

# SOURCE

Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council

# BOOK 78

596199



I.O.C.P.C.; Harrison Building, Suite 502, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

SOURCEBOOK  
OF  
ORGANIZED CRIME PUBLICATIONS  
September 12, 1977

NCJRS

JUL 19 1979

ACQUISITIONS

Compiled and Published by  
The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council  
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It is recognized that a bibliography is never complete. The Indiana Organized Crime Prevention Council staff has devoted considerable time to review the most recent information published in substantive areas of organized crime. An effort has been made to address specific fields of interest for criminal justice programs. Recognizing that much needs to be done to combat organized crime in our country, it is our hope that this publication will be of value to those persons engaged in control countermeasures.

In no way does the inclusion of an article/publication represent an endorsement by the Council of the material or its author.

Of special interest to the Council are other sources of organized crime related data/information. We welcome any additional sources which you have found helpful for inclusion in future publications. Thank you.

MATERIALS AVAILABLE IN IOCP LIBRARY

Albini, Joseph L., The American Mafia: Genesis of a Legend,  
Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, New York, 1971.

An analysis and description of syndicated crime in the United States. The major purpose of the work is to describe the functional aspects of criminal syndicates in American society itself. Information was obtained from police and from informants in the underworld, and both these points of view bring into focus that individual without whom syndicated crime would not exist--the American who consumes illicit goods. With this as its major theme, this work goes on to describe how syndicates have developed and continue to exist in order to meet this customer's needs.

Allen, Troy, Gang Wars of the 20's, Barclay House, Chatsworth, California, 1974.

A blow-by-blow account that begins with Big Jim Colosimo's warehouses on the Chicago levee...that traces the rise of Torrio on the shoulders of his dead victims...that detours to the bizarre white robes, burning crosses, and charred targets of the dreaded Ku Klux Klan...that follows, shot by shot, the insurrection in Chicago, with Al Capone at the trigger...that swerves into the bloodstained streets of San Francisco's Chinatown with its throat-cutting tongs... that details Joe E. Lewis's gutsy but near-tragic resistance against the pressures from the underworld...that treads on the heels of the murderous rum-runners...that winds up in the garage full of dead men...that leaves you breathless.

Allison, Junius L., The Juvenile Court Comes of Age, Public Affairs Pamphlets, New York, 1968.

Pamphlet describing the origin, growing criticism, and previous recommendations of juvenile courts.

American Bar Association, Announcement of Residence Sessions: National College of the State Judiciary, National College of the State Judiciary, Reno, Nevada, 1975.

Standards Relating to the Urban Police Function, June 1974.

American Bar Foundation, Annual Report - 1974, Chicago, 1974.

American Civil Liberties Union, What is the ACLU?, New York.

American Congress of Correction, Declaration of Principles of the American Correctional Association as Adopted by the American Congress of Correction, Cincinnati, 1970.

American Correctional Association, Juvenile Diversion: A Perspective, College Park, Maryland, July 1, 1972.

The American Criminal Law Review 11: 817-1106, Summer 1973,  
(A Symposium: White-Collar Crime).

Association News 2: 1-12, December 1975.

Association News 2: 1-6, November 1975.

Association of State Correctional Administrators, Uniform  
Correctional Policies and Procedures, Columbia,  
South Carolina, 1972.

Astor, Saul D., Preventing Retail Theft, Small Business  
Administration, Washington, D.C., October 1971.

Positive steps can be taken to curb theft. Some are outlined in this Aid. They include safeguards against employee dishonesty and ways to control shoplifting. In addition, key theft hazards are spelled out, and preventive measures are detailed. The advantages of undercover investigation are also described.

Avila, Robert J., The Juveniles' Viewpoint of the Albuquerque/  
Bernalillo County Juvenile Justice System, University of  
New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 15, 1974.

The purpose of this report is to describe the juvenile justice system based on the perceptions of a sample of juveniles who became involved with the system. Eighteen extensive interviews were conducted with juveniles who were residing in group homes or correctional facilities, juveniles who were on probation, and young persons not officially involved with the juvenile justice system. Approximately 50 juveniles were questioned on an informal basis to elicit their views of the system.

Barefoot, J. Kirk, Undercover Investigation, Charles C. Thomas,  
Springfield, Illinois, 1975.

Serving as a blueprint for the police or military commander, the security consultant, or the company security executive using undercover programs, this book is also a reference or training manual for security trainees as well as a refresher for the experienced operative.

As an additional use, this book serves as a practical reference source for the police and security scholar. Undercover operations are placed in their historical role and related to the administration of the entire system of law enforcement.

Barker, Thomas, and Roebuck, Julian, An Empirical Typology of  
Police Corruption, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois,  
1973.

The principal part of this book is concerned with the following eight types of corrupt police practices: corruption of authority, kickbacks, opportunistic theft, shakedowns, protection of illegal activities, the fix, direct criminal activities, and internal payoffs.

BCI&I, Information Bulletin, Attorney General of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio.

Bible, A Bill - S.742: To Amend Title 18 of the United States Code to Provide Civil Remedies to Victims of Racketeering Activity and Theft, and For Other Purposes.

Bludworth, Edward, 300 Most Abused Drugs, Trend House, Tamps, Florida, 1974.

A pictorial handbook (pamphlet) of interest to law enforcement officers and others.

Boulay, Paul F., Increased Profits Through Freight Claim Reduction, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C., June 1972.

Profits are highly leveraged by cargo claims. This fact is demonstrated in this pamphlet by analysis of typical income statements.

Boydstyn, John E., San Diego Field Interrogation Final Report, Police Foundation, August 1975.

Bowen, Otis R., Digest of Federal Programs in Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, March 1976.

Summary of Federal assistance administered by state departments or agencies. For the benefit of those seeking federal resources to assist in addressing Indiana's needs.

Braithwaite, William Thomas, Who Judges the Judges? A Study of Procedures for Removal and Retirement, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1971.

This monograph is a product of a research project which had the objective of learning how in actual practice five selected jurisdictions deal with the problems of judicial incompetence, disability, and misconduct.

Brakel, Samuel J., Presumption, Bias and Incompetency in the Criminal Process, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1975.

Judicare: Public Funds, Private Lawyers and Poor People, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1974.

As the title indicates, the approach this report urges is essentially the Judicare model, that is, with the private bar playing the dominant role in the delivery of legal services to poor people and professional poverty lawyers assuming an ancillary and specialized role. In short, this report concludes that the Judicare experience supports arguments for reversal of the respective roles of the private and public legal sectors in the quest for a realistic solution to the genuine problem of helping poor people use the legal system.

Brakel, Samuel J., and South, Galen R., Diversion from the Criminal Process in the Rural Community, Foundation Publications/American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1969.

Bureau of Customs, Customs Today, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., Winter 1971.  
Magazine including articles concerning customs.

Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, World Opium Survey 1972.  
Tells about the opium market, opium derivatives, opium processing, trading networks, methods and routes of smuggling and market prices. It also tells of the multi-lateral drug control efforts.

CACI, Inc., Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual for Police Department intelligence Units, CACI, Inc., Arlington, Virginia, March 1, 1976.

The basic objectives of this manual are: to describe the process of intelligence and to point out how law enforcement agencies may apply intelligence to combat organized crime; to explore structure, training, staffing and security of intelligence units to improve their overall management; and to present trends in the law as they may now and in the future impinge on the mission and functioning of the intelligence unit of law enforcement agencies.

Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual for Police Department Intelligence Units, CACI, Inc., Arlington, Virginia, March 1, 1976.

Appendices.

California Council on Criminal Justice, Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California, Sacramento, California, March 1973.

It is the intent of this document to show law enforcement agencies how they and their communities can combine efforts before-the-fact to reduce the burdens of crime. In the Selected Programs section we outline the structure and function of those efforts that appear to have made these reductions. A summary of past progress of these programs is also included.

Synopsis of the 1973 Comprehensive Plan for Criminal Justice, Sacramento, California, 1973.

Because it will be used as a working tool, the 1973 plan is a lengthy document, filled with material of highly specific and technical nature. For this reason, the following synopsis has been prepared to give lawmakers, local governing bodies, criminal justice agency officials, and the public a picture of California's crime and criminal justice system problems and of the Council's efforts to alleviate them.

California Crime Technological Research Foundation, Building Security Standards: Report to the Attorney General's Building Security Commission, Sacramento, California, 1974.

CCTRE's overriding purpose in this program is to provide technical input for the BSC; input in the form of recommending performance standards for the BSC to consider in its recommendations to the Legislature; input which is technically sound and which is cognizant of security equipment's present performance levels and man's capabilities to thwart that security level. Additionally, CCTRF intends to specify the recommended standards to a degree that will allow relatively easy design or certification tests by private laboratories. At the same time, it also plans to describe to those laboratories the personnel and equipment resources they will need to certify equipment against the recommended standards.

California State Office of Criminal Justice Planning, Special Issue: 1973-74 Annual Report, Sacramento, California, November/December 1974.

California Correctional System Intake Study - Project No. 1593-E, Public Systems Inc., Sunnyvale, California, July 1974.

Makes a number of recommendations that are believed to help improve that part of the criminal justice system and, hopefully, thereby would enable other parts of the system to function more effectively. Involves the criminal intake system.

Callahan, W. Thomas and Richard L. Knoblauch, Prevention and Control of Collective Violence, Volume III: Guidelines for Intelligence Personnel, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1973.

Calvert, Geoffrey N., Portable Police Pensions: Improving Inter-Agency Transfers, Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1971.

This booklet includes facts as to police retirement systems, how police pension plans are being funded, reciprocity among police pension plans, the status of reciprocity throughout America, and ten possible ways to resolve the problem.

Caputo, David A., Organized Crime and American Politics, General Learning Press, Morristown, New Jersey, 1974.

This module places the personalities and activities of organized crime within the framework of American politics. Emphasis is on describing what organized criminals do and don't do, not on the morality of organized crime.



Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Deskbook on Organized Crime, Washington, D.C., 1972.

The Deskbook has outlined a framework for informed action by the business community against the very clear and present danger of organized crime. The recommendations and programs described herein should be molded to the unique needs of any given business, industry, or profession. What of necessity has been brief and skeletal in the Deskbook must be fleshed out according to the nature of the reader's business or profession. When the reader finishes the last sentence of this publication, let that mark the beginning of a program of action. The time has arrived for the law of inertia to give way to the law of self-preservation.

A Handbook on White Collar Crime: Everyone's Problem, Everyone's Loss, Washington, D.C., 1974.

The Handbook has attempted to outline how the business and professional community can make informed response to white-collar crime. Of necessity, only a general strategy, along with some illustrative specifics, has been presented.

Modernizing Criminal Justice Through Citizen Power, Washington, D.C., 1973.

Civil Aeronautics Board, Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended September 30, 1975, Washington, D.C., March 1976.

Designed primarily to gather, on a uniform basis, statistical facts relative to the extent and scope of losses sustained by the motor carrier industry resulting from theft of goods in transit. This publication is compiled from quarterly loss and damage reports filed by motor carriers under the Commission's order.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1975, Washington, D.C., December 1975.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1975, Washington, D.C., September 1975.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage for the Quarter Ended December 31, 1974, Washington, D.C., May 1975.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended September 30, 1975, Washington, D.C., March 1975.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended June 30, 1974, Washington, D.C., December 1974.

Bureau of Accounts and Statistics, Air Freight Loss and Damage Claims for the Quarter Ended March 31, 1974, Washington, D.C., November 1974.

Committee for Economic Development, Reducing Crime and Assuring Justice, Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, New York, June 1972.

Committee on Government Operations, Federal Effort Against Organized Crime: Report of Agency Operations - 28th Report, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., June 20, 1968..

Committee on Internal Security, United States House of Representatives, Terrorism: A Staff Study, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., August 1, 1974.

United States House of Representatives, Annual Report for the Year 1973 (Together with Additional Views), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., January 29, 1974.

United States House of Representatives, Anatomy of a Revolutionary Movement: "Students for a Democratic Society", U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., October 6, 1970.

Congressional Record 119: S7934-7937, April 30, 1973, (Report on Wiretapping & Electronic Surveillance).

Congressional Record 119: February 1, 1973, (Bible - S.742).

Connecticut Planning Committee on Criminal Administration, Connecticut State Police Department, Organized Crime in Connecticut: Findings and Recommendations for Action, Hartford, Connecticut, October 1973.

The purpose of this document is to provide interested persons with an updated description of the NEOCIS project. Its contents are essentially the same as in the application for LEAA financial support, but are organized in a manner that avoids the rigid format of the grant application. The grant application document included various sections which represented compromises of certain operational and policy preferences between the participating agencies and between the participants and LEAA. In addition, the grant application does not reflect special grant conditions that LEAA has stipulated, nor various financial, administrative, and legal problems that did not arise until later. This document is intended to preserve the substance of all essential parts of the original documentation, add noteworthy matters that the project has dealt with subsequent to its inception, and present the whole in as readable form as possible.

Connecticut Planning Committee on Criminal Administration/  
Connecticut State Police Department, Organized Crime in  
Connecticut: Findings and Recommendations for Action,  
Hartford, Connecticut, October, 1973.

Report containing detailed plans for the organization of  
the Connecticut State Police Department and the Connecticut  
Planning Committee on Criminal Administration and broad  
recommendations for legislative changes designed to facilitate  
the operational success of the unit.

Conrad, Larry, Indiana Securities Law: Investor Protection and  
Remedies in Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, November 1975.

Indiana Securities Law IC 1971, 23-2-1.

"Cosa Nostra: The Poison in Our Society," Reader's Digest,  
December 1969.

The Council of State Governments, Gambling: A Source of Revenue,  
Lexington, Kentucky, January 1973.

Cressey, Donald R., Theft of the Nation: The Structure and  
Operations of Organized Crime in America, Harper Colophon  
Books, New York, 1969.

Criminal Justice 2: 1-8, Summer 1974.

Criminal Justice 2: 1-8, Spring 1974.

Criminal Justice 1: 1-8, Winter 1973.

Criminal Justice Digest, Annandale, Virginia, 1974.  
Volume 2: No. 3, 5, & 6.

Criminal Justice in Extremis: Administration of Justice During  
the April 1968 Chicago Disorder, American Bar Foundation,  
Chicago.

Criminal Justice Newsletter 6: 1-12, June 1975.

Criminal Justice Newsletter 7: 2-6, 1976.

Criminal Law Bulletin 10: 785-860, November 1974.

Datamation 17: 1-80, June 15, 1971.

De Franco, Edward J., Anatomy of a Scam: A Case Study of a Planned Bankruptcy by Organized Crime, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., November 1973.

The subject of organized crime has begun to receive the amount of attention it justly deserves because it is in fact a reality in America functioning in both illegitimate and legitimate activities. The amount of material available for social science research which would permit us to broaden our knowledge and understanding is, however, very limited. Organized crime is renowned for its code of silence; the unavailability of material from government investigative agencies due to its sensitive nature makes the task of the researcher difficult indeed.

One source which was used as the basis for the preparation of this case study is court testimony - both criminal and civil - in cases involving suspected organized crime figures.

The task of using such sources is a tedious one. In excess of 8,000 pages of narrative testimony were read to prepare this paper; but the source adds an important measure to the further understanding of organized crime and its method of operation.

Delaware State Police, Intelligence Central Standard Operating Procedures, Dover, Delaware.

Demaris, Ovid, Captive City, Pocket Books, New York, 1969.

Chicago is owned and operated by an invisible government. Its rulers are organized criminals and corrupted politicians. "Respectable" businessmen give this brazen alliance their full cooperation. Here, for the first time, is the explosive story - complete with hundreds of names - of the mafia in politics.

Denison, George, "Sumt: The Mafia's Newest Racket," Reader's Digest, December 1971.

Short article concerning the Mafia and pornography.

Department of the Army, Field Manual: Civil Disturbances, Washington, D.C., March 1972.

This manual provides guidance for the commander and his staff in preparing for and providing assistance to civil authorities in civil disturbance control operations.

This guidance is intended primarily for use by the US Active and Reserve Component Forces, and should not be applied to State or municipal police operations without certain adaptations or modifications.

The manual discusses the policies and legal considerations governing the commitment of Federal forces to civil disturbance control operations; the principles of civil disturbance control operations; planning and training for such operations; and the operational tasks and techniques employed to control civil disturbances and neutralize special threats.

Dohner, V. Alton, Alternatives to Drugs: A New Approach to Drug Education, Baywood Publishing Co., Inc., 1972.

Drawing upon the principles of human behavior, this article suggests the positive use of alternatives to drug abuse as a basis for education and prevention of drug abuse. This will result in proper use of drugs for their intended purpose. The various tactics used for drug education are discussed. They include scare tactics, scientific approach, exploration of motives for drug abuse, and providing non-chemical alternatives for students.

The author describes ten "realities" related to drug abuse which must be recognized. These become the basis for relevant and essential aspects of drug education which is focused on alternatives. The program description is soundly founded upon a mental health approach centered on such factors as 1) personal awareness, 2) interpersonal relations, 3) vocational skills, 4) a variety of personal experiences, and 5) social and political involvement. The author concludes that these "alternatives" require sincere, interested individuals who are willing to extend themselves in showing students "something better."

Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force, White Paper on Drug Abuse, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., September 1975.

The White Paper documents the principal findings of the Task Force, assesses the current extent of drug abuse in America and presents a number of recommendations for improving the Federal government's overall program to reduce drug abuse.

Downie, Leonard Jr., Justice Denied: The Case for Reform of the Courts, Penguin Books Inc., Praeger Publishers, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, 1971.

An indictment of the American court system. This unique book reveals that speedy trial does not exist in the United States--except in assembly-line travesties of justice; that court fees shut many poor people out of the courthouse entirely; that a long case can bankrupt a middle-income person; and that the courts' interpretation of the law often gives those with economic power privileges not enjoyed by others. The courthouses themselves are havens for "vagrants sleeping in the corridors, incompetent lawyers and bail bondsmen swarming about like vultures, and hack political appointees clothed in robes of justice destroying lives through prejudice, whim and limited legal ability." Leonard Downie, Jr., traveled thousands of miles in his search for the truth about the failings of the courts and about the possibilities of reform. His book is essential reading for all who want to see justice done in America.

Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., The Business Failure Record 1974, New York, 1975.

Includes Dunn's Failure Index (rate per 10,000 concerns) for 1975. Compiled by the Business Economics Division Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Eddy, Nathan B., Current Trends in the Treatment of Drug Dependence and Drug Abuse, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Washington, D.C.

Deals with different approaches to the treatment of drug dependence and drug abuse.

Elkhart County Sheriff's Department, Drug Abuse is an Escape to Nowhere, Elkhart, Indiana, 1972.

It is imperative for every parent to be knowledgeable about drug addiction. This evil has become the tragedy of our youth, even at a very early age.

Young people turn to drugs for three reasons, curiosity and experimentation, pressure from peer groups and a futile search for pleasure.

People, not youth alone, try to find in drugs the same satisfaction, the same solace, the same salvation which can and should be found with faith in God.

Perhaps it's time to come back to the realization that there is a God in Heaven, interested and concerned about human beings; that there is something to live for other than self-destruction. When this becomes a strong conviction we will have gone a long way toward curbing the drug problem.

Empire-Sportservice: Gigantic Web of Influence.

Executive Office of the President, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention Answers the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse, Washington, D.C., 1972.

Executive Services, Inc., Truck Terminal Cargo Security Effectiveness Compared to Company-Wide Security, Washington, D.C., May 1974.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime in the United States -1974- Uniform Crime Reports, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., November 17, 1975.

Crime in the United States - 1969 - Uniform Crime Reports, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1970.

This section is for readers who are interested in the general crime picture for the United States. The volume, trend and rate of crime related to current estimated population are discussed in context with the Crime Index offenses--murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny \$50 and over in value and auto theft. In addition, Crime Index offenses are treated individually to better delineate the nature of these criminal acts. Arrests, persons charged, clearances of crime, police employee data, police killed, and police assaults are discussed. Statistical data concerning the criminal recidivism of persons who have at least on one occasion during their criminal career become involved in the commission of a federal offense are also examined. In subsequent sections technical data of interest primarily to police, social scientists and other students are presented.

Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook, Washington, D.C.,  
January 1974.

Manual of Police Records, Washington, D.C., December 1972.

The Manual of Police Records is provided as a guide to the law enforcement administrator who is establishing for the first time a police records system, and as a reference work to law enforcement officials seeking to improve on existing recordkeeping tasks.

This Manual is not intended as an all-inclusive text on police records, but rather a concise outline on the records pertinent to complaints, investigations, arrests, dispositions, and closely related matters.

Fein, Sherman E., and Maskell, Arthur M., Selected Cases on the Law of Shoplifting, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1975.

Recognizing the magnitude of the shoplifting problem in this country and the impact that this particular crime can have on the general economy, the authors of this text present guidelines in matters of apprehension, interrogation and legal implications in shoplifting.

A number of representative court decisions show various factual situations arising from shoplifting incidents and the results of the legal processes involved.

With false arrest being a frequent concern, security and store personnel must know the limits of their action in dealing with shoplifting. This book enables such personnel to develop an awareness of the consequences of their actions in a court of law.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Temporary Commission of Investigation of the State of New York to the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New York, April 1973.

Finn, Peter and Alan R. Hoffman, Prosecution of Economic Crime: San Diego and Seattle Fraud Divisions, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 1976.

The King County (Seattle) Fraud Division and the San Diego County Fraud Division are just two examples of highly successful efforts to curb economic crime activities. They have been described in this document to illustrate the general principles and procedures involved in the development and operation of special fraud divisions. This document stresses the need to adapt the features of programs such as these to respond to local needs and constraints, and introduces a number of alternative approaches to the establishment of fraud programs.

Florida State, Special Counsel to the Governor, Organized Crime: A Desk Book for Florida Prosecutors, Tallahassee, Florida, February 1975.

Organized criminals and their associates, corrupt public officials, are a serious problem in Florida today. This type of criminal activity is, in many cases, sophisticated and complex requiring dedication and expertise on the part of the prosecutor. Organized crime and corrupt public officials will be brought to account only through consistent and aggressive action by the law enforcement community coupled with an increased awareness and intolerance on the part of the public. This desk book will assist Florida prosecutors in their efforts to control and suppress organized criminal activity wherever it may occur.

Freedom of Information Act Source Book: Legislative Materials Cases, Articles, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

"Gambling Investigations," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, July 1969, (Reprint).

A four page pamphlet concerning gambling investigations.

Gang, Bill, An Adjustment to Get a Clear Image, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1974.

This publication describes one community's successful effort to divert runaways from the juvenile justice system, and to strengthen services to troubled youth wherever needed, but especially at the family and community level.

Gardiner, John A., The Politics of Corruption: Organized Crime in an American City, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, New York, 1970.

General Telephone & Electronics, Drug Abuse and Misuse, New York.

This booklet defines drugs that are most commonly misused, describes their uses, abuses, and effects, and lists the common symptoms they produce. In these times, it is particularly important that responsible people throughout the community--especially parents, teachers, law enforcement officials, and employers--know such basic facts about the drug problem that they can be alert for the signs of possible drug misuse, and thus know when to seek expert help for the victims.

Georgia Organized Crime Prevention Council, Annual Report-1973, Atlanta, 1973.

1975 Annual Report, Atlanta, Georgia, 1976.



Glick, Rush G., and Newsom, Robert S., Fraud Investigation Fundamentals for Police, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1974.

This book explores the trilogy of fraud; the three-sided geometric analogy of false pretenses, trick and device and embezzlement. These crimes of theft are the total basis of fraud; all other forms are mere modifications. A structured approach to each situation is presented giving basic points to be covered in a step-by-step process. Witnesses, statements, documentation, physical evidence and legal principles are these basic points which make up the final product presented for prosecution.

Certain areas of study are included which in the past have not been normally a part of the general study of investigation in the police science curriculum. One of these is accounting, presented in simplified form as it applies to embezzlement (the source and application of funds) and insurance frauds. Another is the source of information frequently overlooked or ignored by investigators whose experience has been limited to burglary, robbery, and crimes of violence.

Forgery and related offenses are examined and methods of classification, both manual and computerized, are discussed at length.

Consumer and medical frauds, burgeoning problems which no longer can be ignored, are analyzed and methods of investigation are discussed. Included is the working relationship and joint responsibilities of police and regulatory agencies.

The increase in real estate and corporate investment frauds with their interstate complications are discussed as to the interest and responsibility that a police agency has in such crimes. The type of evidence needed and the methods to develop it are examined along with sociological concepts and the resulting effect upon the community.

Godfrey, E. Drexel, and Harris, Don R., Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual of Theory, Structure and Procedures for Use by Law Enforcement Agencies Against Organized Crime, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., November 1971.

The basic objectives of this manual are to describe the process of intelligence and to point out how law enforcement agencies may apply intelligence to combat organized crime; to explore structure, training, staffing, and security of intelligence units and to provide guidelines for commanders of law enforcement intelligence units to improve their overall management; and to present trends in the law as they may now and in the future impinge on the mission and functioning of the intelligence unit of law enforcement agencies.

Organized Crime Intelligence Manual: Working Draft, March 31, 1971.

Goldstein, Herman, Police Corruption: A Perspective on Its Nature and Control, Police Foundation, Washington, D.C., 1975.

This monograph is addressed to the present and future leadership of the police field. It examines police corruption, one of the most perplexing problems that police administrators confront. Its intent is to help these administrators understand the numerous aspects of the problem and, more importantly, to elicit their involvement in developing more effective ways in which to deal with it.

The monograph is not intended to be a blueprint or manual for combating corruption. It would not have been possible to provide such a document, even if desired, for not enough is known about police corruption. There are more questions raised here than are resolved. Where conclusions are offered, they should be regarded as working hypotheses, to be proved or disproved by future experience and research.

Gosch, Martin A., and Hammer, Richard, The Last Testament of Lucky Luciano, Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1975.

"A salty, grimly personal story...as authentic a look at the inside of the mob as has ever been recorded...It's Lucky Luciano, in all his blood and guts, telling how he killed and had people killed as effortlessly and guiltlessly as buying U.S. Savings Bonds...his stories of famous mob figures, business cronies and politicians all have that Don Corleone ring to them...the style of an illiterate genius who couldn't spell but was a master of organization... No one else could have told this tale. (Chicago Daily News)

Hammer, Richard, Playboy's Illustrated History of Organized Crime, Playboy Press, Chicago, 1975.

This book includes: The American Dream; Chicago and the Prohibition Years; Slicing up the Big Apple; War in the Underworld; Happy Days and Hard Times; The Heat's On; Murder, Incorporated; V for Victory, Vice for Vegas; A Little Light on the Syndicate; Perils of Power; Attack on a Hoodlum Empire; The American Nightmare.

Hansen, David A., Police Ethics, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1973.

Discussed herein is the code of ethics of law enforcement- what it is, what it says, and how the code applies to the police and to professionalism.

Harris, Don R., Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual for Police Department Intelligence Units, Arlington, Virginia, March 1, 1976.

The basic objectives of this manual are: To describe the process of intelligence and to point out how law enforcement agencies may apply intelligence to combat organized crime. To explore structure, training, staffing, and security of intelligence units and to provide guidelines. To present trends.

Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual for Police Department Intelligence Units, Arlington, Virginia, March 1, 1976.  
Appendices.

Hartkorn, Albert W., Economic Benefits of Improved Security at a Railroad Piggyback Yard, Washington, D.C.

This report outlines the steps taken to overcome the piggyback related theft problems at the Croxton Yard. It also contains detailed discussions of the impact of the following activities on the overall success of the project: Top management awareness and support of the theft reduction program; Design and installation of an electronic system specifically tailored to the operational environment and to the cargo theft and loss problem; Integration of electronic and police functions to achieve an improved level of security; Improved accountability of high-value cargo as a result of the monitoring of trailer location and integrity.

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, 90th Congress, Second Session, Part III, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., February 7 and 8, 1968, (The Federal Effort Against Organized Crime).

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This study examines the process of ethnic succession in organized crime syndicates. It develops a model of how new member groups organize themselves to achieve the goals shared by members and how these groups develop and enforce rules to maximize their criminal efforts. Results of the study include a documentation of the process of ethnic succession in organized crime, an analysis of patterns of social relationships in newly emerging criminal groups in relation to the society, the community and other groups, and in the development of preliminary models of the functioning of newly formed organized criminal groups.

Ianni, Francis A.J. and Ianni, Elizabeth Reuss, A Family Business: Kinship and Social Control in Organized Crime, Mentor - New American Library; Russell Sage Foundation, New York, New York, 1972.

Francis Ianni presents an eloquent demonstration of the value of the field methods of the social anthropologist for the discovery of social processes in a field of human activity that is completely closed against other research methods commonly used by social scientists.

For two-and-a-half years, Professor Ianni acted as a participant-observer in attending family weddings, parties, small dinners, christenings, and other family events. He went to the race track, attended concerts, frequented social clubs with the family members, and had long, private, and extremely frank conversations with the most powerful men in the family. The result is a unique and fascinating picture of how one crime family actually operates, and of the historical background and current structural dynamics of organized crime in America. It takes its place as one of the most remarkable scientific studies ever published.

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A Preliminary Assessment of Theft from Business in Indiana  
and the Involvement of Organized Criminal Activity,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.

This study has been conducted by the Indiana Organized  
Crime Prevention Council, and represents the initial  
research effort by the Council into the problem of organized  
criminal activity in Indiana. For this first effort, it was  
decided to examine the relationship of organized criminal  
activity to theft losses incurred by Indiana industries.  
A total of 1,776 firms in seven major categories were mailed  
questionnaires. This document presents the analysis of the  
data resulting from this survey effort.

Organized crime has received a great deal of attention in  
recent years, with numerous books and motion pictures vying  
for the public's attention. Most of these have emphasized  
the sensational, and little effort has been made toward  
measuring the incidence of organized criminal activity and  
quantifying its cost to society.

A knowledge of the nature and scope of such activity is  
deemed essential if effective countermeasures are to be  
undertaken. It was for this reason that this study was  
undertaken: to derive data regarding the minimum costs  
incurred to larger (i.e., a net worth in excess of \$500,000)  
business establishments in Indiana, and to assess the rela-  
tionship existing between theft from business and organized  
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taken by cities and counties of all sizes throughout the  
United States, the Jurisdictional Guide is one source for  
identifying those of your colleagues who have had practical  
experience with improving local government productivity.

Justice, Blair, LEAA Grants and Contracts: Detection of Potential  
Community Violence, U.S. Government Printing Office,  
Washington, D.C., 1968.

City law enforcement officials and other authorities can  
no longer rely on "leaders" in the Negro community to keep  
them informed of potential explosiveness in the ghetto.  
They need objective data on what level of grievances exist  
so appropriate action can be taken to relieve tension.

This study was designed to provide officials with such  
data and to suggest ways that the potential for community  
violence could be reduced. It was based on a methodology  
that would give authorities a running account of the racial  
"temperature" in Houston, Texas. It began July 1966 and  
continued through August 1967. A total of 7,156 interviews  
were completed in the Negro community of Houston, which has  
about 290,000 Negroes within city limits.

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Kaplan, Lawrence J., and Kessler, Dennis, An Economic Analysis of Crime: Selected Readings, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1976.

Kennedy, Robert F., The Enemy Within, Harper and Row Publishers, New York, New York, 1960.

Written right on the firing line in one of the hottest sectors of the fight for law and order, this is a no-holds-barred report on the work of the McClellan Committee. Covering also the methods evolved by Committee investigators to dig out the facts; the threats, dodges and pressures used to balk them; the strains within the Committee itself, and within the staff, and the significant factors of press and public opinion, it is illuminated by firsthand knowledge and charged with the force of absolute honesty and the fire of personal conviction.

Every member of the McClellan Committee knew he might be digging his political grave, but they all went ahead and uncovered a shocking story of venality, greed, corruption and mania for power in the ranks of both labor and management. Over the course of three years, hearing fifteen hundred witnesses and taking fourteen million words of testimony, the Committee proved that in a frightening number of cases labor leaders, management, the underworld and public officials, sometimes in combination, sometimes separately, had worked to cheat the rank-and-file union members.

Focusing on some of the highlights of the investigation, Kennedy tells, for example: how an anonymous telephone call sparked a major investigation and led to the exposure of a huge swindle; how a tip from the "friend of a friend" led to the downfall of Dave Beck; why Roy Underwood shot himself; how "democracy" actually operates in Hoffa's captive unions and what happens to the men who dare to stand up to him; how a reluctant witness was persuaded to testify; how two earlier Congressional committees dropped their investigations of the Teamsters Union; how Hoffa was tried on charges of attempting to plant a spy in the McClellan Committee; why an investigator crawled under a bed and another wore a postman's uniform; how unions are bought and sold--and sometimes stolen; how underworld racketeers infiltrate a union; how to take the Fifth Amendment by proxy; why an honest union leader refused to testify; what mistake the author made with a witness once, but never again; what lay behind the "get Reuther" investigation--and why it fizzled.

Kennedy discusses too, with illustrative and fascinating anecdotes, such basic matters as how an investigating committee goes about getting its facts; how a case is prepared for hearing; why it is difficult to assemble a good investigative staff on Capitol Hill; the procedures that in his opinion an investigating committee should follow and what happens when it doesn't; whether a witness should be permitted to hide behind the Fifth Amendment; and how far - and when - it is permissible to dig into a man's private life.

Writing crisply, with indignation but also with humor, Kennedy has told a crackling story of the committee's work and of the revelations that not only toppled some important union leaders and resulted in a healthy number of convictions but also laid the basis for a sorely needed new labor law.

Kingsbury, Arthur A., Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1973.

It is the objective of this book to present an overview reflecting the predominant methods and techniques utilized by security and crime prevention surveys. Thus, this manual deals with the techniques of information collections as they relate to crime risk identification (physical opportunity for crime) and the preparation of recommendations to alleviate crime risk. Since every profession has unique fundamental principles or procedures which distinguish it from related professions, this book then will be an attempt to suggest some basic guidelines in crime prevention survey reflects the method that most security or crime prevention risk identifiers use to reduce criminal opportunity.

Kintner, Earl W., An Antitrust Primer: A Guide to Antitrust and Trade Regulation Laws for Businessmen, The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1964.

This book is dedicated to the perplexed businessman who must obey the law without always knowing what the law is. A new, up-to-the-minute edition of an already established classic, it explains in clear, non-technical language every major premise of antitrust and trade regulation - and supplies examples of the application of the law to business practices. You'll learn why the laws were enacted, what they provide, who enforces them, and how they affect you.

Some of the specific topics covered are monopolization, mergers and acquisitions, patents and antitrust, boycotts, exclusive dealing, price fixing, and combinations and conspiracies. Especially helpful is the book's description of how to comply with the Robinson-Putman act, which affects most American Businesses. The last three chapters deal with ethical vs. unethical advertising, and present a series of enlightening case studies of deceptive schemes, how they operate, and what to avoid.

A Primer on the Law of Deceptive Practices: A Guide for the Businessman, MacMillan Publishing Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1971.

An introduction to the Law of Unfair Business Practices for businessmen and students, this book provides a general background to the law of government regulation of business. Presented in layman's language, without distracting footnotes, the book does not purport to constitute a comprehensive treatise of every phase of the law. Rather it is designed to heighten the businessman's awareness of the law and its many complexities, and to enable him to improve his use of the business law specialist.

The initial chapters of this book detail the early abuses of our consumer-oriented marketing system and the efforts of the common law courts, the state legislatures, and the Federal Trade Commission to combat them. The great bulk of the book consists of an attempt to categorize those business practices which the FTC and the courts have found to be unfair and/or deceptive and as carefully as possible to delineate the law with respect to each of them. The complexity of this task is further increased by the fact that new advertising techniques are constantly devised which must in turn be judged on an ad hoc basis to determine whether they violate what the truth in advertising laws or different commentators, which, when they appear, are designated as such by the author. Also examined in this text are consumer protection and credit regulation which are the most topical areas in this field, owing to increased Federal and State concern regulation.

Kolodny, Leonard, Outwitting Bad Check Passers, Small Business Administration, Washington, D.C., December 1973.

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Kwitny, Jonathan, The Fountain Pen Conspiracy, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, New York, 1973.

Swindle by amazing swindle, Kwitny has unearthed and documented their big-money disappearing acts. He names names (both the vipers and their victims--including some famous Americans who have been used as fronts). He clarifies the ingenious maze of fake conglomerates, worthless Tennessee land deeds, assetless banks, phony mutual funds and corporate shells with impressive boards of directors at the heart of the con. He reveals what Florida city is now the cheaters' capital, shows how men and institutions of considerable stature can be bilked, and makes clear why it is so difficult to put these Fountain Pen Conspirators in jail and keep them there.

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This study reaches conclusions about the point of view  
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about control of the payment system's arrangements for ex-  
changes of transfers--the clearings and related exchanges--  
and regulation of the competition between, and powers of,  
deposit institutions, about the sorts of transfers which the  
law should be organized around, and about the issues involved  
in forming legal policy for the payment system--the issues  
deserving of further legal study, and the technical issues  
whose results may affect legal policy.

Criminal Law: The Meaning of Guilt - Strict Liability,  
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Criminal Law - Obscenity, Ottawa, Ontario, 1972.

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Logan, Albert B., Justice in Jeopardy, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1973.

McClellan, John L., "Weak Link in Our War on the Mafia," Reader's Digest: 56-61, March 1970.

Tells of the lenient sentences meted out to notorious syndicate criminals.

McConkie, Mark L., and Joann B. Morton, Selected Readings from SCMTC Seminars, University of Georgia, Institute of Government, Corrections Division, Athens, Georgia, April 1975.

This selection of readings is designed to assist correctional managers answer particular concerns which touch their managerial lives. The readings deal with planning, organizing, understanding the client, and utilizing volunteers: their utility is believed to range as wide as the topical areas covered.

McDonald, James E., Organized Crime: A Desk Book for Florida Prosecutors, Tallahassee, Florida, February 1975.

Organized criminals and their associates, corrupt public officials, are a serious problem in Florida today. This type of criminal activity is, in many cases, sophisticated and complex requiring dedication and expertise on the part of the prosecutor. Organized crime and corrupt public officials will be brought to account only through consistent and aggressive action by the law enforcement community coupled with an increased awareness and intolerance on the part of the public. This desk book will assist Florida prosecutors in their efforts to control and suppress organized criminal activity wherever it may occur.

McIntyre, Donald M., Goldstein, Herman, and Skoler, Daniel L., Criminal Justice in the United States, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1974, (Revised Edition).

The purpose of this publication is to provide a short, comprehensive statement that provides an overall picture of the processes of criminal justice, intended to be read in one sitting. Essentially it is a brief description of the major components of the system of criminal justice administration in the United States and an identification of some of its more serious problems.

Necessarily this account of the criminal justice system is stated in general terms; while many of the problems are complex, an attempt has been made to present them as simply as possible. It is written for the layman, not the expert. While nothing that is said is necessarily applicable without qualification to a particular state or community, it can be stated that states do have similar criminal laws and that there are many common practices and procedures. Thus the focus of this description is on the laws and practices that prevail practically everywhere.

One last caveat: This report describes the criminal law process under state laws and how they are applied within state systems, rather than at the federal level. It should be noted, however, that federal criminal case processing is roughly parallel to those used in the states.

Maas, Peter, The Valachi Papers, Bantam Books, New York, 1968.

When Joe Valachi decided to violate the Cosa Nostra oath of silence, he told everything. His memory was phenomenal. He named names, gave addresses, even remembered telephone numbers going back to the 1920's. In short, he traced the growth and development of the Mafia in the United States; revealed its membership, operations and methods.

Robert Kennedy, then Attorney General, hailed Valachi's revelations as "the biggest intelligence breakthrough yet in combatting organized crime and racketeering in the United States." Peter Maas was selected to edit Valachi's confession and prepare it for publication. Then the Department of Justice-- under pressure that went all the way to the White House-- went to court to try to prevent publication of Valachi's story!

"The Valachi Papers: Inside the Cosa Nostra," Reader's Digest, 1968.

Condensed version of the book The Valachi Papers.

Managing Change in Corrections Proceedings: Correctional Administrators Workshop, College Park, Maryland, 1971.

Discusses such things as the roles of management and the Federal Government, and the methods and problems in planning for corrections.

Marks, F. Raymond, Two Book Reviews on the Dilemma of the Legislative Process, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, 1972.

Maru, Olavi, Parallel Tables Between the ABA Canons of Professional Ethics and the ABA Code of Professional Responsibility: Final Draft, American Bar Foundation, Chicago, July 1, 1969.

American Bar Foundation parallel of the Canons of professional ethics and the Code of professional responsibility. Reference source.

Maurer, David W., The American Confidence Man, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1974.

Medical Economics, Inc., 1969 Drug Identification Guide, Litton Publications, Inc., Oradell, New Jersey, 1969.

This booklet contains actual size, full-color reproductions of the most commonly prescribed drug products, as well as some available without prescription. It is not intended as an inclusive presentation of all drugs available in the United States.

While every effort has been made to reproduce products faithfully, the Drug Identification Guide should be considered only as a quick-reference identification aid. In critical situations, such as suspected overdosage, it is suggested that the local Poison Control Center be contacted for assistance. In addition, the telephone numbers of manufacturers of products included in this booklet are listed in the back.

Products are arranged in this booklet by manufacturer and are identified by brand name. The generic name is listed in parentheses under the brand name of all single chemical entity products. Space limitations prohibit listing the generic ingredients of certain multiple ingredient products.

Methvin, Eugene H., "How the Mafia Preys on the Poor," Reader's Digest: 49-55, September 1970.

Drugs. Numbers. Loansharking. Corruption of government officials. All are devices used by the Mob to bleed the nation's disadvantaged. Any war on poverty must also be a war against organized crime.



"How Organized Crime Corrupts Our Law Enforcers," Reader's Digest: 85-89, January 1972.

Mobsters have demonstrated shocking power to control public servants - from the cop on the beat to city hall itself. Here's a look at the hard facts, and at the long, tough battle that lies ahead.

"Mafia War on the A & P," Reader's Digest: 71-76, July 1970.

What happened when the nation's largest food retailer refused to knuckle under to Mafia muscle - and how our law enforcement agencies were virtually powerless to intervene.

"Progress in the War Against Organized Crime," Reader's Digest: 137-141, June 1972.

Describes how the Federal "strike forces" have gathered evidence and convicted several members of organized crime.

Meyers, Madelyn, and Hollmann, Steven, The Loan Shark Industry, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, December 7, 1972.

Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service, Transportation and Travel Transportation Security, Washington, D.C., July 1973.

This pamphlet integrates transportation, supply, and security procedures to provide the best security means from available resources without impairing the MTMTS mission. Additionally, it fulfills the need to furnish MTMTS security and transportation personnel with necessary guidance in achieving this objective.

Miller, Charles A., Economic Crime: A Prosecutor's Handbook, National District Attorneys Association, Washington, D.C., March 1975.

The subjects treated are much too broad and overreaching to be dealt with definitely in a work of this limited size. Certain important investigatory problems and evidence gathering techniques have had to be treated superficially and others not touched on at all, ( i.e., investigative use of grand juries). Nevertheless, it is hoped the material may be operational and reference value to investigators and prosecutors laboring in this fruitful and rewarding area.

Moffitt, Donald, Swindled! Classic Business Frauds of the Seventies, Dow Jones Books, Princeton, New Jersey, 1976.

Swindled! describes some of the most creative financial crimes and corporate frauds exposed in recent times. Written by the reporters of The Wall Street Journal who unraveled these massive schemes, this collection of six diverse, true stories examines the world of fraud, its causes, its methods and its effects.

Morris, Norval and Gordon Hawkins, The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois, 1970.

"There is now available to us," the authors argue, "a fund of information on the subject which, were it acted upon responsibly and steadily, would reduce crime and curtail the fear, suffering, and unhappiness it entails. It is not lack of knowledge, but rather a failure of political responsibility, that supports our present luxuriant crime rates." Hence the program this book offers is directed to the politicians and to the concerned citizens who are responsible for them.

The authors' first premise is that our criminal justice system is a moral busybody, unwisely extended beyond its proper role of protecting persons and property; it should not be used to enforce private morality, particularly in regard to alcohol, gambling, drugs, and sex. Both they go further and systematically present a program which covers the amount, costs, causes, and corrections; juvenile delinquency; the function of psychiatry in crime control; organized crime; and the uses of criminological research. On each topic precise recommendations are made and carefully defended.

Mueller, Gerhard O.W., and H.H.A. Cooper, The Criminal, Society, and the Victim, Selected Topic Digest, Number 2.

Discusses how the criminal, society and the victim interact.

Narcotics Control Digest, Washington Crime News Services, Annandale, Virginia, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1970.

National Association of Attorneys General, Legislation Concerning the Corruption of Public Officials, Raleigh, North Carolina, January, 1974.

Primary attention has been devoted to laws regulating campaign contributions and expenditures, laws regulating open meetings and records, and laws regulating conflicts of interest. There are other areas well worthy of examination.

Legislative Approaches to Campaign Finance, Open Meetings & Conflict of Interest, Raleigh, North Carolina, December, 1974.

In January, 1974, the Committee on the Office of Attorney General published a report on Legislation Concerning the Corruption of Public Officials. Part of the present report is an update of that publication. It is limited to the specific areas of legislation listed in the title. It should be remembered, however, that there are many other areas of legislation that have a direct bearing on the election and conduct of public officials. These include such subjects as purchasing laws, prohibitions against bribery, nepotism, and misfeasance and malfeasance. While these are not discussed in this report, they are important facets of any legislative program to combat corruption.

Legislative Responses to Dealing in Stolen Goods, Raleigh, North Carolina, December 1975.

Eight years ago the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice considered burglary and robbery as two major causes of the United States' alarm over the crime rate. The Commission felt that "finding effective ways of protecting the community from those two crimes would do much to make 'crime' as a whole less frightening and to bring it within manageable bounds." Today, the crime rate is even higher than it was when those words were written. Burglary and robbery still are problems that demand attention and action. Efforts to stem a rising theft rate and to increase the rate of recovery of stolen goods have been ineffective, since law enforcement is ill-equipped to combat the fluid marketing practices of the professional fence. This report examines legislative responses to the crime of receiving stolen goods.

Organized Crime Control Legislation, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 1975.

Many Attorneys General have taken leadership in working for the enactment of legislation to provide such prosecutorial tools as electronic surveillance, witness immunity and statewide grand juries for these units. This report examines some of these legislative approaches.

Organized Crime Control Legislation, Raleigh, North Carolina, January, 1974.

Deals with legislation concerning: Powers in Prosecutions, Electronic Surveillance, Infiltration of Legitimate Business, Loansharking, Professional Gamblers, Protection of Witnesses, State Investigative Grand Juries, and Witness Immunity.

Organized Crime Control Units, Raleigh, North Carolina, June 1975.

The National Association of Attorneys General has a continuing interest in programs and legislation to control organized crime. In 1971, NAAG recommended that "in states which have an organized crime problem, the Attorney General should establish a special investigative and prosecutorial unit within his office to assist local offices or to act directly depending on conditions in that jurisdiction." Many Attorneys General have taken such action. This report examines the function and operation of these units.

Organized Crime Control Units, Raleigh, North Carolina, January 1974.

Organized Crime Control Units, Raleigh, North Carolina, December 1972.

Organized Crime Prevention Councils, Raleigh, North Carolina, September 1973.

This report is one of a series of studies by the Committee on the Office of Attorney General concerning state action to combat organized crime.

Prosecuting Organized Crime - Summaries of Speeches to 1974  
NAAF Seminars, Raleigh, North Carolina, 1974.

The seminars were intended for prosecutors with experience in prosecuting organized criminal activity. Because the attendees were already familiar with the general problems of prosecution in this area, it was decided to restrict the seminars to three subjects that offered a potential for increased prosecutorial activity: the corruption of public officials; tax law enforcement; and enforcement of state antitrust laws.

National Association of Citizens Crime Commissions, How to Organize and Operate a Citizens Crime Commission, Waukegan, Illinois.

Thousands of citizens have joined in the movement to help fight crime, to insure that the criminal justice system function properly, to contribute to good law enforcement, fair and impartial administration of justice, and to build respect for the law, which is the foundation of a wholesome society.

These citizens have organized crime commissions in communities in many areas of the United States. The commissions are composed of citizens and run by citizens, acting within the law. They have proved effective in battling crime and corruption, in cleaning up intolerable conditions and in making their communities better places in which to live and work. They recognize that even though professional law enforcement personnel may be employed, courts funded and correctional systems adequately financed, the citizen has not surrendered his responsibility of citizenship to obey the law, to promote respect for the law and to help build and maintain a decent community and nation.

This manual is the story of such citizens, and it is appropriate that it be expressed in terms of how to organize and operate a citizens crime commission. For this is the ultimate weapon against crime: the citizen who won't take it any longer, who acts-today!

National Association of Counties Research Foundation, Regional Criminal Justice Planning: A Manual for Local Officials - Part I - Regional Criminal Justice Planning and Local Officials, Washington, D.C., June, 1971.

The purpose of this manual is to describe local general elected officials as participants in the criminal justice system. It is an attempt to do for local officials what the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and others have done for the components in the criminal justice system - to outline what we have learned about the way elected officials have brought their political influence to bear on the activities of the criminal justice process. The manual also attempts to synthesize and relate to the criminal justice system a new body of regional planning experience stemming from the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

National Automobile Theft Bureau, Annual Report - 1974, Jericho, New York, 1974.

Operations Manual, (Revised), 1975.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, Clearinghouse Transfer - Potter County, Texas - An Alternative to New Construction, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency, Correctional Master Plan: Summary - State of Hawaii, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

Among the key concepts of the plan are the precepts that community based correctional programs are preferable to institutional treatment whenever this is feasible without detriment to the safety of the public and the community. Further, individualization of treatment and differentiated handling of the great variety of offenders are considered vital to a substantial reduction of crime. Another important ingredient is the planned linkage and coordination between the Judiciary, the law enforcement system and corrections so that a united Criminal Justice System can better serve the interests of justice and the people. Finally, the streamlining of existing services and maximum utilization of community resources constitute a cornerstone of the master plan which therefore brings to bear the most effective utilization of State resources on the problems of crime and its correction, in addition to sharing of the responsibilities for the problems of the community as well as the offender.

Energy Conservation Bulletin, Champaign, Illinois.

Includes articles on: Exhaust Fans; Heating and Cooling/Ventilation; Heating and Cooling/Duct Insulation; Heating and Cooling/Insulation of Door; Heating/Entrances and Doorways; and Heating/Vestibules and Unheated Porches.

Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Police Programs and Facilities, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

This manual is a comprehensive planning instrument for law enforcement program and facility development. The book was prepared by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture under contract to the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. It is intended for use as a source book by police administrators and planners. It also includes technical information for architects engaged in the design of law enforcement facilities.

Guidelines for the Planning and Design of Regional and Community Correctional Centers for Adults, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

This manual is a systematic planning instrument for comprehensive correctional program and facility planning on the state, regional, and community levels. It responds to the Part E Amendment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which brings new emphasis to the problems of corrections and offender rehabilitation, and to President Nixon's recommendations to improve the correctional system, and its facilities, in which community-based treatment of offenders is given the highest priority.

SCOPE, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

National Clearinghouse for Drug Abuse Information, Drug Dependence and Abuse: A Selected Bibliography, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., June 1971, (Revised).

This is a selected listing of references designed to provide an introduction to the scientific, as well as the more substantive popular drug abuse literature. The bibliography is intended for a broad audience encompassing advanced high school and college students writing research papers; teachers developing curricular material; lawyers, gatekeepers, clergy and supportive professionals needing an overview of the problem and community leaders establishing libraries and drug abuse information centers.

A Federal Source Book: Answers to the Most Frequently Asked Questions About Drug Abuse, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., June 1971, (Revised).

This publication presents the latest scientific answers to some of the questions most frequently asked about drug misuse. For the first time, all of the concerned Federal agencies and departments have pooled their knowledge to produce a single source book on the national drug problem. The answers are based upon the latest research findings of the National Institute of Mental Health and are presented in accord with the policies and programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense, the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Resource Book for Drug Abuse Education, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1972.

In the continuing effort by the Federal Government to provide as many tools as possible to teachers, community leaders, and others involved in handling drug abuse issues, this second edition of the Resource Book assembles a selection of scientific, philosophical, and educational drug abuse literature.

Hopefully, the publication will serve as a basis for improved understanding, trust, and communication between teacher and student about drug use and its place both in contemporary youth culture and in the general society. An additional benefit may accrue in helping establish the school as a primary setting where other social and health problems can be openly and constructively dealt with in discussion and action.

National College of District Attorneys, Proceedings: Advanced Organized Crime Seminar, Houston, December 1974.

National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality, Washington, D.C.

National Conference Proceedings, 1974.

National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators, State of the States on Crime and Justice, Washington, D.C., July 1974.

This is a comprehensive report of the activities of the states in carrying out their responsibilities under the Crime Control Act. It is also a report of the activities of the National SPA Conference.

State of the States on Crime and Justice: An Analysis of State Administration of the Safe Streets Act, Frankfort, Kentucky, June 1, 1973.

The report identifies and explains the general strategies employed by the SPAs during the first four years of the program; presents national data on funding patterns; traces the development of SPA capabilities; provides a perspective from which to view future directions for the nation's crime control efforts.

National District Attorney Association, Economic Crime Digest, Washington, D.C., March and April, 1976.

Fighting the \$40 Billion Rip-Off: An Annual Report From the Economic Crime Project, Chicago, Illinois.

National Drug Reporter, Washington, D.C., 1975.

National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Annual Report FY-1975, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

The Nature, Impact and Prosecution of White-Collar Crime, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., May 1970.

The purpose of this paper is to focus attention on the nature and impact of white-collar crime, and on problems of law enforcement in this area. It seeks to define white-collar crime, to determine the common elements of its operative structure, and to examine how it is detected, investigated, and prosecuted. Most of all, its aim is to open doors which may lead to measures which will both deter such crimes and provide an extra measure of relief for victims.

National Institute on Drug Abuse, Effective Coordination of Drug Abuse Programs: A Guide to Community Action, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1975.

This manual is specifically aimed at presenting suggestions for development of an overall mechanism for coordination and cooperation among those sectors of a community concerned with drug abuse. Its purpose is to provide some direction and assistance for communities which have not yet started to organize coordinating mechanisms, for those which have gotten off to a potentially unsuccessful start, and for those which want to improve or upgrade their present

level of coordination. It is intended for use by community leaders, drug program operators, and public officials. The manual presents strategies, guidelines and materials, based largely on a survey of existing successful and unsuccessful coordinating efforts across the country.

National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Handbook of Standards for Legal Aid and Defender Offices, American Bar Center, Chicago, Illinois, 1970.

Set of standards for civil legal aid officers.

Legal Aid Handbook - How to Organize and Operate a Legal Aid Office, American Bar Center, Chicago, Illinois, 1971.

The purpose of this handbook is to set forth what, in the opinion of NLADA, is the best way to organize a legal aid office and to suggest an appropriate form of beginning, together with some suggestions for continuing operation. There is no intent to be dogmatic, and it is recognized that some deviation may be required within individual communities. Every contingency cannot be covered in a publication such as this.

The National Sheriff, Washington, D.C., 1974.

Neff, Pauline, Better Tomorrows, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973.

This publication describes a year-round program which was developed for emotionally disturbed girls in a Texas community. The program "Girls' Adventure Trails" is innovative, therapeutic and obviously effective, in a period which finds a spiraling rise in delinquency offenses involving girls.

New Jersey State Commission of Investigation, 1972 Annual Report, Trenton, New Jersey, February 1973.

New Jersey State Police, New Jersey State Police Intelligence Bureau Manual Delineating the Scope - Functions and Operations, West Trenton, New Jersey, 1975.

New Mexico Governor's Organized Crime Prevention Commission, The Beginning of the Task - A First Report of the Governor's Organized Crime Prevention Commission, Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1973.

1974 Annual Report and Guidelines for a Comprehensive Plan, Santa Fe, New Mexico, December 1974.

New York City Rand Institute, Year 4: A Report to the People of the City of New York, New York, New York.



New York State Commission on Gambling, Legalized Gambling - Report to the Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor, and the Legislature, Albany, New York, February 1, 1973.

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services, First Annual Report, Albany, New York, 1973.

New York State Felony Processing/Quarterly Report: Indictment Through Disposition, July-September, 1974, Albany, New York, 1974.

The report covers the period July through September 1974 and shows statistics on the number of defendants who were arrested, who were indicted, whose cases were disposed of, and who were sentenced.

The report shows useful information on patterns of felony arrests and subsequent handling of felony defendants.

New York State Felony Processing/Quarterly Report: Indictment Through Disposition, April-June, 1974, Albany, New York, 1974.

The primary objective of this data collection and reporting system is to supply useful and timely information to members of the criminal justice community. There may be instances in which the total number of defendants reported is less than the actual number of indicted defendants processed through the felony courts; this results primarily from the fact that DCJS is entirely dependent upon the voluntary participation and cooperation of the source agencies for the data. However, it is important to emphasize that the focus of these reports is on those patterns of felony processing that can be portrayed adequately on the basis of the data received, not on the total number of defendants processed. In addition, to avoid unfair comparisons among counties for which sufficient data might not have been submitted, only major geographical areas are highlighted.

New York State Felony Processing/Quarterly Report: Indictment Through Disposition, January-March, 1974, Albany, New York, 1974.

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New York State - Executive Chamber; School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York; and Police Department, City of New York, Notes on the Second Oyster Bay Conference on Combating Organized Crime, October 14-16, 1965, New York, March 1966.

New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Annual Report - 1971, New York, 1971.

Crime '68 - The NYSIIS Response, Albany, New York, 1968.

NYSIIS: System Development Plan - A New Concept in Criminal Justice Information-Sharing: The New York State Identification and Intelligence System, Albany, New York, 1967.

Newman, Oscar, Architictural Design for Crime Prevention, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., March 1973.

Professor Newman emphasized that residential crime can be reduced by designing buildings so that the residents can help survey and control any criminal activity taking place within them. He particularly stresses the way physical design can create potent feelings of territoriality which, in turn, can lead residents to engage in the effective selfpolicing of their buildings, surrounding grounds, and streets.

Nimmer, Raymond T., Diversion - The Search for Alternative Forms of Prosecution, Chicago, Illinois, 1974.

North Carolina Organized Crime Prevention Council, Organized Crime in North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Northern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Charrette - An Experiment in Community Planning, Rockford, Illinois.

The basic objectives of any charrette are (1) To allow local citizens to become an integral part of the decision-making process in developing a public facility and its programs, (2) To develop plans that implement solutions to community problems within a compressed (shorter than normal) time period, and (3) To demonstrate a capability for coordinated action for more efficient allocation of public funds and resources.

Oakland University, National Policy Development Seminar on Organized Crime, Rochester, Michigan, April 10-11, 1974.

Ohio Attorney General, What's Worse than Getting Busted?

Pamphlet showing pictures, giving common names, effects and discriptions, and penalties of drugs.

State of, Criminal Justice Services of the Executive Branch.

Ohio Organized Crime Prevention Council, A Report and Recommendations for Dealing with Organized Crime in Ohio and Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, October 1975.

Ohio Organized Crime Law Enforcement Training Conference, Columbus, Ohio, November 4-9, 1973.

Notebook used in the training conference.

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Systems Two - '75/September 23-26, 1975/Columbus, Ohio: A Report and Recommendations for Dealing with Organized Crime in Ohio and Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, October 1975.

Systems 2 '76, Department of Economic and Community Development, Columbus, Ohio.

Ohio, State of, Criminal Justice Services of the Executive Branch.

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Overly, Don H., and Schell, Theodore H., New Effectiveness Measures for Organized Crime Control Efforts: Development and Evaluation, U.S. Government Printing Office, Eashington, D.C., October 1973.

A handbook of analytical procedures for use in Organized Crime Control Programs.

Pace, Denny F., Handbook of Vice Control, Englewood Cliffs, N.J.; Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971, 84 pages.

The organization of this handbook is based upon a brief discussion of social and political problems associated with vice, examples of some laws that are applicable, and a limited number of general procedures used in enforcing vice laws.

Pace, Denny F., and Styles, Jimmie C., Organized Crime: Concepts and Control, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1975, 329 pages.

"Police" and "Fire Fighting," The World Book Encyclopedia, Field Enterprises Educational Corporation, Chicago, 1974, (Reprint).

A child's first community "hero" is likely to be a policeman or a fireman. Coverage of these two fascinating occupations is typical of World Book's Social Studies articles--thorough, yet concise; dramatic, yet authoritative. They are suitable at all levels, primary through high school.

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Post, Richard, S., Editor, Combating Crime Against Small Business, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1972.

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The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force Report: Organized Crime - Annotations and Consultants' Papers, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967.

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Proctor, E.K., Identification and Recovery of Stolen Property, August 1970.

The principal objectives of the brief study reported here were to examine the problem of stolen property to learn how improved methods of identification might aid in theft prevention, property recovery, and apprehension of culprits, and to determine the technical, operational, and economic requirements for feasible and useful identification and tracing systems. The approach was based primarily on interviews with personnel from a number of business organizations and governmental agencies that have extensive knowledge about and experience with various aspects of the problem. These interviews were supplemented by reading selected papers and articles relevant to the topic under investigation.

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Springfield, IL, Charles C. Thomas-Publisher; 1973, 230 pages.

Schulz, William, "The Mob's Grip on New Jersey", Reader's Digest,  
Pleasantville, NY, February 1971, pages 111-115.

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Industrial Security, January 1973, 40 pages.

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United States Department of Commerce/Domestic and International Business Administration, Crime in Retailing, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, August 1975.

This booklet reports the results of an analysis of currently available data on the effects of crimes against retailers. It covers only "ordinary crimes"-burglary, robbery, vandalism, shoplifting, employee theft, bad checks, credit card fraud, and arson. Organized Crime and extraordinary crimes such as commercial bribery, extortion, and embezzlement have been excluded. Costs of public prosecution and law enforcement services are also excluded, since they are borne by the general public and cannot be related directly to the retail trade.



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United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Challenge, Action, Change. A Community Guide for Youth Development. Washington, DC.

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Office of Consumer Affairs, Guide to Federal Consumer Services, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

This publication reflects the Federal Government's response to this need and the President's continuing reaffirmation of these rights.

Marihuana and Health, Rockville, MD, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1974.

This booklet contains: Extent and Nature of Cannabis Use in the United States; Preclinical Research; Preclinical Behavioral Effects; Effects in Man; and Therapeutic Aspects.

A Quiet Revolution - Probation Subsidy, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973.

This publication is a detailed account of the State of California's probation subsidy program, a relatively-new and innovative approach to juvenile and adult corrections.

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This publication describes the concept of the National Center for Youth Outreach Workers in reaching out and contracting youth with problems - beyond the confines of an agency, set hours, and limited knowledge of the individual youth.

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United States Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Architectural Design for Crime Prevention, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1973.

In this illustrated monograph, Professor Oscar Newman, an architect and city planner from New York University, suggests how the grouping of dwelling units, the definition of grounds, the provision of natural surveillance opportunities, the design of public interior areas, and the positioning of routes can significantly discourage criminal action.

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Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Office of Criminal Justice Assistance, Technical Assistance Division, Basic Elements of Intelligence: A Manual of Theory, Structure and Procedures for Use by Law Enforcement Agencies Against Organized Crime, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, November 1971.

The basic objectives of this manual are: To describe the process of intelligence and to point out how law enforcement agencies may apply intelligence to combat organized crime; to explore structure, training, staffing, and security of intelligence units and to provide guidelines; and to present trends.

United States Department of Transportation, Cargo Theft and Organized Crime: A Deskbook for Management and Law Enforcement, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1972.

A major objective of the publication is to acquaint the reader with the extent to which the theft and subsequent disposition of cargo are the result of organized criminal activity, including the involvement of those criminal groups often referred to collectively as organized crime. Another principal objective is to indicate what steps business executives can take to combat cargo theft--steps that are management and procedure-oriented, exclusive of physical security measures (guards, alarms, fencing, and other devices).

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Citizen Support for Law Enforcement Efforts.

This booklet is written for those who are concerned over this country's growing problem of drug abuse and drug-related crime. It is believed that the information and suggestions contained herein will be of interest to civic-minded citizens, community service organizations, business associations, and police departments, any one of which can initiate or sponsor such programs.

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This guide represents a first step in assembling law enforcement experience and techniques necessary for agencies engaged in enforcement of criminal statutes directed against organized interstate cigarette smuggling activities. This form of criminal enterprise is receiving ever increasing attention from the law enforcement community, and it is to be hoped that the techniques described in this guide will provide a base for the development of further and improved methods for dealing with this criminal activity.

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