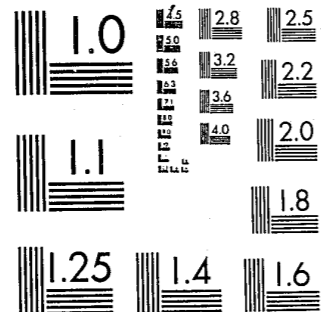


MF-1

National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

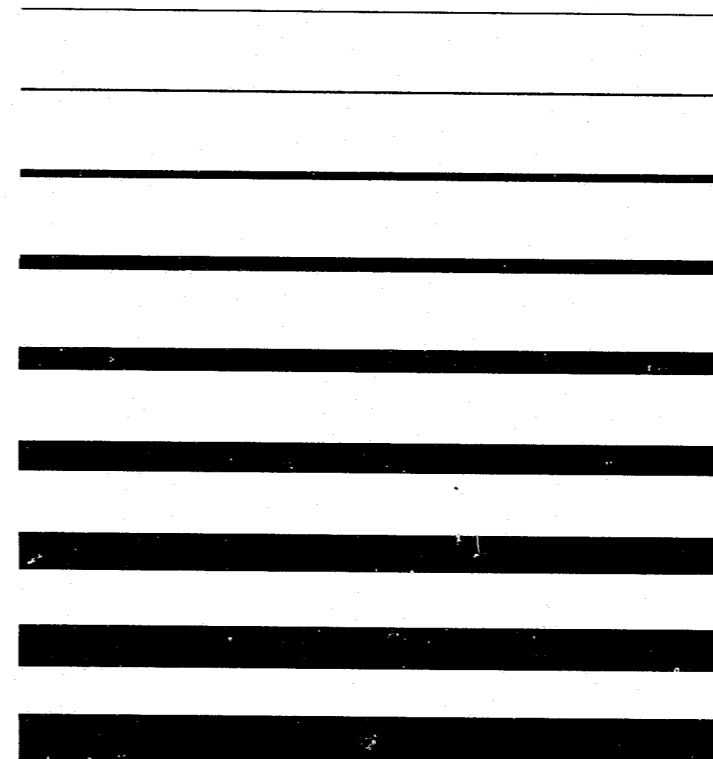
DATE FILMED

2/23/82

U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Corrections

Services for Families of Offenders

An Overview



X
SERVICES FOR FAMILIES OF OFFENDERS

An Overview

By
SUSAN HOFFMAN FISHMAN
Executive Director,
Women in Crisis
Hartford, Connecticut

and

CANDACE J. M. CASSIN
Research Assistant
Women in Crisis

January 1981

This project was supported by grant number CD-0 from the National Institute of Corrections, U.S. Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain

Nat'l Institute of Corrections

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

NCJRS
JUN 5 1981
ACQUISITIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

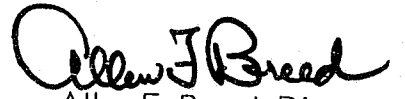
ABSTRACT.	vii
FOREWORD.	v
PREFACE.	vi
1. INTRODUCTION.	1
2. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.	5
Historical Perspective.	5
Issues.	6
Factors Contributing to Stress.	8
Maintaining Contact.	11
Incarcerated Mothers.	13
International Perspective.	16
Program Approaches in the Literature.	18
3. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS.	20
Statewide: Friends Outside.	20
County Level: Service League of San Mateo County.	22
Area-Wide: (1) Prison Families Anonymous.	24
(2) Women in Crisis	26
Institution Based: Kansas State Penitentiary - Mental Health Unit.	27
Hospitality Houses: (1) Alderson Hospitality House.	29
(2) Terrell House at Tallahassee.	30
APPENDIX: DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS.	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	41

FOREWORD

This document represents the first national inquiry into the area of services for families of offenders, summarizing both a review of the literature on the subject and programs operating within the United States. The document is far from complete, but is a first attempt to identify programs that operate to meet the practical needs of families of incarcerated persons.

We sometimes tend to overlook the impact of criminal proceedings, processing, and ultimately incarceration on the families of prisoners. Separation, deprivation of emotional, physical, and financial support, and often the necessary restructuring of the family environment are tantamount to punishing the family as well as the offender. National awareness of the very real needs of these families needs to be emphasized and appropriate resources identified.

Corrections is overburdened in providing for the offenders under its charge. It is hoped that this report will help stimulate awareness of some of the human problems faced by offenders' families and will give corrections the necessary information to reach out to community resources that may be able to assist in this area.


Allen F. Breed, Director
National Institute of Corrections

February 1981

PREFACE

In June of 1980, Women in Crisis received a grant from the National Institute of Corrections to document the practical and emotional needs faced by family members as a result of the incarceration of a loved one and to gather information about various programs around the country that provide services to these families.

In addition to serving as a comprehensive resource in both the theory and practice of working with families, it is our hope that this document will stimulate discussion in the field and increase opportunities for communication among existing programs.

The success of the project depended upon the cooperation of numerous groups and individuals. We would like to extend our appreciation to the commissioners and staff of state correctional agencies who submitted names of potential service providers in their respective areas, and to representatives of service programs who took the time and care to complete the survey. We also wish to thank the individuals who served on the project advisory committee* and Ms. Nancy Sabanosh, our grant advisor at the National Institute of Corrections, for their ongoing involvement in the development of this document.

Although we are extremely pleased with the number of programs discovered as a result of the project search, it is inevitable that there are programs in existence whose names were not brought to our attention. We regret that these organizations are not included in the directory, but hope that this report will reach them and assist them in their work.

It is encouraging to see that the needs of families of offenders are finally being acknowledged as important on a widespread basis. Since families of offenders serve as sources of assistance to offenders and ex-offenders, the recognition and resolution of their needs is a milestone in the criminal justice field.

Susan J. Fishman
Executive Director
Women in Crisis, Inc.
Hartford, Connecticut

*Advisory Committee members:

Al Alissi, Professor of Social Work, University of Connecticut School of Social Work
Robin Blair, Mental Health Information and Education Specialist, Connecticut Department of Mental Health
Vivian Kotler, Trainer and Program Specialist, Greater Hartford Criminal Justice Coalition
Robert Brooks, Chief of Program Development, Connecticut Department of Corrections
Nancy Parker, Volunteer, Women in Crisis

ABSTRACT

This document examines the emotional and practical needs faced by families when one of their members is incarcerated and provides information about various programs around the country that have been developed to meet these needs. The report is divided into three sections: (1) a review of existing literature on the topic "families of offenders," (2) descriptions of seven example programs, and (3) a directory of programs for families of offenders throughout the United States.

The rationale for studying families of offenders is based on the relationship between inmate family ties and parole success, and the recognition that families must deal with the upheaval in their own life situations before they can be a source of support to the inmate. Holt and Miller's study for the California Department of Corrections in 1972 concluded that men who receive more visits perform better on parole. There has been an increase in the number of articles published and programs developed for families of offenders since the publication of this Holt and Miller's study.

The review of the literature portion of this report explores the emotional, social, and economic impact of incarceration on the wives and children of offenders. Five crisis points are identified and discussed: (1) the arrest, (2) the pre-trial period, (3) sentencing, (4) the initial incarceration, and (5) the period of time immediately prior to and following the incarcerated individual's release. A separate section examines the effect of incarceration on the children of female offenders and suggests ways to reserve the mother-child relationship during the incarceration period. Several overall recommendations are made for programs and policies to help families maintain meaningful contact with their incarcerated relatives.

In Section 2, seven service programs are described as examples of the range of assistance being provided. They include a variety of program types that may be adapted for use in other communities. Programs described are: Friends Outside, California; Service League of San Mateo County, California; Women in Crisis, Connecticut; Terrell House at Tallahassee, Florida; Alderson Hospitality House, West Virginia; Prison Families Anonymous, New York; and the Mental Health Unit of the Kansas State Penitentiary.

The appendix lists names, addresses, and information about programs for families of offenders throughout the country that were identified during this project.

1 INTRODUCTION

GOALS AND METHODOLOGY

This document marks the first time that the many diverse aspects and perspectives of working with offenders' families have been compiled into a single reference source. Traditionally, correctional literature, legislation, and social service programs have omitted any serious consideration of the problems faced by offenders' loved ones. As a result, relatively little information is available to serve as a guide to existing and potential service providers.

The research articles that have been published are scattered throughout a variety of disciplines and are found in psychiatry, social work, criminal justice, psychology, and counseling journals, some of which are obscure and difficult to obtain. Until now, a comprehensive listing of service programs has not been available. Therefore, agencies and programs offering support services to families of offenders are forced to attempt service methods without knowing whether these methods have been tried before.

This document is divided into three major sections: (1) a review of the literature, (2) in-depth descriptions of several effective programs that can be adapted in other communities, and (3) a directory of programs throughout the United States that offer services to families of offenders.

Review of the Literature

Several sources were utilized to generate a bibliography of books and articles on families of offenders, wives of offenders, children of offenders, and women offenders who are primary parents.

Most of the titles listed in the bibliography were selected from computer searches performed by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and the University of Connecticut School of Social Work. Additional citations came from the National Information Center on Volunteerism, Boulder, Colorado; CONTACT, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska; Project Share, Rockville, Maryland; and from the bibliographies of the articles themselves.

A total of 159 books, articles, reports, and other publications were identified. Of these, 88 were obtainable at local libraries or through the inter-library loan procedure. These articles are included in the bibliography. The remaining 71 references were unpublished, obscure, or incomplete, and were not accessible.

Program Descriptions

In gathering information about individual programs offering services to families, it was necessary to generate as complete a list as possible of these organizations. In accordance with the recommendations of the National Institute of Corrections, we relied primarily on state and local

correctional agencies to identify programs within their jurisdictions. A letter requesting names of programs for offenders' families was sent to commissioners, directors, and secretaries of corrections in the 50 states, District of Columbia and New York City, as well as to representatives of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and a sampling of 12 county systems. Follow-up calls were made to non-respondents, and a final notice sent to those whose replies were still outstanding.

Responses were received from all states except Alaska, Delaware, Georgia, and Indiana. A total of 188 programs were identified. These fell into two broad categories: (1) public and privately operated organizations working specifically with offenders' families, and (2) private practitioners or larger social service agencies that do not have a stated component for offenders' families, but which the correctional agency or penal institution had found useful in referring family members.

A written questionnaire was selected as the method of gathering information about the individual programs. (A copy of the questionnaire can be obtained from Women in Crisis, 179 Allyn Street, Room 408, Hartford, Connecticut 06103.) In order to bring a variety of perspectives and expertise to the creation of the survey instrument, an advisory committee representing criminal justice, mental health, academic and client perspectives, was convened. The advisory committee met regularly over a two-month period to: (1) identify minimum criteria for program effectiveness, and (2) design a questionnaire which would elicit information in each of the criteria areas. The questionnaire was sent to the 188 programs which had been identified as working with offenders' families. Programs were asked to return additional material such as brochures, annual reports, and other information that would present as complete a picture of their services as possible.

Seventy-two, or 38%, of the questionnaires were returned. Nine of these groups reported that the survey was not applicable to them since they did not offer specific services to families of offenders. An additional 26 were eliminated as inappropriate, because no component of their program worked specifically with offenders' families. (It is true that families of offenders rely on a variety of public and private agencies to help meet their needs during the incarceration of their loved ones, but for the purpose of this project, attention was concentrated on programs that offer specific, stated services for the families and friends of both male and female inmates.) Eleven questionnaires were returned as undeliverable.

The typical program for offenders' families is under 10 years old, a component of a larger, private non-profit social service agency, and provides emotional support, crisis intervention, transportation to institutions, information on prison procedures and resources in the community, referrals and advocacy with the institutional staff. Several also offer child care, assistance in housing relocation, and individual and group counseling. Some offer specialized services including food and lodging for families who must travel to visit their loved ones in prison, newsletters, and special visitation or live-in arrangements for the children of women inmates.

Slightly over half of the responding agencies involve themselves in systems change or legislative advocacy in addition to offering direct services to clients. The most frequently cited topic areas for advocacy activities were abolition of the death penalty, visitation related issues, prisoners' rights as they relate to opportunities for maintaining family ties, increased services for women offenders, and funding issues.

Several programs were selected from those responding to be described in more detail. These programs are not presented as models, but, rather, as examples of the diverse programs providing services to families of offenders. The programs described were selected based on numerous criteria developed by the project advisory committee. Among these criteria were that the organization:

- Have clearly defined, realistic, and measurable goals.
- Serve all eligible clients and provide assistance in a timely manner.
- Have a clearly defined, appropriate organizational structure.
- Follow up with clients on a systematic basis.
- Have reliable and efficient record-keeping systems.
- Explore all potential sources of funding and do not interrupt services to clients despite funding changes.
- Conduct ongoing needs assessment and program planning.
- Coordinate and involve community resources, including volunteers.
- Provide ongoing, appropriate training to staff and volunteers.
- Experience low staff and volunteer turnover.

Friends Outside is a statewide service organization with 34 satellite offices throughout California and Nevada. Each chapter is locally operated, responding to the particular needs of that community, but all chapters are under the auspices of the Friends Outside Central Office in Salinas.

Women in Crisis is local in scope, but offers a comprehensive range of services to offenders' families throughout the incarceration, including emotional support to family members, an educational playroom at the prison during weekend visiting hours, and family counseling for offenders and their families at the time of the offender's return to the community.

The Service League of San Mateo County operates within a county system in San Mateo County, California. It, too, provides a variety of services including an outreach program and child care in the local jail.

The Mental Health Unit of the Kansas State Penitentiary in Lansing is unique in having a special component for families and couples that is sponsored by the prison.

Prison Families Anonymous in Hempstead, New York is based on a self-help approach. The program offers weekly support groups for family members as well as additional family services.

Alderson House in rural West Virginia, and Terrell House in Tallahassee, Florida, offer two examples of successful hospitality houses. Hospitality houses provide a home-like environment where visitors can rest or freshen up on their way to a visit in a nearby prison. Families can often find emotional support, child care, meals, and other assistance in these facilities. Most hospitality houses also provide overnight accommodations for guests.

Directory

It is not possible to highlight in this handbook every program that works with families of offenders. The directory portion of the document is, therefore, a brief summary of those programs offering specific services to offenders' families. All of these programs responded to the questionnaire sent out for this study.

2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

A consistent finding of this research document is that issues and problems concerning families* of offenders have historically been neglected areas of service and study. It is only within the last decade that we have seen an increase in the number of articles and books written on the topic, and increasing numbers of programs emerging to meet the special needs of offenders' families.

Of the 88 publications documented for this report, only 19 were written prior to 1972. Three of these articles dealt with the topic of conjugal visiting, and five concentrated on the effect of incarceration on the children of offenders. The remaining references covered a variety of issues concerning offenders' families.

In 1972, Norman Holt and Donald Miller, research analysts with the California Department of Corrections, published the results of a study which linked parole success to the maintenance of strong family ties during incarceration. Drawing from a sample of 412 prisoners incarcerated in a minimum-security prison in California, they concluded that "men who received more visits during their last 12 months in prison experienced significantly less difficulty and less serious difficulty in their first year of parole than did those with fewer visitors." Holt and Miller's conclusions are especially significant in that they seem to be the first real documented evidence that families of offenders play a significant role in assisting the inmate in returning to life outside the institution.

Although we cannot conclusively say that the Holt and Miller study served as a catalyst after 1972 in stimulating the development of articles, books, and programs which focused on families of offenders, it is a fact that the number of documents and service programs increased dramatically during the mid and late 1970's. The conclusions of Holt and Miller have been used by authors and program administrators as a rationale for providing assistance to families of offenders, who must deal with the upheaval in their own life situations before they can serve as a source of support to the inmate in prison.

Another factor which may have contributed to the growth of interest in the problems of offenders' families is the increased visibility of victims during the 1970's. Families of offenders have been referred to as victims of crime as well. In most cases, however, they remain "hidden victims."

It is important at this time to note that most available publications on offenders' families concentrate specifically on families of male offenders. Although only 4 to 7.5% of the incarcerated individuals in this country are female, 55 to 80% of these women are mothers with primary responsibility for the care of their children. In the following section highlighting problems experienced by families of offenders, a separate section is devoted to the special needs faced by relatives of female offenders.

* Note that any further reference to a family member of an offender means any significant other connected with the offender.

ISSUES

Many authors are of the opinion that family ties are the most positive factor in the rehabilitation of the offender. The family offers the closest emotional ties in the inmate's life, and therefore the strongest motivation for him to succeed on the "outside." The family is also the main source of news and information that keep the inmate in touch with the outside world, and of the financial support that will assist him in his return to the community. In spite of the fact that incarceration often falls on families who have the fewest resources to deal with its impact (Sack, 1977), the effectiveness of family support in easing the emotional and practical turmoil of the offender's incarceration and reintegration appears to be consistent across diverse age groups, populations, and socio-economic statuses (Homer, 1979). As correctional systems in various states have recognized the importance of family support, they have made efforts to increase opportunities for family contact through such means as the extension of visiting hours and the provision of special visits and furloughs.

A few articles offer the perspective that although families may meet the offender's personal needs, not all families are well-equipped to help in the offender's rehabilitation. A 1970 study by Guze et al described similarities in background and personality disturbances among convicted male felons, their wives, and their immediate female relatives. In a study published in 1973, Cloninger and Guze explored psychiatric illness in the background of female offenders and further discussed the family as contributing to criminal behavior.

In the vast majority of articles, however, the beneficial impact of maintaining family ties is stressed and used as a rationale for providing specific kinds of assistance to families and to the inmate as a member of a family unit.

The loss of a loved one to incarceration has been likened to other kinds of loss: through death, divorce, hospitalization, and military service. Unlike death, the absent member will eventually return; unlike divorce, hospitalization, or military service, there is a social stigma attached to the offender's incarceration.

Incarceration of a family member interrupts the complex patterns and internal relationships that have developed within the family unit. With the temporary loss of one of its members, the family must redefine itself and divide up the roles and responsibilities of the absent member, sometimes needing the assistance of resources outside the family unit. The many emotional and practical upheavals faced by the offender's family make its adjustment to the separation and its ability to provide support to the incarcerated individual more difficult.

Holt and Miller state that although contacts with family and friends generally do not decrease throughout the period of incarceration, marital

ties are likely to weaken. Their study indicated that after three years, 25% fewer wives were still visiting. Several other authors also support the theory that lengthy, extended separation as a result of incarceration can lead to the disintegration of marital relationships (Freedman and Rice, 1977; Ingram and Swartsfager, 1973; Handler, 1974).

Although a relationship inevitably suffers under the strain of separation, the period of incarceration and its accompanying stress cannot be viewed as isolated factors in determining the future of the relationship. Several authors link the endurance of a marriage throughout the separation period to its stability prior to the incarceration, and cite the need to differentiate between the effects of the separation and pre-existing problems in the marriage (Pueschel and Moglia, 1977; Sack, 1977; Schneller, 1975). For many families, the incarceration of one of its members is another in a long series of family crises. Struckoff (1977) states specifically that divorce decisions made during this period are based on the history of the marriage rather than the single element of incarceration, and some families use the incarceration as a first step in detaching ties with the offender.

While good marriages are more likely to weather incarceration, Schneller reports that partners of such marriages experience greater loneliness and frustration throughout the separation period. They have, in effect, "more to lose" in being deprived of the support and sharing of their incarcerated spouse.

While the entire incarceration period may be viewed as a time of stress for the family, the literature identifies several specific crisis points that occur throughout the course of a loved one's involvement in the criminal justice system. Fishman and Alissi (1979) refer to five crisis periods: (1) the arrest, (2) the pre-trial period, (3) sentencing, (4) the initial incarceration, and (5) the period of time immediately prior to and following the incarcerated individual's release.

• The Arrest

The arrest is often sudden and unexpected, leaving the family in shock, whether or not they witnessed it. If the arrest takes place in the home, the family experiences the additional anger and helplessness of watching as the police remove their loved one and suffers the embarrassment of the neighborhood also witnessing the event. There are unanswered questions about what crime was committed, where the family member is going, if they can see him, where to obtain legal assistance, and pressure to raise bond so that he will not have to spend the pre-trial period in jail.

• Pre-Trial Period

The pre-trial period is one of uncertainty and confusion for the family, often accompanied by disbelief that its loved one is really guilty and could really be imprisoned for the specific crime. The family that has not been able to raise bond for the accused experiences guilt and frustration in addition to the stress of separation. Often family members do not understand the complexity of the court process and find it difficult to acquire answers to their many questions. The period of time between arrest and final disposition of a case may be several months, leaving the accused and his family unable to plan for their future and drained of their emotional and financial resources.

● Sentencing

While sentencing day ends the months of waiting, most family members are totally unprepared for its reality. Family members commonly react with shock in the court room when a sentence of imprisonment is pronounced and their loved one is led away. The wife of the offender is confronted with the reality that her man will not be coming home for several months or years and that she must carry on in his absence. Her questions about the prison, his safety, visiting, and their future together may seem overwhelming, and often she is unsure of who to trust or where to turn for answers.

● Initial Incarceration

During the initial period of incarceration, the family must begin to adapt to the impact of its loved one's imprisonment in its daily life. The family's emotional stress has been compared to that experienced by a family that has lost a loved one to death. In addition to the emotional turmoil, the family often enters this period drained of its financial resources and must determine how to meet its financial and practical needs, sometimes accepting public assistance for the first time. Reactions from members of the community may be awkward or openly unfriendly, and some families find it necessary to relocate for economic or social reasons.

The initial period of incarceration, and particularly the first visit to the institution, sets the stage for the way in which the family must try to maintain meaningful contact with its loved one. Often the entire family feels frustrated and depressed at the conditions under which they must now express their most intimate feelings.

● Pre- and Post-Release

Pre- and post-release is a particularly difficult and traumatic period for the family of the offender. Many families express anxiety and fear as the date of the inmate's release approaches. Several factors contribute to this. The woman's new-found sense of independence and competence from the assumption of new responsibilities can be very threatening to the inmate whose life skills have remained static. The woman, on the other hand, is often pleased with her growth and unwilling to return to her former role. Family members may fear their loved one's return to his old ways and old friends upon his release. Since the atmosphere of visits is often one of renewed courtship, communication problems that existed within the family prior to the offender's incarceration may not have been resolved and expectations of both the inmate and family for the release are often unrealistic.

Factors Contributing to Stress

The stress experienced by families during all of these aforementioned crisis periods is caused by a combination of emotional, social, and economic factors.

Emotional Impact on Wives. The woman whose husband is incarcerated experiences many emotions as she adjusts to this new disruption in her life

and in her relationship with her husband. Often she will feel shock, anger, guilt, shame, inadequacy, isolation, sadness, loneliness, and sexual frustration. She will have many questions about the prison, visiting hours, prison regulations, and about her husband's earliest possible release date. Faced additionally with the responsibility of handling all family and business matters alone, she will be in need of answers to many vital questions.

Social Impact on Wives. Her husband's incarceration may affect a woman's other social relationships. If she chooses not to reveal her husband's whereabouts, isolation is an effective way to avoid unwanted questions. Some women reported that friends and neighbors viewed them differently after learning that their husbands were in prison, treating the family members as if they, too, were criminals (Perry, 1973). The wife's relationships with her parents and her in-laws may become strained at this point; her parents encourage her to "leave the bum," and his parents feel that she is to blame for their son's behavior (Schwartz and Weintraub, 1974).

The choice of whether to maintain secrecy and the issue of community reaction to the incarceration both seem to be related to the socio-economic status of the family. Lower middle- and lower-income families in neighborhoods where incarceration is a common occurrence often do not attach the social stigma to it that is found in upper middle- and upper-class neighborhoods. The need to maintain secrecy about the offender seems to be less prevalent in neighborhoods where incarceration is common.

Schneller studied the wives and families of 93 men incarcerated in a medium-security prison in the District of Columbia correctional system. His research focused on three specific areas in a woman's life that are impacted by separation from her husband: (1) social acceptance, (2) economic status, and (3) emotional and sexual frustration. He found that in this group of subjects, economic and emotional problems were much more common than were social problems as a result of the husband's incarceration.

Emotional and Social Impact on Children. If there are children in the family, the woman is usually the one to inform them about the father's incarceration.* In addition to her own feelings, she must deal with the reactions of her children to the loss of their father. Their anger and blame are often directed at her, according to Sack. She must become a single parent for the duration of her husband's incarceration and must deal with withdrawal or aggressive and acting-out behavior that are common reactions in children whose fathers have been incarcerated. Schneller and Morris report that, in the midst of their own emotional turmoil, mothers often see their children's negative behavior as problems for themselves rather than as an expression of the child's own pain.

Both mothers and children are often denied outlets for grieving by maintaining secrecy about the offender. This secrecy may be contained within the immediate or extended family, although it is not unusual for adults within a family unit to shelter the children from part or all of the truth.

*Regardless of whether the children are told the truth about their father, the mother is usually the one who must provide an explanation for his absence.

Parents often choose not to tell the child the truth about the father, covering up with explanations such as the father is "in the hospital," "at sea," or "working in another state" (Morris, 1967). Reasons for this deception include the belief on the part of the parents that the child is too young to be affected by the father's absence, the fear that the child will reject the father if s/he knows the truth, and the desire to protect the child from teasing by schoolmates and friends. The fabricated explanation may be maintained, even if the child visits the father in prison. In reality, a child's unspoken perceptions are very keen, and s/he usually will sense the truth regardless of what s/he has seen or been told. However, the child will often comply in acting as if s/he believes the story that has been told. With his/her perceptions denied, the child has no acceptable outlet for expressing confusion or venting grief.

A child commonly feels abandoned, rejected, guilty, sad, and angry over the loss of the father (Sack, Seidler, and Thomas, 1976). Clinging and withdrawal may be expressions of the child's fear of losing the mother as well. Aggressiveness and anti-social behavior are discussed most often as attempts by the child to identify with the absent parent. The emotional reactions of school-aged children are also expressed in their school work and attitudes toward school. Friedman and Esselstyn in 1965 reported school phobia (fear of leaving the mother or fear of teasing by other children) and poor school performance as symptoms of stress experienced by children of offenders.

While most children experience some form of separation in their early childhood (Rutter, 1971), discord and disharmony in the home are more likely to cause long-term negative behavior than the separation in and of itself. According to Morris, a father's incarceration will affect his children, but a child's overall adjustment to the situation rests on two major factors: the pre-imprisonment relationship with the father, and the effect of the separation on the mother.

Economic Impact on the Family Unit. In addition to the emotional and social adjustments that the family must make, incarceration of a loved one usually carries major economic implications for the family unit. By sentencing day, the family's few resources have often been depleted on legal and other pre-trial and trial-related costs. Families with children may be eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent Children or General Assistance, but, for some, accepting public assistance is another stigma to bear.

The family's reduced income affects its ability to visit the member in prison, especially if the prison is a considerable distance away. In some situations, the family can no longer afford payments on the house or apartment and is forced to move to a less expensive living situation. The economic plight of the family causes feelings of helplessness and frustration for the inmate, who feels that he has failed in his role as breadwinner (Pueschel and Moglia, 1977). Any money earned by the inmate in the institution is minimal -- usually just enough to cover personal incidentals -- and so the financial burden of his furloughs, and, finally his release often falls on his family as well.

Schneller offers the view that economic status does not change significantly in families where the husband has not held a regular job and

has not consistently supported the family in an adequate manner. For these families, the very absence of the head of the household may qualify them for public assistance, providing them with a more regular income than they experienced before his incarceration.

Maintaining Contact

The means by which incarcerated offenders and their families maintain contact include visits, correspondence, and telephone calls. These are the mechanisms through which they must maintain their relationship and express their most intimate feelings during the period of separation. All of the methods are subject to varying degrees of regulation and restriction, dependent upon logistical factors and institutional policies.

Visitation. Over the last decade, visits have come to be regarded as a right of the inmate and the inmate's family, rather than as a privilege. American Correctional Association literature encourages informal visits, and the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals stated in 1975 that "correction authorities should not merely tolerate visiting, but encourage it." Schafer reported that in 1977 the most common visiting pattern was once a week for up to six hours, compared with 1956, when two visits per month for under two hours each was the typical pattern.

Even if there are adequate visiting hours, there are other obstacles which prevent emotionally satisfying visits. Traveling to the institution can be a difficult problem because prisons are often located in remote areas. Schafer found in his study that 36.9% of the responding institutions were less than 50 miles from the residence of most of the inmates; 33.3% were over 100 miles away; the remaining 29.8% fell in between. The cost of transportation, and food and lodging if necessary, is compounded if there are children involved. Families receiving public assistance often find that welfare will not cover adequately, or at all, the cost of visiting their loved one in prison (Schwartz and Weintraub, 1974; Homer, 1979). Public transportation to the institution is often inadequate, and lodging accommodations in the more isolated areas are scarce.

The visiting room can severely inhibit the visit. Visiting areas are generally crowded, and visits take place under the supervision of correctional officers; thus, there is usually a lack of privacy or intimacy. Visitors and inmates are typically separated, either by a table across which they may hold hands or by a screen or glass which precludes any physical contact. Young children become restless and bored in this rigid environment and, in many cases, do not understand why their fathers do not hold them. According to Freedman and Rice, visitors and inmates report feeling more distant after a visit, more emotionally and sexually frustrated, and more afraid that their partner is slipping away.

Family visits and conjugal visits are special visiting arrangements offered by some correctional institutions. The definition of "family visit" varies. In some institutions, it means an opportunity for a family to enjoy a visit somewhat like a Sunday outing, on the prison grounds. The family

may often bring a picnic lunch, toys and games for the children, and spend a fairly unregulated period of time together.

In other institutions, the family may spend a period of uninterrupted, unsupervised time in a facility -- often a separate house on the grounds -- specifically designed for this purpose. Such a family visit usually includes an overnight, and the opportunity for a husband and wife to have sexual relations. The family visit is not usually extended to girlfriends, but other family members -- parents, children, siblings -- often may participate in the visit. As Wilson states, "the purpose is family visiting, not conjugal visiting. That conjugal visiting occurs is incidental to the main objectives of preservation and strengthening of the family, and no reason to refrain from family visiting." Participants in family visiting programs emphasize the emotional satisfaction of privacy and of being able to talk intimately rather than simply the physical satisfaction that may result (Hopper, 1967).

Conjugal visiting has been subject to controversy, but is becoming more widely used in correctional systems, whether it is called "conjugal visiting" or "family visiting." Supporters of conjugal visiting discuss its value and purpose as a means of strengthening family ties. In the privacy that affords emotional as well as sexual intimacy, the relationship between a husband and wife is given support.

Several arguments against conjugal visiting were articulated in the literature. The major arguments hold that conjugal visiting is degrading and embarrassing to wives, discriminates against unmarried male inmates and female inmates, has no proven mitigating effect on homosexual activities in the institution, and carries the risk of pregnancy and the consequent possibility that these new children will be added to the welfare rolls, or will not be raised in the most desirable of family situations (Balogh, 1964; Johns, 1971).

Other negative arguments cite administrative, custody, and security problems; insufficient support from both prison administrators and the community at large; the fear of prostitution businesses and corruption of prison staff in this regard; and the opinion that conjugal visits pamper inmates.

Both supporters and opponents of conjugal visiting feel that, ideally, the furlough is a preferable alternative. Furloughs allow the inmate a period of time in the community and are granted for purposes such as employment interviews, family visits, and other activities oriented toward the inmate's release. The furlough, or authorized leave, is considered beneficial because it is more flexible, allowing the inmate to take care of both business and family matters himself, utilizing facilities and resources in the community; tests the offender's adjustment to the outside under reduced supervision; and strengthens family ties by allowing the inmate to participate in his role as husband and father in the home (Markley, 1973).

Criteria for furlough eligibility vary. Most commonly, criteria specify that the individual be within a certain number of months of his parole date, have a record of good conduct in the institution, and be a minimum risk to the community (Markley, 1973). It may carry additional restrictions; for

example, that the inmate not be serving time for a violent or sexual offense, or that the local police not object. Johns feels that society faces the same risks when a man is furloughed as it does when he is released at the end of his sentence. He further states that there is a general sense that all offenders are dangerous at the time of conviction and gradually become safe as the sentence moves toward expiration, but that, in reality, it is possible that most convicted persons are equally safe at any time during their confinement.

Telephone calls and written correspondence are usually subject to some form of censorship. Specific regulations concerning calls and letters vary from institution to institution. Inmates and their wives often express feeling disappointed and more distant from each other after a telephone call under these conditions.

Restrictions on correspondence may specify with whom an inmate may correspond, the number and length of letters that can be exchanged per week, institutional policy on providing postage, and, in some cases, restrictions on content. Many inmates do not express themselves well in writing, and so do not find correspondence a satisfying way to maintain contact with their loved ones.

Incarcerated Mothers

Women represent approximately 4% to 7.5% of the national prison population. On a given day, about 15,000 women are incarcerated in federal, state, or local facilities. Most women in prison are in their child-bearing years and it is estimated that 55% to 80% have children (LaPointe, 1977). Figures citing the average number of children per incarcerated mother range from 1.6 to 3 children. Two out of 3 children of female inmates are under 10 years old, and one quarter of all the children of incarcerated women are younger than four years of age. On an average day in the United States, there are at least 21,000 children whose mothers are in prison (McGowan, 1978). Many women had primary responsibility for the care of their children prior to their incarceration.

Incarcerated women and their children have historically fallen through the cracks in the correctional and social service systems. As a result, important needs for the well-being of both mother and child have been neglected.

The Arrest. Police do not routinely ask women they arrest whether they have children, and, if so, who will take care of them in their mother's absence. On the other hand, many women who are detained under arrest do not wish to call attention to the fact that they have children, fearing that the children will be taken away. Consequently, it is not uncommon that young children remain at home alone for several hours, sometimes overnight, before learning about their mother's arrest. The situation can be the cause of great anxiety for both the mother, who is concerned for her children's safety, and the children, who have no information to explain their mother's absence, and often fear the worst.

Incarceration. When a man is incarcerated, he can generally assume that his wife will continue to care for their children. A great many

incarcerated women are single parents, however, and can make no such assumption. A mother's imprisonment means that her children will probably have to adjust to a new environment and a new caretaker, as well as to the loss of the mother. Usually the mother relies on a female relative to care for her children, most often the child's grandmother. Whether the children are placed with relatives or in foster care, their relocation may mean separation from their siblings, which further compounds the emotional trauma of separation from the mother (Pueschal and Moglia, 1977; Killinger and Wood, 1979).

Like the situation of the child whose father is in prison, the child whose mother is incarcerated is often given a vague or fabricated reason for her absence. The child usually knows the truth, but sensing that this is not acceptable to the caretaker, will participate in "believing" the lie s/he has been told.

Maintaining Contact. A child's ability to maintain meaningful contact with his/her mother in prison may be difficult for several reasons:

- There are fewer correctional institutions for women than for men, thus they are usually a greater distance from the home. Some states have no female facilities and arrange to have their female prisoners housed in neighboring states. Within the federal system, females are held in five institutions throughout the country. The cost of travel and accommodations, and the time involved, often prohibit frequent visits to the prison.

- A child must also rely on an adult to make the visit possible. Some caretakers are reluctant to bring a child to visit the mother because of their own feelings and judgements about the actions which led to the mother's incarceration. The child is therefore placed in the difficult position of wanting to love the mother, but receiving subtle or overt messages from the caretaker that his/her mother is bad. The conflicting messages strain the child's relationship with both mother and caretaker. Most mothers are, however, able to maintain some contact with their child and the child's caretaker.

- The visits themselves may not be conducive to intimate exchange between mother and child. The visiting room is often noisy and crowded, some institutions prohibit or limit physical contact between inmate mothers and their children (Killinger and Wood, 1979), and the overall situation often presents unfamiliar and confusing parameters within which the child must relate to the mother.

- A child experiences many emotional reactions to separation from the mother, which are difficult to correct through infrequent or irregular contact. In addition, the separation and its repercussions are renewed every time a visit ends. Separation from the mother is often experienced by the child as abandonment. The child's feelings of sadness, loss, and uncertainty about the future may be expressed in a variety of emotional or conduct disorders such as depression, acute distress, intellectual retardation, and delinquency (Carroll, 1980).

In cases where the separation is experienced as an extreme trauma, the child may completely withdraw, detaching him/herself from all affectionate

relationships. The behavior may continue after the mother's release and have long-term effects on the child.

McGowan states that separation from the mother is likely to be most harmful to the child when the child is young, the mother has been the only or the primary caretaker, the separation is abrupt and unplanned, and the child is moved to a new environment with an unknown caretaker. Perry notes that the effects of the separation on the child are dependent on the length of the separation and the opportunity to replace the lost relationship with the mother with a satisfactory substitute.

Recommendations. Several recommendations were made in the literature, for ways in which the mother/child relationship might be substantially maintained during a mother's incarceration: (1) allowances for mothers to keep their infants with them in prison, (2) extended work release opportunities, (3) enhanced visiting opportunities, (4) teaching of parenting skills to inmate mothers, (5) counseling for mothers, and (6) special community residences for mothers and their children.

The Purdy Treatment Center in Washington State is cited in the literature as a women's correctional institution that makes specific efforts to address the needs of its inmates who are mothers. The Treatment Center recognizes that part of an inmate's identity lies in her various roles (i.e., mother, wife, and lover) and believes that those roles should be given support during her incarceration. Purdy holds the philosophy that parenthood is a responsibility, not a privilege, and mothers are expected to fulfill their parental responsibilities as fully as possible, within the limitations of their incarceration. The institution also believes that it is important for children to know where their mothers are and why they are there. Policies concerning mothers and children are designed to reflect these philosophies.

As part of Purdy's programming for inmate mothers, children who are placed in foster care are placed in homes as close to the institution as possible. Foster and inmate mothers meet regularly to discuss the child's upbringing and to give the natural mother maximum input into the raising of her child. The natural mother maintains responsibility for her child's medical care, decisions about school, school vacations, etc. Children are permitted to visit their mothers any time during daylight hours.

In "Prison for Moms and Kids," Greening describes a maximum security facility for women in Germany, in which 25 children live with their mothers in a separate compound of the institution. In addition to avoiding the mother/child separation, this arrangement provides the opportunity for mothers to learn better parenting skills under institutional guidance, and for children to receive special attention from professionals for any emotional or health problems they may have.

When a mother is released from prison, she faces a new set of problems. She must meet her own emotional and practical needs which arise out of the transition from prison life to the community. At the same time, she must deal with emotional, social, and sometimes legal issues involved in reuniting with her child.

The social stigma experienced by a woman who has been incarcerated is greater than that faced by a male offender (Hendrix, 1972). Society often assumes that the woman who has been in prison has been an irresponsible, uncaring, and unloving mother and is therefore suspect of her ability to resume her parental responsibilities (LaPointe, 1977). Some mothers, upon their release, find that the relatives who had been caring for the children are reluctant to give them up. In other situations, a mother may have to overcome red tape in order to regain the custody she relinquished when she placed her child in foster care. In some extreme cases, the state will intervene to terminate parental rights or authorize adoption of a child without the parent's consent (Carroll, 1980). Carroll also reports that although only two states (New York and Oregon) cited incarceration as grounds for the termination of parental rights, other states have interpreted a mother's incarceration as abandonment and terminated her rights on that basis.

McGowan states that one out of twelve children is likely to experience a permanent change in his/her living situation as a result of the incarceration of the mother.

Carroll and McGowan both note that the status of the mother as a first offender or a repeat offender will influence the likelihood of her resuming parental care of her children. In a sample of female offenders studied by McGowan, 60% of first-time incarcerates planned to reunite with their children immediately after their release, while only 20% of the women who had been previously incarcerated planned such a reunion. Some of the women chose to postpone resumption of their parental duties until they were settled with a place to live and a regular income.

Women comprise a smaller percentage of the inmate population than men, but are more likely to bear the primary responsibility for the care of their children. Children whose mothers are incarcerated face a more traumatic disruption in their lives. Usually forced to live in a new environment with a different caretaker, the child often feels abandoned and lost. The mother often experiences tremendous sadness and guilt that she is unable to care for her child during this period. Opportunities for mothers and children to maintain meaningful contact during the mother's incarceration are limited and are often inadequate to meet their needs.

International Perspective

The search for literature on the topic "families of offenders" revealed several articles describing research and programs in other countries.

Especially notable is the network of Prisoners Wives Groups in England; the first such support group was initiated in 1964. Eight years later a total of 55 wives' groups had evolved (Sugarman, 1972). The primary goals of these groups are to: (1) help families of prisoners during their loved one's incarceration, and (2) preserve the family unit so that the offender will have a home to which to return and the support of his family in resettling into normal life (Crosthwaite, 1972).

Sugarman describes eight services that the Prisoners Wives Groups provide: (1) emotional support, (2) practical advice and assistance,

(3) respite from the stress that the wives face in their day-to-day lives, (4) practical skill training, (5) play facilities for the children, emphasizing educational play and socialization, (6) outside speakers to address special interests expressed by group members, (7) outings for members and their children, and (8) transportation for mothers to group meetings and activities.

Groups ordinarily meet weekly or bi-weekly and each is autonomous, adjusting its emphasis to the needs of its particular membership. Some groups are run by probation officers, who consider it part of their responsibility; others operate independently. All work closely with the probation department and rely heavily on the participation of community volunteers.

In the "Prisoners Wives Group Review," Sugarman reports that although the network provides important support services, its membership in 1972 totaled only approximately 500, an estimated 5 to 6% of the number of wives throughout England potentially eligible for the Group. This may be a reflection of the need for groups in more locations, internal group problems, or the fact that the groups tend to attract only wives who are interested in preserving their marriages. In a self-evaluation, most groups reported that their achievements may not have been dramatic, but that their assistance and support made life more bearable for wives and families having a loved one in prison.

Another English article describes an "overnight stay centre" for families who are visiting a relative at Dartmoor prison. Similar to hospitality houses in the United States, the centre offers food, lodging, and emotional support to its guests.

Articles from several other countries -- India, Israel, Australia, and Scotland -- are similar to American articles in their discussion of the emotional and practical needs of families of offenders, the importance of the family in the rehabilitation of the offender, and descriptions of institutional visiting policies, conjugal visits, and furloughs as means of facilitating the maintenance of family ties.

In 1958, Cavan and Zemans researched the marital relationships of prisoners in 28 European, culturally European, Latin American, and Far Eastern countries. They discovered that all 28 countries permitted, at minimum, supervised visits from the inmates' spouses. A wave of prison reform in Europe in the 1940's resulted in the increase of loosely supervised visits and home visits in European and culturally European countries. Home visits were much more common in these countries at the time of Cavan and Zemans' study than in the United States.

A unique arrangement described in the research of Cavan and Zemans is the penal colony -- a community in which prisoners live and work with their families. Penal colonies are usually limited to minimum-risk inmates who have served a particular portion of their sentence in traditional prisons. The government often moves families to the colony, providing land, a small house, tools, subsistence, and clothing until the families are self-sufficient, and provides education for the children. Penal colonies were reported in the Philippines, India, Pakistan, and Isles Marias. Nothing similar has been reported in the United States.

Visitation from family members appears to be an international practice, whether for humane reasons or for reasons of rehabilitation. Actual support given to visitation varies, as evidenced by differences in length and frequency of visits, supervision of visits, and the presence of special visiting opportunities.

From the available international literature, England appears to be exceptional in its day-to-day support of families of offenders, through the network of Prisoners Wives Groups, and an overnight center for visitors of Dartmoor. The penal colonies described in several countries are another unique way of giving support to the family unit, easing the difficulties of imprisonment for both the offender and his family, and providing encouragement and practical assistance toward the family's independence.

As in the United States, most family programs are oriented toward male inmates and their families. Cavan and Zemans report that in the countries studied, women prisoners often do not benefit from the same privileges that are granted to male prisoners.

Program Approaches in the Literature

Several recommendations and program approaches intended to address the special needs of offenders' families are given in the literature. Schwartz and Weintraub propose a service approach based on a theory of crisis intervention. The crisis periods during which offenders' families are most in need of assistance are identified as the pre-trial period, sentencing day, and the initial incarceration. Their model includes the assumptions that (1) assistance is most useful if offered at the time of a crisis, (2) outreach is essential in order to be available to the potential client at the time of crisis, and (3) the helper must be able to demonstrate immediate assistance to the person in crisis. The most urgent needs faced by a family that has suddenly lost a loved one to incarceration are identified as informational and financial.

The services provided in this model are: (1) information about the criminal justice and prison systems, and about sources of assistance for the family's day-to-day needs (i.e., employment, housing, welfare, child care), (2) emotional support for both the woman and the children, (3) facilitation of the development of new support sources, such as wives' groups and the extended family.

Volunteers are considered ideal service providers because they are more likely to be viewed by the prisoners' families as non-judgmental friends than as interlopers or other representatives of the system that incarcerated their loved one.

Fenlon describes a hostel model, designed to meet the family's need for information, counseling, and the practical supports that ease prison visiting. Rather than relying on outreach as the primary means of client contact, the hostel provides a specific site to which families of offenders go for assistance.

The hostel described by Fenlon ideally provides the following services: (1) food, lodging, child care, and transportation related to prison visitation, (2) information about institutional programs and policies and

about social services for the family in the community, (3) informal support groups for prisoners' families, and (4) a variety of professional services including counseling and legal services. Volunteers are essential service providers in this model also.

Handler describes family surrogate programs designed to help the offender who either has no family or has a family that is unable to meet his needs for support and positive role models. Two general categories of family surrogate programs are discussed: (1) family substitutes, such as group homes and long-term halfway houses, and (2) family extenders, such as special drop-in centers or teen centers in the community.

Several other recommendations regarding assistance to families and the support of family ties can be traced throughout the literature, as follow.

- Coordination of criminal justice, social and educational services, and outreach to families to inform them of available services (Friedman and Esselstyn, 1965; and Bakker, Morris, and Janus, 1978).
- Liberalized visiting rules, expanding the length and frequency of visits, providing more loosely supervised visits, and offering special visiting arrangements to more closely approximate natural family situations (Adams and Fischer, 1976; Bakker, Morris, and Janus, 1978; Pueschel and Moglia, 1977; Schneller, 1975; and Zemans and Cavan, 1958).
- Transportation between the correctional institution and local transit terminals (Bakker, Morris, and Janus, 1978; Schafer, 1978).
- Home furloughs available to more inmates throughout their sentences (Pueschel and Moglia, 1977; Johns, 1971; Markley, 1973; Balogh, 1964).
- Community-based alternatives. Killinger and Wood state that 50 to 75% of the women now incarcerated could be treated in community residential settings. Some authors suggest that community residences for women offenders could permit children to live with their mothers. (Perry, 1973; Killinger and Wood, 1979; Schneller, 1975).
- Family counseling for the inmate and his family to assist in their adjustment to the effect of incarceration on their lives and to explore long-term family and communication problems (Adams and Fischer, 1976; Morris, 1967; Sack, Seidler, and Thomas 1976).
- Special efforts to meet the needs of children, including opportunities to vent their feelings and take advantage of counseling if necessary, child care at the institution during visits, and, in the case of incarcerated mothers, opportunities to maintain the mother/child relationship (Scafer, 1977; Morris, 1967; Hendrix 1972; Haley, 1978; LaPointe, 1977).
- Direct financial aid to families to: (1) assist the family with its immediate needs upon the incarceration of one of its members, and (2) subsidize the family that provides for the material needs of the incarcerated member upon his release (Liker, 1979; Struckhoff, 1977).

3 OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMS

The questionnaires distributed for this project elicited responses from 72 programs offering services to families of offenders throughout the United States. Responses represented organizations diverse in their size, location, services, service delivery methods, and affiliations.

Most programs are private, non-profit in status, but there are also some family programs operated by state prisons and county correctional systems. Many of the private agencies receive partial funding from federal, state, or local sources. While many organizations offer their services within specific city or county areas, several make their services available on a statewide basis. Most programs serving families of offenders are components within larger social service agencies. Program budgets vary from under \$500 to over \$100,000, some fluctuating from year to year depending on available financial resources. Regardless of the size of its budget, most organizations actively recruit volunteers for different aspects of their service delivery and administrative needs.

Emotional support, information about prison and court procedures, transportation to correctional facilities, and referrals are the most commonly reported services for families of offenders. The sites of service delivery vary greatly; in the court or jail lobbies, in the client's home, at the agency itself, on the road, are commonly cited examples. Methods of providing services to family members are also varied; support groups, individual counseling, volunteer sponsors, and informal sharing around a meal are all described. Other frequently mentioned services include child care, financial assistance, overnight lodging, housing and relocation assistance, and family counseling related to the inmate's release. Several programs publish newsletters and involve themselves in client advocacy and systems change activities as well.

While many respondents indicated that their services are available to families of both male and female offenders, only a few described programs for women offenders which have special provisions for including their children.

Following are descriptions of seven sample programs for families of offenders, chosen for the diversity of their organizational structure and services. Included are examples of a statewide program, county-wide program, two area-wide programs, an institution-based program and two hospitality houses.

STATEWIDE

Friends Outside

A unique statewide service organization, Friends Outside was founded in 1954 by Rosemary Goodenough. Ms. Goodenough, as a volunteer, visited prison inmates and began visiting their families in response to the inmates' concerns. Different programs evolved to meet the family needs that were being identified: support groups where mothers solved their own personal problems, and youth groups and activities aimed at keeping children of these families out of trouble with the law.

As Friends Outside grew throughout California from its origin in Santa Clara County, it developed a statewide office in 1970 to organize and coordinate its chapters in other counties. In 1979, the Friends Outside national office opened in Salinas. Today, Friends Outside has 34 satellite offices, including 20 county chapters throughout California and Nevada, representatives within six of the California state prisons, halfway houses, and other projects.

The goals of Friends Outside are to assist families of the incarcerated to overcome the traumas of their separation, to assist ex-offenders in making the transition from confinement to freedom and in assuming responsibility, to work with public officials to improve conditions of confinement and to promote alternatives, and to increase community awareness of the problems of offenders and their families and involve community members as volunteers.

Of particular interest is the structure and operation of the Friends Outside corporation. It is based on the principle of decentralization, and its by-laws and organizational structure encourage the autonomy of the individual chapters. Nominated and elected by the local chapters, the National Board of Directors oversees all components of the organization. It is responsible for setting policy and guidelines, determining whether chapter policies and activities are consistent with Friends Outside philosophies, and maintaining the national office, which acts on behalf of the Board of Directors, monitoring and assisting local chapters, and coordinating the Friends Outside Prison Representative program.

Each chapter is county-wide, and there is only one chapter in a county. The individual chapters develop and operate service programs to meet the specific needs of offenders and their families within the counties. A chapter develops its own Board of Directors, based on the guidelines for diverse representation outlined by the national office. Chapters are responsible for their own fundraising, and likewise do not pay to support the national office. While operating independently, the chapters' activities must be consistent with the philosophy and guidelines of the national corporation. Local chapters are encouraged to become separately incorporated when they have reached sufficient strength and stability. To apply for chartered status, a chapter must have: (1) operated as a successful provisional chapter for two years, (2) developed local by-laws that conform to those of the corporation, (3) developed a local Board of Directors in accordance with corporation guidelines, and (4) written a Personnel Policy Manual. When a chapter incorporates, it signs a contract with Friends Outside that gives the chapter the right to use the Friends Outside name as long as its activities are consistent with Friends Outside philosophy.

The services offered by the Friends Outside chapters vary according to local need. Typical services include: outreach to families of prisoners, including moral support, crisis intervention, information about prison procedures, and referrals; hospitality centers offering overnight lodging, kitchen facilities, transportation, and child care; pre-release and post-release counseling; holiday activities for inmates and their children; women's support groups, involving recreation, social and educational activities; and tutoring, buddy programs, camping, and other activities for

children. Several local chapters also engage in special community fundraising activities such as a thrift shop and an annual dinner where prominent leaders in the community and local criminal justice system serve as waiters and waitresses.

In the Prison Representative Program, Friends Outside staff work inside six state prisons. The purpose of the program is to fill gaps in services for inmates and their families that are not met by the prison or outside agencies. Prison representatives respond to approximately 5,000 inmate requests for family assistance each year. Most commonly, these requests involve communication, visiting, general family assistance, and personal services for inmates. The institutions with prison representatives stress the value of the program in reducing prisoner anxiety and tension, increasing community awareness and concern for prisoners and their families, and contributing to the inmates' awareness of community concern.

For all its work, the Friends Outside network depends on the skills and time of volunteers. Over 1,000 volunteers work in numerous helping and outreach capacities, and perform supportive functions for chapters' offices as well. Each chapter develops its own policy for the training and supervision of its volunteers.

Friends Outside is the only statewide organization of its kind in the United States. While it is a single non-profit corporation, Friends Outside is comprised of chapters that are largely autonomous and are able to respond to local needs. Although each chapter is under the authority of the National Board, membership in the corporation rests in the chapters and the chapters elect the National Board.

COUNTY LEVEL

Service League of San Mateo County

The Service League of San Mateo County was started 20 years ago to assist adult offenders and ex-offenders in San Mateo County, California. A private, non-profit organization, it is overseen by a Board of Directors comprised of community volunteers and professionals. Its Family Services Unit has been working with families of offenders for ten years, providing a variety of counseling and referral services to individuals incarcerated in the county's four adult jails and their family members on the outside. It also advocates for improved correctional programming and community awareness of families' needs. Assistance is provided in the League's office in Redwood City and in the jails.

Programs within the Family Services Unit have changed over the years as the League has adapted to limitations imposed by financial and other factors. By maximizing volunteers and networking extensively with other agencies throughout the county, the League has developed a multi-level service program for families of offenders.

One of the League's original services to families was the Family Visitor Program, in which volunteers were matched with families of offenders. On a one-to-one basis, volunteers met with families to provide emotional support and to supply information that would assist the families in obtaining the

resources to meet their immediate financial and practical needs. The League discontinued this program, due to the difficulty in recruiting and maintaining an adequate number of volunteers, and developed a different approach.

The Service League's family outreach efforts are now based primarily in the jail, contacting both inmates and family members. Volunteers or staff from the Service League interview new admissions to the four county jails to ascertain their family situations and specific concerns they may have for their families' needs. The inmate requests are followed up by the League's Central office through telephone calls or letters to the family.

The Service League works closely with other community agencies throughout San Mateo County, and, in some instances requests that these agencies make home visits to offenders' families. The League also sponsors a message program at the jails, daily picking up inmates' written requests for family assistance, acting upon them from the central office, and notifying inmates of the results. Inmates may use the message program at any time during their incarceration.

In addition to reaching families through the inmates, the Service League staffs an information table in the lobby of the main jail during visiting hours. During these periods of time, the League provides information about its services, as well as emotional support to those for whom the visit is difficult. The outreach table is the Service League's initial contact with many offenders' families. Because many families require more extensive assistance than the League can provide in the jail, referrals are made at this time to agencies near the families' homes, or arrangements are made for further follow-up contact with the League.

In addition to information, practical assistance, and emotional support, the Service League offers other services to help maintain family ties during the incarceration period. Family counseling is available through supervised internship programs operated in conjunction with local colleges; necessary arrangements are made for inmates and their fiancées who wish to get married during the incarceration period; child care is provided in the main jail during visiting hours. During the Christmas season, the League undertakes a special project to collect and distribute toys to the children of inmates who would otherwise receive no gifts.

Since one of the major crises encountered by family members is the need for affordable, adequate housing, much of the Family Service Unit's advocacy activity is devoted to the issue of housing. Service League staff participate in speaking engagements before local groups and make a concerted effort to keep legislators and county officials aware of their clients' housing needs.

In addition to United Way funds and a contract with the State Department of Corrections, the Service League of San Mateo County is supported by a variety of public, private, business, church, and other donations. It also receives a number of in-kind contributions from community organizations and individuals.

The Service League's Family Services Unit offers an example of a county-wide service program for offenders' families. In addition to providing direct support services, the League maintains ongoing communications with other agencies and organizations in the county, thus making maximal use of a comprehensive network of service options to meet families' needs.

AREA-WIDE

Prison Families Anonymous

Prison Families Anonymous, Inc. (PFA) is a self-help, non-profit organization whose purpose is to help individuals who have, or have once had, a family member or friend involved in the criminal justice system. The organization began in February 1974 as a result of the concern of three women about the impact on a family when one of its members becomes involved in the criminal or juvenile justice systems. Its purpose is to provide opportunities for sharing and support, so that families do not have to face their fears and traumas alone. Its programs reflect the philosophy, "How you are surviving is important - - just surviving is not enough." PFA is based in Hempstead, Long Island, but works with federal, state, and county prisons and jails throughout New York State, operating on a budget of \$82,000.

There are three main ways in which PFA assists family members: outreach in the court and jail lobbies, weekly support groups for family members, and groups for children.

PFA's outreach efforts were initiated to meet the needs of families for information and emotional support during the crisis periods of arraignment, trial and sentencing, and the initial incarceration period. Staff or volunteers are available in the court lobby to respond to a variety of questions about the court process, bail system, legal assistance, and many others. A bi-lingual worker helps Spanish-speaking families find answers to their questions and obtain an interpreter for the courtroom proceedings.

The assistance offered by PFA in the court lobby is not only informational in nature, but is also sensitive to the emotional impact of the court process on the family; the person staffing the information desk has usually had a close friend or family member in prison. The presence of PFA staff in the jail lobby serves the same two purposes: providing information -- in this setting, about the rules and regulations governing visits -- and support during what is often an emotionally difficult experience for family members.

The ongoing weekly meetings for families and friends of prisoners is the backbone of the Prison Families Anonymous program. There are currently two active PFA groups operating on Long Island, and a third is forming in New York City. These groups are based on a self-help approach; they are facilitated by family members, and their agenda is determined by the group. Typically, meetings are devoted to the discussion of a specific topic, such as living one day at a time, being important in one's own life, anger, letting go, or dealing with the children. The role of the facilitator is to keep the focus on the family member present, and to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to share in the discussion. The facilitator also leads the group opening -- a welcome and explanation of the group's purpose -- and

closing -- a summary or reflection on the evening's discussion and reinforcement that what has occurred in the group is confidential. Privacy and confidentiality are important to the philosophy of Prison Families Anonymous. Last names are not used, and each member has the right to choose when, how, and if to share her identity with the others.

Group membership varies from four to fifteen participants. The groups meet on an ongoing basis, and members attend as they feel the need for the group's support or the increased ability to give support to others. Prison Families Anonymous has also run pre-release group meetings for inmates and their families in several correctional facilities in New York State.

A unique aspect of Prison Families Anonymous is its children's group. The first PFA children's group included 8- to 12-year-olds who had or did have a parent in prison. The group met weekly, led by a male therapist, who helped the children explore their feelings about themselves and their incarcerated parent. Once a month, the group shared an activity such as skating, a picnic, or a movie. Prison Families Anonymous recently received a \$30,000 grant from the New York State Division for Youth to formalize its children's groups. The funding will be used to operate one group for young children, two for adolescents, and a monthly group for parents; it will also supplement cultural activities for members of the children's groups and help develop an educational presentation to sensitize teachers and students to the needs and feelings of children who have a parent in prison.

Prison Families Anonymous relies heavily on volunteers, but there is little or no distinction between volunteers and clients. Almost all its volunteers have experienced the incarceration of a loved one, and many are current PFA members. Until recently, only family members served on the PFA Board of Directors.

In addition to its direct work with families of offenders, PFA undertakes systems change activities. During the last two years, it has advocated in favor of the right for lifers to marry, consistent visiting policies statewide, good time legislation, and increased services for female offenders, and has taken a position against the death penalty.

PFA has developed a film describing what happens to families when a loved one is arrested and the services offered by Prison Families Anonymous to help families. Available from the PFA office in Hempstead, New York, the film is especially appropriate for individuals interested in starting similar groups and as a tool for increasing awareness of the needs of offenders' families.

Prison Families Anonymous has helped develop other programs modeled on its self-help approach. Some operate independently; others plan to become PFA chapters. The self-help model emphasizes the personal strengths of individuals who are experiencing the stresses of having a loved one in prison, providing support and practical information that will enhance the family's capacity to cope and to grow during the absence of the incarcerated individual.

Women in Crisis

Women in Crisis (WIC) was started in 1975 through the efforts of Margaret Worthington, a retired social worker who was concerned about the needs of families who had loved ones in the state maximum-security prison in Somers, Connecticut. Mrs. Worthington generated the interest and support of both public and private agencies and began to develop a project to help these families. From the fall of 1975 until spring 1977, the project operated on a pilot basis with a low profile in the community and without funds. In March 1977, Women in Crisis began its first full year of operation.

Women in Crisis initially offered information and emotional support to families of first-time felony offenders from the Greater Hartford area. A WIC volunteer in Superior Court on sentencing day approached family members after the husband, boyfriend, or son had been sentenced to a period of incarceration. The volunteer provided immediate information to the family about court procedures and prison regulations and offered emotional support. If family members chose, they were matched with a Women in Crisis volunteer who worked closely with them for the next several weeks as they adjusted to the effects of the incarceration on their day-to-day lives. Volunteers assisted primarily as listeners giving emotional support, and as a continuing source of information about the criminal justice system and about community resources that could assist the families with their practical needs. (Volunteers work most closely with families during the six- to eight-week period immediately following the incarceration, but are available to the family until the men are released from prison.)

Over the next 14 months, the base project expanded to also serve families with a relative sentenced to the state medium-security facility for 16- to 21-year-old male offenders in Cheshire, and families of men unable to raise bond and awaiting trial at the Hartford Correctional Center. While continuing its initial services, Women in Crisis added several other components to its program. These include the Return to Community Project, Sesame Street Play Group Project, bus service to the institutions, personal growth classes for women, and the opening of a branch office in Waterbury, Connecticut. Women in Crisis also researches the effectiveness of its program and publishes articles on offenders' families in national journals.

The purpose of the Return to Community Project is to assist men and their families with the adjustment problems that arise upon the offenders' release. Two family counselors on the Women in Crisis staff respond to the requests of either inmates or family members for assistance. The counselor first meets individually with the family member(s) and the inmate to discuss their concerns, and then continues to meet with the man and his family together, assisting them with the changes that have occurred in themselves and their relationship and helping them establish realistic goals and plans for the future. The Return to Community service is available immediately prior to the man's release and continues after his release until family adjustment problems are resolved.

The Sesame Street Play Group Project, based on a model designed by the Children's Television Workshop, was developed to ease the visiting situation for both parents and children at the state maximum-security institution at

Somers. The educational playroom available in the prison during weekend visiting hours allows parents the opportunity to communicate without having to worry about the behavior of their children in the visiting room. The playroom is staffed by trained inmate volunteers and is supervised by a Women in Crisis project director. The inmate volunteers receive extensive training from the Children's Television Workshop and Women in Crisis to familiarize them with child development, child care techniques, and how to plan and conduct activities for children. Community volunteers register children for the playroom and escort them from the visiting room to the playroom.

Through the advocacy efforts of Women in Crisis, Connecticut Transit added a Wednesday bus from Hartford to the state prison in Somers to its once-weekly route. A bi-lingual WIC staff member or volunteer rides the Wednesday bus to answer questions and offer emotional support to passengers and to provide assistance with visiting forms and problems at the prison.

Periodically, Women in Crisis offers personal growth classes and formal support groups for its clients. These sessions provide an opportunity for the women to gather socially, discuss their feelings and common problems, and learn new skills.

The Waterbury office provides the same services as the WIC Base Project in Hartford: court outreach and volunteer support to families in the Greater Waterbury area, group projects, and transportation from Waterbury to the Somers prison.

Women in Crisis has a paid staff of eight and a network of over 100 volunteers. Volunteers work primarily with individual families in both Hartford and Waterbury, and in the Sesame Street Play Group Project. Participants in both programs receive pre-service training commensurate with their volunteer duties; Base Project volunteers receive twelve hours of classroom training and volunteers in the Sesame Street Project receive six hours. In-service training is offered periodically for all volunteers.

Women in Crisis is a private, non-profit organization, overseen by a Board of Directors comprised of community volunteers and professionals. In 1980, it operated on a budget of approximately \$138,000 from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the Connecticut Department of Correction, the Connecticut Department of Mental Health, and numerous private foundations, businesses, and individuals.

INSTITUTION BASED

Kansas State Penitentiary -- Mental Health Unit

The Kansas State Penitentiary in Lansing is a maximum-security prison for male offenders, located in the northeastern corner of the state. Its Mental Health Unit provides a variety of services to inmates, including individual and group counseling, marriage and family counseling, biofeedback, and a pilot treatment program for sex offenders. Of special interest is the weekend Marriage Workshop for inmates and their legal or common law wives developed by David Showalter and Charlotte Jones.

Through their work in the Mental Health Unit, Showalter and Jones became familiar with inmate-family problems, and the importance of addressing the family situation to which inmates will return. By enhancing the communication and coping skills of the inmate and his wife, the behavioral changes made by the inmate during his incarceration receive greater support upon his release. The Marriage Workshop has received the continuing support of the Kansas State Penitentiary, which has allocated staff time to the development and implementation of the project.

The purposes of the workshop are to help inmates learn to be responsible to themselves and their families and to help inmates and their families:

- (1) Recognize that there have been changes in all individuals while they have been apart.
- (2) Communicate more effectively.
- (3) Develop skills that will allow them to cope with their problems.
- (4) Make a clear decision about staying together and be clear in the reasons for their decision.

The format for the workshop is a mixture of presentations by staff and group discussions and exercises. Topic areas for the structured activities include discussion of common marital problems and resources in the community and training in relaxation, assertiveness, and communication skills. Time is also allotted for meals and informal visiting, so that couples can practice the newly acquired skills as they relate to each other in an unstructured situation.

During the weekend, each couple is expected to examine its decision to stay together, and to clarify any mutual commitment to continue their relationship. On the last evening of the workshop, each couple meets with the workshop staff to discuss the decision they have reached about the future of their relationship and to express the reasons for their decision. Staff offer suggestions for specific behavior changes the couple can make to improve their relationship and give feedback to the couple based on their observations.

Workshops take place at a local college near the prison on weekends. Wives may stay in the college dormitory for a minimal charge; their husbands return to the prison each evening after the workshop. Inmates and their wives become eligible for the workshop when the man is three to four months from his parole date.

During the two and half years of its existence, the Marriage Workshop has served approximately 50 couples. While there is no charge for the weekend workshop, many wives cannot afford the cost of travel to the penitentiary, and so only a small percentage of the total number of eligible inmates are able to participate.

Although it is small, the Marriage Workshop provided by the Mental Health Unit of the Kansas State Penitentiary is unique. It offers a structured setting designed to help couples learn more effective communicating and coping skills, and is sponsored by the institution itself. By providing a supportive environment in which couples can explore

alternative behavior options, groundwork is laid for mutually supportive and realistic relationships that are more likely to weather stress in a constructive manner.

HOSPITALITY HOUSES

Alderson Hospitality House

Alderson Hospitality House in Alderson, West Virginia, opened its doors in January 1977, offering food, lodging, transportation, and emotional support to families and friends visiting inmates at the two nearby correctional facilities for women. It came into existence largely through the efforts of a husband-wife team -- Richard Dieter and Margaret Ann Loudon, of Washington, D.C.-- who, through their own experience of visiting a friend at the Alderson Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), discovered gaps in the public transportation system and the absence of hotels, motels, or boarding houses, in the rural Appalachian town. Their decision to try to address these needs evolved from their personal values and commitment to empowerment of the poor and otherwise disenfranchised, and humanization of the criminal justice system.

The couple moved to Alderson in November 1976, having raised enough money to purchase an 18-room house there. Two months later, after completing the necessary renovations, they opened the house to visitors. Dieter and Loudon are still primarily responsible for the house's operation, and have been joined for periods of time by individuals with similar convictions who wish to share in the work and lifestyle of the house. The couple's five year-old daughter and the daughter of another staff member also live in the house.

Alderson House is based on a philosophy of hospitality -- the atmosphere is purposely one of a home; the staff live and work as a community, and visitors are considered guests. It is open seven days a week, 365 days a year, and charges no fees for its services. Most of the approximately 1,200 guests who stay at the house each year travel from throughout the United States and from other countries to visit a friend or family member at the federal institution for women in Alderson*. The house also serves guests who are visiting someone at the West Virginia state prison for women in Pence Springs, eight miles from Alderson.

One of the major services provided to visitors is transportation between nearby transit terminals and the house. Alderson House also helps sponsor bus trips from the Greater Washington, D.C. area to Alderson, and its advocacy efforts led to Amtrak adding a stop at Alderson on its train route through the area. At times, Alderson House has been able to financially assist families who otherwise could not have afforded the trip from their homes to Alderson.

* One of five federal institutions housing women in the U.S., the FCI is the only all female federal facility and holds approximately 500 women. It also serves as the local women's prison for Washington, D.C., which is 300 miles away.

At the hospitality house, families find meals, accommodations, and the emotional support of concerned staff, and other families that are experiencing the same hardships of having a wife, mother, daughter, or friend incarcerated far from home. Although counseling is not formal, the support and acceptance received by visitors ease the pain and isolation of their experience. For many, it is the first environment in which they have been able to share their feelings without fear of being judged or stigmatized for the actions of their relative. Friendships form, and visitors leaving the house often offer each other assistance, such as rides to the bus or train stations.

Alderson House's decision not to accept government funding reflects its philosophy that the work it does is the responsibility of people, not governments. The house supports itself with donations from guests and other individuals, and contributions from various church and religious organizations. Several other factors help keep the cost of operating the hospitality house minimal: staff do not take salaries; the house works a large garden, canning as much as possible to last throughout the year; staff do most of the maintenance work themselves; visitors frequently help out with the various chores and projects; and residents of Alderson contribute food from their gardens, share their time and skills on house projects, and often open their homes to guests when the house is filled to capacity. The various contributions of time and goods make it possible for Alderson House to operate on an annual budget of approximately \$15,000.

The hospitality house considers advocacy and increasing the public's awareness of prison-related issues as important as the direct work it does with family members. Staff members have submitted testimony to Congressional hearings on various issues and have worked with other organizations holding similar positions. The house's newsletter, Judgment, reaches a readership of 1,100 and includes various articles and news of the house's internal growth and involvement with the community. Although Alderson House's firm position on some issues has brought it into conflict with the prison administration, it maintains a working relationship with prison officials and continues to provide a much-needed service for visitors to the federal institution.

Before the existence of the hospitality house, there was no lodging in Alderson for visitors to the federal prison there. The lack of accommodations, coupled with the cost and complications of public transportation, made it difficult for families to visit their friends or relatives at the isolated prison. Alderson House has eased the problems of visitation by providing food and lodging to these families and assisting them with transportation. Equally important, the house provides a community of sharing and acceptance in which family members can express their feelings and find support. By helping families, the work of Alderson Hospitality House also reaches the inmates, strengthening the ties that will support them during their incarceration and upon their release.

Terrell House at Tallahassee

Since its inception eight years ago, Terrell House (THAT) has grown into a community center in the heart of downtown Tallahassee that offers a variety of services to families of offenders. The program is based on the

philosophy that, "Everyone's family is important, necessary, life-giving, supportive, hope-filled, and the core of everyone's life." The house exists to aid families of offenders, promote prison visiting, and thus to strengthen the family ties that will assist the offenders on returning to the community. Over 4,000 people use the services of Terrell House each year.

The impetus to work with inmates' families came from Reverend Ames Swartsfager, Episcopal chaplain at Tallahassee Federal Correctional Institution (FCI)* and his co-worker, Sister Maureen Fenlon. To make the needs of families known to the community, they organized and held a workshop on the topic of offenders' families. Members of the community, particularly the social action committee of the First Presbyterian Church, responded and initiated a project that eventually led to the creation of Terrell House at Tallahassee. The original project provided transportation for families to the Tallahassee FCI and held a weekly dinner for family members and volunteers at a local church.

Eventually, the project -- incorporated as the Glenn Terrell Foundation -- was able to rent a house from the Trinity Methodist Church in which to base its program. A long-range goal of the organizing body was to provide lodging for visitors, but it was decided that the house would reach more families if it focused instead on a comprehensive network of non-residential services. By assisting with other aspects of visiting -- food, child care, transportation -- Terrell House makes it possible for families to use their resources to pay for lodging in nearby hotels and motels.

THAT is open seven days a week, providing day rooms in which visitors can relax, rest rooms, shower and kitchen facilities, and recreational facilities for children. Services include transportation to the FCI and four other state and local correctional facilities, supervised child care, counseling, and referrals. Terrell House staff also act as liaisons between families and prison staff in resolving procedural conflicts.

During the week, Terrell House is primarily involved in transporting family members residing within Leon County from their homes to the various correctional facilities in the area. Weekends and holidays see the greatest in-house activity, as many families travel from surrounding states to visit their relatives at the federal correctional institution. Meals are available free of charge to weekend visitors, and mealtime provides an atmosphere in which family members can share their feelings and experiences in a supportive environment. Staff are present and available, but families often find the greatest source of support in other families who share the experience of having a loved one incarcerated. After the Saturday evening meal, there is a support group where family members may discuss their special concerns.

Terrell House encourages family members to prepare for the inmate's release by exploring the conflicts and communication problems that existed prior to the incarceration. Individual counseling is available at the

* The Federal Correctional Institution in Tallahassee primarily serves the Southeastern United States -- holding federal prisoners from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky and Florida.

house, and staff are able to refer families to counseling resources in their local communities.

THAT has two paid staff, and relies on volunteers and student interns to provide many of its services. The weekend and holiday meals are contributed by a network of 40 area churches; 40 volunteer drivers contribute their time and gasoline to transport family members to the correctional facilities; interns are available on the Terrell House van to answer questions and offer emotional support; volunteers and interns provide supervised child care at the house during visiting hours.

Operating on an annual budget of \$45,000, Terrell House receives most of its funds from the United Way. In addition to private donations and contributions from civic and church organizations, it also receives municipal funds from Leon County.

By maximizing the use of volunteers, community resources, and donations, Terrell House at Tallahassee is able to provide a comprehensive range of services to families of offenders. In addition to enabling the visits that keep families in touch with their incarcerated relatives, Terrell House offers opportunities for sharing, emotional support, information, and formal counseling that help family members meet the personal and practical needs of their daily lives during the period of separation.

Appendix

DIRECTORY OF PROGRAMS

Following are the names and addresses of programs offering special services to families of offenders that responded to the questionnaire sent out for the purposes of this study. Some are independently operated organizations; others are components within larger service agencies.

Those states for which entries are not given either did not identify relevant programs, or the programs identified and contacted did not respond.

Programs marked with an asterisk are described in more detail in Section 3.

ALABAMA

Alabama Volunteers in Corrections
P.O. Box 4606
Montgomery, Alabama 36101
(205) 832-3950

President: Carl H. Nowell
Director: Frank Mastin, Jr.
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender oriented. Also provides various support services to families of male offenders.

*Friends Outside - National Office
404 Lincoln Avenue
Salinas, California 93901
(408) 758-2733

Director: Joseph D. Ossmann
Area served: Statewide. Also has chapters in Nevada.
Status: Private, non-profit

Central office provides no direct services. Coordinates Prison Representative Program. Oversees satellite offices. Satellite office services vary. All provide services to offenders' families.

ARIZONA

Alternatives to Incarceration Inc.
3802 East Second Street
Tucson, Arizona 85716
(602) 327-6769

Director: Jacqueline Thomas
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender oriented. Also provides various support services to families of male offenders.

Friends Outside - Alameda Chapter
c/o Central Place
477 15th Street
Oakland, California 94612
(415) 763-4033

Director: Dorothy Hamilton
Area served: Alameda County
Status: Private, non-profit

CALIFORNIA

Centerforce
64 Main Street
San Quentin, California 94964
(415) 456-9988

Director: Barbara Bloom
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit
Coordinates network of 13 hospitality centers throughout California for visitors to prisons. Also involved in systems change and advocacy activities.

Friends Outside - Contra Costa Chapter
1127 Escobar Street
Martinez, California 94595
(415) 228-0644

Director: Jane Beatty
Area served: Contra Costa County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - East Valley Chapter

320 W. Union Street
Redlands, California 92373
(714) 792-2618

Contact person: Donna Caldwell
Area served: San Bernardino County
--East Valley
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Fresno Chapter

P.O. Box 12521
Fresno, California 93778
(209) 264 -9038 or (209) 264-8726

Director: Connie Sale
Area served: 50-mile radius of Fresno, CA.
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside in Kern County

724 Niles Street
P.O. Box 3401
Bakersfield, California 93305
(805) 323-0300

Director: Magda Quinlan
Area served: Kern County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside in Lassen County

472 Alexander
P.O. Box 1701
Susanville, California 96130
(916) 257-3516

Director: Barbara Cram
Area served: Lassen County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Los Angeles County Chapter

464 East Walnut Boulevard
Pasadena, California 91101
(213) 795-7607 or (213) 681-1018

Contact persons: Marita Pinkel,
Interim President of Board;
Betty Giffen, Chairperson,
Program Planning Committee
Area served: Los Angeles, Pasadena
Long Beach, El Monte, Alhambra,
San Gabriel, Torrance, Compton,
San Fernando, Burbank, and more.
Status: private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Monterey County Chapter

55 East Romie Lane
Salinas, California 93901
(408) 758-9421

Director: Joan Husby
Area served: Monterey County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Modesto/Stanislaus

1115 "I" Street, Room #4
Modesto, California 95354
(209) 522-2209

Director: Doris L. Scanlon
Area Served: Riverbank, Empire,
Hughson, Salida, Ceres, Oakdale,
La Grange, Waterford, Hickman
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Riverside Chapter

2737 Pleasant Street
Riverside, California 92503
(714) 781-8114

Director: Nickie Carpenter
Area served: Greater Riverside
County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Orange County Chapter

St. Vincent de Paul
180 South Cypress Street
Orange, California 92666
(714) 547-5568

Contact person: Dan Harney
Area served: Orange County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Sacramento Chapter

3720 Folsom Blvd.
Sacramento, California 95816
(916) 452-3838

Director: Gloria Jones
Area served: Sacramento area
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - San Bernardino Chapter

P.O. Box 393
Chino, California 91710
(714) 597-5428

Director: Delilah Havis
Area Served: San Bernardino County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - San Francisco Chapter

140 Church Street
San Francisco, California 94114
(415) 863-5100

Director: Louise Enberg
Area served: San Francisco area
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - San Joaquin County

110 N. San Joaquin Street, Suite #206
Stockton, California 95202
(209) 465-0221

Director: Charles W. Bauermeister
Area served: San Joaquin County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - San Luis Obispo County

1515 Fredericks
San Luis Obispo, California 93401
(805) 543-3888

Director: Donna Weiss
Area served: San Luis Obispo County
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Santa Clara Chapter

551 Stockton Avenue
San Jose, California 95126
(408) 295-6033

Director: Margaret Muirhead
Area served: Santa Clara area
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Santa Cruz Chapter

c/o Volunteer Bureau
1110 Emeline Street
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Director: Christine Johnson
Area served: Santa Cruz area
Status: Private, non-profit

Friends Outside - Yuba Chapter

5753 Arboga Road
Marysville, California 95901
(916) 743-8444

Director: Wilma Baker
Area served: Yuba County
Status: Private, non-profit

*Service League of San Mateo County

878 Main Street
Redwood City, California 94306
(415) 364-4664

Director: Elizabeth Ghelata
Area served: San Mateo County
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various services to families
of male and female offenders.

COLORADO

Archdiocese of Denver - Family

Prison Ministry
200 Josephine Street
Denver, Colorado 80201
(303) 388-4411

Director: Most Rev. George Evans
Contact person: Rev. Len Schreiner,
O.F.M. Cap.
Area served: Denver metropolitan area
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services to
families of male offenders.

Cornerstone Justice and Peace Center

940 Emerson Street
Denver, Colorado 80218
(303) 831-7692

Director: Byron Plumley
Area served: Denver city and county
Status: Private, non-profit; under
auspices of Archdiocese of Denver.

Provides various support services to
families of male and female offenders.

Prison Fellowship - Southern Colorado
Care Committee
5340 Babcock Terrace
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80915
(303) 596-5708

Area served: Colorado Springs, Canon
City, Pueblo, Buena Vista
Status: Private, non-profit; part of
national organization initiated by
Chuck Colson.

CONNECTICUT

Women in Crisis
*179 Allyn Street Room 408
Hartford, Connecticut 06103
(203) 525-2953

Exec. Director: Susan J. Fishman
Areas served: Greater Hartford and
Greater Waterbury
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services
to families of male and female
offenders.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Visitors' Services Center
1422 Massachusetts Ave., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 544-2131

Director: Ann Cunningham
Area served: Local
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various services to inmates
and families of male and female
offenders

FLORIDA

Offender Family Crisis Intervention
Program
2410 Tampa Street
Tampa, Florida 33602

Director: David E. Nixon
Area served: Hillsborough County

*Terrell House at Tallahassee
115 West Call Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 224-3370

Director: Waldo C. Klein, MSW
Area served: Tallahassee/Leon County
Status: Private, non-profit

Community Center for visitors to area
correctional facilities

HAWAII

John Howard Association
200 N. Vineyard Blvd., Room 102
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
(808) 537-2917

Exec. Director: R.O.D. Schoenbacher
Area served: Honolulu city and
county (Island of Oahu)
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender-oriented. Also
provides various support services
to families of male and female
offenders.

IDAHO

Idaho Volunteers in Corrections
720 W. Washington, Room 103
Boise, Idaho 83702
(208) 336-4842

Exec. Director: Lynn Fenn
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender-oriented. Also
provides various support services
to families of male offenders.

KANSAS

Families and Friends of Prisoners!
P.O. Box 2219
Wichita, Kansas 67201
(316) 265-5234

Director:

*Kansas State Penitentiary - Mental
Health Unit

P.O. Box 2
Lansing, Kansas 66043
(913) 727-3235, Ext.236

Director: R.A. Atkins
Asst. Director Mental Health Unit:
David Showalter
Area served: Statewide
Status: Public, state maximum
security penitentiary

Provides special marriage and
family counseling programs as part
of regular services within state
penitentiary.

Outside Connection
Criminal Justice Ministry
229 South 8th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66101
(913) 621-1504

Director: Sister Dolores Brinkel
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit; Criminal
Justice Ministry functions under
Auspices of Catholic Charities

Provides various support services to
families of male offenders.

MAINE

Project Hold
11 Parkwood Drive
Augusta, Maine 04330
(207) 289-3361

Exec. Director: Robert Forney
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender-oriented.
Provides some services to dependents
of both male and female offenders.

MASSACHUSETTS

Janus Projects - Family Assistance
Program
2 Foster Street, Room 312
Worcester, Massachusetts 01608
(617) 755-9051

Director: Diane DeMare
Area served: Greater Worcester
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services
to families of first time offenders.

MINNESOTA

SOLOS - Sharing Our Lives of Separation
Correctional Service of Minnesota
1427 Washington Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55454
(612) 340-5432

Director: Richard Ericson
Contact person: Judith Battle
Area served: Seven-county metro area
(Twin Cities)
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services
families of male offenders.

Transitional Sex-Offender Program
MCF-IL Box I
Circle Pines, Minnesota 55112
(612) 786-2800

Director: Nancy M. Steele, Ph.D.
Area served: Statewide
Status: Public; part of Department
of Corrections

Includes wives in part of treatment
program for sex offenders.

MISSOURI

Agape House
810 E. High Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
(314) 635-4397

Manager: Mildred Taylor
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit;
affiliated with Missouri Council
of Churches.

Hospitality house, serving families of
male and female offenders who are
visiting at area correctional facili-
ties.

NEBRASKA

Friendship Home
P.O. Box 95125
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
(402) 474-4709

Director: Sister Janet Wolf
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily a shelter for women and
children in a domestic violence
situation. Also offers hospitality
house services to wives and children
of male offenders.

NEVADA

Friends Outside - Northern Nevada
P.O. Box 357
Reno, Nevada 89504
(702) 786-3329

Director: Sylvia Crawford
Area served: Reno, Sparks, Carson
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services
primarily to families of male
offenders. Also works with families
of female offenders.

Friends Outside - Southern Nevada
Chapter
1631 Ottawa Drive
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109
(702) 735-1213

Director: Bonnie Polley
Area served: Southern Nevada
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services
to families of offenders.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire State Prison
281 N. State Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301
(603) 224-6554, Ext.22

Contact person: John E. Xiggoros,
Pre-Release Supervisor
Area served: Statewide
Status: Public; component of state
prison's internal services.

Primarily inmate-oriented. Also
provides family counseling.

NEW YORK

The Correctional Association of
New York
135 East 15th Street
New York, New York 10003
(212) 254-5700

Director: Dan Pochoda
Area served: Metropolitan New York
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily an advocacy group. Also
provides various support services to
families of both male and female
offenders.

*Prison Families Anonymous
91 No. Franklin Street, Room 304
Hempstead, New York 11550
(516) 538-6065

Acting Director: Dee Cunningham
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services to
families of male offenders, and
children, parents, and friends of
female offenders. Based on a self-
help approach.

Westchester County Department of
Corrections - Women's Unit
Valhalla, New York 10580
(914) 347-6010 or (914) 347-6006

Director: Barbara Grodd
Area served: Westchester County
Status: Public

Provides special family services,
including family counseling and
mother and children's day.

NORTH CAROLINA

Phoenix Organization
305 BIP
4109 Wake Forest Road
Raleigh, North Carolina 27609
(919) 872-9608

Director: Gerald Peterson
Asst. Director: Mary Ann Howard
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Resource center on criminal justice
issues. Includes service to families
of male and female offenders.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota State Penitentiary
Box 1497
Bismark, North Dakota 585
(701) 224-2980

Director: Jack D. Paul
Area served: Statewide
Status: Public; component of
penitentiary.

Special family counseling as part of
treatment program for sex offenders.

OKLAHOMA

Help Our Prisoners Exist
431 S. W. 11th
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
(405) 272-0271

Volunteer Coordinator: Juliene Green
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides services to families of
offenders; recently added services for
elderly and disabled ex-offenders.

Oklahoma Volunteers in Corrections
P.O. Box 301
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101

Director: A. L. Skinner (VIC State
Director)
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender-oriented. Also
provides various support services to
families of both male and female
offenders.

PENNSYLVANIA

Families Outside
1801 Clark Building
717 Liberty Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222
(412) 261-3623

Director: Ned Pfundt
Area served: Allegheny County
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services to
families of male offenders.

Family Support Program
c/o Community Services Department
Lehigh County Prison
38 N. Fourth Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102
(215) 820-3137

Coordinator: Craig W. Cashdollar
Area served: Lehigh and Northampton
Counties
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services to
families of male and female offenders.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Alston Wilkes Society
P.O. Box 363
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
(803) 799-2490

Director: H. Parker Evatt
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Primarily offender-oriented. Also
provides various support services to
families of male and female offenders.

VIRGINIA

Annandale Christian Community for Action

7200 Columbia Pike
Annandale, Virginia 22003
(703) 256-0100

Area served: Washington, D.C., and nearby Maryland and Virginia suburbs
Status: Private, non-profit; area network of churches

Provides transportation for family members to area prisons.

Prison Visitation Project

13 North 5th Street
Richmond, Virginia 23231
(804) 643-2401

Acting Director: Sharyn Matyus
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Provides various support services to families of male and female offenders.

WEST VIRGINIA

*Alderson Hospitality House

P.O. Box 509
Alderson, West Virginia 24910
(304) 445-2769 or (304) 445-9980

Directors: Margaret Ann Loudon,
Richard Dieter
Area served: U.S.A. and foreign countries
Status: Private, non-profit

Hospitality house, serving visitors to the Federal Institution for women at Alderson, and state prison for women at Pence Springs.

WISCONSIN

Ananda Marga Resource Center - ARC House

202 N. Paterson Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
(608) 257-3628

Project Director: Karen Kinsey
Program Director: Celeste Rice
Area served: Statewide
Status: Private, non-profit

Residential program for female offenders. Children can live with their mothers in the house.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Adams, D. & Fischer, J., "The Effects of Prison Residents' Community Contacts on Recidivism Rates", Corrective and Social Psychiatry, Vol.22, No.4, 1976, pp.21-27.

Anderson, Nancy, "Prisoners' Families: A Theoretical Consideration of Imprisonment as a Family Crisis, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Australian Journal of Social Issues, Vol.3, No.1, Spring, 1967, pp.9-17.

Baker, S. L., et al, "Impact of Father Absence on Personality Factors in Children", American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol.37, 1967, p.269.

Bakker, L. J. & Janus, L. M., "Hidden Victims of Crime", Social Work, Vol.23, No.2, March, 1978, pp.143-148.

Balogh, T. K., "Conjugal Visiting in Prisons: A Sociological Perspective", Federal Probation, Vol.28, September, 1964, pp.52-58.

Bishop, D. V., "Comment on 'Registered Criminality in Families with Children at High Risk for Schizophrenia', Kirkegaard-Sorensen and Mednick", Church Hospital, Neuropsychology Unit, Oxford, England, Journal of Abnormal Psychology, Vol.85, No.2, April, 1976, pp.240-242.

Bloodgood, Ruth, "Welfare of Prisoners' Families in Kentucky", Washington, D.C." U.S. Dept.of Labor, Children's Bureau Publications, No.182, 1928.

Byrne, Kenneth, "Psychodramatic Treatment Techniques with Prisoners in a State of Role Transition", Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare, Vol.3, No.6, July, 1976, pp.731-741.

Carroll, Holly, "Children of Prisoners: Effects of Parental Absence", Yale University Child Study Center, Jan., 1980. Unpublished document.

Cavan, R., & Zemans, B., "Marital Relationships of Prisoners in Twenty-Eight Countries", Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol.49, July-August, 1958, pp.133-139.

Chaiklin, H., "Integrating Correctional & Family Systems", American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol.42, 1972, pp.784-791.

Chappell, A. D., "Family Home Evening Program at the Utah State Prison - Its History and Relationship to Recidivism", Brigham Young University - doctoral dissertation, 1977, 97pp.

Chaudhry, N. A., "Seminar on Increase of Community Involvement in the Treatment of Offenders", (presented at: 45th International Seminar Course on Increase of Community Involvement in the Treatment of Offenders, February 10 - March 28, 1977).

Cloninger, C. R. & Gire, S. B., "Psychiatric Illness in the Families of Female Criminals: A Study of 288 First-Degree Relatives", British Journal of Psychiatry, Vol.22, No.122, June, 1973, pp.697-703.

Cobean, S. & Power, P., "The Role of the Family in the Rehabilitation of the Offender", International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, Vol.22, No.1, 1978.

Crosthwaite, A., "Punishment for Whom? The Prisoner or His Wife?", International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology, Vol.19, No.3, 1975, pp.275-284.

Crosthwaite, A., "Voluntary Work With Families of Prisoners", International Journal of Offender Therapy & Comparative Criminology, Vol.16, No.3, 1972, pp.253-259.

Dubose, Dorothy, "Women in Prison: A Neglected Issue", Incarceration Benefits & Drawbacks, University of Texas at Arlington, 1977.

Evans, D., "Prison and Conjugal Visiting in Mexico", (from Southern Conference on Corrections, Annual, 20th, 1975 by Vernon Fox), Florida State University, 21 pages.

Fenlon, Sister Maureen, "An Innovative Project for Wives and Families of Prisoners", F.C.I. Treatment Notes, Vol.3, No.2, 1972.

Fishman, S. & Alissi, A., "Strengthening Families as Natural Support Systems for Offenders", Federal Probation, September, 1979.

Fishman, Susan, "Losing a Loved One to Incarceration: The Effect of Imprisonment on Family Members", (to be published in Personnel & Guidance Journal, February, 1981).

Freedman, Barbara & Rice, David, "Marital Therapy in Prison: One-Partner 'Couple Therapy'", Psychiatry, Vol.40, May, 1977.

Friedman, S., & Esselstyn, T. C., "Adjustment of Children of Jail Inmates", Federal Probation, Vol.29, No.4, December, 1965, pp.55-59.

Greening, B., "Prison for Moms and Kids", Youth Authority Quarterly, Vol.31, No.4, Winter, 1978, pp.25-30.

Griffiths, A. W., "Survey of Male Prisoners - Some Aspects of Family Background", British Journal of Criminology, Vol.16, No.4, October, 1976, pp.352-366.

Guillen, R. F., Jr., "How the Family Can Help", Virginia, Department of Corrections, 1976.

Guze, S., et al, "A Psychiatric Study of the Wives of Convicted Felons - An Example of Assortative Matings", American Journal of Psychiatry, 1970.

Haley, K., "Mothers Behind Bars - A Look at the Parental Rights of Incarcerated Women", New England Journal of Prison Law, Vol.4, No.1, Fall, 1977, pp.141-155.

Haley, P., "Cookie Monster Goes to Prison", Corrections Magazine, Vol.4, No.4, December, 1978, pp.25-28.

Handler, E., "Family Surrogates as Correctional Strategy", The Social Service Review, Vol.48, No.4, 1974, pp.539-549.

Hassin, Yael, "The Prisoner's Family in Israel: Problems and Dilemmas", International Social Work, Vol.XXII, No.2, 1979.

Hassin, Y., "Prisoners' Furlough - A Reassessment", International Journal of Criminology and Penology, Vol.5, No.2, May, 1977, pp.171-178.

Hendrix, O., "Study in Neglect- A Report on Women Prisoners", N.Y: Women's Prison Association, July 15, 1972.

Henriques, Zelma, "Women's Prison Association and Home", Source Book in Criminal Justice, Arlington: University of Texas, 1978.

Hermon, Zri & Hornstein, Ella, "The Social and Economic Situation of Prisoners' Families", Jerusalem: Israel Society of Criminology, Delinquency & Society, Vol.1, No.1, January 8-15, 1966.

Heskin, K. J., et al, "Psychological Correlates of Long-Term Imprisonment, Part 3 - Attitudinal Variables", British Journal of Criminology, Delinquency and Deviant Social Behaviour, Vol.14, No.2, April, 1974, pp.150-157.

Hitchins, Emily, "Denial: An Identified Theme in Marital Relationships of Sex Offenders", Auburn, Washington: Valley Cities Mental Health Center, Perspectives in Psychiatric Care, Vol.10, No.4, 1972, pp.152-159.

Hobbs, D. & Osman, M., "From Prison to Community", Crime and Delinquency, April 13, 1967, pp.317-322.

Holt, N., & Miller, D., "Explorations in Inmate Family Relationships", California: Department of Corrections, Research Division, January, 1972, Report #46.

Homer, E. L., "Inmate Family Ties - Desirable But Difficult", Federal Probation, Vol.43, No.1, March, 1979, pp.47-52.

Hopper, C., "Conjugal Visiting: A Controversial Practice in Mississippi", Criminal Law Bulletin, 1967, pp.288-289.

Horton, H., "Visiting Dartmoor - Help for Prisoners' Families", Prison Service Journal, No.23, July, 1976, pp.2-5.

Ingram, Gilbert & Swartsfager, Ames, "Involving Families and the Community in Rehabilitating Offenders", Hospital and Community Psychiatry, Vol.24, No.9, September, 1973.

Johns, D., "Alternatives to Conjugal Visiting", Federal Probation, Vol.35, No.1, March, 1971, pp.48-52.

Judgement (Newsletter), Alderson Hospitality House, Vol.2, No.2, July, 1978.

Kaslow, F. W., "Marital Family Therapy for Prisoners and Their Spouses and Families", Prison Journal, Vol.58, No.1, Spring/Summer, 1978, pp.53-59.

Kiersh, Ed., "A Private California Agency Tries to Keep Prisoners and Their Families Together", Corrections Magazine, September, 1979.

Killinger, G. G. and Wood, J. M., "The Evolution of Corrections in America", St. Paul, Minn: West Publishing Co., 1979.

LaPointe, V., "Mothers Inside, Children Outside: Some Issues Surrounding Imprisoned Mothers and Their Children", (from the proceedings of the 107th Annual Congress of Corrections of the A.C.A.), 1977.

Liker, Jeffrey, "Post-Release Burdens on the Families of Released Felons: Evidence from the T.A.R.P. Experiment", (a paper prepared for presenting at the 74th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August 27-31, 1979, in Boston).

(Anon.), "Losing Touch - Restrictions on Prisoners Outside Contacts", London: Howard League for Penal Reform, 1979.

Markley, C., "Furlough Programs and Conjugal Visiting in Adult Correctional Institutions", Federal Probation, Vol.37, 1973, pp.19-26.

McCarthy, B. R., "Easy Time - Female Inmates on Temporary Release", Lexington: Heath Lexington Books, 1979, 236.

McGowan, B. G., "Why Punish the Children? A Study of Children of Women Prisoners", Hackensack: National Council on Crime & Delinquency, 1978.

Morris, A., "Emerging Roles of Correctional Service Agencies", Philadelphia: Correctional Federation U.S.A., 1974.

Morris, Pauline, "Fathers in Prison", British Journal of Criminology, Vol.7, 1967, pp.424-30.

Morris, P., "Prisoners and Their Families", N.Y: Hart Publishing Co., 1965.

Morrison, A., "Visitation of Prisoners' Families - a Form of Prisoner's Aid in Cork, Ireland", International Prisoner's Aid Association Newsletter, Vol.3 May-August, 1979.

(Anon.), "On Prisoners and Parenting: Preserving the Tie That Binds", Yale Law Journal, Vol.87, 1978.

Ormsom, P. J., "From the Dungeon to the Light - Comanche County (OK) Jail Program for Local Corrections", (sponsored by: U.S. Department of Justice, L.E.A.A.), 1975.

Oxeberger, L., "Revolution in Corrections", Drake Law Review, Vol.22, No.2, January, 1973, pp.250-265.

Perry, P. W., "The Forgotten Victim", Mental Hygiene, Vol.57, Fall, 1973, P.12.

Potter, J., "In Prison Women are Different", Corrections Magazine, Vol.4, No.4, December, 1978, pp.12-24.

Pueschel, J. and Moglia, R., "The Effects of the Penal Environment on Familial Relationships", Family Coordinator, October, 1977, Vol.26, No.4, pp.373-375.

Rosenfeld, Jona & Rosenstein, Eliezer, "Towards a Conceptual Framework for the Study of Parent-Absent Families", Journal of Marriage & The Family, Vol.35, No.1, February, 1973, pp.131-135.

Rossi, P., Berk, R. & Lenihan, K., "Money, Work and Crime - A study of the Findings of the Transitional Aid Research Project (TARP)", (presented at the 1979 Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Boston, Mass: August 27-31, 1979).

Rutter, M., "Parent-Child Separation: Psychological Effects on the Children", Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, Vol.12, 1971, pp.233-260.

Sack, William, "Children of Imprisoned Fathers", Psychiatry, Vol.40, May, 1977.

Sack, W., Seidler, J., & Thomas, S., "The Children of Imprisoned Parents: A Psychosocial Exploration", American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol.46, 1976, pp.618-628.

Sard, T., "Contact with the Free Community is Basic if Institutional Programs are to Succeed", Federal Probation, Vol.31, March, 1967, pp.3-8.

Schafer, N. E., "Descriptive Study of Policies and Practices Related to the Visiting of Prisoners in Correctional Institutions", University of Michigan: doctoral dissertation, 1977.

Schafer, N. E., "Prisoner Visiting - A Background For Change", Federal Probation, Vol.42, No.3, September, 1978, pp.47-50.

Schneller, D. P., "Some Social and Psychological Effects of Incarceration on the Families of Negro Prisoners", American Journal of Correction, Vol.37, No.1, January-February, 1975, pp.29-33.

Schneller, D. P., "Prisoner's Family - A Study of the Effects of Imprisonment on the Families of Prisoners", San Francisco: R. & E. Research Associates, 1976.

Schwartz, M. C. & Weintraub, J. F., "Prisoner's Wife - A Study in Crisis", Federal Probation, Vol.38, No.4, December, 1974, pp.20-26.

USER FEEDBACK FORM

Scott, P. D., "The Child, The Family and the Young Offender", British Journal of Criminology, Vol.6, No.2, April, 1966, pp.105-111.

Selsky, C. S., "Post-Commitment Family Counseling", Federal Probation, Vol.216, 1962, pp.41-43.

Struckhoff, D. R., "Adjustment of Prisoners' Wives to Separation", Southern Illinois University at Carbondale - doctoral dissertation, 1977.

Sugarman, S., "Prisoners' Wives Group Review", 1972, (National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 125 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11, England).

"Volunteers in Corrections - Ministering to Prisoners and Their Families", Involvement, July-August, 1980.

Weintraub, J. F., "The Delivery of Services to Families of Prisoners", Federal Probation, Vol.40, No.4, December, 1976.

Wheeler, Martha, "The Current Status of Women in Prisons", Criminal Justice and Behavior, Vol.1, No.4, December, 1974, pp.374-380.

Wilmer, H., Marks, I., & Pogue, E., "Group Treatment of Prisoners and Their Families", Mental Hygiene, Vol.50, 1966, pp.380-389.

(Anon.), "Women's Resource Center - A Report to the Community".

Worthy, A., "The Probation Service and Matrimonial Reconciliation", International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, Vol.19, No.3, 1975, pp.270-274.

Zemans & Cavan, "Marital Relationships of Prisoners in the United States", Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, Vol.XLVIII, No.1, May/June, 1958, p.57.

Please complete and mail this form to assist the National Institute of Corrections in assessing the value and utility of its publications. No postage is necessary.

1. What is your general reaction to this document?

Excellent Good Average Poor Useless

2. To what extent do you see the document as being useful in terms of:

Very Useful Of Some Use Not Useful

Providing new or important information
 Developing or implementing new programs
 Modifying existing programs
 Administering ongoing programs
 Providing appropriate liaisons

3. Do you feel that more should be done in this subject area? If so, please specify what types of assistance are needed.

4. In what ways could the document be improved?

5. How did this document come to your attention?

6. How are you planning to use the information contained in the document?

7. Please check one item that best describes your affiliation with corrections or criminal justice. If a governmental program, please also indicate level.

<input type="checkbox"/> Dept of corrections or correctional institution	<input type="checkbox"/> Police
<input type="checkbox"/> Jail	<input type="checkbox"/> Legislative body
<input type="checkbox"/> Probation	<input type="checkbox"/> Professional organization
<input type="checkbox"/> Parole	<input type="checkbox"/> College/university
<input type="checkbox"/> Community corrections	<input type="checkbox"/> Citizen group
<input type="checkbox"/> Court	<input type="checkbox"/> Other government agency
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)

Federal State County Local Regional

8. OPTIONAL:

Name: _____ Agency: _____

Address: _____

Telephone number: _____

Please fold and staple or tape.

National Institute of Corrections
320 First St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

Postage and Fees Paid
United States
Department of Justice
JUS-434



First Class
Mail

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use, \$300

National Institute of Corrections
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20534

Publications Feedback

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS
ADVISORY BOARD

John R. Armore
Vice President
The National Alliance of Business
Washington, D.C.

George Bohlinger
Acting Administrator
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C.

Norman A. Carlson
Director
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Washington, D.C.

Bennett J. Cooper
Director
Division of Administration of Justice
Columbus, Ohio

Shirley Gray
Director
Metropolitan Area Office
County of Los Angeles Probation Department
Los Angeles, California

Stephen Horn
President
California State University at Long Beach
Long Beach, California

Robert J. Kutak
Attorney
Omaha, Nebraska

A. Leo Levin
Director
Federal Judicial Center
Washington, D.C.

William Lucas
Sheriff
Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan

Warren Master
Acting Assistant Secretary for
Development
Department of Health and Human Services
Washington, D.C.

Cecil C. McCall
Chairman
U.S. Parole Commission
Washington, D.C.

W. Walter Menninger
Clinical Director
Topeka State Hospital
Topeka, Kansas

Norval Morris
Professor
University of Chicago Law School
Chicago, Illinois

Vincent O'Leary
President
State University of New York
Albany, New York

Vacant
Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, D.C.

Vacant (Practitioner)

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Corrections

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Postage and Fees Paid
U.S. Department of Justice
Jus-434



Washington, D.C. 20534

END