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New England Intervention Programs

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ELIZABETH STEEL GENNÉ, President; SARA-ALYCE P. WRIGHT, Executive Director

FINAL REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1975 – APRIL 30, 1977
LEAA GRANTS: SECOND YEAR CONTINUITY NO. 75-ED-01-0005, NO. 75-DF-01-0018
SUPPLEMENTAL NO. 75-DF-01-0018 (S-1)

by Rhetta M. Arter, Ph.D., National Project Director

CONNECTICUT
YWCA OF THE HARTFORD REGION
YWCA OF NEW LONDON

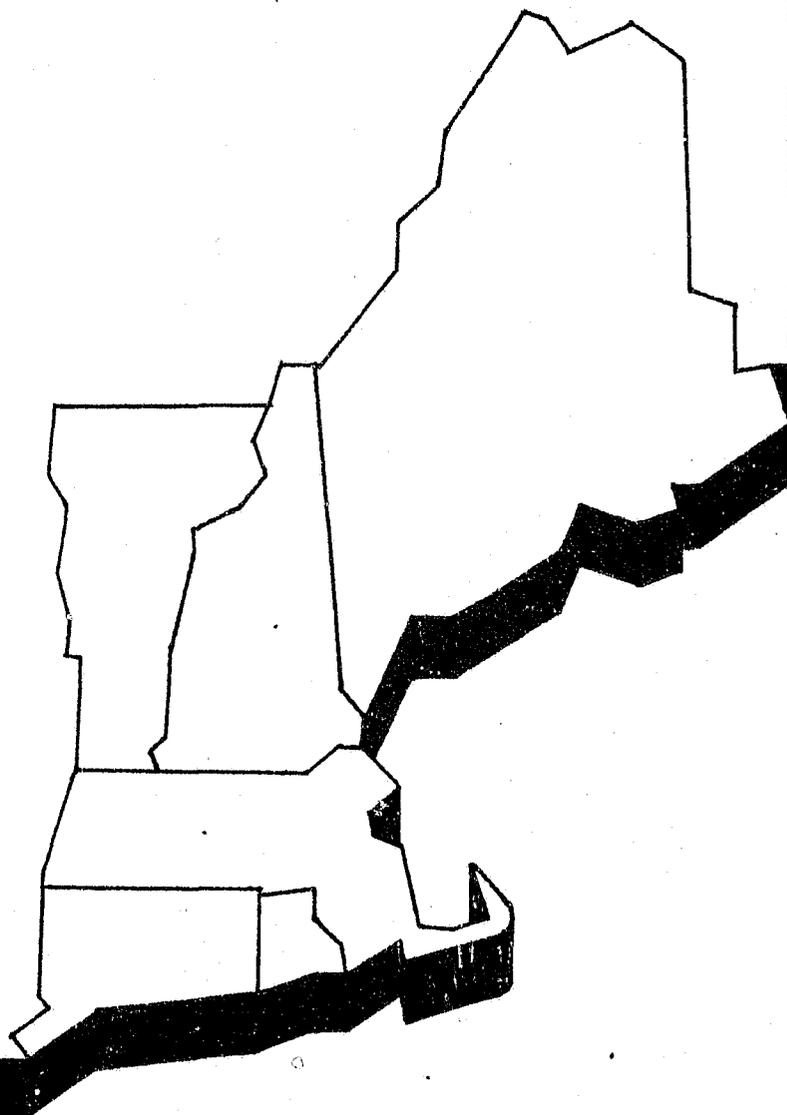
MAINE
YWCA OF BANGOR-BREWER
YWCA OF LEWISTON-AUBURN
YWCA OF PORTLAND

MASSACHUSETTS
YWCA OF WORCHESTER

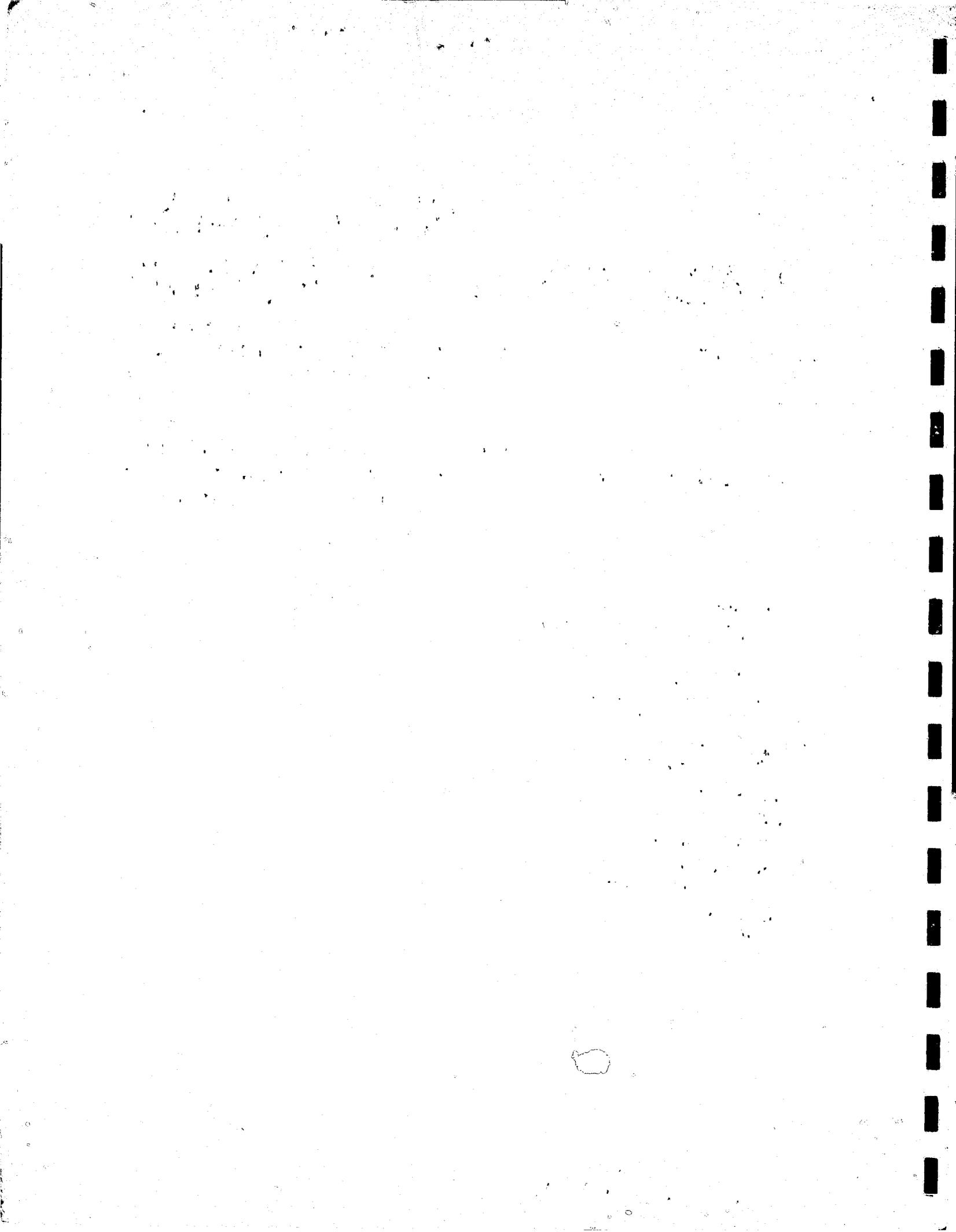
NEW HAMPSHIRE
YWCA OF MANCHESTER
YWCA OF NASHUA
YWCA OF PORTSMOUTH

RHODE ISLAND
YWCA OF GREATER RHODE ISLAND

VERMONT
YWCA OF BURLINGTON



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ACQUISITIONS

Contents

NATIONAL BOARD YWCA--Personnel in Key Roles
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT--Justice System Personnel
PARTICIPATING COMMUNITY YWCAs

BACKGROUND i - iv

*Brief Description of Origin and Initial
Planning*

FIRST FUNDING PERIOD 1 - 6

*Selected Briefing of Information Related
to First Period to Provide Lead-in to
Second Period Report: Includes Functional
Administrative Chart and Summary of Funding
for Both Periods*

SECOND FUNDING PERIOD 7 - 57

*Overall: Objectives; Service Settings;
Profiles of Participating YWCAs; Volunteers*

PARTICIPANTS..... (19 - 30)
PROGRAM SERVICE COMPONENTS..... (31 - 44)
ACCOMPLISHMENTS..... (45 - 57)

REFLECTIONS

EXHIBITS

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YWCA OF THE USA--PERSONNEL IN KEY ROLES

The New England YWCA Intervention Program--similar to other special projects sponsored by the National Board of the YWCA and conducted by selected member Community Associations--engaged the interest, support, and services of many volunteers and staff in varied roles through all of the stages of planning and implementation of this program. Space permits identification of only a few representatives of National Board volunteers and staff, as listed below.

- Ms. Elizabeth Steel Genné,
President
- Ms. Sara-Alyce P. Wright,
Executive Director
- Ms. Betty Pollard,
Chairperson
Government Programs Committee
- Mr. John B. Buckley,
Comptroller
- Ms. Mary Freeman,
Assistant Comptroller
- Ms. Edith Best,
Accountant
- Ms. Odile Sweeney,
Director, Eastern Region

*Ms. Sara-Alyce P. Wright
dedicating the new Hartford
Region YWCA building--site
of the first National Board
YWCA-sponsored, New England
Intervention Centers.*



Photo by David Robbins

PROJECT HEADQUARTERS STAFF--Rhetta M. Arter, Ph.D., Director

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Typography

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Ms. Vivian John

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The names of only a few of the officials in the Justice System that had key roles related to the New England YWCA Intervention Program are included here: those whom we know to have worked directly with this Program, whose actions at many crucial points of decision-making affected its existence and continuation, and whose cooperation has been of immeasurable value.

--In the Washington Headquarters:

Mr. Kenneth Carpenter, whose approval initiated the project grant for the First Period of operation, under the LEAA Corrections Program, and who also made available this funding source for the Second Period.

Mr. Frederick P. Nader and Ms. Emily Martin, both of whom, after creation of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, enabled the Project's expansion through the addition of an OJJDP grant and Supplement to the Second Period funding available from the original funding source. Also, the Project Officer for the Project's continuity funding--Ms. Judy Friedman.

--In the LEAA Boston Region:

Mr. William F. Powers and Mr. Raimond Bowles, Regional Administrator and Deputy Administrator, respectively, of the Boston Region when the New England YWCA Program was initiated; and Mr. George K. Campbell, Regional Administrator during the Project's continuation.

Mr. Lee A. Buddendeck, who, as Regional Grants Specialist and Monitor, was responsible for invaluable assistance related to the fiscal accountability system for this multi-site operation.

Mr. Michael C. Mattice, Regional Representative to the State of Connecticut, who, in his special role as overall coordinator, effected smooth liaison among the several agencies involved in this complex multi-agency operation.

--In the grantee State of Connecticut:

Mr. David Sherwood, Mr. Robert C. Hetzel, Mr. Manuel Jainchell, and Mr. William Trantallis (Youth Specialist) of the Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Justice; Francis H. Maloney, the Commissioner of the Department of Children and Youth Services, and the principal staff of that Department, Ms. Deborah Leighton and Mr. William Contois; and Mr. John M. Borys, Chief of Probation for the Juvenile Court--all of whom in different relationships to the Project made major contributions to its success.

--In addition:

All of the LEAA Regional Representatives--to the participating New England States--who were particularly helpful in continuity negotiations with the State Planning Agencies; and the representatives of these Agencies in those States where cooperation in the continuity efforts was provided.

PARTICIPATING COMMUNITY YWCAs

• CONNECTICUT

▽ YWCA of the Hartford Region

Ms. Ruth Thomson,
Executive Director

Ms. Patricia Fagnoli,
Center Director

Ms. Ravonnie Haynes,
Assistant Director

▽ YWCA of New London

Ms. Maryclare Granata,
Executive Director

Ms. Frances Mayers,
Center Director

• MAINE

▽ YWCA of Bangor-Brewer

Ms. Mary E. Dyer,
Executive Director

Ms. Rose Casement,
Center Director

▽ YWCA of Lewiston-Auburn

Ms. Roberta G. Austin,
Executive Director

Ms. Susan L. Gang,
Center Director

▽ YWCA of Portland

Ms. Dorothy Ludell,
Executive Director

Ms. Judith Entwistle,
Outreach Counselor

• MASSACHUSETTS

▽ YWCA of Worcester

Ms. Eleanor E. Strapp,
Executive Director

Ms. Sally J. Teeven,
Center Director

• NEW HAMPSHIRE

▽ YWCA of Manchester

Ms. Mary Jane Foreman,
Executive Director

Ms. Bette A. McClure,
Center Director

Ms. Joyce Jarest,
Assistant Director

▽ YWCA of Nashua

Ms. Rose Carier,
Executive Director

Ms. Joy E. Reynolds,
Center Director

▽ YWCA of Portsmouth

Ms. Janice L. Webber,
Executive Director

Ms. Beverly Douglas,
Center Director

• RHODE ISLAND

▽ YWCA of Greater Rhode Island

Ms. Wendy Andrews,
Executive Director

Ms. Marie Graveline,
Center Director

• VERMONT

▽ YWCA of Burlington

Ms. Charlotte G. Orr,
*Executive Director and
Center Director*

Ms. Susan Bowley,
Assistant Director

*YWCA of Worcester
(continued)*

Ms. Mary Porter
Assistant Director

BACKGROUND

A competent report of the progress of the New England YWCA Intervention Program entails consideration of the whole process of its development. This includes the very important work which took place prior to funding by Region I of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The idea of the region-wide network of YWCA services was germinated in a conversation between staff members of LEAA Region I and representatives of the National Board YWCA on December 3, 1971. This idea was moved further in a significant way in a meeting on January 7, 1972, which brought together representatives of the justice systems of five of the New England States,* LEAA, and the National Board YWCA. This meeting--held at Region I headquarters in Boston--was directed toward the interest of the justice personnel in the proposed YWCA Intervention services, and included some identifications of need.

Steps following this meeting of minds included--

- approval by the National Board YWCA;
- contacts with every YWCA in the six states--made by volunteers and staff of the National Board YWCA--to determine interest in participation and expressions of readiness to take part in a region-wide, National Board YWCA-sponsored undertaking for which there was no precedent. Unanimous interest and consent was elicited.
- contacts with every State Planning Agency in the New England Region resulting in written letters of approval of the idea, accompanied by expressions of need and statistical data regarding female crime and delinquency in the respective States;
- continuing communication with representatives of Region I, justice personnel and the YWCAs serving the New England communities;
- a meeting--on July 31, 1972--which brought together female Probation and Parole Officers with YWCA Executive Directors and representatives of all six States;
- other meetings with selected representatives of justice agencies in some--not all--of the States;

*Rhode Island not represented

- a number of contacts--in differing configurations--with representatives of the State of Connecticut, after its agreement to become the lead state;
- award of Discretionary Grant, December 5, 1973 to the Connecticut Planning Committee on Criminal Administration;
- award of subgrant to National Board YWCA, December 11, 1973: period January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974.

Perspective of the developments in relation to this effort requires reference to a number of important factors:

- This had always been discussed as a program which would require a minimum of three years for significant demonstration operations, and grounding in the state systems.
- While the New England YWCA program was going through this developmental awaiting-funding stage, the planning processes in the States underwent a significant change resulting in intra-state regional planning structures.
- Because of the time lag, new programs were introduced by justice and other agencies which had "lost faith" in the prospects for the YWCA Intervention network.
- The concept of community-based resources gained more general acceptance: here it should be noted that the original discussions of this program antedated the publication of the report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.
- Personnel--in some SPAs, some justice agencies, and some YWCAs--underwent change: when the program became a reality it was, therefore, necessary to deal with some personnel to whom the concept was new as well as with some who had become jaded in the long wait. The interesting discovery was that there were significant numbers in all categories who retained their enthusiasm and who moved into the reality possibilities with vigor.

The original design for this program called for provision of six demonstration Intervention Centers, each of which was to serve as the hub of state- or area-wide YWCA services. It was specified that the services to be provided through this demonstration system could be either concentrated in a given location or dispersed throughout the geographic service area (a state or a designated area comprising more than one urban and suburban community). It was planned that some of these areas would cross state lines; others would concentrate on intra-state services. Designations of the specific service

areas and locations of the hub centers were to be the joint functions of the funding agencies, the YWCA, and the participating state.

The six hub centers were proposed to--

- offer comprehensive services;
- serve as the core unit of the total service area program;
- operate in such ways as to permit satellite service units distributed throughout the respective areas;
- afford training sites for employed and volunteer personnel.

This design was built around the expectation of 100% funding for a minimum of three years at a level which would permit:

- development of the program in accordance with the above center concept;
- involvement of every interested YWCA in the six New England States;
- participation of other Federal agencies in the funding itself; and
- participation of the states in selected, appropriate aspects of this funding.

The award of the program's first year of funding--carried by Region I of LEAA alone--actually represented 25 percent of the amount originally sought, with the result that:

1. The center concept was "trimmed" to local area dimensions. This permitted the development of the ten YWCA Intervention Centers* serving ten discrete service areas dispersed throughout the six states. This "trimming" was the function of the reduced funding and the emerging emphasis on decentralization of planning within the states, as well as within the region.
2. The program did not involve the full resources of the YWCA in New England: actually the operations represented an approximate 30 percent of the potential. More than 20 YWCAs remained outside the network; most of them were willing and waiting to enter.
3. The interstate network concept was affected by the above and by the necessity to plan ahead for "spin-off" to state funding. Again this was influenced by the emphasis on intra-state regional planning and decision-making, and

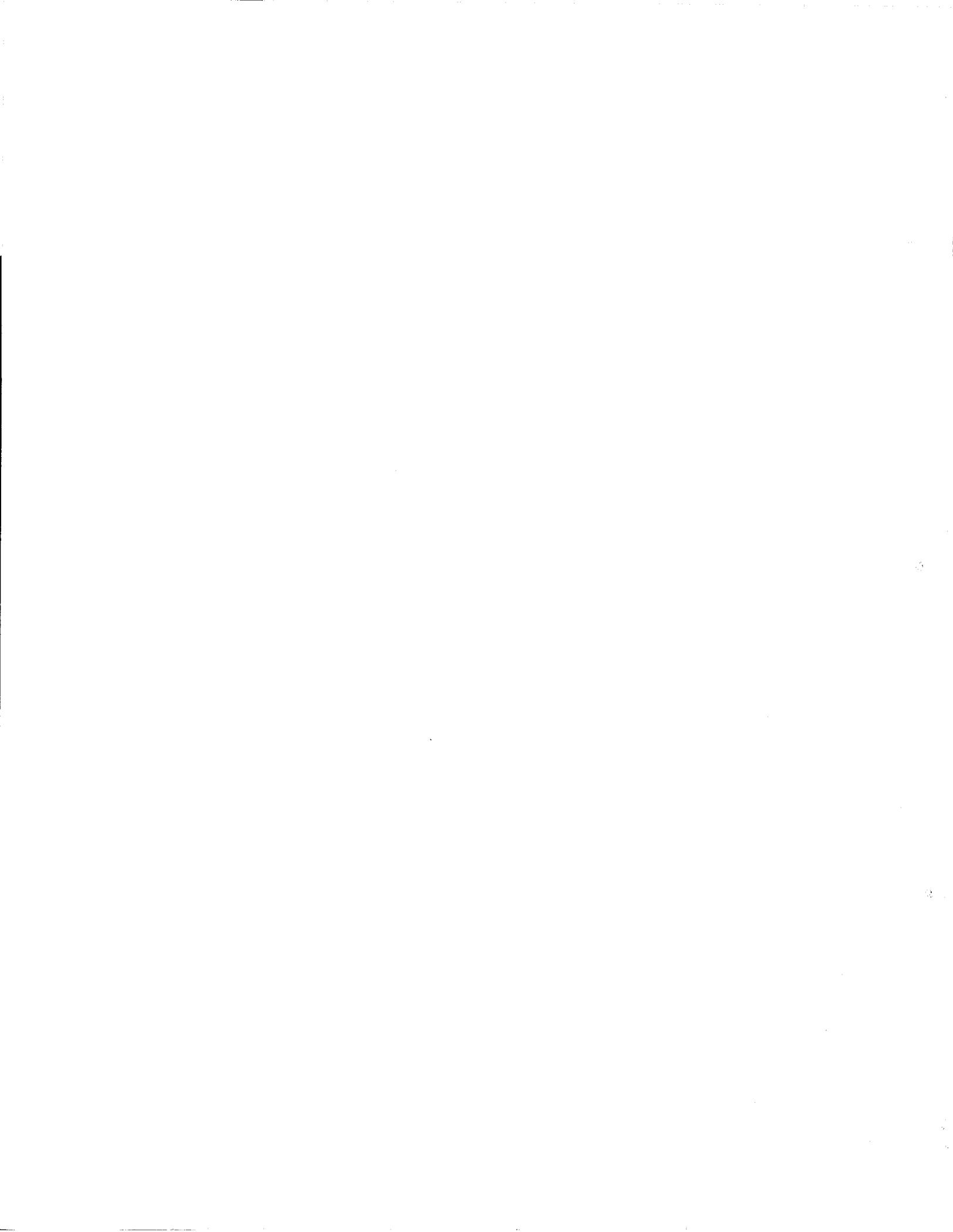
*another Center added during second period

by the "common sense" approach of project personnel with reference to avoiding introduction of service patterns which could not be carried on beyond the demonstration phase of this program.

It is important to note also that the absence of multi-agency funding was not the product of lack of interest of other Federal agencies. Regional personnel of both the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare were interested and supportive. They found themselves, at the same time, without funds for allocation to this effort. Explorations were made to seek ways to achieve the targeted linkage funding. This effort was not successful.

This program, therefore, has moved through its operational period with funds which came, primarily, through LEAA resources. These, of course, were supplemented during both funding periods with those which were elicited from other resources--"in-kind" and cash.

The progress made within this program, the features of the services and their delivery systems were influenced by the developments which were taking place in relation to justice-related programs across the country. Passage of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, of course, affected these developments: it--and its effects on State determinations of need and related considerations--was of undeniable significance to the high proportion of juveniles served in the New England YWCA Intervention Program.



. . . A "FIRST" . . .



Staff members of Juvenile Justice Systems, Community YWCAs, and the National Board YWCA -- including the YWTLF Directorate Team -- came together to discuss the programs and service needs of delinquent and endangered female youth throughout the six New England States . . .



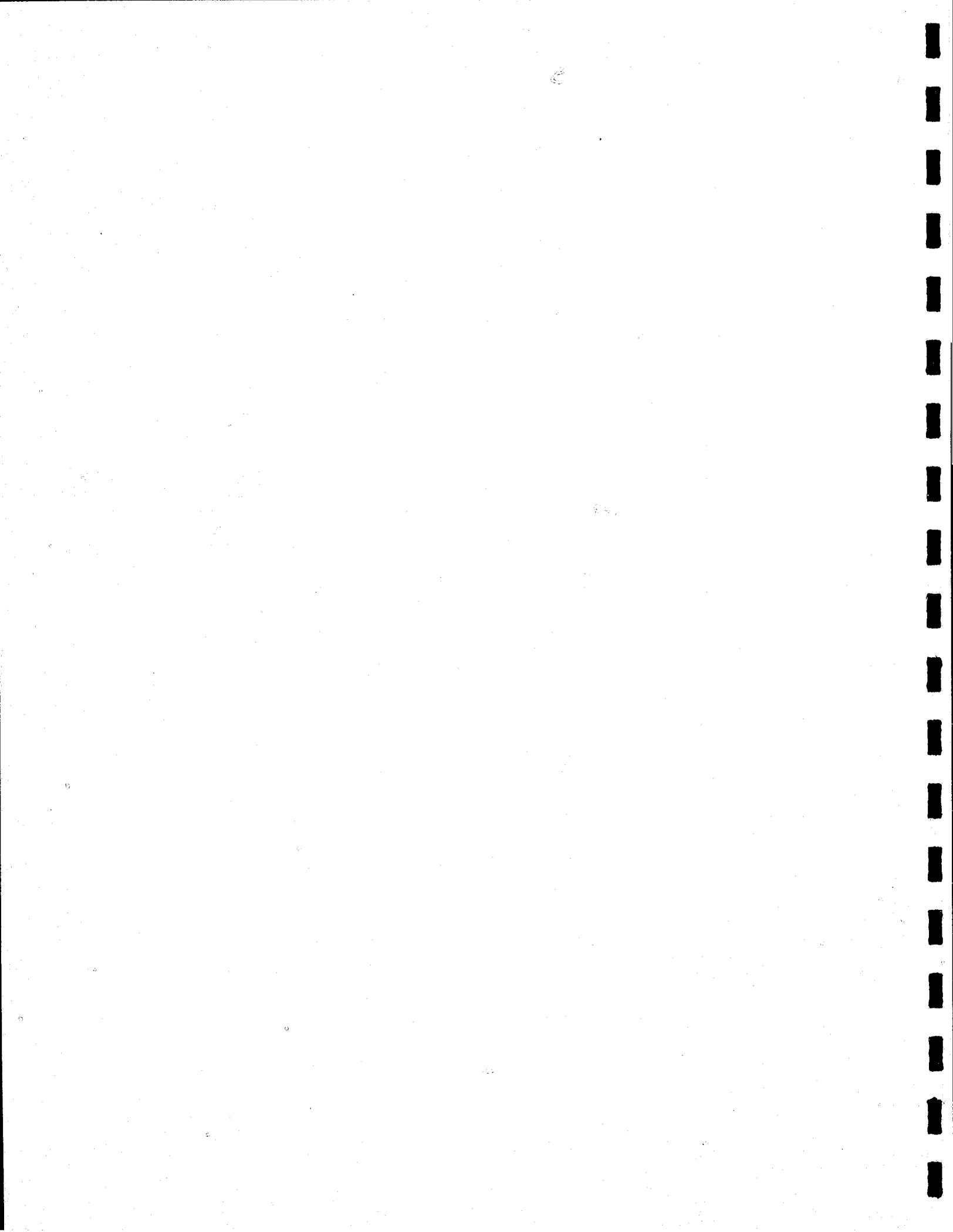
. . . Chicopee, Massachusetts, July 31, 1972



F I R S T F U N D I N G P E R I O D

(SELECTED BACKGROUND INFORMATION)

- OBJECTIVES
- INNOVATIVE FEATURES
- FIRST-PERIOD CENTERS
- PROGRAM SERVICE COMPONENTS
- SOME OUTCOMES
- ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS
Functional Chart
- GOVERNMENT FUNDING
First and Second Periods



THE NEW ENGLAND YWCA INTERVENTION PROGRAM: IN ITS FIRST FUNDING PERIOD
January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

The New England YWCA Intervention Program, a National Board YWCA-sponsored network of services for female offenders in the six New England States, was established as a project funded through the New England Regional Office of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). It was carried out in selected locations by Community YWCAs which served the discrete areas. During its first funding period--January 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975--the first ten YWCA-sponsored community-based programs within this network were developed in locations dispersed throughout the six States in this Region. This summary describes, very briefly, some of the progress made during these months.

OBJECTIVES

The New England YWCA Intervention system was addressed to the need for greater numbers of community-based resources for young women and girls in varying stages of conflict with the law. In the first funding period this program did not include prevention, per se. It was organized to provide:

- community-based alternatives to pre- and post-trial detention and confinement;
- support services for juveniles and young women who are awaiting trial;
- counseling and other services for those who have been placed on probation;
- diversionary mechanisms and services for those who, otherwise, might be remanded to correctional facilities;
- services for offenders in correctional facilities, including furlough, early release and in-house activities;
- support services for those in aftercare status.

INNOVATIVE
FEATURES

This YWCA Intervention Program differs from some familiar

"offender services" in that:

- it was designed and administered as a multi-site program;
- it was built into an established service agency which opened its varied activities and experiences to the juveniles and young women who took part in these intervention projects;
- it was not limited to "ex-offenders" or to "rehabilitation," but rather it was designed to move into the system--to "intervene"--at earlier stages in the hope that it might make possible lasting and meaningful diversion from that system and the life styles it is organized to "correct;"
- it made possible the blending of offenders with their age and interest peers in such ways as to reduce the hazards of stigma and isolation;
- it worked closely with justice agencies, to evolve needed services, and to make them available to those referred by these agencies and to carry out a cooperative plan which provided a real alternative to traditional offender experiences;
- it afforded a resource that integrated the interests and skills of volunteer workers, professional and nonprofessional personnel, and other support staff into a functional system addressed to community interpretation, barrier-breaking, identifying and working to eliminate endangering conditions and influences, as well as delivering the needed individual and group services;
- it offered the influence and specialization of an established organization, with more than 100 years of experience in working with women and girls--many of them "in trouble" and troubled.

REGION-WIDE
SYSTEM

In its first funding period, the New England YWCA Intervention

Program:

- worked with and through the State of Connecticut as the "lead state"; planned and cooperated with State Planning Agencies, justice systems, other agencies, and the Community YWCAs which took the responsibility for working with the National Board YWCA to develop and operate the first ten YWCA Intervention Centers in this region-wide system. These centers were dispersed throughout the six New England States,

TEN FIRST-
PERIOD CENTERS

Connecticut--Capital Area; based in Hartford;

Maine--Bangor-Brewer, Lewiston-Auburn, and Portland;

Massachusetts--Worcester Area;

New Hampshire--Manchester, Nashua, and Portsmouth;

Rhode Island--state-wide, based in Providence and Pawtucket;

Vermont--state-wide, based in Burlington.

SERVED 294

- served a combined total of 294 girls and young women who were referred to the YWCA Intervention Programs by justice and related agencies, including courts, correctional facilities, parole and probation departments, police, and Youth Service Bureaus.
- delivered intervention services designed to meet the interests and needs of a wide age range of participants, i.e.,

from 10 YEARS

to 38 YEARS

- served female offenders who had come into conflict with the law for a variety of reasons ranging from status offenses--viz., offenses which would not be so classified if they were committed by adults, such as truancy, running away, incorrigibility--to crimes of violence, including assault and murder.

PROGRAM
SERVICE
COMPONENTS

The Intervention Services which have been delivered through this

YWCA system include:

- Intervention Program intake--with individualized planning for selective participation;
- Counseling--individual and group;
- Camping--Day and Resident;
- Consumer Education and Interests;
- Anti-Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education;
- Other Specialized Education;
- Employability Services;
- Family Life Education;

Program
Service
Components
(Continued)

- Life Enrichment, including pursuit of constructive leisure time interests;
- Outreach--to groups and individuals;
- Referral--to other community resources;
- Stay in/Return to school supports;
- Volunteer relationships and services;
- Women and girls in today's world--activities and issues;
- Work with families;
- YWCA activities--individual and group.

SOME
OUTCOMES

At the close of the first funding period--

--80% of the participants were still active in the programs;

--20% had "moved through."

Of the 20 per cent who had "moved through" it was reported

that:

5 had made "successful adjustments";

20 lost interest and dropped out;

8 moved away from the service area;

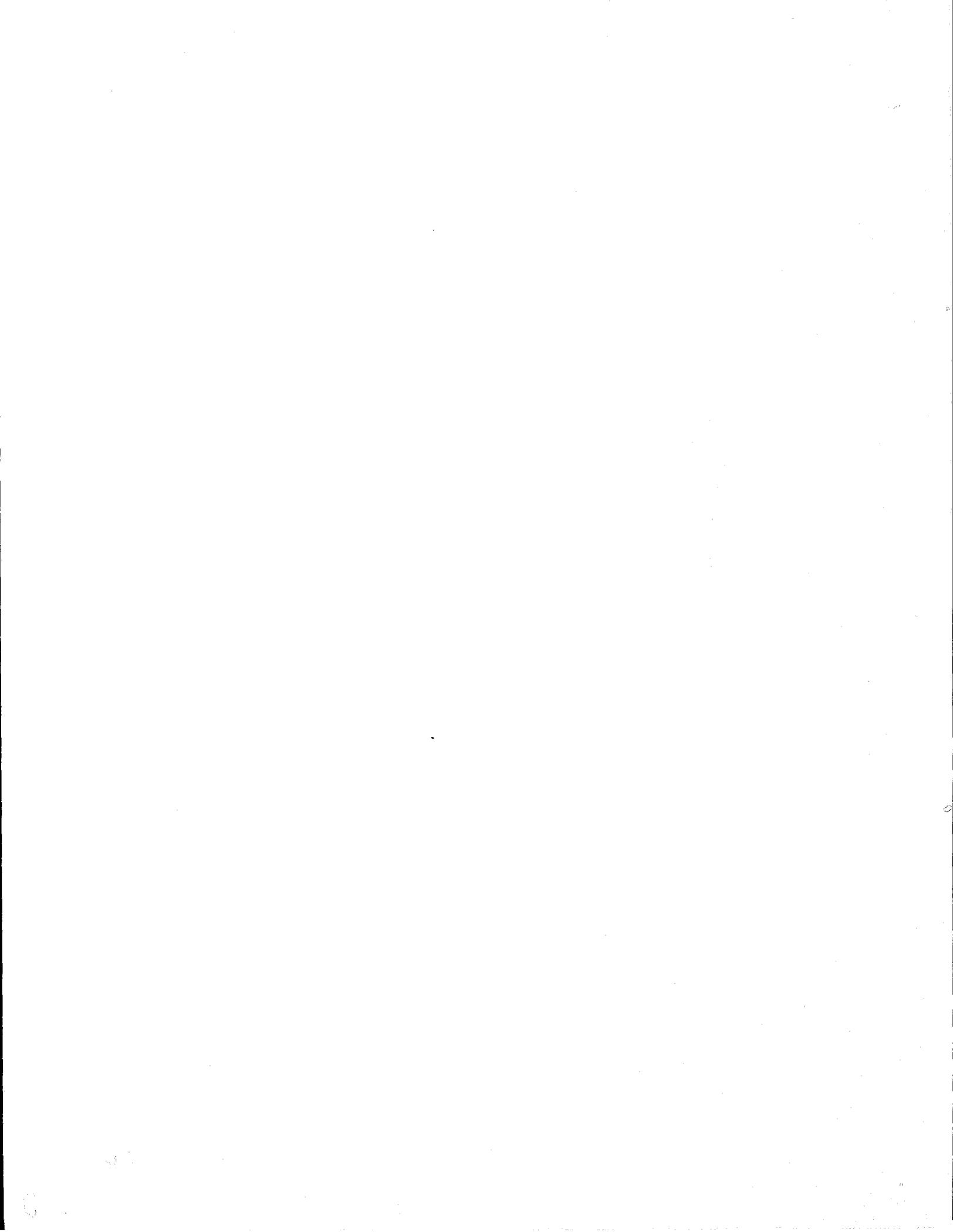
7 were referred to other programs;

6 could not be located, their whereabouts were unknown;

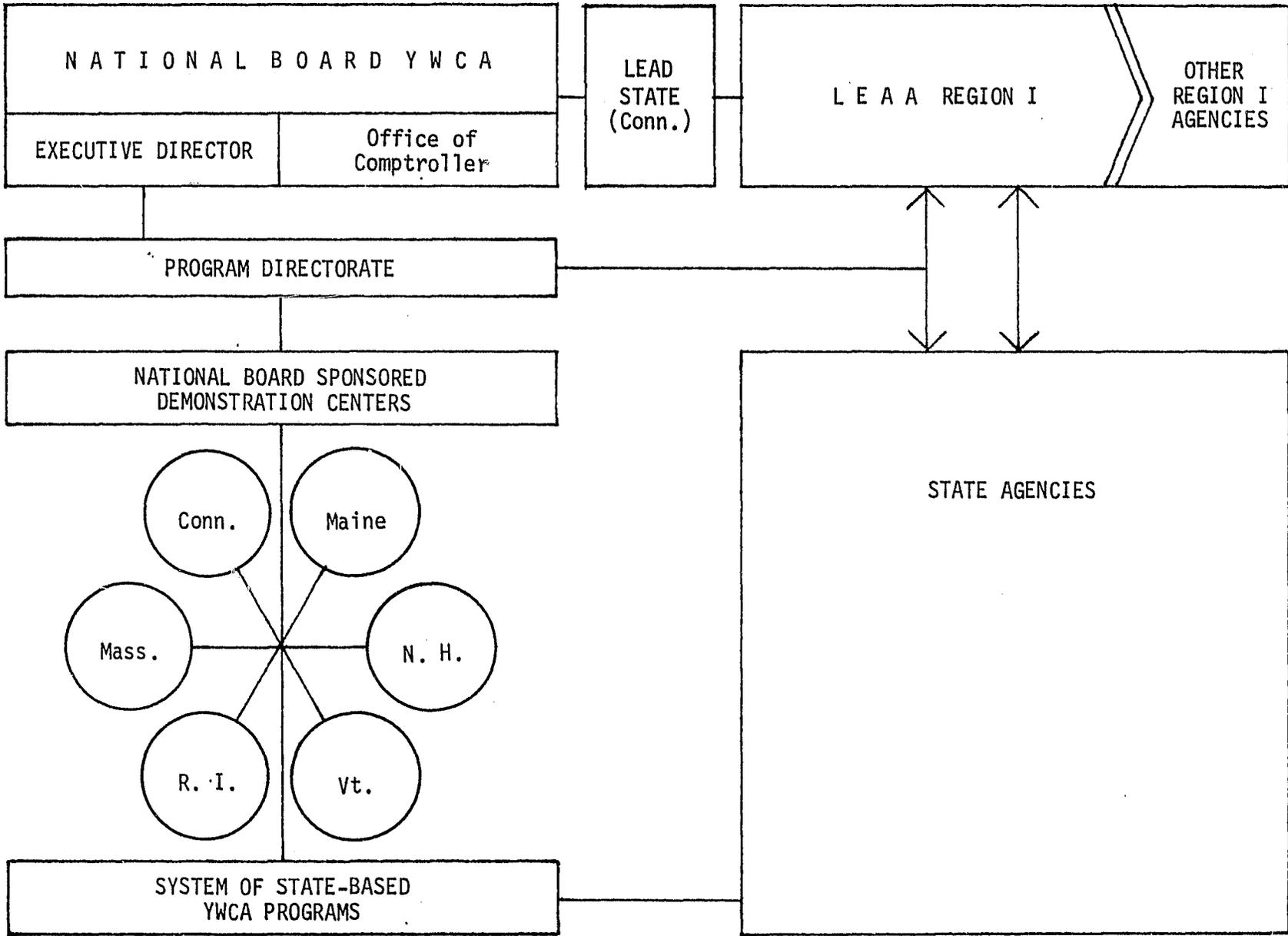
6 had health or other problems that precluded continuing participation;

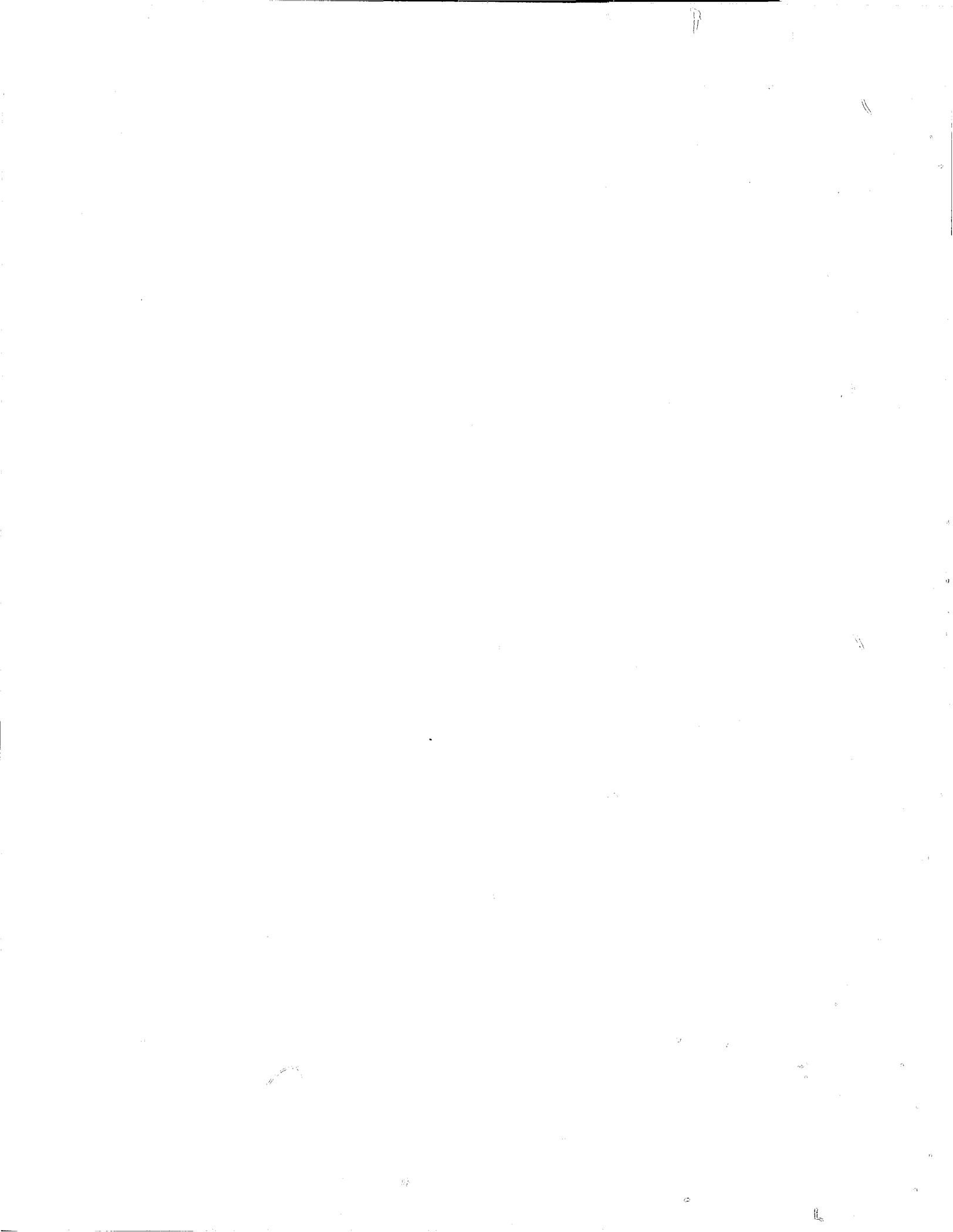
2 had developed problems of such nature as to result in their return to their referral sources for further planning;

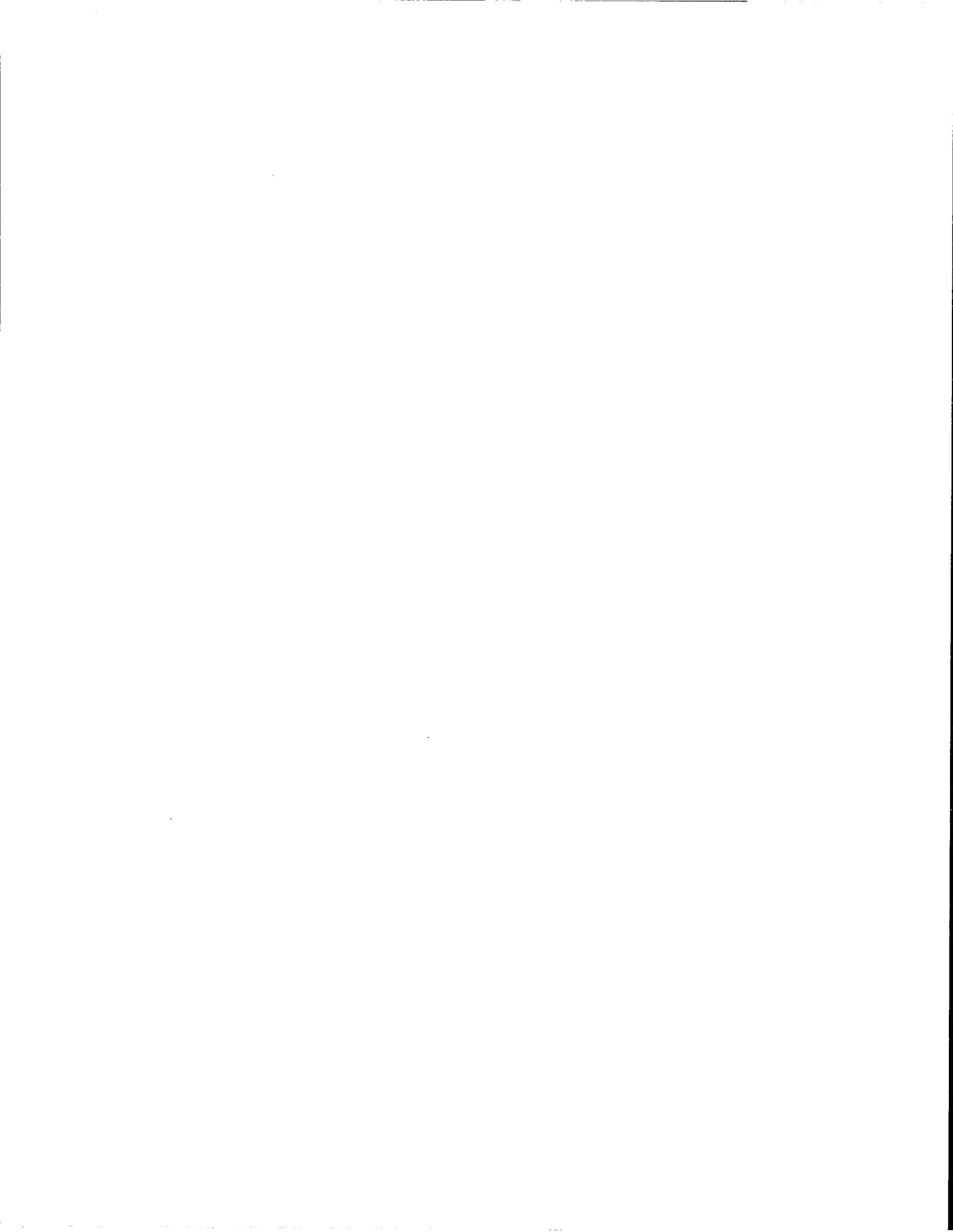
2 were sent to correctional facilities.



FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIP IN PROJECT ADMINISTRATION: NEW ENGLAND DEMONSTRATION INTERVENTION CENTERS

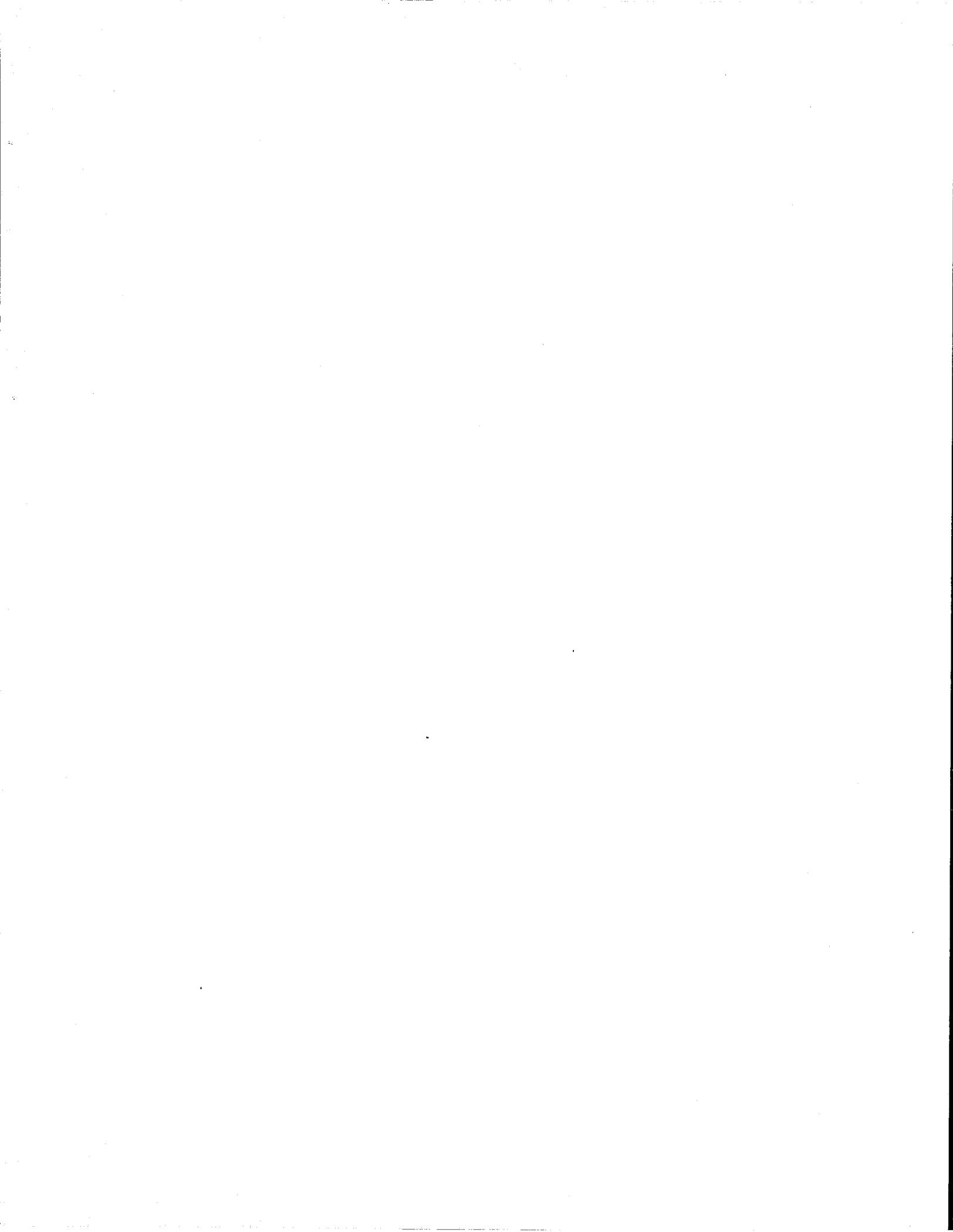






SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

- OBJECTIVES
- SERVICE SETTINGS
- PROFILES: PARTICIPATING YWCAs
- VOLUNTEERS



OBJECTIVES

EXPAND
NETWORK

PROVIDE
PROGRAMS
AND
SERVICES

This second year of the New England YWCA Intervention Program was proposed to continue the goals as originally outlined. Its specific objectives were:*

- "1. To develop, strengthen and expand further the network of National Board YWCA-sponsored, local Community YWCA operated, Intervention Centers throughout the six New England States.
- "2. Through this network, to provide programs and services for female offenders in New England which will comprise the program components listed below and which will be organized and delivered in such manner as to be capable of constructive effects on the participants with special reference to their
 - a. home and family relationships;
 - b. school achievements and adjustments;
 - c. interpersonal relationships;
 - d. career choices and work-related experiences;
 - e. community participation and contributions;
 - f. preparation for participation in unprotected situations, with reference to "street" and other potentially endangering conditions;
 - g. subsequent reduction/elimination of delinquent/criminal life styles.

**proposal for second funding period*

*DEVELOP
"MODEL"
CENTERS*

- "3. To continue to work toward the development of these YWCA Centers as models of community-based alternatives to those traditionally available to female offenders, with special reference to
 - a. start-up and continued operational processes and procedures, with strong emphasis on cooperation with justice systems and other cooperating public and private agencies;
 - b. effective staffing of these Centers, with consideration of qualifications required, sound staffing patterns, and involvement of "regular" staff engaged in other aspects of the voluntary organization's program;
 - c. training required for effective service delivery in community-based alternatives, with reference to both volunteers and employed personnel--professional, paraprofessional and support.

- "4. To identify some of the policies, processes and procedures within this effort as essential to significant increase of the capacity of community

*IDENTIFY
POLICIES,
PROCESSES,
PROCEDURES*

*Identify
Policies,
Processes,
Procedures
(Continued)*

resources for female offenders in the served communities. This is to be construed as inclusive of

- a. components of public-private cooperation which include the strengths and weaknesses of state and local public agencies' cooperation with a national agency for performance in a local program;
- b. community attitudes and implications of such programs for private agencies;
- c. the influence of an established agency's participation in such programs on community understanding of delinquency and crime among females.

*INCREASE
CAPACITY/
SHARE
FINDINGS*

- "5. To assess the accomplishments of this YWCA network toward its intent of increasing the capacity of the National Board YWCA and its affiliates to provide community-based services to female offenders. This is to be construed as inclusive of the ability of the National Board YWCA to share the findings of this New England experience with YWCAs in other parts of the U.S.A. and in other parts of the world.

TARGET
CATEGORIES

"6. To carry out all of the above (1-4) in work directed toward female offenders in the New England States who may be classified as

- a. status offenders;
- b. other juvenile offenders;
- c. adult offenders, with special reference to those between the ages of 18 and 30.

SERVICE
SETTINGS

The project continued to offer:

Residential Services--for young women and girls who were placed in YWCA Residences or other residential resources made available through this program for "crisis," other temporary, or long-term purposes.

In-Correctional Facility Services--for young women in such facilities, with special reference to the provision of programs in institutions, and the interest of establishing contacts with and confidence in YWCA personnel which might encourage post-release continued participation in the YWCA Intervention Services. Here, it may be noted that these "I.C.F." services were structured to contribute to furlough-, work-, education-, and early-release programs.

Nonresidential Services--for participants living at home or in other situations--including Group Homes--

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Nonresidential Services--for participants living at home or in other situations--including Group Homes--

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT: operated by the YWCA of the HARTFORD REGION

Status: still in exploratory relationship to possibilities for services to female juveniles, with special reference to status offenders; no services offered as of the close of this report period.

This Association has its headquarters in a new building at 135 Broad Street, opened in June 1974. The Intervention Center offices and major activities were housed in this building the facilities of which comprised a number of multi-purpose activity rooms; specially designed accommodations for health education homemaking, arts and crafts; a large residence; a swimming pool; lounges; and full-service restaurant. In addition to its headquarters, the YWCA of the Hartford Region functions through a network of decentralized facilities covering a wide geographic area. Since it began operations, as of June 17, 1974, this Capital Area unit--first of the National Board YWCA-sponsored New England YWCA Intervention Centers--has functioned in bellwether relationship to the rest of the program. Located in the lead state, with funding supplemented by the Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services (DCYS), it has enjoyed the high cooperation of this Department, the Courts, and the Connecticut Governor's Planning Committee on Criminal Justice all of which have had representation on the Center's Advisory Committee. This unit has offered all of the components: in-correctional facility services have comprised pre-release planning with potential participants in the State Juvenile Correctional facility; residential services were provided through another State Project. Number served in the second funding period--73 juveniles.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT: operated by the YWCA of NEW LONDON

Status: operational, with funding provided by State of Connecticut Juvenile Court, Department of Probation.

This Association has its headquarters at 135 Broad Street, New London, Connecticut. It serves a wide area, including the City of Norwich, Connecticut. The New London facilities comprise a main building and annex which accommodate offices, recreation rooms, kitchen, stage, and other amenities. The YWCA of New London also includes "outreach" services in its ongoing program: these provide for taking selected programs outside the resources of its established headquarters. The New London Center was the eleventh to enter the National Board YWCA-sponsored New England YWCA Intervention System. It has enjoyed cooperation and support in its respective area. Here special reference must be made to the Juvenile Court Probation Department under which the continuity of this Center has been made possible. This is a nonresidential program. The resources of the New London YWCA do not include a residence. This Center has provided all services, except residential. Its in-correctional facility services also pertain to pre-release planning with female youth in the State's correctional facility. While it was under funding through the National Board sponsorship in the second funding period, this Center served 12 juveniles.

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

BANGOR-BREWER, MAINE: operated by the YWCA of BANGOR-BREWER

Status: spun-off as of June 30, 1976 for continuity under the State funding system.

This Association has its headquarters at 17 Second Street, Bangor, Maine. It serves the Bangor-Brewer area and surrounding towns within a radius of 40 miles. Its facilities include a gymnasium, swimming pool, arts and crafts workshop, meeting and program rooms, and residence. An adjacent building, designated as an historic landmark, houses offices and related activities. The ongoing program of this Association includes Day Camp and other summer programs in outlying locations.

This Bangor-Brewer YWCA Intervention Center has offered all of the components specified for the National Board-sponsored New England YWCA Intervention network, except in-correctional facility services. Explorations of such possibilities for all of the Maine YWCA Intervention Centers were made in their early planning stages; however, for a number of reasons, including changes in the institutional program within the State of Maine, it was not possible to develop these services.

The Bangor-Brewer program which included outstanding uses of volunteer services, enjoyed a high level of community and justice-agency support.

During the second period, prior to spin-off, it served a combined total of 38 juveniles and adult offenders.

LEWISTON-AUBURN, MAINE: operated by the YWCA of LEWISTON-AUBURN

Status: spun-off as of June 30, 1976 for continuity under the State funding system.

This Association has its headquarters at 248 Turner Street, in Auburn, Maine. It serves Lewiston-Auburn and surrounding towns within a radius of approximately 30 miles. Its facilities provide offices and program facilities--including a swimming pool and club rooms at 130 East Avenue in Lewiston as well as offices, meeting rooms and related resources in Auburn. During the summer months, this YWCA operates a summer camp at a nearby lake site.

Lewiston-Auburn's YWCA Intervention Services have been nonresidential. There has been a strong need for residential resources: the YWCA--in cooperation with other local agencies and groups--has addressed its attention to this need but--as of the close of this report period--had not been successful in increasing the residential resources needed to serve teenage youth in its area.

Lewiston-Auburn--like Bangor-Brewer--has been interested in offering in-correctional facility services and has taken the initiative in efforts to establish these.

However, this has not worked out for this program in this state. All other intervention services--exclusive of residential and in-correctional facility--have been offered by this unit which has enjoyed a high level of community support and cooperation.

Prior to spin-off, this unit served 64 juvenile and adult offenders during the second funding period.

(Maine, continued on page 14)

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS: operated by the YWCA of WORCESTER

Status: spun-off to YWCA and United Way funding at the close of this report period: subsequent funding--State Department of Welfare--arranged as of July 1, 1977.

This Association has its headquarters at 2 Washington Street, Worcester. It serves communities in eastern Worcester County through a branch in the Westboro Area. It has a day camp in Leicester. Its facilities include offices, meeting and club rooms, arts and crafts workshops, a swimming pool, gymnasium, other multi-purpose rooms, and a residence. The Intervention Center, housed in this facility, utilized and had full participation in all of the YWCA programs and activities.

This unit is the only one which was made possible in the State of Massachusetts under the resources of this National Board-sponsored network. Efforts to include others, though sought-after arrangements with and through a number of different State agencies, were not successful. The Worcester YWCA Intervention Center offered all of the components designated for this program except in-correctional facility services. Efforts to include these--in local correctional facilities--were not successful. The strong Advisory Committee for this unit comprised a cross section of organizational representatives--including the Juvenile Court and other juvenile justice related agencies. Despite the fact that there were other programs serving this area, the YWCA Intervention program was deemed essential and related to a community need. Strong YWCA support, plus efforts of some influential community members, effected the solution to spin-off difficulties: intensive efforts to move this program into the State justice system continued to be unsuccessful, as of the close of this report period.

During the second funding period, the Worcester YWCA Intervention Center total of 94 juveniles and adults.

(Maine--Continued)

PORTLAND, MAINE: operated by the YWCA of PORTLAND

Status: spun-off to State-funded YWCA-sponsored residential program as of December 31, 1975.

This unit was a special entity, established as of December 2, 1974 at the request of the Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency, to provide outreach counseling, YWCA membership and program activities to former participants of the Fair Harbor Emergency Shelter, a county-sponsored state funding service for female youth. The Intervention unit was incorporated as part of that service.

Prior to spin-off this unit served 50 juvenile offenders in the second funding period.

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Center operated by the YWCA of MANCHESTER

Status: spun-off as of December 31, 1976 to State funding system.

This Association maintains its headquarters at 17 Concord Street in Manchester. It serves the City of Manchester and surrounding towns within a radius of approximately 15 miles. Typically, it also operates decentralized programs, some of them in outlying communities. The Association's facilities at its main headquarters include a residence, gymnasium, swimming pool, auditorium, arts and crafts workshop, meeting rooms and offices.

This Intervention Center has moved through a number of stages during its participation in the National Board-sponsored New England YWCA Intervention System. Beginning in January 1975 as a relatively small nonresidential program, it has responded to local interest and need and expanded to include a residential resource, especially for runaway girls, as soon as its own residence--which had been leased temporarily to an academic institution--was freed for such use. An important part of the service afforded by this Center is represented in that which was taken into the Youth Development Center, a state residential facility for status offenders and delinquent youth. This Center has enjoyed strong community support, and working relationships with other public and private agencies and organizations in its community. Its participants have taken part in a wide range of components including distinctive out-of-door activities for youth; those in the correctional facility also took part in these.

In this second funding period, the Manchester YWCA Intervention Center served the largest single number of juvenile and adult female offenders in the Program--171.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Center operated by the YWCA of NASHUA

Status: spun-off as of December 31, 1976 to the State funding system.

This Association maintains its headquarters at 15 Prospect Street in Nashua. It serves the City of Nashua and towns in the surrounding area within a radius of approximately 20 miles: it operates decentralized programs in six of these towns, viz., Amherst, Hollis, Hudson, Merrimac, Milford and Pelham. Its facilities in the headquarters building comprise offices, meeting rooms, an arts and crafts workshop, a gymnasium, and a swimming pool. A small residence building, adjacent to the main headquarters, is located at 17 Prospect Street.

This Center has worked closely with the Manchester YWCA Intervention Center: together they have developed joint plans which were mutually supportive and reinforcing. The Nashua Center has offered all services except in-correctional facility. This Nashua Center has worked closely with representatives of the Juvenile Court and Probation Department. It has been related to an informal local planning structure which has drawn upon community organizations, personnel and resources as needed. The availability of such resources has served to strengthen the Intervention Center's operations.

The participants in this Nashua program have taken part in all of the ongoing YWCA activities and have functioned as full YWCA members.

During the second funding period, this YWCA Intervention Center has served a combined total of 47 juvenile and adult offenders, some of them as young as seven years of age.

(New Hampshire, continued on page 16)

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND: Center operated by the YWCA OF GREATER RHODE ISLAND

Status: spun-off to the State funding system as of September 30, 1976.

This Association now maintains its headquarters at 35 Broad Street, Central Falls. The second of its main locations is at 62 Jackson Walkway in Providence. The latter houses the main operations of the Providence YWCA Intervention Center. This Association provides services to most of Rhode Island, with the exception of Woonsocket where another YWCA is located. The Providence building affords an arts and crafts workshop --including a kiln--other activities space, a large gymnasium, offices and meeting rooms. Most of this space was utilized by the Intervention Center. The Central Falls facilities--known as the Blackstone Valley Center--has a swimming pool, tennis court, other outside recreation areas, in addition to a small activities detached unit, and multi-purpose rooms in the central building. Intervention Center participants, while concentrating their activities in the Providence Building, have access to Central Falls facilities. This Center has used the Woonsocket YWCA program as a resource also, having sent Woonsocket and nearby residents to some of the services there with the costs for this paid by the Providence unit.

This unit, in the second funding period, with the permission of the funding agency, moved to include innovative features such as services to school referred status offenders, to residents of group homes, and other justice related programs which did not provide the range of services available to YWCA Intervention participants. Services continued to be made available to offenders in correctional facilities: these were underutilized by facility personnel.

During the second funding period the Providence, Rhode Island unit served a combined total of 118 juvenile and adult offenders.

New Hampshire--Continued

PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE: Center operated by the YWCA of PORTSMOUTH

Status: voluntarily terminated as of May 31, 1976.

This YWCA Intervention Center, which was initiated as of January 2, 1975 was projected as a relatively small operation, based on the exploratory data which reflected small numbers of residents and consequently lower numbers pertaining to need than those of some larger communities. Its interest at that time was based upon a complete dearth of programs for the Intervention Project's target group in the area.

A new program--privately funded--offering multi-services and affording strong resources, was brought into the community; it demonstrated ability to meet all of the community needs: for this reason, this YWCA program was not sustained.

PROFILES OF INDIVIDUAL YWCA INTERVENTION CENTERS: SECOND FUNDING PERIOD

BURLINGTON, VERMONT: Center operated by the BURLINGTON YWCA

Status: private foundation funding requested (pending); development of plan for continuation under State system in process, but not committed firmly. Program still operational.

This Association maintains its headquarters at 278 Main Street, Burlington. Affiliated with the YWCA of the Vermont District, it has interacted with other Vermont YWCA resources while this program has been in progress; however, it has not been possible to introduce services outside Chittenden County--the area served by the Burlington Association. This Association administers a number of decentralized programs in the facilities of other agencies and organizations including those available through the University of Vermont. Originally, exclusively an adult center with services concentrated on in-correctional facilities and persons in aftercare status, this program moved--in this second funding period--in response to local police requests for services to young girls living in the Franklin Square Housing Development.

This group--classified by the police as status offenders--accounts for some of the data in this report, i.e., "7 - 11 years of age," Kindergarten and first grade as "Highest School Grade Completed." The Burlington YWCA Intervention Center program is credited by local authorities with success in engaging the energies of these very young girls which previously had been expended in vandalism and other anti-social behavior, in constructive activities. The program provides "earn and learn" group activities, handcrafts, recreation, educational support, counseling and work with families of the youth whom the police refer for service.

In this second funding period, this program has served a combined total of 95 young girls and adults: most are young offenders: services to adults comprise continuity of work with some which had begun earlier, and some volunteer services taken into the local Correctional Facility.

All of the above Centers followed a basic staffing pattern, adjusted in accordance with the local situation and YWCA policies and practices, as follows:

- 1 Center Director--administratively responsible to the Executive Director of the respective Community YWCA; functionally responsible to the National Project Director;
- 1 Assistant Director--responsible to the local Center Director: in the larger centers this was a full-time position; in some smaller units it was part-time; note that different titles were employed for this assignment;
- 1 Project Secretary/Bookkeeper--responsible to the Local Center Director.

Part-time employed staff was used throughout this project--for continuing as well as "spot" assignment. The work of all paid personnel was complemented by volunteers.

VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers--all categories--logged many hours in this program. The breadth and depth of their individual and group commitments ranged widely--from full-time service in a professional capacity to "one shot" emergency response to crisis situations. Some were experienced YWCA members, who brought years of wisdom to the program; others found themselves in volunteer roles for the first time; some were surprised to find themselves included among the numbers who had made important contributions: together they comprised a diversified group.

DIRECT SERVICE

The New England YWCA Intervention Program volunteers sometimes are described as those who provided direct service to the program's participants on a continuing basis. There were an approximate 125 women and men who were so classified. They contributed professional, technical, support and related services. Without them the program could not have made the contribution that it did, or achieved the success level with which it is credited. Their contributions were augmented by others who defy counts or detailed descriptions.

POLICY SETTERS

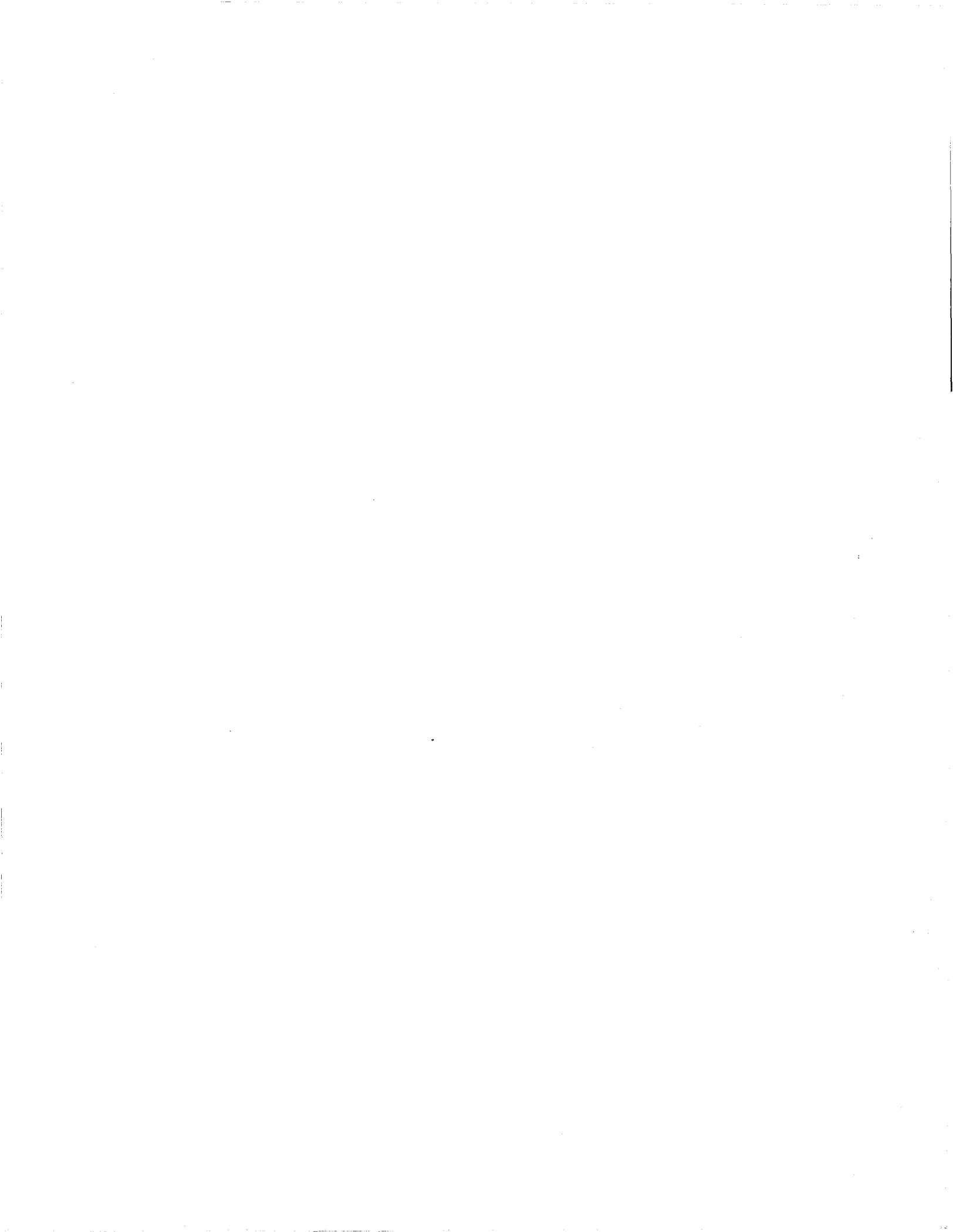
These include members of the National and Local YWCA Boards of Directors, some YWCA Trustees, Chairpersons and members of National and Local YWCA program, finance, public policy, residence camp and other committees who related to the Intervention Centers in different ways.

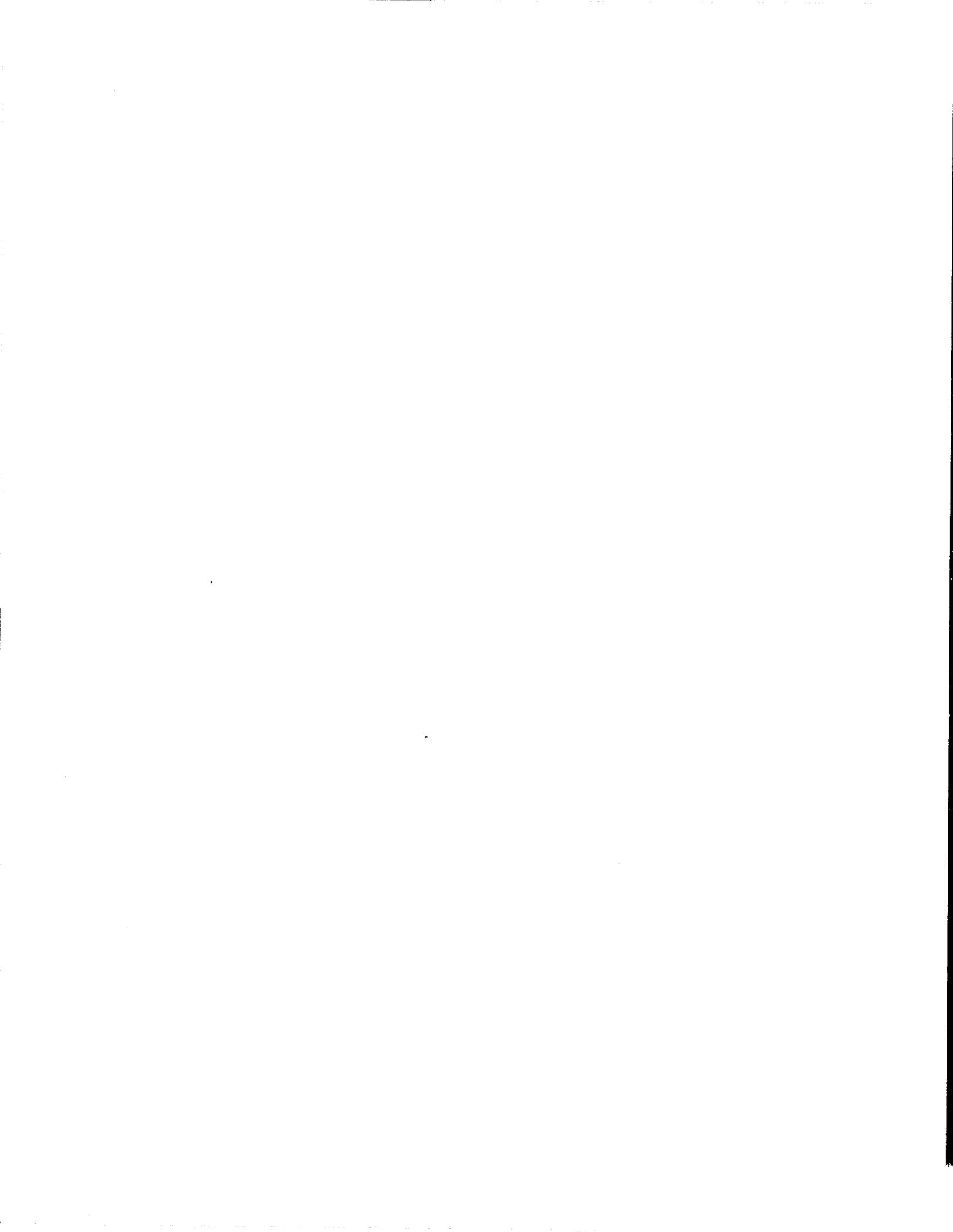
ADVISORS/CONSULTANTS

The Intervention Center Advisory Committees, typically, comprised representatives of referral and other justice-related agencies, cooperating organizations, parents, other community representatives, and interested individuals. As a group, they advised: as individuals they provided important consultation.

OTHER SUPPORT

This list--businesses, community organizations, churches, schools, civic groups, and other public and private structures, as well as interested individuals, including college students, former Intervention program staff and participants, "regular YWCA staff," and others who undergirded the Centers in innumerable ways--can only be cited: detail would require volumes.





PARTICIPANTS

- NUMBERS SERVED
- REFERRAL SOURCES
- OFFENSES
- OFFENDER CATEGORIES
- AGE AT TIME OF REFERRAL
- HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED
- SOME OUTCOMES



THE MODAL PARTICIPANT
IN THE SECOND FUNDING PERIOD OF
THE NEW ENGLAND YWCA INTERVENTION PROGRAM

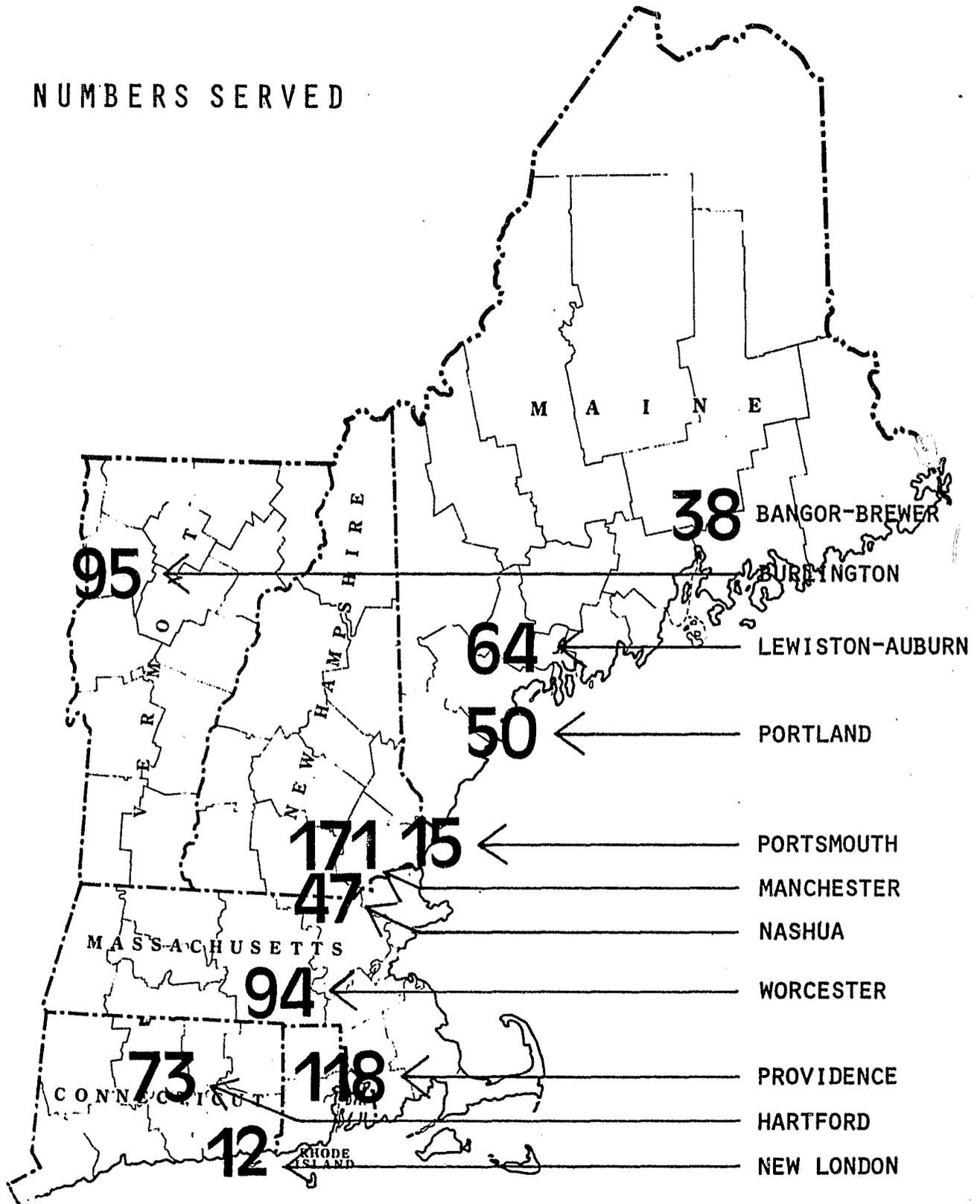
- was born and reared in one of the New England States;
- was a fifteen-year old status offender;
- came to the program through a correctional facility;
- was still active in the program at the time
the particular Intervention Center in which she was active
"spun-off" to local funding.

In the course of the second funding period,
the New England YWCA Intervention Program--with
the addition of a new Center in New London, Connecticut--
comprised a total of eleven units.

These Centers, dispersed throughout the
six New England States, served a combined total of
777* girls and women

**238 of these participants were carried over from the first funding period.*

NUMBERS SERVED



REFERRAL
ROLE
OF
JUSTICE
SYSTEM

Reference to the data on the following page will reveal that the referral sources for these participants included a number of different justice-related agencies and institutions. The fact that the largest single number were reported to have come to the program through correctional facilities reflects the work that was done in these facilities, especially in Manchester, New Hampshire and Burlington, Vermont. It is influenced also by the fact that numbers of previously institutionalized status offenders were referred to the program for "after-care" services: a significant number of such referrals took place in the State of Connecticut.

It is difficult to separate referrals from Courts, Probation and Parole Departments in view of the differences in the systems with which this program was linked. Not atypically, the decision that the participant would take part in the program was made in the Court room at the time of hearing: specification of the referral source, i.e., whether the Court per se or the Probation Department which carried out the Court determinations actually made the referral, was a function of the discrete system operations.

It may be noted, also, that some of the services were made available to youth who were living in group homes; this was particularly true in Rhode Island.

REFERRAL SOURCES

165	Correctional Facilities
162	Police
161	Courts
129	Parole and Probation Departments
16	Youth Service Bureaus
144	Other Justice-Related Agencies*

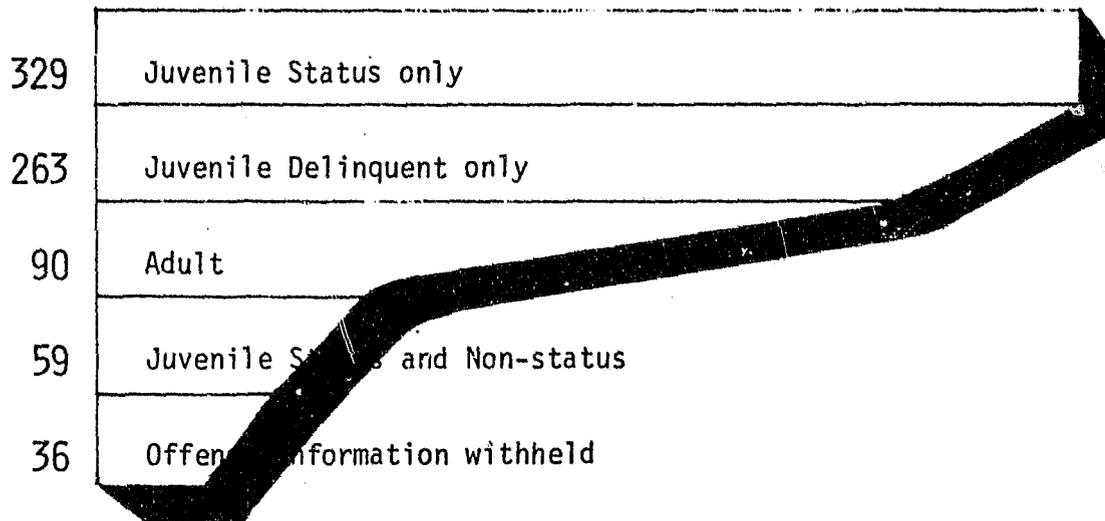
*Fair Harbor Shelter, Portland, Maine	50
Connecticut Department of Children and Youth Services	42
O'Rourke Children's Center, Providence, Rhode Island	34
Youth Alternatives Project, Manchester, New Hampshire	8
Caritas House, Providence, Rhode Island	8
Massachusetts Department of Youth Services	1
Public Defender, Hartford, Connecticut	1

OFFENSES
REPORTED

These 777 participants were charged with a range of offenses:
some were charged with two or more.

Runaway	178
Shoplifting	88
Incorrigibility	81
Truancy	66
Larceny	39
Drug-Related Crimes	38
Assault/Assault and Battery	32
Vandalism/Property Damage	23
Burglary	21
Breach of the Peace	14
Violation of Probation	13
Disorderly Conduct	12
Forgery	12
Loitering	8
Welfare Fraud	5
Murder	4
Stolen Goods--Receiving/Possessing	4
Attempted Robbery/Robbery	3
Auto Theft	3
Fraud	3
Prostitution/Loitering for Prostitution	3
Aiding and Abetting an Escaped Prisoner	2
Curfew Violation	2
Driving without a License	2
Public Intoxication	2
Turning in False Fire Alarm	2
Uttering and Publishing Stolen Checks	2
Association with Person of Harmful Character	1
"Bad Checks"	1
Embezzlement	1
"False Pretenses"	1
Illegal Possession of Alcohol	1
Leaving the Scene of an Accident	1
Tampering with U.S. Mail	1
Unlawful Mischief	1
Juvenile status offense--unspecified	91
Juvenile nonstatus offense--unspecified	90
Juvenile offense--not reported	36
Adult offense--not reported	19

OFFENDER CATEGORIES



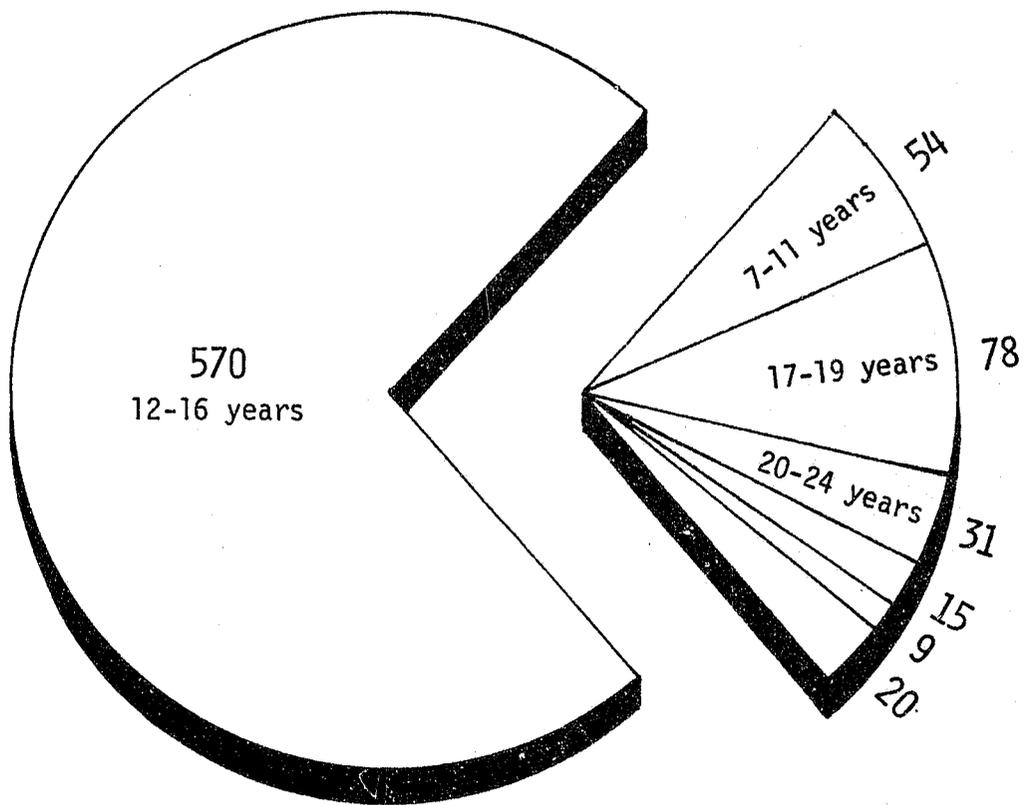
Age	Number	Age	Number
7 years	7	25 years	7
8 years	7	26 years	4
9 years	7	27 years	1
10 years	14	28 years	1
11 years	19	29 years	2
12 years	43	30 years	4
13 years	98	31 years	1
14 years	147	32 years	1
15 years	153	33 years	-
16 years	129	34 years	1
17 years	49*	43 years	1
18 years	19*	- - - - -	-
19 years	10*	54 years	1
20 years	8	Juvenile	
21 years	6	age not reported	5
22 years	7	Adult	
23 years	7	age not reported	15
24 years	3		

**Note that due to varying State practices, some in this age group were classified as juveniles; others as adults.*

The high proportion of juveniles in the potential participants referred by the justice agencies to the New England YWCA Intervention Program reflected--

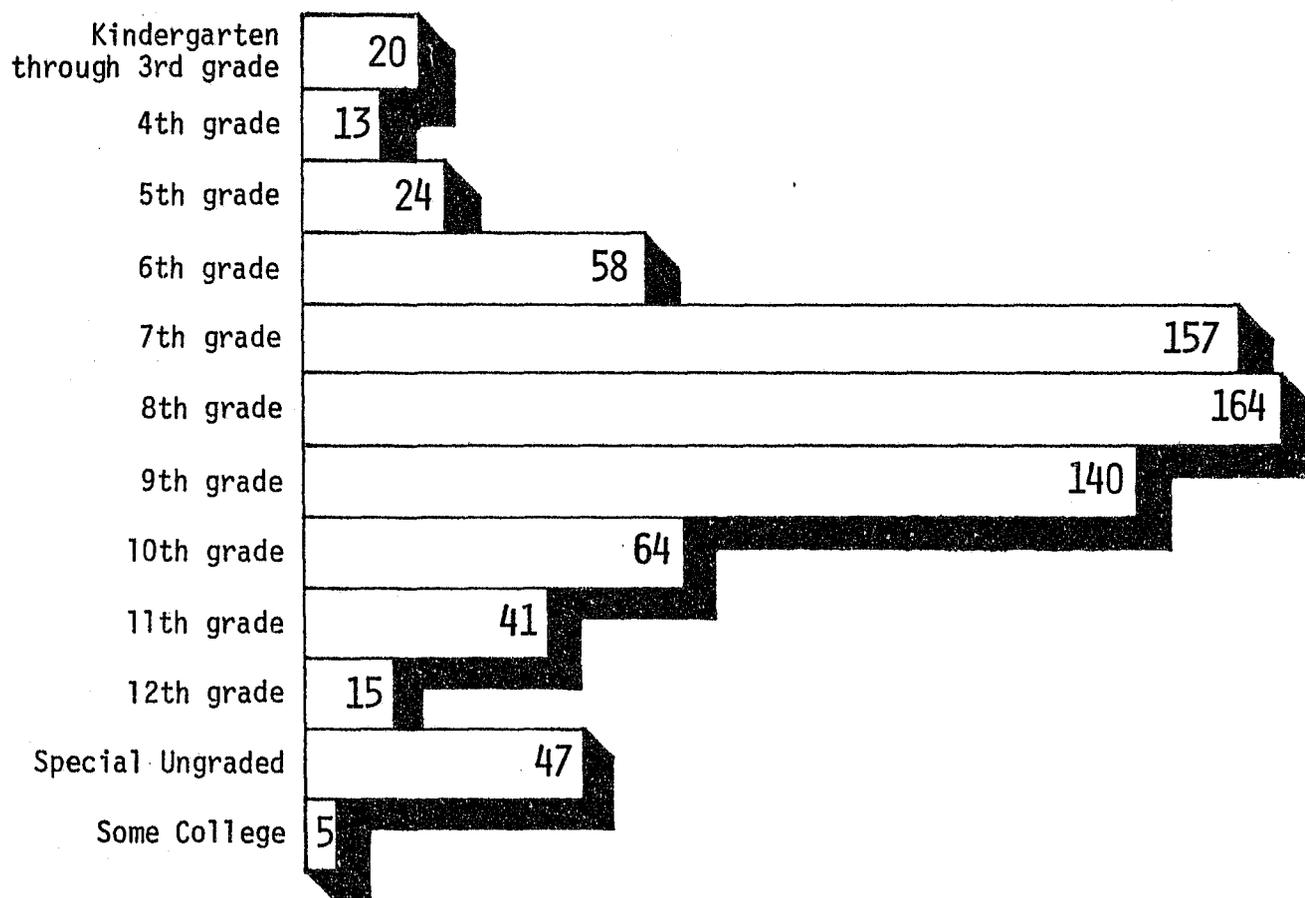
- State identification of greatest need;
- high cooperation of Juvenile Courts and Probation Departments;
- the move toward deinstitutionalization of status offenders; and in some instances
- the absence of residential resources which were specified as a pressing need for adult offenders.

AGE
AT TIME OF REFERRAL



25 - 29 years . . . 15
30 years+ . . . 9
Not reported . . . 20

HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE



Not reported - 29

SOME KNOWN OUTCOMES

610 were still enrolled in their respective Center program

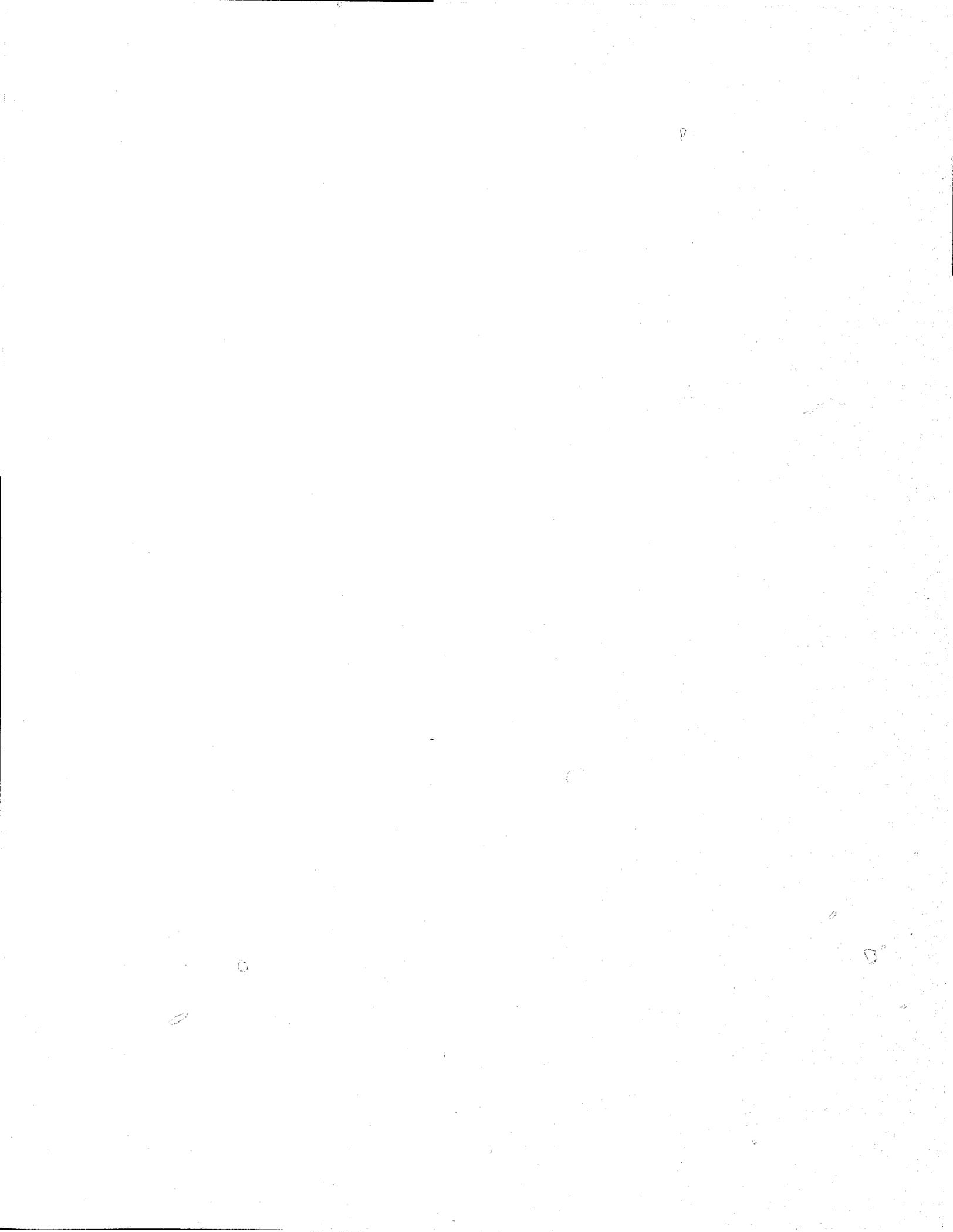
167 had moved out

Because of the differing dates on which individual YWCA Intervention Centers were spun off, or otherwise removed from this funding system, it is not possible to report the status of the 777 participants served during this second funding period in the identical fashion which has been used in previous reports. Thus, the figures which are presented here reflect data available for participants at the time their respective Centers closed out of the National Board-sponsored system.

SOME
KNOWN
OUTCOMES
(Continued)

Of the 167 who had moved out of the programs--

- 39 had been adjudged to have made "successful adjustments";
- 31 had moved away from the Center's service area: note this includes out-of-state residents who had been served in correctional facilities;
- 16 had been referred to or became involved in other programs;
- 12 had been sent back to correctional facilities;
- 8 were "dropouts" who lost interest in the program;
- 8 were counseled out of the program by project personnel and/or probation or parole officers;
- 8 could not be located;
- 45 were in other classifications, such as
 - "service completed" which includes those for whom crisis short-term housing had been the only specified need;
 - those still carried on the rosters, but who were classified as "inactive"; and
 - those who had been referred, who registered, but had not become really active Center participants.





PROGRAM SERVICE COMPONENTS

- COMPONENTS BY CENTERS
- PROGRAMS AND SERVICES
- PARTICIPANTS FLOW-CHART



PROGRAM
SERVICE
COMPONENTS

A subject which cries for systematic, ex post facto analysis is the process whereby these eleven Centers developed programs which became similar in content, though varied in delivery systems. Most of the local programs started out with plans for inclusion of a relatively small number of the program components cited in the pages which follow. They tended, in pre-planning, to focus on counseling, educational assistance, and on leisure-time activities. The National Project Directorate encouraged the development of each program to respond to locally demonstrated needs and interests. The requirements for participation in this program were

- 1) local planning carried out with referral agencies;
- 2) provision of opportunity for participants to take part in program determination;
- 3) opportunity for voluntary participation in YWCA programs, to avoid segregation in separate units;
- 4) compliance with funding commitments.

Despite the difference in offerings reported by the discrete Centers at the beginning of the second funding period, by the time the training was held in January 1976 it was revealed that all of the Centers were moving to include all of the components. Funding uncertainties, the "lean days"--experienced by some Centers while they sought continuity funding--affected this movement but not its validity, according to Center reports.

PROGRAM/SERVICE COMPONENTS	* Hartford	** New London	* Bangor/Brewer	* Lewiston/Auburn	** Portland	* Worcester	* Manchester	* Nashua	* Portsmouth	* Providence	* Burlington
Counseling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Life Enrichment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Anti-Drug and Alcohol Abuse Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Educational Assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Referral to Other Agencies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Trips, Special Events	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Employment/Career Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Health Education and Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Volunteer Services/Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Family Life Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Women in the World Today	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Outreach to Families	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Residential Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
In-Institutional Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Camping--Planning/Registration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

*adults and juveniles

**juveniles only

"MODEL
PATTERN"
OF
PROGRAMS
AND
SERVICES

Reference to the chart--opposite page--will reveal that these YWCA Intervention Centers in New England moved toward a model pattern of programs and services offered. The variations which are reflected derived from differences in target groups--some served juveniles only, others served both juveniles and adults; local needs; participant and referral agency interests; and the nature of local YWCA and other community resources.

All of the YWCA Centers offered nonresidential services, i.e., services which were available to participants regardless of whether they lived in the YWCA, their own homes, or other settings. The limitations on such availability derived from those which pertained to residents of correctional facilities--some of whom were permitted to take part in these nonresidential services when they were on individual or group furloughs.

Note that all Centers offered counseling, life enrichment, educational assistance, referrals to other agencies, trips and special events, employment/career education, health education and services, and women in the world today.

Actually, the Centers which did not report major efforts in relation to other components indicated-- at the same time--that these were provided either through referral to other agencies, or through arrangements to meet needs and interests of individual participants as these arose. Of course, the settings of the delivery also influenced the discrete service patterns. Where these were taken into correctional facilities, they tended to be defined formally and designed to avoid competition or conflict with services provided in these facilities through their own or other sponsored resources.

COUNSELING

All participants in this program were involved in, indeed sought, counseling. This was delivered to individuals and groups by project personnel-- some employed some volunteer. A number of the Centers utilized professional consultant service for the guidance and assistance desired by this personnel to assure competent effective performance. The counseling services were designed to avoid conflict or competition with that made available through justice agencies that maintained contact with the participants, notably Probation Departments. It was a firm conclusion based on the experience within this program that counseling is essential to an effort of this nature.

LIFE
ENRICHMENT

The constructive use of leisure time, cultural pursuits, avocational interests with special reference to arts and recreational activities were important to the holding power of the program. Here it is to be noted that location of these centers in on-going, established multi-service agencies precluded the problems that are sometimes encountered by single purpose agencies in relation to such services. It also avoided the "lock-step" approach to programming: participants were encouraged to move as individuals into and through established YWCA programs. At the same time, some activities in this area were planned within the programs themselves: these afforded opportunities for introduction to new possibilities; explorations of interests, talents, and potentials; and orientation in activities and setting with which many of the Center participants were unfamiliar.

ANTI-DRUG AND
ANTI-ALCOHOL ABUSE
EDUCATION

This was offered with special emphasis on prevention. A variety of methods and approaches were used: most of the Centers called upon local public and private resources for assistance in this area of service. It was found that most of the participants were acquainted to some extent, with the hazards of drug abuse; numbers were less knowledgeable about alcohol.

*EDUCATIONAL
ASSISTANCE*

This component of the intervention service programs referred especially to tutoring and related assistance pertaining to encouragement of participants to stay in, or return to, school. It represented an area of high volunteer involvement. It may be reported, also, that assistance was utilized by adult as well as by juvenile participants.

*REFERRALS TO
OTHER AGENCIES*

The Exhibits for this report include a list of cooperating organizations, including a number to which Intervention program participants were referred for specific services. Such a listing can never be complete: it is near impossible to record all of the resources which were called upon in the course of an undertaking of this nature. The cooperating organizations which are listed here represented, in large part, those with which some type of "arrangement" was made; that were called upon regularly. It may be stated further that without the cooperation of such organizations, and the availability of other public and private resources upon which the programs and their participants drew, the YWCA Intervention Programs would have been less successful in their movement toward their purposes.

*TRIPS/
SPECIAL
EVENTS*

Some Centers reported these under Life Enrichment, especially as they were planned and carried out for such "enrichment" purposes. Some of the trips and special events were for "fun"; many were built in and related to other components of the programs. Participants rated these trips and special events as important, enjoyable, and potent in their ability to "compete with the street."

*EMPLOYMENT
CAREER
EDUCATION*

This stands out as one of the most important areas in the intervention service. Work orientation, assistance in job readiness, career explorations, and--where feasible and appropriate--arrangements for participation in skills and other training programs represented important services. It is regretted that linkage resources that would have made it possible to build up this facet of intervention were not available. Program Directors reported, throughout the life of this effort, the need to do more than they were able to do in provision of services of this nature especially to counter enticements such as shoplifting, running away to gain freer access to material possessions, prostitution, drug "pushing" and related hazards. A few of the Centers were able to draw upon local CETA resources, to some extent, but the absence of

*HEALTH EDUCATION
AND SERVICES*

A few of the Centers were able to draw upon local CETA resources, to some extent, but the absence of real, readily available resources for this component represented a difficulty which was not overcome to the extent that was essential to more effective performance.

Physical, Mental Health and Health Education were important parts of the program, as well as the identification of, and referrals for treatment of participants with health problems that were many and pervasive. Most of the programs drew upon public health resources for the latter. YWCA Departments of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HPER) provided much of the education and the related activities. The programs included education about Venereal Disease and referral for treatment. Many health problems were encountered: some--especially dental--were especially difficult because of the dearth of resources for dealing with them in some areas.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES

As indicated elsewhere in this report, services that were provided by volunteers have been varied, important, and delivered in different ways. They have included:

- work with YWCA Executive Directors and others to provide climates and conditions in which these YWCA Centers could operate constructively: at times, this has included policy modifications;

- community interpretation and elicitation of support;
- delivery of a range of direct services to program participants, such as tutoring, transportation, and assistance in relation to health and other problems;
- material contributions--food, clothing, tickets for special events, educational materials;
- consultation to staff, in addition to service on Advisory Committees; and
- participation in the volume of work required to secure continuity funding.

*FAMILY LIFE
EDUCATION*

While Family Life Education interacted closely with the contacts and direct work with families (below), it also stood alone as a service which proved to be essential for individuals and groups within this program. Numerous approaches were taken to such subjects as homemaking, sex education, parenting and related matters. This program has been operative in a period which witnessed a significant rise in the incidence of teenage pregnancies and unwed parentage. The experiences within this program contributed to the YWCA decision to intensify its services in this area.

*WOMEN IN THE
WORLD TODAY*

This has covered a wide range of interests and experiences pertaining to women's role today, opportunities that are opening up, responsibilities that accompany new freedoms and opportunities. This area interacted closely with employment and family life education. It also afforded opportunity for work in relation to attitudes toward and relations with other racial and cultural groups, especially those perceived as "minorities." Many participants were reported to be highly responsive to constructive efforts to raise their consciousness with reference to sexism and racism.

*OUTREACH
TO
FAMILIES*

Services here included work with parents--in their own homes and in group meetings, with siblings who often posed problems to the programs in their desire to be enrolled in the programs. The services were delivered through home visits, differing methods for dealing with family crisis situations, work in relation to actual or impending running away, encouragement of the family to reenforce the intervention/rehabilitative efforts. Not usually, this aspect of the program involved cooperation with family service agencies.

*RESIDENTIAL
SERVICES*

All of the residential services reported here were in YWCA Residences; most of these were on "crisis" bases, i.e., short-term, pending return home or long-term arrangements in group homes or other residential situations. It should be noted here that services delivered to residents of group homes which were not under YWCA auspices were categorized, within this program, as non-residential.

*IN-
INSTITUTION*

These refer to in-correctional-facility services which were taken to, and delivered in, the institutions. They included recreational educational, activities; pre-planning for after-care activities; and participation in any and all of the above-described components to the extent that the institutional arrangements permitted.

CAMPING

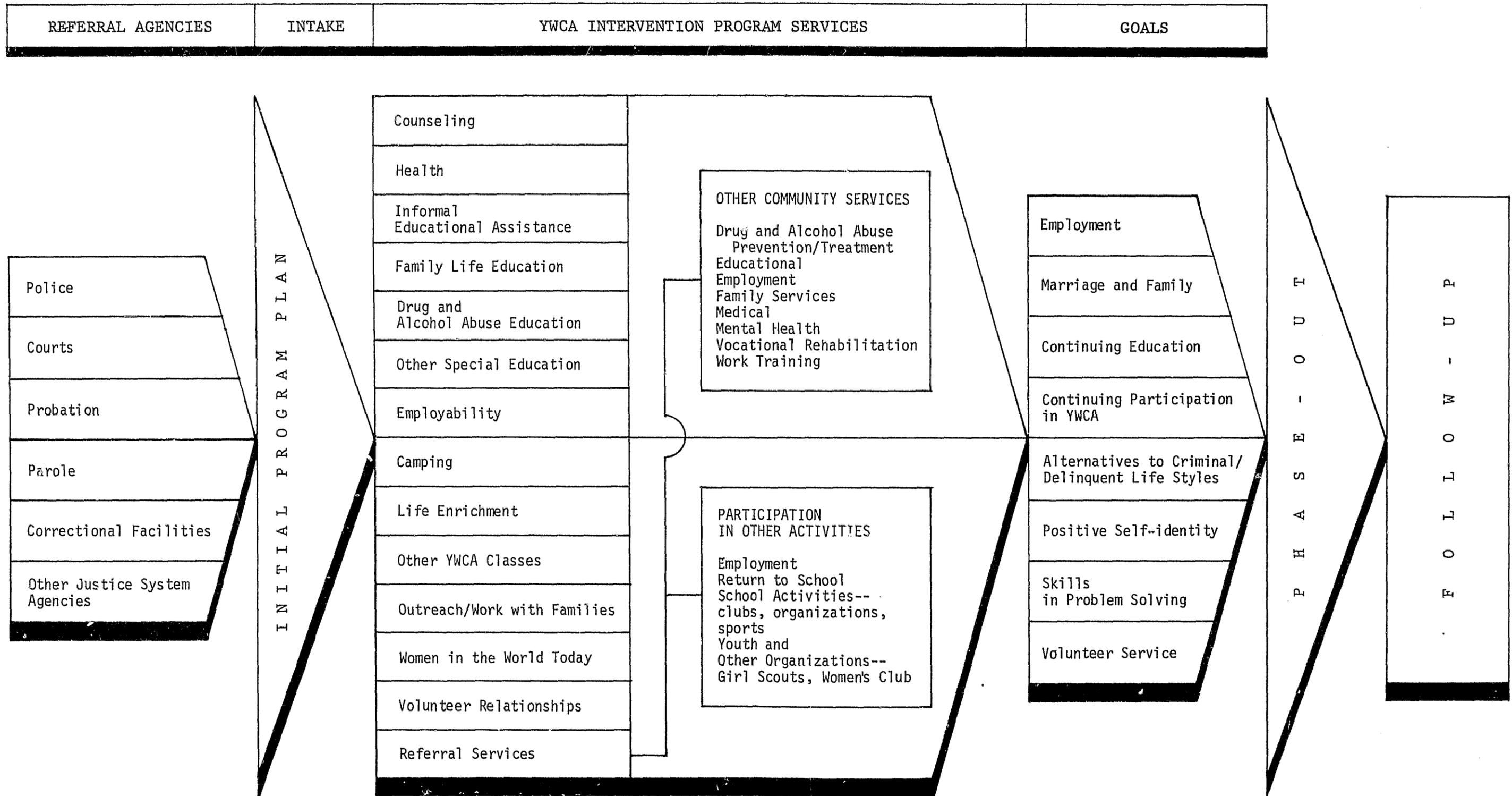
Camping--in the second funding period of the New England YWCA Intervention Program--became a major service component. The experiences included day, overnight, weekend and longer-range camping opportunities. These experiences were provided through established YWCA resources, and through those made available through other private or public resources.

The Participation flow chart shows that

- participants were referred to the program by justice and justice-related agencies;
- at other points of entry into the program, an individualized plan was developed with her. In some instances probation officers or other representatives of the referral agencies took part in this process: it is to be noted that this plan was reviewed after a three-month trial period and modified as indicated;
- all participants took part in counseling individual and/or group;
- the participant's individualized plan called for her taking part in other services--some of them provided through project resources exclusively; others were established YWCA activities;
- the program's services were expanded, reenforced, and indeed multiplied by other community resources;
- follow-up--after full participation in the program had been completed--was built into the overall plan.

The modal participation pattern within this program was counseling plus two other activities.

PARTICIPATION FLOW CHART



A C C O M P L I S H M E N T S

- SCOREBOARD
- INTERVENTION CENTER STATUS
- ADMINISTRATION
- ANTICIPATED AND ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS
- HINDRANCES



ACCOMPLISHMENTS

DELIVERY OF SERVICES

The accomplishments of the second funding period of the New England YWCA Intervention Program embrace the delivery of services which has been summarized in the preceding section of this report. This, of course, continued to represent the concentration of effort. In addition, or indeed in direct support of this delivery for which the program was organized, there are other aspects which seem to require identification.

CONTINUITY

The big effort throughout that entire period had been directed toward assuring the continuity of the program once the national funding had been concluded. Under existing conditions, the only choice for this was individual spin-off of the discrete units to their respective State funding resources. As has been indicated in previous reports on this program, the difficulty of arranging and achieving spin-off status within a two-year time frame are near impossible. Even with the extension, which "stretched" the funding resources to a longer period, the experiences within this program affirmed the statement made by the National Board YWCA to the U.S. Senate Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency:

"There seems to be no end to the time, the procedures, the unidentified--sometimes incomprehensible--factors that make refunding [and/or spin-off] a nightmarish experience. To organizations that have evolved programs, established credibility, and developed a referral flow of youth who need the services and who give every evidence of responding positively to them, refunding [and spin-off] looms as an almighty barrier. Periods of curtailment, uncertainty, cutbacks to "stretch" the existing funds through date "extensions" and any other means, all of these come together to render the seasoned operator somewhat fearful of entering into what is really a moral commitment to the youth, their families, and their communities when they know that they are powerless to assure them of a continuing operation for a reasonable period. We believe reasonable here to refer to a minimum of 5 years: It takes that long to imbed a program of this kind into the social fabric of a community and to permit that community to develop the resources needed to take it over when the special funding is no longer available. There has to be a better way than those which now exist."*

**HEARINGS before the Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency...Assessment of Implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974...Part 2-ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington: April 29, 1975, p. 337. [Bracketed words inserted.]*

The scoreboard for the accomplishments resulting from the perseverance, persistence, problems and pains of these pursuits for spin-off, as of the closing date of this report, may be read as follows:

- 11 National Board YWCA-sponsored Intervention Centers dispersed throughout six (6) New England States:
- 5 spun-off--individual YWCA Intervention Centers financed by their respective SPAs;
- 2 continued with private resources, with hopes/expectations of later public funding;
- 2 absorbed into other local programs, one State, the other privately-funded;
- 1 closed down with possibilities for later participation in a national OJJDP-funded State-sponsored program;
- 1 continued, with State funding, under a contract between a State agency and the National Board YWCA.

The chart which follows gives more detail about each of the 11 YWCA Centers.

INTERVENTION CENTER STATUS--as of April 30, 1977 (in order of activation by States)

STATE	AREA SERVED	TARGET GROUP AND SERVICE CATEGORIES	REFERRAL AGENCIES
CONNECTICUT	Hartford Region	<u>Juveniles</u> • Nonresidential • In-Correctional Facility • (Crisis residence through another State program)	• Department of Children and Youth Services • Juvenile Court • Police • Public Defender
	New London/Norwich	<u>Juveniles</u> • Nonresidential • In-Correctional Facility	• Juvenile Court
VERMONT	Burlington	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • In-Correctional Facility • Crisis Residential	• Probation and Parole • Community Correctional Center • Police
MASSACHUSETTS	Worcester	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • Crisis Residential	• Department of Youth Services • Juvenile Court • Probation and Parole
RHODE ISLAND	Providence/Pawtucket	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • In-Correctional Facility	• Family and Superior Courts • Youth Services Bureau • Probation and Parole • Correctional Facilities
MAINE	Bangor/Brewer	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • Crisis Residential	• Probation and Parole • Police
	Lewiston/Auburn	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential	• Probation and Parole • Police
	Portland	<u>Juveniles</u> Supplementary services to a YWCA Residential Program under LEAA through County	No direct referrals
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Manchester	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • Crisis Residential • In-Correctional Facility	• Probation and Parole • Youth Development Center • Office of Youth Services • Police
	Nashua	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential • Crisis Residential	• Probation and Parole • Youth Development Center
	Portsmouth	<u>Juveniles and Adults</u> • Nonresidential	• Probation and Parole • Police • Youth Development Center

OPERATIONAL PERIOD UNDER YWCA NEW ENGLAND PROJECT		TERMINATION DISPOSITION FROM LEAA NEW ENGLAND PROJECT	
FROM	THROUGH	by SPIN-OFF TO...	OTHER
6/17/74	9/30/76		Final termination under National Board YWCA project; decision to develop program under DSO State Grant from LEAA deinstitutionalization "initiative"; not achieved as of date of this report.
12/22/75	6/30/76	...State Justice System: Department of Probation---	---under contract with National Board YWCA
7/1/74	4/30/77	...private foundation grant pending---	---development of new plan for continuation under State system in process, but not firmly committed
9/2/74	4/30/77	...YWCA and United Way funding through 6/30/77 ---	---funded by State Department of Welfare 7/1/77
10/1/74	9/30/76	...State Justice System: Governor's Justice Commission	
12/2/74	6/30/76	...State Justice System: Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency	
12/2/74	6/30/76		
12/2/74	12/31/75		...YWCA Residential Project under Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency
1/2/75	12/31/76	...State Justice System: Governor's Committee on Crime and Delinquency	
1/2/75	12/31/76	...State Justice System: Governor's Committee on Crime and Delinquency	
1/2/75	5/31/76		Closed because comparable services had been funded in another LEAA funded project; interested YWCA Center participants referred

ADMINISTRATION

All of the undertakings throughout the second funding period, as were those reported for the first period, were carried out within an organizational framework which involved both the National Board YWCA and each of the 11 participating Community YWCAs. These may be summarized here.

ROLES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YWCA

The NATIONAL BOARD YWCA in its role as subgrantee, carried responsibility for system-wide

- Accountability--program and fiscal, including compliance monitoring of individual units;
- Administration of the program as a whole;
- Contacts and negotiations with State Planning Agencies and other State units relative to--
Program assessment, maintenance, and related aspects;
- Creation, testing and standard setting for service methods and techniques;
- Development of program component models, and assistance to Participating Associations in their respective applications of these;
- Involvement of National Board and Staff in appropriate activities;
- Joint efforts with Participating YWCAs with reference to Staff Development and Training;
- Joint efforts with Participating YWCAs with respect to spin-off;
- Recording and reporting systems and data analyses and reports to funding agencies.

ROLES OF
PARTICIPATING
COMMUNITY
ASSOCIATIONS

The PARTICIPATING COMMUNITY YWCAs, as subcontractors with the National Board YWCA, carried responsibility for

- Continuing cooperation with the National Board in relation to all aspects of the program;
- Continuing contacts with local Justice and other related agencies;
- Community interpretation and involvement;
- Delivery of the specified services to the participants referred to the program by Courts and other referral agencies;
- Initiation and implementation of local YWCA interpretation and involvement, with special reference to their Boards, memberships, staffs, and cooperating community organizations;
- Local recruitment of professional and volunteer personnel;
- Participation in compliance with program and fiscal reporting procedures;
- Planning, development and implementation of the required adaptations of the program models to accommodate their local situations, within the context of funding commitments.

ANTICIPATED ACCOMPLISHMENTS/COMMITMENTS*
(for second year of program)

ACTUAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

<p>1. The grant awards for this program's second funded period stipulated that the target group for this expanded social service delivery system was to be composed of a total of <u>225</u> juvenile and adult female offenders, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • approximately <u>140</u> female juvenile and young adult offenders; and • approximately <u>115</u> female status offenders. 	<p>In its second funding period, the program had exceeded its numerical targets with reference to both of the cited categories, having served</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>389</u> female juvenile and young adult offenders; and • <u>388</u> female status offenders.
<p>2. Continuation, strengthening and expansion--where feasible--of all accomplishments specified under the "first funding period" including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of <u>1,030</u> service delivery weeks to a total of <u>131</u> participants; • delivery of services through the programs in <u>ten</u> different YWCA Intervention Centers dispersed throughout the <u>six</u> New England States; • proceeding through the initial stages of a region-wide YWCA Intervention Program designed to-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --develop models of the delivery of community-based alternatives to the traditional resources for female offenders; --contribute to the possibilities for diversion of these offenders from the justice system, where feasible and appropriate; --work toward the rehabilitation of female offenders who take part in the program; <p>*source--Second Year Award and/or Application.</p>	<p>In this period, continuation, strengthening and expansion had been achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provision of 20,000+ service delivery weeks to a total of <u>777</u> participants; • delivery of services through programs in <u>eleven</u> different Intervention Centers which had been dispersed through the six New England States; continuing to proceed through a region-wide YWCA program which had-- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> --developed the YWCA Centers as models of the delivery of alternatives to the cited traditional resources; --provided resources for the diversion of many of the <u>777</u> participants from the justice systems; --offered rehabilitation services to female offenders in the program;

Anticipated Accomplishments/Commitments (cont.)

Actual Accomplishments (cont.)

- contribute to the reduction of discrimination against female offenders, with reference to availability of services as compared with those for male offenders;
- utilize the resources of an established voluntary organization in the provision of such services;
- initiate a mechanism which would bring together this voluntary organization--the YWCA--and other cooperating social agencies with justice systems, in cooperative, mutually-supportive services on behalf of the female offenders.

- establishment and maintenance of cooperative working relationships with the State Planning Agencies, and other structures designated by them, for program development and other negotiations, with special reference to response to varying local needs and to the inclusion of the YWCA-sponsored programs in the respective State Comprehensive Plans.
- involvement of numbers of volunteers, including those carrying administrative and policy responsibilities within the sponsoring organization--the YWCA--and other cooperating structures as well as those involved in the direct delivery of services to the participants.

3. Completion of establishment of program components in accordance with the project design, within the current operational Centers as well as within those which may be added.

--contributed to the cited reduction of discrimination through the provision of resources for female offenders;

--utilized the resources of eleven different YWCAs in the service provisions;

--continued the development of the cited mechanism in such ways as to bring together the eleven YWCAs, 181 cooperating social and other agencies, and 35 justice agencies in services on behalf of female offenders which are proving to be mutually supportive.

- continuing efforts to maintain the working relationships with SPAs and/or structures which had been designated by them for program development and other negotiations as specified. The progress toward inclusion of the YWCA-sponsored programs in the respective State Comprehensive Plans is discussed in a later section of this report.
- YWCA and other volunteers were involved in all levels of this program--policy-making, administration, service delivery and efforts to assure continuity. The volunteer group as a whole represented a cross section, with reference to age, sex, socio-economic status, educational backgrounds, occupation, and civic experience.

The establishment of the program components in accordance with the project design has been reported under "Accomplishments." Data reported there indicate completion and expansion of these components.

Anticipated Accomplishments/Commitments (cont.)	Actual Accomplishments (cont.)
<p>4. Expansion of YWCA Intervention Center resources, where needed, to include facilities for informal activities-- "drop-in," "hangout," "rapping," games, other individual and small group activities and passive activities....</p>	<p>Six of the YWCA Centers have utilized such additional resources. In addition, one has added "crisis" residential services, and another has moved into services for female juvenile offenders.</p>
<p>5. Expansion of In-Correctional Facilities Services in response to analysis of need, avoidance of duplication, required program and fiscal adjustments.</p>	<p>Four of the Centers have engaged in such analysis and responded to the need through--</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • expansion of existing services; • re-establishment of previous services which had been interrupted by forces beyond their control; and • introduction of new services.
<p>6. Development of the existing YWCA Centers and those which are to be brought into the system within this funding period into a fully-functioning network which will include some Centers that offer specialized services for participants from two or more localities, two or more States, or the Region as a whole.</p>	<p>This development has not been possible because of the need to move the Centers into "spin-off" status, and the necessity for working within the decentralized planning and funding arrangements. Two Centers--located in geographical proximity to each other--and working on an innovative approach to joint planning and operations.</p>
<p>7. Expansion of the operational network to embrace other YWCA Intervention Centers.</p>	<p>This expansion has been carried out with reference to New London, Connecticut, which entered the system at the point that the Center in Portland, Maine, was phased out. Resources precluded further expansion.</p>
<p>8. Activation of plans underway [at close of first funding period] for the establishment of additional special services....</p>	<p>Some additional services were introduced in discrete Centers: these were limited to those which could be provided within funding limitations (refer 4 above).</p>

Anticipated Accomplishments/Commitments (cont.)

Actual Accomplishments (cont.)

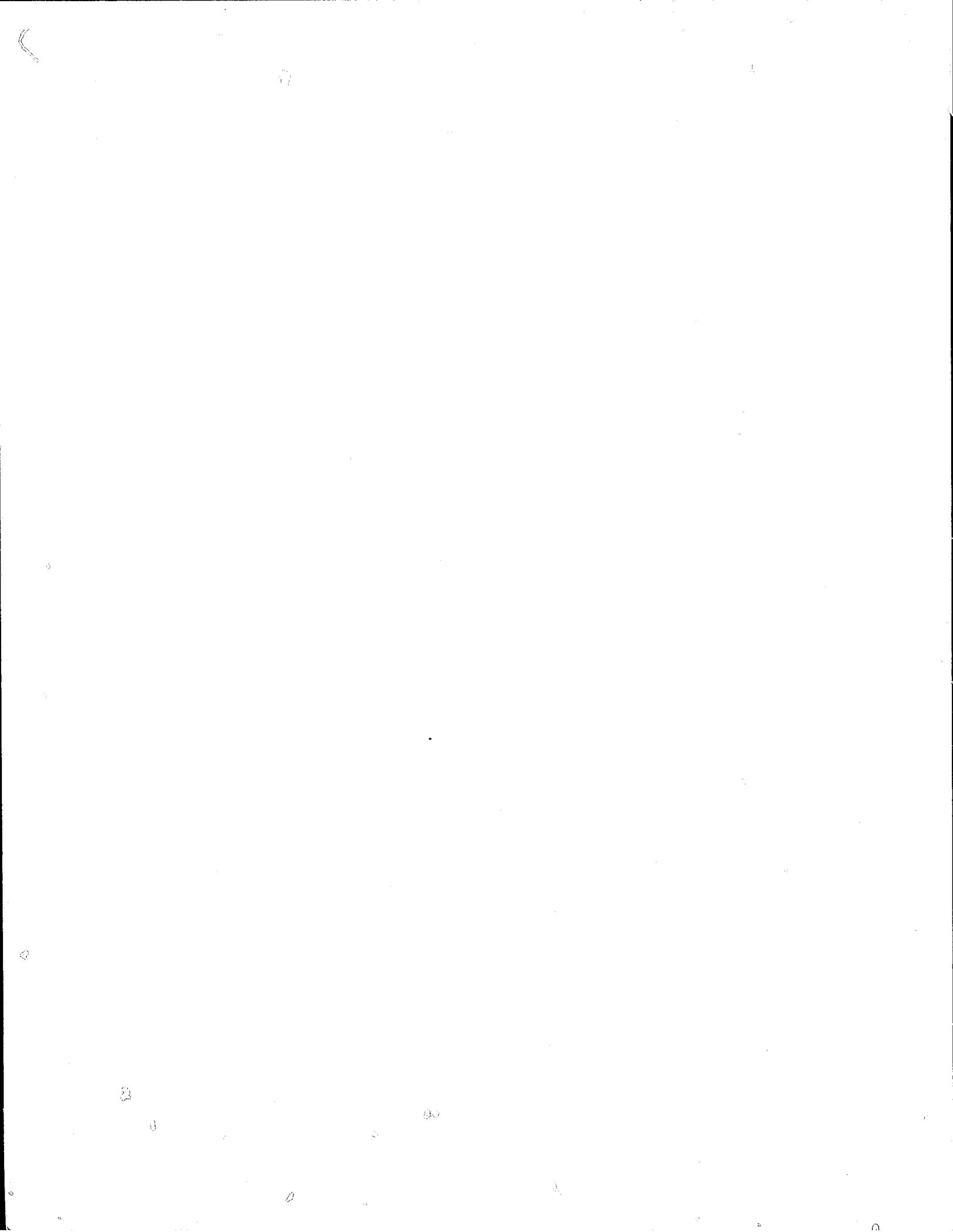
<p>9. Follow-up on proposals presented and/or explorations underway for supplementary linkage funding, with special reference to the Departments of Labor, and Health Education and Welfare....</p>	<p>In spite of continuing help and cooperation from federal and regional offices, the limitation of funds and personnel turnovers militated against success of these efforts. However, although not designated as formal "linkages," some of the Centers the assignment of participants to CETA-funded Summer Youth Employment slots.</p>
<p>10. Establishment and strengthening of on-going evaluation, with special reference to feedback into the system while it is operational.</p>	<p>At the instruction of the New England LEAA Regional Office, the plans for formal evaluation were cancelled; however, the National Project Directorate has found it necessary and desirable to maintain a continuing internal assessment of the total operation for the purposes of program and fiscal accountability, and in the interest of strengthening and improving the service as a whole.</p>
<p>11. Development of community education, with respect to female offenders, in cooperation with YWCA Public Policy Units.</p>	<p>This education has been developed at the National and local level. The education has taken place within and outside the YWCA. Project personnel have "briefed" and interpreted the program, and the problems to which it is addressed, before Boards of Directors, other YWCA groups, those of some cooperating organizations, and of the community at large. Communications media have been cooperative in this effort in some of the localities. (Refer Exhibits.)</p>

HINDRANCES

There were opportunities to learn from problems in this second funding period. BIG among these were the following:

1. Funding insecurity: the National Board YWCA and the local participating Associations learned to live from day-to-day in hope of spin-offs, or other solutions to the need for continuity following the anticipated termination of the LEAA funding to the National Board of the YWCA. Here it should be noted that the final cut-off date of April 30, 1977 represented the end of all funding through National resources.
2. An overall time period which was not adequate for a valid demonstration, especially as it was interrupted by funding uncertainties. This was mitigated to a significant extent by the supplemental funding made available by the National Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention effective in January 1977: without this resource, two programs would have been ended abruptly.
3. The persistent problem of lack of available local resources to absorb these services into the ongoing YWCA program: no YWCA, however interested, had the resources for this even when they had the cooperation of United Way organizations.
4. The length of time and complexity of procedures required for inclusion in state funding systems. While these were dealt with in some of the States by interested SPA personnel, other programs were lost because of the insurmountability of these barriers.

5. Changes in funding agency personnel--at all levels-- resulted in changes in policies and practices that were disruptive particularly at the outset of this second period: conditions introduced were neither appropriate nor proper for this program; their removal called for considerable time. This applied also to some State situations, with the result that prior commitments relative to spin-off were not honored.
6. Inability to serve peers and siblings who sought entry to the program, because of the limitations of eligibility to those referred by justice agencies.
7. Absence of adequate resources for job/employment related services: these should have included some job-readiness training and other aspects which could not be provided adequately without additional funding and official access to job-related structures.
8. Lack of residential resources, in some localities created a severe--unmet--need, especially for "crisis" services;
9. The absence of an evaluation for the second funding period has been felt deeply: this was a product of 5, above. Provision for internal evaluation was eliminated; the enunciated plan for an inter-state evaluation committee was not implemented. This in part seems to have derived from some imperceptions of a nationally sponsored, centrally administered, multi-site project. It is to be hoped that this deprivation in this project may be remedied, now or later, through ex post facto means.



CONTINUED

1 OF 2



Reflections

SOME REFLECTIONS--

--on experiences within the LEAA-funded, National Board YWCA-sponsored, New England YWCA Intervention Program.

.....

The preparation of this report, the termination of the National Board sponsorship of these New England operations, and the "digging" into records--current and past--which this requires have combined to stimulate long, deep, reflections about this undertaking. These processes have called up recollections of the conditions and climates in which this six-State program was mounted. They have tapped remembrance of the fact that the experiences in New England carried forward those which had begun in the State of Texas,* as they evolved within what was the first LEAA-funded, National Board-sponsored YWCA Intervention Program known to be one of or possibly the first national organization-sponsored, locally conducted, intervention programs for female offenders in this country.

This--the Final Report--deals with the protocols of objectives, programs, participants, personnel and other operational aspects. Here we stop to take a look--at once both subjective and objective--at what the National Board YWCA saw as its mission when it moved to initiate and sponsor these multi-unit programs, conducted by its member Associations, under conditions which would bring together the strengths and resources of these national and local voluntary organizational structures in a venture made possible primarily by public funding, to serve a group which had been undernoticed and underserved, namely--female offenders. And here it must be noted, also, that the limitation to "offenders," per se, to the exclusion of those known to be "endangered," was simply and purely a function of the strictures of the source of the available money--provided under the Corrections Program, Part E of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

As we think through our own assessments of the validity of our own premises when we moved--again in days before many of the terms and concepts which we were broaching at that time were in currency--we remain conscious of the fact that in this writing we must draw quickly, with a broad brush, and withstand the temptation to limn in detail.

**TEXAS YWCA INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, sponsored by the National Board of the YWCA--under LEAA Region VI and the Texas Criminal Justice Council, December 1971 - June 30, 1974.*

In these terms, then, we go back to our 1971 statement to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration that the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A. wished to--

-- "develop, demonstrate and test utilization of the resources of an established community-based resource, i.e., the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.--fortified by those of other cooperating organizations--in the range of services to young females who are in some stage of movement to or within a crime/delinquency-related behavior sequence."

Behind that statement were some concepts, some operational philosophies, and some commitments: not all of these may be identified in this writing. A few are pulled out for brief consideration.



Community-based programs: These were in discussion-vogue at the time. Many established voluntary organizations, based in their communities, regarded themselves--as did the YWCA--as affording natural settings for "community-based" operations. In the course of our experience, we have encountered some who differed with this approach; who felt that "community-based" as it could be applied to programs with/for offenders referred only to those which--organized and operated by justice systems--would be taken out of remote areas, and relocated in the existing communities and neighborhoods: they would continue to be the responsibility of the justice system which would determine and control the nature and extent of any relationships with the communities to which they had relocated.

It has been the good fortune of the New England YWCA Intervention experience to encounter little, if any, of the above exclusion by justice and justice-related agencies. Rather, we have been joined by many of them in assessing the responsibility and obligation of the established community-based private agency to provide the types of services which this program made possible for an ever-increasing number of offenders--adult and juvenile, status and nonstatus. This experience has served to affirm for us the validity of our original premise.

The Role of National Organizations: There was not any question, at the time that we asserted our interest to the National LEAA that the above responsibility and obligation applied to the national--as well as the local--organization. At the time the idea of a central/nationally administered multi-unit project was proposed at LEAA, it seemed to have elicited higher perception of the value of enabling the national organization to work together with its local affiliates--in roles and relationship which were established and appropriate for both--than seems prevalent today. The experiences within the New England YWCA Intervention Program have sustained the assumptions that--

- there are unique values and strengths in arrangements which provide for experience exchange, the enrichment of jointly-shared staff development programs; opportunities for direct access to the staff expertise made available by the National organization, and which makes possible the standardization of professional methods that have been tested for their adaptability to different local situations;
- there is significant economy of effort and as well as of cost for program sponsors as well as for the funding agencies when all processes--beginning with program planning and development through program administration, accountability, monitoring, analyses of data and collation of reports--for several projects that are directed to the same purpose, objectives, and target groups, can be concentrated under one basic headquarters operation;
- there is opportunity in this experience to assess the validity of operating a modified system of decentralization, i.e., one which functions within a limited area as a basic coordinating unit as distinguished from total decentralization which compels each local entity to invest in all of the steps; to go through all of the process of "trial and failure," to "reinvent the wheel," one-by-one-by-one.
- there is continuing need to enable a National organization to administer groupings of programs in which its "decentralized" member organizations may take part in order to provide local program units amenable to the internal evaluation, comparisons and analysis of diverse operational settings. This is essential to the role of a National organization in carrying out its responsibility for recommendations related to program and policy that converge at the Federal funding agency level.

Imbedded in an Established Multi-Service Agency: Actually, this has been found to be more important than we realized at the time the plan for this program was developed. It has been found that recourse to a range of existing, established programs and services allows for the high degree of individualization that is essential to successful intervention services, economical operations, and reduced dangers of service duplication. Also, we have discovered that the young offender who enters the doors of an established multi-service agency enjoys some protection against ready identification as an offender per se and thereby is safeguarded against some of the hazards of stigmatization.

Special Needs of Females: The New England Intervention Program has included many coed activities. It has found, however, that there are some distinctive needs and interests which are brought into the program by young and older female participants; that the program--as it draws upon the 100+ years of YWCA experience in addressing such needs--has been able to relate to them and to draw upon the Association's resources for this purpose.

Cooperation of Public and Private Organizations: When this program was first mounted, it was feared by some that it would be "torpedoed" by justice agency resistance. In general, the level of cooperation from these agencies has been unusually high: we found many justice agency personnel ready and willing to articulate the needs of their female client populations and to assist the YWCA in meeting these. Justice personnel served on Committees, offered volunteer services, and worked in many different ways to assure the program's success. The essence of the successful relationship is role definition, accompanied by mutual respect and adherence to agreed upon divisions of responsibility. When they work together as peers, the two structures--voluntary and justice--can demonstrate their effectiveness as a potent team, even as this occurred in most of the New England program location.

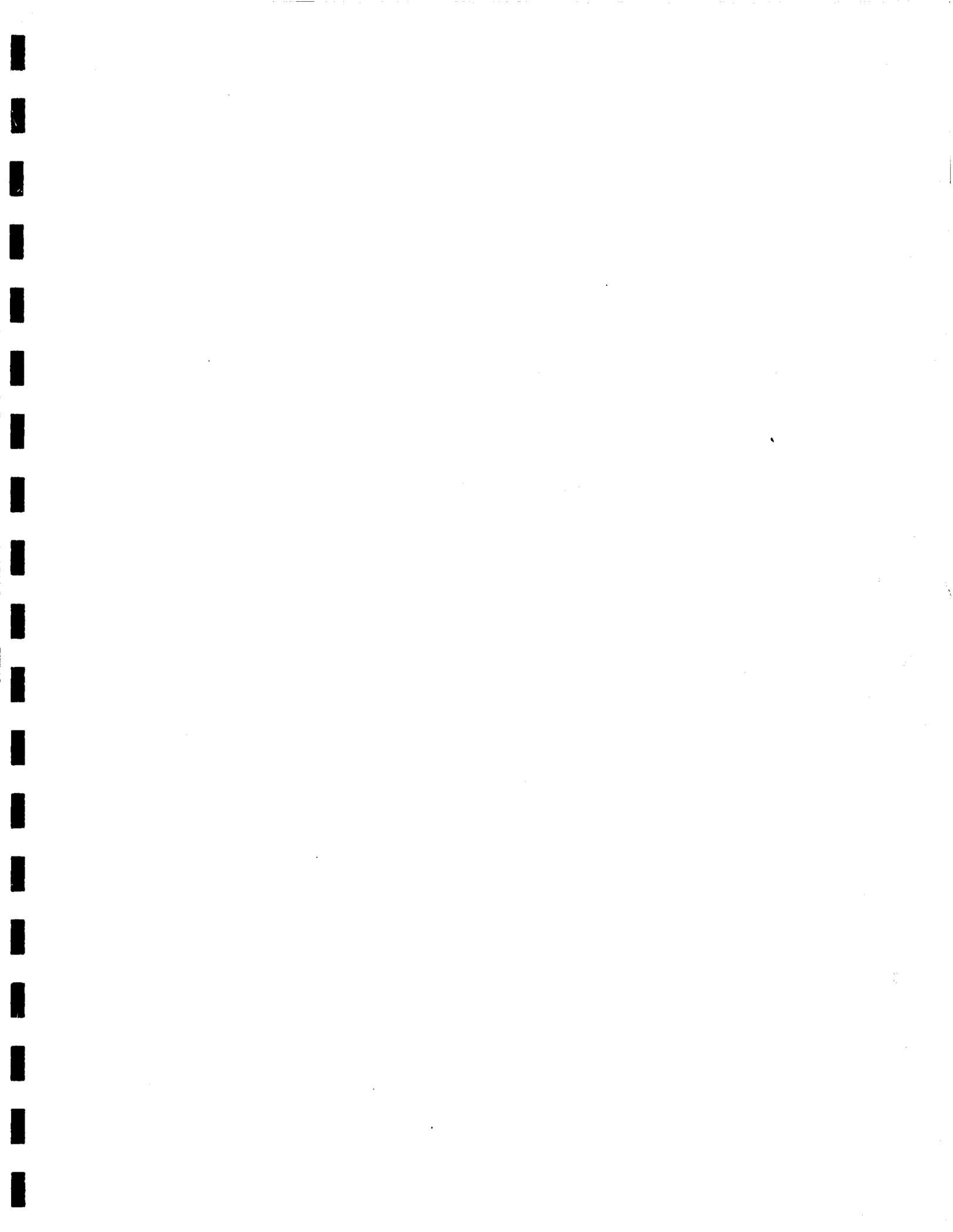
The Essential Requirement for Volunteer Involvement: It has been our experience that the nature and extent of volunteer involvement--once the doors are open--go considerably beyond our expectations. Not infrequently, the pre-planning concept is limited to committee membership and one-to-one relationships. In New England, volunteers--in many places--saw needs and responded to them, created roles, delivered services, chauffeured, chaperoned, and forgot frequently to record what they had done, because, said one, "I enjoyed doing it." We found that numbers of participants were deeply impressed by their contacts with these volunteers: in some instances, Center Directors felt that "volunteers really made the difference."

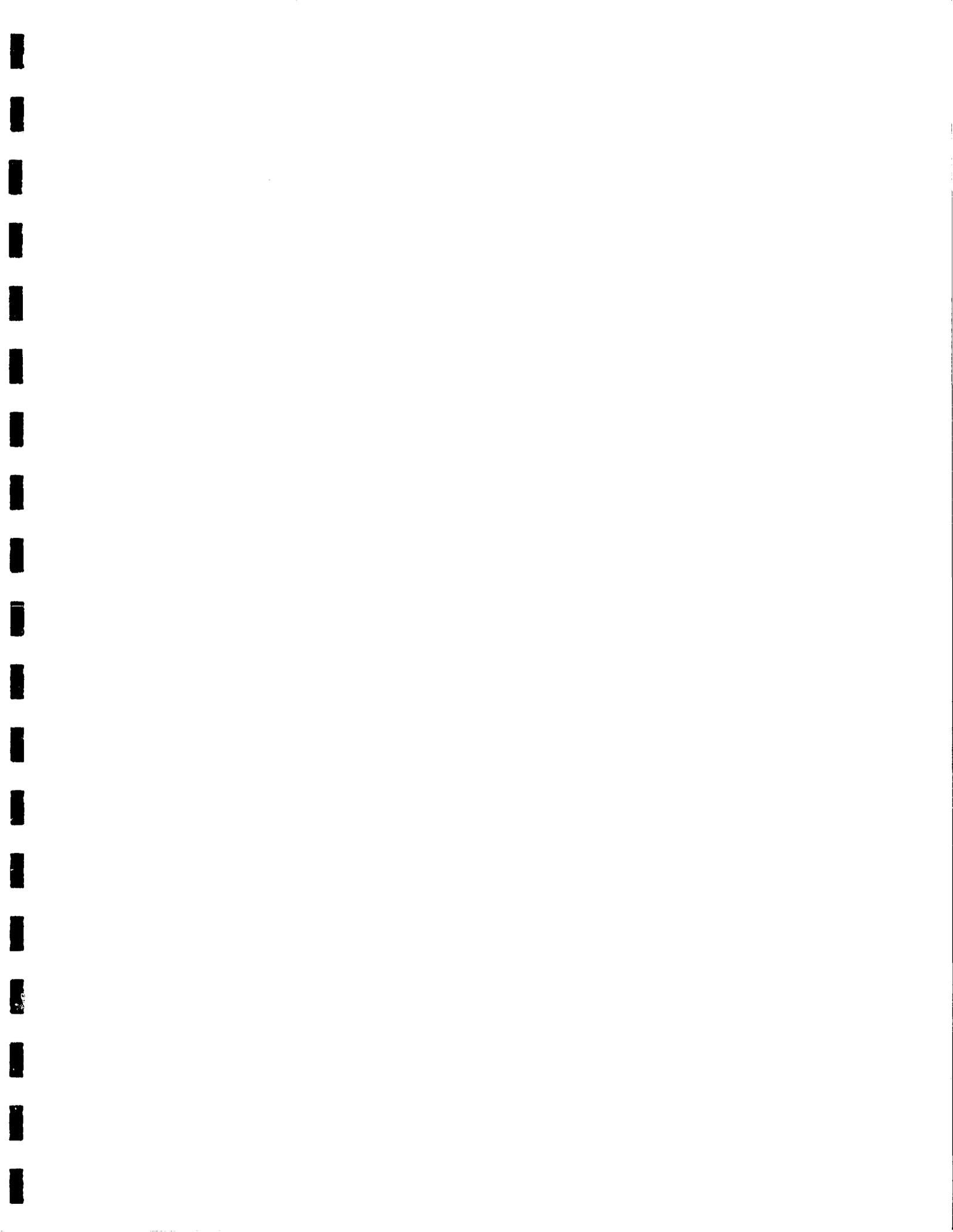
Individualized Programs and Services: Again, in pre-planning stages, it is easy to think only of group approaches, or to set up a program which provides for individual counseling and to expect that to do the whole job. We have found that group and individual approaches are essential: most importantly, each participant--as she enters the program--requires assurance that she is a person, accepted as such. The individualized program--which permits her to take part in group experiences, but does not deny her identity as a person, is essential to effective intervention service.

"--fortified by other cooperating organizations": In the proposal to the National LEAA, cited above, this was one of the National Board YWCA's most prescient statements. The New England YWCA Intervention Program drew heavily upon the relationships with other private and public organizations, that YWCAs have built up over the years. In this way, the Intervention Centers enjoyed the benefits of these mutually reenforcing networks of community supports which were essential to their productivity.



As we approach this report preparation, we think more and more about the ways in which this program has served as a significant vehicle for developing, demonstrating and testing the utilization of the resources of an established community-based organization--the YWCA of the U.S.A.--in its efforts to serve girls and women who have come into conflict with the law in New England. We are conscious of the number of YWCA-sponsored efforts in this field which have been reported to us in the years since this New England program, and its predecessor, were conceived. We call upon our self-discipline to restrain any tendency to assess beyond these reflections without systematic, validating procedures. We know, however, that this program has touched the lives of many of those who availed themselves of the opportunity to take part in it. We are grateful for this opportunity and look forward to others which will make it possible to share this knowledge, to build upon it, to reach an ever-widening circle of girls and women whom we help to stay out of--or reclaim their highest potentials once they have been entrapped by--the snares of life styles which they themselves refer to as "in trouble."





Exhibits



COOPERATING AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS (Cumulative)

Adult Basic Education Program
Al-Alteen
Albany Avenue Child Guidance Clinic
Alcoholics Anonymous
Alternative School Program

Altruism House
American Association of University
Women
American Heart Association
Amistead House
Artists Collective

Bangor Community College
School of Dental Hygiene
Berdoff Clinic
Big Sisters
Bloomfield, Connecticut,
Police Department
Bloomfield, Connecticut,
School System

Bloomfield, Connecticut,
Youth Services
Boys Club of Nashua, New Hampshire
Boys Training Center, Emergency Shelter
Brown University, Jericho Society
Bureau of Human Relations

Burlington High School
Burlington Housing Authority
Catholic Family Services
Catholic Social Services
Central Connecticut State College

Chandler Street Drug Center
Change Agents, Inc.
Child Abuse Registry
Child and Family Services
Children's Center

Child Study
Child Welfare Services
Church Women United
Community Council Committee on
Criminal Justice
Community Renewal Team

Community Work Experience Program
Comprehensive Manpower Training
Program
Connecticut Division of Alcohol
and Drug Independence
Connecticut Drug and Alcohol
Advisory Council
Connecticut Protective Services

Connecticut Valley Hospital
Connecticut Unwed Mothers Program
Continental School of Cosmetology
Co-operative Extension
Cranston Adult Learning Center

Cranston, Rhode Island, Manpower
Training
Day One Drug Treatment
Delta Sigma Theta
Diocesan Camping Service
Division of Vocational
Rehabilitation

Downeast Community School
East Hartford, Connecticut,
Juvenile Review Board
East Hartford, Connecticut,
Police Department
Elliott Hospital
Exchange Club

Family Group Therapy
Family Planning
4-H Club
Friendly House
Full O'Baloney

Girls Club
Girls Trade School
Greater Hartford Council on
Alcoholism
Greater Manchester Association of
Social Agencies
Greater Nashua Human Services

(over)

7

Cooperating Agencies and Organizations (Cumulative)--2

Hahnemann Hospital	National Businessmen's Alliance
Half-Way House	Needs
Hartford Association for Retarded Children	Neighborhood Youth Corps
Hartford College for Women	Nereids Club
Hartford, Connecticut, Hospital	New Britain General Hospital
Hartford, Connecticut, Police Department	New Hampshire Department of Education
Hartford, Connecticut, School System	Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Hartford Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture	New Hampshire Department of Employment Security
Hospital Audiences, Inc.	New Hampshire Department of Welfare
Info-Line	New Hampshire Office of Parks and Recreation, Division of Resources and Development
Ingraham Volunteers	New Hampshire Program on Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Inner City Exchange	New Leaf
Inter-Agency Youth Council	New London, Connecticut, School System
Junior League	New London Medical Health Center
Keene State College	Norwich State Hospital
Lewiston, Maine, School System	O'Brien's, School of Cosmetology
Liberty House	Occupational Training Center
Lions Club	Officer Friendly
Little White School House	Opportunities Industrialization Center
Maine Department of Health and Welfare	Outreach Day Center
Maine Foster Parents	Penquis Community Action Program
Maine Medical Center	Planned Parenthood
Manchester, New Hampshire, Housing Authority--Social Welfare Department	Polaroid Foundation
Manchester, New Hampshire, Visiting Nurses Association	Pre-Trial Diversion Project
Manchester Volunteer in Probation	Project Co-op
Massachusetts Division of Family and Children Services	Project 7001
Massachusetts Rehabilitation	Providence, Rhode Island School Department, Department of Student Relations
Matthew Thornton Medical Center	Rap Place
Minority Cultural Center/Connecticut College	Rape Crisis Center
Mount Hope School	Rhode Island Department of Community Affairs, Department of Youth
Nashua, New Hampshire, Community Council	Rhode Island State Diagnostic Center
Nashua, New Hampshire, Police Department	
Nashua, New Hampshire, Public Library	
Nashua, New Hampshire, School System	
Nashua, New Hampshire, Welfare Department	

Cooperating Agencies and Organizations (Cumulative)--3

Roots, Inc.
Rotary Club
St. Agnes Home for Unwed Mothers
St. Andre's Group Home
St. Francis' Hospital Psychiatric Clinic

St. Joseph's College
St. Mary's Hospital
St. Michael's Tutoring Center
Salvation Army
School Age Mothers Program

Senior Citizens Center
Sophia Little Home
Southeastern Council on Drug and
Alcohol Dependency
South Portland, Maine, High School
Sphere Educational Program

Talbot House
The Depot
The Family Planning Group, Inc.
The Junction
The Youth Center

Tri-County Mental Health
Trinity College
Undercliff State Hospital
United Methodist Women of St. Paul's
Church
University of Connecticut Agricultural
Center

University of Connecticut--
School of Social Work
University of Maine
University of New Hampshire
University of Vermont
University of Vermont--Youth Federation
Project

Urban League
Vantage Personnel Agency
Voluntary Action Center
Volunteers in Corrections
Warehouse Point Receiving Home

West Hartford, Connecticut,
School System
White Pines College
Wilderness School
Windsor, Connecticut, Juvenile
Review Board
Windsor, Connecticut, School
System

Windsor, Connecticut, Youth
Services Bureau
Women's Resource Center
Worcester City Hospital
Worcester Science Center
Worcester Youth Education Council

Worcester Youth Resources
Workout
Women for Higher Education in
New Hampshire
Youth County Counseling Services
YMCA - Burlington

Youth Guidance

REFERRAL AGENCIES (Cumulative)

Auburn, Maine, Police Department,
Youth Bureau
Bangor, Maine, Police Department,
Youth Aid Bureau
Biddeford, Maine, Police
Department*
Brewer, Maine, Police Department
Caritas House

Chittenden County (Vermont)
Community Correctional Center
Connecticut Circuit Court 14,
Public Defender's Office
Connecticut Department of Children
and Youth Services
Cumberland County, Maine, Sheriff*
Goffstown, New Hampshire, Police
Department, Juvenile Division

Hartford, Connecticut, Community
Service Unit
Juvenile Court for the State of
Connecticut
Lewiston, Maine, Police Department,
Youth Bureau
Long Lane School
Maine Department of Mental Health
and Corrections, Division of
Probation and Parole

Manchester, New Hampshire, Office
of Probation
Manchester, New Hampshire, Office
of Youth Services
Manchester, New Hampshire, Police
Department
Massachusetts Department of Youth
Services
New Hampshire Department of
Probation

New Hampshire Youth Development
Center
O'Rourke Children's Center
Portland, Maine, Police Department*
Rhode Island Department of
Corrections, Probation and
Parole
Rhode Island Family Court

Rhode Island Girls Training
School
Rhode Island Superior Court
South Portland, Maine, Police
Department*
Vermont Agency of Human Services,
Department of Corrections,
Division of Probation and Parole
Windsor, Connecticut, Police
Department

Worcester, Massachusetts, Adult
Probation Department
Worcester, Massachusetts, Juvenile
Court
Youth Alternatives Project
Youth Services Bureau

*referred through the Portland
YWCA Fair Harbor Shelter

E X H I B I T

NEW ENGLAND YWCA INTERVENTION PROGRAM: STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ASSEMBLED EVENT--Second Period Operations

Local Program Directors, Assistant Directors, and Executive Directors of participating YWCAs came together with the National Project Directorate in a four-day session held in Worcester, Massachusetts January 27-30, 1976. This meeting was attended on January 28 by two representatives of the New England LEAA Regional Office. All of the participants present in the morning of January 28, including the above LEAA representatives, met with the Board of Directors of the Worcester YWCA. The National Project Directorate and representatives of the local program met also with the Worcester Intervention Program Advisory Committee, and with a representative of the Worcester Telegram. The Chief Probation Officer of the Worcester Juvenile Court also took part in one of the sessions with the LEAA representatives.

These sessions were addressed to agenda developed with the participants, covering:

- Program components--delivery methods, problems, obstacles, accomplishments, and effectiveness; special attention was given to--
-- intake processes, i.e., screening; introducing participants to the programs--their potentials, options, responsibilities and privileges; working with referral agencies; developing the three-month plan with each participant, her parent--if advisable and appropriate--and consulting with the referring agency, assessing and revising the three-month plan after try-out. A new agreement was developed here with reference to lengthening the time allowed for development of this plan, based on the experience of the Centers.

- Termination policies, with special reference to the identification of "successful adjustments." It was agreed that no formula for this could be established: that it had to continue to be on individual bases, involving the participant, the referral agency, and others who might be involved--appropriately--in the decision.
- Budget administration--the budget as a program tool, rather than just a fiscal control.
- Recording and reporting--with special reference to retrieval needs and the contribution to ongoing assessments of effectiveness.
- Work in correctional facilities--with special attention to recent developments regarding female offender placements in such facilities in New England, including--
 - the placement of Maine women in Thomaston State Prison;
 - " " " " juveniles in the Boys Training Center;
 - " " " Vermont and New Hampshire female offenders in Maine institution(s);
 - the requests for services from the Connecticut Institution at Niantic;
 - new developments at the Adult Correctional Institution in Rhode Island--in process of clarification;
 - uncertain prospects in Massachusetts.
- Role and functions of YWCA Intervention Advisory Committees.
- Peer counseling in the YWCA Intervention Programs, including analyses of some successful tests carried out in selected programs, identifications of precautionary needs in the selection and use of

participants to carry out this type of responsibility, potential problems, and the nature of supports needed for the peers' successful performance.

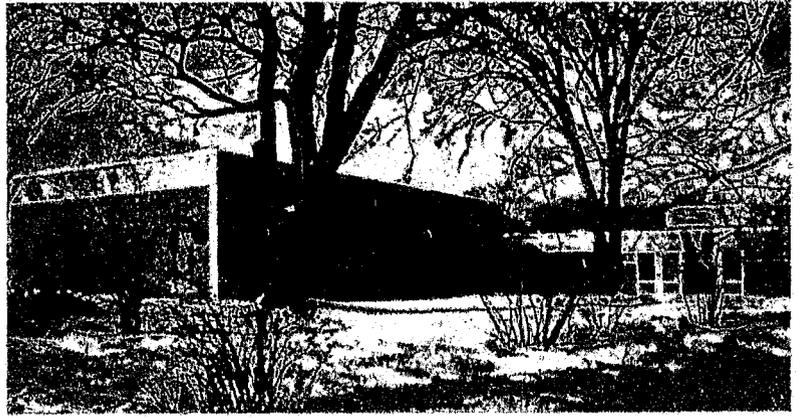
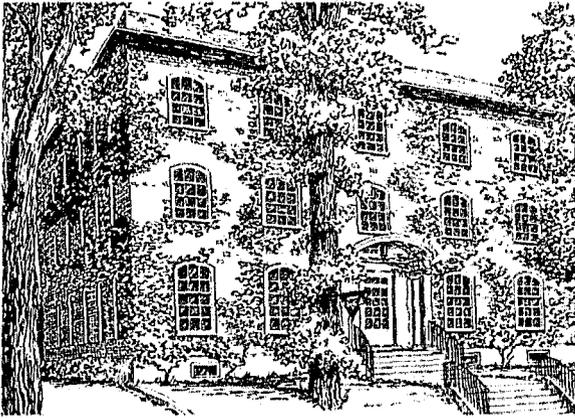
- Volunteer services brought to the project by interested individuals and those taken to other situations by participants.
- Family outreach and parent participation in the programs.
- Legal responsibilities of the programs and of the YWCAs which have subcontracted to carry them out--including considerations of privacy.
- Integration of the programs into the respective YWCAs.
- Approaches, methods and possibilities for individual state "spin-offs" of the discrete programs.
- Structural and philosophical analysis of the program, with reference to its original concepts and designs, its developmental operations, and the nature of the learning which is becoming available--which may be shared with other YWCAs and organizations interested in similar undertakings.

Pervasive problems within the operations were reported to include--

- the lack of public transportation in a number of the served communities; the impact of this on participation of those referred and their families;
- the need for crisis housing, in locations where the YWCA itself is without residential facilities;
- continuing pressure for services to siblings and peers, and for prevention services.

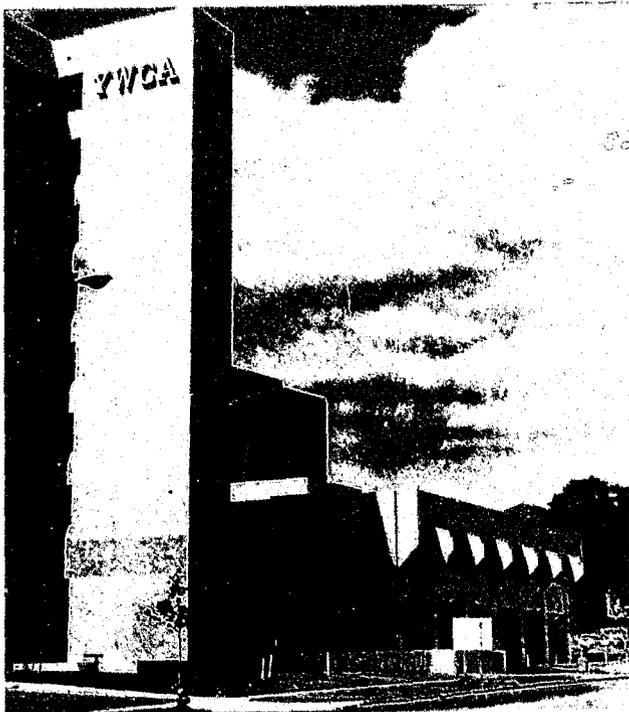
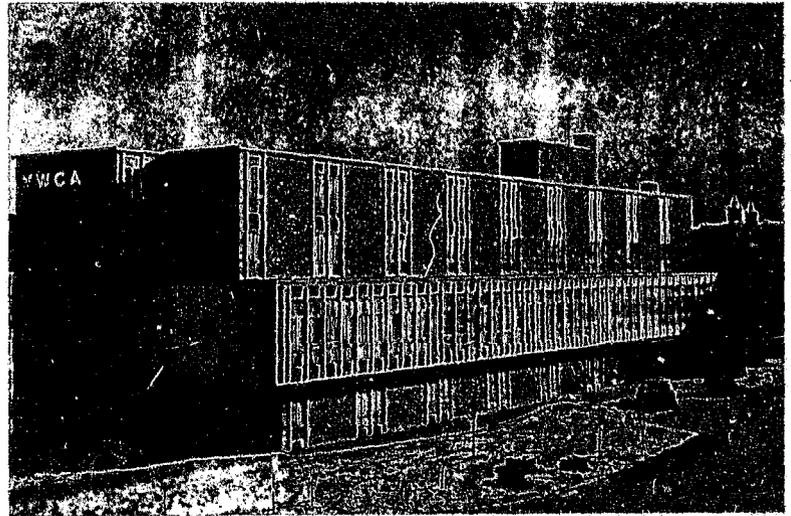
The time given to discussions with the LEAA monitors represented most of the morning and afternoon sessions on January 28. The approach utilized here was to move through each program--one-by-one--and for the individual YWCA representatives to answer individual queries addressed to them. This process focussed primarily on services to juveniles.

It should be noted that this assembled event represents just one facet of the continual staff development process--a significant part of which takes place at the local level and involves local academic and other professional resources, as well as YWCA personnel, and consultations with National Project Directorate representatives.

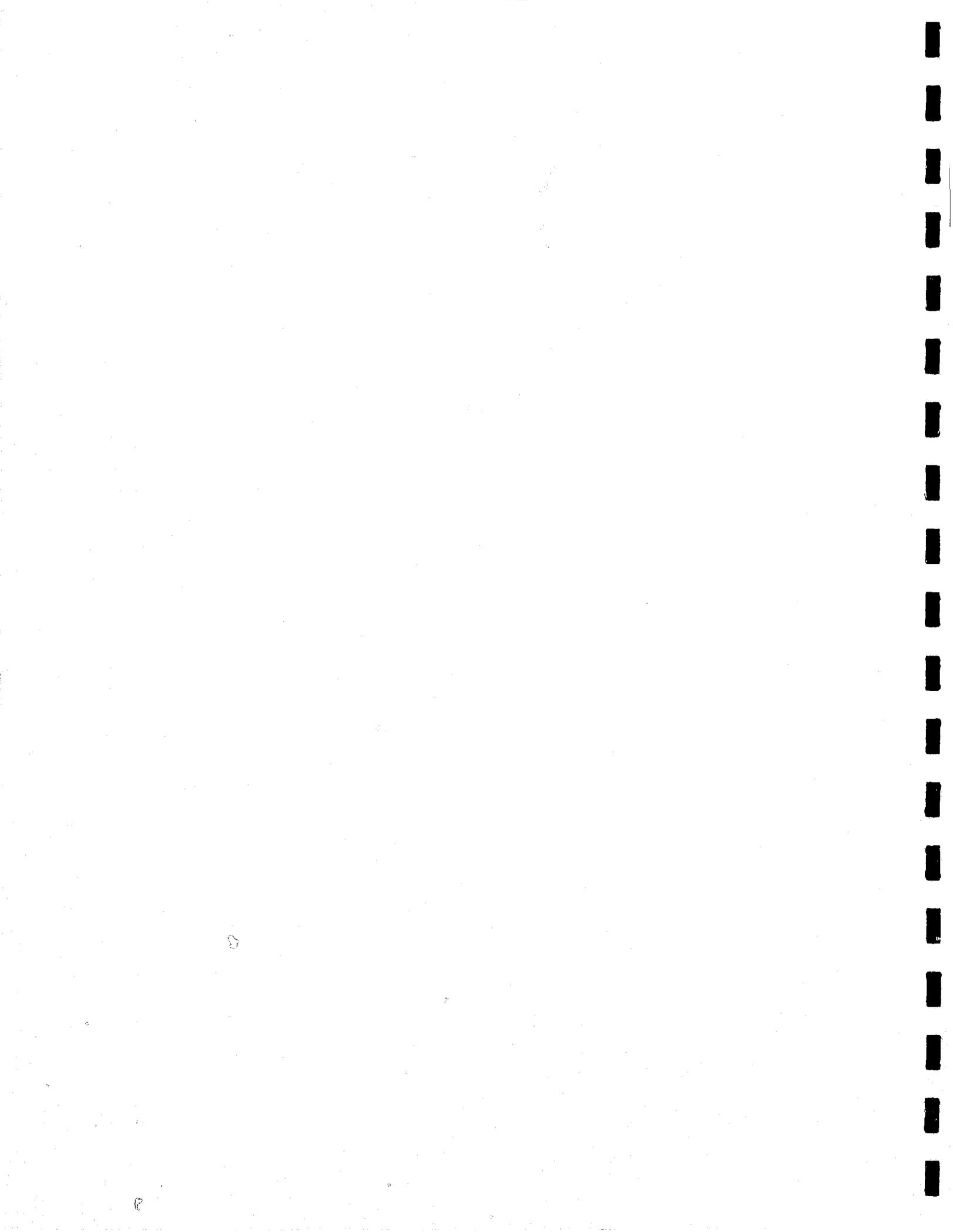


The YWCA of Bangor-Brewer's combination of a landmark building and a modern facility afforded accommodations for the Intervention Center through which the participants--without stigmatization--moved into the total resources of the Association.

The YWCAs of Worcester, Massachusetts (right) and Hartford, Connecticut (below) provided the settings for the optimal Intervention Center service combination--nonresidential and residential.



YWCA BUILDINGS LIKE THESE, WHICH ARE EQUIPPED FOR A WIDE RANGE OF CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES, EXEMPLIFY THE ADVANTAGES OF USING AN ESTABLISHED, MULTI-SERVICE AGENCY TO ADMINISTER INTERVENTION PROGRAMS. HERE THE PARTICIPANTS HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE CHOICES AND TO RESPOND AS INDIVIDUALS TO A VARIETY OF OPTIONS.





Outdoor activities conducted by the New London YWCA (Connecticut) were more than just "having fun"; planned by the participants themselves, they provided settings for effective group work by the professional staff.

CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF LEISURE TIME IS ONE OF THE MAJOR INGREDIENTS OF INTERVENTION PROGRAM "HOLDING POWER" AND ABILITY TO "COMPETE WITH THE STREET".

These participants in the Burlington, Vermont Intervention Program are taking off for an outdoor adventure from the public housing project --the site of cooperative work to reduce vandalism and other forms of incipient delinquency.



IN LEWISTON - AUBURN, MAINE

The Lewiston Daily Sun

Lewiston, Maine Wednesday, April 13, 1977 17

In one instance the council approved an allocation of \$4,000 but made it conditional on the agency meeting requirements established by the council.

This was the Intervention Program for teenage girls conducted by Auburn-Lewiston YWCA.

Susan Gang, who directs the program, asked the council for \$8,000 and the council agreed to a \$4,000 allocation, assuming there will be 50 percent funding support from the Maine Law Enforcement Planning and Assistance Agency and pending receipt by the council of a copy of the agency's 1977 budget and an audit report.

All of the agencies were allocated 15 minutes to make their presentation, but Intervention occupied the council's attention for 40 minutes. All of the other agencies had been there before, but for Mrs. Gang's program it was the first time the council had heard it explained. Her arguments paid off.

The other local allocations given by the council were as follows, with the allocation listed first in each instance, followed by the amount requested: Androscoggin Home Health Service, \$5,000, \$9,660; Pathways (day care) \$3,000, \$5,000; Pathways (rehabilitation) \$2,000, \$8,000; Project Independence \$2,000, \$6,765; Tri-County Mental Health \$4,500, \$9,660.

The Intervention program involves counseling for teenage girls, a kind of program which did not previously exist in the Twin Cities.

Mrs. Gang explained that for the last year the project has had 99 percent funding from

LEAA, but that as of July 1 this is expected to drop to 50 percent funding, meaning that she will need \$16,000 in local money to match the LEAA allocation.

Her program serves girls 12 through 19 years old she told the council, and of 48 persons served in the program during the past year, 19 were from Auburn.

The Lewiston Youth Bureau officer also credits the YWCA's Intervention Program with helping to decrease the female juvenile crime rate. He said this program is making the first contact which is needed for the female juveniles and added they follow it up with group counseling sessions. Grenier said most of the female juvenile crimes are status offenses, such as truancy, runaways, and the danger of falling into vice. He said these juvenile crimes increased in 1973 when some status offenses were decriminalized.

The Lewiston Daily Sun

Lewiston-Auburn, Maine Wednesday, June 8, 1977 19

Detective Walter Hall, the Auburn Police Department juvenile officer, told of a problem in the city with runaway juveniles, especially girls, and commended the YWCA program for its helpfulness in caring for girls with problems.

The Intervention program helps to keep many youngsters out of the criminal justice system, Mrs. Gang told the council. She said her program can give greater individual attention than other services because of a smaller case load.

Councilmen were told that the Intervention program will follow girls through the court system if that is the route they have to take, and Mrs. Gang said they will be followed as long as necessary until they are living properly.

Mrs. Gang said there have been successes with the program to the point where youngsters who once were serious problems are living properly in society. She also cited one instance of a student who was a serious vandal at one time, but who is now a high-honors student.

'Y' Gets Rehabilitation Program

The Worcester branch of the YWCA has been selected by the Y's national board as one of 10 New England sites, and the only one in Massachusetts, for a pilot program in rehabilitation and counselling for female ex-offenders and wayward girls.

The program, called "Intervention" and created with an original \$200,000 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), was established in January, 1974, but its existence was only recently announced here by local and national officials of the Young Women's Christian Association. A regional conference of Intervention officials was held in Worcester late last month.

"There has been no publicity on the program thus far as it is a pilot and has just been evaluated," said a program spokesman.

The program's objectives, according to the officials include:

Community-based alternatives to pre-and post-trial detention; support services for juveniles and young women awaiting trial; counseling for women on probation; diversionary services for women who might otherwise be sentenced to jail; and support services for women in "after-care status."

According to Sally J. Teeven, the local program coordinator, the "majority" of the referrals in Worcester are made from Worcester Juve-

nile Court. Girls enrolled may also be on probation and under the jurisdiction of the state Department of Youth Services (DYS), she said.

Ms. Teeven said about 45 girls are currently enrolled, and that of 56 girls who have participated since October, 1974, only two have returned to court for new offenses.

"We have a very good track record with a very low recidivism rate," she said.

The program's current New England wide funding of \$400,000; \$360,000 of which comes from a LEAA grant, is for a period that terminates May 31.

"As far as we can see, we're sure (of funding) to the end of May, and we're hopeful

after that," said Dr. Rhetta M. Arter, the program's national director.

Besides Worcester, other intervention sites are based in Hartford, Conn.; Bangor, Lewiston and Portland, Maine; Manchester, Nashua and Portsmouth, N.H.; Providence, R.I.; and Burlington, Vt.

MANCHESTER UNION LEADER, MARCH 25, 1976

Elliot Senior Associates:

Speakers Explain YW Program

The YWCA intervention program was the subject of guest speakers, Miss Bette McClure and Miss Joyce Jarest, at the sewing-luncheon meeting of the Senior Associates of the Elliot Hospital at the First Congregational Church.

Introduced by Miss Dorothy Shaw, program chairman, Miss McClure, coordinator for the program, reviewed the 100-year history of the YW, pointing out its main purpose has been to meet the needs of young women throughout the country.

The intervention program, begun in Manchester in 1975, is designed, she said, to offer assistance to young women who have been in trouble with the law. Its sub-goals, she explained, are to help the individual develop a positive self-identity and to learn about resources available to her in the community.

Miss Jarest

Miss Jarest, assistant coordinator, outlined the services which include individual counseling, tutoring, cultural and recreational activities, employment and referral assistance. The YW program offered to members and the new "crisis housing" service which provides emergency rooms and meals for referred persons.

Program participants, the speakers explained are referred through such agencies as the local police and probation departments Youth and Family Services and youth alternative projects. Since its inception, they said, the Manchester program has serviced 105 local women.

Employees, they added, also assist at the Youth Development Center, in arts and crafts and by conducting such activities as day trips to places of interest.

10/7/1975

Tell How YW Aids Wayward Girls

Manchester Lions Club members learned about the YWCA Intervention Program for girls and women who have brushes with the law, during last night's dinner meeting held at the Copper Trey restaurant.

Plans were completed during the dinner meeting for a free public blood pressure clinic to be held Wednesday at Hampshire Plaza from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. as part of Free World Lions Day. Dr. Charles E. Rosenthal is project chairman.

Guest speakers at the dinner meeting were Miss Betty McClure, YWCA Intervention Program coordinator, and Assistant Coordinator Miss Joyce Jarest.

They told the Lions the Manchester program, which started in January of this year, has assisted 50 females, 42 of whom are still active participants. The Manchester Center is one of three in the state and one of ten in New England.

LEAA-funded, each center is a little different, trying to meet the particular needs of each area. The Manchester program deals for the most part with status offenders, girls and women who are runaways, truants and uncontrollable persons, according to the speakers. Girls from the Youth Development Center constitute a large portion of the caseload.

Cases are referred from the courts, institutions, parole officers, police, and institutions. The YW offers physical, recreational, counseling, and tutoring assistance. A drop-in lounge for these girls and women is being set up at the YW.

Goals include training and finding useful employment for these problem females, steering them toward marriage and families, continued education and interest in the YWCA.

During the business meeting, plans were furthered for the

Oct. 20 District Governor's Night. Past International Director Philip Peters is chairman of this Ladies Night banquet at the Copper Trey, honoring District 44-N Gov. John Lungley of Pinardville.

Preliminary plans for a covered dish fund-raising supper, another Ladies Night, on November 3 at Catholic War Veterans Hall on Lake Avenue, were announced. Henry Saindon was named chairman.

Past Presidents Night, an-

other Ladies Night, honoring Immediate Past Pres. William Tirkler will be held at the Manchester Country Club on Friday, Nov. 7. A reception and social hour will be followed by a banquet. Past Pres. Jerome O. Bellerose is chairman.

Chairman Richard Bunker announced preliminary plans for the second annual Lions charity auction to be held Saturday, Nov. 15 at St. George Hellenic Community Center Hall on Hanover Street.

10/29/1975

Exchange Club Hears Speakers

By WALT HEALY
Union Leader Staff

Members of the Manchester Exchange Club, meeting Tuesday noon at the Chateau Restaurant, were given a draft of the club's education program and then heard two speakers tell of the "YWCA Intervention Program" relative to helping women in trouble with the law. Richard Walsh presided.

A number of proposals by the Education Committee were outlined by Chairman Peter A. Morgan. These included The Freedom Shrine, Crime Prevention Week, Military and Foreign Policy, Youth Interaction and Youth of the Year.

Richard Charpentier spoke on "The Freedom Shrine," Edward Hiers on "Crime Prevention" and Paul Kfoury on a "Youth Hockey" programs. Others on the committee preparing the agenda were John Howe, Timothy Jones, Frank McDade, Richard Neff and Bink Smith.

According to President Walsh, the education program of the Exchangers "is really the arm of the organization which concentrates on its social outreach in the community." He said that

many of the members have expressed a desire to take a more personal role in contributing services and time in the outreach programs.

The luncheon program chairman, Bayard Kennett, introduced the two young women speakers, Betty McClure of Nashua and Joyce Jarest of Derry. Both are now associated with the Manchester YWCA and have been active in social work programs.

Miss McClure told of the founding of the activity and its work with women from 13 years of age and upwards. She explained how the first program began in 1973 in Hartford, Conn., and was such a success that it is continually spreading among YMCAs. She said the first one here began in January of 1975 and that Nashua and Portsmouth also have similar projects.

Miss Jarest told of the various functions of the program to keep women interested in activities and helping them solve their problems. She said counseling, tutoring and physical activities were highlights of the work they engage "to assist

women with tendencies to getting involved with the law." Some are referred to other agencies for assistance. The YWCA offers many of the facilities to assist them in overcoming their problems, she revealed.

In addition to assisting some with attaining employment, Miss Jarest said that marriage and family guidance were among the topics they discuss. Some of the women coming to them were high school "drop-outs" and only required encouragement to become involved in school and educational activities.

The three New Hampshire cities have a \$60,000 budget with the Manchester program having the larger budget of \$27,000. The American Legal Association was beneficial in allocating funds to help administer the program.

Present funds will carry the Manchester program through June of 1976, Miss McClure noted. Then it is hoped that other fund raising programs will be effected to help acquire needed monies to carry on the project.

Youth Services Drop-In Planned

The Intervention Program, a youth service for girls who have problems with the law, will introduce "Drop-In" on Nov. 2.

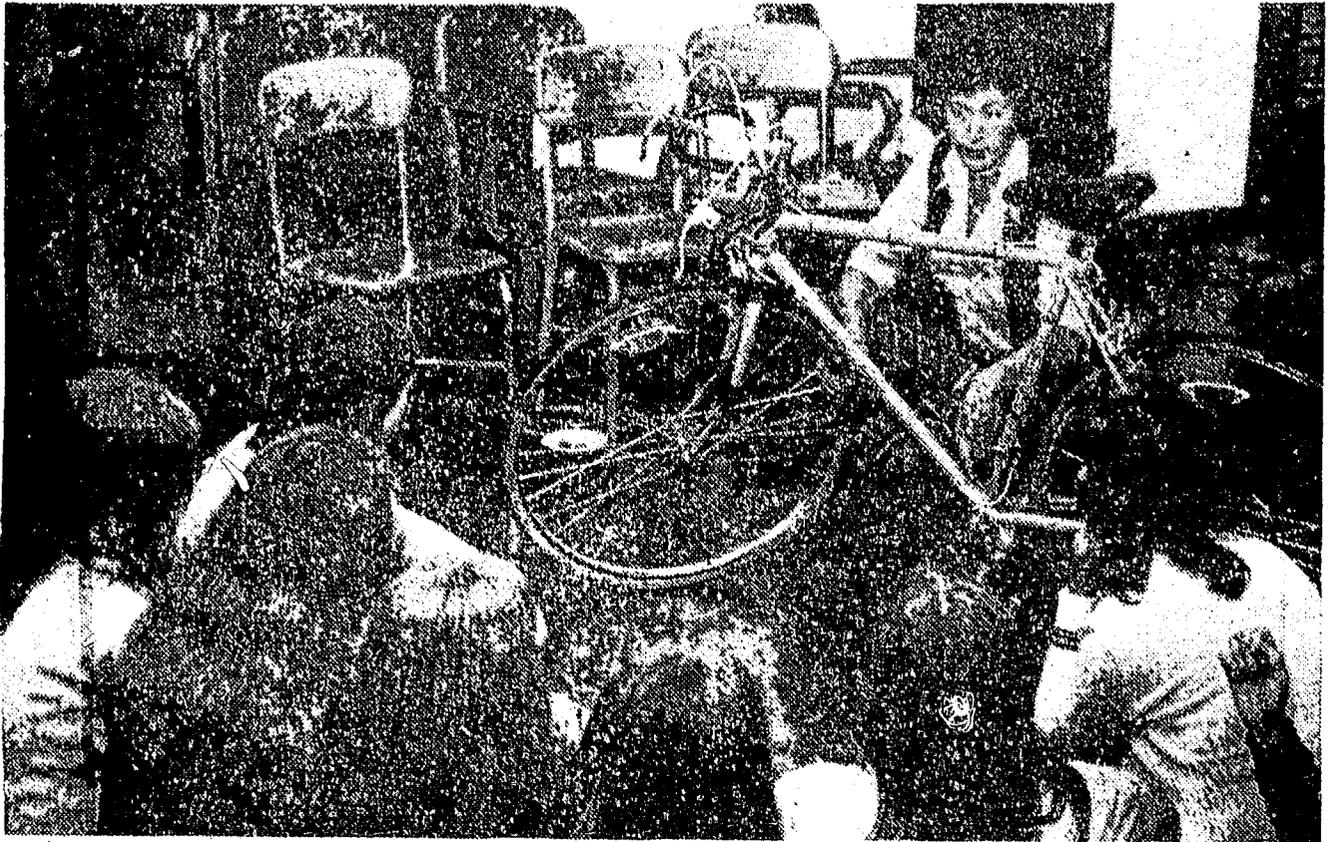
The Manchester YWCA, 72 Concord St., is providing a lounge for the program. Teenagers and young women will be able to talk out their troubles with Bette McClure, supervisor; Joyce Jarest, coordinator or social work students Bea Graeme and Nancy Titcomb.

The program will operate on an informal basis.

Facilities include a kitchen, sewing machines, recipe files, games, magazines, and paperback books.

"Drop-In" is geared toward community needs and is open to people other than Interventions' 44 clients.

There will be a "splash-party" and refreshments for those wishing to help renovate the second floor, east wing lounge on the opening date. The program will be conducted on Sundays at 2 p.m.



BICYCLE TOURING and maintenance is explained by Joyce Jarest, coordinator of Intervention Program sponsored by the YWCA and funded by the Law En-

forcement Assistance Administration. This scene is at the New Hampshire Youth Development Center, Manchester. (Staff Photo)

The Manchester YWCA is currently participating in a New England wide "Intervention Program" funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). In existence since January, 1975, the Manchester center is one of 10 such programs coordinated by the National YWCA office.

The program is designed to offer services which will help to break the often occurring cycle of conflict with the law, probation and finally incarceration. These services are made available to female offenders, age 12 and up.

Bette McClure and Joyce Jarest, coordinators of the program, work closely with various agencies in an attempt to utilize community resources to provide a constructive alternative to traditional offender experiences.

It is hoped that by being included in on-going programs and being exposed to alternative activities and modes of behavior,

participants will be more motivated to stay out of trouble and more able to make some changes in their behavior and life styles.

Participants in the program are referred by justice system agencies such as city and state probation offices, juvenile offices of police departments, Office of Youth Services and the N.H. Youth Development Center.

Recently a group of girls from the Youth Development Center spent a day on the Keene State College campus. In order to provide the girls with a brief exposure to the opportunities of higher education, they were given a tour of the college's educational facilities.

The rest of the day's activities were centered at the college's ropes course. The ropes course is constructed with ropes and logs suspended between trees, often 40-50 feet off the ground. It is designed to challenge the individual physi-

cally and mentally and to provide an experience in self-discovery.

After individually completing the ropes course the girls were presented with a group problem. Their goal was to get all members of their group safely over a 14-foot plank wall. This provided the girls with an experience in group interaction which was followed by an informal discussion of feelings and reactions to the day's activities.

A one-day experience in bicycle touring is an upcoming event for this same group of girls. In preparation for this, the Intervention staff is conducting a series of workshops on bicycles, including safety, care and maintenance, and riding techniques.

The sessions also include riding time to give those girls unfamiliar with 10-speed bikes an opportunity to practice.

The group will be biking in and around Hillsborough, and

the girls will be using bicycles provided by the biking expedition. This trip will give the girls an opportunity not only to bicycle but also to explore the outdoors and points of interest in the area.

Outdoor activities such as the ropes course and biking trip are only a part of the services offered by the Intervention Program. The program is comprehensive and includes individual and group counseling, tutoring, career planning, recreational and cultural activities, personal grooming, family life education, leadership development and referral services.

Each girl is worked with on an individual basis so that she can have the opportunity to be significantly involved in choosing those activities which will be most beneficial to her. Anyone interested in learning more about this program can contact the coordinators at the YWCA, 72 Concord St., 625-5785.

KEENE SENTINEL 9/23/75



HANG ON TIGHT - Girls from the Youth Development Center in Manchester take part in a rope course at Keene State College, part of a regional Intervention Program helping girls find alternatives to the life cycles that often brought them in conflict with the law. The program is sponsored by the Manchester YWCA (Sentinel Photo - Baker)

7/17/1975

Governor's Wife

Takes Active Part in Youth Rehabilitation



NASHUA YWCA was visited recently by the state's first lady who expressed interest in the young women presently living at the Y's adjoining residence. From left: Rose Cerier, executive director; Mrs. Meldrim Thomson Jr.; Mrs. Alan Urquhart, vice president of the advisory board; and Mr. Urquhart, chief probation officer for the city of Nashua

By BETTY TRASK

"If I had one Rose at every institution throughout the state, we wouldn't have any problems," Alan B. Urquhart, Nashua chief probation officer and member of the Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency said of Rose Cerier, executive director of the Young Women's Christian Association in the Gate City.

The statement was made during a recent tour of the premises by Mrs. Meldrim Thomson Jr., who has expressed much interest and concern in young people and has spent several months seeking means of helping those with problems. This has led the first lady, who is a member of the

board of trustees at the Youth Development Center in Manchester, to explore many avenues such as visiting numerous treatment centers, talking with knowledgeable people, and forming an advisory committee.

In addition to the beautiful modern building which houses both the YMCA and YWCA offices and recreation facilities, the latter also has a large, Victorian homestead next door which provides accommodations for 16 young women.

During the past several years, the YWCA has been working with the probation department, using some of their rooms in the residence for girls needing

housing. Many come on referral through Nashua Community Agencies, some on referrals from friends, parents, and some because there is no other resource for them. Here they have their own rooms, which they are free to decorate as they desire; prepare their own meals; and care for their own clothing. Some work outside. If they have no skills, Rose teaches them. The Y has also been doing an outreach program on a small scale which they hope to expand in the near future.

"If I have a girl who should be placed in the middle of the night, I never hesitate to call Rose," Urquhart observed. "She

always goes out of her way to help." He also noted that Rose, who is a member of Volunteers in Probation, visits YDC every week on her own time to visit the youth assigned her, and that she also is on hand whenever needed, often at the hospital.

"If you deal with youth," Rose observes, "you have to really care for youth or not get involved with them."

She must be doing something right, Urquhart said, because no one has ever run away from the facility.

Especially for Women

- Edited by BETTE DRISCOLL

Intervention program helping female offenders

For nearly a year now a new program has been at work in this city helping young women "find a better life."

It's the Intervention Program which works with female offenders to provide a constructive alternative for them to help break the often occurring cycle of conflict with the law, probation and finally incarceration.

Working with the probation department, it offers services to the probation period to female offenders age 12 and up. The special needs that women have by virtue of the female sex, are often not met by standard probationary and parole procedures.

The Intervention Program is working to provide these special services and area women can now receive counseling, educational assistance and participate in recreational activities in a supportive group. It is hoped that by being included in on-going programs and being exposed to alternative activities and modes of behavior, participants will be motivated to make some changes in their life styles and "stay out of trouble."

Currently 13 girls are involved in the program locally which is funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and is one of 10 such programs coordinated by the National YWCA with the Portsmouth YW participating in the New England wide program.

Each young woman is worked with on an individual basis so that she can be involved in choosing those activities which will most benefit her.

Beverly Douglas, program coordinator, and Hilary O'Donnell, a counselor in the program, work closely with the various agencies utilizing community resources to provide alternatives for traditional justice systems treatment. Participants are referred by justice system agencies, city and state probation and parole offices, juvenile offices of police departments and the office of youth services.

Recently the city of Portsmouth donated the office space located above the Comfort Station on Church Street to the program.

Participants in the program

are now in the process of working to create a lounge for themselves in part of the office space donated. The girls are enthusiastically working together to establish their own area where they can meet with each other to share ideas and feelings.

Here is where they need you. They need furniture, paint appliances, and just about anything, and everything to help make it have a "homey" atmosphere. Anyone willing to donate something that perhaps

they no longer need or want, or something to help make the transition possible is asked to call the center at 431-7817 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Also anyone who would like to help in the program such as conducting workshops for the girls in perhaps grooming, sewing, cooking, the possibilities are endless, is asked to call the center.

Anyone interested in learning more about the Intervention Program should call.

Mrs. Graveline: Offering 'Hope As Well As Help'

By BILL LOVELESS
Times Staff Reporter

A woman who has spent four years in prison for manslaughter needs counseling before she returns to her four children.

Another woman, younger and charged with a less serious crime of assault, has to learn she can use her hands for something more useful than fighting.

Both have found help at an agency better known for its classes in dressmaking and exercise — the YWCA.

"Not many people know what the Y offers today, especially for girls like these," said Marie Graveline of Pawtucket, new director of a YWCA program which helps women who have collided with the law. "We can't put an ad in the paper saying, 'Send us your shoplifters,' so word doesn't get out."

Two years ago the YWCA in Rhode Island imitated other chapters in New England and began to provide counseling to women who have been charged with a crime. Instead of the training school or jail, the courts and police have been sending some of these offenders to the Y's "Intervention Program for Females of All Ages."

For other women already in prison, the Y has extended a guiding hand to help them re-enter the outside world and avoid those problems which put them behind walls.

"Some of these girls don't know what it's like to succeed or to feel special," said Mrs. Graveline, who is leaving a 20-year career at Miriam Hospital to direct the program. "We try to give them hope as well as help."

The program provides counseling tailored to suit the person's needs — drug or alcohol therapy, job orientation, different approaches to education or whatever help a girl needs to set herself straight.

Sometimes the problem goes beyond the girl. "One who came to us had a mother who was an alcoholic, but didn't see herself as one," Mrs. Graveline said. "We had to show this girl what could be done to help her mother. It was what she had seen at home that led her into trouble."

Ages and offenses are different among the 35 persons enrolled in the program. A 13-year-old girl who pockets items at a mill outlet may need as much attention as the older woman in prison who is counting the days left until parole.

The Y found a job for the woman preparing for her release from prison and is counseling her so she will be ready to once again be a mother to her young children. A teenage girl who fought with her friends now is enrolled in karate and ceramic classes so she can use her time — and hands — more prudently.

Mrs. Graveline is leaving a successful career at Miriam to help these women. She started at the hospital as a clerk and has worked her way up to administrative assistant of nursing.

She has an attractive face, and a warm manner that draws people to her. Other employes at the Providence hospital call her "Lollie." But she is a strong woman who has been able to support herself and three daughters since her husband died several years ago.

She also will leave security behind at Miriam. Her new job holds no guarantee since federal funds run out next May. There is no definite word whether they will remain available.

But the challenge is there.

"I don't want to sound pompous, really I don't, but I've made some progress at the hospital. Much of it came through cooperation I received from other people, so it wasn't all that hard to be successful," she said as she glanced towards two co-workers.

Intervention helps females in trouble

By NANCY ABOOD

She had stayed out all night drinking after running out of the house because "she couldn't stand it anymore". She had no place to go all night, but at 9 am the next morning she was at the Providence Y.W.C.A.

"I talked with that girl all day long trying to help her with her problems. The fact that she turned to the Y when she needed help made every bit of time I spent with her worth it," Lolly Graveline, director of the YWCA's Intervention Program said.

The Providence Y's Intervention Program one of six in New England, is a program for female offenders who have been referred by some arm of the justice system for help. It offers individual and group counseling, formal and informal education and tutoring, recreational classes and other services.

"The program is designed to meet the needs of the wide variety of individuals who come here," explained Ms. Graveline. For each participant, an individual program based on her own interests is worked out. It may include participation in YWCA classes such as sewing, gymnastics or swimming, tutoring or some other educational component, and counseling if professional help is not being provided by some other agency.

"Every female is given a chance to really look at herself again," Ms. Graveline said. "I ask what she would like to do if she could start over. Every girl has a goal in mind as far as what she wants to be. It may be a ballerina or it may be a truck driver."

Females enrolled in the program have been referred by the court, Youth Diversionary Services or some other arm of the law. They are first offenders who judicial officials feel could benefit from the kind of program the YWCA can offer. Ranging in age from 10 to 39, most program participants are in their teens. They have been charged with crimes ranging from truancy to assault.

About half of the individuals in the program are presently institutionalized--at the O'Roarke Children's Center, the Sophia Little Home or in the ACI. Participants from places such as the Children's Center join in on activities at the YWCA with girls who are not in the program.

"We feel it's important for some girls to get away from a facility and get out into the community," Ms. Graveline said. "Once she gets involved in the classes she is not labelled an Intervention girl".

One program participant at the ACI is receiving help from the YWCA that will be beneficial when she is released in the spring. Ms. Graveline said that through Intervention, the inmate may have a job lined up even before she is released.

"We're trying to get a job for her, we're visiting her family to see if it will be right for her to live at home, we are providing her with information about the community and are offering support," she said. "We will work closely with her when she gets out and will plan a program of activities for her at the Y."

But while the problems of an ACI inmate may be quite different from those of a young truant, Ms Graveline notes striking similarities among the program participants.

"They all have a very low image of themselves and get discouraged easily," she said. "And we are talking about girls with too much time on their hands."

Intervention's job is to help them redirect their lives.

Many of the teenaged girls have family problems that led them to commit the crimes that brought them to the YWCA. The family is on welfare, there is no money for the children to do the things they want to do and nothing seems consistent in their lives, Ms Graveline said.

"They have good days and bad days, but nothing is consistent," she said. "The YWCA is consistent for them. They know what to expect here--it isn't going to change."

The Intervention director said many of the young girls have had lives filled with promises that have never been kept, and emphasized that "we never promise them anything that can't happen".

There are currently about 35 girls enrolled in the program. They may remain as long as they desire--some have been in since shortly after the program started 15 months ago--but the average stay is about four months. Also, the degree of participation varies. Some girls may be involved in counseling groups, tutoring, and a variety of classes and others may participate in only one or two activities.

"It depends on what they need" Ms Graveline said. "They come when they want, but we tell them that once we give you the membership card, you have a friend."

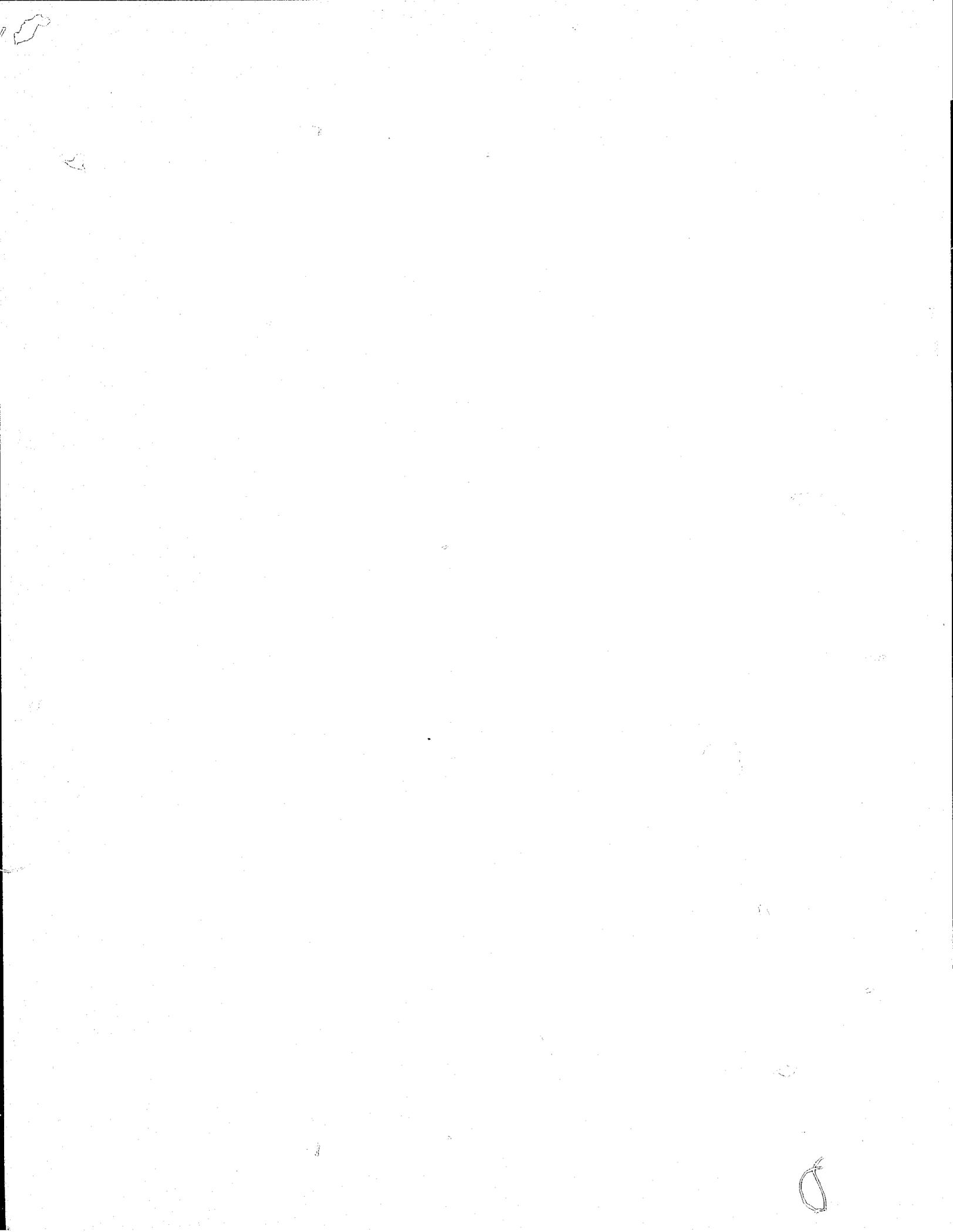
A mother of three daughters herself, Ms Graveline is familiar with a number of problems that females face growing up. She is also familiar with the YWCA and worked as a volunteer in Y programs when her daughters were younger. She was an administrative assistant at Miriam Hospital, where she had worked for 20 years, before taking the Intervention director's position in December.

The YWCA Intervention program was started with a \$46,000 grant from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The grant was offered to six states in hopes that the individual states would eventually assume the cost. The initial grant, for 15 months, runs out in May. In order to receive additional money to keep the program in operation, the YWCA will have to come up with matching funds either from the state or private foundations.

Ms Graveline said she is working with other YWCA officials to raise at least \$6,000 by May to keep the Intervention program going.

"I have confidence in the program and I am confident that it will continue," Ms Graveline said. And in view of the fact that she left a job she had had for 20 years to work in the Intervention program, it is difficult to doubt that her commitment is real.

"We never promise them anything that can't happen."



END