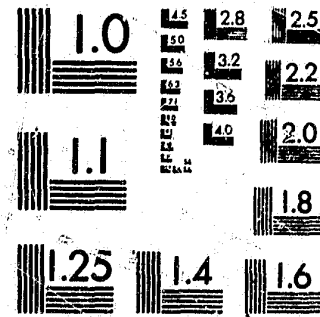


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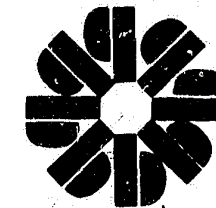


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Publications of the National Institute of Justice

1980 Supplement



A Comprehensive
Bibliography

69691

a publication of the National Institute of Justice

About the National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice is a research, development, and evaluation center within the U. S. Department of Justice. Established in 1979 by the Justice System Improvement Act, NIJ builds upon the foundation laid by the former National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the first major Federal research program on crime and justice.

Carrying out the mandate assigned by Congress, the National Institute of Justice:

- Sponsors research and development to improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and related civil justice aspects, with a balanced program of basic and applied research.
- Evaluates the effectiveness of federally-funded justice improvement programs and identifies programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- Tests and demonstrates new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system, and recommends actions that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments and private organizations and individuals to achieve this goal.
- Disseminates information from research, demonstrations, evaluations, and special programs to Federal, State and local governments; and serves as an international clearinghouse of justice information.
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James L. Underwood
Acting Director

U.S. Department of Justice 69691
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A Comprehensive Bibliography

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

1980 Supplement

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice
James L. Underwood
Acting Director

Prepared for the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, by Aspen Systems Corp., under contract number J-LEAA-013-81. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the second annual supplement to *Publications of the National Institute of Justice**, a comprehensive bibliography published in 1978 to provide criminal justice professionals with a key to research sponsored and published by the National Institute during its first decade. This supplement contains citations for documents published in 1979 and distributed primarily through the U.S. Government Printing Office or the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. A small number of such documents published prior to 1979 are also cited.

The citations are listed in Part I in alphabetical order by title. A complete bibliographic citation, availability information, and abstract are provided for each publication. Subject and author indexes are appended.

Part II contains listings of several specialized types of publications:

- Program Models and Prescriptive Packages — Compilations of the most successful approaches being used to address particular criminal justice problems.
- Test Designs — Detailed specifications for field testing program strategies in varied settings to assess effectiveness and transferability.
- Exemplary Projects — Outstanding local criminal justice projects suitable for adaptation in other communities.
- National Evaluation Program — Practical information on the effectiveness, cost, and problems of certain widely used criminal justice programs.
- Selected Bibliographies — Topical bibliographies that reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

Information on how to obtain the documents cited may be found on the following page.

* *Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography* (NCJ 49700); and *Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography-1979 Supplement* (NCJ 57987). A limited number of copies of these documents are available without charge from NCJRS. Copies may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

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All documents cited in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The Reading Room is located in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area (1600 Research Blvd., Rockville, Md.). In addition to using the documents in the Reading Room, there are several ways to obtain these publications.

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PART I
BIBLIOGRAPHY

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NIJ

1. **AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 15 p. 1979. NCJ-81128

THE RELATIONSHIP OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYMENT LAWS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED, INCLUDING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS, BARRIERS TO CHANGE, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GOALS AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1972 MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT LAW AFFECTING JOB DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE IT SPECIFIES THAT RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, SEX, AND NATIONAL ORIGIN CANNOT BE FACTORS IN EMPLOYMENT. FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, HOWEVER, ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS BARRING DISCRIMINATION WERE WRITTEN INTO THE 1973 OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT. BASED ON THIS ACT, THE LEAA EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS REQUIRE THAT THE MAKEUP OF THE POPULATION SERVED MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EFFORTS OF A GRANTEE. IMPLEMENTATION DIFFICULTIES ARE HIGHLIGHTED BY EXCERPTS FROM SEVERAL NEWS STORIES. BARRIERS TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS FALL INTO THREE GROUPS: ORGANIZATIONAL BARRIERS WITHIN THE AGENCY, MANAGERIAL BARRIERS WITHIN INDIVIDUAL MANAGERS, AND INTRAPERSONAL BARRIERS, I.E., BARRIERS WITHIN MINORITIES AND WOMEN THEMSELVES. IDEAS FOR OVERCOMING EACH TYPE OF BARRIER ARE LISTED. SUGGESTIONS FOR DESIGNING AND IMPLEMENTING AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING STEPS: DEVELOP OR REAFFIRM THE POLICY TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATORY SYSTEMS, DISSEMINATE THE POLICY WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION AND TO OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS, ASSIGN RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPLEMENT THE POLICY TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICER, PERFORM A UTILIZATION ANALYSIS, IDENTIFY PROBLEM AREAS, ESTABLISH GOALS AND TIMETABLES, PERFORM AN INTERNAL AUDIT, ORGANIZE A REPORTING SYSTEM, AND PROVIDE EMPLOYEES WITH GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. GRAPHS AND A LIST OF RESOURCE AGENCIES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: GENERAL INFORMATION PAMPHLET.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00849-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, NCJRS.

2. **ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.** J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 253 p. 1979. NCJ-58518

ALL OF THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE (OVER 2,000 ENTRIES) CONCERNING THE BROAD SUBJECT OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY, IN FACT, DOCUMENTS THE DIVERSE NATURE OF ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION, ALL DESIGNED TO VOID, MINIMIZE, HALT, OR SUSPEND PENETRATION INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MATERIALS PRESENTED IN THIS DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY PERTAIN TO JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS, PRERELEASE CENTERS, HALFWAY HOUSES, WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS, RESTITUTION, WEEKEND SENTENCING, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS, GROUP AND FOSTER HOMES, AND PROBATION AND PAROLE. BAIL AND RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE ARE INCLUDED WHEN THEY ARE USED AS A MEANS FOR AVOIDING INCARCERATION. THE CITATIONS ARE ANNOTATED AND PRESENTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY TITLE. PUBLICATION DATES RANGE PRIMARILY FROM 1972 TO 1978. THE INTRODUCTION SUMMARIZES THE HISTORICAL SEARCH FOR SUITABLE ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED AND INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES AND MICROFICHE AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00820-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM, NCJRS.

3. **ANTICORRUPTION STRATEGY FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.** By T. FLETCHER, P. GORDON, and S. HENTZELL. SRI INTERNATIONAL, 333 RAVENSWOOD AVENUE, MENLO PARK CA 94025. 67 p. 1979. NCJ-58524

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES A COUNTERCORRUPTION STRATEGY THAT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED BY CITY ADMINISTRATORS TO MONITOR THE PERFORMANCE OF EMPLOYEES AND TO INCREASE UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT CONSTITUTES CORRUPTION AND HOW TO AVOID IT. THE PROGRAM SUGGESTED HERE IS BASED ON THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES: (1) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VISIBILITY; (2) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION

tion is likely to drop as more officials become actually or potentially involved; and (3) the opportunity for an official to engage in a corrupt act will be increased by structures that increase autonomy, provide vague decision rules, or pose minimal risks (limited detection capabilities or light sanction policies). The approach proposed uses management control, audit procedures, training, and investigation, with a management team to see that all these functions work together and work properly. The combination is called AIMS, for accountability-integrity-management systems. The proposed system can be used for all of those in the public employ, but is aimed particularly at those in state and local government (whether elected, appointed, or hired) and whether they wish to adopt the program from the top of the organization or at midlevel. The purpose of the system is to ensure accountability (responsibility for conduct and obligations) and integrity (trustworthiness and public responsibility). The ethical basis for the handbook is presented, along with instructions on how to install an AIMS system, how to establish management control, an audit control, training, and an investigative arm. Potential obstacles are identified and suggestions are given on how to deal with them. An appendix provides a chart of the range of concerns encompassed by 'ethics and the public service.' References are included.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00836-4; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

4. **ARSON—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** J. T. DUNCAN, M. CAPLAN, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 69 p. 1979. NCJ-58366
- ARSON—THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM, PROACTIVE MEASURES AND CONTROLS TO PREVENT ARSON, AND REACTIVE MEASURES AND CONTROLS ON ARSON CRIMES—IS THE FOCUS OF THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS. ARSON, THE WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS BURNING OF PROPERTY, HAS INCREASED DRAMATICALLY IN RECENT YEARS. DATA PUBLISHED FOR THE YEARS 1965-1975 REFLECT AN INCREASE IN INCENDIARY BUILDING FIRES OF 325 PERCENT. ARSON IS A DIFFICULT CRIME TO COMBAT. AN INVESTIGATION MUST BE CONDUCTED EVEN BEFORE THE FACT CAN BE ESTABLISHED THAT ARSON WAS COMMITTED. ARSON CASES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE LACK OF WITNESSES AND THE DEVASTATION OF THE CRIME SCENE AND VALUABLE EVIDENCE. MOTIVES FOR ARSON ARE VARIED—OFTEN REVENGE, SPITE, JEALOUSY, INTIMIDATION, AND CRIME CONCEALMENT—BUT MORE AND MORE, ARSON IS BEING COMMITTED BY PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS FOR PROFIT. THE COST (\$1.4 BILLION IN 1975) IS BORNE PRIMARILY BY INSURANCE COMPANIES, BUT INDIRECTLY BY THE PUBLIC THROUGH INCREASED INSURANCE RATES AND TAXES. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS COMBATING ARSON WITH A VARIETY OF ACTIONS, ONE OF THE MOST NOTABLE BEING THE ADDITION OF ARSON TO THE SEVEN SERIOUS OFFENSES REPORTED IN THE FBI UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS INDEX. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY FOCUSES ON ARSON AND PROVIDES LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS WITH A RESOURCE THAT HIGHLIGHTS THE METHODS USED TO PREVENT AND INVESTIGATE ARSON. THE 89 CITATIONS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS: (1) THE IMPACT OF ARSON AND STUDIES OF THE CHARACTERISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES OF ARSONISTS; (2) ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT

AND CONTROL ARSON THROUGH SUCH STRATEGIES AS SPECIAL TASK FORCES, PATTERN ANALYSIS, AND INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION; AND (3) STUDIES OF ARSON INVESTIGATIVE PROCEDURES AND FIRE SCENE ANALYSIS. ALL THE DOCUMENTS ARE SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE WITH PUBLICATION DATES BETWEEN 1975 AND 1979. INFORMATION ABOUT SALES SOURCES AND MICROFICHE AVAILABILITY IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00822-4; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

5. **BALLISTIC RESISTANCE OF POLICE BODY ARMOR—NILECJ (NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE) STANDARD.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 17 p. 1978. NCJ-47495
- THIS LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT STANDARD, APPROVED AND ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, CONSISTS OF PERFORMANCE AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS AS WELL AS A DESCRIPTION OF TESTING METHODS. POLICE BODY ARMOR WHICH CAN MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE DOCUMENT IS CONSIDERED TO BE OF SUPERIOR QUALITY AND SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. PURCHASERS CAN USE THE TEST METHODS DESCRIBED IN THIS STANDARD TO DETERMINE FIRSTHAND WHETHER A PARTICULAR EQUIPMENT ITEM MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARD, OR THEY MAY HAVE THE TEST CONDUCTED ON THEIR BEHALF BY A QUALIFIED TESTING LABORATORY. THE DOCUMENT IS OF A TECHNICAL NATURE, AND ITS SPECIAL FOCUS IS AS A PROCUREMENT AID. THUS, IT IS OF LIMITED USE TO THOSE WHO SEEK GENERAL GUIDANCE CONCERNING BODY ARMOR. THE CLASSIFICATION OF BODY ARMOR ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF PROTECTION OFFERED IS EXPLAINED, AND TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT ARE DEFINED. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TEST SAMPLES, WORKMANSHIP, LABELING, ETC., ARE OUTLINED, AND SPECIFIC TEST METHODS AND PROCEDURES FOR THE VARIOUS CLASSIFICATIONS OF BODY ARMOR ARE PRESENTED. DIAGRAMS AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED TO ILLUSTRATE AND SUMMARIZE THE MATERIAL PRESENTED.
- Supplemental Notes:** LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM SUPERSEDES NILECJ-STD-0101.00.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00729-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
6. **BATON ROUGE (LA)—STOP RAPE CRISIS CENTER.** By D. WHITCOMB, D. A. DAY, and L. R. STUDEN. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 90 p. 1979. NCJ-80488
- AN AID FOR IMPROVING RAPE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES THE SERVICES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STOP RAPE CRISIS CENTER (SRCC) IN BATON ROUGE, LA., ESTABLISHED IN 1975 WITH A GRANT FROM LEAA. TO LINK CRIMINAL JUSTICE GOALS (INCREASE THE REPORTING OF RAPE AND THE NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS) WITH VICTIM SUPPORT GOALS (INVOLVE THE COMMUNITY IN PROGRAM SERVICES AND REDUCE VICTIMS' TRAUMA), THE BATON ROUGE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CREATED THE SRCC AS ONE OF 10 SPECIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. THIS AFFILIATION GREATLY ENHANCES THE CENTER'S CREDIBILITY IN DEALING WITH OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL, COMMUNITY AGENCIES, THE PUBLIC, AND POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL RAPE VICTIMS. IN ADDITION, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ACTIVE SPONSORSHIP OF THE RAPE PROGRAM HAS GUARANTEED THAT RAPE CASES WILL

RECEIVE PRIORITY ATTENTION FROM PROSECUTORS, AND IT HAS ENHANCED COORDINATION AMONG PARTICIPATING AGENCIES. ONE OF THE SRCC'S MOST IMPRESSIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IS ITS CAPABILITY OF GIVING FREE EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT TO RAPE VICTIMS. TWO HOSPITALS SUPPLY PRIVATE TREATMENT ROOMS FOR RAPE VICTIMS, AND TWELVE PHYSICIANS VOLUNTEER THEIR TIME TO GIVE TREATMENT. IN ADDITION, PUBLIC SUPPORT COMES IN THE FORM OF SERVICES FURNISHED BY 60 WOMEN VOLUNTEERS AND FREE PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENTS ON RADIO AND LOCAL TELEVISION. THE SRCC APPROACH TO RAPE CRISIS ASSISTANCE IS DETAILED IN THIS REPORT WHICH FOCUSES ON THE 24-HOUR HOTLINE, THE SPECIAL PROCEDURES USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE SERVICES OF A TRAINED ESCORT COUNSELOR, AND PHYSICIAN'S USE OF A RAPE EVIDENCE KIT. PROJECT COSTS AND LEGISLATIVE ISSUES ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE PROJECT SUCCESSSES. RESULTS OF A CLIENT SURVEY POINT TO A HIGH RATE OF SATISFACTION—86 PERCENT RATED SRCC'S SERVICES 'EXCELLENT' AND 14 PERCENT DESCRIBED THEM AS 'GOOD.' THE ARREST RATE FOR REPORTED RAPES CLIMBED FROM 38 TO 69 PERCENT, AND THE CONVICTION RATE JUMPED FROM 3 TO 88 PERCENT. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND SEVERAL CENTER PLANNING AND OPERATING DOCUMENTS WHICH MAY BE OF USE IN PLANNING AND OPERATING A SIMILAR PROJECT ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00868-2; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

7. **BODY-WORN FM (FREQUENCY MODULATION) TRANSMITTERS.** By R. N. JONES, L. F. SAULSBERY, and J. L. WORKMAN. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 26 p. 1978. NCJ-67378
- A STANDARD IS PRESENTED ESTABLISHING PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS AND METHODS OF TESTING ADEQUACY OF BODY-WORN FREQUENCY-MODULATED (FM) TRANSMITTERS, OF THREE WATTS OR LESS, USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. INFORMATION PERTAINS TO THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF FM TRANSMITTERS; THOSE OPERATING IN THE 400 TO 512 MHZ BAND, IN THE 150 TO 174 MHZ BAND, AND IN THE 25 TO 50 MHZ BAND. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THE EQUIPMENT STANDARDS ARE PRESENTED. REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING ARE GIVEN: TRANSMITTER PERFORMANCE, TRANSMITTER, BATTERY, RADIO FREQUENCY CARRIER CHARACTERISTICS, OUTPUT POWER, FREQUENCY STABILITY, AMPLITUDE MODULATION (AM) HUM AND NOISE LEVEL, TRANSMITTER EFFICIENCY, AUDIOFREQUENCY RESPONSE, FREQUENCY DEVIATION, MODULATION LIMITING, ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS, RADIATED SPURIOUS EMISSIONS, SIDEBAND SPECTRUM, AND BATTERY SERVICE LIFE. TEST CONDITIONS ARE SPECIFIED AND METHODS FOR TESTING EACH OF THE ABOVE REQUIREMENTS ARE DELINEATED. APPENDICES INCLUDE REFERENCES, MINIMUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE THREE CLASSIFICATIONS OF TRANSMITTERS, AND DIAGRAMS FOR A NUMBER OF TEST MEASUREMENTS.
- Supplemental Notes:** LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
8. **CARGO SECURITY FIELD TEST PROGRAM—TASK CLOSURE REPORT, DECEMBER 1978—EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.** AEROSPACE CORPORATION, 955 L'ENFANT PLAZA, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20024. 27 p. 1978. NCJ-53738

TO AID INDUSTRY IN REDUCING CARGO THEFT LOSSES, A TRUCK ANTIHJACKING PROJECT WAS INITIATED IN 1973. THIS REPORT COVERS THE FINAL FIELD TEST OF A SECURITY SYSTEM FOR A TOTAL OF 40 TRUCK-YEARS OF OPERATION. THE ANTIHJACKING PROJECT WAS SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE INITIAL PHASES OF THE PROJECT IDENTIFIED THE MOST VULNERABLE POINTS OF CARGO SHIPPING AND DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY OF AN AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING SYSTEM BASED ON AM (AMPLITUDE MODULATION) BROADCAST SIGNALS. THIS FIELD TEST INVOLVED 40 TRUCK ROUTES BELONGING TO 2 COMMERCIAL TRUCKING COMPANIES IN THE LOS ANGELES, CALIF., AREA WITH CONTROL DATA SUPPLIED BY 2 ADDITIONAL COOPERATING FIRMS. TOTAL ROUTE-MILES FOR BOTH TEST AND CONTROL GROUPS WERE ABOUT 400 SQUARE MILES. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE FIELD TRIAL METHODOLOGY AND GIVES A NONTECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AUTOMATIC TRUCK MONITORING SYSTEM. DURING THE EARLY PHASES OF THE TEST THE SYSTEM ENCOUNTERED COMMUNICATIONS INTERFERENCE WITH OTHER LOCAL USERS, RESULTING IN A DECISION TO CEASE TESTING. HOWEVER, THE FIELD TRIAL DID PROVE THE FEASIBILITY OF A WIDE-AREA MONITORING SYSTEM CAPABLE OF BEING SHARED BY MULTIPLE USERS WITHOUT COMPROMISE OF INDIVIDUAL DATA INTEGRITY. DESIGN MODIFICATIONS TO ELIMINATE THE INTERFERENCE PROBLEM ARE IDENTIFIED. FURTHER TESTING IS URGED. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS DOCUMENTATION AND A LIST OF HARDWARE PRODUCED FOR THE PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

9. **CATALOG OF SECURITY EQUIPMENT.** By J. V. FECHTER and E. M. ROBERTSON. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 53 p. 1978. NCJ-56874
- THE SECURITY EQUIPMENT CATALOG PUBLISHED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY FOR NILECJ ACQUAINTS THE GENERAL PUBLIC WITH THE TYPES OF EQUIPMENT THAT ARE AVAILABLE TO PROTECT RESIDENCES AND BUSINESSES. THE CATALOG IS CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH SECURITY EQUIPMENT FOR PREVENTING CRIMES OF OPPORTUNITY; I.E., TARGET HARDENING. THE EQUIPMENT IS CLASSIFIED INTO FOUR FUNCTIONAL AREAS: PHYSICAL SECURITY, ACCESS CONTROL, ALARM SYSTEMS, AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT. WITHIN EACH AREA, ITEMS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF THEIR COST RANGE, USUAL APPLICATIONS, AND CONSTRUCTION. DISTRIBUTORS OF THE ITEMS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY PRODUCT AT THE END OF EACH SECTION. ADDRESSES AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS OF DISTRIBUTORS ARE PROVIDED AT THE END OF THE CATALOG. EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT IN EACH OF THE FOUR FUNCTIONAL AREAS FOLLOW: (1) PHYSICAL SECURITY—SWINGING DOOR LOCKS SUCH AS BARRICADE BOLTS OR STRAIGHT BOLTS AND DEAD BOLT LOCKS, SLIDING GLASS DOOR AND WINDOW LOCKS INCLUDING BAR AND CHANNEL LOCKS, AND GLASS PROTECTION ITEMS SUCH AS IMPACT-RESISTANT GLAZING AND SCREENS; (2) ACCESS CONTROL—CARD READER LOCKING MECHANISMS, GUARD BOOTHS, AND INTERCOMS; (3) ALARM SYSTEMS—PHOTOELECTRIC CONTROLS AND DETECTORS FOR SENSORY POINT AND AREA PROTECTION, INFRARED MOTION DETECTORS FOR VOLUME PROTECTION, AND BELLS, BUZZERS, HORNS, AND SIRENS; AND (4) BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY EQUIPMENT—CARGO SEALS AND THEFT-TRACKING SYSTEMS, CHECK-WRITER AND DUMMY CAMERAS, AND OPTICAL SURVEILLANCE SYS-

TEMS. A SUBJECT INDEX AND A USERS' GUIDE TO THE CATALOG ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order Nos. 003-003-01970-4; SP 480-35; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234.

10. **CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS—THEIR IMPACT ON POLICE ADMINISTRATION.** By G. W. GREISINGER, J. S. SLOVAK, and J. J. MOKLUP. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 238 p. 1978. NCJ-50954
- POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS ON URBAN POLICE SYSTEMS IS THE FOCUS OF THIS RESEARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED OVER APPROXIMATELY A 2-YEAR PERIOD BEGINNING IN NOVEMBER 1976. DATA FROM THE STUDY WERE COLLECTED FROM 42 RANDOMLY-SELECTED AMERICAN CITIES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 50,000 TO 750,000 PERSONS. IN EACH STUDY SITE, CURRENT CIVIL SERVICE LAWS AND POLICE UNION CONTRACTS WERE COLLECTED, INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH THE MOST KNOWLEDGEABLE MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS AND ORGANIZATION REPRESENTATIVES, AND POLICE DEPARTMENTS PROVIDED INFORMATION ON PROGRAMS AND POLICIES IN A POLICE DEPARTMENTAL QUESTIONNAIRE. SUPPLEMENTAL DATA WERE PROVIDED BY THE POLICE FOUNDATION, THE NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, AND THE FBI. THE ABSENCE OF AN OVERALL CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM WHICH GOVERNS POLICE PERSONNEL AFFAIRS IN AMERICA IS NOTED. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS DIFFER FROM CITY TO CITY IN THE ROLES THEY PLAY IN POLICE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION AND, AS A RESULT, IN THE IMPACTS THEY HAVE ON LOCAL OFFICIALS, ON POLICE DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES, AND ON THE GENERAL QUALITY OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT. WHILE SOME COMMISSIONS POSE SIGNIFICANT CONSTRAINTS ON THE ABILITIES OF LOCAL OFFICIALS TO PROMOTE INNOVATIVE POLICE PROGRAMS, OTHERS WORK TO PROMOTE DEPARTMENTAL INNOVATION AND MORE EFFICIENT CRIMINAL APPREHENSION PROCEDURES. THE STUDY EXAMINES A NUMBER OF ISSUES, AMONG THEM THE STATUTORY SUPPORTS FOR LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS AND THE IMPACT OF COMMUNITY POLITICS AND POLICE UNIONISM ON LOCAL POLICE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. PROPOSALS FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS IN THE URBAN POLICE CONTEXT SHOULD BE TAILORED TO LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND TO MEANINGFUL VARIATIONS IN CIVIL SERVICE ROLES. NUMEROUS CHARTS, FOOTNOTES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT. APPENDICES INCLUDE CONTENT ANALYSIS CHECKLISTS FOR POLICE BARGAINING CONTRACTS AND PERSONNEL SYSTEMS, A POLICE QUESTIONNAIRE, AN INTERVIEW SCHEDULE, AND A LETTER TO URBAN EXECUTIVES.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
- Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00857-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
11. **COLLOQUIUM ON THE CORRELATES OF CRIME AND THE DETERMINANTS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR—PROCEEDINGS.** L. OTTEN, Ed. MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD MA 01730. 197 p. 1978. NCJ-53454
- THIS ANTHOLOGY OF PAPERS BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPERTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, AND PSYCHOLOGISTS CONCERNING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR DETERMINANTS CONSIDERS PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE, AND

BIOSOCIAL INFLUENCES. THE FIRST GROUP OF PAPERS DISCUSSES STUDIES WHICH INDICATE AN APPARENT SMALL GENETIC CONTRIBUTION TO THE ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NERVOUS SYSTEMS IN CRIMINALS AND NONCRIMINALS THAT COULD HELP PREDICT DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. THE NEED FOR STRINGENTLY DEFINING THE PERSONALITY TYPE 'PSYCHOPATH' FOR DESCRIBING PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMON BIOLOGICAL TRAITS SUCH AS A SLOWER SKIN-CONDUCTANCE-RESPONSE RECOVERY, AND A GENERAL MODEL OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR CONSISTING OF SPECIAL NEURAL MECHANISMS WHICH CAN RESULT IN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WHEN FIRED IN THE PRESENCE OF A RELEVANT TARGET. A TWO-DIMENSIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINALS IS ALSO PRESENTED; IT IS BASED ON A DYSCONTROL SCALE AND ELECTROCARDIOGRAM ABNORMALITIES PRODUCING EPILEPTOIDS, HYSTEROIDS, INADEQUATE PSYCHOPATHS, AND PURE PSYCHOPATHS. PAPERS ON DRUG AND ALCOHOL CONSIDER THE PROCESS OF DRUG USE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AS A MEANS OF SELF-EXPRESSION, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG AND ALCOHOL USE AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AS THESE FACTORS RELATE TO LOW EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR AMONG VETERANS AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. THE FINAL SECTION FOCUSES ON BIOSOCIAL DETERMINANTS. A DISCUSSION ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF PRISON ENVIRONMENTS CONSIDERS PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT AND CROWDING ON BLOOD PRESSURE OF ANIMALS AND HUMANS. RESEARCH ON CONFLICT-MOTIVATED CRIME IN FAMILIES IS REVIEWED, AND THE EFFECTS OF SENSORY DEPRIVATION ON ANIMAL AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE OUTLINED TO SUPPORT A THEORY OF ISOLATION-AGGRESSION. TABULAR DATA AND TOPIC DISCUSSION ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101 Stock Order No. M78-81; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

12. **COMMERCIAL SECURITY TEST DESIGN.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 37 p. 1979. NCJ-59015
- A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IS PRESENTED. THE BASIS FOR THE FIELD TEST IS A TEST DESIGN, A DOCUMENT WITH DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF SELECTED PROGRAM ELEMENTS. THE GOAL OF EACH FIELD TEST IS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PARTICULAR PROGRAM STRATEGY IN VARIOUS SETTINGS AND TO ASSESS ITS TRANSFERABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE VULNERABILITY OF SMALL COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND LARCENY THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF BUSINESSMEN AND POLICE IN THE CONDUCT OF CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS AND SUBSEQUENT IMPLEMENTATION OF SURVEY RECOMMENDATIONS. THE PROGRAM WILL BE TESTED IN THREE CITIES HAVING POPULATIONS OVER 250,000 AND EVALUATED BY NILECJ. BOTH THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND ITS OUTCOMES WILL BE EVALUATED. THE FIELD TEST HAS TWO OBJECTIVES: (1) TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THIS CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM ON COMMERCIAL CRIME AND ITS ASSOCIATED EFFECTS, AND (2) TO DETERMINE IF THE PROGRAM MERITS WIDESPREAD REPLICATION IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE COST

OF COMMERCIAL CRIME AND EXAMINES THE TYPES OF CRIME THAT ARE COMMITTED AGAINST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS. CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES ARE COMPARED. THE PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CRIME COMMERCIAL SECURITY TEST ARE THEN OUTLINED, AND ITS PROGRAMMATIC PARTS ARE EXPLAINED. THESE PROGRAM COMPONENTS ARE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT STRUCTURE AND BUSINESS AND POLICE COOPERATION. SUBCOMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDE ADMINISTRATION BY A CITY-WIDE AGENCY AND CRIME PREVENTION SURVEYS. SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, TARGET AREA SATURATION, AND SURVEY COMPLIANCE ARE EXAMINED IN THIS REGARD. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IS DISCUSSED AS IS TESTING OF THE PROGRAM WHICH WILL INVOLVE A COMPARISON OF CRIME RATES AND OTHER MEASURES OVER TIME IN COMMERCIAL AREAS WHICH HAVE BEEN THE FOCUS OF SURVEY SATURATION EFFORTS WITH THOSE IN AREAS WHICH HAVE NOT. IT IS STATED THAT THE EVALUATION OF THE COMMERCIAL SECURITY FIELD TEST PROGRAM IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF NILECJ AND WILL BE CONDUCTED UNDER A GRANT OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT. TABULAR DATA, AN APPENDIX, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

13. **COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS GUIDE.** By W. W. SCOTT JR. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 38 p. 1979. NCJ-55335

THIS LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT GUIDE DEVELOPED BY THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY IS DESIGNED TO INFORM AND AID AGENCIES IN SELECTING COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEMS. MAJOR INNOVATIONS IN SYSTEMS ARE AFFECTING LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTROL, COMMAND, AND COMMUNICATION, OPERATIONS AND COMPUTER AND DIGITAL EQUIPMENT ARE BECOMING AVAILABLE FOR INCREASED COMMUNITY SERVICE AND PERSONNEL SAFETY. THIS MANUAL DESCRIBES THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF COMPUTER-AIDED DISPATCH CENTERS, COMPUTER-CONTROLLED COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS AND INFORMATION FILES, PUBLIC-CALLING AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE SYSTEMS, DIGITAL SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC VEHICULAR LOCATION SYSTEMS, VOICE PRIVACY SYSTEMS, REPEATER AND VOTING RECEIVER SYSTEMS, SCANNING RECEIVER SYSTEMS, AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION SAFETY CHANNELS. THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF NEWER COMMUNICATIONS SUBSYSTEMS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DESCRIBED. THESE INCLUDE TRANSCEIVERS, ANTENNAS AND COMBINERS, CONTROL CONSOLES, POWER SOURCES, STANDARD AND TELEPHONE INTERFACES, LIGHTING SUPPRESSION, AND TEST EQUIPMENT. EXTENSIVE EARLY PLANNING AND CONTINUAL GOOD MANAGEMENT ARE REQUIRED TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY ANY OF THESE COMMUNICATION SUBSYSTEMS, AND NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES SHOULD BE PLANNED WITH ADEQUATE CONDUITS TO ALLOW FUTURE DEPLOYMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. COST CONSIDERATIONS WILL PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN CHOOSING EQUIPMENT, SO A LIST OF BUYERS' GUIDES IS INCLUDED FOR GENERAL ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS-SP-480-12; GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02012-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

14. **COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT—ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MARYLAND.** By C. H. BLEW and R. ROSENBLUM. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 93 p. 1979. NCJ-81012

THE COMMUNITY ARBITRATION PROJECT, (CAP) IN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD., A VOLUNTARY DIVERSION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILES, IS DESCRIBED, WITH EMPHASIS ON ITS IMPLEMENTATION, COSTS, OPERATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY, AND RESULTS. CAP WAS ESTABLISHED TO REDUCE THE BURDEN ON THE COURTS CREATED BY UNMANAGEABLE CASELOADS AND TO ASSIGN JUVENILES TO TASKS THAT PROVIDE MEANINGFUL SERVICES. ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF THE CAP INCLUDE PROMPT CASE PROCESSING (WITHIN 7 WORKING DAYS), A SETTING SUGGESTIVE OF A COURTROOM FOR THE ARBITRATION HEARING, INVOLVEMENT OF VICTIMS IN THE HEARING, ASSURANCE OF DUE PROCESS, USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO PROVIDE A POSITIVE WORK EXPERIENCE, AND CONSTRUCTIVE DISPOSITION (I.E., RESTITUTION, COUNSELING, AND SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS). OF THE 1,137 YOUTHS WHO WERE ASSIGNED THROUGH CAP TO COMMUNITY SERVICE OR ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE IN THE PROJECT'S FIRST 2 YEARS OF OPERATION, 85 PERCENT SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED THEIR ASSIGNMENTS WITHIN THE PRESCRIBED 90-DAY PERIOD. OF MOST IMPORTANCE, CAP CLIENTS DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER RATES OF REPEAT OFFENSES THAN COMPARABLE YOUTH WHO WERE PROCESSED TRADITIONALLY. ACCORDING TO A COMPARISON STUDY, OF THESE TWO GROUPS COUNTY YOUTHS PROCESSED BY CAP IN 1975 HAD A 4.5 PERCENT LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE AND 37 PERCENT FEWER REARRESTS PER CLIENT WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER INTAKE/ARBITRATION. MOREOVER, ONLY 8 PERCENT OF ARBITRATED CASES WERE TURNED OVER FOR PROSECUTION, FREEING THE STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FROM CONCENTRATING ON MINOR JUVENILE OFFENSES, AS WELL AS SAVING THE POLICE MUCH TIME AND PAPERWORK INVOLVED IN CHARGING AN OFFENDER AND TESTIFYING IN COURT. COSTS OF CAP ARE ALMOST SOLELY FOR SALARIES: 90 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL BUDGET IN 3 YEARS OF FEDERAL FUNDING WAS FOR THE SALARIES OF 7 STAFF MEMBERS. AN ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY JUVENILE CITATION FORM AND NOTICE AND ADVICE OF RIGHTS (FOR ARBITRATION HEARINGS) ARE APPENDED. FOOTNOTES, FLOW CHARTS, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00845-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

15. **COMMUNITY CONCERN—POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE.** R. N. BRENNER and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 111 p. 1979. NCJ-57183
- PAPERS GIVEN AT THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES (NOBLE) WORKSHOP ON POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE ARE PRESENTED, AS WELL AS STATEMENTS BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND A LITERATURE REVIEW. THE WORKSHOP, SPONSORED BY THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, BEGINS WITH A DESCRIPTION OF NOBLE AND WITH PRESENTATIONS OF 11 RESOLUTIONS CONCERNING THE RESTRICTION AND CONTROL OF POLICE AGENCY POLICY ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. THE PAPERS FROM THE NOBLE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED THE ISSUE FROM SEVERAL PERSPECTIVES. THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BLACK LAWYERS MAINTAINS THAT POLICE LAWLESSNESS IS WIDESPREAD AND FALLS PARTICULARLY ON BLACK CITIZENS (THIS INCLUDES BEAT-

INGS, ILLEGAL SEARCHES, HARASSMENT, AND MURDER ON THE STREET); HE PROPOSES STRATEGIES FOR INVOLVING CITIZENS IN POLICE DISCIPLINARY AND REVIEW BOARD MECHANISMS. A CLERGYMAN DISCUSSES HOW FEAR OF CRIME IN THE WHITE COMMUNITY IN THE U.S. CREATES WHITE SUPPORT FOR MINIMAL REGULATION OF POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE AND INCREASES THE EXISTING STRAINS IN BLACK-WHITE RELATIONS. A POLICE CHIEF FROM WASHINGTON STATE LINKS POLICE POLICY ON DEADLY FORCE TO OLD ENGLISH COMMON LAW, RECOMMENDS REVISION OF SUCH POLICIES, AND CALLS FOR A CHANGE IN POLICE AUTHORITARIAN ATTITUDES, BEGINNING WITH TOP MANAGEMENT. TWO ADDITIONAL PAPERS ADDRESS THE NEED FOR CLEAR, UNAMBIGUOUS POLICE POLICY WHICH SETS SPECIFIC MINIMUM LIMITS ON THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE. A FINAL PAPER REVIEWS STUDIES CONDUCTED IN THE 1970'S WHICH REFUTE THE BELIEF THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT IS AN EXTREMELY PERILOUS OCCUPATION AND SHOW THAT BLACKS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES TO BE KILLED BY POLICE. THE CONCERNS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ARE HIGHLIGHTED IN STATEMENTS BY THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL AND TWO OTHER OFFICIALS WHO DISCUSS DEADLY FORCE AND CITE RESEARCH PRIORITIES. THE FINAL SECTION IS A LITERATURE REVIEW BY POLICE FOUNDATION STAFF THAT SUMMARIZES 15 MAJOR RESEARCH STUDIES. THE STUDIES CONCUR THAT BLACKS AND HISPANICS ARE FATAL VICTIMS OF POLICE SHOOTINGS IN EXCESS OF THEIR PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION. THE STUDIES FOUND THAT LEGAL ACTION IS USUALLY NOT TAKEN AGAINST POLICE IN SHOOTING INCIDENTS AND RESTRICTIVE POLICIES ACCOMPANIED BY STRONG ENFORCEMENT ARE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THE NUMBER OF POLICE SHOOTINGS. REFERENCES AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON POLICE USE OF DEADLY FORCE ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00807-1.

16. **CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT.** By D. WHITCOMB, L. FRISMA, and R. L. SPANGENBERG. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 79 p. 1979. NCJ-80332

THE CONNECTICUT ECONOMIC CRIME UNIT (ECU), ONE OF TWO CONSUMER FRAUD-ORIENTED PROJECTS GRANTED EXEMPLARY STATUS BY LEAA, IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE ECU CONSISTS OF THREE PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, FIVE INVESTIGATORS, AND SUPPORT STAFF, WHO WORK OUT OF THE CHIEF STATE'S ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. THE UNIT'S OBJECTIVES ARE TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE CONSUMER FRAUD CASES AND TO PROMOTE AWARENESS OF ECONOMIC CRIME AMONG THE PUBLIC AND AMONG LAW ENFORCEMENT AND REGULATORY AGENCY PERSONNEL. THE UNIT'S PREVENTION COMPONENTS INCLUDE AN INTER-AGENCY ECONOMIC CRIME COUNCIL, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING MONITORING, CONSUMER ALERTS, AND LECTURE SERVICES. DURING ITS FIRST 3 YEARS OF OPERATION, THE ECU RECEIVED 32,315 INQUIRIES AND CONDUCTED 766 INVESTIGATIONS. ARRESTS WERE MADE IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE. THE 97 INDICTMENTS BROUGHT DURING THE 3-YEAR PERIOD RESULTED IN 84 GUILTY PLEAS AND ONLY 2 ACQUITTALS. THE ECU'S TOTAL OPERATING COST WAS \$474,778. THE UNIT RETURNED \$723,610 IN RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS OF ECONOMIC CRIMES AND \$20,832 TO THE STATE IN FINES. THE REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ECU'S DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION (INCLUDING PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES), OPERATIONS (CASE REFERRAL, SCREENING, INVESTIGATION, DATA MANAGEMENT), PREVENTION STRATEGIES, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, RESULTS, AND OPERATING COSTS. THROUGHOUT THE REPORT, ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED BY

THOSE PLANNING SIMILAR PROJECTS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SAMPLE COPIES OF ECU FORMS, AN OUTLINE OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAW ENFORCEMENT STRATEGIES, SUGGESTED DATA ELEMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION INFORMATION-GATHERING, AND A SAMPLE COSTING PLAN.

Supplemental Notes: AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00830-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

17. **CONSUMER FRAUD--AN EMPIRICAL PERSPECTIVE--SUMMARY.** By J. G. SCHUBERT, R. E. KRUG, and A. M. ROSE. NATIONAL CONSUMER LAW CENTER, 11 BEACON STREET, BOSTON MA 02108; AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20007. 78 p. 1979. NCJ-52676

THE OBJECTIVES OF A CONSUMER FRAUD STUDY ARE SUMMARIZED, ALONG WITH THE RESULTING GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. THE GENERAL PLAN FOR THE LEAA-SPONSORED CONSUMER FRAUD PROJECT CONSISTED OF THREE PHASES. THE PURPOSE OF THE FIRST PHASE WAS TO DESCRIBE THE NATURE, SCOPE, AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CONSUMER FRAUD AND THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS INTENDED FOR ITS CONTROL. THE PURPOSE OF THE SECOND PHASE WAS TO EXPAND ON THE FIRST BY COLLECTING A LARGER AND MORE FOCUSED SET OF CONSUMER FRAUD EVENTS AND BY EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE REQUIREMENTS OF NEW OR MODIFIED PREVENTION AND CONTROL SCHEMES. THE PRODUCT OF THE THIRD PHASE WOULD THEN BE A SET OF RECOMMENDED APPROACHES OR STRATEGIES TO PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM FRAUD. IN THE COURSE OF THE FIRST TWO PHASES, CASE HISTORIES OF CONSUMER FRAUD EVENTS WERE COLLECTED, AND QUANTITATIVE PROFILES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS OF CONSUMER FRAUD WERE DEVELOPED. WORKING FROM THESE DATA, SOME 16 APPROACHES TO COMBATING CONSUMER FRAUD WERE PROPOSED AND ORGANIZED INTO THE FOLLOWING SIX GROUPS: (1) PAYMENT PLANNING--INVOLVING THE RESTRUCTURING OF PAYMENT PROCEDURES TO ALLOW CONSUMERS MORE FLEXIBILITY IN THE FACE OF POSSIBLE FRAUD; (2) POSTSALE ALTERNATIVES--OPTIONS GIVING CONSUMERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO EXERCISE AUTOMATIC CANCELLATION RIGHTS; (3) COMPLAINT MEDIATION--GOVERNMENT AID IN NEGOTIATING CONSUMER SATISFACTION; (4) PRIVATE REMEDIES--OPTIONS ALLOWING CONSUMERS TO INITIATE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST FRAUDULENT MERCHANTS WITHOUT INVOLVING A THIRD PARTY; (5) COVERAGE FOR CONSUMER LOSS--PROVIDING RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS OF CONSUMER FRAUD BY REQUIRING BONDING, INSURANCE, AND PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR CONSUMERS DURING BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS; AND (6) DOCUMENT SIMPLIFICATION--REQUIRING A BALANCE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE MERCHANT AND THE CONSUMER IN ALL TRANSACTIONS WHERE PRINT MEDIA ARE INVOLVED. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION WERE THEN DEVELOPED AND ARE DISCUSSED WITH REGARD TO PRIORITY TARGETS AND SUGGESTED ACTIONS BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND AT THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, AND LEAA

LEVELS. TABULAR DATA AND THREE APPENDIXES ARE ATTACHED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION CRIMINAL CONSPIRACIES DIVISION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00824-1; AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20007. Stock Order No. AIR-59000-11/78; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS FOR INMATES NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE 1 REPORT.** By R. BELL, E. CONARD, T. LAFFEY, J. G. LUTZ, P. V. MILLER, C. SIMON, and A. E. STAKELON. LEHIGH UNIVERSITY. 131 p. 1979. NCJ-48176

QUESTIONNAIRES AND SITE VISITS WERE USED TO EVALUATE 163 CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY COVERED FUNDING, ADMINISTRATION, RESOURCES, MATERIALS, PROGRAM DESIGN AND EVALUATION, AND RELATION TO WORK PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY, CONDUCTED IN 1977, COVERED A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITH MORE THAN 100 INMATES IN 48 STATES (ALASKA AND HAWAII WERE EXCLUDED). ON THE BASIS OF DATA COLLECTED, CONCLUSIONS ARE PRESENTED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE FOR EACH AREA STUDIED. A SPECIAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF THE NATURE OF THE INSTITUTION ON THE INMATE EDUCATION PROGRAM FOUND THAT IN SOME INSTITUTIONS THE CONFLICT BETWEEN CUSTODIAL AND TREATMENT FUNCTIONS IS SUFFICIENT TO NEGATIVELY INFLUENCE THE WORK OF THE CORRECTIONS EDUCATOR. THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION TO REHABILITATION MUST BE EMPHASIZED BY THE PRISON ADMINISTRATOR AND FULL COOPERATION SHOULD BE SECURED FROM ALL EMPLOYEES. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WORK AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS NEEDS TO BE CLARIFIED AND EXISTING CONFLICTS RESOLVED. ON THE WHOLE, THE GENERAL STATE OF EDUCATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAS IMPROVED. A MAJOR PROBLEM IS LACK OF FUNDING, WHICH IS REFLECTED IN THE QUALITY OF ADMINISTRATION, LACK OF RESOURCES, AND INABILITY TO OFFER MEANINGFUL PROGRAMS ON A CONTINUING BASIS. SINCE FUNDING IS OFTEN FROM FEDERAL SOURCES OR VARIOUS 'SOFT' SOURCES, CONTINUITY OF OPERATION IS A PROBLEM. THE PRESSURE OF CONSTANTLY REAPPLYING FOR GRANT MONEY DIVERTS TIME AND RESOURCES FROM THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE INMATE EDUCATION PROGRAMS. A SERIES OF 20 PROBLEMS IS IDENTIFIED; RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR EACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE AVERAGE PRISONER SPENDS 3 YEARS IN A CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND THAT PROGRAMS SHOULD USE THESE YEARS EFFECTIVELY TO GIVE THE INMATE THE SKILLS NECESSARY FOR SURVIVAL IN SOCIETY. AT PRESENT, 40 PERCENT OF THE INMATES ATTEND SOME FORM OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM, AND THE SURVEYED INSTITUTIONS SPEND 8.7 PERCENT OF THEIR BUDGET ON EDUCATION. EVALUATION OF PROGRAM RESULTS IS LIMITED. THIS AREA NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED. SURVEY DATA ARE PRESENTED IN CHART, GRAPH, AND TABULAR FORM. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 163 INSTITUTIONS AND METHODOLOGY ARE DETAILED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND A CHART SHOWING INMATE FLOW THROUGH A GENERALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM ARE APPENDED. SURVEY QUESTIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERIES A, NUMBER 22.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00794-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

19. **CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION, V 1 AN INTEGRATED REPORT OF CONCLUSIONS.** By J. A. GARDINER, T. R. LYMAN, and S. A. WALDHORN. SRI INTERNATIONAL, 333 RAVENSWOOD AVENUE, MENLO PARK CA 94025. 120 p. 1979. NCJ-47543

TO PROVIDE A DETAILED UNDERSTANDING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS, A 2-YEAR STUDY WAS CONDUCTED WITH LITERATURE SEARCHES, ANALYZED CASES, AND STUDIES COMMISSIONED BY EXPERTS IN THE FIELD. THIS VOLUME, THE FIRST IN A SIX-VOLUME SERIES, INTEGRATES THE FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE SURVEY. IT PRESENTS AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM, DEFINES CORRUPTION, AND PROVIDES AN ESTIMATE OF ITS EXTENT. IT CONCLUDES THAT THE PROBLEM IS WIDESPREAD AND THAT THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF CORRUPTION IS, IN PART, A REFLECTION OF THE WAYS IN WHICH A COMMUNITY RESPONDS TO CORRUPTION AS IT OCCURS. A BASIC INTRODUCTION TO THE LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION SYSTEM IS PRESENTED, AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE PROVIDED OF THE MECHANISMS FOR PLANNING, ZONING, AND ENFORCING BUILDING AND HOUSING CODES. AN ANALYSIS IS ATTEMPTED OF HOW AND WHY CORRUPTION OCCURS, WITH ATTENTION TO THE OPPORTUNITIES AND INCENTIVES FOR CORRUPTION. THESE INCENTIVES ARE EXAMINED FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BOTH THE ZONING OR LAND USE APPLICANT AND THE OFFICIAL IN CONTROL OF THE REGULATORY PROCESS. POSSIBLE REMEDIES FOR CORRUPTION ARE ALSO PRESENTED. BASIC PRINCIPLES WHICH CAN HELP IDENTIFY POTENTIAL CORRUPTION PROBLEMS AND FORMULATE STRATEGY TO CONTROL THEM ARE OFFERED. THE ROLES OF REGULATORY REFORM, IMPROVED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, LEGISLATION, AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION ARE ALSO EXAMINED. EACH CHAPTER CONTAINS AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES. TABULAR INFORMATION IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING CITIZENS' ESTIMATES OF THE EXTENT OF BRIBERY AND OTHER ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES (BASED ON DATA COLLECTED AS PART OF THE URBAN OBSERVATORY PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT), A GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CORRUPTION CASES, A DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CORRUPTION CASES BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT, AND A DIAGRAM OF DECISIONS AND PARTICIPANTS IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION CASES. APPENDIXES SHOW THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY USED IN THE STUDY OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND THE PROCESS MODELS USED. FOR RELATED INFORMATION, SEE NCJ-58526, 58523, 58524, AND 58525.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00832-1.

20. **CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATION, V 2 APPENDIX--CASE STUDIES OF CORRUPTION AND REFORM.** By J. A. GARDINER, T. R. LYMAN, and S. A. WALDHORN. SRI INTERNATIONAL, 333 RAVENSWOOD AVENUE, MENLO PARK CA 94025. 152 p. 1979. NCJ-58526

CASE STUDIES OF NINE COMMUNITIES WITH CORRUPTION PROBLEMS AND ONE DOCUMENTED ABSENCE-OF-CORRUPTION CASE ARE PRESENTED IN THIS SECOND VOLUME OF A SERIES DEALING WITH LOCAL CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS. EACH OF THE DOCUMENTED CASE STUDIES PRESENTED HERE PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMMUNITY AND ITS GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEM; THE STRUCTURE OF ITS LAND USE REGULATION SYSTEMS, MAJOR INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION, AND STEPS TAKEN BY THE COMMUNITIES TO PREVENT FUTURE CORRUPTION. THE INFORMATION FOR THE STUDIES WAS TAKEN FROM REVIEWS OF TRIAL TRANSCRIPTS, NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS, AND DISCUSSIONS WITH

OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS IN EACH COMMUNITY. THE ACCOUNTS ARE ILLUSTRATIVE RATHER THAN DEFINITIVE. THE CITIES WERE SELECTED BECAUSE THEY ILLUSTRATED PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES, AND BECAUSE OF THE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF INFORMATION ON THE CORRUPTION-INTEGRITY ISSUE. CITIES WITH SIMILAR PROBLEMS ARE LIKELY TO BE FOUND THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. EVERY ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO COVER THE SAME PERIOD OF TIME, 1976 TO 1977, FOR EACH COMMUNITY, AND TO UNDERSTAND THE CONDITIONS AS THEY EXISTED DURING THE PERIOD OF STUDY AND DURING THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING IT. THE FIRST CASE STUDIES DEAL WITH CORRUPTION IN INSPECTION PROGRAMS: IN NEW YORK CITY, CORRUPTION INVOLVED HOUSING AND DEMOLITION INSPECTORS; IN CINCINNATI, OHIO, INSPECTORS REVIEWING FEDERALLY FINANCED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WERE TAKING PAYOFFS FROM CONTRACTORS; IN BROWARD COUNTY, FLA., THE CORRUPTION WAS AMONG INSPECTORS SUPERVISING HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS; IN OKLAHOMA CITY, CORRUPTION IN THE LICENSING OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT DEALINGS WITH BUILDERS WAS UNCOVERED. THE NEXT FOUR CASES FOCUS ON LAND USE DECISIONS: THE AWARDED OF ZONING VARIANCES IN EAST PROVIDENCE, R.I., USE PERMITS IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIF., AND ZONING APPLICATIONS IN SANTA CLARA, CALIF., AND HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILL. CORRUPTION AND REFORM ARE STUDIED IN FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA. THE FINAL CASE STUDY, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL., DIFFERS FROM THE OTHERS, BECAUSE THE COMMUNITY DID NOT EXPERIENCE ANY OF THE CORRUPTION THAT WAS COMMON IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS; THE FOCUS OF THE CASE STUDY IS ON WHY THIS PATTERN OF INTEGRITY DEVELOPED AS IT DID. FOR RELATED INFORMATION, SEE NCJ-47543.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00833-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

21. **CRIME AND DISRUPTION IN SCHOOLS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** R. RUBEL, R. N. BRENNER, C. JONES, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 102 p. 1979. NCJ-55588

CITING MATERIALS COMPILED FROM ACADEMIC, PROFESSIONAL, AND GOVERNMENT SOURCES, THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS COVERS LITERATURE AVAILABLE WITHIN THE NCJRS DATA BASE ON THE PROBLEM OF SCHOOL-BASED CRIME AND DISRUPTION. PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1969 AND 1978, THE ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATERIALS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR OR TITLE UNDER FOUR TOPIC HEADINGS. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND INCLUDES STUDIES AND CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS DESCRIBING THE COST OF SCHOOL CRIMES—PRIMARILY ARSON AND VANDALISM—BOTH IN FISCAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TERMS. THE NEXT SECTION FOCUSES ON THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES, MISBEHAVIOR, AND THE ROLE OF TRADITIONAL DISCIPLINE. THE CAUSES AND MANIFESTATIONS OF STUDENT MISBEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED, ALONG WITH THE EFFECT OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND SUSPENSION AND THE ISSUE OF STUDENTS' RIGHTS. DISCUSSIONS OF MULTIPLE SCHOOL-BASED PROGRAMS FOLLOW, SAMPLING CURRICULUM CHANGES, TEACHING METHODS, STUDENT-BASED DISCIPLINE, ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS, PROGRAMS FOR HANDLING KNOWN OFFENDERS, AND OTHER STRATEGIES SCHOOLS HAVE DEVELOPED TO REDUCE CRIME AND DISRUPTION. THE REMAINING SELECTION DEALS WITH THE PHYSICAL SECURITY OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS; THE USE OF POLICE AND SECURITY

GUARDS IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ANTI-INTRUDER DEVICES AND SYSTEMS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES, THE ADDRESSES OF RESOURCE AGENCIES, AND AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF A REPORT TO CONGRESS OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE AND SAFETY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00862-3. NCJRS

22. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE ELDERLY—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** G. BOSTON, R. NITZBERG, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 101 p. 1979. NCJ-55197

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION ON ELDERLY VULNERABILITY TO CRIME AND THE ROLE OF ELDERLY PERSONS AS ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1978, THE CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, TITLE, OR JOURNAL SOURCE WITHIN SEVEN SECTIONS, EACH DEALING WITH A SELECTED ASPECT OF SENIOR CITIZEN INTERACTION WITH CRIME OR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMUNITY. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE VULNERABILITY OF OLDER PEOPLE TO CRIME AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND DESCRIBES THE GENERAL NATURE OF CRIMES AGAINST THE ELDERLY. THE FOLLOWING SECTION DEALS WITH THE IMPACT OF CRIME ON THE ELDERLY, INCLUDING STUDIES ON FEAR OF CRIME AND THE RESULTANT PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE AND CHANGES IN THE LIVING PATTERNS OF MANY SENIOR ADULTS. SUBSEQUENT SECTIONS COVER THE PATTERNS AND RATES OF CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY, THE PROBLEM OF CONSUMER FRAUD SCHEMES AIMED AT SENIOR CITIZENS, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS PROVIDING ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS WITH EMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL AID, COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FULFILL CRIME PREVENTION AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE NEEDS, AND THE CHANGING IMAGE OF SENIOR CITIZENS IN TERMS OF THEIR ROLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN CITED DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH LISTS OF SOURCES AND RESOURCE AGENCIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS

23. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERIODICALS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** S. S. LAPERLA, D. M. HORTON, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 69 p. 1979. NCJ-57168

THIS ANNOTATED, SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SERIAL PUBLICATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS INTENDED FOR LIBRARIANS AS WELL AS CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMICIANS, STUDENTS, AND PRACTITIONERS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IDENTIFIES 113 SERIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE AND ARE THE MOST DIRECTLY ACCESSIBLE AND USEFUL TO CONSUMERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION. THE SELECTIONS ARE ORGANIZED INTO EIGHT THEMATIC AREAS: CORRECTIONS AND PENOLOGY, COURTS, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, CRIMINAL LAW, CRIMINOLOGY, FORENSICS, JUVENILE JUSTICE, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. TITLES ARE ENTERED ALPHABETICALLY WITHIN SUBJECT CATEGORIES. IN ADDITION TO THE ANNOTATION DESCRIBING THE GENERAL THRUST, CONTENT, AND INTENDED AUDIENCE OF EACH PUBLICATION, THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED: THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER, THE FREQUENCY OF PUBLICA-

TION, THE FOUNDING DATE AND FORMER TITLE IF APPLICABLE, THE PRICE, THE SUBSCRIPTION ADDRESS, THE TITLES OF INDEXING AND ABSTRACTING SERVICES IN WHICH THE ARTICLES FROM EACH SERIAL PUBLICATION CAN BE FOUND, AND THE SPONSORING AGENCY. LAW JOURNALS FOR THE MOST PART, ARE EXCLUDED. SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES, AND INDEXES TO SPONSOR AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00815-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS

24. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.** By R. C. CUSHMAN and J. M. WYNNE JR. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 122 p. 1979. NCJ-60407

STATE-OF-THE-ART INFORMATION AND GUIDELINES ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AT THE LOCAL LEVEL ARE PRESENTED IN A REPORT DIRECTED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. BASED ON A REVIEW OF RESEARCH AND PROGRAM LITERATURE AND ON VISITS TO SIX PLANNING JURISDICTIONS, THE REPORT PROVIDES LOCAL OFFICIALS WITH COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION ON THE OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND TECHNIQUES OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AT THREE LEVELS: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY PLANNING, CITY OR COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, AND COMPREHENSIVE INTERAGENCY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PLANNING FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE. THE IMPORTANCE OF PLANNING IS DISCUSSED, AND THE LOCAL PLANNING CONTEXT IS DESCRIBED. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF PLANNING CONCEPTS AND THE EVOLUTION OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING IS PROVIDED. THE TYPES OF ACTIVITIES LOCAL PLANNING UNITS ARE UNDERTAKING AS THEY MOVE AWAY FROM FEDERAL GRANT MANAGEMENT TOWARD AN EMPHASIS ON TOTAL RESOURCE PLANNING ARE NOTED. OTHER ASPECTS COVERED ARE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING PROCESS; RELATIONSHIPS AMONG POLICY PLANNING, PROGRAM PLANNING, AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING; AND A STEP-BY-STEP PLANNING PROCESS WITH REFERENCE TO EXAMPLES FROM LOCAL JURISDICTIONS IN WHICH ADVANCED PLANNING PRACTICES ARE EMPLOYED. ALTERNATIVE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES FOR LOCAL PLANNING ARE DESCRIBED AND ASSESSED. THE ROLES OF THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AND PLANNING STAFF AND THE RELATIONSHIPS OF THESE ENTITIES TO EACH OTHER AND TO OTHER PLANNING STRUCTURES ARE CONSIDERED. GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING AND OPERATING A LOCAL PLANNING UNIT, INCLUDING INITIAL PLANNING PRIORITIES, ARE OFFERED. PROCEDURES, CRITERIA, AND MEASURES FOR EVALUATING THE PLANNING PROCESS ARE OUTLINED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODEL.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

25. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—INTERNATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF THE USE OF ADULT PROBATION.** By P. C. FRIDAY. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS OH 43212. 113 p. 1979. NCJ-57671
- THIS REVIEW OF ADULT PROBATION MATERIAL FROM 150 DOCUMENTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES DESCRIBES PROBATION AND SUSPENDED SENTENCING SYSTEMS, AND THEIR USE AND EFFECTIVENESS. PROBATION, INITIALLY USED IN AMERICA, NOW EXISTS IN 25 COUNTRIES. ITS OBJECTIVES ARE TO HELP AND TREAT AS WELL AS CONTROL OFFENDERS, A DUAL AND SOMETIMES CONFLICTING PURPOSE WHICH CAN POSE PROBLEMS FOR OFFICERS. PROBATION SERVICES AND STRUCTURES VARY FROM A FULLY PROFESSIONAL STATE ORGANIZATION (E.G., GREAT BRITAIN AND INDIA) TO A CENTRALIZED BUT MIXED SYSTEM EMPLOYING BOTH PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS (E.G., JAPAN AND SWEDEN). A THIRD STRUCTURE INVOLVES A JUDICIAL COMMITTEE (E.G., BELGIUM AND FRANCE) WHERE A CLEAR DIVISION OF LABOR EXISTS BETWEEN THE JUDGE, CONTROL AGENTS, SOCIAL ASSISTANTS, AND VOLUNTEERS. SOME COUNTRIES USE A SYSTEM OF DEFERRED OR SUSPENDED SENTENCING (E.G., FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF WEST GERMANY, SOVIET UNION, AND AUSTRIA) WHICH ENABLES THE SENTENCING DECISION TO BE POSTPONED PENDING SOME CHANGE OR ACTION ON THE DEFENDANT'S PART. USUALLY SOME RESTRICTION OR CONDITIONS ARE INVOLVED. THIS DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE VARIOUS APPROACHES TO PROBATION, THE ATTITUDES TOWARD PROBATION, THE THRUST OF PROBATION PROGRAMS IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES, EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PROBATION, AND SPECIAL AND INNOVATIVE MODES IN PROBATION. IT ALSO EXAMINES LEGAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS OF USE OF SUSPENDED SENTENCE PROVISIONS, VARIATIONS IN ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR SUSPENDED SENTENCES, AND THEIR EFFECTIVENESS AND USE. PROBATION SERVICES APPEAR TO BE MOVING TOWARD MORE CLIENT-CENTERED ACTIVITY ON AN INTERNATIONAL LEVEL, AND THE USE OF PROBATION AND ITS APPROACH TEND TO PARALLEL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. WHEN PROBATION FAILS, IT IS GENERALLY DUE TO POOR SOCIAL SKILLS, LACK OF EDUCATION OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND OTHER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEPRIVATIONS OF BOTH STAFF AND OFFENDERS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00847-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

26. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—ISSUES IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT.** By E. W. CARLSON. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS OH 43212. 502 p. 1979. NCJ-57667

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW EXAMINES ISSUES IN PROBATION MANAGEMENT INCLUDING TECHNIQUES IN PROBATION AND ADMINISTRATION, APPROACHES AND EMPHASES, AND THE EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TECHNIQUES. SEVERAL MAJOR ISSUES IN PROBATION WERE IDENTIFIED IN THE REVIEW. SOME MAIN CONCERNS IN MANAGEMENT ARE THE ISSUES OF CENTRALIZATION OR DECENTRALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION (CENTRALIZED, STATE-ADMINISTERED AGENCIES ARE FREE OF LOCAL POLITICS AND CAN DELIVER MORE UNIFORM AND EVENLY DIVIDED SERVICES AND RESOURCES, BUT DECENTRALIZED AGENCIES CAN SOLICIT MORE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION); THE PROPER ROLE OF PROBATION OFFICERS (PUNITIVE, OR PASSIVE); AND THE PROVISION OF PROBATION SERVICES, PARTICULARLY CASEWORK WHICH FOCUSES ON SERVICE PROVISION, AND BROKERAGE WHICH EMPHASIZES ASSESSING CLIENT NEEDS AND LINKING AVAILABLE COMMUNITY SERVICES WITH THOSE NEEDS. THE USE OF BOTH PROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS IS A CENTRAL CONCERN. RESEARCH INDICATES THAT USE OF THE FORMER IS EFFECTIVE PARTICULARLY IN CASES INVOLVING 'HIGH RISK' CLIENTS, AND THAT USE OF THE LATTER CAN RESULT IN LARGE COST SAVINGS. CASELOAD MANAGEMENT ISSUES ARE ALSO CRITICAL, BUT INSUFFICIENT RESEARCH MAKES IT DIFFICULT TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS ASSIGNMENT TECHNIQUES, LEVELS OF SUPERVISION, AND GENERALIZED VERSUS SPECIALIZED CASELOADS. FURTHERMORE, THE LITERATURE REVIEW REVEALS THAT (1) MOST

CRITICAL

PROBATION OFFICERS SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME IN THEIR OFFICES DOING PAPERWORK; (2) ALTHOUGH THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF MANY ALTERNATIVES IS NOT KNOWN, PROBATION IS CHEAPER THAN INSTITUTIONALIZATION; (3) EDUCATION AND TRAINING BENEFITS DECREASE OVER TIME FOR PROBATION OFFICERS; AND (4) PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, LOCAL AND STATE, KEEP LARGE AMOUNTS OF INFORMATION, BUT IN AN UNSYSTEMATIC MANNER. NO NATIONAL UNIFORM DATA COLLECTION OR STATISTICS MECHANISM ON PROBATION EXISTS, ALTHOUGH SUCH A SYSTEM IS FEASIBLE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00844-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

27. **CRITICAL ISSUES IN ADULT PROBATION—SUMMARY.** By H. E. ALLEN, E. W. CARLSON, and E. C. PARKS. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531. 297 p. 1979. NCJ-57686

AS PART OF A COMPREHENSIVE, LEAA-SPONSORED ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING KNOWLEDGE ON PROBATION SERVICES AND ADULT PROBATION, A SUMMARY IS PROVIDED OF THE MAJOR ISSUES AND RESEARCH COVERED IN LITERATURE AVAILABLE ON THE TOPIC. THE ASSESSMENT EFFORT WAS DESIGNED TO COMPILER AND SYNTHESIZE THE INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN THE PROBATION AND EVALUATION LITERATURE, TO IDENTIFY DEFICIENCIES IN EXISTING RESEARCH, AND TO PROVIDE A PRIORITY LISTING FOR FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS. THIS FIRST OF NINE VOLUMES PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT OF ADULT PROBATION, WITH ATTENTION TO THE CONCEPTUAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OFTEN CONFLICTING DEFINITIONS OF PROBATION, THE LEGAL AND STATUTORY DEVELOPMENT OF PROBATION, ITS MAJOR OBJECTIVES AND TASKS, AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS. SOME OF THE CRITICAL AREAS ADDRESSED INCLUDE THE LOCUS OF PROBATION ADMINISTRATION, THE ROLES OF PROBATION OFFICERS, CASELOAD MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES, STRATEGIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICES, THE USE OF PARAPROFESSIONALS AND VOLUNTEERS, EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR PROBATION OFFICERS, TIME STUDIES IN PROBATION, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEMS, COST ANALYSES, AND MODEL STANDARDS FOR PROBATION. ALSO EXAMINED ARE ISSUES IN THE PRODUCTION AND IMPACT OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS, ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF PROBATION TREATMENT, INNOVATIONS IN PROBATION STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMMING, TRENDS IN INTERNATIONAL PROBATION APPLICABLE TO THE U.S., AND THE STATE OF RESEARCH IN ADULT PROBATION, PARTICULARLY ITS STRENGTHS AND DEFICIENCIES. REFERENCE SOURCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. FOR THE OTHER VOLUMES OF THIS EVALUATION, SEE 57687-57674.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-0846-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

28. **DESCRIPTION AND ASSESSMENTS OF THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM PROJECTS.** By D. M. KEMP, J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, P. G. NALLEY, and C. LANCER. URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 408 p. 1979. NCJ-55723

EIGHT DESCRIPTIVE REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON COMPLETED MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) SUPPORTED BY NILECJ GRANTS TO STATE AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS/AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND DEMONSTRATE SUCCESSFUL EVALUATION SYSTEMS.

PUBLICATIONS

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES FOR THE GRANTEEES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TO TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THESE INDIVIDUAL ASSESSMENT REPORTS REFER TO MEPS BY THE ALAMEDA, CALIF., REGIONAL REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION, THE COLUMBIA, S.C., CENTRAL MIDLANDS REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL, THE JACKSONVILLE, FLA., OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, THE ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS, THE VENTURA, CALIF., CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD, THE MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, AND THE ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION. INFORMATION IS PRESENTED ON EVALUATION SYSTEMS DESIGN AND RATIONALE, STRATEGIES, EXPECTATIONS, EXPERIENCES, AND OUTCOMES. SOME GENERAL CONCLUSIONS ARE (1) WITHOUT PLANNED, WELL-MANAGED PROCESSING PROCEDURES, HIGH VOLUME DATA SYSTEMS QUICKLY BECOME UNMANAGEABLE; (2) QUALITY CONTROL AND DATA ANALYSIS ARE EXPENSIVE; (3) STANDARD SYSTEMS ARE FEASIBLE BUT EXPENSIVE; (4) USER OWNERSHIP OF THE SYSTEM CAN FACILITATE SUCCESS (AS IN THE VENTURA SYSTEM); (5) EFFECTIVE USE OF THE EVALUATION FRAMEWORK MAY REQUIRE ITS USE IN THE PROJECT DESIGN; (6) INFORMATION USERS SHOULD BE PRESENTED EVALUATION RESULTS VERBALLY OR IN WRITTEN SUMMARY FORM, AS WELL AS IN FULL REPORTS, AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RESULTS; (7) DATA AND RECORDKEEPING ACTIVITIES OF MOST LOCAL AGENCIES ARE NOT ADEQUATE FOR AN EVALUATION SYSTEM; (8) STAFFING PROBLEMS; LACK OF PRODUCTION COMMITMENT, AND DISINTERESTED MANAGEMENT CAN RESULT IN SYSTEM FAILURE (AS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA MEP); AND (9) ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REPRESENTATIVES TO FOLLOW THE STUDY CAN BE HELPFUL (AS PROVEN IN THE ALAMEDA STUDY). FOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS SEE NCJ-55682.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00797-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES—A METHODS MANUAL.** By A. M. GELMAN, J. M. KRESS, and J. C. CALPIN. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531. 277 p. 1979. NCJ-47394

THIS IS A WORKING DOCUMENT DESIGNED TO ASSIST THOSE POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING A SENTENCING GUIDELINES SYSTEM. CODING MANUAL DESIGN, SAMPLE VALIDATION, AND SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION ARE EXAMINED. THE METHODS DESCRIBED ARE BASED ON MODELS DEVELOPED DURING PILOT PROJECTS IN DENVER, COLO., CHICAGO, ILL., NEWARK, N.J., PHOENIX, ARIZ., AND PHILADELPHIA, PA. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING DETERMINING THE INFORMATION BASE FOR SENTENCING DECISIONS, DESIGNING THE CODING MANUAL SO THAT EACH SIGNIFICANT FACTOR RECEIVES THE SAME WEIGHT, DESIGNING THE CODING SHEET, TESTING THE DESIGN ON A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE, USING STATISTICAL ANALYSIS TO SPOT FLAWS IN THE DESIGN, DEVELOPING MODEL TO DETERMINE WHICH COMBINATION OF FACTORS BEST PREDICTS SENTENCING OUTCOMES, VALIDATION OF THE SAMPLE, PRESENTING THE GUIDELINES SYSTEM TO THE JUDICIARY, AND IMPLEMENTING THE SYSTEM. THE HUMAN FACTORS MITIGATING AGAINST CHANGE ARE ALSO EXAMINED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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INUED. AN OFFENSE INFORMATION CARD, A SAMPLE VARIABLE, AND ILLUSTRATIVE MASTER LIST ITEMS ARE INCLUDED. THE BULK OF THE VOLUME CONSISTS OF APPENDED MATERIAL. EXAMPLES OF A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE CODING SHEET, A CONSTRUCTION SAMPLE CODING SHEET, AND ERROR STATEMENTS ARE PROVIDED. OFFENSE RANKING INSTRUCTIONS FOR JUDGES ARE INCLUDED, AS ARE EXAMPLES OF INSTRUCTIONAL BOOKLETS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GUIDELINE SENTENCES. THESE INCLUDE BOOKLETS FOR GENERAL CRIMES AS WELL AS BOOKLETS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, PROPERTY CRIMES, AND DRUG OFFENSES. MODEL TESTING MATERIALS, INCLUDING A COMPUTER PROGRAM AND SUPPLEMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS, ARE ALSO APPENDED, AS IS AN EXAMPLE OF A HANDBOOK FOR COMPUTER IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINE DATA. ESTIMATED DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE COSTS ARE PRESENTED. SELECTED REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. ALSO SEE NCJ-47395 FOR PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK FOR WORKSHOP ON SENTENCING GUIDELINES DEVELOPMENT.

Supplemental Notes: SENTENCING GUIDELINES—STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

30. **DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK.** By J. M. KRESS, J. C. CALPIN, A. M. GELMAN, J. B. BELLOW, B. E. DORWORTH, and O. A. SPAID. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 1530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 182 p. 1977. NCJ-54147

PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES A WORKSHOP DESIGNED TO PROVIDE JUDGES AND OTHER OFFICIALS INFORMATION ON USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES. STRESSING THE USE OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES AS AIDS IN MAKING SENTENCING DECISIONS THAT RETAIN JUDICIAL DISCRETION, THE 3-DAY, 14-SESSION WORKSHOP IS DESIGNED TO ENABLE PARTICIPANTS TO MAKE AN INFORMED JUDGMENT ON THE FEASIBILITY OF USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES IN THEIR OWN JURISDICTION AND MAKE A THOROUGH PRESENTATION OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES TO THEIR JUDICIAL PEERS AND OTHERS IN THEIR HOME JURISDICTIONS. FOCUSING SOLELY ON THE TRAINER'S ROLE, THE MANUAL OUTLINES THE GOAL OF EACH SESSION, ALONG WITH THE INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS AND MATERIALS OR LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO AN OVERVIEW OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES, SENTENCING PROBLEMS, USING SENTENCING GUIDELINES, TYPES OF GUIDELINES, ESTABLISHING GUIDELINES, DEVELOPING AN ACTION PLAN FOR INTRODUCING LOCAL JURISDICTIONS TO SENTENCING GUIDELINES, AND IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIONS. CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE MANUAL. THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES AND THE STRATEGY FOR TRAINING-DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES ARE DESCRIBED. A GLOSSARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 47394 AND 47395.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

31. **DEVELOPING USEFUL EVALUATION CAPABILITY—LESSONS FROM THE MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAM.** By J. D. WALLER, J. W. SCANLON, D. M. KEMP, and P. G. NALLEY. URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20037. 156 p. 1979. NCJ-55682

THIS REPORT PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM AN ASSESSMENT OF EIGHT MODEL EVALUATION PROGRAMS (MEP) FUNDED BY NILECJ AND CONDUCTED BY STATE AND REGIONAL

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PLANNING AGENCIES TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT EVALUATION APPROACHES. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL PLANNING AGENCIES TO GENERATE AND USE EVALUATION INFORMATION AND TEST WAYS IN WHICH EFFECTIVE USE OF EVALUATION INFORMATION CAN HELP THESE AGENCIES TO ACHIEVE THEIR OBJECTIVES. THIS PAPER REPORTS ON LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE MEPS, WAYS TO MEASURE MEP SUCCESS, METHODS FOR BUILDING AN EVALUATION CAPABILITY, AND PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. IT WAS DETERMINED THAT EVALUATION SYSTEMS (1) CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO HAVE A MEASURABLE IMPACT ON THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES AND REGIONAL PLANNING UNITS, SINCE THESE AGENCIES DO NOT HAVE PRIMARY OBJECTIVES THAT ARE BOTH VERIFIABLE AND REALISTIC, (2) ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE USEFUL TO THE PLANNING AGENCY STAFF UNLESS THE AGENCY IS BEING DIRECTED TOWARD SOME MISSION-RELATED OBJECTIVE, AND (3) CAN INCREASE THEIR CHANCES OF PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION BY SERVING USERS' EXISTING INFORMATION NEEDS AND ALLOWING USERS TO CONTROL THE STUDY. EVALUATION SYSTEMS OF VALUE TO POTENTIAL USERS CAN BE SET UP ONLY IF THE USER IS INVOLVED IN EVALUATION ACTIVITY. GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY, PLANNING AGENCIES WILL SET UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS WHICH DIFFER IN PRODUCT, COST, AND OPERATIONS, AND THESE SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE SUCCESSFUL IN LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. PERSONS SETTING UP EVALUATION SYSTEMS CAN EXPECT A STAFF TURNOVER CAUSING DELAYS AND DISRUPTIONS, RELUCTANCE FROM PROJECT PERSONNEL TO RELINQUISH DATA, AND PROBLEMS WITH CIVIL SERVICE RULES, COMPUTER PROCESSING, AND CONTRACTING. SUCCESS OF THE MEPS WHEN MEASURED BY ACHIEVEMENT OF AGENCY OBJECTIVES, USE, AND CONTINUATION, WAS SLIGHT, BUT DEMONSTRABLE SUCCESS IN HALF OF THE MEP SITES WAS NOTICEABLE AFTER MINIMIZING SUCCESS CRITERIA TO PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO AN IDENTIFIED MARKET. MEP GRANTEEES USED VARIOUS EVALUATION CAPABILITIES, SUCH AS OPERATING SYSTEMS ON A FULL-SCALE BASIS, ON A PILOT BASIS, ON A ONE-TIME BASIS, OR AS A TRAINING PROJECT. BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT OF THESE SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH PROBLEMS TO BE EXPECTED IN IMPLEMENTING AND OPERATING EVALUATION SYSTEMS. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED. FOR FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE EIGHT PROGRAMS SEE NCJ 55723.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00798-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

32. **DIRECTORY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS NATIONAL AND STATE LEVELS.** By J. L. LOCKARD, J. T. DUNCAN, and R. N. BRENNER. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. 130 p. 1978. NCJ-47128

NATIONAL AND STATEWIDE COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE LISTED, AND INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND RELATED RESOURCES IS PRESENTED. THE PURPOSES OF THE DIRECTORY ARE TO FACILITATE THE FLOW OF KNOWLEDGE AND IDEAS ABOUT CRIME PREVENTION, TO ASSIST PROFESSIONAL RESEARCHERS IN IDENTIFYING OTHER GROUPS WITH SIMILAR INTERESTS, TO HELP PRACTITIONERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS LOCATE INFORMATION, AND TO AID THE POTENTIAL COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM DEVELOPER. ALL OF THE PROGRAMS LISTED HAVE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AS A MAJOR COMPONENT AND SEEK TO IMPLEMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY. PROGRAMS OPERAT-

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ED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND BY NONPROFIT AND SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS ARE INCLUDED. EACH LISTING IDENTIFIES THE ORGANIZATION, PROGRAM TITLE, ADDRESS AND TELEPHONE NUMBER, SPONSORING AGENCY, PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, SERVICES, RESOURCES, AND PUBLICATIONS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE ENTRIES ARE CURRENT AS OF APRIL-MAY 1978. ACCOMPANYING THE DIRECTORY ARE AN INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE ON THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION; AN OVERVIEW OF THE LEAA ROLE IN COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION (INCLUDING A LISTING OF RELEVANT LEAA GRANTS); A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FUNDING, AND TRAINING MATERIALS; A GLOSSARY; AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION MATERIALS FROM THE NCJRS COLLECTION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00817-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

33. **DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES, 3D ED.** T. KETTERMAN, Ed. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 165 p. 1979. NCJ-58427

ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, THIS DIRECTORY OF 149 CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES PROVIDES A RESOURCE LIST FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. THIS THIRD EDITION OF THE DIRECTORY DESCRIBES THE SERVICES OF AGENCIES THAT RESPONDED TO A 1978-1979 SURVEY TO IDENTIFY AGENCIES WITH SUCH FEATURES AS COMPUTERIZED LITERATURE SEARCH SERVICES, INTERLIBRARY LOAN PROGRAMS, REFERENCE SERVICES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. IT UPDATES PREVIOUS EDITIONS PUBLISHED IN 1977 AND 1978. THE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND INDEXED BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SPECIALTY TO ASSIST USERS. ENTRIES FOR EACH AGENCY CONTAIN THE NAME, ADDRESS, TELEPHONE NUMBER, AND SPONSORING AGENCY; THE YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT; THE NAME OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR PRESIDENT AND STAFF SIZE; AND THE NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON FOR THE AGENCY. ALSO LISTED ARE CHARGES, IF ANY, FOR INFORMATION SERVICES; KINDS OF USER RESTRICTIONS; AND TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED TO USERS SUCH AS CURRENT AWARENESS SERVICE, COMPUTER SEARCHES OF SPECIAL DATA BASES, REFERENCE SERVICES, DOCUMENT LOANS, XEROX COPIES, SPEAKERS BUREAUS, OR CONSULTING SERVICES. INFORMATION IS ALSO PROVIDED ON OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCIES, THEIR INFORMATION RESOURCES (METHODS OF STORAGE AND SIZE OF HOLDINGS), AND PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THAT AGENCY. SOURCES MUST FULFILL CERTAIN CRITERIA FOR INCLUSION; SERVICE MUST BE REGIONAL OR NATIONAL; MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS MUST NOT BE UNDULY RESTRICTIVE; INFORMATION SERVICES MUST BE A PRIMARY PRODUCT; RESOURCES MUST EXTEND BEYOND THOSE DEVELOPED WITHIN THE ORGANIZATION; AND THE AGENCY MUST BE ABLE TO RESPOND TO A LARGE NUMBER OF REQUESTS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00821-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

34. **EFFECT OF THE POLICE ON CRIME.** By J. Q. WILSON and B. BOLAND. URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW WASHINGTON DC 20037. 36 p. 1979. NCJ-58831

THE EFFECT OF POLICE PRACTICES ON THE RATE OF ROBBERY IN 35 LARGE AMERICAN CITIES IS ESTIMATED BY A

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SET OF SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS, AND THE POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS THAT LEAD TO AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGIES ARE DISCUSSED. SEVERAL PREVIOUS STUDIES THAT HAVE DEALT WITH POLICE EFFECTS ON CRIME HAVE BEEN CRITICIZED FOR VARIOUS REASONS INCLUDING THE MEASURES USED AND THE ESTIMATION PROCEDURES EMPLOYED. DATA PRESENTED IN THIS STUDY ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE VIEW THAT POLICE PATROL STRATEGIES HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE RATE OF ROBBERIES COMMITTED, THAT THIS EFFECT IS A CAUSAL ONE AND NOT THE RESULT OF A SPURIOUS STATISTICAL CORRELATION, AND THAT THE EXISTENCE OF A GIVEN PATROL STRATEGY IS AFFECTED BY BUREAUCRATIC DECISIONS AS WELL AS BY LEVELS OF RESOURCES. THE MEASURES OF POLICE RESOURCES (PATROL UNITS ON THE STREET) AND POLICE ACTIVITY ON THE STREET (MOVING CITATIONS ISSUED) ARE MORE PRECISE THAN ANYTHING PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN SIMILAR STUDIES AND PERMIT THE USE OF IDENTIFICATION RESTRICTIONS FOR STRONGER INFERENCES ABOUT THE CAUSAL EFFECT OF ARRESTS ON CRIME RATES THAN HAS BEEN POSSIBLE. THE RESULTS OF THE SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING THEORY: CITIES THAT EXPERIENCE HIGH RATES OF PERSONAL CRIME HAVE HIGHER THAN AVERAGE TAX BASES AND WILL HIRE MORE POLICE EMPLOYEES IN PROPORTION TO THEIR POPULATIONS. IN THOSE CITIES THAT MANAGE TO PRODUCE HIGHER ARREST RATIOS BY EMPLOYING THE AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGY OR INCREASING THE NUMBER OF PATROL UNITS, THE ROBBERY RATES ARE LOWER THAN ONE WOULD PREDICT USING JUST THE SOCIOECONOMIC COMPOSITION OF THE CITY AND THE DENSITY OF CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITIES. FURTHERMORE, A CITY WITH A 'REFORMED' OR PROFESSIONALIZED MUNICIPAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IS MORE LIKELY TO HAVE A POLICE DEPARTMENT WITH AN AGGRESSIVE PATROL STRATEGY, THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY ONE WITH MANY PATROL UNITS ON THE STREET. THE IMPLICATIONS FOR AND LIMITATIONS UPON POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES AND SAMPLE DATA ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Supplemental Notes: CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00874-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

35. **ESTABLISHING A CITIZEN'S WATCHDOG GROUP.** By P. MANIKAS and D. PROTESS. SAN MATEO COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, 333 BRADFORD STREET, REDWOOD CITY CA 94063. 138 p. 1979. NCJ-58523

THIS MANUAL ON HOW TO ESTABLISH A CITIZEN'S GROUP TO EXPOSE CORRUPTION AND BRING PRESSURE FOR REFORM WAS PREPARED BY THE BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO, WHERE CORRUPTION APPEARS TO BE ENTRENCHED IN A LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AREAS OF LAND USE AND REGULATION, AND WHERE THE AFFECTED PART OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEES NO NEED FOR REFORM. CITIZEN ACTION CAN BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE. CHICAGO'S BETTER GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (BGA) IS PRESENTED AS AN EXAMPLE, AND THE FOLLOWING HYPOTHESES ARE ADDRESSED: (1) THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CORRUPTION IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO ITS VISIBILITY; (2) THE INCENTIVE FOR AN APPLICANT TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ACT OF CORRUPTION WILL BE MINIMIZED IF HE NOT ONLY BELIEVES THAT HIS PARTICIPATION WOULD BE WRONG, BUT THAT HIS REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE WOULD BE SUPPORTED BY HIS COMPANY AND HIS COMMUNITY; (3) THE INCENTIVE OF AN OFFICIAL TO PARTICIPATE IN A CORRUPT ACT WILL BE INCREASED BY EXPERIENCES IN WHICH CORRUPTION WAS CONDONED; AND (4) AN OFFICIAL OR AN APPLICANT WILL HAVE AN INCENTIVE TO ENGAGE IN CORRUPTION WHEN THE ANTI-

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PATED GAINS FROM CORRUPTION, LESS ITS COST, EXCEED THE GAINS TO BE EXPECTED FROM LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES, LESS THEIR COST. REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING A CITIZEN WATCHDOG GROUP ARE OUTLINED, AND A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE BGA AND ITS HISTORY IS PROVIDED. METHODS FOR ORGANIZING AND FINANCING A CITIZEN WATCHDOG GROUP AS WELL AS SUGGESTIONS FOR PROGRAMS, AND ACTIVITIES ARE GIVEN. CASE HISTORIES OF SIX INVESTIGATIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE BGA ARE DISCUSSED TO SHOW HOW THOSE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES OPERATE IN PRACTICE. FINALLY, APPENDICES INCLUDE AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ADDITIONAL CASE MATERIALS, THE BYLAWS OF THE BGA AND THEIR INVESTIGATIVE GUIDELINES, AN IRS LETTER, AND AN EXAMPLE OF A BGA 'WHITE PAPER.'

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00837-2; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

36. **ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY—NONBEHAVIORAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.** J. R. BRANTLEY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 51 p. 1979. NCJ-60117

POSSIBLE BIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE THE FOCUS OF STUDIES BY BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS IN THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. IT IS A COMPILATION OF 1955 TO 1979 MATERIALS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION COMPILED FROM MATERIALS IN THE NCJRS COLLECTION PUBLISHED FROM 1955 TO 1979. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY REFLECTS THE CUMULATIVE RESEARCH ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL FACTORS AND CRIMINALITY. AMONG THE TOPICS EXPLORED ARE THE INFLUENCE OF EPILEPTIC DISORDERS, LEARNING DISABILITIES, MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTIONS, VISUAL PROBLEMS AMONG DELINQUENTS, NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES, AND DISORDERS OF THE BRAIN OR DISTURBANCES IN ITS CHEMICAL BALANCE. GENETIC STUDIES EXAMINE THE POSSIBILITY OF INHERITABLE ASPECTS OF CRIMINALITY. STUDIES ON DISORDERS IN THE ENDOCRINE AND LIMBIC SYSTEMS ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THOSE ON PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL INDICES, GALVANIC SKIN RESPONSES, AND BIOCHEMICAL BALANCES. MATERIALS INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, RESEARCH REPORTS, AND PROJECT DOCUMENTATION. A FEW FOREIGN LANGUAGE MATERIALS ARE CITED. THE 324 CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY TITLE; AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED. THE NCJ ACCESSION NUMBERS, BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, AND AVAILABILITY SOURCES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00866-6; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

37. **EVALUATION OF A POLICE AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING (AVM) SYSTEM—A STUDY OF THE ST LOUIS (MO) EXPERIENCE, 1976-1977.** By G. C. LARSON and J. W. SIMON. PUBLIC SYSTEMS EVALUATION, INC, 929 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE MA 02139. 178 p. 1978. NCJ-55338

THIS SECOND PHASE EVALUATION OF A POLICE AUTOMATED VEHICLE MONITORING (AVM) SYSTEM IN ST. LOUIS, MO., FOCUSES ON THE SYSTEM'S CITYWIDE IMPACT, WHILE THE FIRST PHASE COVERED ONLY ONE DISTRICT USING A PROTOTYPE SYSTEM. AN AVM SYSTEM PROVIDES REAL-TIME LOCATION AND STATUS INFORMATION FOR EACH POLICE VEHICLE IN THE SYSTEM AND TYPICALLY INCLUDES A DISPLAY SHOWING A MAP OF THE CITY WITH CARS POSITIONED AND IDENTIFIED BY THEIR IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS. THE PRINCIPAL GOAL OF THE ST. LOUIS PROJECT WAS REDUC-

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TION IN RESPONSE TIME, WHICH, IT WAS BELIEVED, WOULD INCREASE THE RATE OF CRIMINAL APPREHENSION AND POSSIBLY DETER CRIME. OTHER OBJECTIVES INCLUDED IMPROVED OFFICER SAFETY, MORE EFFECTIVE COMMAND AND CONTROL, LESS VOICE BAND CONGESTION, AND BETTER SUPERVISION OF THE POLICE FIELD FORCES. THE EVALUATION INVOLVED THREE SEPARATE ANALYSES: CHRONOLOGICAL, OPERATIONAL, AND ATTITUDE. AS WELL AS A COST-EFFECTIVENESS STUDY.

EVALUATION RESULTS WERE UNFAVORABLE FOR RESPONSE TIME REDUCTION, FAVORABLE FOR IMPROVED OPERATIONS DUE TO DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS, AND MIXED IN THE REALIZATION OF OTHER OBJECTIVES. POOR SYSTEM PERFORMANCE HAD SOME INFLUENCE ON THE EVALUATION RESULTS. DURING THE EVALUATION PROCESS IT BECAME CLEAR THAT FULL SYSTEM POTENTIAL COULD NOT BE ASSESSED WITHOUT SOME CHANGE IN POLICE PROCEDURES AND OPERATING METHODS. SUCH POTENTIAL RELATES TO THE USE OF DIRECTED DISPATCH RATHER THAN ALL POINTS BROADCAST FOR EXTRAORDINARY EVENTS SUCH AS PURSUITS, BURGLARIES, AND DISTURBANCES; THE DYNAMIC REALLOCATION OF THE FORCE TO MAINTAIN A PATROL PRESENCE OR TO REDUCE QUEUING LEVELS IN AREAS WHERE EXCESSIVE CALLS FOR SERVICE HAVE DEPLETED FORCE AVAILABILITY; AND BETTER SUPERVISION FOR THE FORCE MADE POSSIBLE BY THE NEW INFORMATION THAT THE AVM SYSTEM SUPPLIES. AVM ALSO SERVES AS A HIDDEN SUPERVISOR PRODUCING BETTER OFFICER BEHAVIOR. AN OUTGROWTH OF THESE POTENTIALS CAN BE IMPROVED EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FORCE, GREATER PRODUCTIVITY, AND A COST-EFFECTIVE SYSTEM. MATERIAL ON ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IS APPENDED. GRAPHIC AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-51077. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

38. **EVALUATION OF THE DES MOINES (IA) COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS REPLICATION PROGRAMS—SUMMARY REPORT.** FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, TALLAHASSEE FL 32306. 51 p. 1978. NCJ-57675

FIVE COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTION PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY ARE DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. THE NILECJ-SPONSORED PROGRAMS WERE BASED ON A DES MOINES, IOWA PROTOTYPE. THE DES MOINES PROJECT WAS BUILT ON TWO SPECIFIC AXIOMS: (1) PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE PUNISHED BEFORE THEY HAVE BEEN CONVICTED, NOR SHOULD THE ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF A DEFENDANT OR OFFENDER BE A DETERMINANT FOR PUNISHMENT, AND (2) PERSONS SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED FROM THEIR HOME COMMUNITIES UNLESS THERE IS A COMPELLING REASON TO DO SO. CONSISTENT WITH THESE BELIEFS, THE DES MOINES PROGRAM OFFERED RELEASE ON RECOGNIZANCE ALTERNATIVES, PRETRIAL PROGRAMS, AND RESIDENTIALLY BASED CORRECTIONS CENTERS. THE REPLICA PROGRAMS IN DULUTH, MINN., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, BATON ROUGE, LA., SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIF., AND ORANGE COUNTY, FLA., ALL VARIED FROM THEIR PROTOTYPE ACCORDING TO THE NEEDS OF THEIR CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE OVERCROWDING IN PRISONS, CASELOAD CONDITIONS IN THE COURTS, AND THE AMOUNT OF POVERTY AMONG THE OFFENDER POPULATION. EVALUATION DATA INDICATED THAT JAIL POPULATIONS IN DULUTH, SALT LAKE CITY, AND SAN MATEO COUNTY DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY A YEAR AFTER THE PROGRAM BEGAN, THE PERCENTAGE OF DEFENDANTS IN ALL SITES DECREASED DURING 1975 (ALTHOUGH ONLY IN DULUTH WAS THE DECREASE SIGNIFICANT), AND THE PROGRAMS SECURED THE RELEASE OF A SMALL NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS WHO OTHERWISE WOULD

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HAVE BEEN DETAINED TILL THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR CASES. PROGRAM STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUPERVISED RELEASE OF OFFENDERS WERE IMPLEMENTED EVENLY FOR ECONOMICALLY ADVANTAGED AND DISADVANTAGED PERSONS AT ALL THREE SITES. FURTHER FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 39. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-53862**
- REVIEWS ARE PROVIDED OF 25 LOCAL INITIATIVES SELECTED FOR THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM OF LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE EXEMPLARY PROJECTS PROGRAM IS A SYSTEMATIC METHOD OF IDENTIFYING OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, VERIFYING THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS, AND PUBLICIZING THEM WIDELY IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THE WIDESPREAD USE OF ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES. THE 29 PROJECTS CITED AND DISCUSSED DEAL WITH COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, PROSECUTION, ADJUDICATION AND DEFENSE, CORRECTIONS, JUVENILE DIVERSION AND TREATMENT, AND ALTERNATIVE SERVICE DELIVERY. THEY INCLUDE A RAPE PREVENTION CENTER IN LOUISIANA, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION AND HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECTS IN WASHINGTON STATE, A RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER AND A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM IN IOWA, A VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELING PROGRAM AND A RURAL LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER IN NEBRASKA, STREET CRIME AND MAJOR OFFENSE UNITS IN NEW YORK CITY, CONSOLIDATED POLICE RADIO DISPATCH SERVICES AND A ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL JURY SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN ARE INCLUDED. A POLICE LEGAL LIAISON IN TEXAS, AND ECONOMIC CRIME PROSECUTION UNIT IN CONNECTICUT, THE PROSECUTOR MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) AND PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE DESCRIBED. AN ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU FOR TRAFFIC OFFENSES IN NEW YORK STATE, WORK RELEASE AND JUVENILE ARBITRATION PROJECTS IN MARYLAND, PAROLE OFFICER AIDE AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAMS IN OHIO, FRAUD PROSECUTION IN CALIFORNIA, MENTAL PENNSYLVANIA, AND JUVENILE DIVERSION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS IN CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, MISSOURI, AND PENNSYLVANIA ARE GIVEN. BRIEF OUTLINES OF EACH PROGRAM ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH PHOTOGRAPHS AND TABULAR DATA.
- Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 40. FEDERAL LAW ON CONSUMER DECEPTION—AN AGENCY BY AGENCY ANALYSIS.** By G. J. ZWIBEL. AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20007; NATIONAL CONSUMER LAW CENTER, 11 BEACON STREET, BOSTON MA 02108. 281 p. 1979. **NCJ-58132**
- CONSUMER DECEPTION STATUTES AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT. IT IS A REFERENCE TOOL AND PROVIDES DETAILED CITATIONS TO THE AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR EACH LAW. THIRTY FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPORT; AN ADDITIONAL CHAPTER CONTAINS MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL PROHIBITIONS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICULAR AGENCIES AND THE APPENDIX SUMMARIZES THE CONSUMER PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN ADDITIONAL NINE FEDERAL AGENCIES. THE MATERIAL IS ORGANIZED BY AGENCY, AND STATUTES EN-

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FORCED BY MORE THAN ONE AGENCY ARE CROSS-REFERENCED TO THE AGENCY MOST ASSOCIATED WITH THE SPECIFIC LAW OR LISTED UNDER EACH AGENCY. EACH CHAPTER INCLUDES A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AGENCY (E.G., DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD, CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION, DEPARTMENTS OF DEFENSE, ENERGY, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION), THE YEAR IT COMMENCED OPERATION, AND A SUMMARY OF PROHIBITED TRADE PRACTICES AND AVAILABLE REMEDIES ASSOCIATED WITH THAT AGENCY. A DETAILED LISTING OF ALL DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES PROHIBITED BY EACH AGENCY'S ENABLING LEGISLATION, REGULATIONS, OR OTHER SOURCES OF LEGAL AUTHORITY ARE ALSO PRESENTED. REMEDIES ARE CATEGORIZED AS ADMINISTRATIVE, CIVIL, CRIMINAL, PRIVATE, AND OTHER. THE INDEX IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY SUBJECT AREA, ALLOWING ACCESS TO SPECIFIC SECTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCY CHAPTERS. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00825-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 41. FEMALE OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** D. M. HORTON and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 58 p. 1979. **NCJ-55637**
- THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY REPRESENTING SELECTED LITERATURE ON ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS EMBRACES THREE THEMES—IDEOLOGY, IMPLICATIONS, LEGAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS, AND MANAGEMENT AND DISCHARGE OF FEMALE INMATES. THE LITERATURE WAS INCLUDED ON THE BASIS OF IMPORTANCE OF THE CONCEPT TREATED, GENERAL CLARITY OF PRESENTATION, QUALITY OF RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION, AND AVAILABILITY. FOCUSING ON LITERATURE FROM 1965 TO 1978, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS TREATS SUCH ISSUES AS THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF FEMALE-SPECIFIC CRIMINOLOGY, CURRENT STATISTICAL RESEARCH ON THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND ETIOLOGY OF FEMALE CRIMINALITY, THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL FORCES AND ATTITUDINAL CHANGES ON WOMEN IN SOCIETY, SEX-BASED TREATMENT AND PROCESSING DIFFERENTIATIONS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THEIR QUESTIONED CONSTITUTIONALITY IN LIGHT OF THE 14TH AMENDMENT, DEVELOPING PRISON LAW, THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT, SEX DISCRIMINATION PRACTICES IN THE AREAS OF ARREST, BAIL COURT DEFENSE, SENTENCING, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND WORK RELEASE OPPORTUNITIES. CITATIONS ALSO REPRESENT SUBJECTS SUCH AS THE MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF FEMALE OFFENDERS, THE CONCEPT OF FEMALE PRISONIZATION, THE UNIQUE CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INCARCERATED WOMEN, THE INMATE CULTURE AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF SEXUALLY SEGREGATED, AS WELL AS COED, PRISON ENVIRONMENTS, AND THE EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CURRICULUMS AVAILABLE TO FEMALE INMATES. THE ENTRIES ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR, AND THE LITERATURE IS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
- 42. FORCIBLE RAPE—A MANUAL FOR FILING AND TRIAL PROSECUTORS—PROSECUTORS' VOLUME 2.** By J. A. REICH. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 75 p. 1978. **NCJ-43521**

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TESTS AND WITNESSES NECESSARY FOR RAPE CHARGES TO BE FILED, PRE-TRIAL PREPARATION, PLEA BARGAINING STANDARDS, JURY SELECTION, TRIAL STRATEGY, SENTENCING, AND COUNSELING FOR THE VICTIM ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL. INTERVIEWS WITH 40 EXPERIENCED PROSECUTORS INDICATED THAT EVEN IN MAJOR CITIES AN AVERAGE OF ONLY 4.5 RAPE CASES PER PROSECUTOR ACTUALLY PROCEEDS TO TRIAL, WHILE 2.5 RESULT IN A CONVICTION. SINCE THE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES IS OFTEN AN UNFAMILIAR TASK, THIS MANUAL HAS BEEN DESIGNED AS A REFERENCE WORK. IT DISCUSSES THE HISTORICAL PREJUDICES PROSECUTORS, JUDGES, AND JURIES HAVE HAD TOWARD RAPE VICTIMS. ALTHOUGH THE VICTIM IS OFTEN THOUGHT TO BE CONTRIBUTORY TO THE OFFENSE, A STUDY OF REPORTS FROM FIVE MAJOR POLICE DEPARTMENTS FOUND THAT SUBSTANTIAL THREATS AGAINST THE VICTIM'S LIFE WERE MADE IN 60 PERCENT OF CASES AND STRONG-ARM FORCE WAS USED IN 75 PERCENT. MOST ATTACKS TOOK PLACE IN THE VICTIM'S HOME OR ON THE STREET. MEDICAL TESTS WHICH SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER REPORT OF THE ATTACK, MEDICAL TESTS WHICH SHOULD BE CONDUCTED AT INTERVALS OF TIME AFTER THE ATTACK, AND QUESTIONS WHICH SHOULD BE ASKED AT THE TIME ARE DETAILED. FORENSIC EVIDENCE WHICH SHOULD BE GATHERED IS DISCUSSED. THE PROCESS OF PLEA BARGAINING AND THE POPULAR CONCEPT OF THE 'DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS' OF RAPE ARE CONSIDERED TO AID THE PROSECUTOR WHO MUST DETERMINE HIS CHANCES OF WINNING THE CASE. BECAUSE OF POPULAR PREJUDICES, THE RAPE CASE MUST BE ESPECIALLY WELL PREPARED. EVIDENCE, WITNESSES, AND TRIAL TACTICS ARE DISCUSSED. METHODS OF DISCOVERING POSSIBLE JUROR BIAS ARE DETAILED. INCLUDED ARE CHECKLISTS, SAMPLE FORMS FOR MEDICAL AND FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND A DESCRIPTION OF RAPE VICTIM SERVICES IN VARIOUS CITIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00618-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 43. FORCIBLE RAPE—A MANUAL FOR PATROL OFFICERS—POLICE VOLUME 2.** By F. J. ALBI. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 52 p. 1978. **NCJ-43522**
- SINCE THE INITIAL POLICE CONTACT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EVIDENCE IN A RAPE CASE, THIS MANUAL HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO AID POLICE OFFICERS WITH INTERVIEWS, EVIDENCE GATHERING, AND SUSPECT APPREHENSION. MOST OF THE EVIDENCE NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF A RAPE CASE IS AVAILABLE ONLY AT TIME OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION; THIS PUTS A SPECIAL BURDEN ON THE PATROL OFFICER RESPONDING TO THE CALL. THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INFORMATION WILL BE THE INTERVIEW WITH THE VICTIM. TECHNIQUES FOR EVALUATING THE RELIABILITY OF THE TESTIMONY, PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS PECULIAR TO RAPE INVESTIGATIONS, AND METHODS FOR ESTABLISHING RAPPORT ARE DISCUSSED. SPECIAL TECHNIQUES ARE GIVEN FOR INTERVIEWING THE ELDERLY, ADOLESCENTS, AND CHILDREN BECAUSE NEARLY HALF OF ALL VICTIMS ARE UNDER AGE 20. LEGAL PROBLEMS ARISE WITH MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF VICTIMS AND NOTIFICATION OF PARENTS, ESPECIALLY PARENTS OF ADOLESCENTS. FOR VERY YOUNG CHILDREN, IT IS OFTEN WISE TO USE SPECIALLY TRAINED INTERVIEWERS. RAPE CRISIS CENTERS AND HOSPITALS CAN ALSO HELP WITH INTERVIEWING BY FILLING IN MISSING BITS OF EVIDENCE. CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN POLICE AND SUCH AGENCIES IS URGED. SEARCH TECHNIQUES AND METHODS OF GENERATING A POOL OF SUSPECTS ARE DIS-

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CUSSED, INCLUDING THE USE OF HELICOPTERS, RADIO, AND TRACKING DOGS. RAPE BRINGS SPECIAL POLICE PROBLEMS. BECAUSE NEWS MEDIA ARE USUALLY VERY INTERESTED IN RAPE CASES, POLICIES HAVE TO BE DEVELOPED FOR DEALING WITH REPORTERS. IN ADDITION, MANY COMMUNITY GROUPS WANT POLICE SPEAKERS ON THE SUBJECT. RAPE CASES ALSO REQUIRE UNUSUALLY CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. THE PATROL OFFICER SHOULD NOT ONLY FOLLOW ESTABLISHED GUIDELINES, HE ALSO SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO SUGGEST WAYS TO IMPROVE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00619-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 44. FORCIBLE RAPE—AN ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ISSUES.** By C. E. LEGRAND, J. A. REICH, and D. CHAPPELL. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 106 p. 1978. **NCJ-43520**
- PAST ATTITUDES TOWARDS RAPE, CURRENT LAWS, MOVEMENTS TOWARD REFORM, AND PROBLEMS OF ENFORCEMENT OF RAPE LAW ARE SUMMARIZED. A STATE-BY-STATE TABLE GIVES CURRENT PROPOSED AND PASSED LEGISLATION. TRADITIONALLY RAPE HAS BEEN DEFINED AS 'CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF A WOMAN BY FORCE AND AGAINST HER WILL.' THE TEST OF FORCE HAS BEEN CRUCIAL TO THE CASE AND CONSENT HAS BEEN DEDUCED FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCES. HISTORICALLY, VICTIMS WERE ASSUMED TO BE CONSENTING PARTIES TO THE RAPE UNLESS CRIMINAL CIRCUMSTANCES COULD BE PROVED BEYOND DOUBT. IN ADDITION, VICTIMS WERE OFTEN SUBJECT TO QUESTIONS ABOUT PAST SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND EMBARRASSED BY POLICE AND COURT HANDLING OF THE CASE. CURRENT REFORM EFFORTS HAVE ATTEMPTED A REDEFINITION OF RAPE TO CONSIDER TYPES OF RESISTANCE, DEGREES OF RAPE, AND FLEXIBLE PENALTY STRUCTURES DEPENDING UPON CIRCUMSTANCES, AND TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SPECIAL ISSUES OF CHILD SEXUAL MOLESTATION, RAPE WITHIN MARRIAGE, AND RAPE IN WHICH A MALE IS THE VICTIM. REFORM GROUPS HAVE FOUND JURIES UNWILLING TO CONVICT FOR RAPE IN SITUATIONS RESEMBLING SEDUCTION BECAUSE PENALTY STRUCTURES ARE CURRENTLY TOO SEVERE. PRIVACY FOR RAPE VICTIMS, VICTIM ADVOCATE PROGRAMS, VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS, AND RAPE PREVENTION AND SELF-DEFENSE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. THE MICHIGAN AND WASHINGTON STATE LAWS ARE DISCUSSED AS PATTERNS OF SUCCESSFUL CHANGE. APPENDICES GIVE: A TABLE SUMMARIZING LEGISLATION IN EACH STATE, A NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF STATE LEGISLATION, THE MODEL PENAL CODE, THE MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, WASHINGTON, AND WISCONSIN STATE STATUTES, A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND SEVERAL SAMPLE DEFINITIONS OF RAPE.
- Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00627-2; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
- 45. FORCIBLE RAPE—FINAL PROJECT REPORT.** By D. D. SCHRAM. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 93 p. 1978. **NCJ-43524**
- FINDINGS ARE GIVEN OF A 2-YEAR PROJECT WHICH SURVEYED A NATIONWIDE SAMPLE OF POLICE AND PROSECUTING AGENCIES, INTERVIEWED RAPE VICTIMS, AND GATHERED STATISTICS. THIS PROJECT FOUND THAT RAPE IS THE MOST UNDERREPORTED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES. ONLY A FRACTION OF THE RAPES COMMITTED ARE RE-

PORTED, MOSTLY BECAUSE THE VICTIM FEARS THE TREATMENT SHE WILL RECEIVE FROM THE POLICE AND PROSECUTORS. OF REPORTED CRIMES, ONLY 5 PERCENT LEAD TO APPREHENSION OF A SUSPECT AND LESS THAN 3 PERCENT TO A CONVICTION. RAPISTS ARE LARGELY INDISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE REST OF THE POPULATION. THE VICTIM IS GENERALLY AGE 20 OR YOUNGER; THE RAPIST AGE 30 OR YOUNGER. MOST ATTACKS INVOLVE STRANGERS OR SLIGHT ACQUAINTANCES. MOST RAPES TAKE PLACE IN THE VICTIM'S HOME OR ON THE STREET. SEVERE FORCE IS USED IN 60 PERCENT OF ATTACKS; 'STRONG-ARM' FORCE IN 75 PERCENT. MOST INJURIES ARE MINOR, BUT THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTEREFFECTS ARE MAJOR. (RAPE-HOMICIDES WERE SPECIFICALLY EXCLUDED FROM THIS STUDY.) THE STUDY FOUND THAT THE AVERAGE POLICE OFFICER IS GIVEN LITTLE TRAINING IN THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF RAPE INVESTIGATION, YET THE INITIAL CONTACT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION. TRAINING FOR POLICE AND INVESTIGATORS IS SUGGESTED. A SERIES OF TRAINING MANUALS IS BEING ISSUED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT. APPENDIXES PRESENT TABLES ANALYZING DATA FROM POLICE REPORTS IN SEATTLE, WASH., DETROIT, MICH., KANSAS CITY, MO., NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND PHOENIX, ARIZ. GIVEN ARE NUMBER OF VICTIMS, AGE, RACE, WITNESSES, LOCATION OF OFFENSE, WEAPONS USED, TYPES OF RESISTANCE, INJURIES SUSTAINED, AND AN ANALYSIS OF FOLLOWUP INVESTIGATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00825-6; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

46. **FORCIBLE RAPE—POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES—POLICE VOLUME 4.** By C. ULBERG. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 43 p. 1978. NCJ-43525

DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES WHICH CAN IMPROVE RAPE CASE INVESTIGATIONS AND MAKE PERSONNEL MORE SENSITIVE TO THE TRAUMA OF THE VICTIM ARE RECOMMENDED AND IMPLEMENTATION DISCUSSED. RAPE INVESTIGATIONS REQUIRE SPECIALIZED TRAINING BECAUSE THE CRIME IS MORE DIFFICULT TO PROVE, THE EVIDENCE IS MORE SUBTLE, AND THE INVESTIGATOR MUST HAVE A GREAT DEAL OF SENSITIVITY AND UNDERSTANDING. THE FIRST POLICY DECISION IS WHETHER RAPE CALLS SHOULD BE HANDLED BY A PATROL OFFICER, A TRAINED PATROL SPECIALIST, OR SOME TYPE OF SPECIAL UNIT. SINCE THE AVERAGE PATROL OFFICER SEES ONLY TWO RAPE CASES A YEAR, THE SPECIAL OFFICER OR UNIT SEEMS BEST FOR ALL BUT THE SMALLEST DEPARTMENTS. SELECTING RAPE INVESTIGATORS IS A DIFFICULT PERSONNEL PROBLEM. NOT ONLY MUST THE OFFICER BE A GOOD INVESTIGATOR, HE OR SHE MUST BE FLEXIBLE AND UNDERSTANDING ENOUGH TO WORK WELL WITH A VARIETY OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES. BOTH MALE AND FEMALE OFFICERS WORK WELL WITH ADULT VICTIMS BUT FEMALE OFFICERS HAVE AN ADVANTAGE WHEN WORKING WITH CHILDREN. SPECIAL TRAINING IS ESSENTIAL IN THE BEGINNING; REFRESHER COURSES ARE VALUABLE. HOURS SHOULD BE FLEXIBLE BECAUSE 75 PERCENT OF CALLS COME BETWEEN 5 P.M. AND 5 A.M., BUT INVESTIGATIONS CAN OFTEN BE DONE ONLY DURING THE DAY. CLOSE COOPERATION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED WITH THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. VICTIM SERVICE GROUPS, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES. IT IS IMPORTANT TO ENCOURAGE PERSONAL INTERACTION BETWEEN POLICE AND PERSONNEL FROM THESE OTHER GROUPS THROUGH MUTUAL TRAINING COURSES, DISCUSSIONS, OR JOINT ASSIGNMENTS. DECISIONS WHICH SHOULD BE DEPARTMENTAL POLICY AND WHICH SHOULD BE HANDLED CASE BY CASE

ARE DISCUSSED. FORMS USEFUL IN RAPE INVESTIGATION ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00822-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

47. **FORCIBLE RAPE—PROSECUTOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES—PROSECUTORS' VOLUME 3.** By J. A. REICH. BATTELLE MEMORIAL LAW AND JUSTICE STUDY CENTER, 4000 NE 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 53 p. 1978. NCJ-43526

WAYS IN WHICH A PROSECUTOR/ADMINISTRATOR CAN SET A TONE WHICH WILL ENCOURAGE REPORTING OF RAPE AND INCREASE CONVICTIONS ARE SUGGESTED. MORE SENSITIVE TREATMENT OF VICTIMS IS URGED. TRADITIONALLY, THE COURT PROSECUTION SYSTEM HAS NOT AGGRESSIVELY SOUGHT RAPE CONVICTIONS, AND VICTIMS HAVE OFTEN BEEN SUBJECTED TO BADGERING AND HARASSMENT DURING HANDLING OF THE 3 PERCENT OF CASES THAT ACTUALLY DO COME TO TRIAL. COMMITMENT FOR CHANGE MUST COME FROM TOP ADMINISTRATIVE LEVELS OF THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE. SINCE A CASE IS NO BETTER THAN THE EVIDENCE COLLECTED, CLOSE COOPERATION WITH POLICE MUST BE ESTABLISHED. STANDARDIZED REPORTING FORMS LISTING ALL ELEMENTS NECESSARY FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED FOR BOTH POLICE AND COURT USE. GREATER COOPERATION MUST BE ESTABLISHED WITH HOSPITALS. DOCTORS AND OTHER EXAMINING PERSONNEL MUST UNDERSTAND THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF COLLECTING RAPE EVIDENCE. STANDARDIZED FORMS FOR EVIDENCE-GATHERING AT THE HOSPITAL ARE SUGGESTED AND SAMPLES INCLUDED. OFTEN THE EXAMINING DOCTOR CAN ELICIT TESTIMONY FROM THE VICTIM; THIS SHOULD BE CAREFULLY REPORTED. EVIDENCE MUST BE CAREFULLY LABELED AND PRESERVED. AT ALL STAGES, GREATER SYMPATHY SHOULD BE SHOWN FOR THE VICTIM THAN HAS BEEN THE NORM IN THE PAST. SURVEYS HAVE SHOWN THAT 85 PERCENT OF RAPE REPORTS ARE LEGITIMATE. IN 75 PERCENT, PHYSICAL FORCE HAS BEEN USED AND THE VICTIM PERCEIVES THE SITUATION AS LIFE-THREATENING RATHER THAN AS A SEXUAL ASSAULT. TRAINING, METHODS FOR SIMPLIFYING THE SUBPOENA PROCESS SO THAT DOCTORS LOSE MINIMAL TIME, AND CONTINUING LIAISON ARE DISCUSSED. THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF BRINGING A RAPE CASE TO TRIAL AND THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IN PRETRIAL, TRIAL, AND SENTENCING PROCEDURES ARE CONSIDERED IN DETAIL. BECAUSE RAPE CASES ARE MORE DIFFICULT TO PROSECUTE THAN MOST OTHER FELONIES, THE TEMPTATION IS TO PLEA BARGAIN OR TO NOT FILE CHARGES. ONLY IF THERE IS CLEAR DIRECTION FROM ADMINISTRATORS WILL INDIVIDUAL DEPUTIES VIGOROUSLY AND IMAGINATIVELY SEEK CONVICTIONS IN RAPE CASES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00820-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

48. **FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—SUMMARY REPORT OF A SPECIAL NATIONAL WORKSHOP.** UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 127 p. 1978. NCJ-58852

IN RECOGNITION OF THE UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES AND THE NEED FOR AN INTERDISCIPLINARY EXCHANGE AMONG USERS AND PROVIDERS, LEAA SPONSORED A NATIONAL WORKSHOP. PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS ARE PRESENTED. THE SIX WORKSHOP PAPERS WERE WRITTEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE POLICE, PROSECUTION, DEFENSE, JUDICIARY, EDUCATION, AND FORENSIC SCIENTIST. THEY ADDRESS THESE ISSUES: COMMUNICATION AMONG FORENSIC SCIENTISTS AND LEGAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS; ORGANIZATIONAL PROBLEMS (PLACEMENT OF FORENSIC LABORATORIES IN POLICE AGENCIES IN PARTICULAR); FAIRNESS IN TERMS OF A PERCEIVED TENDENCY FOR EXPERT WITNESSES TO IDENTIFY SOLELY WITH THE SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THE EVIDENCE ITSELF; PERSONNEL EDUCATION AND TRAINING; AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCES TO PROVIDE RELIABLE FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS; COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SCIENTIFIC SERVICES; AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION. GROUP DISCUSSIONS CENTERED ON POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF INTERACTION AMONG FORENSIC SCIENTISTS AND THEIR CLIENTS, AND THE SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS MADE INCLUDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORKSHOPS AT THE REGIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS; STATE-OF-THE-ART LETTERS AND MANUALS FOR ATTORNEYS AND POLICE OFFICERS ADVISING THEM OF THE CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES; FORENSIC SCIENCE REFERRAL SERVICES, AND MANDATORY PRETRIAL CONFERENCES. FLEXIBLE, CONCEPTUAL MODELS OF LABORATORY SYSTEMS ARE NEEDED THAT TAKE INTO ACCOUNT VARIATIONS IN SPACE, EQUIPMENT, AND PERSONNEL. DISCUSSION GROUPS AGREED THAT A STRONG NATIONAL POLICY ALONG WITH ADEQUATE FUNDING WILL ENABLE THE PROGRAMS TO ADDRESS BASIC PROBLEMS OF COMPETENCY, MANAGEMENT, AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF FORENSIC SCIENTISTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CRIME SCENE SEARCH FUNCTION BE PLACED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CRIME LABORATORY, THAT COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF FORENSIC STRATEGIES BE RESEARCHED, AND THAT FORENSIC RESOURCES BE CENTRALIZED IN A FACILITY ACCESSIBLE TO THOSE WHO NEED INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE IN FORENSIC SCIENCE. A UNIFYING THEME WAS THE NEED FOR STANDARDS IN THE FIELD THAT WOULD TRANSCEND JURISDICTIONAL BOUNDARIES AND UPGRADE THE FIELD AND ENSURE UNIFORMITY THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Supplemental Notes: WORKSHOP HELD IN KENNER, LOUISIANA, MARCH 22-23, 1978.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

49. **FRAUD AND ABUSE IN GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS.** By A. G. LANGE. UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, 1717 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 256 p. 1978. NCJ-60519

A STUDY OF FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL ISSUES IN 15 GOVERNMENT BENEFIT PROGRAMS IS DOCUMENTED. THE STUDY INVOLVED INTERVIEWS WITH 134 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, FRAUD INVESTIGATORS, PROSECUTORS, QUALITY CONTROL OFFICIALS, AND OTHERS CHARGED WITH RESPONSIBILITY FOR BENEFIT PROGRAM OPERATIONS, INTEGRITY, AND CONTROL, PLUS QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEYS OF STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL AND 123 OTHER STATE OFFICIALS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE MOST COMMON OFFENSE—MISREPRESENTATION OF ELIGIBILITY—WAS BEING COMMITTED BY RECIPIENTS, PROGRAM SPONSORING AGENCIES, AND THIRD-PARTY PROVIDERS. DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROGRAM BENEFITS WERE FOUND TO BE VULNERABLE TO DIFFERENT ABUSES, ALTHOUGH CERTAIN POINTS OF VULNERABILITY WERE COMMON TO ALL TYPES OF BENEFITS. THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN LEVEL OF FRAUD/ABUSE DETECTION AND BOTH STAFF-CLIENT RATIO (WITH STAFF TRAINING AS A MEDIATING VARIABLE) AND PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF STATISTICS ON FRAUD AND ABUSE. ENFORCE-

MENT EFFORTS WERE FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM AN AD HOC, REACTIVE POSTURE. TEN GENERAL STRATEGIES FOR FRAUD AND ABUSE CONTROL WERE IDENTIFIED: EDUCATION/TRAINING, LEGISLATIVE SUPPORT, QUALITY CONTROL, INVESTIGATION, FINANCIAL AUDITING, HARASSMENT, CIVIL AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATIONS AND REMEDIES, ORGANIZATIONAL REDESIGN, AND RESEARCH. THE DANGERS OF EMPLOYING THESE STRATEGIES, EITHER SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION, WITHOUT ANALYZING THEIR STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ARE POINTED OUT, AS ARE SHORTCOMINGS IN EFFORTS TO COMPUTERIZE BENEFIT PROGRAM OPERATIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DIRECTED TO LEGISLATORS, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, AND PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT STAFF. DETAILED SUPPORTING MATERIALS, INCLUDING PROGRAM PROFILES AND SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, ARE APPENDED. A SUMMARY, SUPPORTING DATA, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A GLOSSARY ARE PROVIDED. THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY: FOOD STAMPS, SUMMER FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM FOR CHILDREN, RURAL HOUSING, MEDICARE, MEDICAID, AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, REHABILITATION HOUSING LOANS, FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE, UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM, MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT, PHYSICAL DISASTER LOAN ASSISTANCE, VETERANS EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE, AND VETERANS HOME LOAN GUARANTY PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00855-1.

50. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—MANUAL.** By M. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. A. NEUSE, J. K. HARNES, R. W. PACKARD, and C. PATMON. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 166 p. 1978. NCJ-47392

STRATEGIES AND TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO CORRECTIONS OFFICIALS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN DELIVERING ADEQUATE HEALTH CARE TO INMATES. THIS MANUAL PROVIDES REFERENCE MATERIAL FOR 9 WORKSHOP SERIES ON HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES RELATING TO INMATE HEALTH CARE ARE EXAMINED. HEALTH CARE NEEDS FOR INMATES, THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES INVOLVED, AND COURT DECISIONS REGARDING QUALITY OF HEALTH CARE ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. A COMPARISON IS PROVIDED OF STANDARDS AND DELIVERY OPTIONS USED BY VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS AND PROGRAMS. A PERSPECTIVE IS PROVIDED OF THE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM: DIRECT, PREVENTIVE, AND SUPPORT SERVICES ARE OUTLINED; INTERVENTION POINTS ARE IDENTIFIED; AND PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR SECURING ADEQUATE CARE AT INTERVENTION POINTS. PERSONNEL ALTERNATIVES RANGING FROM THE USE OF PARAMEDICS TO FULL-TIME HEALTH WORKERS OR DOCTORS ARE EXPLORED. FUNDING OPTIONS ARE ALSO EXAMINED. HEALTH CARE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND REFORM ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE: AN ARTICLE ON THE LEGAL BASIS FOR MEDICAL CARE IN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING; AN ARTICLE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONS, WITH A FOCUS ON THE COUNTY JAIL; A DESCRIPTION OF MICHIGAN'S DENTAL CARE SYSTEM IN PRISONS; AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. IN ADDITION TO THE FORMAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, MANY OF THE CHAPTERS CONTAIN EXTEN-

SIVE FOOTNOTED REFERENCES AND SMALLER BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

51. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK.** By N. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. NEUSE, J. HARNES, R. PACKARD, and C. PATMON. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 130 p. 1977. NCJ-47393

THIS HANDBOOK TRACES SESSION-BY-SESSION A WORKSHOP FOR THE TOP 60 STATE AND LOCAL POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE WORKSHOP CONSISTS OF 10 SESSIONS CONDUCTED OVER A 3-DAY PERIOD. THE FIRST THREE SESSIONS DEAL WITH AN OVERVIEW OF WORKSHOP GOALS, A NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AN EXAMINATION OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE USE AND ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS REGARDING THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES DELIVERY WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. BOTH HEALTH CARE SERVICE AND SERVICES RESOURCE CHECKLISTS ARE PROVIDED, AS ARE TWO CASE STUDIES OF STANDARDS FOR HEALTH EDUCATION. THE NEXT FOUR SESSIONS DISCUSS SUPPORT SERVICES NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICE, MANAGEMENT OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AND IMPLEMENTING CHANGE WITHIN THE ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. A REVIEW IS ALSO PROVIDED OF THE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM RELATIVE TO CHANGES AND OPTIONS IN SERVICE DELIVERY AND MANAGEMENT. THE FINAL THREE SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO IDENTIFYING AND INFLUENCING EXTERNAL AGENCIES AND ATTITUDES WHICH AFFECT HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS FOR EFFECTING CHANGE WITHIN SPECIFIC HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS, AND DISCUSSING FUTURE TRAINING POSSIBILITIES. WORKSHEETS, OBSERVER FORMS, SAMPLES OF CORRESPONDENCE, AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH SESSION. APPENDICES PROVIDE WORKSHOP LOGISTICS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A GLOSSARY OF TERMS OFTEN ENCOUNTERED IN DISCUSSIONS OF HEALTH CARE SERVICE DELIVERY WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

52. **HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK.** By N. B. GLUCKSTERN, M. NEUSE, J. HARNES, R. PACKARD, and C. PATMON. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 218 p. 1977. NCJ-54148

THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL TRACES SESSION-BY-SESSION A WORKSHOP FOR STATE AND LOCAL POLICYMAKERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THE MANUAL OUTLINES THE INSTRUCTOR'S ROLE IN A WORKSHOP CONSISTING OF 10 SESSIONS OVER A 3-DAY PERIOD. THE GOALS OF EACH SESSION ARE OUTLINED, ALONG WITH RATIONALE, INSTRUCTIONAL METHOD, AND MATERIALS/LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. THE

FIRST THREE SESSIONS DEAL WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE WORKSHOP GOALS, A NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, AN EXAMINATION OF HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEMS WITHIN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE USE AND ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH CARE STANDARDS IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICE. THE REMAINING SESSIONS COVER SUPPORT SERVICES NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE HEALTH CARE DELIVERY, IMPLICATIONS OF USING STANDARDS FOR PERSONNEL, MANAGING HEALTH CARE DELIVERY IN CORRECTIONS, IMPLEMENTING CHANGE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CONTROLLING EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, AND DEVELOPING ACTION PLANS FOR INSTITUTING CHANGES WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL SETTING. SAMPLE FORMS ARE INCLUDED. AN EXERCISE IN DEVELOPING A COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK AMONG PRISON PERSONNEL AND DECISIONMAKERS IS APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 47392 AND 47393.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

53. **HIGH SPEED PATROL CAR TIRES—A GUIDE.** By A. C. LEWIS and E. LEWIS JR. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 42 p. 1979. NCJ-59729

THIS GUIDE PROVIDES TECHNICAL INFORMATION FOR SELECTING TIRES TO SUIT THE NEEDS OF HIGH SPEED POLICE PURSUIT CARS, AND FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE TIRES FOR MAXIMUM SAFETY, TIRE LIFE, AND PERFORMANCE. THE COMPARATIVE DATA ON TIRE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE PRESENTED WERE COLLECTED FROM TESTS DONE TO EVALUATE COMPARATIVE TRACTION AND PERFORMANCE OF VARIOUS BRANDS AND SIZES OF HIGH SPEED PURSUIT TIRES. BASED ON INFORMATION COLLECTED FROM A SURVEY OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, USES FOR HIGH SPEED PURSUIT TIRES ARE DISCUSSED; I.E., TYPES OF ROADS DRIVEN, PURSUIT DRIVING, TIRE MAINTENANCE, HAZARD EXPOSURE, TYPES OF TIRES USED, TIRE MILEAGE, SNOW TIRE USAGE, AND ASPECTS OF RADIALS VERSUS SNOW TIRES. TECHNICAL FACTORS EXAMINED INCLUDE CONSTRUCTION, TIRE MARKINGS, TIRE MATERIALS, USE OF CHAINS, AND THE GASOLINE MILEAGE OF CERTAIN TIRES. COST FACTORS, PRINCIPLES OF SELECTION, AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA ARE DETAILED. OPERATIONAL ASPECTS SUCH AS INSTALLATION, BREAKING IN THE TIRES, ROAD CONDITIONS, INFLATION CHECKS, ROTATION, REPAIRS, AND SERVICING ARE COVERED AS ESSENTIAL TO OPTIMAL TIRE SELECTION AND USE. DIAGRAMS, GRAPHS, TABLES, AND PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANY THE TEXT. THE FEDERAL QUALIFIED PRODUCTS LIST, A CHART FOR TIRE INTERCHANGEABILITY AND LOAD AND INFLATION DATA, AND A TIRE MIXING GUIDE ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: A LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES ARE AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02073-7; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. Stock Order No. NBS SP 480-33; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

54. **ILLEGAL CORPORATE BEHAVIOR.** By M. B. CLINARD, P. C. YEAGER, J. BRISSETTE, D. PETRASHEK, and E. HARRIES. UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY, MADISON WI 53706. 348 p. 1979. NCJ-57893

FOCUSING ON SEVERAL HUNDRED MAJOR CORPORATIONS, THIS STUDY REPRESENTS THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE, COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF CORPORATIONS FOR ACTIONS THAT VIOLATE THE LAW. ALTHOUGH THE EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION CONCENTRATED ON 592 OF THE LARGEST PUBLICLY OWNED CORPORATIONS IN THE U.S., THE MAJOR FOCUS WAS ON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WHOSE ANNUAL SALES (1975) RANGED FROM \$300 MILLION TO MORE THAN \$45 BILLION, WITH AN AVERAGE SALES VOLUME OF \$1.7 BILLION. THE STUDY DATA COVERED ALL ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS OBTAINABLE, ACTIONS INITIATED OR IMPOSED BY 24 FEDERAL AGENCIES DURING 1975 AND 1976. THE DATA REVEAL A WIDE RANGE OF CORPORATE VIOLATIONS, AS WELL AS ACTION INITIATED AND IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCIES. PREDICTIONS OF VIOLATIONS ARE ATTEMPTED THROUGH ANALYSES OFTEN USED TO COMPARE INDUSTRY-LEVEL AND ECONOMY-LEVEL DATA. THESE DATA SHOW THAT UNFAVORABLE TRENDS IN SALES, PROFITS, EARNINGS, AND PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION ARE ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLATIONS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE CORPORATIONS AGAINST WHICH LIMITED ACTIONS HAVE BEEN INITIATED AND THOSE AGAINST WHICH ACTIONS HAVE BEEN EXTENSIVE. TO TEST THE VIEW THAT PRESSURES FROM PARENT CORPORATIONS TO INCREASE PROFITS CONTRIBUTE TO THE GREATER VIOLATIONS BY SUBSIDIARIES, ACTIONS AGAINST PARENT CORPORATIONS ARE COMPARED WITH ACTIONS AGAINST THEIR 101 LARGEST SUBSIDIARIES, WHOSE 1976 SALES RANGED FROM \$300 MILLION TO \$7.8 BILLION. AN ANALYSIS IS PROVIDED OF THE METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN STUDYING CORPORATE CRIME AND THE INADEQUACY OF FEDERAL STATUTES ON CORPORATE CRIME. OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED ARE CORPORATE ORGANIZATION AND CORPORATE CRIME, REGULATORY AGENCIES AND FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS IN CONTROLLING CORPORATE CRIME, CORPORATE ANTITRUST AND ILLEGAL PAYMENTS VIOLATIONS, CORPORATE EXECUTIVES AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY, AND THE CONTROL OF CORPORATE CRIME. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. **Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00843-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

55. **IMPACT OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND CIVIL SERVICE ON AMERICAN POLICE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS.** By H. G. LOCKE. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 19 p. 1979. NCJ-59256

THE IMPACT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PROGRAMS ON MINORITY EMPLOYMENT IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SETTING IS ADDRESSED IN THIS MONOGRAPH. EACH STAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM TO INSURE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FROM NON-DISCRIMINATION THROUGH AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY ACROMONIOUS PUBLIC DEBATE, FOCUSING PARTICULARLY ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION WHICH IS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP GUIDELINES, TIMETABLES, AND OTHER MEASURABLE INDICES BY WHICH EMPLOYERS CAN BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THEIR PROGRESS, OR LACK OF IT, IN IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL POLICY. THE PRINCIPAL BURDEN OF FINDING ANSWERS TO THE COMPLEX ISSUES SURROUNDING MINORITY EMPLOYMENT HAS FALLEN TO THE COURTS. NUMEROUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS, WITH ENORMOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICE AGENCIES, HAVE BEEN

TRANSLATED INTO PROCEDURAL REGULATIONS COVERING THE MEASURES, TECHNIQUES, CRITERIA, AND PROCESSES THAT MAY BE USED FOR EMPLOYMENT DECISIONS AND EMPLOYMENT SELECTION. SEVERAL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES WHICH MAY CREATE PROBLEMS IN THE AREA OF EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION ARE INCLUDED. WHETHER DUE TO ENLIGHTENED POLICE LEADERSHIP, COMMUNITY PRESSURES, POLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES, CIVIL SERVICE INTERVENTION, OR A COMBINATION OF ALL THESE FACTORS, THE RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AMERICAN POLICING HAVE BEGUN TO CHANGE SUBSTANTIALLY OVER THE PAST DECADE. TEN YEARS AGO, APPROXIMATELY 4 PERCENT OF THE SWORN POLICE PERSONNEL IN THE NATION WERE RACIAL MINORITIES; TODAY, THAT FIGURE HAS RISEN TO 10 PERCENT. FINDINGS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE ADMINISTRATION SHOW THAT ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTORS IN CHANGING THE NATURE AND QUALITY OF POLICING IS THE COURAGE AND COMMITMENT OF POLICE LEADERSHIP. TO THE EXTENT THAT INCREASING MINORITY AND FEMALE PARTICIPATION IN THE RANKS OF SWORN POLICE OFFICERS IS A CRUCIAL PART OF THIS CHANGE PROCESS, THERE IS THE ADDED FINDING THAT SUCH EFFORTS ARE NOT ENHANCED BY A RELIANCE ON THE REGULATORY ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICE. SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZING THIS CHANGE PROCESS ARE NOTED. REFERENCE NOTES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. **Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00856-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

56. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—KALAMAZOO (KALAMAZOO COUNTY), MICHIGAN—NATIONAL EVALUATION FINAL REPORT.** By E. CHELIMSKY, M. FISCHER, and J. SASFY. MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 112 p. 1978. NCJ-46694

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILOCH) PROGRAM IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY, MICH., WAS EVALUATED AS PART OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. EIGHT PROGRAM COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS. FOUR COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COOPERATION AMONG PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. THE ILOCH PROGRAM IN KALAMAZOO WAS UNIQUE IN MAINTAINING AN ACTIVE COORDINATING COUNCIL COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY. A UNIFORM CITATION FORM WAS DEVELOPED AND ADOPTED BY ALL POLICE AGENCIES. EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT COURT SUMMONS FOR USE IN HANDLING CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS FAILED. A MISDEMEANOR PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED TO EXTEND INTERVIEW/RECOMMENDATION SERVICES AVAILABLE TO FELONS TO MISDEMEANANTS. SCREENING WAS CONDUCTED BY ALL PROSECUTORIAL AGENCIES IN THE COUNTY, SO THE SCREENING COMPONENT WAS DIRECTED TOWARD PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSISTENCY OF SCREENING AND CHARGING PRACTICES. A SEMIAUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM

WAS IMPLEMENTED THAT POSSESSED MANY FEATURES OF THE PROMIS MODEL AND A WORD PROCESSING CAPABILITY. A COUNTYWIDE SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT WAS NOT ADOPTED BY PROBATION AGENCIES BECAUSE CONSENSUS ON THE NATURE OF THE FORM WAS NEVER REACHED. THE SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION COMPONENT OPERATED AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE EXISTING PROBATION AGENCY IN KALAMAZOO; IT SERVED 33 CLIENTS SELECTED AS HIGH-RISK MISDEMEANANTS ACCORDING TO A SET OF FORMAL CRITERIA. THE COORDINATING COUNCIL, MORE THAN ANY PROGRAM COMPONENT, BROUGHT INCREASED VISIBILITY TO MISDEMEANANT PROCESSING AND DEMONSTRATED THAT AN INTERAGENCY APPROACH TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS CAN RESULT IN COORDINATED SOLUTIONS TO SYSTEM PROBLEMS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN KALAMAZOO COUNTY AND A WARRANT REQUEST AND DISPOSITION FORM ARE APPENDED.

Availability: MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7682, VOL 2; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

57. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—LAS VEGAS (CLARK COUNTY), NEVADA—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT.** By E. CHELIMSKY and J. SASFY. MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 85 p. 1978. NCJ-49895

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILCCH) PROGRAM IN CLARK COUNTY, NEV., WAS EVALUATED AS PART OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM WAS INTENDED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF EIGHT PROGRAM COMPONENTS. FOUR OF THESE COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COORDINATION AMONG THE OTHER PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES TO BETTER MANAGE CASE FLOW. A UNIFORM CITATION TICKET WAS DEVISED FOR USE BY ALL POLICE AGENCIES IN THE COUNTY, AND A UNIFORM SUMMONS WAS DEVELOPED FOR ALL PROSECUTORIAL AGENCIES. PLANS TO DEVELOP FORMAL GUIDELINES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE UNIFORM SUMMONS FAILED BECAUSE JUDGES DID NOT WANT TO REDUCE THEIR DISCRETION IN THE USE OF SUMMONS. A PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM, OPERATED BY A PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION, WAS PART OF THE ILCCH PROGRAM FOR 13 MONTHS. PROCEDURAL CHANGES WERE INSTITUTED IN CASE SCREENING TO GIVE A SCREENING UNIT, RATHER THAN POLICE, RESPONSIBILITY FOR FILING CHARGES IN MISDEMEANOR CASES. ILCCH PROGRAM FUNDS WERE USED TO CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. MISDEMEANANT PROBATION IS NOT A LEGAL OPTION IN NEVADA, SO PROBATION AND PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION COMPONENTS WERE IMPLEMENTED AS PART OF THE COURT COUNSELING PROGRAM. THE ILCCH PROGRAM, IN GENERAL, WAS PLANNED AND EVOLVED COMPONENT BY COMPONENT, AND THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR ROLE NEVER DEVELOPED THE ACTIVE COORDINATIVE-MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS ENVISIONED BY

THE PROGRAM. NO MECHANISMS WERE DEVISED TO ANALYZE MISDEMEANANT PROCESSING PROBLEMS OR TO PROPOSE COORDINATED SOLUTIONS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM RESULTED IN SOME LOCALIZED IMPROVEMENTS, PRIMARILY PRETRIAL RELEASE AND COURT COUNSELING ELEMENTS. PROCEDURAL CHANGES RELATED TO POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, AND CASE SCREENING WERE INSTITUTIONALIZED, AND A PROMIS SYSTEM NEARED COMPLETION. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CLARK COUNTY IS DESCRIBED IN AN APPENDIX.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7682, VOL 3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

58. **IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS—THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING PROGRAM—RICHLAND COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA—NATIONAL EVALUATION—FINAL REPORT.** By E. CHELIMSKY, L. OTTEN, and J. SASFY. MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 98 p. 1978. NCJ-49893

THE IMPROVED LOWER COURT CASE HANDLING (ILCCH) PROGRAM IN RICHLAND COUNTY, S.C., REPRESENTED A LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE CASE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANTS. THE ILCCH PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE THE PROCESSING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EIGHT COMPONENTS. FOUR OF THE COMPONENTS OFFERED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND JUDICIAL PERSONNEL LESS DRASTIC METHODS FOR HANDLING MISDEMEANANTS: POLICE CITATIONS, COURT SUMMONS, PRETRIAL RELEASE, AND SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION. THREE COMPONENTS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE CONSISTENCY AND EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING MISDEMEANOR CASES: CASE SCREENING, PROMIS, AND SHORT FORM PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORTS. THE EIGHTH COMPONENT KNOWN AS THE MASS CASE COORDINATOR WAS DESIGNED TO FOSTER COOPERATION AMONG PROGRAM COMPONENTS AND ACROSS CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. NEITHER POLICE CITATION NOR COURT SUMMONS ALTERNATIVES COULD BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE COUNTY BECAUSE STATE LAW DOES NOT ALLOW THEIR USE. THE PRETRIAL RELEASE COMPONENT OPERATED AS A DISCRETIONARY MECHANISM TO EFFECT RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS BASED ON A SET OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL CRITERIA. THE CASE SCREENING COMPONENT OPERATED TO IMPROVE THE TRANSMITTAL OF OFFENSE INFORMATION, AND APPROXIMATELY 33 PERCENT OF ALL CASES WERE EVENTUALLY DISMISSED VIA SCREENING. PRIOR TO THE ILCCH PROGRAM, NO CASES HAD BEEN DISMISSED. ALTHOUGH THE ORIGINAL INTENT WAS TO DEVELOP A CROSS-JURISDICTIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ALONG THE LINES OF THE MANUAL PROMIS, THE COUNTY EVENTUALLY IMPLEMENTED A SIMPLIFIED CARD SYSTEM. JUDGES WERE NOT PARTICULARLY DISPOSED TOWARD THE USE OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS, AND FEW PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONDUCTED. THE SELECT OFFENDER PROBATION COMPONENT WAS TERMINATED AS PART OF PROGRAM RESTRUCTURING. IT SUPERVISED 63 CLIENTS BUT SUFFERED BECAUSE IT FAILED TO INFORM JUDGES IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER ABOUT THE ILCCH PROGRAM, TO DEVELOP A PROPOSED VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, AND TO INVOLVE THE LOCAL PROBATION DEPARTMENT. THE ILCCH PROGRAM IN RICHLAND COUNTY, IN GENERAL, FAILED TO MOVE BEYOND LIMITED IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATIONS, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF COMPONENTS AND DID NOT DEVELOP INTERAGENCY COORDINATION DUE TO INADEQUATE MANAGEMENT, LACK OF ANALYSIS AND PLANNING IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE PROGRAM, AND LACK OF IN-

TEREST BY AGENCIES IN COMPONENT CONCEPTS. A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS APPENDED.

Availability: MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7682, VOL 1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

59. **INCARCERATION AND ITS ALTERNATIVES IN 20TH CENTURY AMERICA.** By D. J. ROTHMAN. 80 p. 1978. NCJ-59964

THIS REPORT SURVEYS CONCEPTS AND TREATMENT OF THE DEVIANT IN THE U.S. FROM 1870-1940. THE ORIGINS OF THE PROGRESSIVE REFORM MOVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH FIELDS ARE ANALYZED. FROM 1900 TO 1920 REFORMERS DEVOTED UNPRECEDENTED ATTENTION TO ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. PROBATION, PAROLE, AND JUVENILE COURT PROCEDURES GAINED ACCEPTANCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, WHILE MENTAL HEALTH INNOVATIONS INCLUDED OUTPATIENT CARE, AFTERCARE, AND THE DESIGN OF AN ENTIRELY NEW TYPE OF FACILITY, THE PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL. THE PROGRAM THAT PROGRESSIVE REFORMERS DESIGNED IN THIS PERIOD REMAINED THE ESSENTIAL PROGRAM OF THE MIDDLE 1980'S WHEN FUNDAMENTAL CHALLENGES TO THE CONCEPTS OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM BEGAN TO DEVELOP. THIS REPORT CONTENTS THAT TO UNDERSTAND THESE CHALLENGES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE IDEOLOGICAL PREMISES OF THE OLDER PROGRAM OF PROGRESSIVE REFORM IS REQUIRED. THE REPORT ALSO FOCUSES ON THE RESULTS OF THE REFORM EFFORT AND CONCLUDES THAT NONE OF THESE PROGRAMS WERE FULFILLED AS THEIR DESIGNERS HAD PLANNED. THUS, THE HISTORICAL RECORD IS RELEVANT TO THOSE WHO WOULD INNOVATE IN THESE FIELDS TODAY. THE LEGACY OF THE 1800'S IN REGARD TO INCARCERATION IN PRISONS AND INSANE ASYLUMS IS DISCUSSED FOLLOWED BY AN ANALYSIS OF THE ORIGINS AND REALITIES OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. THE PROGRESSIVE PRISON, THE CREATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT, AND THE DISPENSING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE FUTURE OF THE MENTAL HYGIENE MOVEMENT. FROM THIS ANALYSIS, THREE LINES OF THOUGHT EMERGE. FIRST, THIS RESEARCH IMPLIES THAT THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS OF THE LONGER APPEAR VALID. TODAY, EFFORTS FOCUS ON THE OVERT 'ACT', NOT THE 'STATE OF MIND', OF THE OFFENDER. SECOND, THIS ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONS CANNOT COEXIST EASILY WITH INSTITUTIONS. A COMMITMENT TO ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION WILL DEMAND A THOROUGHGOING REVERSAL IN THE SOCIAL POLICY OF GIVING PRIORITY TO THE INCARCERATION OF OFFENDERS. FINALLY, THE HISTORICAL RECORD STRONGLY SUGGESTS THE DIFFICULTY OF ADMINISTERING A PROGRAM THAT IS BOTH CUSTODIAL AND REHABILITATIVE. NEVERTHELESS, IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE HISTORICAL APPROACH SHOULD HELP TO CREATE A CLIMATE OF INNOVATION IN FINDING NEW RESOLUTIONS TO INCARCERATION. A NOTE ON SOURCES IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00865-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

60. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES—A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOLUME 3.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 171 p. 1978. NCJ-57197

TERRORISM IS THE THEME OF THIS THIRD VOLUME OF NCJRS INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES. THE 19 SUMMARIES WERE SELECTED TO PROVIDE A WIDE RANGE OF INTERNA-

TIONAL OPINION AND DISCUSSION ON TERRORISM AND ITS MANIFESTATIONS. A GRAPHIC, DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF THE KIDNAPPING OF GERMAN INDUSTRIALIST HANS MARTIN SCHLEYER AND THE SUBSEQUENT HIJACKING OF A LUFTHANSA JET IS THE VOLUME'S LEAD ARTICLE. ADAPTED FROM A RELEASE OF THE PRESS AND INFORMATION OFFICE OF THE WEST GERMAN GOVERNMENT, THIS CASE HISTORY REVIEWS THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S DELAY STRATEGY INTENDED TO GAIN MORE TIME TO SEARCH AND AVOID GRANTING THE TERRORISTS' DEMANDS. THE SECOND SECTION IS DEVOTED TO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF TERRORISM IN VARIOUS AREAS OF THE WORLD. IN ADDITION TO DISCUSSIONS OF THE HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF TERRORISM IN LATIN AMERICA AND NORTHERN IRELAND, A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF PALESTINIAN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS IS PRESENTED THAT FOCUSES ON THEIR ORIGINS, PHILOSOPHIES, AND CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS. A STUDY OF THE BACKGROUND AND IDEOLOGY OF WEST GERMAN TERRORISTS, THE REACTION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE, AND GOVERNMENTAL ANTITERRORISM MEASURES IS ALSO PROVIDED. THE FEMALE TERRORIST IS CONSIDERED IN A PAIR OF WEST GERMAN ESSAYS THAT RELATE THE BEHAVIOR OF THE FEMALE TERRORIST TO HER WITHDRAWAL FROM PRODUCTIVE SOCIETY, EXAMINE HER LACK OF EMANCIPATION, AND DISCUSS HER PSYCHOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION. THE NEXT GROUP OF ARTICLES RANGES FROM THEORETICAL STUDIES OF TERRORIST DOCTRINE AND PRACTICE TO SPECIFIC COMMENTARIES ON WAYS TO COMBAT TERRORISM AND NEGOTIATE WITH TERRORISTS TO OBTAIN RELEASE OF HOSTAGES. A CRIMINOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF TERRORIST BEHAVIOR IS INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION, ALONG WITH A PERSPECTIVE OF TERRORISM FROM AN EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRY, YUGOSLAVIA. LEGAL ASPECTS OF TERRORISM AND ANTITERRORISM ARE DISCUSSED IN SELECTIONS THAT REVIEW BELGIAN, ITALIAN, AND WEST GERMAN LEGISLATION AND PENAL CODES DEALING WITH TERRORISTS AND TERRORIST ACTS. THE SUMMARIES CONCLUDE WITH TWO PAPERS ON INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORISM EFFORTS BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL ANTITERRORIST AGREEMENTS FROM THE 1937 GENEVA CONVENTION TO THE 1977 COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

61. **JAIL BASED INMATE PROGRAMS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** M. LEVINE and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 28 p. 1979. NCJ-60331

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL INCLUDES SECTIONS ON JAIL MANAGEMENT AND MINIMUM STANDARDS, BROAD-BASED PROGRAM DESIGNS, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WORK-RELEASE PROGRAMS. CURRENT AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT 38 PERCENT OF ALL INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARE HELD IN LOCAL JAILS. TO EFFECTIVELY TREAT INMATES, THESE JAILS SHOULD HAVE PROGRAMS OF SUFFICIENT LENGTH AND CONTINUITY. ALTHOUGH NOT ALL COMMUNITIES VIEW THE JAIL AS A PLACE FOR TREATMENT, SEVERAL INNOVATIVE PROGRAM DESIGNS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED THAT SERVE AS A BRIDGE BETWEEN CONFINEMENT AND FREEDOM. THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED TO PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF WHAT HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED AND ACCOMPLISHED IN THE FIELD. CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED BY TOPIC AND COVER PRINCIPLES AND STANDARDS FOR EFFECTIVE JAIL OPERATIONS, DESCRIPTIONS OF PROGRAMS WITH MULTITREATMENT ELEMENTS, ACCOUNTS OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS, ANALYSES OF THE NEED FOR HEALTH AND MEDI-

CAL PROGRAMS, MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR NUTRITION, SUBSTANCE ABUSE, AND MEDICAL CARE, DESCRIPTIONS OF ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL SKILL, WORK RELEASE, AND JOB PLACEMENT PROGRAMS, STATE-OF-THE-ART DOCUMENTS REGARDING AMERICAN JAIL SYSTEMS, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION. ALL DOCUMENTS CITED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NCJRS DATA BASE. EACH CITATION INCLUDES AN ABSTRACT; INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON OBTAINING THESE DOCUMENTS, AND AN AUTHOR INDEX IS APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00884-4. NCJRS.

62. **JUROR RESPONSE TO PRERECORDED VIDEOTAPE TRIALS.** By E. M. ROBERTSON. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 30 p. 1978. NCJ-59301

AN ANALYSIS IS PROVIDED OF RESPONSES TO AN ATTITUDINAL QUESTIONNAIRE RETURNED BY 278 JURORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PRERECORDED VIDEOTAPE (PRVTT) CIVIL TRIALS CONDUCTED IN OHIO IN 1975 AND 1976. OHIO WAS THE FIRST STATE TO EXTEND THE USE OF VIDEOTAPE BEYOND THE RECORDING OF DEPOSITIONS. THE FIRST OF MANY PRVTT'S WAS HELD IN THE SANDUSKY, OHIO, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS ON NOVEMBER 18, 1971. THE TRIALS TO WHICH THIS APPROACH WAS APPLIED DIFFERED FROM ORDINARY TRIALS IN TWO MAJOR RESPECTS: (1) THE WITNESSES' TESTIMONY HAD BEEN PRERECORDED FOR TRIAL PRESENTATION. TO EVALUATE JUROR ACCEPTANCE, A 4-PAGE FORM CONTAINING 24 QUESTIONS (APPENDED) WAS MAILED TO EACH MEMBER OF A JURY WHO HAD RECENTLY PARTICIPATED IN A PRVTT. NO RECORD WAS KEPT OF THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED NOR THE RETURN RATE. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS DESIGNED TO ELICIT FEELINGS, ATTITUDES, OPINIONS, AND JUDGMENTS ABOUT VARIOUS FACETS OF BOTH LIVE AND PRVTT COURTROOM TECHNIQUES. THE RESPONSES WERE TREATED IN TWO STAGES: THE DATA WERE TABULATED AND ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE WERE ANY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE REPLIES OF TWO OR MORE QUESTIONS (E.G., BETWEEN THE RESPONSES TO A PARTICULAR QUESTION AND THE AGE, SEX, OR OCCUPATION OF THE JURORS). THE RESPONSES INDICATED A GENERALLY FAVORABLE REACTION TO THE USE OF PRVTT. THERE WAS A 2.4 TO 1 PREFERENCE FOR A PRVTT OVER AN ORDINARY TRIAL IN A CIVIL SUIT INVOLVING A LITIGANT. IN CONTRAST, THERE WAS AN EVEN SPLIT IN INDICATED PREFERENCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS INVOLVING THE RESPONDENTS AS THE ACCUSED. REFERENCES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 003-003-02071-1; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

63. **MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK.** By D. T. AUSTERN, J. H. BALL, V. I. CZANCKAS, T. W. FLETCHER, T. R. LYMAN, and O. A. SPAID. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 190 p. 1978. NCJ-4688
- THIS HANDBOOK FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ATTENDING A WORKSHOP ON MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY CONTAINS DATA ON THE COST AND CONSEQUENCES OF CORRUPTION AND LISTS MEASURES WHICH CAN BE

USED TO MAINTAIN INTEGRITY. THE WORKSHOP ON MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY WAS DEVELOPED AS PART OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM AND IS DIRECTED TOWARD CITY MANAGERS, LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTORS, POLICE CHIEFS, AND OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS. ITS GOALS ARE TO AFFIRM THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRITY IN GOVERNMENT, TO DESCRIBE THE COSTS OF CORRUPTION (BOTH ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL), TO PROVIDE PUBLIC OFFICIALS WITH METHODS TO ASSESS THE CONDITION OF THEIR GOVERNMENT'S INTEGRITY, AND TO INFORM THEM ABOUT PROACTIVE MEASURES THEY CAN IMPLEMENT TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT INTEGRITY. IT DISCUSSES MAINTAINING MUNICIPAL INTEGRITY THROUGH LAWS, THROUGH POLICIES, THROUGH MANAGEMENT, AND THROUGH INTERVENTION FROM SOURCES OUTSIDE THE GOVERNMENT. AN 'INTEGRITY CHECKLIST' IS PROVIDED TO HELP PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS IDENTIFY AREAS WHICH NEED CHANGE. THE FINAL SECTIONS DISCUSS IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO PRESERVE INTEGRITY, POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH IMPLEMENTATION, AND DEVELOPING AN ACTION PLAN. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A DISCUSSION ON MANAGERIAL TECHNIQUES FOR IMPLEMENTING INNOVATION; MODEL LAWS CONCERNING ETHICS IN GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING, REQUIREMENTS FOR OPEN MEETINGS OF PUBLIC BODIES, CONFLICTS OF INTEREST, AND PROTECTIONS AGAINST RETALIATION OR COERCION FOR MERIT SYSTEM EMPLOYEES; A MODEL LOGGING EXECUTIVE ORDER; AND A QUESTIONNAIRE ON CORRUPTION. TABLES PRESENT STATISTICS, COMPARISONS OF ETHICS, AND STUDY DATA. SOME OF THE DISCUSSIONS INCLUDE REFERENCES.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

64. **MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.** By I. GREENBERG and R. WASSERMAN. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 130 p. 1978. NCJ-61427

DRAWING UPON THE MCI (MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS) FIELD TEST EXPERIENCE AND AVAILABLE LITERATURE, THIS REPORT OUTLINES A RANGE OF OPTIONS FOR BETTER MANAGEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTION. THE FIVE MCI MODEL COMPONENTS ARE THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION, CASE SCREENING, MANAGEMENT OF THE CONTINUING INVESTIGATION, POLICE-PROSECUTOR RELATIONS, AND AN INVESTIGATIVE MONITORING SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH PRELIMINARY FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE FIELD TEST ACHIEVEMENTS APPEAR TO BE MODEST ALONG EACH OF THREE VALUED DIMENSIONS—RESOURCES SAVED, INVESTIGATIVE EFFICIENCY, AND INVESTIGATIVE EFFECTIVENESS—THE PROGRAM DID SUCCESSFULLY CONSTRUCT A FRAMEWORK FOR GOAL ACHIEVEMENT IN THE INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS. THUS, MCI SHOULD BE VIEWED AS ONGOING AND EXTENDING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KINDS OF INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS AND STRATEGIES THAT HAVE DIRECT IMPLICATIONS FOR EFFICIENCY. CONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF MCI INCLUDE COMMITMENT FROM TOP MANAGEMENT, TRAINING, A CALL-SCREENING SYSTEM, A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, THE SERVICES OF A POLICY ANALYST, AND ASSESSMENT OF THE COST IMPLICATIONS OF MCI. DUE TO THE FIELD TEST EXPERIENCE, THE PROGRAM DESIGN HAS BEEN REVISED. ELEMENTS ADDED TO IMPROVE ALLOCATION EFFICIENCY INCLUDE AN EXPANDED ROLE FOR THE PATROL OFFICER, A SPECIAL REPORTING FORM, A CALL-SCREENING SYSTEM INTENDED TO INCREASE UNCOMMITTED PATROL TIME, AND NEW PROCEDURES FOR PATROL

SUPERVISORS. FOR CASE SCREENING, THE ELEMENTS ARE A SYSTEM FOR SCREENING OUT PREDICTABLE 'UNSOLVABLE' CASES, FLEXIBLE SCREENING CRITERIA, A SCREENING MODEL THAT REFLECTS LOCAL INVESTIGATIVE PRIORITIES, AND MORE. INVESTIGATION EFFICIENCY ALSO IS DEPENDENT ON CHANGES IN POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY OUTSIDE THE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTION, SUCH AS PERSONNEL AND PROMOTION POLICIES. SUGGESTED POLICY REVISIONS AND GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING AN MCI PROGRAM ARE GIVEN. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND APPENDIXES (ALTERNATIVE INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS AND STRATEGIES AND A SUGGESTED EVALUATION PLAN FOR SELECTED MCI COMPONENTS) ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM DESIGN—A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00872-1.

65. **MULTIJURISDICTIONAL SENTENCING GUIDELINES PROGRAM TEST DESIGN.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 59 p. 1978. NCJ-63479

THIS MULTIJURISDICTIONAL TEST DESIGN OUTLINES STEPS FOR EXAMINING THE APPLICABILITY OF SENTENCING GUIDELINE PROGRAMS ON A STATEWIDE SCALE. THE GUIDELINES ARE MEANT TO REDUCE SENTENCING DISPARITY. OBJECTIVES OF THE TEST DESIGN ARE TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SENTENCING GUIDELINES AS A MECHANISM FOR ENHANCING SENTENCING CONSISTENCY WITHIN STATES, TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING SENTENCING GUIDELINES ACROSS A NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WITHIN A STATE, AND TO PROVIDE A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE FOR JURISDICTIONS LOOKING FOR A MEANS TO STRUCTURE JUDICIAL DECISIONMAKING. THE METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR TEST SITES INVOLVES THE SEQUENTIAL TASKS OF DATA COLLECTION, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SENTENCING DECISION INFORMATION, GUIDELINE MODEL DEVELOPMENT, GUIDELINE VALIDATION, AND GUIDELINE USE, REVIEW, AND MODIFICATION. DURING THE COURSE OF THE EVALUATION, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO CONSIDER A RANGE OF FACTORS INFLUENCING SENTENCING INCLUDING EXPLICIT POLICY DECISIONS OF JUDGES, PRESCRIPTIVE PRESSURE OF THE GUIDELINES, CHANGES IN PROSECUTORIAL OR DEFENSE BEHAVIOR, AND LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC PRESSURES. THE FINAL STAGE OF THE EVALUATION FIELD TEST WILL INVOLVE THE IMPLEMENTATION AND PERIODIC REVIEW AND REVISION OF THE GUIDELINES WITHIN EACH JURISDICTION BY ALL AFFECTED JUDGES. NILECJ SUPPORT WILL BE PROVIDED FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING. THE FIELD TEST SITE SELECTION CRITERIA ARE LISTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

66. **MULTIPLE LISTS FOR JUROR SELECTION—A CASE STUDY FOR THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAN DIEGO.** By C. H. MOUNT, W. R. J. R. PABST, and G. T. MUNSTERMAN. BIRD ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, P O BOX 37, VIENNA VA 22180. 75 p. 1978. NCJ-43827

THIS REPORT ANALYZES SOURCE LISTS OTHER THAN VOTER REGISTRATION LISTS FOR PROSPECTIVE JURORS, LIMITATIONS OF EACH, ELIMINATING DUPLICATIONS, DRAWING A DEFENSIBLE RANDOM SAMPLE, AND MONITORING RESULTS. LISTS OF REGISTERED VOTERS PROVIDE THE PRINCIPLE SOURCE OF NAMES FOR SELECTING PROSPECTIVE JURORS IN FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS IN THE UNITED STATES. HOWEVER, VOTER LISTS VARY FROM JURISDICTION TO JURISDICTION WITH RESPECT TO THE BALANCE OF THE

CROSS SECTION AND WITH RESPECT TO THE INCLUSIVE-NESS OF THE POPULATION. TO OVERCOME THESE DEFICIENCIES, MANY COURTS ARE SUPPLEMENTING THE VOTER LISTS WITH OTHER LISTS, SUCH AS THE MOTOR VEHICLE LISTS, TELEPHONE LISTS, UTILITY LISTS, AND OTHERS. THIS REPORT EXAMINES IN SOME DETAIL THE LISTS, AVAILABLE IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. IT RECOMMENDS THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT USE A COMBINATION OF THE VOTER AND DRIVER LISTS AS A SOURCE OF NAMES. IT ALSO RECOMMENDS SPECIFIC TECHNOLOGY FOR COMBINING THESE TWO LISTS. IT FINDS THESE TWO LISTS TO BE COMPLEMENTARY WITH RESPECT TO BOTH BALANCE AND INCLUSIVE-NESS. OTHER AVAILABLE LISTS ARE FOUND TO HAVE SERIOUS WEAKNESSES. THE PROBLEM OF DUPLICATE RECOGNITION IS DISCUSSED AND A MATCHING CRITERION GIVEN. A NEW METHOD, USING QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES TO REDUCE THE DUPLICATE LEVEL WHILE MAINTAINING A LOW PROBABILITY OF EXCLUDING A GOOD NAME, IS GIVEN. COURTS NOW USING MULTIPLE LISTS COMBINE THE ENTIRE LIST AND THEN SELECT ONLY A FEW NAMES AS PROSPECTIVE JURORS. A RECENTLY DEVELOPED TECHNIQUE TO ACHIEVE EQUAL PROBABILITY OF SELECTION WITHOUT FULL LIST COMBINATION IS DISCUSSED AND THE METHODOLOGY ILLUSTRATED. THIS METHOD IS SHOWN TO SAVE A GREAT DEAL OF COMPUTER AND/OR PERSONAL TIME. THE PROBLEM OF GEOCODING NAMES INTO PROPER COURT JURISDICTIONS IS ALSO DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES TO THE REPORT PROVIDE A GENERAL BACKGROUND TO THE CURRENT USE OF MULTIPLE LISTS AND A DISCUSSION OF THE LIST CHARACTERISTICS. WHILE BEING A TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT ADDRESSING THE SPECIFIC SITUATION IN SAN DIEGO, THE METHODOLOGY APPLIES TO ANY JURISDICTION CONSIDERING THE USE OF MULTIPLE LISTS (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agencies: AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN JUSTICE, 4900 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00665-5. NCJRS.

67. **NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS—DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1979 ED.** NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 610 p. 1979. NCJ-58181

TERMS USED TO INDEX THE LITERATURE IN THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE (NCJRS) DOCUMENTATION DATA BASE AND TO STORE AND RETRIEVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE LITERATURE ARE LISTED. THE TERMS IN THE THESAURUS REFLECT THE VOCABULARY USED IN DOCUMENTS ENTERING THE NCJRS SYSTEM, THE FREQUENCY OF TERM USAGE IN THE LITERATURE, AND THE TERMS USED BY THE NCJRS USER COMMUNITY. SUBSTANTIVE, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND GEOGRAPHIC TERMS ARE LISTED IN SEPARATE SECTIONS. TERMS ARE CROSS-REFERENCED TO DENOTE BOTH HIERARCHICAL RELATIONSHIPS (TERMS OF VARYING DEGREES OF SPECIFICITY WITHIN THE SAME CLASS, SUCH AS 'CONTROLLED DRUGS,' 'OPIATES,' AND 'HEROIN') AND COLLATERAL RELATIONSHIPS (E.G., 'CONTROLLED DRUGS' AND 'DRUG ABUSE'). ALSO INCLUDED ARE SYNONYMS (E.G., 'DEFINITE SENTENCES' AND 'DETERMINATE SENTENCES,' WITH THE LATTER TO BE USED FOR INDEXING AND RETRIEVAL PURPOSES) AND SCOPE NOTES (EXPLANATIONS OF HOW TERMS ARE USED IN THE NCJRS SYSTEM). FOR EXAMPLE, THE SUBSTANTIVE TERM 'ARSON' CARRIES THE FOLLOWING: (1) A SCOPE NOTE DEFINING THE TERMS AS 'WILLFUL AND MALICIOUS BURNING OF PROPERTY, WITH OR WITHOUT INTENT TO DEFRAUD'; (2) THE SYNONYM 'PROPERTY DAMAGE (ARSON)'; (3) THE HIERARCHICALLY RELATED, LESS SPECIFIC-

NATIONAL

IC TERM 'PROPERTY CRIMES'; AND (4) SEVERAL COLLATERALLY RELATED TERMS, INCLUDING 'FIRE DETECTION' AND 'INCENDIARY DEVICES.' AN EXPLANATION OF HOW TO USE THE THESAURUS IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

68. **NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM—PHASE 1, POLICE JUVENILE UNITS STUDY—FINAL REPORT.** By R. ROVNER-PIECZENIK. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 232 p. 1978. NCJ-56157

THIS FINAL REPORT ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS IS THE RESULT OF A 1-YEAR STUDY SUPPORTED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. FIVE OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY WERE TO: (1) SUMMARIZE THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ON POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (2) CONSTRUCT A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING POLICE JUVENILE UNITS THAT CAN AID IN EVALUATION; (3) CONDUCT PRELIMINARY RESEARCH RELATED TO SIGNIFICANT POLICY ISSUES IN POLICE JUVENILE UNITS; (4) INDICATE WHAT QUESTIONS AND ISSUES MERIT FURTHER STUDY AT LOCAL AND NATIONAL LEVELS; AND (5) PROVIDE DESIGNS WHERE APPROPRIATE FOR THE EVALUATION OF MAJOR ISSUES. SEVERAL DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES WERE UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES, INCLUDING A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, A MAIL SURVEY OF MIDDLE-SIZE AND LARGE-SIZE POLICE DEPARTMENTS, A TELEPHONE SURVEY OF A SAMPLE OF MAIL SURVEY RESPONDENTS, FIELD VISITS TO POLICE DEPARTMENTS WITH AND WITHOUT JUVENILE UNITS, AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH ON A SELECTED NUMBER OF ISSUES IN SEVERAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS. OF 165 QUESTIONNAIRES DISTRIBUTED BY MAIL, 137 REPLIES WERE RECEIVED THAT PROVIDED INFORMATION ON POLICE DEPARTMENT CHARACTERISTICS, ORGANIZATION OF THE JUVENILE SPECIALIZATION, NATURE OF OFFENSES HANDLED, DEPARTMENTAL STATUS OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, TRAINING OF JUVENILE OFFICERS, JUVENILE UNIT OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES, JUVENILE UNIT JURISDICTION, PROCESSING OF ALLEGED DELINQUENTS, REPORTS AND FILES USED, AND PRIOR EVALUATION OF JUVENILE UNITS. THE TELEPHONE SURVEY INVOLVED 30 POLICE DEPARTMENTS. TWELVE POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE SELECTED FOR FIELD VISITS. INVESTIGATIVE, SCREENING, AND PROGRAM OPERATION FUNCTIONS OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS WERE EXPLORED. THE ORGANIZATION OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS TO HANDLE JUVENILES WAS A LOCAL MATTER. IMPORTANT ISSUES IN POLICING JUVENILES DEALT WITH THE EFFICACY OF FUNCTIONS THEMSELVES (PRODUCTIVITY OF INVESTIGATIONS, UNIFORMITY OF SCREENING, AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS), THE REALITY OF POLICE JUVENILE UNIT OPERATIONS WAS THAT MANY UNITS HAD TO COMPETE FOR CASES WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTAL DIVISIONS. LEGISLATIVE TRENDS LIMITED THE JURISDICTION OF POLICE JUVENILE UNITS, AND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF UNIT GOALS WAS DEPENDENT ON OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM RATHER THAN ON INTERNAL POLICE DEPARTMENT CHANGES. MONITORING OF POLICE JUVENILE UNIT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES IS DISCUSSED. DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ON A NATIONAL SCALE ARE SUGGESTED. TABLES AND FIGURES ARE INCLUDED. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND INFORMATION ON STUDY PROCEDURES ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

PUBLICATIONS

69. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE HOST PROGRAM—SHARING ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.** PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY, INC, 1140 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 12 p. 1978. NCJ-49038

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) HOST PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE TRANSFER OF INFORMATION ABOUT EXEMPLARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS THROUGH ONSITE OBSERVATION AND PARTICIPATION. HOST SITES ARE CHOSEN ON THE BASIS OF DEMONSTRATED EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING CRIME OR IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, COST-EFFECTIVENESS, AND ADAPTABILITY TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. TO DATE, ONLY 25 PROJECTS HAVE PASSED THE INTENSIVE SCREENING USED TO ESTABLISH EXEMPLARY PROGRAM STATUS. FOR EACH OF THESE PROJECTS, NILECJ HAS DEVELOPED BROCHURES AND DETAILED HANDBOOKS SO THAT OTHER COMMUNITIES CAN BENEFIT FROM THEM. BENEFITS OF THE HOST PROGRAM INCLUDE THE ELIMINATION OF STARTUP OR EXPLORATION TIME AND COSTS AND THE ELIMINATION OF THE NEED TO REPEAT WORK DONE ELSEWHERE. OVER 65 PERCENT OF THE OFFICIALS WHO HAVE VISITED HOST SITES RATED THE EXPERIENCE AS EXCELLENT, AND THE REMAINDER GAVE ABOVE AVERAGE RATINGS. SENIOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS FROM LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES ARE ELIGIBLE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PROGRAM. VISITOR NOMINATIONS ARE USUALLY MADE BY STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES. BRIEF SUMMARIES OF THE PROGRAMS AT 10 HOST SITES ARE PRESENTED: THE ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES; THE POLK COUNTY, IOWA, COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM; THE SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM; THE FRAUD DIVISIONS OF THE KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE AND THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE; THE MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU OF BRONX COUNTY, NEW YORK; THE PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER; THE POLICE LEGAL LIAISON DIVISION OF DALLAS, TEXAS; THE DES MOINES, IOWA, RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER; THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT'S STREET CRIME UNIT; AND THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE USER REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: PUBLIC TECHNOLOGY, INC, 1140 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

70. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 36 p. 1979. NCJ-55336

THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COVERS THE AGENCY'S ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, ITS PURPOSE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND RESEARCH PRIORITIES. CREATED IN 1968, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) IS THE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION CENTER OF LEAA. ITS PURPOSE IS TO IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE NEW KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE WORKINGS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PLAN A COMPREHENSIVE AGENDA OF RESEARCH AND EVALUATION, SPONSOR STUDIES OF MAJOR UNSOLVED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS, DESIGN AND TEST PROMISING NEW APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE, EVALUATE CURRENT PRACTICES, DEVELOP NEW RESEARCH TOOLS, AND TRANSMIT KEY RESEARCH AND EVALUATION FINDINGS

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TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS. NILECJ IS DIVIDED INTO A RESEARCH BRANCH (THE OFFICE OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS), AND INTO OFFICES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION METHODS, AND DEVELOPMENT, TESTING, AND DISSEMINATION. THE INSTITUTE SUPPORTS RESEARCH PROJECTS THROUGH GRANTS, CONTRACTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, AND HAS FUNDED STUDIES IN AREAS SUCH AS POLICE RESPONSE-TIME, COURT REFORM THROUGH AUTOMATED CASE MANAGEMENT AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT, EMPLOYMENT FOR INMATES, THE ROLE OF CRIME IN NEIGHBORHOOD DECLINE, AND THE BENEFITS OF SPECIFIC MEASUREMENT AND TESTING METHODS. SOME FUTURE RESEARCH PRIORITIES ARE VIOLENT CRIME, THE CORRELATES OF CRIME, COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, CAREER CRIMINALS, SENTENCING, AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND MEASURES.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

71. **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—ANNUAL REPORT, FY 1978.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 70 p. 1979. NCJ-59147

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—THE RESEARCH ARM OF THE LEAA—REPORTS ITS ACTIVITIES DURING FISCAL 1978. FISCAL 1978 MARKED THE COMPLETION OF THE FIRST DECADE OF MAJOR FEDERAL SUPPORT FOR RESEARCH ON CRIME AND JUSTICE. THE REPORT OPENS WITH A SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PROGRESS DURING THAT DECADE, TOGETHER WITH NOTES ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES, CHANGES IN THE INSTITUTE'S ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE, EFFORTS TO INTEGRATE THE INSTITUTE INTO THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY, AND PLANS TO PUBLISH AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH. SEPARATE SECTIONS OFFER NARRATIVE SUMMARIES OF MAJOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES AND FINDINGS DURING FISCAL 1978 IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) THE SOURCES OF CRIME (LONGITUDINAL STUDIES, RESEARCH STRATEGY, STUDIES OF MINORITIES AND CRIME, CAREER CRIMINALS, AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME), (2) RESEARCH TOOLS (PROBLEMS IN MEASURING DETERRENCE, PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT, DEVELOPING OF RESEARCH METHODS), (3) CORRECTIONS (REHABILITATION, MEASURING PROGRAM EFFECTS, PROBATION AND PAROLE, CORRECTIONAL NEEDS, INMATE ORGANIZATIONS, PRISON VIOLENCE, EFFECTS OF PRISON OVERCROWDING), (4) THE PRETRIAL PROCESS (THE PROSECUTOR'S ROLE, PLEA BARGAINING, THE CAUSES OF DELAY, THE ROLE OF THE COURTS, PUBLIC ATTITUDES, ALTERNATIVES TO COURTS), (5) SENTENCING (MANDATORY SENTENCING POLICIES, THE MASSACHUSETTS GUN LAW, STATE CODE REVISION, SENTENCING DISCRETION, SENTENCING GUIDELINES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION), (6) POLICE (RESPONSE TIME, PREVENTIVE PATROL, THE ROLE OF DETECTIVES, ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE, THE POLICE ROLE, POLICE DISCRETION, POLICE RESOURCE ALLOCATION, CRIME LABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING, POLICE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION), (7) PREVENTION (ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH, SOCIAL CONTROL, REACTIONS TO CRIME, THE MEDIA INFLUENCE, PUBLIC OPINION, CRIME-SPECIFIC PREVENTION), (8) EVALUATION (THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM AND ITS PHASE 1 AND 2 REPORTS, PLANS TO STUDY PROBATION, AND EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ABOLISHING PLEA BARGAINING IN ALASKA), AND (9) RESEARCH APPLICATIONS (FIELD TESTS, WORKSHOPS, EXEMPLARY PROJECTS, INFORMATION SERVICES, ETC.) APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, SUMMARIES OF PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE INSTITUTE DURING

NEIGHBORHOOD

FISCAL 1978, FISCAL INFORMATION, AND ROSTERS OF THE INSTITUTE'S ADVISORY COUNCIL AND STAFF.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-000802-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

72. **NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, V. 3—CORRECTIONS—FINAL REPORT, REVISED, AUGUST 1977.** NATIONAL PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 1606 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20009. 164 p. 1978. NCJ-43740

THIS COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF PRESENT STAFFING LEVELS AND FUTURE MANPOWER NEEDS OF CORRECTIONS AGENCIES PREDICTS FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT WILL INCREASE 60 PERCENT BY 1995 WITH PROBATION/PAROLE AGENCIES INCREASING THE MOST. THREE SETS OF CRITERIA WERE USED IN THIS ASSESSMENT OF MANPOWER NEEDS: ANALYSES OF RECENT WORKLOAD AND STAFFING TRENDS, ASSESSMENTS BY ADMINISTRATORS, AND COMPARISONS OF CURRENT STAFF-WORKLOAD RATIOS WITH PROFESSIONALLY RECOMMENDED STANDARDS. WORKLOAD TRENDS HAVE BEEN MIXED. INMATE-STAFF RATIOS DECREASED FOR BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS BETWEEN THE LATE 1960'S AND 1974, BUT THIS TREND REVERSED FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS AS THE PRISON POPULATION INCREASED. SHORTAGES ARE GREATER AMONG SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL (PSYCHIATRISTS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND COUNSELORS). GREATEST SHORTAGES WERE FOUND IN PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES AND IN LOCAL JAILS. TOTAL CORRECTIONAL EMPLOYMENT IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE FROM 203,000 IN 1974 TO 324,000 IN 1985, OR 60 PERCENT. THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IS EXPECTED TO INCREASE TO 252,000 BY 1985, COMPARED TO 217,000 IN LATE 1978. THIS ASSUMES A CONTINUATION OF THE TREND TOWARD IMPRISONMENT OF SERIOUS OFFENDERS. JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES WILL EXPERIENCE THE SLOWEST NET GROWTH, PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES THE MOST RAPID. A SURVEY OF PERSONNEL POLICIES SHOWS THAT THE RECRUITMENT AND TURNOVER PROBLEMS OF THE PAST DECADE ARE BEING REDUCED BY IMPROVED MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO RECRUIT WOMEN AND MINORITIES. IN GENERAL, EDUCATION OF CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL HAS INCREASED. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR BOTH TRAINING FOR LINE OFFICERS AND CONTINUED INSERVICE TRAINING. A NEED EXISTS FOR MANAGEMENT TRAINING, ESPECIALLY FOR LINE PERSONNEL PROMOTED TO SUPERVISORY POSITIONS. TABLES PRESENT DATA COLLECTED BY THE SURVEY INCLUDING EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL BY INSTITUTION TYPE AND SIZE, DUTIES OF CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL, AREAS OF KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED FOR ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL, AND FUTURE SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE FOR EXPANDED ROLES FOR CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES. (FOR RELATED VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES; SEE NCJ-43739, V. 1 'SUMMARY REPORT'; NCJ-43760, V. 2 'LAW ENFORCEMENT'; NCJ-43741, V. 4 'THE COURTS'; NCJ-43742, V. 5, TWO PARTS 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING'; AND NCJ-43743, V. 6 'CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING').

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00682-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

73. **NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS FIELD TEST—INTERIM REPORT.** By D. I. SHEPPARD, J. A. ROEHL, and R. F. COOK. INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH, 11800 SUNRISE VALLEY DRIVE, RESTON VA 22090. 91 p. 1979. NCJ-54270

THIS INTERIM REPORT PRESENTS THE FIRST 6 MONTHS' FINDINGS OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS' FIELD TEST FOR CENTERS OPERATING IN KANSAS CITY, MO., ATLANTA, GA., AND VENICE/MAR VISTA IN LOS ANGE-

PARALEGALS

LES, CALIF. NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS ARE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, WITH CLOSE TIES TO THE COURTS, THAT SETTLE A VARIETY OF MINOR DISPUTES USING A PROCESS OF MEDIATION-ARBITRATION. THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS' 18-MONTH FIELD TEST ATTEMPTS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CENTERS IN SOLVING DISPUTES, THE VARIETY OF CASES HANDLED BY THE CENTERS, MEANS FOR REDUCING CONFLICT IN COMMUNITIES WITH CENTERS, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO THE CENTERS. THIS INTERIM REPORT CONTAINS DATA ON THE IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES OF THE THREE CENTERS INCLUDING SITE SELECTION, MEDIATION STAFF TRAINING, ESTABLISHMENT OF REFERRAL SOURCES, AND SELECTION OF MEDIATION METHODS. A SUMMARY OF THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF PROCESS DATA IS PROVIDED. PROCESS DATA INCLUDE THE SOURCES OF CLIENT REFERRALS TO THE CENTERS, THE NATURE OF THE DISPUTES AND THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG DISPUTANTS, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISPUTANTS, THE DISPOSITIONS OF CASES REFERRED TO THE CENTERS, AND THE NATURE OF THE HEARING SESSIONS. THE FINAL CHAPTER PRESENTS A BACKGROUND DISCUSSION OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS, ENDING WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECTIVES AND METHODS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION STUDY AND THE PROCESS STUDY. APPENDICES CONTAIN TABULAR DATA DESCRIBING EACH OF THE THREE CENTERS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00762-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS

74. PARALEGALS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. A. A. CAIN, J. FISHER, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 8000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850; 43 p. 1978. NCJ-57986

THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS DOCUMENTS THE VARIOUS PARALEGAL WORK SETTINGS—POLICE, COURTS, PRISONS—AND PROVIDES CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS WITH INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT THIS GROWING OCCUPATIONAL FIELD. CONTAINING DOCUMENTS SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 51 BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1978 ON THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARALEGALS. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED ALPHABETICALLY IN THREE SECTIONS THAT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN CAREER PARALEGALS AND OTHER PERSONS SERVING IN PARALEGAL CAPACITIES, SPECIFICALLY STUDENT INTERNS AND INMATE PARALEGALS. THE MATERIAL ON CAREER PARALEGALS DESCRIBES THE RULES, TRAINING, CERTIFICATION, AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE PARAPROFESSIONAL ASSISTANT. PROGRAMS THAT USE PARALEGALS ARE ALSO DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. SUBSEQUENT DOCUMENTS EXPLAIN THE RATIONALE AND PLACEMENT OF LAW STUDENTS IN PARALEGAL POSITIONS AS PART OF THEIR TRAINING AND ADDRESS THE ROLE, TRAINING, AND IMPACT OF 'JAILHOUSE' LAWYERS—INMATES WHO STUDY LEGAL PROCEDURES AND ADVISE OTHER INMATES ON SUCH MATTERS AS APPEALS, POSTCONVICTION REMEDIES, HABEAS CORPUS, COMMITMENT PETITIONS, AND DISPOSITION PETITIONS FOR UNTRIED INDICTMENTS. A LIST OF DOCUMENT SOURCES IS PROVIDED, ALONG WITH NCJRS DATA BASE ACCESSION NUMBERS AND INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE MATERIAL FROM NCJRS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00814-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS

PUBLICATIONS

75. POLICE AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY—A DECADE OF EXPERIENCE SINCE THE CRIME COMMISSION—SUMMARY. By K. W. COLTON. MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF URBAN STUDIES AND PLANNING, 77 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02139. 76 p. 1978. NCJ-60551

COMPUTER USE BY POLICE DEPARTMENTS FROM 1967 TO 1977 INCREASED FOR INFORMATION PROCESSING ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MAINTAINING REAL-TIME POLICE PATROL AND TRAFFIC RECORDS. DURING THE 10 YEARS OF POLICE COMPUTER EXPERIENCE SINCE THE CRIME COMMISSION REPORT OF 1967 CALLED FOR USE OF TECHNOLOGY, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT GROWTH IN USE, DRAWING ON TWO NATIONAL SURVEYS OF UNITED STATES POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES ON RESOURCE ALLOCATION MODELS AND POLICE COMMAND AND CONTROL APPLICATIONS. THE RESEARCH PROVIDED USEFUL INSIGHTS CONCERNING COMPUTER SYSTEMS IMPLEMENTATION. SURVEY WORK INDICATES THAT COMPUTER USE IS INCREASING FOR ROUTINE APPLICATIONS OF REPETITIVE DATA PROCESSING, BUT THAT THE GROWTH RATE OF THE TECHNOLOGY HAS BEEN SLOWER THAN HAD BEEN PREDICTED IN THE EARLY 1970'S. FURTHER, WHEN COMPUTER APPLICATIONS EXTENDED BEYOND ROUTINE USES TO NONROUTINE EFFORTS, SUCH AS RESOURCE ALLOCATION WHERE THE MACHINE IS A DECISIONMAKING TOOL, RESULTS ARE DISAPPOINTING. THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS BECOMES COMPLEX, AND UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES ARISE. THE CONSTANT TECHNOLOGY CHANGE SERVES TO REMIND OFFICIALS THAT SUCCESSFUL COMPUTER USE REQUIRES MORE THAN JUST TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS. GREATER ATTENTION MUST FOCUS ON EVALUATING AND IMPLEMENTING SYSTEMS, WITH EMPHASIS ON PERFORMANCE GUIDELINES AND ON THE BROAD POLICE ROLE IN SOCIETY. SPECIFIC DISCUSSION REFERS TO THE STUDY WHICH FOUND THAT 70 PERCENT OF THE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 100,000 USED COMPUTERS IN THEIR POLICE WORK. AN APPENDIX SUMMARIZES THE ISSUE AREAS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING COMPUTER APPLICATIONS BY THE POLICE. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00839-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

76. POLICE BODY ARMOR TESTING AND SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE TESTING DATA. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG MD, 20760. 32 p. 1978. NCJ-53087

POLICE BODY ARMOR IS TESTED AT THE EQUIPMENT CENTER IN GAITHERSBURG, MD., AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE (IACP). THIS IS THE FIRST OF MANY CONSUMER PRODUCT REPORTS ON LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT ISSUED AS A GUIDE FOR QUALITY, PERFORMANCE, AND ECONOMY. THE CONSUMER GUIDE IS INTENDED FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS AND OFFICERS WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING PURCHASE OF BODY ARMOR. AS RETESTING OF GARMENTS IS PERFORMED, THE NEW RESULTS WILL BE PUBLISHED. TESTING IS FUNDED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF LEAA AND IS CONDUCTED AT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY AT THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS IN GAITHERSBURG, MD. INFORMATION AS TO THE TEST CENTER ITSELF, ITS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE TESTING PROGRAM ALONG WITH A CHART OF THE PROGRAM IS GIVEN IN THIS REPORT. IT IS EXPLAINED THAT SOFT BODY ARMOR WAS DEVELOPED IN RESPONSE TO THE ALARMING INCREASE IN ASSAULTS, SERIOUS INJURIES, AND DEATHS INFLICTED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL ON DUTY. MANY ASSAULTS OCCUR IN FAMILY QUARREL INTER-

OF THE NIJ

VENTION. THE BODY ARMOR TESTING PROJECT BEGAN IN 1976 WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF PERFORMANCE CRITERIA BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND TESTS WERE PERFORMED BY THE H.P. WHITE LABORATORY IN MARYLAND AND THE DENVER RESEARCH INSTITUTE IN COLORADO USING WEAPONS SUCH AS 0.38 CALIBER OR OTHER SMALLER WEAPONS COMMONLY USED AGAINST POLICE. EACH GARMENT, TESTED UNDER STRICTLY CONTROLLED CONDITIONS, WAS PLACED ON A CLAY BLOCK OF A MEASURED CONSISTENCY AND TEMPERATURE, AND FIRED UPON FIVE TIMES FROM A PRESCRIBED DISTANCE. FIRING WAS STOPPED ANY TIME PENETRATION OR EXCESSIVE DEFORMATION OCCURRED. FIVE LEVELS OF THREAT DELINEATED INCLUDE THE 0.22 CALIBER AND 0.38 CALIBER LOW VELOCITY 9 MILLIMETERS AND 0.357 MAGNUM, HIGH VELOCITY 9 MILLIMETERS AND 0.357 MAGNUM, 7.6 MILLIMETERS 0.308 WINCHESTER, AND 30.06 ARMOR PIERCING. TESTS WERE ALSO CONDUCTED ON WET GARMENTS FOR CONDITIONS THAT WOULD OCCUR WITH NORMAL WEAR. THE TESTING PROCEDURE IS OUTLINED IN CHART FORM WITH ARMOR TYPE GIVEN ALONG WITH TEST VARIABLES, AND PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. TEST RESULTS ARE GIVEN IN DETAIL IN FORM, NOTING MANUFACTURER, MODEL, THREAT LEVEL, COMPLIANCE, AND NONCOMPLIANCE DATA. OTHER DATA PROVIDED INCLUDE THE IACP NUMBER, THE TEST LABORATORY, THE DEGREE OF PENETRATION, THE MUZZLE VELOCITY, THE SHOT SEQUENCE, THE BALLISTIC MATERIAL IN THE VEST, AND ADVICE IS GIVEN ON PURCHASING. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ALSO MADE AS TO DEMANDS MADE UPON THE MANUFACTURERS FOR THE CONTINUOUS UPGRADING OF EQUIPMENT. A SUPPLEMENT PROVIDES ADDITIONAL BALLISTIC TEST DATA OF JANUARY 1979.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

77. POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL—PATTERNS AND STRATEGIES. By J. R. WILLIAMS, L. J. REDLINGER, and P. K. MANNING. RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE, P O BOX 12184, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK NC 27709. 485 p. 1978. NCJ-56873

BOTH THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SIX NARCOTICS UNITS ACROSS THE U.S. AND A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT ARE PRESENTED IN THIS REPORT. THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY THE PERCEIVED DRUG PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN NARCOTICS UNITS INVESTIGATED OVER A 1 1/2 YEAR PERIOD, TO DETERMINE THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE UNITS WITH RESPECT TO THAT DEFINED ENFORCEMENT PROBLEM, AND TO GATHER FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, INTERVIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS, THE SPECIFIC MEANS AND STRATEGIES USED TO ACHIEVE THESE GOALS. ONCE THIS MODEL OF THE ENFORCEMENT PROCESS WAS ARTICULATED, THE RESEARCHERS SOUGHT TO DETERMINE HOW THE ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE MAINTAINED CONTROL OVER EVIDENCE, MONEY, INFORMANTS, AGENT REQUIREMENT, AND AGENT TRAINING. IT WAS FOUND THAT NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE INVESTIGATOR CENTERED RATHER THAN ORGANIZATION CENTERED, A FACT WHICH AFFECTS ACTIVITIES SUCH AS DUAL SETTING, BUDGETING, RECORDKEEPING, TARGETING STRATEGIES, AND THE USE OF INFORMANTS. IT IS ARGUED THAT ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO CONTROL THE ACTIONS OF INVESTIGATORS RESULTS IN AN INCREASED CAPACITY TO ACHIEVE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES. THE SECOND SECTION OF THE REPORT, THE LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY, HIGHLIGHTS IMPORTANT RESEARCH IN THE AREAS OF ENFORCEMENT PHILOSOPHY, ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES OF NARCOTICS UNITS, TACTICS AND

POLICE

MODES OF OPERATION UNITS, CORRUPTION, DISCRETION IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE POLITICS OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND MEASURING THE EFFECTS OF ENFORCEMENT. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY CITES 285 SCHOLARLY ARTICLES, DISSERTATIONS, GOVERNMENT STUDIES, MAGAZINE ARTICLES, AND A FEW WORKS OF FICTION BASED ON STREET REPORTAGE. THE LITERATURE IS IN ENGLISH, MAINLY DISCUSSES THE DRUG PROBLEM IN THE U.S., AND HAS PUBLICATION DATES BETWEEN 1969-1977. WORKS ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00813-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

78. POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL—PATTERNS AND STRATEGIES SUMMARY. By J. R. WILLIAMS, L. J. REDLINGER, and P. K. MANNING. RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE, P O BOX 12184, RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK NC 27709. 53 p. 1978. NCJ-54262

THE FINDINGS OF A STUDY OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE NARCOTICS UNITS OF SIX URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE 1.5-YEAR STUDY SOUGHT TO IDENTIFY POLICE PERCEPTIONS OF DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS; NARCOTICS UNIT GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND STRATEGIES; AND MODES OF ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL OVER SUCH KEY AREAS OF OPERATION AS EVIDENCE, FUNDS, INFORMANTS, AND NARCOTICS AGENT RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING. INFORMATION GATHERED FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS, INTERVIEWS, AND OBSERVATIONS INDICATED THAT, IN GENERAL, NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES ARE INVESTIGATOR-CENTERED RATHER THAN ORGANIZATION-CENTERED. IMPLICATIONS OF EACH OF THESE MODES OF CONTROL WERE EXPLORED RELATIVE TO SUCH ACTIVITIES AS GOAL SETTING, MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT OF ENFORCEMENT IMPACT, BUDGETING, RECORDKEEPING, TARGETING STRATEGIES, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF PERSONNEL, INTERORGANIZATIONAL AND INTRAORGANIZATIONAL RELATIONS, AND USE AND CONTROL OF INFORMANTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY TO CONTROL THE ACTIONS OF INVESTIGATORS IS AN IMPORTANT FEATURE OF EFFECTIVE NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT. ALTHOUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL REDUCES THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL INVESTIGATOR, IT RESULTS IN AN INCREASED CAPACITY FOR ACHIEVING ORGANIZATIONAL PURPOSES AND GOALS. THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY'S FINAL REPORT TOUCHES ON THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS, TOGETHER WITH STUDY METHODS. SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF NARCOTICS UNITS (GOALS, ORGANIZATIONAL CONTROL, PERSONNEL ROTATION, INFORMATION, RECORDKEEPING, INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, UNIT LOCATION AND LAYOUT, RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, INFORMANTS, SEARCH WARRANTS AND RAIDS, EVIDENCE, SHIFT SCHEDULES, CORRUPTION CONTROL, INTERAGENCY RELATIONS) ARE OUTLINED. FOR FULL FINAL REPORT, SEE NCJ-56873. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00822-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

79. POLICE PATROL CAR PROGRAM—SUMMARY FINAL REPORT. AEROSPACE CORPORATION, 955 L'ENFANT PLAZA, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20024. 84 p. 1978. NCJ-49340

A SUMMARY OF NILECJ'S POLICE PATROL CAR PROGRAM IS PRESENTED. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM WERE TO

IMPROVE POLICE PATROL CAPABILITIES, UTILITY, SAFETY, ECONOMY, AND PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH MODIFICATION OF POLICE CRUISERS. A PROGRAM SUMMARY IS PRESENTED, INCLUDING DISCUSSIONS OF THE PROTOTYPE DEVELOPMENT, FIELD TEST PROGRAMS, VEHICLE CONFIGURATION IMPROVEMENT STUDIES, TEST SITE SELECTION, AND PROGRAM TERMINATION. THE SYSTEM DESCRIPTION COVERS MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE ECONOMY, TO PROVIDE NECESSARY EMERGENCY WARNING AND SAFETY SYSTEMS, AND TO ADD CAPABILITIES FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTIVITY. THE DEVELOPMENT, FABRICATION, AND BENCH TEST OF THE PROTOTYPE IS DETAILED, ALONG WITH THE INTEGRATION OF ALL COMPONENTS AND SUBSYSTEMS INTO THE PROTOTYPE VEHICLE. THE RESULTING PROTOTYPE VEHICLE WAS OF COMPACT SIZE AND WAS SUCCESSFULLY RETROFITTED WITH FUEL AND DRIVER AIDS, IMPROVED BRAKES, UPDATED SEAT AND RESTRAINT SYSTEMS, AND SOPHISTICATED MICROPROCESSOR CONTROLLED DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS, DISPLAYS, AND DATA SYSTEMS. THE PLANNING AND SELECTION OF A FIELD TEST CONTRACTOR AND THE SUBSYSTEM COMPONENTS TO BE TESTED ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE DATA SOURCES AND ANALYSIS. TWENTY VEHICLES WERE SELECTED FOR RETROFITTING, TESTING, AND EVALUATION IN ACTUAL POLICE OPERATIONS IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., AND DALLAS, TEX. VEHICLE CONFIGURATION IMPROVEMENT STUDIES CONCERNING THE DESIGN OF IMPROVED BODY CONFIGURATIONS ARE NOTED, FOLLOWED BY A STUDY OF A VEHICLE LOCATION SYSTEM AND AN ASSESSMENT OF DRIVE-TRAIN SYSTEMS FOR DUAL-MODE PERFORMANCE. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PROTOTYPE AND SYSTEM COMPONENTS, AND TABULAR DISPLAYS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

80. **POLICE STRESS—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** S. DUNCAN, R. N. BRENNER, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 3000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 96 p. 1979. **NCJ-59352**

THE 113 DOCUMENTS IN THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY GIVE AN OVERVIEW OF JOB-RELATED STRESS AMONG POLICE OFFICERS, EXAMINE THE CAUSAL FACTORS, AND DESCRIBE MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES TO REDUCE STRESS. THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBE THE TYPES OF STRESS COMMON IN POLICE WORK, THE EFFECTS OF SUCH STRESS, AND RESEARCH FINDINGS. IN ADDITION TO THE LIFE-ENDANGERING NATURE OF POLICE WORK, THE TYPES OF STRESS TREATED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDE LOW SELF-ESTEEM, POOR POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS, CONFLICT SITUATIONS, SOCIAL ISOLATION, ORGANIZATIONAL PRACTICES, POOR PAY (WHICH MEANS AN OFFICER MUST MOONLIGHT), TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT PROBLEMS, AND CIVIL LIABILITY PROBLEMS. THE MANAGEMENT APPROACHES DESCRIBED INCLUDE MORE EXPLICIT POLICIES, IMPROVED EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING, ENLIGHTENED PERSONNEL PRACTICES, PROFESSIONAL AND PEER COUNSELING, MORE EFFECTIVE DISCIPLINE MEASURES, LESS EMPHASIS ON MILITARY ORGANIZATION, PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TRAINING, REFINED SELECTION AND EDUCATION PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS FOR FAMILIES, AND SPECIFIC TRAINING IN STRESS MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES. MOST OF THE DOCUMENTS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1972 AND 1978 AND ALL ARE INCLUDED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE. EACH CITATION INCLUDES AN ABSTRACT AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION. AS A FURTHER AID, AN APPENDIX DESCRIBES 33 TRAINING FILMS THAT DEPICT STRESSFUL SITUATIONS (MAKING AN ARREST, HANDLING A DOMESTIC DISPUTE, MEDIATING A PROBLEM), PROMOTE SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT TECH-

NIQUES, AND DISCUSS HUMAN RELATIONS IN GENERAL. LISTS OF SOURCES FOR BOTH THE DOCUMENTS AND THE FILMS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00842-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

81. **POLICE UNIONS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE SETTING.** By J. H. BURPO. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SERVICE, 1776 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. 43 p. 1979. **NCJ-59255**

FOCUSING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLICE UNIONS AND CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS, THIS PAPER EXAMINES COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. A STUDY BY THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE REVEALED THAT ALTHOUGH A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY OF POLICE UNIONS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS FEEL THAT CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEMS INTERFERE WITH PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, MOST SUPPORT THE SYSTEM. UNION ATTEMPTS TO ALTER THE SYSTEM SHOULD REMAIN MINIMAL DUE TO PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES AND THE LACK OF ANY ALTERNATIVE TO THE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM. CURRENT INCREASING DEMAND FOR PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC SERVICES POINTS OUT THE NEED TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF POLICE SERVICES. NUMEROUS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING HIRING AND PROMOTION PRACTICES AND DISCIPLINARY POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ARE NOTED. SEVERAL REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES ARE OUTLINED, ALONG WITH A SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVE: UTILIZATION OF THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS FOR MORE PRODUCTIVE METHODS OF HIRING, PROMOTING, AND DISCIPLINING POLICE OFFICERS. A SUCCESSFUL EXAMPLE OF A COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT IN CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., IS DISCUSSED. AMONG THE CIVIL SERVICE PROVISIONS NEGOTIATED INTO THIS CITY'S POLICE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING AGREEMENT ARE PROMOTION AND DEMOTION OF ASSISTANT CHIEFS AND COMMANDERS, PROBATIONARY PERIODS FOR RECRUITS AND SUPERVISORS, SUSPENSION OF OFFICERS, REDUCTION IN THE POWER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION IN DISCIPLINARY CASES, POWER OF ASSISTANT CHIEFS AND COMMANDERS TO RECOMMEND SUSPENSIONS, AND PROMOTIONS. ADDITIONAL ANALYSES OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI BARGAINING EXPERIENCE ARE EXAMINED. FOOTNOTES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00859-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

82. **POLICING BY OBJECTIVES—A HANDBOOK FOR IMPROVING POLICE MANAGEMENT.** By V. A. LUBANS and J. M. EDGAR. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 266 PEARL STREET, ROOM 418, HARTFORD CT 06103. 254 p. 1979. **NCJ-45518**

POLICING BY OBJECTIVES (PBO) IS A PROCESS OF PLANNING, EXECUTING, AND REVIEWING THE ACTIVITIES OF A POLICE ORGANIZATION IN RELATION TO SPECIFIC DESIRED RESULTS. BASED ON A PROCESS DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR USE IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, PBO HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY MODIFIED TO TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE EXTRAORDINARY MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS INHERENT IN THE POLICE ENTERPRISE. THE TYPICAL PROBLEMS WHICH BESET THE POLICE MANAGER—LITTLE CONTROL OVER THE DEMAND FOR THE TYPES, TIMING, OR FREQUENCY OF SERVICES; RESULTS WHICH ARE NOT EASILY MEASURED; BUDGET DECISIONS WHICH ARE OFTEN MADE OUTSIDE THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—ARE PROBLEMS WITH WHICH A BUSINESS-ORIENTED SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT IS INCAPA-

BLE OF DEALING. PBO, ON THE OTHER HAND, ACKNOWLEDGES THESE AND THE MANY OTHER SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE DISTINCTIVE WORLD OF POLICE MANAGEMENT. TO MAKE THE NUMEROUS MODIFICATIONS OF THE REQUISITE CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES, RESEARCHERS STUDIED THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF 37 POLICE ORGANIZATIONS NOW USING SOME FORM OF PBO. THE ADVICE AND OPINIONS OF A PANEL OF ADVISORS FROM THE POLICE WORLD AND THE BUSINESS AND ACADEMIC SECTORS WERE SOLICITED. THIS INFORMATION WAS THEN ORGANIZED AND SYNTHESIZED INTO A STEP-BY-STEP SYSTEM OF MANAGEMENT WHICH IS PRESENTED IN HOW-TO FORM. THE RESULT IS A GUIDE TO MODERN POLICE MANAGEMENT WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE ACTIVE AND WOULD-BE POLICE MANAGER WHICH EMPHASIZES THE PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT RATHER THAN MANAGEMENT THEORY. EACH STEP IN THE PBO PROCESS IS PRESENTED, FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF A DEPARTMENTAL MISSION TO THE FINAL ASSESSMENT OF RESULTS. CHAPTERS EXPLAIN THE BENEFITS OF PBO MANAGEMENT TO THE INDIVIDUAL MANAGER AND HIS ORGANIZATION; OUTLINE POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTATION; DISCUSS PROBLEMS WHICH MAY ARISE, AND SOME WAYS THEY CAN BE AVOIDED OR OVERCOME; AND OFFER SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE MIGHT BE CHANGED TO MAKE PBO STILL MORE EFFECTIVE. DESCRIPTIONS OF PBO SYSTEMS IN ACTUAL OPERATION IN SEVERAL POLICE ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN APPENDED TO SHOW THE VARIOUS WAYS PBO CAN BE EMPLOYED. AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALSO INCLUDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, 266 PEARL STREET, ROOM 418, HARTFORD CT 06103.

83. **POLICING URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS—PHASE 1 SUMMARY REPORT.** By L. SIEGEL, M. MOLOF, W. MOY, J. STRACK, and F. JORDAN JR. MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD MA 01730. 70 p. 1979. **NCJ-60284**

THIS REPORT ASSESSES WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT CRIME AND POLICING RESPONSES ON URBAN MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS. REPORT FINDINGS ARE BASED ON A LITERATURE SURVEY, SITE VISITS, AND INTERVIEWS. THE ASSESSMENT CONSISTS OF ANALYZING THE INTERACTIONS AMONG THE TRANSIT ENVIRONMENT, CRIME AND POLICING OPERATIONS; EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TRANSIT POLICING STRATEGIES AND SUPPORTIVE ANTI-CRIME MEASURES; AND SUGGESTING NEW EVALUATIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS. POLICE TRANSIT SYSTEMS USE A BROAD RANGE OF STRATEGIES INCLUDING POLICE OPERATIONS (UNIFORMED AND PLAINCLOTHES PATROL, DECOY, STAKEOUT), ELECTRONIC AND MECHANICAL COMMUNICATION AND SECURITY DEVICES (2-WAY RADIO, TELEPHONES, CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION (CCTV)), SUPPORT ACTIVITIES (DRIVER EDUCATION, LIAISON WITH SCHOOLS, COURTS, AND NEIGHBORHOODS), TARGET HARDENING VIA ENVIRONMENTAL AND VEHICULAR REDESIGN (INCREASED LIGHTING, IMPROVED VISIBILITY, EXACT FARE, AND SCRIP), AND SELECTIVE OPERATING ACTIONS (SKIPPING STOPS, CLOSING STATIONS, ELIMINATING RUNS, REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CARS IN A TRAIN). MANY SYSTEMS FOR IMPROVING POLICE EFFECTIVENESS HAVE USED MULTIPLE STRATEGIES IN THE BELIEF THAT A COMBINATION OF APPROACHES WILL BE MORE ECONOMIC. THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS THAT GUIDE TRANSIT POLICE ANTI-CRIME ACTIVITIES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN GENERAL POLICING. BASED ON A REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE, ON A SERIES OF 12 SITE VISITS, AND CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS WITH TRANSIT POLICE OFFICIALS, THIS STUDY FOUND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM IN

MASS TRANSIT ESSENTIALLY IS CONCENTRATED IN THE NATION'S LARGE CITIES, THAT CERTAIN TYPES OF TRANSIT CRIME ARE MORE AMENABLE TO CONTROL THAN OTHERS, AND THAT METHODS OF FARE COLLECTION FREQUENTLY INFLUENCE THE SELECTION OF POLICING STRATEGIES. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS AGE, POOR LIGHTING, MULTIPLE EXITS, AND RECESSED AREAS HINDER SURVEILLANCE, WHEREAS NEW STATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO INCREASE VISIBILITY AND IMPROVE ACCESS CONTROL. SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED PATROLS GENERALLY REDUCE CRIME, AND STAKEOUT AND DECOY OPERATIONS ARE EFFECTIVE. OTHER POLICING ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT BEEN EVALUATED FORMALLY IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPACT ON TRANSIT CRIME. THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS POLICING STRATEGIES ON PASSENGER PERCEPTIONS OF SECURITY ALSO ARE DISCUSSED. FOOTNOTES, CHARTS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERIES A, NUMBER 23.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00858-5.

84. **PRE-RELEASE CENTER PROGRAM TEST DESIGN.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 22 p. 1978. **NCJ-66869**

NILECJ IS SPONSORING A FIELD TEST OF PRERELEASE CENTERS AT A LIMITED NUMBER OF SITES. USING THIS PROGRAM TEST DESIGN AS A BASIS, THE TESTS SHOULD ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM STRATEGY IN VARIOUS SETTINGS. THE GOAL OF THE TESTING EFFORT IS TO IDENTIFY AND TEST A SET OF FOUR PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR COUNTY-BASED, CORRECTIONAL, PRERELEASE CENTERS. A MAJOR CONCERN IN THE REPLICABILITY OF THE COMPONENTS. THE COMPONENTS INCLUDE (1) COMMUNITY-BASED WORK OR EDUCATION RELEASE IN WHICH SENTENCED INMATES ARE RELEASED FOR EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES OPERATED BY THE COUNTY AND LOCATED IN A SEPARATE FACILITY OR UNIT; (2) CLIENT PARTICIPATION, LIMITED TO INMATES WHO HAVE BEEN SENTENCED TO SERVE TIME IN PRISONS OR JAILS; (3) COMPREHENSIVE SERVICES, INCLUDING PROGRAM CONTRACTS, TREATMENT SERVICES, AND FINANCIAL PAYMENT BY INMATES; AND (4) SUPERVISION WITH INCREASED FREEDOM BASED ON A GRADUATED RELEASE PROGRAM, PARTICIPANT SUPERVISION, AND WRITTEN RULES AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESSES. THE PROGRAM TEST DESIGN INCLUDES RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF ALL SELECTED ELIGIBLE CLIENTS TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS, A COMPARISON GROUP COMPOSED OF INMATES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM SERVICES, AND SEPARATE ANALYSES OF THE PERFORMANCES OF JAIL AND PRISON INMATES. THESE EVALUATIONS WILL SEEK TO DETERMINE THE PROGRAMS' IMPACT ON PARTICIPATING CLIENTS AND COMMUNITY, WILL ASSESS THE ECONOMIC UTILITY OF THE PROGRAMS TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND WILL IDENTIFY THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF MAJOR COMPONENTS. TO ASSURE THAT THE SELECTED TEST SITES PROVIDE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS CONSISTENT WITH THE TEST DESIGN, EACH SELECTED COUNTY CORRECTIONAL AGENCY WILL BE REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT OR UPGRADE CERTAIN PROGRAMMATIC ELEMENTS. EACH PARTICIPATING COUNTY AGENCY WILL BE PROVIDED FUNDS TO COVER THE DEVELOPMENT OF THEIR CURRENTLY OPERATING PRERELEASE PROGRAM INTO ONE WHICH INCLUDES ALL THE PROGRAM TEST DESIGN ELEMENTS. FROM THE GRANT AWARD DATE, AGENCIES WILL BE EXPECTED TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT IN 18 MONTHS (3 MONTHS FOR PLANNING AND 12-15

PRETRIAL

MONTHS FOR IMPLEMENTATION), SITE SELECTION CRITERIA ARE LISTED.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00927-1.

85. **PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE—AN EVALUATION REPORT.** By W. A. KERSETTER and A. M. HEINZ. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1111 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 203 p. 1979. NCJ-56875

DIRECTED AT BOTH CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTITIONERS AND RESEARCHERS, THIS STUDY OUTLINES A DADE COUNTY, FLA., PROPOSAL TO VOLUNTARILY INVOLVE VICTIMS, DEFENDANTS, AND POLICE IN JUDICIAL PLEA NEGOTIATION CONFERENCES. SUPPORTED BY LEAA, THE STUDY HAD SEVERAL OBJECTIVES: (1) TO DETERMINE WHETHER PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES WERE A FEASIBLE CASE DISPOSITION PROCEDURE IN A MAJOR URBAN AREA FELONY COURT; (2) TO MAKE A PRELIMINARY DETERMINATION OF THE PROCEDURE'S IMPACT ON CASE PROCESSING AND DISPOSITION; AND (3) TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, VICTIMS, DEFENDANTS, AND POLICE INVOLVED. THE FIELD EXPERIMENT IN DADE COUNTY PROPOSED THAT ALL PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TAKE PLACE IN FRONT OF A JUDGE AND THAT THE VICTIM, DEFENDANT, AND POLICE OFFICER BE INVITED. THE CONFERENCES WERE BRIEF, BUT GENERALLY REACHED AT LEAST AN OUTLINE OF A SETTLEMENT. THEY USUALLY INCLUDED AT LEAST ONE LAY PARTY, ALTHOUGH THE ATTENDANCE RATES FOR THE VICTIM AND POLICE OFFICER WERE LOW. THE CHANGE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE PLEA PROCESS REDUCED THE TIME INVOLVED IN CLEARING CASES BY LOWERING THE INFORMATION AND DECISIONMAKING COSTS TO THE JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS. NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE SETTLEMENT RATE OR IN THE IMPOSITION OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS WERE NOTED. THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE POLICE AND, TO SOME EXTENT, THE VICTIMS WHO ATTENDED THE SESSIONS OBTAINED MORE INFORMATION AND HAD MORE POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT THE WAY THE CASES WERE HANDLED. A BRIEF BACKGROUND DISCUSSION AND LITERATURE ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FULL PRETRIAL SETTLEMENT CONFERENCE PROPOSAL AND ITS RATIONALE. THE ISSUES ADDRESSED IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROPOSAL ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, FINDINGS, AND IMPLICATIONS. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE PROVIDED. THE SAMPLE PROCEDURE AND INSTRUMENTS ARE APPENDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00818-6; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

86. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—MANUAL.** By J. M. KEATING. CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE, 918 16TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20006. 69 p. 1977. NCJ-43402

THIS BASIC REFERENCE WORK PROVIDES AN OVERALL VIEW OF THE PROCEDURES THAT COMPRISE AN EFFECTIVE PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISM, AS WELL AS PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A MECHANISM. THE MANUAL DISCUSSES THE NEED FOR PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS AND PRINCIPLES OF ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM (DESIGN PRINCIPLES, MODEL MECHANISMS BASED ON THE DESIGN PRINCIPLES, AND IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES). ALSO PRESENTED ARE BASIC REASONS FOR ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISM, A RESPONSE TO PRINCIPAL OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE INTRODUCTION OF AN EFFECTIVE MECHANISM, AND THE PROCESS OF IMPLE-

PUBLICATIONS

MENTING A GRIEVANCE MECHANISM BASED ON DESIGN PRINCIPLES.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531; UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

87. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK.** By J. M. KEATING. CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE, 918 16TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON DC 20006. 69 p. 1977. NCJ-40306

TRAINING SESSION OFFERS AIDS TO PARTICIPANTS IN THE RESOLUTION OF PRISONERS' GRIEVANCES. A NUMBER OF GUIDES ARE PRESENTED THAT ARE HELPFUL IN ESTABLISHING A GRIEVANCE MECHANISM. SOME OF THESE INVOLVE WRITTEN RESPONSES, INCLUDING THE REASON FOR THE DECISION WHICH MUST BE GIVEN FOR ALL GRIEVANCES. GRIEVANCES MUST BE ANSWERED WITHIN PRESCRIBED, REASONABLE TIME LIMITS; SPECIAL PROVISIONS MUST BE MADE FOR RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES; AND OUTSIDE REVIEW OF GRIEVANCES MUST BE AVAILABLE. VARIOUS LEVELS OF THE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE ARE GIVEN, AND SAMPLE GRIEVANCES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

88. **PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK.** By J. M. KEATING. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 140 p. 1977. NCJ-54149

PART OF LEAA'S EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES, THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES WORKSHOP SESSIONS ON DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING PRISONER GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. THE 10-SESSION, 3-DAY WORKSHOP IS DESIGNED TO HELP PARTICIPANTS GAIN AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRINCIPLES ESSENTIAL TO CREATING EFFECTIVE PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS, AN AWARENESS OF THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS-DIRECT AND INDIRECT-OF EFFECTIVE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS, AN APPRECIATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF THOROUGH PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND A GRASP OF THE TECHNIQUES THAT ARE HELPFUL IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION, AND A KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE NATIONALLY, REGIONALLY, AND LOCALLY TO CORRECTIONAL SYSTEMS ABOUT TO IMPLEMENT GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. FOCUSING SOLELY ON THE TRAINER'S ROLE, THE MANUAL LISTS THE GOALS OF EACH WORKSHOP SESSION, ALONG WITH THE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES, INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS, AND MATERIALS/LOGISTICS PRIMARY TO THE SESSION'S SELECTED TOPIC. THE MANUAL IS INTENDED AS AN AID TO SESSION MANAGERS IN GUIDING THE PARTICIPANTS IN APPROACHING, DISCUSSING, AND DEVELOPING DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION PRINCIPLES RELATIVE TO EFFECTIVE INMATE GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS. SEE ALSO NCJ 40306 AND 43402.

Supplemental Notes: FROM THE EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

OF THE NIJ

89. **PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY 1979 SUPPLEMENT.** J. FERRY and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 124 p. 1979. NCJ-57987

THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY REPRESENTS THE FIRST ANNUAL SUPPLEMENT TO AN EARLIER, COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS PUBLISHED BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE BETWEEN 1968 AND 1977. CONTAINING CITATIONS FOR SEVERAL PRE-1978 DOCUMENTS AND ALL DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE OR THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE IN 1978, THIS COMPENDIUM PROVIDES BOTH SUBJECT AND TITLE INDEXES TO ASSIST RESEARCHERS. IN THE FIRST SECTION, 136 CITATIONS ARE LISTED BY NCJRS DATA BASE NUMBERS—AN IDENTIFYING CODE ASSIGNED TO EACH DOCUMENT AS IT ENTERS THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE'S COMPUTER SYSTEM. COMPLETE BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS, AVAILABILITY INFORMATION, AND ABSTRACTS ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH DOCUMENT. THE NEXT SECTION CONTAINS LISTINGS OF SEVERAL SPECIALIZED TYPES OF PUBLICATIONS: (1) PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES AND PROGRAM MODELS—COMPILATION OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL APPROACHES TO PARTICULAR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROBLEMS; (2) NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAMS—PRACTICAL INFORMATION ON THE EFFECTIVENESS, COST, AND PROBLEMS OF CERTAIN WIDELY USED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS; (3) EXEMPLARY PROJECTS—OUTSTANDING LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS SUITABLE FOR ADAPTATION TO OTHER COMMUNITIES; AND (4) SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES—TOPICAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES THAT REFLECT CURRENT INTERESTS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THESE CITATIONS ARE LISTED ALPHABETICALLY, ALTHOUGH NCJRS DATA BASE ACCESS NUMBERS ARE INCLUDED. INFORMATION ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE CITED MATERIALS IS ALSO PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00816-0. NCJRS.

90. **REACTIONS TO CRIME—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.** By F. DUBOW, E. MCCABE, and G. KAPLAN. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN AFFAIRS, 2040 SHERIDAN ROAD, EVANSTON IL 60201. 98 p. 1979. NCJ-61955

PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED RESEARCH ON INDIVIDUAL PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND ON INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS TO CRIME ARE REVIEWED IN THIS ESSAY WHICH IS PART OF A SERIES OF REPORTS. THE ESSAY SEEKS TO ACCOMPLISH SEVERAL INTERRELATED TASKS, INCLUDING DESCRIBING A SET OF ISSUES AND RELEVANT LITERATURE IN THE FIELD OF INQUIRY CALLED 'REACTIONS TO CRIME.' STUDIES ARE REVIEWED AND ANALYZED, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES ARE SUGGESTED FOR FURTHER WORK. PRELIMINARY DATA INDICATE THAT VICTIMIZATION, EVEN WHEN INVOLVING CONTACT AND VIOLENCE BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM, HAS RELATIVELY LITTLE ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME PERCEPTION. HOWEVER, THE METHODOLOGICAL LIMITATIONS OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS ARE SUBSTANTIAL, AND SURVEYS MORE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP ARE REQUIRED. THERE IS VERY LITTLE AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON HOW INDIVIDUALS OBTAIN AND INTERPRET KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CRIME. ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE SUPPORTS THE IDEA THAT PEOPLE RELY ON VICARIOUS SOURCES OF INFORMATION SUCH AS THE MEDIA. THE MOST CONSISTENTLY REPORTED FINDING HOLDS THAT PEOPLE TEND TO BELIEVE THAT

REDUCING

CRIME IS LESS OF A PROBLEM IN THEIR OWN NEIGHBORHOODS THEN IT IS IN OTHER AREAS. RESEARCH ON BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS IS VERY FRAGMENTED; FUTURE STUDIES SHOULD CONSIDER THE RANGE OF OPTIONS WITHIN WHICH INDIVIDUALS OPERATE. THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT BEHAVIOR IS LESS AFFECTED BY CRIME PERCEPTIONS THAN IS OFTEN THOUGHT. CRIME RISKS ARE MINOR CONSIDERATIONS IN DETERMINING TRANSPORTATION USAGE, HOME RELOCATION, AND RECREATIONAL PATTERNS. FEW STUDIES CONSIDER THE COLLECTIVE ACTIONS OF CITIZENS IN CRIME CONTROL. TABULAR DATA ACCOMPANY THE TEXT, AND THERE IS AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. SEE ALSO NCJ-61954 FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00873-9.

91. **REACTIONS TO CRIME—A CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** By F. DUBOW, E. MCCABE, and G. KAPLAN. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR URBAN AFFAIRS, 2040 SHERIDAN ROAD, EVANSTON IL 60201. 56 p. 1979. NCJ-61954

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY IS BASED ON AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF THE PUBLISHED AND UNPUBLISHED LITERATURE PRODUCED UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF NIJ; IT IS PART OF A SERIES OF REPORTS ON CITIZENS' ATTITUDES TOWARD CRIME. THE SUMMARY HIGHLIGHTS THE CENTRAL ISSUES AND FINDINGS OF A LONG STUDY OF WHAT CITIZENS THINK, FEEL, AND DO ABOUT CRIME WHICH EMPHASIZED INNOVATIVE RESEARCH CONDUCTED DURING THE 1970'S AND THE FINDINGS IN MANY UNPUBLISHED AND NARROWLY DISTRIBUTED REPORTS. REACTIONS TO CRIME HAVE BOTH PSYCHOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL DIMENSIONS. THE FORMER ARE DISCUSSED AS 'PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME' AND INCLUDE A WIDE RANGE OF PHENOMENA SUCH AS EMOTIONAL RESPONSES, COGNITIVE JUDGMENTS, ASSESSMENTS OF THE NATURE OF CRIME, AND MORAL OR POLITICAL EVALUATIONS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIME PROBLEMS. THE BEHAVIORAL RESPONSES TO CRIME, BOTH INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, ARE EXAMINED. IN EACH OF THREE PARTS OF THE REVIEW, CONCEPTS ARE DEVELOPED TO ORGANIZE THE DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH ISSUES AND FINDINGS. IN A NEW AREA OF INQUIRY SUCH AS REACTIONS TO CRIME, THERE ARE FEW TERMINOLOGICAL CONVENTIONS. THUS THE SAME WORDS MAY BE USED TO REFER TO DIFFERENT PHENOMENA. CONVERSELY, THE EQUIVALENT FINDINGS MAY BE USED TO PROVIDE TOOLS FOR COMMON DISCUSSION OF SEVERAL TOPICS. EACH PART OF THE REPORT ALSO DISCUSSES FACTORS BELIEVED TO AFFECT THE CHARACTER OF REACTIONS TO CRIME. THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION APPEAR REPEATEDLY AS RELEVANT FACTORS TO UNDERSTANDING EACH TYPE OF REACTION, WHILE OTHER FACTORS RELATE TO ONLY ONE OR TWO TYPES OF REACTIONS. THE BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS ARE SHOWN TO AFFECT SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. REFERENCES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE SUMMARY. FOR THE FULL REPORT, SEE NCJ-61955.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00875-5; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

92. **REDUCING RESIDENTIAL CRIME AND FEAR—THE HARTFORD (CT) NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM.** By F. J. FOWLER JR, M. E. MCCALLA, and T. W. MANGIONE. HARTFORD INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, 15 LEWIS STREET, RM 501, HARTFORD CT 06103. 332 p. 1979. NCJ-59267

THIS TECHNICAL RESEARCH DESCRIBES A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PLANNING/DEMONSTRATION/EVALUATION

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PROJECT CONDUCTED IN AN URBAN RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOOD IN HARTFORD, CONN. BEGUN IN 1973, THE HARTFORD PROJECT SET OUT TO ASSESS THE NATURE OF CRIME IN THE NORTH ASYLUM HILL TARGET AREA AND TO IDENTIFY ITS CONTRIBUTING FACTORS. THE PREMISE OF THE PROJECT WAS THAT THE ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEM AND THE PROPOSED SOLUTION SHOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT, THE POLICE AND THE CITIZENS, AND THAT AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO CRIME REDUCTION WAS MORE LIKELY TO SUCCEED THAN AN APPROACH THAT OMITTED EITHER THE PHYSICAL DESIGN, THE POLICE, OR COMMUNITY RESIDENTS. A NUMBER OF FEATURES OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT CONTRIBUTED TO THE BREAKDOWN OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD'S RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER. CARS AND PEDESTRIANS PASSING THROUGH THE AREA DOMINATED THE STREETS AND DEPERSONALIZED THEM. THE STREETS BELONGED MORE TO OUTSIDERS THAN TO RESIDENTS, CREATING AN IDEAL ENVIRONMENT FOR POTENTIAL OFFENDERS. TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE AREA, A THREE-PART PROGRAM, IMPLEMENTED IN 1976, INCLUDED (1) CLOSING AND NARROWED STREETS TO REDUCE OUTSIDE TRAFFIC AND INCREASE RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER; (2) INSTITUTING A NEIGHBORHOOD POLICE UNIT WITH STRONG RELATIONSHIPS TO THE RESIDENTS; (3) CREATING AND ENCOURAGING AREA ORGANIZATIONS TO WORK WITH POLICE AND TO INITIATE RESIDENTS EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE NEIGHBORHOOD. AFTER 1 YEAR OF THE PROGRAM, AN EVALUATION REVEALED THAT BURGLARY HAD DECREASED BY 42 PERCENT IN THE TARGET AREA, INSTANCES OF ROBBERY (PURSE SNATCHING) WERE REDUCED BY 28 PERCENT, AND FEAR OF BURGLARY AND ROBBERY HAD DECREASED AS WELL. ALL OF THE PROGRAM COMPONENTS PLAYED A ROLE IN REDUCING CRIME, ALTHOUGH INCREASED RESIDENT USE OF NEIGHBORHOOD STREETS AND OPEN SPACES AND INCREASED EFFORTS TO CONTROL NEIGHBORHOOD ACTIVITY APPEARED TO BE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT REASONS FOR THE INITIAL SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. THE PHYSICAL CHANGES THAT WERE IMPLEMENTED APPEARED TO BE ESSENTIAL IN ACHIEVING SUCCESSFUL RESULTS. EXTENSIVE STATISTICAL DATA AND REFERENCE NOTES ACCOMPANY THE TEXT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00877-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

93. **RESTITUTION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** A. A. CAIN and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 64 p. 1979. NCJ-82011
THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM THE DATA BASE OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE TO HIGHLIGHT THE GROWING LITERATURE ON RESTITUTION. RESTITUTION IS A SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE THAT REQUIRES THE OFFENDER TO MAKE A MONEY OR SERVICE PAYMENT TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CRIME OR TO SUBSTITUTE VICTIMS. IN MANY RESTITUTION PROGRAMS THE OFFENDER IS REQUIRED TO COMPENSATE THE VICTIM FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE CRIMINAL ACT. PROPONENTS OF THESE PROGRAMS POINT TO THEIR DUAL BENEFITS: OFFENDERS ARE MADE MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR CRIMES, AND THE LONG-FORGOTTEN VICTIMS RECEIVE SOME ATTENTION AND BENEFITS FROM THE PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES AGAINST THEM. WHEN THE OFFENDER IS SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE, SOCIETY AS A WHOLE RECEIVES REPARATIONS FROM THE OFFENDER. RESTITUTION CAN BE IMPOSED AS AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE OR AS A SUPPLEMENTAL SENTENCE. THE 77 ENTRIES OF THIS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE GROUPED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: OVER-

PUBLICATIONS

VIEW, RESTITUTION THEORY, AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. ENTRIES ARE DATED FROM 1972 TO 1978 AND INCLUDE BOOKS, JOURNAL ARTICLES, PROGRAM REPORTS, AND RESEARCH REPORTS. ALL ENTRIES ARE IN ENGLISH; MOST ORIGINATE IN THE UNITED STATES, AND A FEW COME FROM CANADA. INFORMATION IS INCLUDED ON HOW TO OBTAIN THE DOCUMENTS CITED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A LIST OF SOURCES AND A LIST OF LEAA GRANT RECIPIENTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00883-6. NCJRS.

94. **SCHOOL CRIME—THE PROBLEM AND SOME ATTEMPTED SOLUTIONS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 16 p. 1979. NCJ-82009

ALTHOUGH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION SAFE SCHOOLS STUDY PRESENTS SOME ALARMING STATISTICS ABOUT SCHOOL CRIME, IT ALSO CHALLENGES A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE EXTENT OF SUCH CRIME. OVER 61,000 TEACHERS WERE PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED IN 1976; AN ESTIMATED 282,000 JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ARE ATTACKED EACH MONTH AND 112,000 ARE ROBBED; SCHOOL VANDALISM COSTS RANGE FROM \$50- TO \$600-MILLION ANNUALLY. YET RESEARCHERS HAVE ALSO FOUND THAT MOST ADMINISTRATORS BELIEVE VIOLENCE AND VANDALISM HAVE LEVELLED OFF IN THE LAST 5 YEARS, THAT MOST PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOLS ARE NOT CAUSED BY OUTSIDERS, THAT THE FEAR OF CRIME MAY BE MORE DAMAGING THAN ACTUAL CRIMINAL ACTS, AND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM CAN BE REDUCED THROUGH SPECIFIC PROGRAM CHANGES. SUGGESTED STRATEGIES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: THE HARDWARE APPROACH WHICH EMPHASIZES BUILDING SECURITY AND ENLISTS THE HELP OF POLICE IN COMBATING CRIME, THE PREVENTIVE APPROACH WHICH EMPHASIZES HIGHLY VISIBLE SURVEILLANCE PERSONNEL AND HARDWARE, THE CORRECTIVE VIEW WHICH UNDERLINES ATTENTION TO DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES AND CURRICULUM, THE INTER-AGENCY APPROACH THAT DRAWS ON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE AGENCY PERSONNEL FOR YOUTH SERVICES, AND THE INTEGRATIVE APPROACH WHICH TRANSFORMS SCHOOL CONFLICT INTO AN OPPORTUNITY FOR STUDY. COMMUNITY GROUPS INTERESTED IN REDUCING SCHOOL CRIME CAN CONTACT THE NEW SCHOOL RESOURCE NETWORK, FUNDED BY THE LEAA OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, TO PROVIDE TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND INFORMATION THROUGH FOUR REGIONAL CENTERS. REFERENCE AND ORGANIZATIONAL LISTS ARE ATTACHED.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00860-7; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

95. **SEATTLE (WA)—FOCUS ON ROBBERY—THE HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT—AN EXEMPLARY REPORT.** By D. WHITCOMB. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 65 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 77 p. 1979. NCJ-89014
THE POLICE IN SEATTLE, WASH., HAVE TAKEN A NEW APPROACH TO ROBBERY PREVENTION IN HIGH RISK BUSINESSES BY USING CONCEALED CAMERAS THAT ARE ACTIVATED WHEN A 'TRIP' BILL IS REMOVED FROM THE CASH REGISTER. THE CAMERAS TAKE CLEAR PICTURES OF THE ROBBERY-IN-PROGRESS, MAKING SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION POSSIBLE AND GAINING ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR TRIAL. THE CONCEPT WAS IMPLEMENTED ACCORDING TO A RIGOROUS EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN; IMPLEMENTATION, ORGANIZATION, SITE SELECTION, EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS, POLICE PROCEDURES, RECORDKEEPING, AND PROJECT COSTS ARE

OF THE NIJ

DOCUMENTED IN THIS REPORT AS WELL AS THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND PROJECT FINDINGS. BUSINESSES WITH THE HIDDEN CAMERAS WERE COMPARED TO A CONTROL GROUP WITHOUT CAMERAS AT 150 SITES (75 EXPERIMENTAL, 75 CONTROL). ONE HUNDRED OFFENSES WERE REPORTED FROM MID-JUNE 1976 TO APRIL 27, 1977, INCLUDING 38 ROBBERIES AT THE EXPERIMENTAL SITES AND 58 ROBBERIES AT CONTROL SITES. EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT DEMONSTRATES THAT 68 PERCENT OF EXPERIMENTAL GROUP CASES WERE CLEARED EITHER BY ARREST OR EXCEPTION, COMPARED TO 55 PERCENT OF CONTROL GROUP CASES, WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF CONTROL CASES BEING CLEARED USING PICTURES TAKEN AT EXPERIMENTAL SITES. A DECLINE IN COMMERCIAL ROBBERY FOLLOWING THE PROJECT ONSET WAS SIGNIFICANTLY CORRELATED WITH THE NUMBER OF ROBBERS ARRESTED AND CONVICTED DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD. PROJECT OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED WITHOUT INCREASING RISK TO VICTIMS, POLICE, OR OFFENDERS, AND CONVICTIONS FOR HIDDEN CAMERA CASES WERE ACHIEVED AT A LOWER COST THAN WERE CONVICTIONS FOR CONTROL CASES. FURTHERMORE, THE HIDDEN CAMERAS PROJECT IS RELATIVELY INEXPENSIVE AND EASY TO OPERATE. HIDDEN CAMERA PROJECTS IN SIX OTHER CITIES ARE DISCUSSED AS WELL AS HOW TO GO ABOUT DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING SIMILAR PROJECTS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN SAMPLE DAILY MONITORING FORMS USED BY CAMERA OFFICERS IN KANSAS CITY, MO., SEATTLE'S DATA COLLECTION FORMS, AND A COST ANALYSIS OF THE SEATTLE PROJECT.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00799-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

96. **SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION ABSTRACTS—WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 20-21, 1978.** 51 p. 1978. NCJ-83003

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT A 1978 NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION THAT WAS SPONSORED BY THE LEAA AND HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C. TOPICS OF THE ABSTRACTS, BY WORKSHOP PANEL, ARE AS FOLLOWS: (1) DRUG ABUSE (POLICE NARCOTICS CONTROL), (2) SENTENCING (MASSACHUSETTS GUN CONTROL LAW AND SENTENCING LAWS IN PENNSYLVANIA), (3) PRETRIAL SERVICES (DESK APPEARANCE TICKETS IN NEW YORK CITY, PRETRIAL DIVERSION, AND WHETHER PRETRIAL PERFORMANCE IS AFFECTED BY SUPERVISION), (4) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (RANDOM TIME QUOTA SELECTION AND BAYESIAN ANALYSIS OF CRIME RATES), (5) CAREER CRIMINALS (CAREER OFFENDERS AND JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE AND THE PRISON EXPERIENCE OF CAREER CRIMINALS), (6) CORRECTIONS AND REHABILITATION (THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S PROGRAM TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE IN JAILS AND A POINT SYSTEM FOR TEMPORARY RELEASE SELECTION), (7) ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (COMMERCIAL SECURITY SURVEYS AND TARGET HARDENING), (8) CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING (LOCAL PLANNING IN NEW JERSEY), (9) EVALUATING EVALUATIONS (MANPOWER SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR ILLINOIS OFFENDERS AND A CASE STUDY IN THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROCESS FOR SYNTHESIZING EVALUATIONS AND ASSESSING EVALUABILITY), (10) EVALUATING POLICE PRACTICES (BURGLARY INVESTIGATION, A SINGLE FINGER-PRINT PROJECT, AND AN AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING SYSTEM), (11) EVALUATING JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS (SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SECURE CARE, SUPPRESSION EFFECT IN BEFORE-AFTER COMPARISONS, AND TITLE I PROGRAMS FOR NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT YOUTH), (12) CORRECTIONAL FIELD SERVICES (RECIDIVISM AS A FUNCTION OF PROBATION SUPERVISION AND EFFECTS

SELECTION

OF FINANCIAL AID AND EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE ON EX-PRISONERS), (13) UNIFIED DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION SERVICES (HOW A REGRESSION ARTIFACT CAN MAKE ANY DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION PROGRAM LOOK EFFECTIVE), (14) PLEA BARGAINING, AND (15) POLICE RESEARCH AND EVALUATION (HIDDEN CAMERA USE IN SEATTLE, WASH., AND EFFECTS OF POLICE RESPONSE TIME ON CITIZEN SATISFACTION). THE ADDRESSES OF PEOPLE WHO PRESENTED THE PAPERS IS PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

97. **SECURITY AND THE SMALL BUSINESS RETAILER, 1970.** By E. CHELIMSKY, F. C. JORDAN JR, I. S. RUSSELL, and J. R. STRACK. MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 122 p. 1978. NCJ-51335

THIS HANDBOOK FOR SMALL BUSINESSES CONSIDERS THE CRIME THREAT PROBLEM AND INSTRUCTS OWNERS ON HOW TO DETERMINE THEIR VULNERABILITY TO CRIME. A GUIDE TO ECONOMICAL AND RELIABLE EQUIPMENT AND SECURITY PLANNING IS PROVIDED. THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF LOSS WHICH SMALL BUSINESSES PRESENTLY SUFFER DUE TO CRIME IS ASSESSED, AND DETAILED DESCRIPTIONS OF THE NATURE OF THE FOUR CRIMES THAT MOST OFTEN PLAGUE SMALL BUSINESSES—ROBBERY, BURGLARY, SHOPLIFTING, AND INTERNAL THREAT—ARE PRESENTED. THIS HELPS SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS EVALUATE THEIR OWN VULNERABILITY TO CRIME. THE OPERATING METHODS OF THE FOUR TYPES OF CRIMINALS ARE DISCUSSED AND A GUIDE FOR ASSESSING VULNERABILITY IS INCLUDED. THE CRIMINAL'S POINT OF VIEW IS USED IN DISCUSSING WEAKNESSES IN INSTALLATION AND PROCEDURES. A SECTION OF THE HANDBOOK IS DESIGNED TO AID IN INTERPRETING FINDINGS AND PRESENTS THE RANGE OF SECURITY TECHNIQUES AVAILABLE TO SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS. A CATALOG OF AVAILABLE, LOW-COST SECURITY TECHNIQUES IS PROVIDED. COVERED ARE PROPERTY LINE PROTECTION, ENTRY PROTECTION, SPACE PROTECTION, POINT PROTECTION, AND ALARMS. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE HANDBOOK PRECEDE THE BODY OF THE TEXT AND APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SHOPLIFTING GUIDE FOR RETAILERS, SECURITY ORDINANCES FOR OAKLAND, CALIF., A LISTING OF SECURITY CONSULTANTS, AND A DICTIONARY OF ANTI-INTRUSION DEVICES FOR ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS. A FEDERAL CRIME INSURANCE APPLICATION FORM IS ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101 Stock Order No. MTR-7713; GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00765-1; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

98. **SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS.** By A. H. SHER and G. N. STENBAKKEN. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 43 p. 1979. NCJ-61272

TO PROVIDE BUSINESSES WITH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE, THIS GUIDE EXAMINES THE TYPES OF PROTECTION AFFORDED BY ALARM SYSTEMS AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY OPERATE. IN DECIDING WHETHER TO INSTALL AN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM, BUSINESSMEN OR WOMEN SHOULD BASE THEIR DECISIONS ON ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS SUCH AS WHETHER POTENTIAL PROPERTY LOSSES JUSTIFY THE EXPENSES INVOLVED; THE POTENTIAL

SOME

THREAT, DEPENDENT UPON BUSINESS LOCATION, TYPE OF BUSINESS, ETC.; ALTERNATE SECURITY PROCEDURES, WHICH MAY ALREADY PROVIDE AMPLE PROTECTION; AND THE POTENTIAL FOR FALSE ALARMS FROM THE INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS, A SOURCE OF CONCERN FOR MANY LOCAL JURISDICTIONS. ALL INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS CONSIST OF THREE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENTS OR COMPONENTS: A SENSOR WHICH DETECTS THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER; A CONTROL UNIT THAT TURNS THE SYSTEM ON AND OFF, RECEIVES THE SIGNAL FROM THE SENSOR AND PROCESSES AND TRANSMITS THE ACTUAL ALARM SIGNAL; AND A DEVICE TO SUMMON ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE ALARM. THE SENSOR AND CONTROL UNIT COMPONENTS CAN BE ASSEMBLED INTO A VARIETY OF CONFIGURATIONS TO PROVIDE FOUR BASIC TYPES OF PROTECTION: (1) POINT, SPOT, OR OBJECT—USED TO DETECT THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER AT ONLY A SINGLE LOCATION; (2) PERIMETER OR LINEAR—USED TO DETECT THE ACTION OR PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER AT ALL VULNERABLE BUILDING ACCESS POINTS SUCH AS DOORS, WINDOWS, SKYLIGHTS, ETC.; (3) AREA, SPACE, OR VOLUME—USED TO DETECT THE PRESENCE OF AN INTRUDER ANYWHERE WITHIN A SELECTED AREA; AND (4) HOLDUP—ACTIVATED DURING THE DAY BY AN INDIVIDUAL ON THE SCENE, AND TRANSMITTED TO A REMOTE LOCATION, SUCH AS A POLICE STATION. BECAUSE SELECTING THE PROPER SENSORS FOR AN INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEM IS COMPLICATED, THE MOST COMMONLY USED TYPES OF SENSORS ARE DESCRIBED: SWITCH SENSORS; PRESSURE MATS; METALLIC FOIL; WIRE SCREENS; MICROWAVE, ULTRASONIC, AND INFRARED MOTION DETECTORS; INFRARED PHOTOELECTRIC SENSORS; SOUND SENSORS; VIBRATION SENSORS; AND CAPACITANCE SENSORS. OTHER FACTORS THAT BUSINESSES SHOULD CONSIDER INCLUDE SYSTEM DESIGN (THE FLOOR PLAN, CONTROL UNITS, TAMPER PROTECTION), INSTALLATION, AND POSTINSTALLATION FACTORS), AND SOUNDING THE ALARM (FOR LOCAL ALARM SYSTEMS, CENTRAL STATION SYSTEMS, AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE DIALERS, AND DIRECT CONNECT SYSTEMS). TABULAR DATA COVER THE APPLICATIONS OF INTRUSION ALARM SENSORS, COMPARISON OF INTRUSION SENSORS, AND RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROTECTION SYSTEMS. THE GUIDE IS ILLUSTRATED.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02098-2; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS-480-14; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

99. **SOME PSYCHOPHYSICAL TESTS OF THE CONSPICUITIES OF EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS.** By G. L. HOWETT. US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234. 27 p. 1979.
NCJ-59302

PART OF A PILOT STUDY OF THE ATTENTION-ATTRACTING POWERS OF SOME COMMERCIAL WARNING LIGHTS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES, THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES RESULTS FROM CONSPICUITY STUDIES AND PSYCHOPHYSICAL TESTS. THE REPORT RESULTS FROM A PROJECT ON EMERGENCY VEHICLE LIGHTS, WHICH INCLUDED THE PHYSICAL MEASUREMENT (PHOTOMETRY) OF THE INTENSITIES OF SOME LIGHTS, PSYCHOPHYSICAL (PERCEPTUAL) TEST OF LIGHTS FOR CONSPICUITY, AND SEVERAL REPORTS. THE MAIN EXPERIMENT USED A NOVEL TECHNIQUE OF CONSPICUITY MATCHING. EACH OBSERVER VIEWED TWO FLASHING LIGHTS PERIPHERALLY, ONE LOCATED 20 DEGREES TO THE

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LEFT OF THE FIXATION POINT, AND THE OTHER 20 DEGREES TO THE RIGHT. ONE OF THE TWO LIGHTS WAS ALWAYS A REFERENCE LIGHT WHOSE INTENSITY COULD BE ADJUSTED BY THE OBSERVER UNTIL THE TWO LIGHTS APPEARED EQUALLY CONSPICUOUS. ALL THE LIGHTS WERE RANKED ON A SINGLE SCALE OF CONSPICUITY, BASED ON THE ADJUSTABLE-LIGHT INTENSITIES. THERE WAS A GOOD CORRELATION BETWEEN THESE RANKS AND THE MEASURED EFFECTIVE INTENSITIES OF LIGHTS. ANOTHER, VERY BRIEF PILOT EXPERIMENT RANKED SOME OF THE LIGHTS BY THE NUMBER OF DEGREES INTO THE LEFT SIDE OF THE VISUAL FIELD THE FLASHES COULD BE SEEN. THIS DISAPPEARANCE-ANGLE ALSO CORRELATED WELL WITH CONSPICUITY RANK. SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK IN THIS FIELD ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH DISCUSSION OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE PILOT STUDY. REFERENCES AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE ALSO PROVIDED. THE TEXT OF THE INSTRUCTIONS PROVIDED OBSERVERS IS INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

Supplemental Notes: LIMITED NUMBER OF COPIES AVAILABLE FROM NBS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 003-003-02085-1; US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY, WASHINGTON DC 20234 Stock Order No. NBS-SP 480-36; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

100. **SPOUSE ABUSE—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** C. JOHNSON, J. FERRY, and M. KRAVITZ, Eds. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, BOX 6000, ROCKVILLE MD 20850. 67 p. 1978.
NCJ-54427

THIS SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY HIGHLIGHTS THE PROBLEM OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND THE VARIOUS FORMS OF INTERVENTION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. IT CONTAINS 91 ENTRIES WITH ABSTRACTS. BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND REPORTS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1975 AND 1978 ARE CITED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. THE CITATIONS ARE PRESENTED IN TWO PARTS: (1) THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM—DESCRIPTIONS OF WIFE ABUSE, HUSBAND ABUSE, AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, ANALYSES OF THE CAUSES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR CHANGE; AND (2) INTERVENTION—THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN SPOUSE ABUSE CASES AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO BATTERED SPOUSES, AND EXAMPLES OF REFUGE SHELTERS FOR ABUSED WIVES AND HUSBANDS. ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS CITED HAVE BEEN SELECTED FROM THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE DATA BASE, AND INFORMATION ON OBTAINING THE DOCUMENTS IS PROVIDED. APPENDICES INCLUDE A LIST OF INFORMATION SOURCES AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS THAT DEAL WITH THE SPOUSE ABUSE ISSUE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

101. **STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS—TEST DESIGN.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 45 p. 1979.
NCJ-66847

THIS STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TEST DESIGN IS INTENDED TO INCREASE THE EQUITY, EFFICIENCY, AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLEA BARGAINING, A PROCESS WHICH MOST JURISDICTIONS WILL CONTINUE TO USE. A NUMBER OF SINGLE, LOCAL COURT SYSTEMS OF GENERAL TRIAL JURISDICTION HAVE EXPERIMENTED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS FORMS OF STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE

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FEASIBILITY OF THIS CONCEPT, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) HAS DEVISED A TEST DESIGN WHICH WILL INVOLVE SELECTED COURTS WITHIN ONE JURISDICTION IN THREE DIFFERENT STATES. BOTH PROCESSES OF DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION AS WELL AS THEIR OUTCOMES WILL BE EVALUATED BY THE INSTITUTE. TEST DESIGN GOALS ARE TO IMPLEMENT A PLEA NEGOTIATIONS PROCESS THAT IS EQUITABLE TO ALL PARTIES, SUBJECT TO JUDICIAL REVIEW, AND COGNIZANT OF ALL PARTIES' NEEDS AND VIEWS, AND AN EFFICIENT PROCEDURE THAT REDUCES COURT PROCESSING TIME AND DELAYS. A THIRD GOAL IS TO DEVELOP AN EFFECTIVE PLEA NEGOTIATION SYSTEM WHICH BOTH VICTIM AND DEFENDANT PERCEIVE AS LEGITIMATE AND FAIR BY INVOLVING BOTH PARTIES IN THE PROCESS. THE TEST USES AN EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN WHICH POTENTIAL CASES ARE SCREENED FOR ELIGIBILITY AND THEN RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO EXPERIMENTAL (STRUCTURED PLEA NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE) OR CONTROL CONDITIONS. THE ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK ADDRESSES BOTH LONG-TERM TRENDS AND IMMEDIATE PROGRAM EFFECTS. THE SUGGESTED MINIMUM NUMBER OF CASES WITHIN THE SMALLEST UNIT FOR ANALYSIS IS 100. DATA REQUIREMENTS WILL INCLUDE SYSTEM-LEVEL, CASE-LEVEL, AND INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL INFORMATION REGARDING SUCH FACTORS AS CASE IDENTIFIERS, OFFENSE INFORMATION, CASE STRENGTH, AND INDIVIDUAL DATA CONCERNING ACTORS' BACKGROUND AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, ATTITUDES TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND MORE. EVALUATIONS WILL BE CONDUCTED AT EACH OF THE SITES TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS. THIS BOOKLET COVERS PRECONFERENCE PROCEDURE AND PLEA-NEGOTIATION CONFERENCE STRUCTURE, POSTCONFERENCE REQUIREMENTS, NILECJ IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT AND SITE SELECTION. SOURCE MATERIAL FOR PLEA NEGOTIATIONS TEST DESIGN IS ATTACHED (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

102. **SURVEY OF ARSON AND ARSON RESPONSE CAPABILITIES IN SELECTED JURISDICTIONS.** By S. H. WEBSTER and K. E. MATHEWS JR. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 46 p. 1979.
NCJ-55792

A SURVEY OF ALL FIRE DEPARTMENTS FOR CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000 OR MORE COLLECTED DATA ON ARSON INCIDENCE, THE DISPOSITION OF ARSON CASES, THE NUMBER OF ARSON UNIT PERSONNEL, AND SUPPORT SYSTEM USES. QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO 435 FIRE CHIEFS, AND 174 WERE COMPLETED AND RETURNED. THE SURVEY, COMMISSIONED BY LEAA'S NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, COVERED FOUR ASPECTS OF ARSON-RELATED ACTIVITY: THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND MAGNITUDE OF EFFORT APPLIED IN JURISDICTIONS; DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION, PERSONNEL RESOURCES, EQUIPMENT, PROGRAM OPERATIONS, TRAINING, AND PREVENTION TECHNIQUES; USE OF SUPPORT SYSTEMS SUCH AS DATA PROCESSING PROGRAMS, TASK FORCES, THE LEGAL ENVIRONMENT, AND OUTSIDE INVESTIGATIVE RESOURCES; AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING FUTURE LEGISLATION AND FUNDING PRIORITIES. THE RESPONSES INDICATE THAT MANY CITIES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH HIGH ARSON RATES, HAVE IMPLEMENTED TASK FORCES TO COORDINATE CITY RESOURCES AGAINST ARSON, THAT CITIES WITH DECLINING POPULATIONS HAVE MORE BUILDING AND ARSON FIRES, AND THAT ARSON FIRES PER CAPITA HAVE ALMOST DOUBLED BETWEEN 1971 AND 1977. THE SURVEY ALSO REVEALS THAT MOTIVES FOR ARSON FIRES ARE VANDALISM (42 PERCENT), REVENGE (23 PERCENT), PYROMANIA (14 PERCENT), MONETARY PROFIT (14 PERCENT), AND CRIME COVER (7 PERCENT). ACCORDING TO THE RESPONSE DATA,

TEAM

18.5 PERCENT OF FIRES CLASSIFIED AS INCENDIARY WERE CLEARED BY ARREST, FIRE DEPARTMENTS ASSIGN ONLY ONE STAFF MEMBER TO THEIR ARSON UNIT FOR EVERY \$2.5 MILLION IN THE BUDGET, AND 58 PERCENT OF ALL CITIES THAT HAVE INSTITUTED ARSON TASK FORCES ARE PLEASED WITH THE RESULT. FIRE CHIEFS SUGGESTED THAT ARSON BE MADE A PART I UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS INDEX CRIME, THAT THE MODEL ARSON CODE BE REVISED AND STRENGTHENED, AND THAT INSURANCE LAW OR PRACTICE BE RESTRUCTURED TO MAKE COMPANIES MORE RESPONSIBLE IN WRITING POLICIES, SETTling, SHARING INFORMATION, AND SETTING THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF INSURANCE. OTHER SURVEY FINDINGS, TABULAR DATA, AND THE QUESTIONNAIRE ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

103. **TEAM POLICING—RECOMMENDED APPROACHES.** By E. J. ALBRIGHT and L. G. SIEGEL. MITRE CORPORATION WASHINGTON OPERATIONS, 1820 DOLLEY MADISON BOULEVARD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 104 p. 1979.
NCJ-61088

TO PROVIDE POLICE WITH PRACTICAL GUIDELINES ON TEAM POLICING, THIS REPORT SHOWS THE EVOLUTION OF TEAM POLICING CONCEPTS AND EXAMINES THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SUGGESTED PROGRAM DESIGNS. A BRIEF HISTORY OF THIS ANTI-CRIME STRATEGY AND ITS EVOLUTION FROM TEAM POLICING TO NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING TO FULL-SERVICE NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING ARE PROVIDED. IN ADDITION, EVALUATION RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PHASE I STUDY OF TEAM POLICING AND THE NATIONAL-LEVEL EVALUATION OF THE FULL-SERVICE NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM ARE REPORTED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION WHICH WILL ASSIST POLICE IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT TO SET UP A SIMILAR PROGRAM, AND, IF SO, HOW TO PLAN, IMPLEMENT, OPERATE, AND ASSESS SUCH A PROGRAM. REASONS FOR IMPLEMENTING TEAM POLICING, INCLUDING ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES, AND CONSTRAINTS OF THE PROGRAM, ARE DISCUSSED. TWO CHECKLISTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED WHICH MAY BE USED AS CRITERIA FOR DECIDING THE APPROPRIATENESS OF A STRATEGY FOR A PARTICULAR CITY AND ITS POLICE DEPARTMENT. CRITICAL DIMENSIONS OF A TEAM POLICING PROGRAM ARE OUTLINED, AND A SUGGESTED MODEL, BASED ON PAST EXPERIENCES, IS PRESENTED. THE SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS—ADMINISTRATIVE, PERSONNEL, AND BUDGETARY—FOR THIS PROGRAM ARE NOTED, AS WELL AS A SUGGESTED APPROACH FOR IMPLEMENTING THIS STRATEGY, WITH DETAILS FOR INITIAL PROGRAM PLANNING; FOR GAINING COMMITMENTS FROM DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL AND COMMUNITY LEADERS; FOR INITIAL TRAINING AND IMPLEMENTATION; AND FOR MAKING NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO THE PROGRAM TO MATCH THE PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENT. FINALLY, SUGGESTIONS ARE OFFERED FOR ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF A TEAM POLICING PROGRAM. APPENDICES CONTAIN CASE STUDIES OF TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS IN SANTA ANA, CALIF., AND WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.; EXAMPLES OF SEVERAL DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS (PATROL OFFICER DAILY ACTIVITY FORM, JOB SATISFACTION SURVEY FORM, AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION SURVEY FORM); AND A LIST OF POLICE DEPARTMENTS

TRIAL

CURRENTLY USING TEAM POLICING. SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM DESIGN—A GUIDE TO IMPLEMENTATION.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00828-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM. NCJRS.

104. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES—EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** By C. S. COOPER. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEBRASKA, AVENUES, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20016. 144 p. 1979. NCJ-52653

SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND DATA ARE PROVIDED FOR LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT, LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS WITH A FRAMEWORK FOR FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS RESOURCE AND WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT. OVER 40 TRIAL COURTS WERE STUDIED IN THE COURSE OF THE PROJECT'S 13 MONTHS IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE THE TRIAL COURT MANAGER'S CAPABILITY FOR DEALING WITH SELECTED MANAGEMENT AREAS. SEPARATE VOLUMES ARE PROVIDED ON FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT; EACH INCLUDES A FRAMEWORK OF RELEVANT MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES, FUNCTIONS, AND CONCERNS WHICH BEAR ON THESE ASPECTS OF TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS AND THE RANGE OF MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES NECESSARY TO SUPPORT THEM. A SERIES OF GUIDELINES AND ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS ARE PROVIDED IN EACH REPORT TO ASSIST USERS IN ANALYZING MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES IN THEIR JURISDICTIONS, IDENTIFYING PROBLEMS, AND DETERMINING AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT. IN ADDITION TO OUTLINING THE BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY AND THE ORGANIZATION AND USE OF THE MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES, THIS VOLUME INCLUDES SELECTED COMMENTS BY TRIAL COURT JUDGES AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFFS ON THE MANAGEMENT AREAS ADDRESSED BY THE PROJECT, SURVEYS OF RELEVANT COURT MANAGEMENT LITERATURE AND MATERIALS PERTAINING TO SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT ISSUES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY. PRINCIPAL SUBJECT AND JURISDICTIONAL CROSS-REFERENCES ARE ALSO PROVIDED IN AN APPENDED INDEX TO THE REPORT SERIES. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53623-53625.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00766-0; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

106. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.** By R. TOBIN. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEBRASKA, AVENUES, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20016. 78 p. 1979. NCJ-53623

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH TRIAL COURT STAFF CAN DETERMINE SPECIAL AREAS OR POINTS OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THEIR COURT SYSTEM. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS—BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS—WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS' CAPABILITY FOR DEALING WITH FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. IN THE FIRST SECTION OF THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT VOLUME, NINE POSSIBLE SOURCES OF FUNDS FOR TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL TYPES OF FUNDS WHICH A COURT

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MIGHT COLLECT. IN ADDITION TO THESE LEGAL ASPECTS OF A COURT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES, DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFORMAL 'POWER RELATIONSHIPS' BETWEEN FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ARE DESCRIBED. THE FOLLOWING SECTION OUTLINES THE ELEMENTS OF A TRIAL COURT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND PRESENTS A SERIES OF SELF-ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE THE RANGE OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BEING PERFORMED FOR A SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT AND WHETHER SOME ARE BEING OMITTED OR INCOMPLETELY PERFORMED, WHETHER SOME BEING PERFORMED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH SHOULD BE UNDER COURT CONTROL, AND WHETHER SOME BEING PERFORMED BY THE COURT SHOULD BE EXPANDED OR BETTER CONTROLLED. THE FINAL SECTION TREATS THE BUDGETING PROCESS SPECIFICALLY, INCLUDING MANY OF THE MANAGEMENT CONCERNS EXPRESSED BY COURT OFFICIALS RELATING TO THE PRACTICAL PROBLEMS THEY ENCOUNTER IN THE BUDGETARY PROCESS. AS A FOUNDATION FOR CONSIDERING THE TRIAL COURT BUDGET PROCESS, THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROCESS ARE NOTED; THEN THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES AFFECTING THE PROCESS THE MOST ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE PRINCIPAL STAGES BY WHICH A COURT MANAGES ITS BUDGET. A DESCRIPTION OF THESE STAGES IS PROVIDED, WITH A DISCUSSION OF SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ISSUES WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES SOME COURTS HAVE FOUND EFFECTIVE. ASSORTED GUIDELINES, PERFORMANCE MEASURES, AND FORMS ARE APPENDED. SEE ALSO NCJ-53624, 53625 AND 52653.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS—TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00768-6.

108. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.** By R. TOBIN. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEBRASKA, AVENUES, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20016. 62 p. 1979. NCJ-53624

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES OUTLINES PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR AND THEN APPLIES THEM TO A TRIAL COURT SETTING. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS—BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS—WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS' CAPABILITY FOR DEALING WITH FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. THE VOLUME ON PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IS ORGANIZED IN THREE CHAPTERS TO PROVIDE A MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH BOTH BROAD AND SPECIFIC TRIAL COURT PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT ISSUES CAN BE ANALYZED AND HANDLED. THE FIRST DISCUSSES THE SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE TRIAL COURT ENVIRONMENT WHICH BEAR ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF A PERSONNEL SYSTEM—THE FOCUS OF ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY AND CONTROL, THE INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND THE AUTHORITY TO MANAGE BASIC ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS. THESE ISSUES ARE THEN DISCUSSED WITH REGARD TO THEIR MANAGEMENT SIGNIFICANCE IN LIGHT OF THE SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE MANAGEMENT OF TRIAL COURT PERSONNEL. THE FOLLOWING SECTION PROVIDES A SERIES OF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS IN ORGANIZATION, STAFFING, EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE, AND EMPLOYEE RELATIONS AND DEALS WITH SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED PERSONNEL PROCEDURES. THE FINAL SECTION IS

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DESIGNED TO AID THOSE TRIAL COURTS PLANNING TO DEVELOP A COURT PERSONNEL SYSTEM OR TO SUBSTANTIALLY RESTRUCTURE AN EXISTING SYSTEM. THE SECTION ASSUMES THE NEED FOR A RELATIVELY SELF-CONTAINED AND INDEPENDENT JUDICIAL BRANCH SYSTEM AND PRESENTS A GENERAL FIVE-PHASE IMPLEMENTATION CHRONOLOGY FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 52653, 53623, AND 53625.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS—TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00769-4; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

107. **TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES—RECORDS MANAGEMENT.** By E. H. SHORT and C. DOOLITTLE. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY, MASSACHUSETTS AND NEBRASKA, AVENUES, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20016. 92 p. 1979. NCJ-53625

THIS VOLUME OF LEAA'S TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT SERIES DEALS WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF A RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM CAPABLE OF MEETING THE HISTORICAL AND LEGAL DEMANDS OF COURT RECORDS AND INDIVIDUAL CASE FILE MANAGEMENT. LEAA'S COURT MANAGEMENT PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN 1977 TO PROVIDE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS—BOTH JUDGES AND STAFFS—WITH A MANAGEMENT REPORT SERIES ADDRESSING CRITICAL AREAS OF WORKLOAD AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN AN EFFORT TO ENHANCE TRIAL COURT MANAGERS' CAPABILITY FOR DEALING WITH FINANCIAL, PERSONNEL, AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE RECORDS MANAGEMENT REPORT DISCUSSES THE OVERALL CONTEXT IN WHICH RECORDS MANAGEMENT IS PERFORMED AND, PARTICULARLY, THE VARIETY OF MATERIALS WHICH CONSTITUTE A COURT RECORD (I.E., CASE FILES, MICROFILM, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, VIDEO DISPLAYS, AND OTHER EXHIBITS), THE NEED TO MANAGE THESE RECORDS DURING THE COURSE OF THEIR LIFE CYCLE IS DESCRIBED IN THE FOUR STAGES OF A RECORD'S LIFESPAN: INTAKE AND INITIATION; MAINTENANCE; ACCESS, USE, AND DISTRIBUTION; AND DISPOSITION. SOME OF THE DISTINCTIVE FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING A COURT RECORDS PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED ALONG WITH RECORDS MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES IN OTHER SECTORS WHICH HAVE RELEVANCE TO COURTS. THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS DISCUSS THE BASIC RECORDS MAINTAINED BY A COURT, SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES PERTAINING TO THE MAINTENANCE OF CASE FILES, GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING A COURT'S RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, AND PLANNING FOR IMPROVEMENT. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53624, 53623, AND 52653.

Supplemental Notes: PROGRAM MODELS.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00767-8; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

109. **UNIFORM LAW COMMISSIONERS' MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT.** NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS, 1155 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO IL 60637. 458 p. 1979. NCJ-55600
- THE 1978 MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT IS PRESENTED IN DRAFT FORM AS DEVELOPED BY THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF LEAA. SEVERAL MAJOR THEMES DISTINGUISH THE MODEL SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS ACT: IT UNIFIES THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM INTO ONE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IN ORDER TO COORDINATE THE DEPLOY-

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MENT OF SCARCE CORRECTIONAL RESOURCES; IT IMPLEMENTS THE LEGISLATIVE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING BASIC CORRECTIONAL PURPOSES AND POLICIES; AND IT SEEKS TO REDUCE THE UNFAIRNESS AND INEFFECTIVENESS RESULTING FROM SENTENCING DISPARITY. THE ACT AUTHORIZES APPELLATE REVIEW OF SENTENCES, ABOLISHES PAROLE, AND PROVIDES FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF INMATE PROGRAMS GIVING OFFENDERS A GREATER VOICE IN, AND A GREATER INCENTIVE FOR, SELF-IMPROVEMENT. THE ACT RECOGNIZES THE INTERESTS OF VICTIMS IN THE SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONAL PROCESS. IT ALSO APPLIES TRADITIONAL MECHANISMS USED TO STRUCTURE AND LIMIT GOVERNMENTAL DISCRETION TO SENTENCING AND CORRECTIONS. THE ACT IS DIVIDED INTO SIX ARTICLES, INCLUDING GENERAL PROVISIONS WHICH CONTAIN DEFINITIONS AND RULEMAKING PROCEDURES, A SECTION REGARDING ORGANIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, AND AN ARTICLE WHICH ESTABLISHES FUNDAMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR SENTENCING CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS. AN ARTICLE ON TREATMENT OF CONVICTED AND CONFINED PERSONS DELINEATES THE PROTECTED INTERESTS OF CONFINED PERSONS (PHYSICAL SECURITY, MEDICAL CARE, PHYSICAL EXERCISE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, VISITS, SEARCHES, ETC.) AND REQUIRES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. GUIDELINES RELATING TO CORRECTIONAL MEDIATION, ASSIGNMENT, CLASSIFICATION, AND TRANSFER, AND TO DISCIPLINE, EMPLOYMENT, THE VOUCHER PROGRAM, WORKER'S COMPENSATION, AND COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CHARGE AND CONVICTION ARE PROVIDED. ARTICLE 5 ESTABLISHES A PROGRAM FOR ASSISTING THE VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND ARTICLE 6 PROVIDES FOR THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE ACT AND GOVERNS THE TRANSITION FROM PRIOR LAW TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. THE DOCUMENT INCLUDES PREFATORY NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Supplemental Notes: APPROVED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS' ANNUAL CONFERENCE MEETING IN ITS 87TH YEAR, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, JULY 28-AUGUST 4, 1978.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00819-4; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

109. **VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE.** By R. H. ROSENBLUM and C. H. BLEW. ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 106 p. 1979. NCJ-60327

AN OVERVIEW OF VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES, AS EXEMPLIFIED IN FOUR PROGRAMS SELECTED ON THE BASIS OF THEIR EVALUATION REPORTS, IS PRESENTED. THE MONOGRAPH OPENS WITH REFERENCE TO A 1977 SURVEY IN WHICH 71 VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS WERE IDENTIFIED. MOST OF THE PROGRAMS SHARED TWO MAJOR GOALS: ENHANCING THE QUALITY OF JUSTICE BY SATISFYING THE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF CRIME VICTIMS AND WITNESSES; AND INCREASING THE WILLINGNESS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES TO COOPERATE WITH POLICE AND PROSECUTORS AFTER THEY HAVE REPORTED A CRIME. THE PROGRAMS PROVIDED SERVICES IN FOUR CATEGORIES: PUBLIC EDUCATION, VICTIM COUNSELING, WITNESS SERVICES (BASIC INFORMATION, CASE-SPECIFIC INFORMATION, WITNESS MANAGEMENT SERVICES, RELATED SUPPORT), AND FINANCIAL REMUNERATION (VICTIM COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION). THE KEY ELEMENTS OF THE 71 PROGRAMS (LOCATION/AFFILIATION, BUDGET, PERSONNEL, BENEFICIARY, SERVICES) ARE SUMMARIZED, AS ARE THE FEATURES OF FOUR PROGRAMS SELECTED FOR DETAILED ANALYSIS. THE PROGRAMS ARE THE VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE PROJ-

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ECT IN BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PROJECT TURNAROUND IN MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WIS.; THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE PROJECT IN MULTNOMAH COUNTY, ORE.; AND THE VICTIM-WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ. THE SERVICES PROVIDED BY THESE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. HIGHLIGHTS OF EACH PROGRAM'S EVALUATION FINDINGS ARE REVIEWED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR EVALUATORS WHO MONITOR AND ASSESS VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAMS ARE OFFERED. A DESCRIPTION OF NEW YORK CITY'S GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ESTABLISHED SOLELY TO SERVE CRIME VICTIMS IS ALSO PROVIDED, AS ARE CASE STUDIES OF FOUR PROGRAMS AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00831-3; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

110. **VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES—PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK AND MANUAL.** By E. C. VIANO, D. JACQUIN, H. C. JONES, M. NEUSE, J. SCHILLER, O. SPAID, and S. S. STEINBERG. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 301 p. 1977. NCJ-47391

THE ROLE PLAYED IN THE CRIMINAL SYSTEM BY VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES, THE IDENTIFICATION OF SERVICE NEEDS APPROPRIATE TO A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY, AND SERVICE IMPLEMENTATION ARE EXAMINED IN THIS WORKSHOP HANDBOOK. IN THE FIRST SESSIONS OF THE WORKSHOP, THE PROBLEMS WHICH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES ENCOUNTER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. AN OVERVIEW OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROBLEMS IS PROVIDED AND A BACKGROUND PAPER IS PRESENTED; THE PAPER CHARACTERIZES THE VICTIM AS THE LOST PARTY WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. A FLOW CHART IS PROVIDED WHICH COMPARES THE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION GIVEN THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED, WITH THE CORRESPONDINGLY LITTLE ATTENTION PAID TO THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS. ONE SESSION IS DEVOTED TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROBLEMS AND SERVICES BY OCCUPATIONAL AFFILIATION; PARTICIPANTS ARE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET COLLEAGUES IN THEIR OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALITIES AND TO IDENTIFY OFFENSE-RELATED AND SYSTEM-RELATED PROBLEMS FACING THE VICTIM/WITNESS. THE NEXT SESSIONS DEAL WITH VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES; AN OVERVIEW AND ACCOMPANYING BACKGROUND PAPER ARE PROVIDED. TWO CONCURRENT SEMINARS ARE OUTLINED. THE FIRST DEALS WITH CRISIS INTERVENTION MANAGEMENT, AS WELL AS SOCIAL SERVICE ASSISTANCE AND REFERRAL. A BACKGROUND PAPER ON INTERVENTION AND DESCRIPTIONS OF VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED. THE SECOND SEMINAR DEALS WITH COURT-RELATED INFORMATION, WITNESS NOTIFICATION AND PROTECTION, PROPERTY RETURN, AND COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION. BACKGROUND PAPERS ON COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION ARE INCLUDED. THERE ARE ALSO SESSIONS ON IDENTIFYING PRIORITY NEEDS AND DEVELOPING SERVICE PLANS. A BACKGROUND PAPER PROVIDES AN OUTLINE AND NOTES FOR DESIGNING A VICTIM/WITNESS PROGRAM. THE FINAL SESSIONS ARE DEVOTED TO STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTING CHANGE, THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN, AND FEEDBACK ON THE ACTION PLAN. SAMPLE INFORMATION SHEETS, DESCRIPTIONS OF SPECIFIC PROGRAMS, AND BUDGET INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED. TABLES IDENTIFY POSSIBLE RESPONSES TO VICTIM AND WITNESS NEEDS, ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS, SERVICE REQUIREMENTS, AND THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS. SEVERAL OF THE BACKGROUND PAPERS PROVIDE REFER-

PUBLICATIONS

ENCES, AND A GLOSSARY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

111. **VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES—TRAINER'S HANDBOOK.** By E. C. VIANO, D. JACQUIN, H. C. JONES, M. NEUSE, J. SCHILLER, and O. SPAID. UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CORPORATION, 5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC. 177 p. 1978. NCJ-53804

THIS TRAINER'S MANUAL OUTLINES THE CURRICULUM AND PROGRAM ELEMENTS OF THE LEAA-SPONSORED REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON VICTIM AND WITNESS SERVICES. THIS MATERIAL IS MEANT TO GUIDE THE TRAINER THROUGH THE WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS AND IN THE COMPLETION OF TRAINING TASKS. THE WORKSHOP ITSELF IS DESIGNED TO AID PARTICIPANTS FROM THE SAME COMMUNITY AND IDENTIFY THOSE VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES NEEDING INITIATION, IMPROVEMENT, COORDINATION, OR FURTHER STUDY. AS A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK AND MANUAL (SEE NCJ-47391), THIS GUIDE OUTLINES THE GOALS OF EACH WORKSHOP SESSION, PROVIDING THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE OVERALL, AS WELL AS THE DETAILED DESIGN OF THE WORKSHOP. THE PAPERS AND OTHER MATERIALS INCLUDED IN THE PARTICIPANT'S MANUAL IN SUPPORT OF THE ORAL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION PLANNED FOR EACH SESSION ARE LISTED TO PROVIDE TRAINERS WITH ESSENTIAL, CURRENT INFORMATION ON THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF VICTIM/WITNESS SERVICES AND TO FACILITATE THEIR ROLE IN FOSTERING AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE TYPES OF SERVICES THAT CAN BE OFFERED, THE BEST APPROACHES TO SERVICE DELIVERY, AND THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THEIR IMPLEMENTATION. WORKSHEETS AND SEMINAR OUTLINES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: EXECUTIVE TRAINING PROGRAM IN ADVANCED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICE OF DEVELOPMENT, TESTING AND DISSEMINATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, WASHINGTON DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

112. **ZONING REFORMS—MINIMIZING THE INCENTIVE FOR CORRUPTION—AN ANALYSIS.** By J. GETZELS and C. THUROW. SRI INTERNATIONAL, 333 RAVENSWOOD AVENUE, MENLO PARK CA 94025. 57 p. 1978. NCJ-58525

SOURCES OF CORRUPTION IN THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF ZONING ARE EXAMINED, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS FOURTH VOLUME OF A SERIES DEALING WITH CORRUPTION IN LAND USE AND BUILDING REGULATIONS. CURRENT ZONING PRACTICE IS BASED ON THE RELATIVELY RIGID EUCLIDEAN SYSTEM, ESTABLISHED DURING THE EARLY YEARS OF THE CENTURY, TO PRESCRIBE LAND USES AND DENSITY REGULATIONS IN ADVANCE OF LAND DEVELOPMENT. TO ADD FLEXIBILITY TO THIS SYSTEM, THREE STANDARD ZONING TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED OVER THE YEARS—PARCEL ZONING, VARIANCES, AND SPECIAL USE PERMITS. IN ADDITION TO THESE TRADITIONAL MEANS OF ADJUSTING EUCLIDEAN ZONING, THE NEWER TECHNIQUES OF PERFORMANCE STANDARDS ZONING, INCENTIVE ZONING, AND NEGOTIATED ZONING OPERATE SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE EUCLIDEAN SYSTEM AND TEND TO INCREASE THE DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE INDIVIDUALS ADMINISTERING THEM. ALTHOUGH THESE DISCRETIONARY JUDGMENTS ARE OFTEN BLAMED FOR CORRUPT PRACTICES, MORE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS INVOLVE SECRECY AND LACK OF AC-

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COUNTABILITY, INCREASING COMPLEXITY OF ADMINISTRATION, LACK OF STANDARDS, AND LAND SPECULATION. SPECIFIC PROPOSALS FOR REFORM TO MEET EACH OF THESE PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED. FOR EXAMPLE, SORTING OUT AND SEPARATING LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ROLES RELATED TO REZONING, AS SUGGESTED IN FASANO V. WASHINGTON (1973) CAN PROVIDE THE NECESSARY ACCOUNTABILITY; AND THE INSTITUTION OF GOOD MANAGEMENT PRACTICES CAN RELIEVE THE LENGTHY PROCEDURES AND ASSIST INEXPERIENCED PERSONNEL TO ADMINISTER LAND USE DECISIONS. FINALLY, PUBLIC SCRUTINY AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION APPEAR TO BE THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST CORRUPTION. REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00835-6; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**PART II
SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS**

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A. PROGRAM MODELS AND PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES

Program Models are a synthesis of research and evaluation findings, operational experience, and expert opinion in a criminal justice topic area. Each report presents a series of programmatic options and analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of each. The intent is to provide criminal justice administrators with the capability to make informed choices in planning, implementing, and improving efforts in a program area. The Models may also serve as the basis of testing and demonstration efforts.

A listing of Program Models is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the entry number in Part I of this supplement or to the earlier editions of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as indicated. Following the list of Program Models is a list of Prescriptive Packages, a publication series of the National Institute that was replaced by Program Models.

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Halfway Houses	45542	**
Improving Patrol Productivity, Volume 1	42500	*
Improving Patrol Productivity, Volume 2	42501	*
Managing Criminal Warrants	50018	**
Neighborhood Justice Centers	43580	*
Prevention, Detection, and Correction of Corruption in Local Government	50199	**
Promising Strategies in Parole and Probation	46895	*
Security and the Small Business Retailer	51335	97
Small Police Agency Consolidation	50694	**
Trial Court Management Series: Executive Summary	52653	104
_____ Financial Management	53623	105
_____ Personnel Management	53624	106
_____ Records Management	53625	107

* Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography. 1978. (NCJ 49700)

** Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography-1979 Supplement. (NCJ 57987)

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
MBO: A Corrections Perspective	18304	*
Mentally Retarded Offender and Corrections	39024	*
Methadone Treatment Manual	11101	*
Multi-Agency Narcotics Units Manual	34204	*
Neighborhood Team Policing	10428	*
Paralegals: A Resource for Public Defenders and Correctional Services	15652	*
Police Burglary Control Programs	25997	*
Police Crime Analysis Units	11277	*
Police Robbery Control Manual	17414	*
Presentence Report Handbook	41337	**
Prosecutor's Charging Decision	35832	*
Rackets Bureaus--Investigation and Prosecution of Organized Crime	41953	**
Rape and Its Victims	29894	*
Treatment Program for Sex Offenders	42967	**
Volunteers in Juvenile Justice	35607	*

PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES		
<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Child Abuse Intervention	32333	*
Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook	07984	*
Diversion of the Public Inebriate From the Criminal Justice System	10946	*
Drug Programs in Correctional Institutions	38509	*
Evaluative Research in Corrections	15132	*
Grievance Mechanisms in Correctional Institutions	19594	*
Guide to Establishing a Defender System	44091	**
Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders	11964	*
Health Care in Correctional Institutions	27342	*
Improving Police-Community Relations	10340	*
Improving Productivity in the Courts: A Primer for Court Clerks	44167	**
Job Placement and Training for Offenders and Ex-offenders	15652	*
Managing Criminal Investigations	19486	*

B. TEST DESIGNS

Test Designs are detailed specifications of selected program strategies intended for careful field testing in a limited number of sites. The goal of each test is to examine the effectiveness of a particular concept or program strategy in varied settings, as well as to examine the transferability of the concept, and its suitability for further demonstration and marketing.

A listing of Test Designs is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the entry number in Part I of this supplement or to the earlier editions of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Commercial Security	59015	12
Managing Patrol Operations	47032	**
Multijurisdictional Sentencing Guidelines	53479	65
Pre-Release Center	66869	84
Structured Plea Negotiations	66847	101

* Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography. 1978. (NCJ 49700)

** Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography-1979 Supplement. (NCJ 57987)

C. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

Each year State and local agencies are invited to submit candidate projects that have been measurably effective in reducing crime or improving some aspect of the criminal justice system. For the few selected each year as Exemplary Projects, descriptive brochures and instruction manuals are developed--to assist local agencies by identifying successful techniques and detailing how they may be adapted most effectively.

The Exemplary Project program is administered by the Institute's Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination. Additional information about selection procedures may be obtained from:

Director, Model Program Development Division
Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination
National Institute of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Exemplary Projects is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of Exemplary Project reports published in 1979, refer to the Entry Number in Part I of this volume or to earlier editions of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as indicated.

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Offenses (New York State)	30389	*
Adolescent Diversion Project, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	38510	*
Central Police Dispatch, Muskegon County, Michigan	30393	*
Citizen Dispute Settlement, Columbus, Ohio	15156	*
Community Arbitration Project	61012	14
Community-Based Corrections, Des Moines, Iowa	34542	*

* Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography. 1978. (NCJ 49700)

** Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography-1979 Supplement. (NCJ 57987)

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Community Crime Prevention Program, Seattle, Washington	42383	**
Community Response to Rape, Polk County, Iowa	38480	*
Connecticut Economic Crime Unit	60332	16
Controlled Confrontation--The Ward Grievance Procedures of the Cali- fornia Youth Authority	35801	*
Focus on Robbery--Hidden Camera Project	59014	95
Juvenile Diversion Through Family Counseling, Sacramento, California	32026	*
Legal Information Center, Creighton University	39468	*
Legal Liaison Division, Dallas Police Department	34673	*
Major Offense Bureau, Bronx County, New York	37810	*
Montgomery County Emergency Service, Norristown, Pennsylvania	44950	**
Montgomery County Work Release/Pre- Release Program	46250	**
Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia	16769	*
One Day/One Trial, Wayne County, Michigan	41516	*
Parole Officer Aide Program, Ohio Adult Parole Authority	35432	*
Project New Pride, Denver, Colorado	42020	*
PROMIS (Prosecutor Management Infor- mation System), Washington, D.C.	43722	*
Prosecution of Economic Crime, Seattle and San Diego	31615	*
Providence Education Center, St. Louis	15651	*

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.	15080	*
Stop Rape Crisis Center, Baton Rouge	60498	6
Street Crime Unit, New York City	26492	*
Volunteer Probation Counselor Program, Lincoln, Nebraska	30392	*

D. NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

Practical information on costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice projects and programs is collected by the National Institute of Justice to assess projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and share the findings with State and local officials and planners. Initially, Phase I assessments concentrate on specific topic areas and, where appropriate, these are followed by Phase II indepth Evaluations. Additional information on the National Evaluation Program may be obtained from:

Director
Office of Program Evaluation
National Institute of Justice
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Summaries of completed National Evaluation Program studies is presented below in alphabetical order. Full reports are available on loan from NCJRS. For complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of National Evaluation Reports, refer to the entry number in Part I of this volume or to earlier editions of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as indicated.

Phase I Reports

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Citizen Crime Reporting Projects	35828	*
Citizen Patrol Projects	36435	*
Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration	35834	*
Correctional Education Programs for Inmates	48176	13
Court Information Systems	41680	x
Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol	42547	*
Crime Prevention Security Surveys	34858	*

* Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography. 1978. (NCJ 49700)
 ** Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice: A Comprehensive Bibliography-1979 Supplement. (NCJ 57987)

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Early Warning Robbery Reduction Projects--An Assessment of Performance	32498	*
Halfway Houses	36383	*
Intensive Special Probation Projects	42407	*
Juvenile Diversion	32847	*
Neighborhood Team Policing	35296	*
Operation Identification Projects-- Assessment of Effectiveness	27305	*
Pretrial Release Programs	39022	*
Secure Detention of Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use	42640	*
Street Lighting Projects	47011	**
Policing Urban Mass Transit Systems	60284	83
Traditional Prevention Patrol	34817	*
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Projects	34057	*
<u>Phase II Report</u>		
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime	51931	**

E. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The National Institute sponsors a national and international clearinghouse of information about law enforcement and criminal justice--the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). NCJRS collects documents and audiovisual materials published in the United States and abroad and stores bibliographic citations and descriptive abstracts of all items in its collection in an online computerized data base. This growing data base is the source for a series of topical bibliographies that are compiled by the NCJRS staff to reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

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