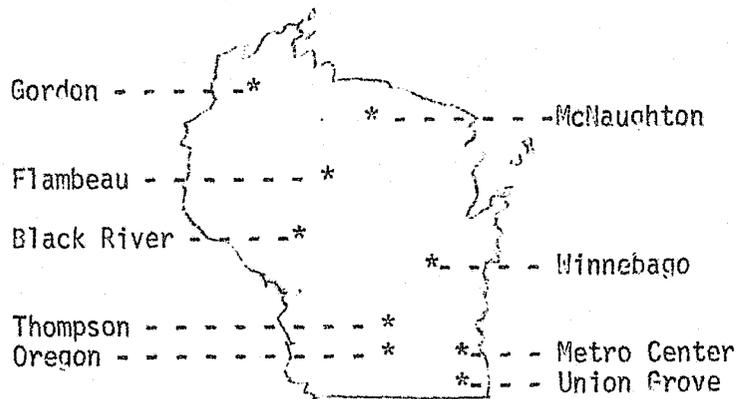


1975 ANNUAL REPORT TO THE
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD



43997

WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL CAMP SYSTEM



State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

NCJRS

DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS
WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL CAMP SYSTEM

P.O. BOX 25
OREGON, WISCONSIN 53575

JAN 23 1978

July 7, 1975

ACQUISITIONS

TO: Members, Health and Social Services Board

Mr. Wilbur J. Schmidt, Secretary
Department of Health and Social Services

Mr. Roland E. McCauley, Acting Administrator
Division of Corrections

In previous years the Camp System divided its Annual Report into two sections, one for the north and one for the south. This year both geographical sections have been combined.

Also, the format has been changed in that a summary of activities precedes the reports of the individual camps. It is hoped that through this method readers can properly place the individual camp activities within the context of the entire Camp System operation.

We welcome any questions the report may raise.

Respectfully submitted,

James W. Mathews
WARDEN

JWM/vw

WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL CAMP SYSTEM

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

James W. Mathews	Warden
Gabriel F. Laundrie	Associate Warden-Administration
Donald J. Rehrauer	Administrative Assistant

BLACK RIVER CAMP

Kenneth J. Sondalle	Superintendent
Arthur O. Rosenberg	Assistant Superintendent

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Marshall E. Sherrer	Superintendent
Raymond E. Lane	Assistant Superintendent

OREGON FARM

Gerald C. Navis	Superintendent
Elmer M. Henderson	Assistant Superintendent

THOMPSON CAMP

Donald P. Witkowski	Superintendent
Richard P. Peterson	Assistant Superintendent

UNION GROVE FARM

Nels M. Flones	Superintendent
Kenneth R. Morgan	Assistant Superintendent

WINNEBAGO FARM

Loyal J. Berg	Superintendent
John H. Schettle	Assistant Superintendent

CAMP FLAMBEAU

George J. Grusnick	Superintendent
Ivan M. Reed	Assistant Superintendent

CAMP GORDON

Leonard F. Fromolz	Superintendent
Ira H. Dominowski	Assistant Superintendent

CAMP MC NAUGHTON

James V. Resop	Superintendent
Kenneth E. Burton	Assistant Superintendent

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Statistical Tables furnished by the Bureau
of Planning, Development and Research.

WISCONSIN CORRECTIONAL CAMP SYSTEM

REPORT TO THE HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD

Summary of the Camp System Activities

In the past few years it has been generally accepted that removing offenders from society and totally isolating them tends to hinder rather than help promote acceptable social adjustment. Many or most offenders are confined because of an inability to project and sustain an emotional, social and intellectual equilibrium as defined by prevailing social values. Somehow, somewhere they have fallen short of establishing necessary controls to live in concert with other people. A large part of helping them, then, must be in terms of meeting these needs.

In the Camp System this is accomplished within the natural social environment by broadening educational opportunities, promoting good work habits and skills, and providing exposure to a variety of social circumstances. As much as possible, the men experience the normal social stresses experienced by all people. Just as one must do physical exercise to tune up the body, so, too, must there be emotional, intellectual and social calisthenics to get one in tune for socialization. Guided participation in these areas is the training offered by the Camp System. Using today's vernacular, when it's altogether more men can favorably compete in society and garner the rewards, but perhaps more importantly, they will learn to withstand and overcome the disappointments that life holds.

It has long been an accepted dictum in the helping professions that attempts must be made to build on the strengths found in participants. The strong point of most men in correctional institutions is their reasonable intellectual potential and their reasonably good physical condition. The proper participation and exercising of these assets can contribute greatly to general well-being of the men.

I. Population

The entire Camp System consists of 424 beds. Fifty of these are set aside for juveniles participating in the Camp Flambeau program, and this leaves 374 adults. In the past year, the average daily population has been for the adult section.

The Camp System acts as a testing and releasing facility for men who are about to re-enter society. The average stay remains at about seven months. In the past year, 643 men were admitted to the camps and 477 were released. Three hundred and fifty-one residents benefitted from the work release programs during the year (not necessarily all of those who were released). Additionally, 172 men have taken advantage of full-time educational programs and approximately 138 in part-time courses.

In the juvenile camp at Flambeau, each semester starts with a new group of 40 youngsters transferred primarily from the Lincoln Boys School. These participants are assigned to regular school programs in Tony and Bruce where they engage in all possible school activities. Through failures of one sort and another, the average daily population lowers to 33 students throughout the school months. In the summer months the average daily population is 25. The summer school programs can handle only this number.

II. Program

With each of the facilities located near existing community resources capable of meeting clients' needs, each also has a special kind of delivery system developed to take advantage of the unique resources available in the particular area the camp is located. As an example of this, the Metro Center in Milwaukee has work release that is geared entirely to that highly industrialized community as compared to Camp Gordon in the far Northwest where work release is geared to the working environment in the woods and its related industries. In Milwaukee, again as an example, and its fast moving social milieu, most men feel the need of financial security and much prefer to gear their efforts toward work release, while in the north at Camps Gordon and McNaughton the greatest effort is directed to school and a large variety of skills training.

As was mentioned above, most men entering correctional institutions have reasonably good intelligence as well as reasonably good physical attributes and every attempt is made toward intellectual and physical stimulation. Work release, of course, is held by the men as the ultimate goal and it requires at least the asset of physical strength, sometimes in combination with intellectual. The statistics for this notably successful program are contained on Page 40. Until this past fiscal year, there has been a steady rise in the numbers of men assigned to work release and it reached its peak in fiscal year 1974 (394 men). However, in this year of economic turndown, the total number of placements has slipped to 351 men. The amount of money earned dropped by \$29,176 when compared to last year. Work release continues to be the most sought after program by the men even though the earning and saving of money is not the answer to all their past problems. Once they attain work release, interest in other therapeutic programs and activities tends to wane. While it takes minimum effort to stimulate men toward working away from correctional facilities, it takes major efforts to broaden that interest into the more intellectually stimulating kinds of programs.

Study release is a program that requires a great deal of extra effort and perserverance. For these reasons it holds second place to work release. School takes time, it takes tremendous effort for the men who have been away from academia for varying periods of time, and it means missing out on some or most of the other recreational activities. Like so many other people, inside and outside, the Camp System residents can stand everything but temptation and many easily succumb to the popular version of success--money.

To prevent the urge for financial security from becoming all-consuming, short-term study opportunities have been introduced. Correspondence courses are increasingly made available on almost any subject desired, short-term vocational school programs exist in most communities, GED and remedial programs are offered, also. These are described in reports from the individual facilities.

With the many chores that must be done to maintain housing units and farms, outside activities are presented as incentives to developing good work habits. The number and scope of these activities appear in each of the programs delineated by the individual camps.

It has been learned through the years that a great number of the institutionalized people have somehow failed to obtain drivers licenses. At times the numbers have amounted to as high as 80% of the population. In order to correct this very basic part of living in our society, drivers education courses are offered in most camps. In areas where it is available through the vocational and technical schools, this is accomplished at no charge to the institution, but where this is not possible, Purchase of Services is used. Last year a total of 251 men received their licenses.

III. Plant and Equipment

The main housing goal is to build in as much privacy as possible for the residents. The recently opened Winnebago unit, for instance, has all single-man rooms, while Camp Gordon now houses men in dormitory bays but soon will be remodeled into double-occupancy rooms. Much planning has been directed toward updating the inadequate structures. Only one serious housing problem remains at Union Grove that will be discussed later, and a less serious one at Thompson.

Part of maintaining housing facilities is the responsibility of those living within them, especially through the observation of ordinary habits of cleanliness and hygiene. This is a never-ending goal and sometimes seems to be unattainable without constant attention and reminders.

IV. Personnel

The Officer 3 level is the entry rank for custodial positions but in the past year the Camp System has experienced some difficulty in hiring experienced officer staff. There appear to be several reasons for this reluctance to move to a minimum security setting: Many are able to make an equivalent amount of money as Officer 2's at the other institutions because of overtime provisions with somewhat less responsibility; recent moves to abandon farming operations and persistent rumors of the closing of camps has indicated to some that perhaps minimum security facilities do not offer the permanency of employment as do the maximum security institutions. During the past year recruitment of Officer 3 Trainees was initiated and several were hired. Nine new positions will be added to the various camps, first through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, and after CETA runs out it will be provided for through the budget. These are officer positions which are needed at Gordon, Winnebago, Thompson, Oregon, the Community Center in Milwaukee, and Union Grove.

V. Problems

The Camp System has traditionally relied upon its residents for its clerical work as well as its food service operations. In both of these areas it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain the caliber of person necessary to provide efficiency and continuous service. One method of solution is to train people for the jobs. This is being done but the length of stay militates against a total settling of this vexing problem.

With new programs such as work and study release and with greater contacts on the outside, it can be expected there will be greater problems. One especially vexing situation is in the area of contraband. While this has been experienced to increasing degrees in most institutions, the minimum security facilities would, of course, have the greatest number of instances. Alcohol and narcotics are the chief concerns as well as the wherewithal to obtain both of these highly prized possessions. The only answer to these types of problems is increased vigilance and efforts to develop a responsibility on the part of the individuals participating in various activities. Still, even with these increased problems, it can safely be said there are more men who remain free of this kind of entanglement than there are involved.

The on-going responsibility of the Camp System is to continually increase the amount of activity within the various communities. In years past, experience has taught that certain groups fade out of the picture for one reason or another and new groups must be constantly made interested in helping the population. If the community program is to remain a viable activity, there must be a constant flow of new programs and new people introduced into the facilities. As some programs prove more beneficial than others, appropriate changes must also be made.

Since the farming operation will stay as part of the Camp System, it would be desirable to develop a specialized incentive pay more liberal than the present form. With the populations increasingly derived from urban areas, experienced farm hands are difficult to come by. A higher rate of pay would make the training of men into this kind of work more profitable in the long run since there would be reason for them to become enthusiastic participants. This possibility will be explored.

VI. Plans

In attempting to develop the best kind of internal programs in conjunction with outside people, some internal development must be pursued. Along these lines, the coming year will see more activity in the Transactional Analysis approach which deals with small groups. Also to be pursued will be the guided group interaction which also works within the small group situation. These are attempts to gain greater input from the men themselves so they, in turn, may stimulate internal interest. Both types of group meetings deal specifically with the reality principle which is what many of the institutional residents try mightily to avoid.

With the development of the Mutual Agreement Program, the Camp System is expected to have about 60% of its population directly involved. It would seem this would be a natural consequence of MAP planning starting in the other institutions and working toward the ultimate goal of all participants--release.

The 1972 Bureau of Research figures indicate that almost 70% of the male population completed the upper high school grade levels, yet only 22% were able to score within these grade levels on achievement tests. Many low achievers have only been exposed to and not become a part of the higher educational levels. When this is compared to figures that indicate that 47% of the male population possesses average or above intelligence, it certainly is apparent that educational motivation is lacking. The Camp System will

increase its efforts through the cooperation of the various school facilities to bring greater educational opportunities to those who have the capabilities. One method of doing this is combining the two most desirable programs for the same participants - work release and school. Thus far, only a few men have taken advantage of both of these programs simultaneously. It is hoped this can be increased in the future. A variation of this may be half-time school combined with half-time work such as being experimented with at Black River Camp.

The greatest asset the Camp System has is its volunteer individual and group participants. It is a major job to keep this kind of program flowing consistently through an entire year. Yet, the level of participation must be increased even more in the years ahead if the Camp System is to reach its goal of developing the social experiences necessary for the men resident there.

BLACK RIVER CAMP

I POPULATION

The Black River Camp has now completed its second full fiscal year as an adult correctional facility serving adult felons in their first major period of incarceration. All men are received through the Assessment and Evaluation Center of the Wisconsin State Reformatory and the reclassification process.

Formerly, selection criteria was based on two main factors: Candidates had to be under 21 (in order to meet E.S.E.A.-Title I specifications), and should not have more than a five year maximum sentence. Since the program no longer has to meet E.S.E.A.-Title I specifications, there can be greater flexibility in securing men for this program. Presumably there are some who are not much older than 21 who would profit from this kind of educational approach. Other factors include those men who profess no long-range goals or interests, have little work experience, appear non-motivated, and those who may become "lost" or exploited within the larger facility, or who have repeatedly failed in traditional academic settings. Most transferees are received within six weeks after reception at MSR. The estimated intellectual ability for residents is within the range of dull normal to superior.

II PROGRAM

Education - Black River Camp continues to emphasize academic, work, religious, recreational and group living experiences. Camp residents, by and large, become bored easily and have a short academic attention span. The daily schedule, therefore, consists of one-half day work and one-half day school. Remarkably, the school point earnings of the young adults continue to exceed those earned by juveniles. The young men are more receptive to the incentive aspects of the program and the subsequent buying power it affords. They willingly spend a greater portion of their leisure time in preparation for the next day's school participation. There must be some lessons learned in the year between 17 and 18 years of age. Eleven residents earned G.E.D. diplomas this past year and two completed credits for high school diplomas.

Group - Small group counseling continued and is accepted as a part of camp life by interested residents.

Recreation - This includes participation in the Jackson County slowpitch softball league, swimming, movies, fishing, roller skating, bowling, picnics, hobby, ice skating and other activities as the seasons dictate. The Gym continues to be used extensively although residents spend considerable time off grounds.

Liaison - Biweekly involvement of camp staff at the MSR A & E Center has continued. During these sessions the Black River program is explained to eligible inmates through the use of films and question and answer periods. Although prospective participants are well informed, so, too, has the MSR staff gained greater knowledge of the facility.

Community - Community relations have always been good. Without question, one of the reasons is the volunteer work on civic improvement projects by the young men and the greater involvement by outside groups. Improvement projects have included the creation of a park and boat landing in Melrose, care of the Jackson County softball field, assistance to the Jackson County Day Care Center, the bloodmobile, preparation of the Red Cloud Memorial Park for the Winnebago Pow-How, and assistance to the Jackson County Sportsmans Council.

Music - Forty-two men have received instructions from two teachers through Purchase of Service funds since the program began in January 1974. Instruction has included piano, guitar, banjo, singing and instrument lessons. There is no shortage of students even though music is taught during leisure hours.

Drivers Education - A driver education car has been provided at no charge through the Moose Peterson Chevrolet/Oldsobile dealership in Black River Falls. The Western Wisconsin Technical Institute has insured the vehicle and provided the instruction. Both classroom (20 hours) and behind-the-wheel training (8 hours) is provided on evenings and weekends. Twenty-one residents obtained their drivers license in the past year.

Program Evaluation - The total camp program was evaluated by Dr. Brovoman and Dr. Gardner of the Behavior Evaluation & Treatment Center, Madison. Their report contains pluses and minuses but generally was positive. Some changes have already been made and others will be made as the opportunities become available. There is now more individualized instruction and direct teacher supervision. The change has increased learning time and earning opportunities for the students.

Athletics - Olympic Days activities, comprised of athletic games, were held over a one week period in May 1974. All residents and most staff participated in the events which tested skills in many areas. This past winter an eight week Olympic program was inaugurated with all residents competing. The Camp was divided into teams which competed in all events. Eight trophies were awarded to the winners in the various categories.

DVR - The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has modified its selection process for clients. Accordingly, most of the Black River men are not eligible under the new criteria. However, DVR continues to provide a vocational counselor on a weekly basis to determine eligibility.

Work Release - While work release placements needed cultivation in the Black River area, a new program was initiated in April of 1975 which helped resolve this difficult situation. The Work Experience Program, funded by the State Manpower Council, allows the facility to place men in public service employment or in private, non-profit agencies. Nine men have been placed in this way in the Black River Falls area and two of these are working on a half-day work and half-day school basis. The follow-up to this type of employment is that the men will be assured the same type of job situations after they are released on parole to their home communities.

DNR - The regular conservation crew planted 75,000 Norway Pines in the forest in addition to constructing new snowmobile trails and hiking paths.

Library - Within the school setting, a library media information center was developed. This has brought together all the educational materials including books, audio-visual and other library data. An inmate librarian is assigned to operate the center under a checkout system.

Career Mobile - The Vocational School Career Mobile had to curtail operations for the last part of 1974 but will again visit the Camp every three months for the rest of this year to help the residents determine the type of work they should or would like to do.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The camp facility and related equipment remains in good repair. Landscaping has continued. Everything is done to keep the facility clean and presentable at all times. This will remain a full-time goal. Vandalism and breakage has been minor in the past year.

The painting of the exterior wood portions of the main building and garage has been completed. The roof of the main building has been resurfaced with a tremco coating. Another coat is scheduled to be applied.

Construction of a garbage holding facility and utility shed was completed, including landscaping. The shed is used to store combustibles, lawn mower and hand tools. It has lessened the traffic to and from the garage although the main reason for its use was to reduce fire hazards.

Painting of resident rooms is a continuous process. It's not too easy to explain how walls can acquire various accumulations of dirt, marks and chips except that the youngsters are very energetic. Each room has been equipped with a bulletin board.

The old camp inter-communication system, which was beyond repair and a major problem, has been replaced. A Hi/Low scanner has added efficiency to the radio communications.

The emergency generating system was revised to provide power in the event of an electrical outage. This will be used to provide lighting in the dormitory areas, the officer's booth, and to maintain radio operation. The generator "kicks in" automatically when conventional power fails.

Gates were installed at all entrances to camp. This was necessary because of some unwelcome night guests who drop off contraband. The gates are closed during night time hours and the hunting season.

After several conferences with the Engineering Department, the following changes were approved and will be implemented as soon as possible:

1. Conversion of the present TV area to a testing center.
2. Conversion of the present testing center to an arts and crafts area.
3. Conversion of one-half the present laundry to a recreation and group meeting room.

Supplies are already on hand and the work should be started shortly. These changes will result in more effective use of space.

New lighting fixtures have been installed in all the resident rooms. The fixtures, which were original equipment, were continually shorting out and creating a fire hazard as well as being insufficient to use for studying.

Thirty-three chairs were sent to the Wisconsin Correctional Institution Industries for reupholstering. Fox Lake did an excellent job in repairing these pieces of furniture.

In the pond area, one hundred yards of rock were placed by the Department of Natural Resources in order to adequately reinforce the emergency spillway. The entire pond area has been cleared of excess shrubs and trees and a new bridge was added. Fish cribs were constructed to improve the fishing. The area is now not only looking more park-like but less mosquito infested.

With the help of senior citizens from Black River Falls, the grounds of the facility are taking on new beauty. These good people have worked with the residents to add color and beauty in the form of flower beds throughout the ground area. The association with older people has a calming effect on the young men.

A service contract has been developed between DNR and the Camp for preventive maintenance and repair of the Camp vehicles. This agreement will insure proper preventive maintenance and maintenance in general at a reduced cost.

IV PERSONNEL

The following changes have occurred in the past year:

1. Claudia Moen terminated her LTE Typist 2 position 11-9-74.
2. Marylee Doud, Therapy Assistant 2, transferred to Probation and Parole as a Client Services Assistant on 1-3-75.
3. Deborah Mathews was hired as half-time typist to replace Claudia Moen.

The position of Facilities Repair Worker was reclassified to that of Maintenance Mechanic 1.

Donald Herried was reclassified from Teacher 4 to Teacher 5. Gerald Kukonon was reclassified from Teacher 1 to Teacher 2. Patrick Barney was reclassified from Teacher 4 to Teacher 5.

Various staff members attended training sessions to further their professional competence: Jack Ramey attended Advanced Transactional training and also completed a twelve-week course on counseling alcoholics and their families. Eighteen staff members completed an eight hour in-service training session for multi-media first aid training. Instruction was provided through the Vocational School. In February, the educational staff attended the 24th Annual Conference entitled "Life Work Planning" at the University of Wisconsin-Stout. David Steinert attended training workshops at Minneapolis.

V PROBLEMS

Room convectors have been a growing concern since more and more of them are leaking. When leakages do occur, breakdowns also occur and there is a loss of heat in some of the living areas. This is especially difficult when it occurs during the very cold winter months. Replacements of the units is being requested.

As with many communities, dump sites are becoming quite a problem at the Black River Camp. The present area of dumping is being evaluated by DNR to determine its continued usefulness. There is an alternative means for this by contracting for garbage disposal as has been done in other facilities in the Camp System.

At present, there is no suitable area for the men to be involved in arts and crafts work. This will be corrected when the remodeling mentioned above is completed.

The DNR will be contacted to provide adequate alternative work for the crew in inclement weather throughout the year. Inside assignments need to be developed to reduce camp time.

VI PLANS

The Camp will be continuing their discussion with the W.M.T.I. and Purchase of Service authority concerning the implementation of additional services for clients. Among those being considered:

1. The presentation of short courses including personal finance, economic awareness, sex education, introductory wood work, painting and decorating.
2. The further implementation of pre-release counseling to include such areas as the technique of obtaining employment, interviewing skills, appearance, role playing. Camp video tape equipment will assist in this training.
3. The introduction of a small appliance repair sequence to supplement the small engine repair series.
4. Addition of a physical education class.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

I POPULATION

A total of 182 men were received at the Center this year. Of this total, 130 were released on parole and 21 on mandatory release, and 3 on complete discharge. Twenty-five men were transferred to other camps and other institutions, while four men escaped during the year.

Of the men residing at the Center, 103 were placed on work release and 14 were enrolled in school and 14 others were assigned to specialized training programs. This is a total of 131 placements, or 72% of the Center's population. These numbers of placements were made in the face of severe economic recession and it is a tribute to the hard working staff that this many were given work opportunities.

II PROGRAM

The main emphasis at the Correctional Center is in developing transitional programs for the men to move from the correctional institution to free society. The total commitment of the facility is to firmly establish the men in the community so that they need only to move from the location of the Center to their independent housing upon release. They will have earned sufficient money at work placements so that immediate financial needs can be fulfilled. Just as important, family relationships will have been re-established and whatever anxieties that existed have had greater opportunity to be resolved.

Because of the rapid turnover of population, it was exceedingly difficult to maintain an adequate cook. This was solved by developing a work release placement for a cook at the facility. So far the position has been filled by men completing the chef's training at Camp Gordon. They have done a magnificent job.

There have been many funded programs designed to help men find jobs upon leaving correctional institutions. Of these programs, Project HOPE out of the Wisconsin Employment Service has been the most significant. Since the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has removed itself from correctional programs, the Employment Service has stepped up its participation. They, together with the facility staff have worked diligently in reaching the 72% placement figure in this time of recession.

The facilities of the Bridge Halfway House and Inner City Halfway House have been utilized on those occasions where men did not have their own housing arrangements. These two agencies also help in finding jobs and offer additional counseling.

Most men at the Center are thoroughly and completely immersed in the problems of obtaining employment or school placement. There appears to be little interest in other kinds of programs although they have been introduced from time to time. Alcoholics Anonymous is a special case in point. While many of the men have previously made commitments to this program as being unable to control their drinking habits, when they are assigned to the Center this dedication somehow vanishes.

A disproportionate number of imprisoned men have experienced in the past and continue experiencing financial difficulties or budgeting problems. To help alleviate this kind of pressure before release, a program has been developed through the Financial and Debt Counseling Service of Milwaukee. A representative visits the Center to explain to the men how the Service can be of help. There are many takers.

Drivers education instruction has been obtained for thirteen men who were vitally in need of driver's permits and licenses prior to their release from the institution.

Whenever staff is available, men attend various functions around the Milwaukee area: Brewer ball games, Bucks basketball (tickets are very expensive, however), movies, and lakefront activities.

There are ten continuing memberships in the YMCA. Whenever possible, ten men each day can use the Y facilities. Usually swimming is the most popular activity.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The building is an old one that was remodeled to house the release program. It was a hastily done remodeling job with many areas left for improvement. In the past few months these have been and are being corrected. New wall coverings are being installed as well as carpeting and some of the wiring is being replaced. There are problems with plumbing but these, too, are being changed at the present time. As a result, the Center is far more attractive than it was a year ago, although there will continue to be little odds and ends that need attention.

Major pieces of equipment that were received include:

1. Washer and dryer purchased to enable men to wash their personal clothing.
2. Two heavy duty vacuum cleaners and rug shampoos in order to maintain the carpeting in the building.
3. A new kitchen range and grill-oven combination along with a stainless steel table for the meat slicer and a stand for the milk dispenser replaced outdated and overly worn products.
4. New pots and pans and silverware.
5. Bedspreads to add to the attractiveness of the individual rooms.
6. Bulletin boards were posted in convenient spots so that all men can have easy access to them.
7. The Albert Rosen Brotherhood, and the E. H. Drew, Inc. Toy Company donated toys for use by the children visitors at the Center.

IV PERSONNEL

1. Helen Falkey, Typist 3, transferred to Probation and Parole. She was replaced by Kathleen Weaver.
2. Arthur Schaafsma, Social Worker, resigned from State Service and has accepted a position in Michigan.

3. Allan Kasprzak, who completed his internship at the Center while studying for his Master's Degree, replaced Mr. Schaafsma.
4. Dennis Eschenfeldt, Officer 3, transferred to Camp Gordon.
5. Eddie Ross, Officer 2, was promoted to Officer 3 through the C.O. 3 Training Program.
6. Del Converse, Ron Duvnjak and John Szibel joined the staff as Officer 3 Trainees.
7. Chris Cira joined the staff through the CETA program.
8. William Kieckbusch, Client Service Assistant, replaced Henry Tillman as liaison man from Probation and Parole.

V PROBLEMS

One of the major concerns is that men are being sent to the Center 15 days or less from their release date. It is extremely difficult to plan for this short a period of time and virtually impossible to secure employment. Oftentimes the men come slated for school enrollment but this, too, creates a problem since enrollment does take advance preparation.

The other type of men that provides headaches are those who plan to move out of Milwaukee upon their release. A Milwaukee placement is not profitable for them or for the facility since employment is not of sufficient length of time to give the man enough money to leave because he must pay for his room and board, also. Usually these short-time placements are not very well paying.

Continued efforts are being made to increase the amount of community participation in the Center's program. It is difficult to accomplish because of the short-term nature of the program, but some headway is being made. This is a time consuming process, however, and part of the slow progress is because of that factor.

VI PLANS

The over-all goal, of course, remains to place 100% of the men assigned to the Center in a program that will help them upon release.

Increased recreational participation can be attained now that there is a new officer added to the staff. There can be bowling and other activities at the YMCA.

Continued efforts will be made to secure more resources in the community so that greater participation and a greater variety of social experiences can be accorded and afforded the men.

OREGON FARM

I POPULATION

The average daily population, including men with outpatient appointments at University Hospitals, has fluctuated between 48 and 53 men, with two or three of these having outpatient appointments. The average age of the residents is about 30 years and leaning toward the younger side with each passing year. A total of 147 men have been received and 128 released.

II PROGRAM

Work Release - In spite of the economic turndown, the camp has been able to maintain an average of 13 men on this program. A total of 59 men have had work release opportunities. The employment situation seems to be fairly stable with occasional new opportunities arising.

Study Release - This last year 30 men have been placed in various schools in the Madison area. Six men started at the University, Madison Campus, but only two finished the semester. One of these two has since gone on to receive his degree and has now been accepted in Graduate School. One man completed a summer course offered at MATC in Offset Printing, while eight clients have taken advantage of HED tutoring offered by the Urban League. Since its start about a year and a half ago, 50 men have taken the drivers education course and have secured valid drivers licenses.

In the hope that continued motivation would be fostered in developing employment skills, the courses offered by the Madison Vocational School have been emphasized. In the past year twelve men have attended this facility with all but one completing their immediate goal of at least one semester of successful school work.

Alcoholics Anonymous - This is the best answer to date that has been found for those with drinking problems, providing the members sincerely desire to quit. This program has afforded the men many opportunities to attend outside functions in Milwaukee, Janesville, Monroe, Madison, Middleton and Fort Atkinson. The Oregon group held their Annual Appreciation Picnic in June attended by approximately 200 people. In January 1975, the group also held its annual winter convocation at St. James Church in Madison. This was another well attended and successful day-long seminar on the problems of being alcoholic.

The A.A. organization does not have dues or other means of financial support on an official and regularly collected basis. The chapter at Oregon can finance such things as their picnics and seminars by selling colored photos to clients and visitors at the camp.

Farm - All of the crops from last year were successfully harvested in spite of a long dry spell at the most inopportune time. The farm cows produced over 1,350,000 pounds of milk which was distributed to other state institutions. The farm work continues to be the base structure in determining work habits and helping men to achieve some sort of stability in meeting their responsibilities.

Recreation - The Wisconsin School for Girls has generously allowed the men to use their gym on Saturday evenings during the winter where the basketball team plays outside competition. The baseball team has played many games including ones with the Probation and Parole Department and the Jaycees, as well as with other teams from Oregon. The camp has weekly movies during nine months of the year. During July the men swim at a beach in Madison.

Because of its proximity to Madison, the residents have an opportunity to attend various functions that occur in the area, but mainly at the Dane County Coliseum. In the past year there have been rock concerts, country western shows, car shows, Shrine Circus, Milwaukee Bucs basketball, and several others. The men pay for their own tickets as well as for some refreshments during the evening.

Religion - In addition to the regular church attendance in the area, a new Sky Pilot program has been inaugurated. It is an inmate organized and inmate operated program directed toward fulfilling their religious needs. Outside guests are invited to the Tuesday night meetings.

In the meantime, men from the various churches hold Bible classes at Oregon whenever there is sufficient interest shown by the men, although the mainstay in this has been Frank Kasmarek, a dedicated former inmate.

Jaycees - This chapter is still active. The sales of candy and stationery keep the chapter's bank account in the plus column. This chapter purchased pre-popped popcorn and served it to the entire population at no cost to the men. They hold meetings on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The average membership is 12 men. Many have attended outside functions and meetings during the past year and have been involved in community projects such as building a sandbox in the local Tot Park, helped the Fitchburg-Oregon Jaycees remove a heating system from their building.

Contact-Prison Project - The State Department of Veterans Affairs has put on a concerted drive to contact all veterans of the Vietnam era so they may garner some of the assistance the Veterans Administration can offer them. One of the most important functions is discharge review since many of the men in institutions have undesirable or lesser types of discharges. Representatives from the Veterans Affairs Department visit the camp regularly to review each man's eligibility.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

This past year has seen completion of the re-roofing job. The visiting and meeting room complex in the east basement wing was completed. Toys were donated by various organizations and rugs were laid in the play area for the children.

New calf hutches are being used to forestall a peculiar virus that has hit calves in the area. This is designed to insure a greater percentage of survivors among the newborn.

Each of the inmate rooms now have bulletin boards which prevents the haphazard hanging of pictures and ornaments of various sorts.

Screen doors have been installed in most of the exits in the building to forestall the accumulation of flies in the summertime.

A fire destroyed the hay shed last fall and was replaced this spring with a new pole-type building.

IV PERSONNEL

Duane Shippee retired after 23 years of service in December 1974.

Three officers were on extended sick leave in the past year because of surgery. This has required the hiring of an LTE to fill in for them.

V PROBLEMS

The roof of the bunkhouse continues to give problems. This is still under warranty because of previous problems that were thought to have been corrected and were not.

As with most of the camp facilities, Oregon needs additional recreation area for organized sports activities. It is hoped something can be developed along these lines in the coming year.

VI PLANS

Future plans call for an automotive class at camp with classes to be held at MATC and the farm. Such a program is being developed but there are many complications.

In other program areas, the degree of MATC participation will be reviewed to determine the extent programs can be further integrated with the camp. Another review of the University Madison Campus program will be made at the end of the current semester. The size and strange hours of study cause a great number of supervisory and transportation problems.

THOMPSON STATE CAMP

I POPULATION

The population for the past year has varied from a low of 18 to a high of 32 men. All the men are received from other institutions and the Camp System. There is no distinction in age groups since they run the gamut of from 18 to 65.

II PROGRAM

It has been a little over a year now since the farm operation ceased at Thompson. The change necessitated establishing new boundaries, moving equipment and cattle from outlying buildings and disposing of the remaining feed and some of the farm buildings. Some of the buildings were razed and others were sold and still others were left remaining since they might be useful to the operation of the facility in future years.

Since there is no longer a farm base on which to establish a work program, all efforts were directed to work release and other community oriented programs. There was difficulty in this because no money was available for new programs.

Work Release - At the beginning of the year there were ten men on work release but at the present time there are only six. The number of employers has diminished from six to three. The recession has had its greatest effect in the Cambridge-Deerfield area. However, at this writing the situation seems to be improving and it is anticipated additional men will be placed before the fall months arrive.

Study Release - Five men have been enrolled as full-time students at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Of these five, four completed the entire two semesters and three are returning for the upcoming summer session. Five other men are scheduled to start school in the summer which will bring the total to eight.

During March and April, eight men took part in a concentrated basic welding course at the Fort Atkinson Vocational School. This was a six week, four hour per day program that was to develop industrial type welders. Through a little extra effort on the part of the instructor and a willingness by all of the men, they also received instruction in construction welding which will be of immense value to them in the future.

Alcoholics Anonymous - A.A. continues to be a very active program with weekly meetings at the Camp and with outside guests attending. The men travel to surrounding communities whenever possible under the guidance of their sponsor Clint Bruegger.

Religion - Faith-at-Work has continued to be of interest with a number of dedicated people from the Willerup Methodist Church in Cambridge. They have escorted men to religious services and social functions, fellowship meetings

and lectures of religious interest. Protestant and Catholic services are available to the men on Sunday at the churches in Cambridge, and the pastors and priest are available for counseling at the clients' request.

Recreation - Recreation has been expanded to use of the high school gym in Cambridge for basketball in the winter months. There have been bowling sessions during the summer as well as swimming, baseball, and a few fishing trips. The pool table and TV watching seem to attract the most interest. The men attend movies at local theaters on a monthly basis at their own expense. This is in addition to the horseshoes, baseball, croquet, jarts and outdoor basketball at the facility.

Library - The library is stocked with a fine selection of books and magazines, record player and records.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The sale of the farm has changed the future of this camp to a work-study release facility. The acreage has been decreased to 22 on which the bunkhouse and a complex of farm buildings and the orchard are located. There is also a 40 acre parcel of woods recently logged off which was not sold.

Most of the old farm buildings have been torn down and a number salvaged for use by other farms. The metal garage across from the bunkhouse remains and programs will be developed so that it may be put to further use.

A new pickup truck with camper cap and a Dodge station wagon were received to replace older vehicles with many, many miles on them.

A dishwasher was installed but was not put into operation because of lack of breaker switches.

Many of the chairs, desks, dishes and lamps are in need of replacement or repair and this seems to be an ongoing program at the present time.

IV PERSONNEL

The following changes took place during the year:

1. David Hertel hired as LTE - terminated.
2. Del Converse, " " " "
3. Martin Becker, " " " "
4. David Read, " " " "
5. Neil Lane, " " " "
6. Jere King, hired as Officer 3 Trainee - quit for other employment.
7. Peter Hill, began employment as Officer 3 Trainee.
8. Terry Sperling, " " " "
9. Larry Peerenboom, " " " "
10. Carl Hoff, Officer 2, transferred from WSG.
11. Robert Hammer, Officer 3, transferred from University Hospitals.
12. Robert Maurer, Officer 3, transferred to Flambeau State Camp.
13. Harvey Goglin, Officer 3, transferred to Camp McNaughton.

V PROBLEMS

The present physical arrangement of the bunkhouse is not the best in which a study release program can function. The space provided is inadequate for study while the same time other men are having their recreation periods. Neither is the structure conducive for storage of additional clothing and books that are necessary for work and study release. Some modifications will have to be made in order to make the program function more smoothly.

Additional transportation is needed for conveying men to work and study release placements. In this area, too, as in the northwestern part of the state, work release placements have been lost because the men have sought unemployment compensation for their period of work. This is a difficult situation to solve since the men certainly have earned the right to apply for this kind of aid. Further work must be done with prospective employers along these lines.

VI PLANS

Efforts are being made to develop alternate programs in lieu of the shortage of work release placements at the present time. The welding school at Fort Atkinson is an example of the kind of thing that needs to be done. However, it is extremely difficult to obtain the Purchase of Service funds that support these kinds of programs. Should this source of sponsorship end, new means will have to be investigated.

The garage that was left standing is in good shape and part of it is heated. Attempts will be made to bring either a training program to this facility or utilize the building for some kind of work program. Hopefully, it will be on a full pay scale type of program.

A continual search will be made for ways in which to occupy the time of the men. Some programs are being worked on through the auspices of the vocational school, but again this is going to require expenditure of some funds, the source of which is yet to be found.

It would appear that Thompson offers an opportunity for intensive work and study release programs. The study program is forging ahead while the work program is faltering just as it is faltering in the free economy.

All efforts will be directed toward developing innovative approaches to stimulating creativity and utilizing the free time that has resulted from the sale of the farm.

UNION GROVE FARM

I POPULATION

The average daily population for Union Grove in the past year has been 42 men. This has fluctuated from a high of 49 to a low of 36. Men are received from all the facilities in Corrections, including the Camp System.

II PROGRAM

Work & Study Release - Both the work and school release programs continue with notable success. Ten students have attended Gateway Technical School and Parkside Campus of the University, and 42 men were assigned to work release. However, this number has dropped drastically because of economic conditions. The Racine area offers good potential for increasing both of these activities. On-grounds educational courses include remedial attention and a history course. Night courses are available at the Union Grove High School in such things as small engine repairs and welding.

Religion - The Faith-at-Work program continues to be active with weekly meetings held at the Camp and monthly socials.

Religious services are conducted weekly. Catholic services are held at the Southern Colony Chapel and at Holy Redeemer Seminary. Bethel Tabernacle Church services are held every Thursday at the Camp and again on Sunday evenings. The meetings are very well attended by the men and many outside guests of Bethel Tabernacle Church visit at the Camp. On Friday nights a Baptist church group from the area conducts services.

Jaycees - The Jaycee chapter experienced difficulties earlier in the year and had to begin a rebuilding program. Input and participation have increased with the resultant strengthening of the proper priorities. The future of this group looks considerably brighter now than it did a few months ago.

Recreation - Mr. Al Pitts, a very active volunteer, takes inmates to Holy Redeemer College for baseball and basketball and also escorts men every other Tuesday night to the Municipal Pool in Union Grove, a project sponsored by Purchase of Services, during the summer months.

Marital Counseling - Individual marital and personal counseling has been successfully set up and conducted, again through Purchase of Services, and is very well accepted and sought after by the men.

A.A. - The A.A. chapter experienced an upsurge of attendance and programming this past year with the help of the Lathrop Avenue Group of Racine. Three members of this group attend weekly Camp meetings and act as escorts for weekly outings with a positive thrust at sincere programming. In contrast, the drug group hasn't been functional since last December, but remedies are hoped for in the near future.

V PROBLEMS

The biggest problem at Union Grove remains the bunkhouse. The heating and plumbing system are antiquated, the dormitory is very open and visiting areas are cramped. The solution to this problem has been under discussion for some time and it is hoped some changes can be made to make assignments to Union Grove more palatable.

If farming is to be discontinued, the farm buildings should be razed and the bunkhouse should either be drastically remodeled or replaced. If farming is continued, some of the farm buildings should be replaced, while others are in need of extensive repair. Farm help could then be reduced to a minimum more easily than it can at the present time.

Most men assigned to Union Grove are from the immediate area. Visiting is much easier for many families and most take advantage of this. Consequently, whatever areas are used for visiting rapidly become inadequate because of the numbers involved. Parking becomes an additional problem. Ways are being sought to visit by appointment to control numbers but still be fair to all who wish to visit.

VI PLANS

Plans, of course, must depend on what is going to happen to the farm and the bunkhouse. The Racine area offers growing opportunities for work and study release. Without a Racine Metro, these valuable resources will be lost if nothing is done.

WINNEBAGO FARM

I POPULATION

The capacity of the old bunkhouse was 40 and the average daily population was very close to this number. Everyone was waiting patiently for the completion of the new bunkhouse with only a few finishing touches necessary before a move could be made into it. However, on April 21, 1974, Mother Nature hurried the plans along by developing a tornado which severely hampered the operation of the old bunkhouse. All men and belongings were moved at ten o'clock at night. On that day, the capacity of the Winnebago Farm jumped to 60 men.

In the past year the average daily population was 55 men. A total of 154 were processed through the camp during the past twelve months. Of these, 21 were returned to other institutions for disciplinary reasons.

II PROGRAM

Work Release - At the start of the fiscal year, 12 men were on work release and at the end of the year 8 remain on that program. This has been mostly due to the economic turndown but, in part, some employers were lost because of the claims the institution's men have made for unemployment compensation after release. Thirty-eight men were able to take advantage of work release and only four were removed from the program because of behavior or security problems.

School Release - With the Fox Valley Technical Institute nearby and the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh extremely cooperative, a total of 42 men gained valuable educational experiences. Sixteen successfully completed various types of courses at the University throughout the year, and 10 satisfactorily completed work at the Technical Institute. Part-time school has enabled 15 men to successfully pass GED tests and receive equivalency diplomas. At the present time, 6 men are enrolled at UW-Oshkosh's interim session and 5 at the Technical Institute.

Religion - Through the help of active volunteers, the men attend religious services in the Oshkosh community on a weekly basis. Both Protestant and Catholic chaplains are available for counseling whenever the need arises upon request of the men.

Jaycees - A chapter has been activated in the past year at Winnebago and has become very active in promoting camp programs. Through contacts with outside chapters it is hoped more volunteer participation can be developed including other kinds of activities. The Winnebago chapter sponsors picture taking as a means of raising money for their various activities.

Recreation - Since the move to the new bunkhouse, the physical location offers swimming and fishing opportunities. The men have been working on improving the beach site but there still remains much to be done. Even though the lake-front needs additional work, this has not slowed activities. Other outdoor pastimes have suffered, however. The ball diamond is just now taking shape and can also be used for volleyball. There is no place assigned for basketball at present.

Alcoholics Anonymous - This remains a strong participatory program with chapters from Appleton, Oshkosh, Green Bay and other nearby localities offering assistance to the men. The Winnebago group frequently leads meetings at other locations, including the State Hospital.

Volunteers - It has been mentioned that the Jaycees are active in developing a volunteer program but religious participation has been helped tremendously through the services of church members. The Winnebago Camp has a special friend in Mrs. Gert Bowman who manages to acquire numerous tickets for most all events that take place in the Oshkosh area. This includes concerts and plays given at the University, various movies, and the very interesting Experimental Aircraft Association Fly-In which is held every year at Oshkosh.

Farm - Winnebago had a complete failure of its corn crop last year, but oats and hay were good in quantity and quality. The farm managed to produce 1,250,000 pounds of milk from its herd of 135 milk cows. Money for the Farm Revolving Fund is also realized from a number of sales of cows, bred heifers, young bulls and bulls sold as steers.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

With the newness of the facility, living in the new bunkhouse continues to be a novelty. There are some hardships, however, since the move had to be made rather precipitously and before furniture could be installed in each of the individual living rooms. The only problem now in the new bunkhouse is trying to get used to a new and modern facility. These kinds of adjustments are extremely easy to make.

IV PERSONNEL

The following staff changes occurred during the past year:

1. James Resop, Asst. Supt., promoted to Camp Superintendent at McNaughton.
2. John Schettle, Officer 5, transferred from WCI as Asst. Supt.
3. Fred Peterson, Officer 3, transferred from Union Grove.
4. Harold Kosharek, Officer 3, retired December 1974.
5. Pat Ennis, Officer 3, transferred from WCI.
6. Ira Dominowski, Officer 3, was promoted to Officer 5 at Camp Gordon.

V PROBLEMS

The mechanical problems in the new bunkhouse are few and consist mostly of getting bugs out of new equipment. Administratively, with expanded programs and activities at a new location on the lakeshore, there have been some problems but these are being worked out as time and experience allows.

Farm problems seem to be greater because of the reluctance in the men in working on the farm. There is also a certain amount of ignorance in regard to operation of machinery which causes problems in the form of daily break-downs.

Additional care and supervision must be provided on all job assignments at the farm which is located four miles from the bunkhouse since the recent move.

The old bunkhouse remains. Its location invites vandalism and creates fire hazards to the other farm buildings. There is evidence that parties have taken place there by other than camp men. It is hoped the building can be razed and the entire grounds made more pleasing to the eye.

VI PLANS

Even in the short time since the move was made to the new bunkhouse, activities in work and school release have increased. The opportunities abound in the Fox River Valley for both education and work and these will be even further developed as the population increases and more men become eligible for these kinds of programs.

In the coming year, work will be done on the ball diamond and a football field will be developed. Plans for a basketball court will round out the outdoor recreation.

There is a need for more forage storage on the farm and it is hoped this can be realized before the end of the year.

CAMP GORDON

I POPULATION

Over the past year, the population at Gordon has varied from a low of 23 to a high of 54. For most of the time the population stabilized at approximately 50 men, but in the last few months this has dropped to 33 to 35 because of the extensive remodeling going on at the Camp. As soon as all dormitories are complete, this is expected to be in another month, the population can again reach its normal capacity of 50.

One positive note on inmate population since inception of the MAP program: As far as the school situation at Gordon is concerned, the men participating under MAP seem to be somewhat better students and somewhat better behaved than the other students. Conduct reports and disciplinary problems as a whole have been substantially reduced. The objectives stated in MAP by the participants and the solid release date set for them apparently are stabilizers.

II PROGRAM

Education - Some of the successful programs this past year have been the 16-week Vocational Cook and Baker School, a 16-week full-time vocational welding class, 10-week night welding classes, night vocational cabinet making classes, night Adult Basic Education classes, and drivers education.

An evaluation of the Cook and Baker Classes made by the John Howard Association said, "...it appears that for the Cooking and Baking Class, at least, the men who are involved are satisfied with the level of training they are receiving as well as the method by which they are receiving it. Although at the time this report was being written there were not statistics available concerning the placement of men who had gone through the training, there were statistics available for those who completed training during the first year of funding. Of the 20 who had completed training, six were employed in food service, two were continuing their training, and four others who had not yet been released from the Division of Corrections were working in institutional food service systems. Therefore, a total of 12 (60 percent) of those trained through the past year were still involved in some type of job or training that was related to the Cooking and Baking field."

One of the most successful programs is the night welding class in which six inmates and six local residents jointly learned this skill. A night Cook and Baker class with both inmates and local participants also proved highly successful. In its evaluation, the John Howard Association said, "During the past year Camp Gordon has had two experimental training courses. These courses in Welding and Cooking and Baking combined inmates from the Camp with local civilians from the surrounding community. Although they were not part of this grant, feedback received from staff and inmates concerning these courses seemed to be quite positive. Future training programs at the Camp might want to capitalize on these experiences and continue to combine within the same class inmates and local civilians. This gives the inmates opportunities to relate to and converse with individuals outside of the institutional system and conversely it allows for the local citizenry to relate to

the staff and inmates of the correctional institution. This should increase the local community's understanding of the functioning of the institution, its inmates, and its staff and thereby promote better community and institutional relationships."

The assistant cook and baker instructor has made it possible to double the practical experience of each student without sacrificing classroom time. It has also made instructor time available for students on the Ken Cook teaching machines so they can catch up on subjects in which they may need extra help. Individual instruction is now available when and where necessary without holding back the entire class. Working within this same program, eight men were able to pass their G.E.D. tests.

Again, the John Howard Association appraisal spoke highly of the educational efforts at Gordon. "Overall, the indications are that this particular Project has provided a variety of learning experiences for the men housed at Camp Gordon. The Project has helped bring about a very close working relationship between the Camp and Indian Head Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education District and will, no doubt, in the future lead to more and varied vocational training experiences at the Camp. One of the major impacts of this Project, then, is a demonstration of a cooperative working arrangement between various state human agencies that promote conservation of resources and energies and lead to better and more efficient delivery of services."

Work Release - The year before last, approximately 40 men were assigned work release placements from Gordon. These spots have dwindled because of the insistence by the men to request unemployment compensation after their release. If this problem cannot be resolved in some way, work release placements in the northwest part of the State will be difficult because of the sensitive issue of unemployment compensation. While the Cook and Baker class has enjoyed success in job placements, these have been done in other areas than in the northwest counties.

However, a new Work Experience Program is now in progress at Camp Gordon as it is at Black River and McNaughton. There have been a total of nine men assigned to this project working with the county forestry department, the highway department, and for the Town of Gordon. Two men released who were on this program have been assigned jobs in their home areas under the terms of the Work Experience Agreement.

DNR - In the past year, in spite of the advent of special educational programs and the Work Experience Program, the DNR crew continues to function. However, the large bus has been exchanged for two station wagons which is more economical and allows greater flexibility with a small crew of 12 men which DNR prefers. The smaller crews seem to do much more work as indicated below:

1. Cut residual hardwood trees on 100 acres of completed aspen logging jobs to increase aspen sprouting and improve wild life habitat.
2. Cut out brush and weed trees in 130 acres pine plantations in order to improve pine survival and growth.
3. Planted 90,000 red pine and 14,000 larch to replace trees harvested.

4. Thinned out 25 acres of pine plantations in order to increase growth of the remaining trees. Fifty cords of pulpwood were produced in the process which was sold by sealed bid for \$550.
5. Produced 40 cords of firewood for the campgrounds in the Brule Forest.
6. Produced firewood at Pattison, Lucius Woods, and Amnicon State Parks.
7. Remodeled the Cook Shack used for food service by the DNR crew.
8. Cleaned up campgrounds and picnic areas in the Black River State Forest and area State Parks.
9. Brushed out parking area at the mouth of the Brule River and helped build a stairway to the beach.

Recreation - Needed improvement was noticeable in recreational activities because of Purchase of Services funds. Bowling for 15 men each Saturday morning has been an excellent program. Other events have been baseball games, fishing, and some skiing on makeshift equipment. Weekly use of the Gordon gym continues throughout the winter months.

DVR - It should be noted that although DVR has decreased its funds to the institution, they continue to help where possible and are doing a tremendous job in helping coordinate all programs at the Camp.

Religion - Services are attended in Gordon and Solon Springs, with weekly visits by the pastors to the Camp.

Alcoholics Anonymous - For a short period of time, A.A. was in limbo at Gordon but with the advent of the Alcoholic Referral Center at Superior, more interest was developed. Now there are regular meetings at the Camp and at least monthly meetings away.

Bookmobile - Library Services allows their bookmobile to visit Gordon on a monthly basis with the innovative process that allows the Camp library to be replenished with fresh reading material every twenty-eight days. A varied selection of educational matter and other reading material is available for the men at all times.

Medical - Local doctor and dental facilities continue to be used. Medical problems seem to have dropped somewhat in the past few months. This could be due to the change in programs to the vocational and academic classes which replaced the large bull gang. The bull gang inspired a number of malingerers.

Public Relations - The Camp continues to be conscious of the need for good community relationships. There has been a successful open house attended by approximately 200 people from the area. In addition to this, at the request of the Douglas County Forestry Department, several men are assigned periodically to help in parks, waysides, campgrounds and on snowmobile trails. The work contributed by these men does help to promote local acceptance, especially since they work side by side with other volunteers from the community.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At the present time, remodeling is in progress at Camp Gordon. The open bay-type dormitories are being made into two-man rooms, the ceilings are being closed in all the dormitories as well as in the dining room. A fire alarm system is being installed throughout the building.

The kitchen and dining room was further improved by changing cupboard space and adding ceramic tile on all the kitchen walls and the partial tiling of the dining room. The food service area is not only more attractive but is much easier to maintain.

So much equipment has been added in the past year that additional electrical power had to be brought into the building to run some of the machinery.

Previously, two emergency generators were located in the middle of the recreation room in the basement. When they were needed, and if they operated at all, they belched smoke and fumes throughout the building, and while being without electricity may have been dangerous, the emergency generators only augmented that danger. The generators have been removed and it is anticipated a new one will be obtained and placed in the locked boiler room with suitable exhaust.

The woodworking class requires additional safety and health equipment. While the safety equipment has been installed, some of the dust collecting material which is already purchased, awaits assembly.

All beds were recently removed from rooms previously used to house the various visiting officers from other institutions, supply truck driver, social worker, engineers and other Division personnel that had been staying overnight. The rooms were needed for classrooms and related activities. Arrangements were made at local motels for visitors to stay overnight which appears to be more to everybody's satisfaction.

IV PERSONNEL

1. Leonard Bay, Officer 3, retired October 1974.
2. Alton Buros, Officer 3, retired June 1975.
3. Edward Polzin, Assistant Superintendent, retired on physical disability.
4. Ira Dominowski was appointed Asst. Supt. in February 1975.
5. Dennis Eschenfeldt transferred from Metro Center as Officer 3.
6. Robert Prieve transferred from WCI as Officer 3.
7. Ralph Clemons began work as Officer 3 Trainee in May 1975.
8. Donald Engman began work as Officer 3 Trainee in June 1975.

V PROBLEMS

Camp Gordon's social work and maintenance service comes from Camp McNaughton. Neither can be very effective when they must make (as they do) periodic runs for very short periods of time. Some other kinds of solutions will have to

be worked out. Exploration will be made in the possibility of volunteer workers from the Superior area doing social work for the Camp, and to have outside private building people do the necessary maintenance work that cannot be done by the Gordon staff.

Winter recreation at the Camp is minimal and for the many months of cold weather, physical activity is somewhat curtailed. A gymnasium would be a useful building not only for the recreation it would provide, but the additional classroom space that could be effectively used.

There is need for a storage shed to replace an old wooden garage that was destroyed by fire.

VI PLANS

Emphasis will be continued on expanding and improving the present vocational and academic programs. In the process of this, it is hoped the community can join in the classroom work on a more frequent basis.

With the present staff positions being filled, regular staff meetings will be held to maintain better communications and to keep before all staff the program objectives. Periodic meetings would help maintain focus on the helping programs as developed at Gordon.

With the two additional Officer Trainee positions filled, it is anticipated that off-ground activities will be expanded in line with the objectives of greater community involvement.

Recently, in April 1975, three staff members from the Northeast Regional Correctional Center in Saginaw, Minnesota spent a full day at Gordon evaluating existing programs as compared to their programs. This evaluation was in an effort to determine how the academic and vocational programs at Gordon compared with their college level academic program. While no conclusions were drawn at this meeting, other meetings have been tentatively set so each state and facility will be aware of how to improve the other's program.

All materials have been assembled for the establishment of a music room in the basement. This will require soundproofing so that there will be minimal disturbance to other kinds of activities taking place at the same time.

CAMP MC NAUGHTON

I POPULATION

The population at Camp McNaughton has risen from 26 on July 1, 1974 to a high of 51 men but has remained at an average daily population of 45 for most of the year. A total of 86 men were received from the larger institutions and ten were received from other camps. Forty-two of those at McNaughton were transferred to other camps for further programming or for release. Twenty-eight were paroled, six were given Mandatory Releases and eight were transferred to the parent institution.

II PROGRAM

School Release - Thirty-seven residents were enrolled on study release in the Nicolet College for the academic year and eleven have been continuing in the summer session. Seven were removed during the year for disciplinary reasons and two students requested to be withdrawn because of various other pressures on them.

The school program continues to be a much sought after activity but caution must be exercised in the selection process. Those who are serious about their academic efforts must forego some of the other small pleasures that are afforded men at this minimum security facility. Most students are determined to succeed and this is apparent from the record: two received diplomas on May 27, 1975 in Retail Sales and Machine Tool Operation respectively, and five are continuing on at Nicolet next year; two transferred to other camps for furthering their respective skills. Two other former residents who were paroled prior to the last semester also received their Associate of Arts Degrees.

Work Release - Until a few months ago, work release was not utilized at McNaughton due to full concentration on the study program, but also because there simply was not the right kind of work available at or near the facility. In the past six months, however, placements have been found for two residents on regular work release jobs and while this seems trivial, it is two more than had been placed in previous years.

A new Federally funded Manpower Program entitled "Adult Work Experience" has been initiated at McNaughton along with some of the other facilities in the north. Thus far, seven residents have benefitted from job placements under this program which additionally permits them, upon release from the institution, to transfer to like employment in or near their home community. It is an asset to all participants not only financially but with the valuable attainment of work experience and training they did not previously have. With this kind of a start and with economic expansion due in the months to come, it is hoped that more skilled jobs can be filled through the work experience process as well as the regular work release program.

Religion - Religious services are attended at St. John Vianney Catholic Church of Lake Tomahawk and Calvary Lutheran Church at Minocqua weekly. In addition to the off-grounds church services, the pastors come to Camp regularly for individual counseling.

Clinical Services - Dr. Howard Porter regularly visits Camp McNaughton on a monthly basis to offer his services where they are needed or requested. He does not lack for want of clients.

Recreation - In the past year, indoor recreation consisted of pool, table tennis, weight lifting, TV, cards and various hobby crafts. However, in the very near future with the completion of the gymnasium on the grounds, recreation can be expanded to the many indoor activities that will help burn off excessive energy for the young men assigned to McNaughton. This will include basketball, volleyball, handball, gymnastics, and whatever else can be done within the confines of this new building. Summertime offers no problem for recreation since there is available an outdoor basketball court, the fishing is superb in the adjoining waters, as is the swimming. There is a softball diamond but cannot be used for regular league games. Other popular sports are pitching horseshoes and boating.

The Camp has a softball team entered in the Lakeland Slowpitch League which competes with thirteen other teams. At least one evening a week is spent in surrounding communities in league competition. So far, statistics seem to indicate the McNaughton team lacks the necessary punch to end in first place as far as the standings are concerned, but they are well within first place in terms of sportsmanship and attendance at the games.

Woodworking Class - The woodworking class had to be terminated because of lack of funds. This was an excellent program funded by DVR and since their financial assistance was withdrawn, there was nowhere to turn for the needed money.

Social Services - Social work is provided to the men by an on-grounds social worker who began employment at the Camp in September 1974.

Special Off-Grounds Programs - Free movies at a downtown theater are provided during the non-tourist season through the continued generosity of the theater owner. Stage plays presented at Nicolet College are also well attended whenever possible, as are other community events.

Alcoholics Anonymous - As with other camps, from time to time the A.A. group must be revitalized through special kinds of attentions. This year it was provided by the Lakeland Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. At present, there are seven to 10 active members participating at both on and off-ground meetings.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Each year there has been a build-up of ice on the roofs of McNaughton's buildings, especially during the melting periods in the spring. This has always caused considerable amount of roof damage. To correct this, a 36" strip of aluminum has been installed on the buildings.

Three new vehicles were received replacing well worn ones.

The recreation building has been redone with new shingles and studs and rafters installed where they were needed. This is a small building located on the lakefront which allows a nice view of the outside but is also the home of many bats.

A used walk-in cooler was received from Winnebago Camp when their new building was completed. This has been assembled and placed on the main floor of the Food Service Building.

A new stove was placed in the kitchen which has added greatly to the efficiency of the cooking operation.

A new gymnasium is in the process of completion and will be an excellent source for additional recreation during the long winter months.

IV PERSONNEL

The following personnel changes took place in the past year:

1. Harvey Goglin, Officer 3, transferred from Thompson on 3/2/75.
2. Mark Briggs began employment on 9/1/74 as a Social Worker 2, filling the vacancy of Michael Kaeske, who transferred to another institution on 5/25/74.
3. Robert Kowalsky, Officer 3, began employment on 9/15/74, replacing Louis Boersma who retired on 9/30/74 after being in State service for 18 years.
4. James Resop was promoted to Superintendent on 4/27/75, after being Acting Superintendent for eleven months.
5. Richard Differt began employment on 6/8/75 as an Officer 3 Trainee.
6. Lyle Koerner, Work/Study Release Coordinator, Alan Weborg, Officer 3, and James Hodek, Officer 3, are presently enrolled at Nicolet College as part-time students. These men are taking courses in Sociology and related subjects which should prove to be a valuable asset to them and to the Camp as well.

V PROBLEMS

DVR has withdrawn almost completely its financial aid for the various programs at the Camp. New sources will have to be found if such programs as the Wood-working Shop and Remedial Education are to be reinstalled at McNaughton.

It has been impossible to do any work on the ball diamond up to this time but it is hoped something can be done to lengthen the field so the outfielders might be able to stay out of the woods when chasing long fly balls.

One of the dormitory buildings, while very useful and still being used to maximum efficiency, does not offer the real privacy that is desired both by administration and the residents. More of a problem than living arrangements is the split supervision it causes by being located away from other inmate housing units. If another dormitory is built adjoining the present new one with administrative offices located between them, this building could be used for classroom space with very few changes necessary.

VI . PLANS

Being aware that the segment of society which has contact with the criminal justice system is skewed in the direction of drug and alcohol use and/or abuse, attempts will be made to develop a good working relationship with local agencies handling these problems. Group therapy sessions will be organized and conducted by a team of co-therapists from local agencies. The concentration will be on information, education, the psychological and physiological impacts as well as the social problems, both inter-personal and general which result from this use and abuse of drugs.

While one driver's training class has been completed, it is hoped this can be an ongoing class under the sponsorship of the vocational school. The needs at McNaughton for drivers education are just as critical as they are at the other facilities in the Camp System.

Although funds have not yet been obtained, a woodworking hobby class will be made available in the next year for any interested resident. A search will have to be made for the funds, for instructors and materials.

With the placement of two people in work release after years without any at all, it is hoped this can be further implemented outside the context of the Work Experience Program. Both kinds of activities are necessary and both will be pursued.

There will be continued emphasis placed on the educational programs offered by Nicolet College. It is hoped that more participants will pursue their educational goals to the conclusion.

CAMP FLAMBEAU

I POPULATION

The group of youngsters taking part in the Flambeau program are selected principally from the Lincoln Boys School. In the past year there have been more 14 and 15 year old youngsters than in previous years and this seems to have some direct bearing on the time needed for adjustment at the Camp. Each semester of the past year 40 youngsters were selected to participate in the program at the two participating public schools, usually 20 in each one.

Other characteristics of the population indicates that 90% of the youngsters smoke cigarettes and practically all of them do not wish to quit, thus foreclosing sports participation. Sometimes the younger boys find it difficult to adjust to the camp environment after spending a few months at Lincoln Boys School. Experiencing the abrupt differences in numbers and less regimentation sometimes upsets the entrenched routines.

II PROGRAM

Since 1966, Camp Flambeau has used community resources as fully as any program ever devised. It has successfully combined activities of the adjudicated delinquent with non-delinquent groups in public school settings. It has provided also that these same youngsters take part in all possible extra-curricular activities as long as transportation is available. Grade averages over the years has indicated this kind of program has helped boost the achievement levels of these youngsters. Parole agents report that significantly more than average continue their high school education after release. Indeed, in the past eight years, 35 youngsters have graduated from high school while in the program and most others have returned to their communities to complete their education. The required regularity of meals, study and rest seems to help improve educational advancement. The youngsters are given every opportunity to participate in additional community activities including staying overnight with new-found friends. An average of 105 youngsters a year (25 attend specialized classes during the summer) benefit from participation in this totally community oriented program.

The concept of community involvement in helping juvenile delinquents is a sound one. The extent to which youngsters are helped through these programs cannot effectively be measured until several years after their release. Significant to them is that communities are concerned and willing to help them reach some kind of understanding with life.

The youngsters participate in the regular high school programs at the Bruce and Tony High Schools and seem to respond positively to the structured school curriculum and extra-curricular activities. The comparable grades achieved by the students from Flambeau are listed below:

<u>Hometown School</u>		<u>Flambeau High School</u>		
<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>
A	2	A	2	2
B	7	B	17	22
C	15	C	40	36
D	29	D	28	27
F	33	F	9	4

<u>Hometown School</u>		<u>Bruce High School</u>		
<u>Grade</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>
A	3	A	4	4
B	2	B	11	19
C	8	C	28	21
D	28	D	25	26
F	36	F	9	5

The school superintendent at Bruce developed a survey to use both in the community and at the school to determine the degree of acceptance of programs such as the one at Flambeau. It was satisfying for all to see that both the community people and the school teachers were overwhelmingly in favor of programs such as this.

The selection for participation is also a community project: Principals from the two schools as well as Camp and Lincoln Boys School personnel gather together to make the selection.

More and more, Camp Flambeau's program is moving toward the peer involvement as an effective instrument for the orderly functioning of the camp programs. The traditional isolation of those who commit infractions is being avoided in favor of work details and other kinds of treatment.

Summer School - Each summer, 25 youths are transferred to Flambeau to attend school. The summer courses are geared to give special attention to subject matter in which the students need bolstering. As a whole, the summer group usually consists of slower learners and the shorter school day fits nicely with their shorter span of attention.

Other School Activities - While all participants are urged to take part in whatever sports activity interests them at the respective schools, few enter wholeheartedly into it. Most sports programs require the students not to smoke and this is somewhat difficult for the camp youngsters.

Recreation - With the completion of the new gymnasium late last winter, there was a flurry of new recreational activities. In spite of some heating problem and, later, leakage in the roof, an active schedule of basketball games was carried out. Volleyball and battleball were also enjoyed, but by and large the most popular events held in the gym were two dances. Girls from both of the schools were guests. The dances were a success but they created a problem: the boys wanted to sponsor one each week. The youngsters decorated the gym, provided the music and two local school teachers were chaperones. A snack was served afterwards and everyone seemed to enjoy themselves immensely.

Other wintertime activities include ice fishing and, most popular, snowmobiling. The camp has three snowmobiles that have been donated by local merchants.

In the summer there are two teams that enter local leagues. While neither have enjoyed outstanding success in the past several years as far as victories are concerned, the enjoyment far surpasses whatever else they may gain from the victory. They learn not only to play baseball but to become good sportsmen in the process.

Through Purchase of Services the entire population was able to enjoy a day at Perkinstown, a local winter sports area. Other activities included roller skating at the Bruce High School, attendance at various basketball games, and going to the movies.

A well-supervised hobby program continues to be a popular activity especially in the fall and winter. There are tools and wood available for various projects. 4-H clubs have come to the camp to lead and teach square dancing and join in socializing after the dancing. The residents receive a great number of invitations from local churches to attend their various social functions.

Library Services - Last year, a special grant was received under Title I which provided for reference books such as a dictionary, World Almanac, World Encyclopedia and many magazine subscriptions.

Social Services - Two social workers spend their days at the respective schools, ready to help each student as well as interpret behavior to the teachers. They spend several evenings a week with the youngsters and try to develop family contacts to assure a greater understanding of the youngsters and their problems.

III PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The most exciting new feature at Flambeau is the new gymnasium and the tremendous boost it has made for activities. With the expected new equipment for the gym, the activities can even be further increased which is much to the liking of the youngsters.

The food service area has been renovated and a cafeteria-style feeding operation adopted. This is more efficient and requires less help in distributing food as well as increased sanitation.

IV PERSONNEL

There have been no new additions or deletions on the counselor staff at Flambeau, but there is a civilian secretary hired through one of the emergency employment programs.

V PROBLEMS

The main problem seems to persist with the youngsters in that upon arrival at the facility, without an opportunity of settling into the living routine, a few feel they will not be able to adjust. Unfortunately, with each new group, these few walk away. Efforts are directed toward forestalling this through a longer and more encompassing orientation period with the involvement of teachers as well as students from the community.

A never-ending problem is seeking new ways of stimulating students. A large group of people are involved at Flambeau and efforts are always toward increasing community interest in helping the residents gain acceptable social experiences. In some measure, this is a motivating force, but more is needed.

It has been found that the reasons students fail, or at least do far below their expected capacity in school, is that they cannot form meaningful relationships with adults. Based on this finding, an intensive working relationship is developed on a one-to-one basis both through the social workers at each school and through the part-time teachers that work at the Camp. Getting well acquainted with teachers seems to lessen the tendency toward accepting failure as a status gaining experience. In part, the fewer F's noted in the table is a result of this approach but there still is a substantial number to indicate the problems are not entirely solved. Efforts will be continued to develop greater motivation in those youngsters capable of high achievement.

Community relations are an ongoing concern although not a full-blown problem. Whenever a camp youngster becomes a behavior problem in the school setting, it automatically becomes the concern of the school and of the parents of other students. Every effort is made to work with problems immediately as they arise and to interpret to the school administration and other school groups the need for a sound community program such as that at Flambeau.

The annual open house is one example of how the program is explained to the general public. Each year the doors of the camp are opened and all who wish are invited to tour the facility. The tour guides and interpreters of the program are the clients. After the tours, visitors are free to discuss with youngsters whatever they wish over coffee, lemonade, cookies and cake.

Oddly enough, one of the problems that seems to be coming across from the parents is that our youngsters arrive at school with hair that is too long. Many of them feel this gives inspiration to their youngsters to also let their hair grow to inordinate lengths.

The present 1968 model school bus has many, many miles on it, it's on its second engine and probably fourth set of tires. It is becoming a more costly operation each year it is kept and should be replaced as soon as possible.

VI PLANS

Here, as with other of the facilities, greater effort will be directed toward small group interaction type of programs. This is used extensively at Flambeau but will be increased even more. Training sessions are now underway through the Division of Corrections.

As with other institutions, it seems the groups of prospective clients referred to the Flambeau program are of a new kind. Their delinquent backgrounds contain many more offenses per youngster and some are very serious. It would seem that the stay of one semester may not be sufficiently long to acclimate them toward total academic participation. The prospects of increasing the length of time to a full school year will be discussed with Division planning people in the coming months.

An in-service training session will be held this year for both staff and teachers prior to the fall semester. It is hoped this will smooth the transition for both the students and teachers by promoting a greater understanding of mutual problems.

In future months, plans call for development of family-student meetings either in group or single sessions. Oftentimes parents are not aware of pressures placed on their children and these need to be worked out.

Likewise, staff meetings will be increased to avoid breaks in communications. Word on programs, activities and problems must be conveyed to all staff levels if there is to be a smooth operation from day to day and an acceptance of the program in total.

WORK RELEASE FUNDS DISBURSEMENT

July 1, 1974 thru June 30, 1975

	Metro Ctr	Gordon	Winnebago	Oregon	Thompson	Un.Grove	Co.Jails	McNaugh.	Flk.Rvr.	GRAND TOTAL
GROSS EARN.	55,091.97	11,789.28	59,478.34	58,144.26	56,613.71	26,722.95	10,823.29	4,760.00	3,478.10	286,901.90
Soc. Sec.	3,178.65	236.11	3,476.99	3,425.12	3,304.68	1,458.50	570.17			15,650.22
Fed. Tax	6,813.35	759.95	7,919.39	7,294.71	7,924.71	3,154.44	1,373.42	696.23	153.42	36,089.62
State Tax	1,689.99	158.83	2,001.59	1,426.82	2,003.24	925.55	315.33	164.35	47.37	8,733.07
Sales Tax	391.51	96.19	366.97	432.19	281.09	151.90		26.83	32.88	1,779.56
Rm.Bd.(State)	9,784.26	2,404.80	9,187.88	10,801.58	6,949.32	3,795.62	2,556.82	571.04	820.80	46,972.12
Trans.(St.)			2,745.90	4,470.63	1,816.00	804.00				9,836.53
Trans.(Prv.)	2,582.45		15.97	265.59			54.46	114.00	35.50	3,067.97
Meals (Prv.)	22.75									22.75
Clothing (Private)	1,365.51	1,036.59	1,591.53	2,114.64	2,659.77	938.04	418.70	119.76		10,244.54
Debts	134.04	1,081.65	2,650.00	1,191.75	1,366.00	1,282.95	10.00			7,716.39
Support	175.00	340.00	3,156.30	985.00	2,035.00	2,160.00	47.00			8,898.30
Union Dues	32.50		509.36	104.50	416.15	115.86	102.31			1,280.68
Incid.Exp. (Cant.Ins.)	2,625.44	1,363.94	2,783.75	6,900.99	8,157.18	1,959.04	983.99	78.68	72.72	24,925.73
NET EARNS:	26,196.52	4,311.22	23,072.71	18,730.74	19,700.57	9,977.05	4,391.09	2,889.11	2,315.41	111,684.42
TOTAL PLACEMENTS:	121	35	49	59	32	19	18	7	11	351

AVERAGE NET TAKE HOME: \$318.19

Chart I
 Wisconsin Correctional Camp System-Adult Program
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY MONTH
 (July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974)

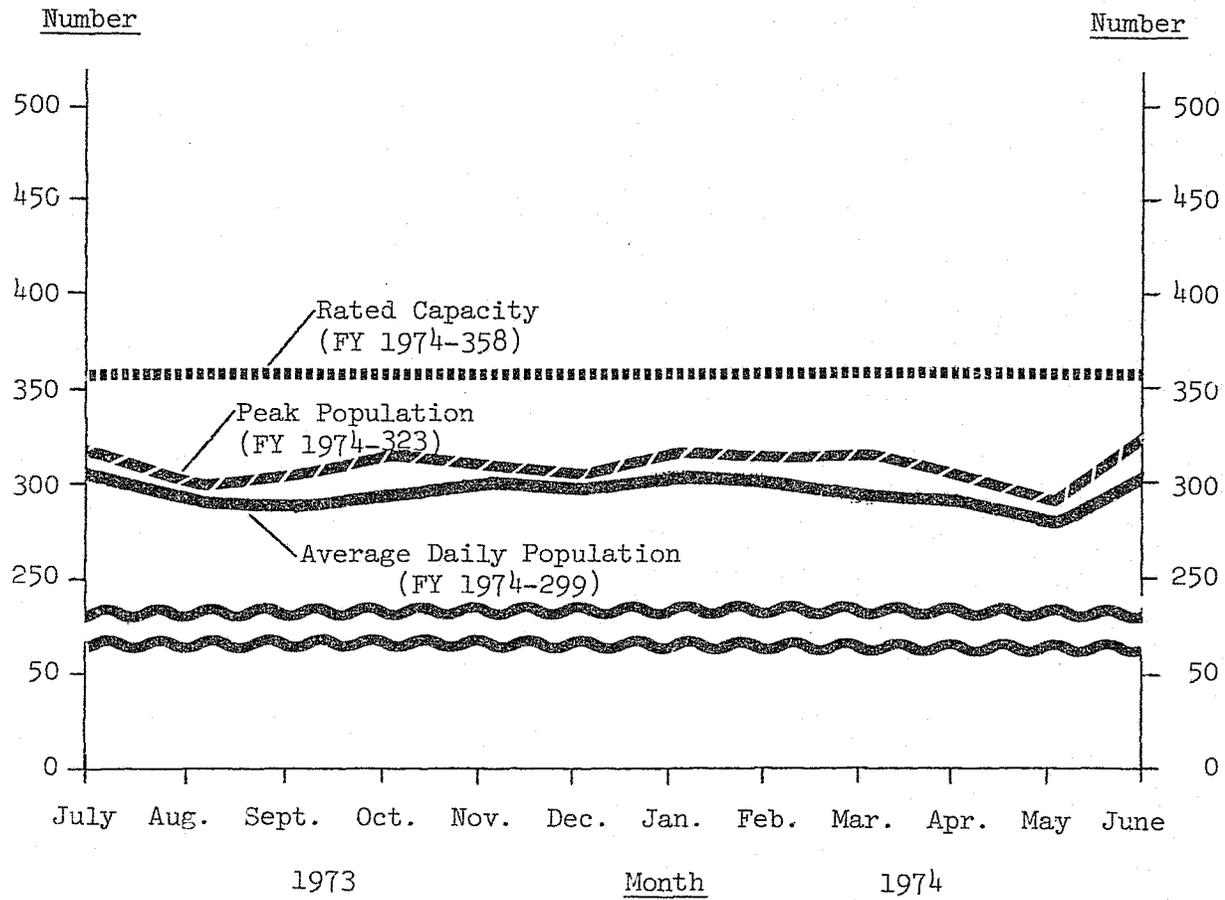
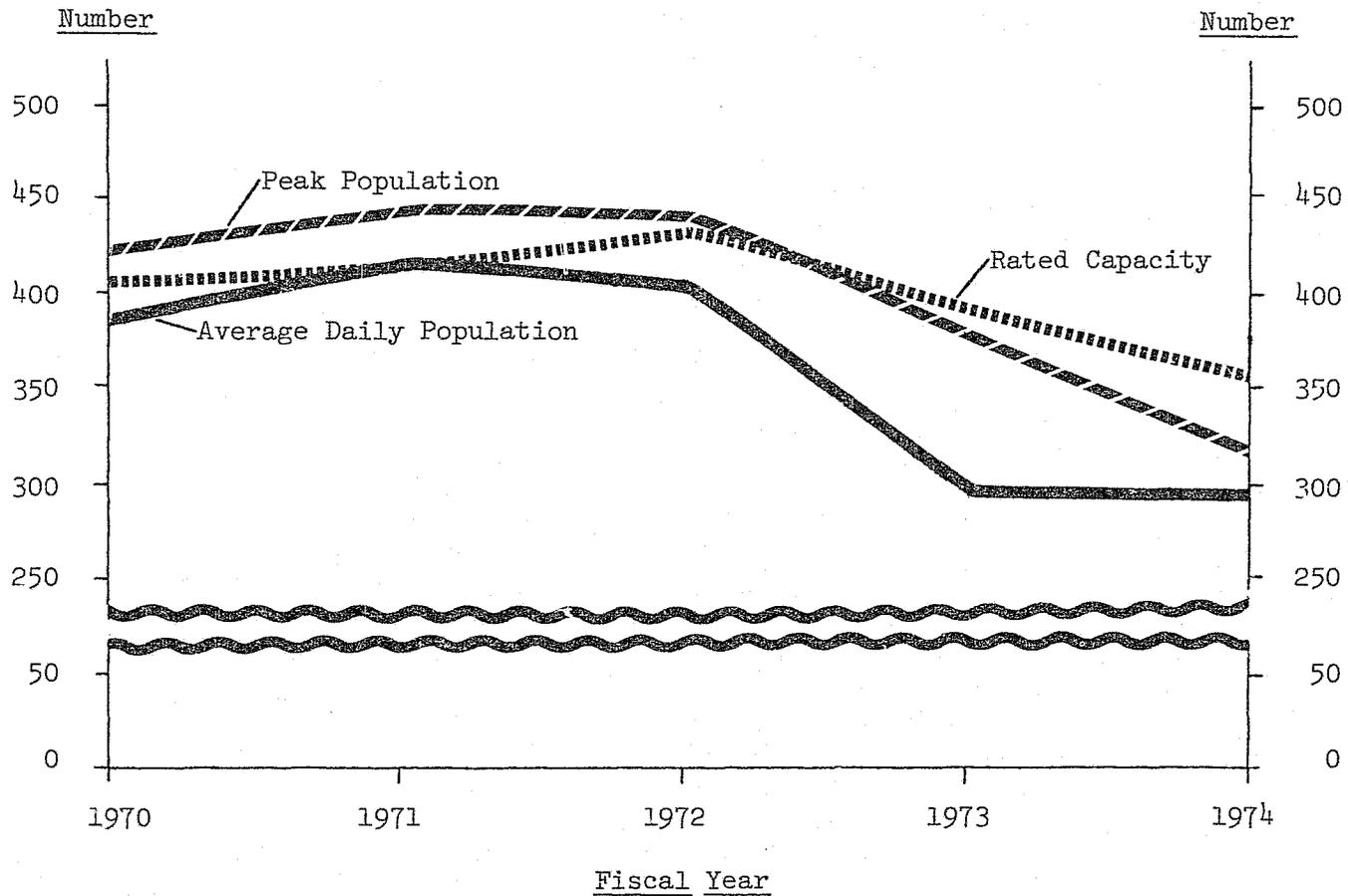


Chart II
 Wisconsin Correctional Camp System-Adult Program
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY YEAR
 (Fiscal Years 1970-1974)



Note: Wisconsin Corrections Center (Walworth) closed October 14, 1972.
 Black River Camp changed from a juvenile institution to an institution for young adults.

Chart III
 Southern Camps-Adult Program
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY MONTH
 (July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974)

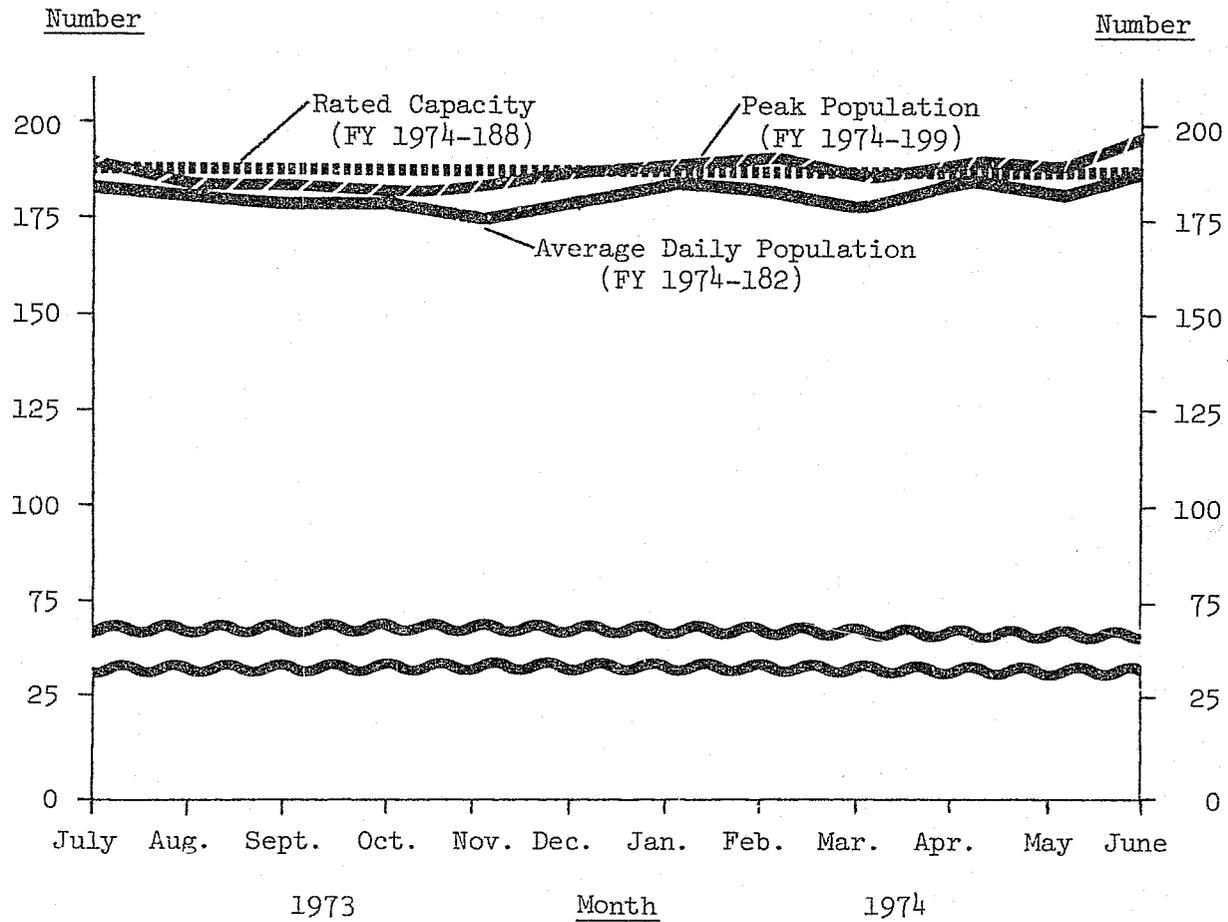


Chart IV
 Northern Camps-Adult Program
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY MONTH
 (July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974)

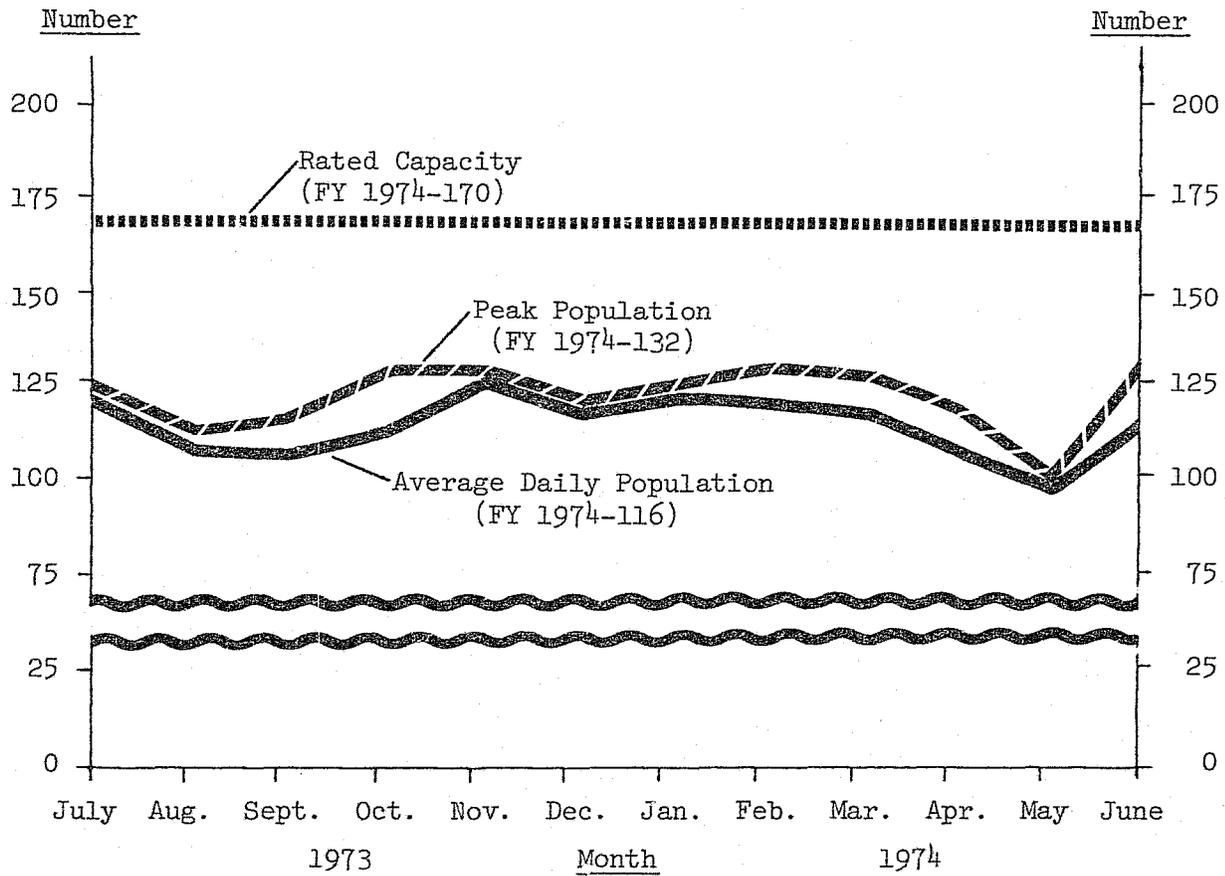


Table 1A
Wisconsin Correctional Camp System - Adult Program
ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Admission	Number			Percent		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>944</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Transfers in: (from)						
Prison	251	228	186	26.6	34.6	28.6
Reformatory	171	148	159	18.1	22.5	24.5
Wisconsin Correctional Institution	522	283	305	55.3	42.9	46.9

Table 1B
RELEASES

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Release	Number			Percent		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>726</u>	<u>479</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Expiration of sentence	12	11	11	1.3	1.5	2.3
Pardon, sentence voided or commuted	7	2	1	0.7	0.3	0.2
Parole	652	447	316	68.8	61.6	66.0
Mandatory release	105	55	78	11.1	7.6	16.3
Transfers out: (to)	172	211	73	18.1	29.0	15.2
Prison	(116)	(146)	(59)	(12.2)	(20.1)	(12.3)
Reformatory	(52)	(65)	(14)	(5.5)	(8.9)	(2.9)
Wisconsin Correctional Institution	(4)	(-)	(-)	(0.4)	(-)	(-)

Table 1C

OTHER ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS*

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Movement	1972	1973	1974
Addition	604	660	463
Separation	624	664	626

* Institutional movement includes transfers between adult camps, transfers to and from mental institutions and TB sanitoriums, authorized absences, and unauthorized absences.

Table 2

Camp System - Adult Program

CURRENT AGE

Inmates in Residence on June 30, 1974

Age (in years)	Southern Camps		Northern Camps	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Less than 20	8	4.0	30	24.6
20, less than 25	67	33.7	39	32.0
25, less than 30	52	26.1	16	13.1
30, less than 35	24	12.1	13	10.7
35, less than 40	19	9.6	10	8.2
40, less than 45	9	4.5	4	3.3
45, less than 50	11	5.5	2	1.6
50, less than 55	5	2.5	3	2.4
55, less than 65	4	2.0	5	4.1
65 and over	-	-	-	-

Table 3

TIME IN INSTITUTION SINCE CURRENT ADMISSION*

Inmates in Residence on June 30, 1974

Time in Institution Since Current Admission	Southern Camps		Northern Camps	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Less than 6 months	7	3.5	27	22.1
6 months, less than 1 year	30	15.1	33	27.1
1 year, less than 1½	60	30.2	22	18.0
1½ years, less than 2	32	16.1	12	9.9
2 years, less than 3	41	20.6	12	9.9
3 years, less than 4	13	6.5	2	1.6
4 years, less than 5	4	2.0	5	4.1
5 years, less than 10	8	4.0	7	5.7
10 years or more	4	2.0	2	1.6
Average (median) stay since current admission, in months	18.5		12.3	

* Time in institution is computed since last admission to any adult institution.

Table 4

Camp System - Adult Program

RACE

Inmates in Residence on June 30, 1974

Race	Southern Camps		Northern Camps	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>White</u>	<u>121</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>84.4</u>
<u>White (Mexican Origin)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.0</u>	-	-
<u>Non-White</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>38.2</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15.6</u>
Black	74	37.2	13	10.7
Native American(Indian)	1	0.5	6	4.9
Other	1	0.5	-	-

Table 5

OFFENSE LEADING TO CURRENT ADMISSION

Inmates in Residence on June 30, 1974

Offense	Southern Camps		Northern Camps	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Murder	14	7.0	11	9.0
Manslaughter	2	1.0	1	0.8
Robbery	40	20.1	13	10.7
Assault	8	4.0	2	1.6
Burglary	61	30.8	45	36.9
Theft, except auto	12	6.0	8	6.6
Auto theft	7	3.5	3	2.4
Fraud and embezzlement	2	1.0	1	0.8
Forgery and checks	19	9.6	10	8.2
Rape (including attempt)	3	1.5	4	3.3
Sexual intercourse with child	3	1.5	4	3.3
Other sex offenses	4	2.0	1	0.8
Uniform Controlled Substances Act (includes drug violations)	14	7.0	9	7.4
Non-support	1	0.5	-	-
Disorderly conduct	1	0.5	-	-
All other	8	4.0	10	8.2

Table 6

Camp System - Adult Program

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Inmates in Residence on June 30, 1974

Length of Sentence	Southern Camps		Northern Camps	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Less than 1 year	2	1.0	-	-
1 year, less than 2	11	5.5	25	20.5
2 years, less than 3	29	14.6	18	14.8
3 years, less than 4	45	22.6	24	19.7
4 years, less than 5	13	6.5	8	6.6
5 years, less than 10	62	31.2	27	22.1
10 years, less than 15	17	8.6	3	2.5
15 years, less than 20	5	2.5	2	1.6
20 years or more, but not life	9	4.5	7	5.7
Life	6	3.0	7	5.7
Indeterminate (sex deviate)	-	-	1	0.8
Average (median) length of sentence, in months	59.5		45.0	

Chart V
 Wisconsin Juvenile Camp System
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY MONTH
 (July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974)

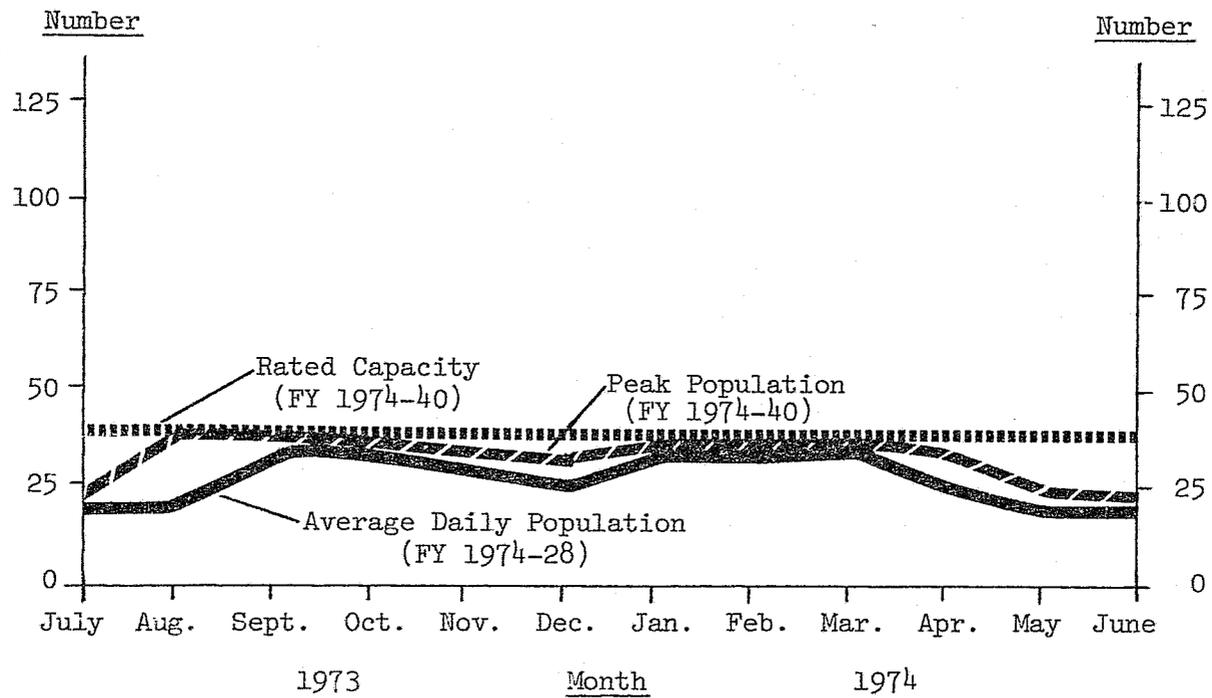
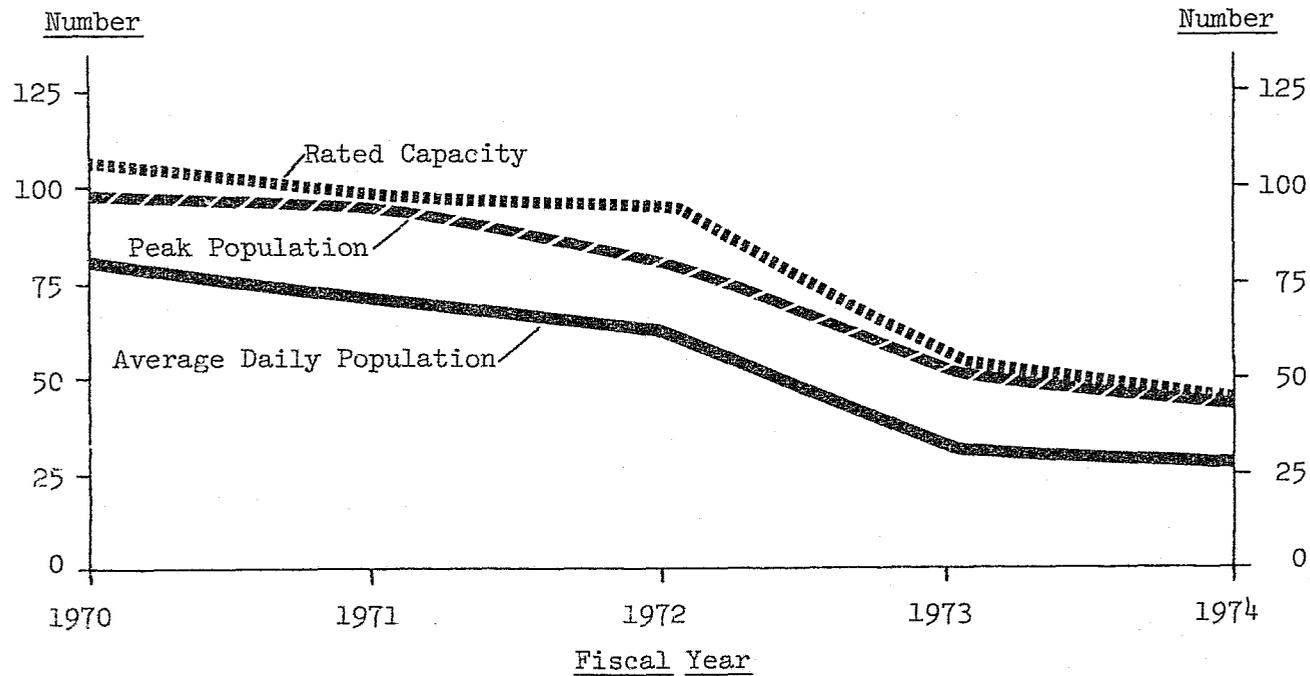


Chart VI
 Wisconsin Juvenile Camp System
 AVERAGE DAILY AND PEAK POPULATION BY YEAR
 (Fiscal Years 1970-1974)



Note: Black River Camp changed from a juvenile institution to an institution for young adults on November 1, 1975.

Table 7A

Wisconsin Juvenile Camp System

ADMISSIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Admission	Number			Percent		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Return from aftercare directly to a juvenile camp	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from other correctional institutions	185	95	98	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7B

RELEASES

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Release	Number			Percent		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Direct discharge	26	30	3	13.8	23.4	3.5
Aftercare	108	56	50	57.1	43.8	58.8
Transfer to other correctional institutions	55	42	32	29.1	32.8	37.7

Table 7C

OTHER ADDITIONS AND SEPARATIONS

Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1972-1974

Type of Movement	1972	1973	1974
Addition	324	220	240
Separation	336	212	246

Note: Institutional movement includes replacement for medical care or foster home change directly or by transfer; transfers to and from mental institutions, colonies, and other non-correctional facilities; authorized absences and unauthorized absences.

Table 8

Wisconsin Juvenile Camp System

RACE

Admission Status of Transfers to Juvenile Camp

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

Race	Total Transfers into Juvenile Camps		Type of Transfer			
			New Admissions		Returns from Aftercare	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>White</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>92.9</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>100.0</u>
<u>White (Mexican Origin)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.1</u>	-	-
<u>Non-White</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7.0</u>	-	-
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-
Native American (Indian)	6	6.1	6	7.0	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9

AGE ON ADMISSION

Admission Status of Transfers to Juvenile Camp

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

Age (in years)	Total Transfers into Juvenile Camps		Type of Transfer			
			New Admissions		Returns from Aftercare	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Under 13	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	2	2.0	2	2.2	-	-
14	12	12.3	10	11.8	2	16.7
15	32	32.6	29	33.7	3	25.0
16	39	39.8	34	39.5	5	41.6
17	13	13.3	11	12.8	2	16.7
Average (median) age, in years	16.1		16.1		16.2	

Table 10

Wisconsin Juvenile Camp System

COUNTY OF COMMITMENT

Admission Status of Transfers* to Juvenile Camps

July 1, 1973 - June 30, 1974

County	Total Transfers into Juvenile Camp	Total Transfers with New Admission Status	Total Transfers with Return from Aftercare Status
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>12</u>
Barron	1	1	-
Bayfield	2	2	-
Brown	4	4	-
Chippewa	4	3	1
Clark	2	2	-
Douglas	11	10	1
Dunn	1	-	1
Eau Claire	4	3	1
Fond du Lac	2	2	-
Grant	1	1	-
Green Lake	1	1	-
Kenosha	1	1	-
Kewaunee	3	3	-
LaCrosse	3	2	1
Lincoln	2	2	-
Manitowoc	1	1	-
Marathon	13	12	1
Milwaukee	2	2	-
Monroe	2	1	1
Oconto	2	2	-
Oneida	4	3	1
Outagamie	8	8	-
Pepin	2	2	-
Polk	2	2	-
Portage	3	2	1
St. Croix	1	1	-
Sawyer	3	2	1
Shawano	1	1	-
Trempealeau	1	1	-
Vernon	2	1	1
Vilas	2	1	1
Washburn	2	2	-
Waupaca	1	1	-
Waushara	4	4	-

* Counties without new admissions or returns from aftercare transferred are omitted.