of Psychiat., Stanford Univ.,
Stanford, Calif.
Commun. ment. Hlth J, 1972, 8/1 (28-37)

This paper describes the rationale and illustrates
the utilization of the Community-Oriented Programs
Environment Scale which attempts to assess systema-
tically the psychosocial environments of transitional
community-oriented psychiatric treatment programs
such as halfway-houses, rehabilitation centers, day
care centers, and community care homes. Applications
for facilitating and evaluating social systems change
are discussed.

0100048780999

INTERIM - GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR PROBATIONED SEXUAL
DEVIANTS. OTHER PERSONNEL: JAMES M. PEDIGO; HARVEY
L. P. RESNIK. INSTITUTIONS: (SPONSORING) PHILA-
DELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL; (FUNDING) U. S. NATIONAL
INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH. DATES: BEGAN JANUARY
1966. ESTIMATED COMPLETION 1970.

Since 1957 group psychotherapy has been carried on with
probationed sex offenders at Philadelphia General Hos-
pital under the direction of Joseph J. Peters, M.D.
Probationers meet in therapy groups one and a half
hours each week for 20 to 40 weeks. The groups are
open ended. Five groups are in operation: one group
for exhibitionists, one group for pedophiles, one for
homosexuals, one for those convicted of sexual assault
against a woman, and one mixed group consisting of
offenders drawn randomly from the four subpopulations.
In 1966 the current project was established to evaluate
the effectiveness of this treatment program. The re-
search design entails four stages: (1) pre-testing
all sex offenders as they are placed under the super-
vision of the probation department of Philadelphia
Quarter Sessions Court, using: (A) psychiatric inter-
view, including a mental status examination; (B) social
history interview, including Srole's Anomie Scale and
Offense Rating Scale; (C) individual tests, including
Rorschach, Bender Gestalt; (D) psychological group tests,
including IQ test, Cornell Medical, and Cattell Index;
(2) randomly assigning probationers to treatment groups
and a comparison group (offenders continuing on pro-
bation without group therapy); (3) retesting all pro-
bationed sex offenders after 40 weeks of group psycho-
therapy, as well as retesting the comparison offen-
ders; (4) follow-up study after two years. Publica-
tions: Peters, J. J., Resnik, H. L. P. Outpatient
Group Psychotherapy with Convicted Pedophiles. Inter-
national Journal of Group Psychotherapy, 17(2): 151-
158, 1967. Peters, J. J., Resnik, H. L. P. A Study
of Treatment Results of Group Psychotherapy on Pro-
bationed Pedophiles. Paper read at the Fourth World
Congress of Psychiatry, Madrid, Spain, September 1966.

Joseph J. Peters, M. D.
111 North 49 Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

52 PONTI G.

Psychopharmaca in the treatment of criminality
Gli psicofarmaci nel trattamento della criminalita
Fac. di Med., Univ. di Milano
Quad. Criminol. clin. 1970, 12/2 (205-236)

While the introduction in therapy of psychopharmaca has opened new vistas in the psychiatric disciplines, the use of these drugs in criminology has been negligible, in spite of the numerous similarities existing between the two disciplines in certain clinical situations. The author defines drug therapy as applied to offenders, and reviews the reasons for the slight use made of such therapeutic resources in criminology. After reviewing the criminological literature on the subject, the author examines the principal clinical syndromes of special importance in the onset of criminal behavior, for whose treatment psychopharmaca might be used, not as mere symptomatic remedies but in terms of total rehabilitation. The use of psychopharmaca seems to be particularly suitable for the mentally abnormal offenders. The various syndromes are then considered, with the indication of the type of drug that is likely to achieve the best results in each case. The necessity is stressed of further use of drugs and of doing relevant research. The indications emerging from the medical literature should be tested and adapted to the treatment of criminality.

S 13633 RACHIN, RICHARD L. "Reality therapy: helping people help themselves." Crime and Delinquency (Hackensack, N. J.), 20(1): 45-53, 1974.

Efforts to redirect the behavior of persons who violate laws, customs, and morals are often unsuccessful, perhaps because we tend to view behavior different from our own as evidence of mental illness of some kind or degree. We ignore legal, cultural, and other idiosyncratic determinants of who may be "okay" today and who may be in trouble tomorrow, and instead seek pathological explanation for nonconforming behavior. Many people have been harmed by our insistence that human health or mental illness, a dogma that has compartmentalized, isolated, and stigmatized those who, for one reason or another, act unconventionally. This paper explores a more humanistic, economic, and societally productive alternative for changing behavior and considers its application and availability to offender groups in particular. Reality therapy departs radically from the conventional treatment orthodoxy. The conceptual differences between the two approaches as well as the basic steps for practicing reality therapy are outlined.

1303 RICKLES N. K.
Exhibitionism - updated
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Correct. Psychiat. J. soc. Ther. 1968, 14/4 (200-
208)

Exhibitionism is probably the least understood and the most prevalent of all behavior problems in the sphere of sexual pathology. It accounts for more than one-third of the so-called sex 'crimes' or perversions in the USA. Yet it continues to be one of the most perplexing aberrations to explain or to treat. Exhibitionism becomes an aberration only when it is an end itself, performed compulsively and in such a way as to shock the viewer. After discussing the historical and medical backgrounds of pathologic exhibitionism the author presents the profile and psychogenesis of exhibitionism and cites a case history. Treatment is described.

0100041054999
STURUP, GEORG. K. THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC CRIMINALS.
DISTRIBUTED AT JOINT SENTENCING INSTITUTE EIGHTH AND
TENTH CIRCUITS OF THE U. S. COURTS, DENVER, 1966. 24P.

At the institution at Herstedvester, Denmark, over 900 habitual offenders have been received in the last 18 years. Treatment in this prison may be described as integrating, individualized growth therapy. Inmates are individually diagnosed and treated in such a way as to build up their self-respect. The inmate reconstructs the history of his personality development and, with the assistance of staff members in both individual and group therapy, learns to overcome his handicaps.

0100047299999

WARDROP, K. R. H. THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY CLINIC,
GLASGOW. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7(3):
339-342, 1967.

The development of the Forensic Psychiatry Clinic in Glasgow, Scotland over the past three years has been encouraging. In the community it offers an advisory specialized service to many community agencies and it has become a center for coordination of many other services. This work also points up the deficiencies in other social and medical services. Most significantly, the clinic work has highlighted the need for special hospital units for adult offenders who do not require state hospital treatment, but who are quite unlikely to be rehabilitated in the penal system.

2236 YONG J. N.

Advantages of group therapy in relation to individual therapy for juvenile delinquents
Lincoln Hall, Lincolndale, N. Y.
Correct. Psychiat. J. soc. Ther. 1971, 17/2 (34-40)

Various advantageous factors of group therapy for juvenile delinquents as compared with individual therapy are described under 12 separate headings in relation to the relevant genetic and dynamic aspects of juvenile delinquents. These factors usually function, not singly, but in several combinations. They are closely interrelated and often merge together as to make any categorical consideration only a theoretical entity. It can be stated, however, that within limits, the more these factors are found in a given juvenile delinquent, the more the group therapy will become the treatment of choice for him, at least during the initial period. Group therapy, of course, has its limitations and, for many juvenile delinquents, additional individual therapy would be required either for the benefit of extra-support and/or more intensive treatment. Group therapy can pave the way for individual therapy and vice versa.

OTHER TREATMENTS AND SUPERVISION

0109428

TITLE: EUCLID HOUSE - A THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY
HALFWAY HOUSE FOR PRISONERS
JOURNAL CITATION: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 130,
N 3 (MARCH 1973), P 286 - 289
DATE: 7303
FIRST AUTHOR: ALEDORT, S.J.
SECOND AUTHOR: JONES, M.
PAGE: 4
ISSUING AGENCY: AMER PSYCHIATRIC ASSOC
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT
CORRECTIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT
GROUP THERAPY
HALFWAY HOUSE
PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
RECIDIVISM
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
TREATMENT COMMUNITY

ANNOTATION: EXPERIMENT TO CREATE AN EFFECTIVE
PSYCHIATRIC COMMUNITY FOR PRISONERS
IN A FACILITY STAFFED ALMOST TOTALLY
BY BLACK MENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL,
FOUR OF THEM EX-OFFENDERS.

ABSTRACT: Euclid House Community Correctional
Treatment Center in Washington, D.C. hopes to serve as a
model alternative to incarceration for prisoners. The
setting of the facility, its staff and residents, style
of operation, problems encountered, and statistics,
compiled after one year, are discussed. Early statistics
show a marked decrease in the number of escapes and
amount of recidivistic activity. (Author Modified)

0L11260
TITLE: COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS
DATE: 66
FIRST AUTHOR: ALPER, B.S.
PAGE: 37
ISSUING AGENCY: NATIONAL PAROLE INSTITUTES
SPONSORING AGENCY: HEW
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS
COUNSELORS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
EX-OFFENDER
HALFWAY HOUSE
PAROLE
PAROLEE
PERSONNEL
PRE-RELEASE CENTER
STAFF CLIENT RELATIONS
SUPPORT SERVICES

ANNOTATION: DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES CONCERNED WITH OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM CORRECTIONAL TRAINING AND TREATMENT INSTITUTIONS.

ABSTRACT: The authors discuss the role of the community residential center in the transition from prison to community life. They describe the valuable resources (educational, vocational, and recreational) which the community can provide. They cite locations of community residential facilities in various types of neighborhoods. The costs of operating community residential centers are compared with those of operating traditional correctional facilities. The authors discuss the staff, employment, and counseling activities of residential centers.

0L00858
TITLE: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS
MODELS AND PRACTICES
DATE: 71
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 44
ISSUING AGENCY: NIMH
SALES/SOURCE: GPO
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
HALFWAY HOUSE
JUVENILE FOSTER HOMES
JUVENILE GROUP HOUSES
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
SPECIALIZED UNITS IN PAROLE AND PROBATION,
COMMUNITY TREATMENT AND CONTROL PROJECTS,
GROUP HOMES AND FOSTER CARE FOR DELIN-
QUENTS, AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS.

ANNOTATION: A variety of programs in all parts of the U.S. is described, and their effects on offenders are analyzed. It is suggested that 'the evidence obtained from experimental work in community programs, and supported by the results of experience with partial imprisonment and graduated release, the treatment of mental illness, and alternatives to processing by the criminal justice system, clearly indicates that a vast proportion of offenders could be managed in the community.' Since community based programs are not as expensive as prisons and generally have lower recidivism rates than institutional programs, it is recommended that they be implemented on a large scale, thus returning to the community its responsibility for dealing with behavior defined as antisocial or deviant. (Author Abstract Modified)

0110544

TITLE: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS IN DES MOINES - A COORDINATED APPROACH TO THE IMPROVED HANDLING OF ADULT OFFENDERS

DATE: U
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 17
SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ
SALES/SOURCE: NCJRS, DC
SUBJECT/CONTENT: BAIL ALTERNATIVES

COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
DES MOINES
HALFWAY HOUSE
POLK COUNTY (IA)
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROGRAM EVALUATION
RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE
SUPERVISED RELEASE

ANNOTATION: COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS OFFER ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION.

ABSTRACT: The Department of Court Services integrates the activities of normally fragmented elements of the local criminal justice system and it takes maximum advantage of available public and private resources in the community. The services offered include pre-trial release screening, pre-trial community supervision, county-administered probation, and a community-centered corrections facility. A brief description of each is given. This brochure is the first in a series of reports describing 'exemplary' criminal justice programs in the U.S. (Author Abstract Modified)

0110922

TITLE: EX-CONVICT MOTIVATION AND RECOVERY CENTER (X-MARC) - FIRST YEAR, FINAL REPORT, JULY 1, 1971 - JUNE 30, 1972

DATE: 72
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 51
ISSUING AGENCY: CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: NI 72-09-0001
2ND GRANT/CONTRACT: A-189-71 (CCCJ)
SALES/SOURCE: NTIS PB 225 112/AS, SPRINGFIELD, VA
SUBJECT/CONTENT: HALFWAY HOUSE

PAROLEE
PILOT CITIES
PROBATIONER
PROGRAM EVALUATION
QUESTIONNAIRE
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
SANTA CLARA COUNTY
SURVEY

ANNOTATION: EVALUATION OF A HALFWAY HOUSE DESIGNED TO SERVE MEN AND WOMEN RELEASED FROM JAIL AND PRISON TO PROBATION AND PAROLE IN SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

ABSTRACT: Results indicated that house residents, particularly those who stayed at least four weeks, were doing as well as other parolees to the Santa Clara County area on recidivism, although the follow-up was small at the time of the report. The progress of residents was felt to be particularly impressive in that they are a low resource group, who have very little outside support in the community. It appeared that house staff should be of even more assistance in job development and placement, but perhaps the singular most important contribution of the house to the parolee is in seeing that he or she does live alone during the first months out of prison, or during a critical life period while on parole or probation in the community. The document includes a copy of the questionnaire used in surveying the residents of the center and statistical information that was gathered. (Author Abstract Modified)

0L10916

TITLE: FIRST YEAR SANTA CLARA COUNTY DAY
CARE CENTER EVALUATION

DATE: U

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 69

ISSUING AGENCY: AMER JUSTICE INST

SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ

1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: NI 72-09-001

2ND GRANT/CONTRACT: CCCJ 0586

SALES/SOURCE: NTIS PB 225 421/AS, SPRINGFIELD, VA

SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: SANTA CLARA CRIMINAL JUSTICE PILOT
PROGRAM

SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS
COUNSELING
EXPERIMENTAL EDUCATION
JUVENILE COURT DIVERSION
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
JUVENILE OFFENDER
PILOT CITIES
PROBATION
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
SANTA CLARA COUNTY

ANNOTATION: EVALUATION OF THE OPERATIONS OF A DAY
CARE TREATMENT CENTER FOR HIGH SCHOOL
AGE GIRLS AND BOYS SET UP AS AN
ALTERNATIVE TO OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT.

ABSTRACT: The youths attended the center during
the day for school and individual or group counseling,
while continuing to live at home. Objectives of the
program were to increase academic achievement, improve
attitude and motivation toward education, decrease post-
center truancy and recidivism, and improve the self-esteem
of the individual. A group of 62 experimental and 43
control youths provide the base for analysis. In the first
year of operation, cost, in terms of monthly expenditure
per child, is the major negative aspect. Suggestions are
given to solve this problem by increasing the number of
youths in the center. The authors also suggest
modifications in the program for the third year of
operation.

0L11459

TITLE: FLORIDA - BUREAU OF GROUP TREATMENT

DATE: U

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 12

ISSUING AGENCY: FLORIDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS, RESEARCH
AND PLANNING

SUBJECT/CONTENT: BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
COUNSELING
FLORIDA
HALFWAY HOUSE
JUVENILE GROUP HOUSES
REMEDIAL EDUCATION
VOCATIONAL TRAINING

ANNOTATION: DESCRIPTIONS OF THE FOUR TYPES OF
FACILITIES FLORIDA PROVIDES FOR COM-
MUNITY-CENTERED ALTERNATIVES TO
INSTITUTIONAL PLACEMENT OF JUVENILES.

ABSTRACT: A halfway house program in which an
individual may participate for approximately six months
provides guided group interaction sessions as well as
individual counseling and public education, vocational
education, or community work experience. Residential
treatment centers, located in the suburbs or rural areas,
are provided for youths with behavioral disabilities which
render them temporarily poor candidates for an urban
community program but which are not serious enough to
warrant secure or long-term institutional confinement.
Group treatment centers are small facilities run by a
resident husband and wife team. These are designed to offer
intensive treatment to younger children with serious
problems who have failed on probation. Non-residential
counseling services to individuals, while permitting them
to live at home. A cost-effective analysis of the
programs shows them to be more effective than available
alternatives in that they produce the desired effects in
much less time.

0L00851
TITLE: GRADUATED RELEASE
DATE: 71
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 30
ISSUING AGENCY: NIMH
SALES/SOURCE: GPO
SUBJECT/CONTENT: BIBLIOGRAPHY
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
HALFWAY HOUSE
STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW
WORK RELEASE
ANNOTATION: REVIEW OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO EASE
THE TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO FREE
COMMUNITY, INCLUDING PRE-RELEASE
PROGRAMS, WORK RELEASE, AND HALFWAY
HOUSES.
ABSTRACT: The majority of agencies administering
the programs report that graduated release is beneficial to
the offender and to society and should be expanded. The
author warns, however, that it is essential that
graduated release not be unnecessarily used as a further
restriction upon an individual who by reasonable
standards can be deemed ready for greater freedom. An
extensive bibliography is included. (Author Abstract)

0L11616
TITLE: HELENA (MT) - WAY-LET PROJECT -
QUARTERLY REPORT NUMBER 5
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 13
ISSUING AGENCY: HELENA (MT) MODEL CITIES
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 72-ED-08-0002
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
EX-OFFENDER
EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT
HELENA (MT)
LEAA (LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMIN)
VOCATIONAL TRAINING
ANNOTATION: COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM OF SERVICE TO THE
EX-OFFENDER IN SUCH AREAS AS EMPLOYMENT
PLACEMENT, VOCATIONAL AND EMOTIONAL
COUNSELING, AND COMMUNITY SOCIALIZA-
TION.
ABSTRACT: A chronological history of the program
is presented. The Way-let program operates a resident
client living facility and conducts and maintains out-client
follow-up and support services. The project, funded by an
LEAA discretionary grant, is a pilot effort to demonstrate
that a community based correctional effort can
effectively reduce the rate of recidivism in a given area
by providing basic support services to parolees
attempting to re-enter the community. A three phase
program of transition is offered to the ex-offender.

0L11362

TITLE: MONROE COUNTY (NY) - PROBATION
EMPLOYMENT AND GUIDANCE PROGRAM -
EXPERIMENTAL ACTION PROGRAM

DATE: 73

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 41

ISSUING AGENCY: ROCHESTER UNIV'

SPONSORING AGENCY: NILECJ

1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 72-NI-02-0001

SALES/SOURCE: NTIS PB 227 703/AS, SPRINGFIELD, VA

SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: ROCHESTER-MONROE COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PILOT CITY PROGRAM

SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MONROE COUNTY (NY)
PILOT CITIES
PROBATION
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
PROBATIONER
REFERRAL SERVICES

ANNOTATION: PLAN FOR A COMMUNITY-BASED ACTION PROJECT
DESIGNED TO HANDLE PROBLEMS OF UN-
EMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT AMONG
PROBATIONERS IN MONROE COUNTY.

ABSTRACT: The probation employment and guidance
program will use a multidisciplinary panel approach
involving the use of community experts in the personnel
and employment fields. Through group analysis of problems
by a review panel and guidance sessions conducted by an
employment guidance council, probationers will be afforded
various opportunities that will assist them in re-entry into
the community. approximately 250 probationers, all
volunteers, will be interviewed by the review panel, and
those who are currently job-ready will be identified.
Each probationer appearing before the panel, whether job-
ready or not, will receive a professional diagnosis and
recommendations regarding his employment potentialities
and employment-related problems. In addition, the review
panel sessions will generate information on types of
employment problems experienced by probationers. Author
Abstract

0L10581

TITLE: PENNSYLVANIA COMMUNITY TREATMENT
SERVICES - AN EVALUATION AND PROPOSED
EVALUATION INFORMATION SYSTEM - FINAL
REPORT

DATE: 72

FIRST AUTHOR: ANON

PAGE: 150

ISSUING AGENCY: INFORMATICS INC.

SPONSORING AGENCY: PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTION
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM
CORRECTIONS
INFORMATION SYSTEMS
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS
PAROLE STATISTICS
PENNSYLVANIA
PROGRAM EVALUATION
RECIDIVISM
SYSTEMS ANALYSIS

ANNOTATION: EFFECTIVENESS IN SUCCESSFULLY REIN-
TEGRATING OFFENDERS WAS EVALUATED, AND
AN INFORMATION SYSTEM DEVELOPED TO
HANDLE DATA REPORTING AND INTERNAL
EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS.

ABSTRACT: The evaluation consisted of a comparison
of recidivism rates of offenders released to Community
Treatment Services (CTS) centers to those of offenders
released immediately on parole. CTS recidivism was found
to be a third lower than that of parole services, although
marked variances in effectiveness between different
centers were discovered. Summary figures for in-program
and post-program performance are included. The
development of the CTS information system model was
based on information required for realistic reporting of
activities, management planning and policy, and internal
evaluation. Also presented are a system description,
procedures, data requirements, and related forms. The
information procedures recommended are designed to be
compatible with the existing Pennsylvania Bureau of
Corrections Information System to facilitate monitoring
of the total corrections system.

0L11134

TITLE: SPECIAL OFFENDERS CLINIC - PRELIMINARY
EVALUATION
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 47
ISSUING AGENCY: MARYLAND DIVISION OF PAROLE AND PRO-
BATION
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 71-DF-837
SUBJECT/CONTENT: BALTIMORE
COMMUNITY RESOURCES
CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
FAMILY COUNSELING
PROBATION
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
PROBATIONER
QUESTIONNAIRE
RECIDIVISM
REFERRAL SERVICES
SUPPORT SERVICES

ANNOTATION: EXAMINATION OF THE IMPACT OF INTENSIVE
PROBATION SUPERVISION, WITH EMPHASIS
ON COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND FAMILY AND
EMPLOYMENT COUNSELING IN BALTIMORE,
MARYLAND.

ABSTRACT: The evaluation was conducted by comparing
questionnaires submitted by random samples of an experi-
mental group from the youth project and a control group
from the standard caseloads. The project demonstrated that
intensive supervision was provided by the number of contacts
between the probation officer and the probationer or a
member of his family. While no significant differences
were found for the two groups in the area of family
counseling, employment rate did increase for the
experimental group. The project also made greater use of
community resources, and in the initial phases of
referral had more direct contact with the resources.

0L10472

TITLE: STUDY OF FLORIDA'S HALFWAY HOUSES -
THEIR BENEFITS, COSTS, AND EFFECTIVE-
NESS - PART I
DATE: U
FIRST AUTHOR: ANON
PAGE: 16
ISSUING AGENCY: FLORIDA DIV OF YOUTH SERVICES
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS
FLORIDA
HALFWAY HOUSE
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
OPERATING COSTS

ANNOTATION: OVERVIEW OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS
AND OPERATING COSTS, FOCUSING ON
CRISWELL HOUSE, FLORIDA'S FIRST HALF-
WAY HOUSE.

ABSTRACT: This booklet examines the success rate
for those at Criswell House who completed the program.
Also presented is a comparative cost analysis of halfway
houses and training schools. The pamphlet notes that
children committed to the Division of Youth Services
spend less time in halfway houses than they do in
training schools. The cost of caring for children in
halfway houses appears to be considerably less than
that of training schools.

0L04516

TITLE: DAY TREATMENT CENTER, A PROGRAM FOR GIRLS
FROM PROBLEM FAMILIES

JOURNAL CITATION: J OF THE CA PROBATION, PAROLE AND
CORRECTIONAL ASSOC. V 8 (SPRING 1972),
P 23 - 24

DATE: 72

FIRST AUTHOR: BORUM, E.A.

PAGE: 2

ISSUING AGENCY: CPPCA

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT
CORRECTIONS
FEMALE OFFENDER
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT

ANNOTATION: GUIDE, AN INTENSIVE TREATMENT PROGRAM,
OFFERING EDUCATIONAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND
VOCATIONAL SERVICES TO REHABILITATE THE
CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY.

0L12739

TITLE: FIRST DEGREE MURDER - THE POST
CONVICTION EXPERIENCE IN MASSACHU-
SETTS

DATE: 74

FIRST AUTHOR: CANNON, T.

PAGE: 24

ISSUING AGENCY: MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CAPITAL PUNISHMENT
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS STATISTICS
FURLOUGHS
HOMICIDE
INMATE
JURY
MASSACHUSETTS
PAROLE
POST-CONVICTION PROCEDURES
PRISONER STATISTICS
SENTENCING
VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS

ANNOTATION: REPORT ON THE INCIDENCE, DEFINITIONS,
LAWS, PENALTIES, AND POST-CONVICTION
LEGAL PROCEDURES REGARDING FIRST DEGREE
MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

ABSTRACT: The report gives a brief historical
account of the laws and penalties and defines plea
bargaining, appeal, respite, commutation, and parole. A
99.5 percent success rate is reported for a furlough
program in which inmates convicted of first degree murder
are temporarily released into the community to help
maintain ties with family and society and to minimize
the isolation of prison life. Other statistics include
incidence, indictment and conviction, disposition of
indictments, disposition and distribution of convicted
persons and comparison of state and national trends of
incidence of murder and manslaughter. Also included is
an historical and statistical account of the use of the
death penalty in Massachusetts. A statistical analysis
in the appendix indicates that the Massachusetts law
giving the jury discretion in first degree murder cases
did not result in an increase in first degree murder
convictions.

0L04439

TITLE: PAROLEE HOUSE
JOURNAL CITATION: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY,
V 24, N 4 (WINTER 1972), P 3 - 12
DATE: 72
FIRST AUTHOR: CILCH, K.R.
PAGE: 10
ISSUING AGENCY: CA YOUTH AUTHORITY
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CALIFORNIA
CORRECTIONS
HALFWAY HOUSE
JUVENILE GROUP HOUSES
PAROLE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
ANNOTATION: AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE CYCLE OF INCARCERA-
TION AND PAROLE - A SELF-HELP PEER-
OPERATED RESIDENCE FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.

ABSTRACT: Parolee House provides an opportunity
for a line parole agent to function as a correctional pro-
fessional, utilizing community resources and known
social-psychological techniques to effectively curb
delinquent behavior in one segment of his caseload. It
brings about change in attitude and self-image in the
involved wards that is rarely possible in utilizing
traditional approaches.

0L11024

TITLE: NATIONAL VOLUNTEER PAROLE AIDE
PROGRAM - FINAL REPORT AND EVALUATION -
FIRST FUNDING PERIOD
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: COCHRAN, R.T.
PAGE: 321
ISSUING AGENCY: ABA
SPONSORING AGENCY: LEAA
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 71-DF-932
2ND GRANT/CONTRACT: 73-DF-0004
SUBJECT/CONTENT: ABA (AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION)
CALIFORNIA
CORRECTIONS
ILLINOIS
MARYLAND
PAROLEE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
PROGRAM EVALUATION
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

ANNOTATION: THE FIRST FIFTEEN MONTHS OF OPERATION
TESTED THE USEFULNESS OF YOUNG ATTORNEY-
VOLUNTEERS AS PAROLE AIDES IN ONE-TO-ONE
CONTACT WITH PAROLEES.

ABSTRACT: The volume summarizes the activities of
the parole officers and supervisors, parolees, and 1400
volunteers participating in 12 states, from 15 Nov 1971-31
Mar 1973. The attitudes of parolees, parole officers, and
volunteers toward the program are analyzed. The program,
initiated by the ABA, has been found to be generally
successful, its results showing significant potential for
reducing parole officer caseloads, reducing parole
spending, and easing the overall corrections strain.
Efforts must be made toward maintaining volunteers'
commitment by assigning them a parolee as soon as
possible after initial training. Contributors to success
of the program have been good management and solid Bar
support. Evaluations of individual state programs in
Illinois, California, and Maryland are included.

0L07306

TITLE: HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE CORRECTIONAL
SEQUENCE - A CASE-STUDY OF A TRANSITIONAL
RESIDENCE FOR INMATES OF A STATE RE-
FORMATORY

DATE: 69
FIRST AUTHOR: DEERY, P.T.
PAGE: 275
SALES/SOURCE: UNIV MICROFILMS, ANN ARBOR, MI
SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CASE STUDY
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONAL PLANNING
CORRECTIONS
EVALUATION
GROUP THERAPY
HALFWAY HOUSE
ORGANIZATION STUDY
PAROLEE

ANNOTATION: PROGRAM AIMED AT EVENTUAL INDEPENDENT
COMMUNITY LIVING, CONTINUATION OF
TREATMENT PROGRAMS, AND DEVELOPMENT
OF ATTITUDES CONDUCIVE TO FULL TIME
WORK.

ABSTRACT: The goals and organization of a
halfway house in Newark are examined and evaluated, from
the standpoint of its members, as one step in a transition
between statuses, and second, as one of several organizations
which process the same individuals in turn. Information was
obtained on three stages of the sequence - the institutional
stage, halfway house stage and post-house period in the
community. The hypothesis that inmate norms and
patterns of behavior would carry over to the house
was not established. One conclusion the author draws
from the study, it that the organizational structure of
the house was inappropriate for the program which it
attempted to operate, particularly the group therapy
program. The shortage of recruits and a low level of
interaction among members are discussed. The author
develops a schema in which four kinds of ideal programs
are suggested for the offender at the point of release.
The conditions necessary for the operation of each are
explored and structures best-suited to their
implementation are suggested. (Author Abstract Modified)

0L07426

TITLE: HOUSE FOR EX-BORSTAL GIRLS - AN
EXPLORATORY PROJECT
JOURNAL CITATION: BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, V 12
N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 357 - 374

DATE: 7210
FIRST AUTHOR: ELDER, P.D.
PAGE: 18
ISSUING AGENCY: FRED B. ROTHMAN
SALES/SOURCE: FRED B. ROTHMAN, S. HACKENSACK, NJ
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CANADA
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUVENILE)
CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
FEMALE OFFENDER
HALFWAY HOUSE
SUPPORT SERVICES

ANNOTATION: NARRATIVE REPORT ON A CANADIAN HALFWAY
HOUSE DESIGNED FOR GIRLS RELEASED FROM
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHOUT
INTACT HOMES.

ABSTRACT: The author calls this project a failure
and notes that it closed after three-and-a-half years. He
lists several factors for the failure including the tendency
of girls to be loners rather than relying on groups for
support. Several case histories illustrate some of the
other factors involved, such as pregnancy and developing
too much dependence on the security offered by the home.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECT
Florida Parole and Probation Commission
Planning and Evaluation Section
1117 Thomasville Road
Tallahassee, Florida
June 28, 1974

This project was designed to measure the effectiveness of intensive supervision on parolees and probationers. Except for non-absconder and non-revocation analysis of the high risk individuals within the 9,030 case population in the project, analysis in the final report was of the 1,497 high risk parolees and probationers with ten months of supervision data. The experimental group (713 cases) experienced intensive supervision in caseloads of 35 individuals, while the control group (784 cases) received normal supervision in caseloads of 70 individuals.

The results of the project did not support conclusively the hypothesis that "Intensive Supervision (reduced caseload size and attendant increased use of treatment services) enhances offender adjustment and reduces recidivism." However, the data did reveal a phenomenon associated with intensive supervision (we call it the Intensive Supervision Effect or ISE) that was not directly addressed in the design of the experiment. Based on the study of the literature and this study three models were developed in an attempt to explain the ISE. The ISE Phenomenon is worthy of further consideration in order to understand, predict and control its results.

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECT
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A growing body of correctional literature attempts to address the complex issue of how caseload size affects the performance of probationers and parolees under supervision. Several major studies classified according to adult and juvenile are highlighted.

Adult Studies

California's Special Intensive Parole Unit Studies (SIPU) (CDC, Division of Adult Parole, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1965), which were conducted in four segments, operated over a ten-year period ending in 1963. In the SIPU I adult parolees were assigned to 15-man and 90-man caseloads (the first serving as "experimentals" and the second as "controls") and comparisons were made between experimental and control cases. SIPU I called for three months of intensive contact followed by transfer of cases to regular caseloads for the remainder of their supervision. These studies involved several thousand men and follow-ups of at least two years in length so they do not suffer from some of the usual handicaps. In SIPU I there were initial reports (Adams and Bonds, 1958) of superior performance by experimentals. However, these did not hold up under further scrutiny. Several attempts were made to account for this. It was suggested by Adams and Bonds (1958) that the assignment errors, giving a higher success potential to the experimental group, may account partially for differences in the 1954 performance.

SIPU II was designed to remedy what were believed to be the problems in the initial work. The experimental caseload was increased to 30 and the length of stay in the reduced caseload before transfer to the regular caseload was six months. The results showed no significant difference between the performance of the experimental and control cases. As with Phase I, efforts were made to ascertain reasons for the lack of significant differences between experimental and control group performances in SIPU II. Three results of these studies seem especially salient: 1) approximately 32

per cent of all cases (30-man versus 90-man caseloads) were receiving the same number of contacts per case so there was no clear cut difference in frequency of contact between experimentals and controls; 2) there was a greater performance difference among Los Angeles-based control cases than statewide between the 30 and 90-man caseloads (though the differences were not statistically significant); 3) differences in violation rates in specific agents' caseloads apparently were significant but the research design did not allow looking at this as carefully as might have been desired.

SIPU III attempted, again, to cure the defects in the earlier two phases. The experimental caseload was increased to 35 while the regular caseload was decreased to 72. Adams (1967) stated that the 35-man caseloads performed better than the normal caseloads after one year and after two years follow-ups.

However, if one looks at the tables reported by Eze (1960) on the SIPU III results, there was no difference between controls and experimentals on major arrests; there is a marginal difference in the two groups, in favor of the experimentals, on the proportion with no arrests whatever. Apparently, then, the results of SIPU III were equivocal. In this phase, data on differential performance by classification of parolees appeared, with those parolees in the "medium-risk" group responding to experimental intervention "better" than those in the higher or lower risk categories.

Frye (1964) addressed the possibility of caseload size not being the only relevant variable. This phase (SIPU III) carefully documented that number of case contacts and time in face-to-face contact with parolees increased as caseload size was reduced. Notable here was some evidence that there were significant variations among parole agents on this item.

Also, the existence of more variation among controls than among experimentals (this time in proportion of men experiencing arrests) was observed (Eze, 1960). Further, though not significantly so, experimentals with highest violation potential seemed to perform more poorly than controls; the other three experimental groups outperformed comparable controls, the next to lowest violation group doing best in experimental caseloads, using new arrests only as the criterion.

SIPU IV (Havel, 1962) attempted to scrutinize what

happened between officer and parolees with regard to number and duration of face-to-face contacts. Caseload sizes were reduced to 30 for some experimental groups and 15 for the others. The control group caseload was maintained at 72. No evidence was found that parole agent and case characteristics were related to parole outcome: the 15-man caseloads did no better than the 30-man. The only variable related to parole outcome after four phases of SIPU apparently was the amount of time the officer devoted to supervision. Of importance in this study is the observation that "unforeseen research and administrative problems" may have prevented an adequate test of the study hypotheses.

In the Special Intensive Parole Unit Phase IV Study (Havel, undated) 93 male parolees, classified by base expectancy scores as good risks, were assigned to minimum supervision (one face-to-face contact every three months unless delinquent behavior or case demand dictated otherwise). Case intake on these men ran from July, 1959, through January, 1961, and it was concluded that "good" parole prospects might be safely assigned to caseloads larger than average.

Out of SIPU grew the Narcotic Treatment and Control Project (NTCP) (CDC Adult Parole Division, 1960). Beginning in 1959, California narcotic offenders were to be placed in 3-man and 20-man addict caseloads and 70-man partial-addict caseloads. Contacts were to be made on "a need basis," but at least at the rate of six per month per parolee during the first sixty days of supervision and four per month thereafter, plus collateral contacts. Havel (undated) writes,

Experimental subjects received the benefit of specially trained parole agents, reduced caseload, group counseling, anti-narcotic testing and the possibility of assignment to an inpatient treatment unit (for 90 days) when in danger of readdiction. (p. 17)

Regular caseloads numbered "70-80 parolees." The first year progress report does not evaluate program effectiveness because new operational policies were instituted in October, 1960, so caseload representatives were too small in number for conclusiveness.

Two years later a two year parole career study of NTCP

men and women was published. Therein the experimentals were distinguished from controls as being narcotic users in 30-man caseloads and subject to nalline testing; controls were in 75-man caseloads in which "users were a small minority" and nalline testing was absent. The project was described in two phases: Phase I ran from 10-1-59 through 10-30-60 and Phase II from 11-1-60 through 9-30-62; the latter was described as using "more rigid control," including mandatory custody for experimentals and controls upon narcotic use detection. The six month follow-up data looked promising. The differences between experimentals and controls were significant on "recidivism" (new jail sentences or prison return) and marginally significant on proportion having no use detection or known offense, in favor of the experimentals. Experimentals numbered 423; controls, 95. These differences, however, disappeared at the twelve month follow-up; they did not reappear.

To assure that the experimentals were not being penalized unduly by the nalline testing feature, a sub-study compared experimentals with nalline-testing controls. Describing the results, Spencer (1963) states:

Differences found in narcotics detection, jail sentences and prison returns were small and fluctuating but 14% more of the NTCP than control subjects were in the community under active supervision at the end of 12 months, and 11% more at the end of the 18 months parole period studied. This gain could be reflecting the effects of NTCU (Narcotics Treatment Control Unit) placement, or smaller caseloads, or both ... There were no significant differences in jail sentences and prison returns of parolees in 30-man and 75-man caseloads when nalline testing was administered to both groups. (p. 9)

NTCP III ran for two years, beginning in 1962, using 15-man and 45-man treatment caseloads compared to 70-man regular caseloads. Though no differences between the 15- and 45-man caseloads appeared in this phase, experimentals had significantly more favorable parole outcomes than controls.

A small sub-study of similar releasees to those in the

NTCP revealed an interesting phenomenon. Two previous reports (Himelsohn and Margulies, 1965; and Little, 1965) had, generally, shown no difference in outcomes as a result of varied numbers of agent-parolee contacts. Since this factor is a major concomitant of caseload size variation it seemed reasonable to pursue the question. Sing (1967) took first releasee males during the first half of 1964 from the California Rehabilitation Center and followed them for one year. He observed that the larger the number of case contacts with the agent the greater the likelihood of detected outpatient status violations. He further noted that the correlation between number of case contacts per week and number of weeks case remains in the community was $-.33$. Sing (1967) stated: "It therefore appears from this study that more versus fewer agent-case contacts serves primarily to increase the chance of detecting outpatient violations." (p. 7)

NTCP III ended in 1964 and the California Department of Corrections Parole Work Unit Program (PWUP) (1966) began the next year. This project combined greater emphasis on determination of parolee needs with reduced caseloads. Time required to meet the general needs of the men in the caseload rather than number of cases in the caseload was the primary consideration of this project. Cases having numerous needs were called "special" parolees and were assigned a workload value of 5 units; "regular" cases required 3 units of time to supervise and "conditionals" received a 1 unit value. Any combination of these types of cases totaling 120 units was deemed a full workload. About 6,000 of the California Department of Corrections' parolees were assigned to caseloads averaging 36 parolees.

This was a departure of radical proportions from the previous studies outlined. Many of these parolees were not in caseloads smaller in size than regular caseloads. They were in caseloads thought to take no more than 120 units of time to supervise. The other 6,000 California male adult parolees were in regular 72-man caseloads (the work unit concept not applying to these).

No differences appeared in the initial six months of PWUP (California Department of Corrections, 1966). Thereafter, the emphasis in evaluation changed to point out that returns to prison from California parole supervision were declining steadily (Burkhart, 1969) and this

has been attributed to the existence of PWUP (CDC Parole and Community Services Division, 1971). Burkhardt (1969) pointed out that differences between Work Units and Conventional Units were small. The California Department of Corrections (1971) reports that the latest two year results of the program, for January 1968 through June 1969 parolees (numbering 7,692), revealed no differences between the groups. The Return to Prison rate for Work Unit parolees was 26.3 per cent and for Conventional cases, 27.1 per cent. The rate of "clean" ("no difficulty") cases was 18.2 and 15.6 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the United States Probation Office, Northern District of California, began (in 1965) a five year project to explore the effect of reduced caseloads on probation/parole outcome (as distinct from the above studies' state-parole-only focus). Cases were assigned to "intensive" (20 supervision cases and 1 presentence investigation per month), "ideal" (40 supervision cases and 2 presentence investigations per month), "regular" (approximately 80-100 supervision cases and 8 presentence investigations per month) or "minimum" (approximately 350 supervision cases--none other than written contact required except in violation or case-initiated circumstances--and no presentence investigations) caseloads. These assignments were made randomly during about the first half of the project and on the basis of four background factors during the second half. No essential differences were found among the caseloads except that the "intensive" supervision cases were subject to far more technical violations than those in any other caseload (Robison, Wilkins, Carter and Whal, 1969).

The San Francisco Project did document that the smaller caseloads received more "extensive" supervision (Lohman, Wah, Carter and Lewis, 1967). Robison, et al (1969) observed that any number proffered as an ideal caseload size (fifty or otherwise) is meaningless without systematic case classification of an empirical derivation and constitution of caseloads taking into account offender, officer, and treatment contemplated.

Another study in which this same phenomenon of a "definite increase" in number of technical violations of parole in small, intensive supervision caseloads appeared was reported from the state of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Board 1969). That

document concluded that small caseloads alone did not reduce recidivism. The miniscule differences between experimentals and controls tended to reveal more new crimes were committed by experimentals. However, this study included other features (like live-in facility usage) besides reduced caseloads, the effects of which were difficult to isolate.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (1972) reports on its three year Special Community Supervision Project (SCSP) in which 50-man caseloads of randomly selected probationers and parolees were scrutinized. Ninety per cent of the cases were probationers so the focus of the project is obvious. The initial comparison was between "mail-in" and "maximum" supervision with a control group being defined after the project commences. "Mail-in" referred to a case where reporting in person was required only when specified testing was scheduled and to required contact by mail once monthly. There were 38 in this group. "Maximum" implied that case and probation/parole officer were to have no less than two personal contacts per month. There were 214 in this group. The control group caseloads averaged about 160-170 cases with one contact per case per month as the supervision goal.

The report indicated that tests of randomness were developed demonstrating that the experimental and control groups were substantially alike. Note, however, that these groups were significantly different on several variables. The mail-in and maximum groups also differed significantly on several factors.

Official results of the study concluded that the reduced caseloads showed "no significant increment" in success rate compared to the control group. It described a large number of probationers/parolees as "self-correcting" and stated they can be supervised in caseloads of 150 or so. Caseloads of "30 to 40" were recommended for "persistent offenders."

Neithercutt and Gottfredson (1973) suggested that the report's conclusions be viewed with some reticence as regards effectiveness assessments. Chi square comparisons among these groups indicated no significant difference between "mail-in" and control cases and between "mail-in" and "maximum" (the two types of experimental) cases. However, "maximum" cases fared significantly worse (had more "failures") than controls. Thus, not only did experimentals not do better, they did much worse. However,

the follow-up period does not appear to be specified and perhaps the experimentals were "at risk" longer than the controls or the controls were inadvertently selected to succeed in greater proportions, particularly since that group was not formed until after the project was underway.

With equal lack of success, the Chemung County, New York public assistance agency (Wallace 1967) randomly assigned cases to 25-client caseloads, compared to control caseloads of 60, and attempted to use social casework services effectively in "multi-problem family" constellations. No statistically significant differences between demonstration and control groups appeared.

Juvenile Studies

Los Angeles County Probation Department's TOPS Project (1959) was an early comer to reduced caseload efforts, comparing 50 supervision cases and 6 court investigations per month caseloads to the regular 75 supervision cases with 8 investigations per month caseloads, from 1957 to 1959. In preparation for the project, officers received special training in casework dynamics, caseload management and recording techniques. Results were reported as favorable. There was a reduction in average length of detention at time of admission, reduction in unnecessary court hearings and greater use of informal services by the experimentals.

The next major study was the Intensive Supervision Caseload Project (Adams, 1964). In 1963 overcrowding of females in the Juvenile Hall led to placing these girls in extra-mural caseloads of 15 (and, later, 12) instead of the usual 50-case placement loads. Four ISCP caseloads were compared to a matched group of controls, with results showing longer periods out of detention, fewer returns to Juvenile Hall, shorter stays on return and fewer Youth Authority commitments. Because of the lack of county funding, the project terminated after one year.

In June, 1959, the California Youth Authority (Johnson, 1962) conducted several reduced caseload studies. Ten experimental caseloads of 36 parolees were compared to five control caseloads twice that size, using a random assignment scheme. An unusual feature of this study was periodic interview of cases and their families by research staff. At termination (in September, 1961) there were no significant differences between the two caseload types. There was evidence from a time-and-

motion substudy that experimentals were not receiving as much additional service as had been planned but this accompanied the observation that many parolees needed so much added attention that much more service would be necessary in those instances. The study concluded that there must be more effective parole services, better-trained agents, more support services and the capacity to supply large amounts of service.

The California Youth Authority initiated its Community Treatment Program (CTP) in 1961, hoping to reduce institutional populations in the age group 13 through 19. Phase I (1961-1964) established this as a feasible goal and since then the CTP has moved into the intricacies of matching agents with wards and their evaluation (Sullivan, Grant and Grant-1957). Experimentals were committed to Youth Authority institutions but were released immediately back into the community under intensive supervision (12-man caseloads). Controls went through the traditional institutional program and were paroled to conventional caseloads. Experimentals were matched with parole agents on a scale of interpersonal maturity (Sullivan, Grant and Grant, 1957). The experimentals received intensive individual and group therapies. The most recent report (Palmer, 1971) indicated that on the whole, the experimental cases appeared to be doing better than control cases.

During the CTP period another Youth Authority project ran its course. The Narcotic Control Program (NCP) operated from May, 1962, through April, 1967, involving 714 (mostly male) parolees. The program's primary elements were anti-narcotic testing (naline, urinalysis and skin search for marks), caseload sizes of 15 and 30 with intensive surveillance, abbreviated reconfinement, group and individual counseling and placement in private boarding residences. This project was marred by several unforeseen problems (a now familiar circumstance). For example, narcotics testing was twice discontinued (in April and August, 1965) and the short-term reconfinement feature was modified substantially in September, 1965.

A major problem in interpreting the results of this study was the lack of a control group. The final project report (Roberts, 1970) concluded that the NCP had not demonstrated "any superior or unique effectiveness in reducing general recidivism, or specific drug-involved recidivism, among wards admitted to the program."

A study (Hudson, 1973) was done in Minnesota among Field

Services Division male and female parolees to age 18. With exceptions, all these juveniles released between August 1, 1970, and May 31, 1971, were followed for a 10-month period. A randomly selected group was compared to the other portion of the same study pool and to the exclusion group to see if minimum supervision results would differ from those of regular supervision.

Hudson (1973) commented that simply assigning cases to differential degrees of parole supervision did not appear to have a significant impact on the parole adjustment of juveniles. It is noted that cases' close relatives and peers, compared to "more professionally defined helping people", were most frequently sought out by the parolees for help.

0107473

TITLE: RESTITUTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE -
A MINNESOTA EXPERIMENT

JOURNAL CITATION: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, V 8, N 8
(OCTOBER 1972), P 681 - 691

DATE: 7210

FIRST AUTHOR: FOGEL, D.

SECOND AUTHOR: GALAWAY, B.

PAGE: 11

ISSUING AGENCY: WARREN, GORHAM & LAMONT

SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY
HALFWAY HOUSE
MINNESOTA
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
VICTIM COMPENSATION
WORK RELEASE

ANNOTATION: DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A
PROPOSED RESTITUTION PLAN WHICH WILL BE
INTEGRATED INTO A COMMUNITY-BASED
CORRECTIONAL FACILITY.

ABSTRACT: The participants will be randomly
selected from adult male and female property offenders
upon their admission to prison. These offenders would be
offered the option of living in a community correctional
center and making restitution as an alternative to penal
incarceration. A field experimental design is proposed
to measure the effects of the program relative to the
prison program as well as the extent of reconciliation of
the victim and offender. Basic to this restitution pro-
posal is a contractual process of reconciliation entailing
a negotiated settlement of grievances by the parties
involved, mediated by a representative of the
correctional system. (Author Abstract)

0109195

TITLE: COMMUNITY RESOURCES - TOOLS FOR THE
CORRECTIONAL AGENT
JOURNAL CITATION: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 19, N 1
(JANUARY 1973), P 54 - 60
DATE: 7301
FIRST AUTHOR: GARDNER, E.J.
PAGE: 7
ISSUING AGENCY: NCCD
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY RESOURCES
CORRECTIONS
INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND COORDINATION
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
REFERRAL SERVICES
SUPPORT SERVICES
WELFARE SERVICES

ANNOTATION: THE NEED FOR PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN
PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS AND
COMMUNITY SOCIAL AGENCIES IS EMPHASIZED,
AND A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF AVAILABLE
SERVICES IS PROVIDED.

ABSTRACT: Eight basic services available in most
communities and the agencies that offer them are described
briefly - home-finding associations, educational institu-
tions, Goodwill Industries, state employment agencies,
departments of social welfare and family services,
community mental health centers, and vocational
rehabilitation offices. Probation and parole agents
should establish working relationships with these
community services to be better able to aid their
clients with rehabilitation.

0103595

TITLE: PROJECT FIRST CHANCE - AN EXPERIMENTAL
AND DEMONSTRATION MANPOWER PROJECT --
FINAL REPORT
DATE: 69
FIRST AUTHOR: GILLIAM, J.L.
PAGE: 222
ISSUING AGENCY: SOUTH CAROLINA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
SPONSORING AGENCY: MANPOWER ADMIN
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 82-43-66-98 (LABOR)
2ND GRANT/CONTRACT: 6101-000 SC (MR) (NEW)
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
HALFWAY HOUSE
INMATE PROGRAMS
REMEDIAL EDUCATION

ANNOTATION: A THREE-YEAR PROGRAM OF REHABILITATION
USING VOCATIONAL TRAINING, BASIC ADULT
EDUCATION AND HALFWAY HOUSE APPLICATIONS.

ABSTRACT: Organized and implemented by the South
Carolina Department of Corrections, the project is sequent-
ially discussed covering objectives, plans, administration,
staff selection and training and the vocational training
courses employed. These include automotive, artisan
construction and maintenance, and radio-TV courses.
Project results, problems, and recommendations for those
developing similar programs are presented textually and
statistically. A report of the halfway house used in the
project is included and appendices furnish samples and
synopses of teaching materials, courses, and tests.

0104965

TITLE:

ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENTS AND
PROGRESSIVE VARIATIONS IN CURRENT
PRACTICE

JOURNAL CITATION:

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL
OF CRIMINOLOGY, V 5, N 1 (MARCH 1972),
P 15 - 34

DATE:

7203

FIRST AUTHOR:

HOARE, M.B.

SECOND AUTHOR:

BEVAN, C.R.

PAGE:

20

ISSUING AGENCY:

SOUTHDOWN PRESS

SUBJECT/CONTENT:

AUSTRALIA
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
DETENTION
DRUG TREATMENT PROGRAMS
FINES

NEW ZEALAND
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
WORK RELEASE

ANNOTATION:

THE EXPERIENCE OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND IN USING PROBATION, PAROLE,
WEEKEND DETENTION, WORK RELEASE,
FINES, AND DRUG TREATMENT AS AL-
TERNATIVES TO CONFINEMENT.

ABSTRACT:

The use of these programs is illus-
trated by case studies of offenders who went through
them. It is argued that these programs have proved
that the less violence done to an offender's community
and family contacts, the more chance there is for
correcting his deviant behavior.

GL11435

TITLE:

JOHN AUGUSTUS REVISITED - THE
PROBATION COUNSELOR IN A MISDEMEANANT
COURT

DATE:

70

FIRST AUTHOR:

JORGENSEN, J.D.

PAGE:

7

ISSUING AGENCY:

NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER ON
VOLUNTEERS IN COURT

SUBJECT/CONTENT:

CASELOAD
CORRECTIONS
DENVER
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
PROBATIONER
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS
VOLUNTEERS

ANNOTATION:

STUDY BY THE DENVER COUNTY COURT ON
THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS TO PROVIDE
SUPERVISORY PROBATION SERVICES FOR
SELECTED YOUNG PROBATIONERS.

ABSTRACT:

Volunteers assumed total supervisory
responsibility for their charges and submitted monthly
reports to the probation officers making the assignments.
It is felt that use of volunteers helped to overcome the
burden of the probation officer's role as an enforcer,
alienation caused by professionalization, over exposure to
knowledge of deviant behavior, and callous attitudes on
the part of the probation officer. It is also felt that
the supervisory work of the volunteer frees the
professional for diagnostic and presentence work.

0101994

TITLE: HALFWAY HOUSES - COMMUNITY CENTERED
CORRECTION AND TREATMENT
DATE: 70
FIRST AUTHOR: KELLER, O.J.
SECOND AUTHOR: ALPER, B.S.
PAGE: 203
SALES/SOURCE: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, MA
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CITIZEN ASSOCIATIONS
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER
CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
GUIDED GROUP INTERACTION
HALFWAY HOUSE
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER
ANNOTATION: PRACTICE AND THEORY ON CORRECTIONAL
HALFWAY HOUSES AND COMMUNITY TREATMENT
CENTERS FOR EFFECTIVE COMMUNITY
PROTECTION.
ABSTRACT: Offenders who had had difficulties in
adjusting to society before commitment cannot be expected
to resolve them by being isolated from society, unless
somewhere within the training-treatment experience the
offender is helped to develop a positive social experience
and to identify with the aims of his society, the custodial
experience has failed. The residential center attempts to
rehabilitate the offender at the time when the offender's
desire and resolution never to return is greatest - at
release. The work deals specifically with the individual
and the group process, varieties of treatment in the
community, specifics of staff, rules and costs, and an
evaluation.

0102770

TITLE: CROFTON HOUSE FINAL REPORT
DATE: 7006
FIRST AUTHOR: KIRBY, B.C.
PAGE: 217
ISSUING AGENCY: SAN DIEGO STATE COLLEGE
1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: NIH FR 3
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
CORRECTIONS
HALFWAY HOUSE
SAN DIEGO
STUDY RELEASE
WORK RELEASE
ANNOTATION: EXPERIMENTAL PROJECT FOR CONDITIONAL
RELEASE OF PRISONERS TO WORK OR STUDY
IN A HALFWAY HOUSE IN THE SAN DIEGO
COMMUNITY.
ABSTRACT: The report describes inmate partici-
pants and their backgrounds, daily life at the center, and
group counseling. The case of one inmate is followed in
detail through tapes of group counseling sessions. The
success-failure rates of men in the program compared to
control groups in work camps and jails. Results indicate
little or no significant difference between outcome of
experimental and control groups.

0L12596

TITLE: ELLSWORTH HOUSE - A COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL

JOURNAL

CITATION: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 131, N 1 (JANUARY 1974), P 64 - 68

DATE: 74

FIRST AUTHOR: LAMB, H.R.

SECOND AUTHOR: GOERTZEL, V.

PAGE: 5

ISSUING AGENCY: AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION

SUBJECT/CONTENT: BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (ADULT)
FURLOUGHS
HALFWAY HOUSE
SAN MATEO
SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES
STUDY RELEASE
WORK RELEASE

ANNOTATION: PROGRESS REPORT ON A COUNTY REHABILITATION PROGRAM IN WHICH ADULT OFFENDERS MAY WORK, STUDY, OR TRAIN WITHIN COMMUNITY WHILE LIVING IN A THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT.

ABSTRACT: Ellsworth House, in downtown San Mateo (Ca.), is administered by county probation personnel and has the capacity to house 20 men, age 18 or over, sentenced to jail terms of four months or more. The house provides a rehabilitative atmosphere in which residents are expected to accept increased responsibility both to themselves and their personal endeavors as well as to their fellow residents. They in turn receive and learn to handle additional privileges. An elected resident council participates with the staff in program decision-making and imposes discipline on fellow residents who exhibit antisocial behavior, thus altering, in many cases for the first time, the residents' perception of the relationship between society and offender. A comparison study between Ellsworth House releasees and regular jail system releasees showed the Ellsworth men to have a slightly higher recidivism rate but considerably higher rates of employment. The Ellsworth program's three phases of rehabilitation are discussed, as are the modifications made to the program to reduce recidivism.

0100049031999

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA. SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY. SAN FRANCISCO PROJECT. THE IMPACT OF SUPERVISION: OFFICER AND OFFENDER ASSESSMENT. BY JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, ALBERT WAHL, ROBERT M. CARTER, AND ARTHUR E. ELLIOTT. BERKELEY, 1967. 92 p. (RESEARCH REPORT NO. 13)

In an attempt to investigate the process of probation and parole supervision, this survey gathered information from those directly involved in the supervisory process as it operates in the United States Probation and Parole Office of the northern district of California. Included were probation officers, offenders, friends or relatives of offenders, and representatives of those community agencies which served offenders. Standardized interviews provided data used to: (1) ascertain and describe the offender's view of his supervisory experience; (2) ascertain and describe the probation officer's view of his specific role and function in the supervision of those offenders included in the sample (71 probationers and 29 institutional releasees); and (3) describe the supervisory experience from the viewpoint of those persons who maintained a primary group relationship with the offender during the period of supervision. The results obtained from the interviews are given in tables included in the report. Contents: Validity; Role and Function of U. S. Probation Officer; The Sample; Interview Participation; Type of Supervision; Offense; Age; Sex; Race; Education; Occupation; Prior Criminal Record; Friend/Relative Participation; Findings; Planned Changes Following the Termination of Supervision; Perceptions of Social Adjustment during Supervision; Factors Contributing to Successful Performance on Supervision; Changes During Supervision; Helpfulness of Supervision; Necessity of Supervision; Attitude Regarding Disposition; Disadvantage of Offender Status and the Impact of the Correctional Experience; Offender Contact with Legal, Investigative, or Law Enforcement Agencies during Supervision; The Offense in Retrospect; the Relationship between the Probation Officer and the Offender; the Use of Authority; The Focus of Counseling in Supervision; Functions of Probation Officers as Proposed by Offenders; Collateral Interviews by Probation Officers; the Pre-sentence Investigation; Offender Utilization of Community Resources; An Afterview of Incarceration; Offender Recommendations for Changes in the Correctional Process; Summary.

0L10110

TITLE: FEMALE OFFENDER - AFTER RELEASE WHERE
(FROM AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIA-
TION - PROCEEDINGS OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH
ANNUAL CONGRESS OF CORRECTION - SEE
NCJ-02840)

DATE: 70

FIRST AUTHOR: NELSON, G.

PAGE: 8

SUPPLEMENTAL INFO: PAPER PRESENTED AT ACA MEETING, CIN-
CINNATI, OHIO, OCT 11-15, 1970

SUBJECT/CONTENT: COUNSELING
EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT
FEMALES
HALFWAY HOUSE
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
SUPPORT SERVICES
TREATMENT OFFENDER MATCHING

ANNOTATION: THE ROLE OF HALFWAY HOUSES IN THE RE-
ORIENTATION OF FEMALE RELEASEES, IN
TERMS OF FINANCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
SUPPORT.

ABSTRACT: The author illustrates the need for a
variety of halfway houses by relating case histories of a
few female releasees whose re-entry into society halfway
houses have accomplished. It is argued that some women need
and thrive under greater control whereas others can cope
with their new freedom in a less regimented environment.
For success the halfway house must build a multi-racial,
knowledgeable staff sensitive to the female ex-offenders,
and to needs and resources of the community, in which the
halfway house is located.

0L09862

TITLE: MATCHING WORKER AND CLIENT IN CORREC-
TIONS

JOURNAL CITATION: SOCIAL WORK, V 18, N 2, (MARCH 1973),
P 95 - 103

DATE: 7303

FIRST AUTHOR: PALMER, T.B.

PAGE: 9.

ISSUING AGENCY: SOCIAL WORK

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CALIFORNIA
CASELOAD
CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT
CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES
PROGRAM EVALUATION
REHABILITATION AND TREATMENT
STAFF CLIENT RELATIONS
TREATMENT OFFENDER MATCHING

ANNOTATION: CALIFORNIA'S COMMUNITY TREATMENT
PROJECT - AN EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM FOR
DELINQUENT YOUTHS IN WHICH THE
CONCEPT OF MATCHING CLIENTS AND WORKERS
IS DEVELOPED.

ABSTRACT: The youths are nearly all seriously
delinquent and were sent by local authorities to the state
correctional system. The project matches the youths with
correctional officers to establish and maintain worker-
client relationships that are suited to long-term diffi-
culties, or specific clients capacities, and ways of re-
lating to people. Matching is designed to capitalize on
the workers' special skill and sensitivity. To match
workers and clients it is necessary to interview them and
classify them. Other ways of obtaining the necessary
information are the individual's own statements and
role-playing situations. The program indicated that
matched workers were satisfied with their work and
remained on their jobs longer than was predicted.

0L12131

TITLE: LAWYERS AS VOLUNTEERS - THE LOS ANGELES EXPERIENCE
JOURNAL CITATION: CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, V 26, N 3 (FALL 1973), P 3 - 12
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: SIMMONS, S.J.
PAGE: 10
ISSUING AGENCY: CALIFORNIA DEPT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CORRECTIONS
COUNSELING
COUNSELORS
LOS ANGELES
PAROLE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
PROGRAM EVALUATION
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

ANNOTATION: EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM INVOLVING ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN YOUNG ATTORNEY VOLUNTEERS AND CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES.

ABSTRACT: Although this program was marked by recruitment and organizational disappointments, some measure of interpersonal success for a small number of participating parolees, lawyers, and parole agents was achieved. Profiles of the program participants are given.

0L11168

TITLE: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - A COMPARISON OF PERFORMANCE IN THE COMMUNITY - YOUTH CENTER VS COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RELEASEES
DATE: 70
FIRST AUTHOR: SPEVACEK, J.D.
SECOND AUTHOR: ALLEN, C.
PAGE: 32
ISSUING AGENCY: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DEPT OF CORRECTIONS
SUBJECT/CONTENT: COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER .
CORRECTIONS
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
PAROLE
PAROLE STATISTICS
PAROLEE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (JUVENILE)
RECIDIVISM
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER

ANNOTATION: NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE COMMUNITY PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY TREATMENT CENTER RELEASEES AND THAT OF DIRECT RELEASEES.

ABSTRACT: For analytical purposes the releasees were grouped into cohorts, each cohort having been released in a different six-month period. The community performance of each cohort was then checked by searching the card files at the DC jail, the central booking facility for the District of Columbia, to determine how many of the youths had been arrested following release, and the disposition of any charges filed against them. (Author Abstract)

0100048860999

MRS. RUBY VIOLETTE. INTERIM - HALFWAY HOUSE PROGRAM - WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER. INSTITUTIONS: STATE OF MAINE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER: STATE OF MAINE STEVENS SCHOOL. DATES: BEGAN SEPTEMBER 1963. CONTINUING.

A Halfway House was established in September 1963 to provide a healthy, homelike atmosphere for selected young women who were re-entering the community from the State of Maine Women's Correctional Center and who could not be returned to their homes. The house was located on institutional property, but the program was disengaged from the routines of institution living. The housemother was a member of the correctional staff selected for particular qualities of personality and leadership. The girls chosen for the project had parole status in the community and were enrolled in academic or vocational schools in the town of Skowhegan. The first year of the program was an unqualified success, and it was consequently expanded in September 1964. Some working girls were included as experimental cases in response to numerous requests. Results with these women were also favorable, but differences in age, intellect, hours, and interest prompted the opening of a second Halfway House in September 1965 to house the working girl in a program of supervised cooperative living. In 1966 these two phases of the Halfway program were continued and enlarged. A new statute effective October 1967 has made possible a still broader community program called Work Release. A new Halfway House has been opened to accommodate this group, which is given more limited community privileges. The fourth unit of Maine's Correctional Halfway House Program was opened in the fall of 1967 for juveniles committed to Stevens School who are ready for entrustment, but who lack suitable homes.

0112245

TITLE: MEN RELEASED FROM PRISON - REJECTION AND RECIDIVISM
JOURNAL CITATION: PROBATION AND PAROLE, N 5 (SUMMER 1973), P 21 - 32
DATE: 73
FIRST AUTHOR: WALLER, I.
PAGE: 12
ISSUING AGENCY: NEW YORK STATE PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION
SPONSORING AGENCY: TORONTO UNIVERSITY
SUBJECT/CONTENT: CANADA
CORRECTIONS
CORRECTIONS STATISTICS
EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT
EX-OFFENDER
EX-OFFENDER EMPLOYMENT
FOREIGN COUNTRIES
PAROLEE
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
RECIDIVISM
ANNOTATION: DESCRIPTION OF EXPERIENCES AND BEHAVIOR OF MEN RELEASED FROM CANADIAN PRISONS AND AN INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF PRISON, PAROLE, AND AFTER-CARE ON THAT BEHAVIOR.

ABSTRACT. The subjects for this study were 423 men released from Ontario federal penitentiaries on parole or on unconditional release at expiration of sentence. The data were gathered through group interviews, institutional files, psychological tests, and intensive analysis of the progress of the ex-prisoners during their first twelve months in the community. Examination of the differences between parolees and dischargees shows the age distribution to be the same for each group. Parolees often had less difficulty finding jobs, possibly because of the assistance given to them by parole supervisors. More dischargees than parolees admitted to getting drunk upon release. There was a larger recidivism rate for dischargees than for parolees. In general the ex-prisoners did not see themselves as deliberate criminals. The majority experienced difficulties in finding jobs and accommodations and in reestablishing family and social ties.

0111381

TITLE: INSTITUTE ON RESEARCH WITH VOLUNTEERS
IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, MAY 13-14,
1970, FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS

DATE: 70

FIRST AUTHOR: ZELHART, P.F.

SECOND AUTHOR: PLUMMER, J.M.

PAGE: 64

ISSUING AGENCY: ARKANSAS REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND
TRAINING CENTER

SPONSORING AGENCY: HEW

1ST GRANT/CONTRACT: 16-P-56812/6-06 (HEW)

SUBJECT/CONTENT: CORRECTIONS
PERSONNEL
PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION
PROBATION
PROBATION AND PAROLE (ADULT)
PROCEEDINGS
STAFF CLIENT RELATIONS
VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS
VOLUNTEER TRAINING
VOLUNTEERS

ANNOTATION: PROCEEDINGS OF UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
CONFERENCE ON THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS
IN THE REHABILITATION OF CRIMINAL
OFFENDERS.

ABSTRACT: The authors present a background of
the court volunteer movement and the success of volunteer
programs. Comments are made on the needs of research in
volunteer programs, and discussion covers the training
and training needs of volunteers. A paper is presented on
the impact of a research project designed to compare
counseling by paid probation officers to that by volunteer
citizens at a juvenile probation department. Discussions
are also included on selection and matching of volunteer
probation officers and offenders. A bibliography of projects
using volunteers in court is included.

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