



Dear Friend:

On this, the occasion of our second annual meeting, we attempt to account to this community, as well as to interested persons elsewhere, for the functioning of the PORT program. We see PORT as an alternative on the one hand to imprisonment, and on the other hand, to less structured and less controlled probation for those offenders who (in the judgment of those of us responsible for dispositions) deserve and need such a third alternative. Hopefully, PORT can demonstrate not only that the offender but also the community is better served by such an alternative.

I believe PORT shows promise as a means of reducing and controlling crime: surely the offender redirected is preferred to the offender-repeater.

Interestingly to me as a judge of the district court, I suspect but I cannot document a secondary result of the PORT program--the increased willingness of offenders to plead guilty to wrongdoing based upon their confidence that the criminal justice system through PORT is providing a meaningful rehabilitative program.

The citizens' support of PORT in this community is remarkable and growing. On behalf of all closely connected to the functioning of PORT, we say thanks to those good citizens. Our resolute intent is that your support will not be misplaced.

Sincerely yours,


Judge O. Russell Olson
President
PORT of Olmsted County



PORT—A NEW CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTION

PORT, an innovative program in Rochester, Minnesota, was born to fill a need--the gap in the contemporary correctional system between probation and institutionalization. An acronym for Probationed Offenders Rehabilitation and Training, PORT began operating in October, 1969. It is a live-in, community-based, community-directed, community-supported treatment program for both adult offenders and juvenile delinquents. It serves three counties in southeastern Minnesota--Olmsted (Rochester), Dodge, and Fillmore.

PORT provides an alternative for those offenders--currently only males--who require a greater change in their lifestyle than probation can accomplish and who, except for PORT, would end up in a prison or training school. Most institution superintendents and wardens estimate that 60% to 90% of their inmates could be controlled in the community with an intermediate program such as PORT. Of course, if PORT is the alternative, to be successful the program must control that behavior which the community found objectionable. In addition, the goals of PORT are to reduce commitments to the State Department of Corrections and to demonstrate that rehabilitation through PORT is both cheaper and more effective than through commitment to an institution.

Inception of PORT

The force behind the inception of PORT was the strong dissatisfaction felt by District Court judges Franke and Olson of Rochester with the frequent lack of a desirable choice for offenders who came before them. This led them to an experiment with community-based corrections, using the local State Hospital in cooperation with Dr. Francis Tyce, the Medical Director. The success of this initial effort encouraged them to undertake a two-year community organizational attempt to interest people in support-

ing a community-based facility.

Increasingly professionals are viewing delinquency and criminality as being a by-product of defective social relationships. Ironically, the institution, by its nature, isolates the offender and thus cuts off opportunity for effective repair of those relationships and for testing the success of our treatment efforts. Furthermore, we find that most offenders possess many more assets than they do liabilities. Institutionalization is a response primarily to the negatives, and hence custody instead of rehabilitation becomes its primary function and concern. Eighty percent of the nation's correctional employees are used to guard inmates. Recognition that the system needs changing interested me in the developing program.

Location and Staffing

PORT provides a live-in facility located within the city limits on the grounds of the Rochester State Hospital. A former nurses' residence, it is leased from the State. Staff consists of an Executive Director, Program Director and assistant, and a secretary. Vital to the program are 12 to 14 resident counselors, all college students, who room with offenders in the building. In effect they replace the guard/counselor staff of the institution. In return for board and room, they provide three primary functions: 1) they cover the building during off-duty hours in the capacity we call O.D., 2) having been selected for their general competence and positive value system, they help develop and maintain a "healthy" culture in the program, and 3) along with the residents, they maintain the building.

Residents (Offenders)

Through August of 1971, PORT has accepted 57 residents ranging in age from 13 to 47; their offenses range from truancy to armed robbery. Of these 57, 37 have been discharged, 7 as failures (sent to correctional insti-



tutions), and 30 who now are living in the community. With the exception of two, all residents admitted would have been sent to prison or a training school. No one is turned down because of the offense or past record. During the past 15 months, all those referred who met the criteria of residence and were not candidates for probation were accepted. Earlier, because referrals were occurring faster than the new program could accept them, some were turned down.

Entrance into PORT is voluntary. Referrals come primarily from the juvenile and district courts. The candidate spends a three-week evaluation period in residence at PORT during which time he and the Screening Committee evaluate and determine if the program is the choice of both parties. The Screening Committee is comprised of six people, each with one vote: a psychiatrist, a probation officer, a lay person of the community, the Executive Director, and one representative each from the resident and counselor groups. In practice, the Screening Committee acts more as a catalytic process rather than a screening out. Thus far no applicant has been eliminated by the committee. Its importance is in the process of the candidate's presenting himself to the members individually, describing why he feels PORT is the choice he desires. This is in sharp contrast to his being thrust into a correctional program, often in manacles, and then being expected to develop an "I want to be helped" frame of mind.

The Program

The core of the program is a combination of group treatment and behavior modification. The residents meet as a group Sunday, Wednesday and Friday evenings with the Assistant Program Director. Confrontation, frankness, honesty, trust, care, reality-testing, and decision-making are the ingredients of the group process. The quality of the culture at PORT is primarily effected by the success of this

phase of the program. The behavior modification feature was added after a year of operation when we found that the group alone was insufficient. Group sessions were spending too much time on individual's problems in school and job performance, inconsistencies developed in ascertaining acceptable levels of performance, and the newcomer's association with outside groups in their often varying value systems confused him. Also, the fact that the program was experiencing some failures led to the addition. A point system is used to mete out levels of freedom systematically, based upon measured performance in tangible areas. These include weekly school and work reports, building clean-up, managing a budget, planning and carrying out social activities successfully, and similar accomplishments.

Operationally the newcomer starts off at the bottom rung of a group-evolved classification system which has categories ranging from 1 (minimum freedom) to 5 (freedom commensurate with that of an individual of the same age in the community). Working up the ladder is accomplished through a combination of earning points and group decision. Through the process of demonstrating performance to the group and earnings on the point system, the resident gradually weans himself from PORT, increasingly gaining the freedom and responsibilities accorded the "normal" person of his age.

Of course, backsliding frequently occurs. If it didn't, the question of the need for PORT in the first place arises. Furthermore, without symptomatology it is difficult to focus the helping effort. The problems experienced, however, are seldom criminal or delinquent acts. The community would consider most of them insignificant. By focusing on the seemingly minor, albeit highly significant, aspects of behavior, we intervene at lower levels before deviancy escalates again to anti-social heights.

Community Involvement

Prior to opening PORT,

months of preparation and community involvement took place. A key to the success of the program, both in providing real life experiences and dollar savings, is the heavy use of existing community resources. Public schools, employers, mental health center, vocational rehabilitation, the sheltered workshop, the State Hospital, and the various resources of the community are used as needed. Significantly, these resources are not duplicated in PORT as they are in the institution.

Without the support of those community elements essential to the operation of the program--the criminal-justice system, schools, employers, rehabilitative agencies--PORT would fail. The community actually runs PORT through a corporate board of directors who hire staff and set policies. Support in the areas of education, employment, social involvement, legislation and finance, public awareness, and prevention come through the PORT Advisory Committee, a group of some 65 Rochester citizens. The Employment Committee, for example, assists the man in job-finding. The same committee, recognizing the problem of summer employment for the teen-age resident, recently developed and directed the program of a PORT lawn service crew, securing the donation of a van from the telephone company and tools from labor unions.

Stages of Development

Three stages of development have been identified in the evolution of the PORT program. The first is termed the pilot stage in which the treatment model was tested to see if it was feasible. During this period we learned many things which are described below. We date this period from October 1, 1969, to January 1, 1971. The second (January 1, 1971--June 31, 1973) is the research stage in which we determine how successful the program is in controlling the antisocial behavior of the clients for an extended period of time, in reducing commitments to the State Department of Corrections over a

period of years, and in holding costs at a level considerably lower than those of institutionalization. The third and final stage is the operational phase when the program can be adopted as a model for others to be set up throughout the state and nation. We date this from about July 1, 1973 and beyond.

Feasibility--Conclusions

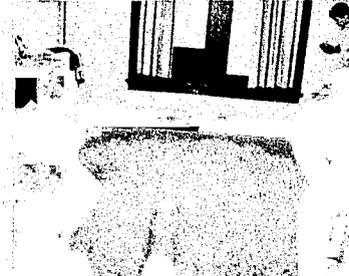
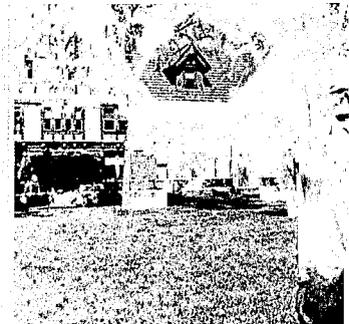
During the feasibility stage we have learned the following:

- 1) The PORT program affords the controls necessary to allow the offender to operate in the program and the community largely free of the delinquent behavior previously displayed.
- 2) The mixing of juvenile delinquents and felons is not only practical but preferred. The more mature element tends to minimize troublesome antic behavior of the younger set, while the youngsters' presence makes immature performances on the part of the older resident look more ridiculous. Furthermore, the adult is helped by frequently being in the role of helper. The younger resident, while being the recipient of this helping interest, benefits from the relationship with someone who has been through it. It also allows the program to keep minimal the geographic area served; i.e., overlapping of juvenile and adult programs is obviated.

- 3) College students satisfactorily replace the custody/cottage staff. When they are, as they must be, carefully screened and well supervised, they are an extremely valuable adjunct to the program. As former clients become available, they also will be used in this role.

- 4) The preliminary and ongoing organizational efforts of the community are well rewarded. Community involvement and support can and must be obtained and maintained.

- 5) Most existing community resources can be utilized and need not be duplicated in the





program. Schools present the biggest difficulty.

6) Parents should be looked upon as a resource rather than as an adjunct to the problem, and a deterrent to rehabilitation--particularly with younger residents. We have learned that it is important to work with them on an ongoing basis, preferably in a group setting upon which we are currently embarking.

7) The program can be operated at a cost of less than \$3,000 per year per bed.

8) Generally, the juvenile delinquent requires more structure and consumes more resources of the program than does the felon.

9) The dual treatment method of group therapy and behavior modification seems to be the most successful, both in affording control and in achieving individual goals.

10) The concept tends to unite the elements of the criminal-justice system. The composition of the board and the advisory committee, and the fact that the program involves a lot of contact with the referring courts, the probation office, and law enforcement officials often informally, yet effectively, improves the working climate.

11) Experience as a counselor is effective in recruitment of employees for corrections. Of the twenty-two counselors who have worked in the program thus far, over half intend to go into the field of corrections.

12) The program makes available to that individual who does not have access to influential people and power the many resources available in the community, thereby avoiding the correctional institution route. Thus it helps provide equal justice regardless of social position.

13) The policies and procedures of the various community institutions which tend to extrude the troublemaker are illuminated through the PORT program. Steps can then be taken to

encourage agencies to work with the nonconforming individual rather than to throw him out.

14) Two resources essential in a community to operate a PORT-type program are a college and a cooperative jail. The latter is frequently used to bring an individual back into contract with the program when behavior is impulsive rather than responsible.

Funding

Initially the project was funded almost entirely from private sources, including the Hill Family Foundation of St. Paul, the United Fund of Rochester, the Rochester Foundation, and a small sum from LEAA. The 1971 session of the Minnesota Legislature was approached to extend the program for the two-year research phase and received funding at 65% of cost. The county will supply 25%. Residents in the program are charged \$15.00 a week tuition, which brings a little over a thousand dollars a month. Whoever was supporting the individual prior to entering the PORT program is expected to continue this support. With the younger clients, it is generally the parents or welfare, and with the older their own jobs. The 65/25 formula is applied after the clients' fees are deducted. The balance is being requested through a LEAA grant.

After two years, we hope to develop and encourage passage of legislation whereby the State would reimburse communities as their use of the various state institutions are reduced. Currently the commitment process to the state institutions works in the reverse. There is a dollar savings to the community to remove offenders and place them in an institution. The legislation we desire ultimately includes the feature of the government contracting with a private, nonprofit agency to reach specific goals and rewarding them only if the goals are achieved. Such a system should make sharp inroads into bureaucracy and inefficiency.

Conclusions

Whatever an individual's reason for attempting to improve the correctional process--be it financial, humanitarian, for improved effectiveness, or convenience of operation--the PORT concept tends to satisfy them all. We are not so naive as to suggest that PORT will eliminate all correctional institutions, but in conjunction with PORT, we can reduce their size and make them more effective. It is, therefore, a further goal of PORT not only to provide an effective correctional service in Rochester but to develop a model program which is transferable to other communities throughout the state and nation. The interest expressed in the project by the community, the various elements of the criminal-justice system, lawmakers, young people who are looking for new solutions to old problems, and the offender himself are a great help in assuring the success of the program.

PORT CLIENTELE ACCEPTED SEPT. 1969-SEPT. 15, 1971

RELEASED FROM PORT

Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry To PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
1. LG	32	Dist.	Larceny	Stillwater or State Hosp.	10/69	Discharged--satisfactory 10/70. Has serious financial and employment problems which he seems to be making some progress on.
2. BL	21	Dist.	Arson	St. Cloud	10/69	Discharged--satisfactory 1/71. Prognosis continues to be very good. Remains working at Briese Steel and generally doing very well.
3. LK	19	Dist.	Larceny	St. Cloud	12/69	Discharged--satisfactory 9/70. Graduated from Mayo High 6/71. Continues to perform very well. Employed at Barlows.
4. HT	20	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	11/69	Discharged--satisfactory 2/70. Working and living out of state. Reports through probation officer, Dave Griffin, remain good. Recently discharged from probation.
5. FD	15	Juv.	Car Theft	Red Wing	12/69	Discharged--unsatisfactory--sent to Red Wing because of deterioration at PORT and a car theft. Returned to PORT for a 3 weeks' stay in 5/71 and was discharged to future step-father in Blue Earth. Looks very positive upon discharge.
6. CS	19	Dist.	Larceny	St. Cloud	12/69	Discharged--unsatisfactory 6/70. Committed through District Court to St. Cloud following a long-term AWOL and weak commitment to the PORT program. No new violation.
7. KG	28	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud or Stillwater	1/70	Discharged--satisfactory 9/70. Continues to work at IBM. Has made satisfactory adjustment
8. NJ	17	Juv.	Car Theft	State Commitment	5/70	Discharged--unsatisfactory 9/70 because of car theft. Parents have moved to Minneapolis, and, therefore, we will not see him back.
9. NR	17	Juv.	Violation of Parole	Return to State Institution	7/70	Discharged--unsatisfactory 10/70. Committed to state and was at Thistle Dew Camp; returned to Rochester and is living independently.
10. TR	17	Juv.	Run Away	Red Wing	12/69	Discharged--satisfactory 2/71. Graduated from Mayo High in June; was recently found guilty of a misdemeanor theft charge and was ordered to pay a \$100.00 fine. Living independently.
11. ND	21	Mun./ Dist.	Theft/ Rape	Jail	1/70	Withdrew 8/70; returned 12/70 "to work on job problem"; withdrew 3/71. Continues to have misdemeanor problems and remains unemployed.
12. MR	15	Juv.	Burgl./ Truancy	Red Wing	4/70	Discharged 3/71 to home; first time he has lived there for several years. Finished 10th grade at John Marshall with very good reports from teachers.

Released from PORT (continued)

Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry To PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
13. SD	16	Juv.	Truancy Burgl. Car Theft	State Institution	10/70	Discharged--satisfactory 3/71. First 2 months adjustment satisfactory, then showed some deterioration in home relationships. Now re-enrolled in school and doing well.
14. KS	19	Dist.	Narct.	St. Cloud	9/70	Discharged--satisfactory 2/71. Attended Jr. College and living independently. Initial 3 months' adjustment seemed quite strong. Has shown some signs of deterioration in the drug area; re-enrolled in school and adjusting well.
15. EM	15	Juv.	Violation of Parole	Return to State Institution	9/70	Withdrew 1/71; returned home. Poor reports from school, but has remained out of legal difficulty.
16. ZM	19	Dist./ Fed.	Burgl.	St. Cloud/Fed. Reformatory	4/70	Discharged--satisfactory 5/71. Has been accepted for full-time vocational school in accounting. Doing well.
17. ZD	15	Juv.	Truancy	Red Wing	2/70	Discharged--satisfactory 7/71; returned home. Dropped out of high school. Has paid off large portion of restitution for \$300.00 that he stole from a local car rental agency. Presently employed by Rochester Art Center.
18. KT	20	Dist.	Narct./ Theft	St. Cloud/Jail	4/70	Discharged--satisfactory 5/71; finished full year at Jr. College with good grades. Living independently and seems to be functioning very well.
19. WD	19	Dist./ Fed.	Forgery/ Car Theft	St. Cloud/Fed. Probation	7/70	Discharged--satisfactory 4/71; presently unemployed. Was recently picked up on a misdemeanor charge of property damage. Re-appeared in District Court. Re-entered 8/71 and discharged three weeks later; now employed on dairy farm full time.
20. YD	17	Juv.	Drunk-ness	Commitment to State Institution	9/70	Withdrew 7/71; presently unemployed. Did graduate from Mayo High School 6/71. Still has not resolved alcohol problem and has no definite plans for future.
21. CR	14	Juv.	Theft/ Forgery/ Incurribility	State Institution	9/70	Unsatisfactory discharge 5/71. Committed to State YCC after considerable school problems and a car theft.
22. LM	16	Juv.	Theft	State Institution	11/70	Withdrew--AWOL 5/71.
23. KJ	15	Juv.	Theft	Probation to PORT from Lino Lakes	11/70	Discharged--satisfactory, to home 6/71; passed the 9th grade with adequate grades. To date adjustment has been good.
24. DD	15	None	Incurribility	Adjudication of Delinquency	12/70	Discharged to foster placement 4/71. Originally was accepted provisionally to shape up and allow him to return to his aunt and uncle. Did not return to this placement but found another place to live; adjustment has been satisfactory.

Released From PORT (continued)

Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry TO PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
25. JR	23	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	5/70	Withdrew--satisfactory 7/71, after severe employment problems and resulting inability to pay several bills.
26. SW	16	Juv.	Burgl./ Drug Taking	State Institution	11/70	Discharged--unsatisfactory 7/71. Continued irresponsibility and angry dependency upon the program; had gone AWOL on several occasions and continued problem with drugs and liquor.
27. SK	15	Juv.	Run Away	Return to State Institution	5/71	Withdrew--unsatisfactory 7/71. Committed to state after being arrested while AWOL.
28. HR	16	None	Run Away		2/71	Temporary placement by welfare at own request. After 1 month requested to live with step-mother, welfare agreed; he has run away back to mother in West Virginia.
29. CR	16	Juv.	Vandal.	Commitment	3/71	Satisfactory discharge 9/71. Did very well in school; went to summer school. Now in senior year. Recently returned home with ambivalence over leaving program.

LIVING AT PORT

30. GM	15	None	Truancy	Adjudication of Delinquency & Probation	4/70	Discharged satisfactory 6/70. A demonstration case. Would have been sent to court for truancy. Passed 9th and 10th grades with satisfactory grades. Parents have continued to be in contact as problems have cropped up. Re-entered 7/71 because of home problems.
31. GM	16	Juv.	Burgl./ Drunkenness	Red Wing	6/70	Discharged 6/71; returned 8/71 after poor adjustment, drinking and fighting.
32. OR	14	Juv.	Truancy/ Bicycle Theft	State Institution	7/70	Discharged satisfactory 7/71; returned 8/71. Seems to have reached a plateau which will neither allow him to do well enough to remain home nor poor enough to get himself committed to a state institution. Has continued difficulty in his relationships with PORT residents, parents and school--no legal violation while gone.
33. WH	24	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	10/70	Working full-time for Campbell Hotel. Attending vocational school at night. Good adjustment in all areas.
34. MR	15	Juv.	Assault	Return to State Institution	12/70	Problem with impulsivity in running away from program leveled off; seems to have settled in to program and has been very positive for past three months.

Living At PORT (continued)

Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry TO PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
35. YR	14	Juv.	Car Theft	Commitment	2/70	Enrolled in 9th grade and has had a good start in school; hoping to return home this fall.
36. CW	23	Dist.	Robbery	St. Cloud	3/71	Showed strengths through continued perseverance in the program and on summer job. Now enrolled in vocational school. Continues to be highly dependent on his parents; motivation, however, is positive.
37. PA	47	Dist.	Forgery	Stillwater	3/71	Has been quite steady in the program and job record; contributes little directly to the program and generally is quite superficial. Doubtful if our involvement will become very deep.
38. PR	26	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	4/71	Extensive institutional experience has left its mark, although his desire to make it is his greatest asset beyond his good native abilities. Enrolled in Junior College.
39. LD	20	Dist.	Theft	St. Cloud	4/71	Generally looks good, although gives little of himself. Was involved in the use of drugs which interrupted his progress; his response, however, was positive. Enrolled at vocational school and doing well.
40. CG	23	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	4/71	Entered the program provisionally 4/71, withdrew 5/71; behavior very poor, arrested for misdemeanor after withdrawing and returned 6/71. Has had a very difficult time accepting responsibility for his legal problems and apparent drinking problem; making progress. Enrolled full-time at vocational school.
41. AJ	17	Juv.	Theft	State Commitment	5/71	Physically and socially inadequate young man who dropped out of school and had severe adjustment problems at home. Has responded quite positively to the program. Is re-enrolled in high school this fall. Delinquency probably will not be a problem if he can begin to demonstrate some confidence in the school setting.
42. ER	17	Juv.	Burgl.	Return to State Institution	5/71	On parole from state institution; got into more legal difficulty--came to PORT with a very bad reputation with his peers as a hard-nosed fighter. Although superficial, his initial adjustment was quite good. Went AWOL 7/71; recently returned on own.
43. RW	21	Dist.	Burgl./ Violation or Probation	St. Cloud	5/71	Extremely impulsive and immature; has been a thorn in the side of his hometown for the past several years; employment, alcohol and daily responsibilities are the largest present problems. Now enrolled at vocational school and making good progress.

Living At PORT (continued)

Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry To PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
44. EM	15	Juv.	Run Away/ Burgl.	Commitment to State Institu- tion	6/71	Brother of #42--has had a very poor history in school and a run-away. Settled in nicely and doing a good job as 10th grader.
45. FK	27	Dist.	Burgl.	Stillwater	6/71	Comes to PORT with a notorious reputation as a frequent burglar. Superficial adjustment is very positive; holds full-time job at Depot House and is a good husband and parent. Now working out serious and complicated financial problems.
46. HL	22	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	6/71	Received early parole from St. Cloud Reformatory because of the availability of PORT; has a stormy marriage and a poor job history, coupled with a drinking problem, has given this young man a difficult challenge in returning to the community. Has made little progress to date.
47. FM	15	Juv.	Car Theft	Commitment	7/71	Extremely withdrawn when faced with pressure or responsibility; severe school problems--result in difficult case. Has made some initial progress.
48. BD	13	Juv.	Car Theft	State Commitment	7/23	Has made an extremely good adjustment to the program and is doing a good job as an 8th grader at Central Jr. High. Returning to a large, disorganized family is going to be a real problem for this young man unless an adequate foster placement can be found.
49. DM	15	Juv.	Drugs	State Commitment	8/27	Extreme drug dependence and acting out in the home setting has resulted in adjustment problems.
50. FH	16	Juv.	Car Theft/ Incorrigibility	State Commitment (replacement)	9/14	Recently placed at PORT because of failure in a private childrens' institution; still on a provisional status.
51. NG	21	Dist.	Burgl.	St. Cloud	9/15	Recent referral out of District Court; has a long history of drug abuse; at PORT provisionally.
52. PM	17	Juv.	Drugs	State Commitment	8/30	Long history of drug abuse; was known to have distributed drugs on several occasions to others. Has made an extremely good initial response to the program. Has severe family problems.

SHORT TERM STAY--PREVENTIVE SERVICE

53. FM	17	Juv.	Incorri- gibility	Jail (short term)	8/17	At PORT for a 4 day period as a result of being assaultive towards his own family. While at PORT was evaluated at Mental Health Center, and it was decided to let him return home.
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Name	Age	Court	Offense	Alternative If PORT Were Not Available	Date of Entry To PORT	Present Progress and Prognosis
54. BL	16			Adjudication or Childrens' Home	8/9	Entered provisionally with an alternative of being adjudicated a delinquent or being placed in a childrens' institution. After a short stay, he decided that another try at home was in order, this after a long history of foster placements.
55. ED	16					Placed at PORT twice for one-week stays while conflict developed at home as an alternative to jail or a foster placement. Placed at PORT for two-week period while court considered revocation of probation. Felt that he had enough strength going for him that he could return to his home and remain in the community. Follow-up on progress and adjustment has been very good.
56. SS	23	Dist.	Aggrava- ted Damage	Jail	6/71	Came to PORT for a 4 day stay at the request of his probation officer following a serious fight with his wife. Was released from jail to PORT; during the brief stay he and his wife were able to get some counseling and the result was that he was able to move back home.
57. LM	17				5/71	At PORT for three-week evaluation because of request of Probation Officer--decided at that time that he had strengths and resources in the community to make it without the residential part of the program.

END