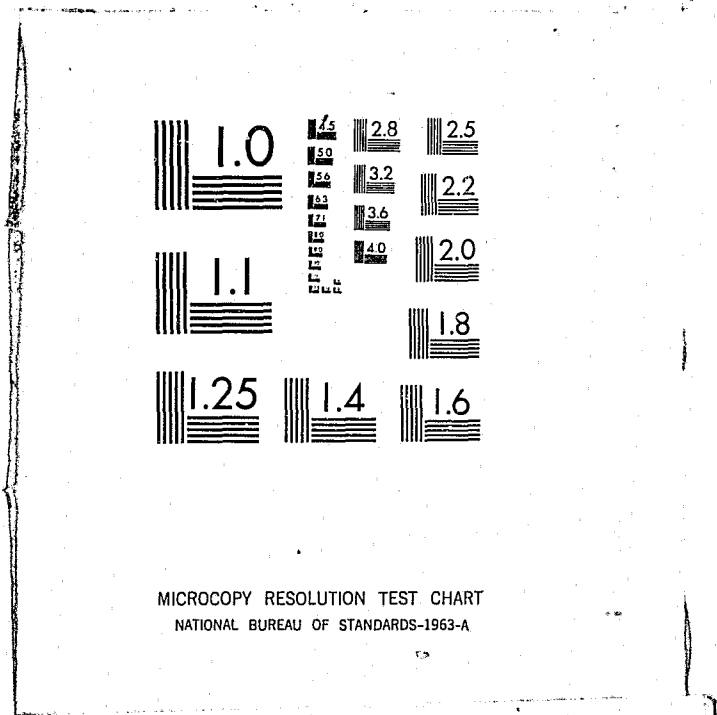


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



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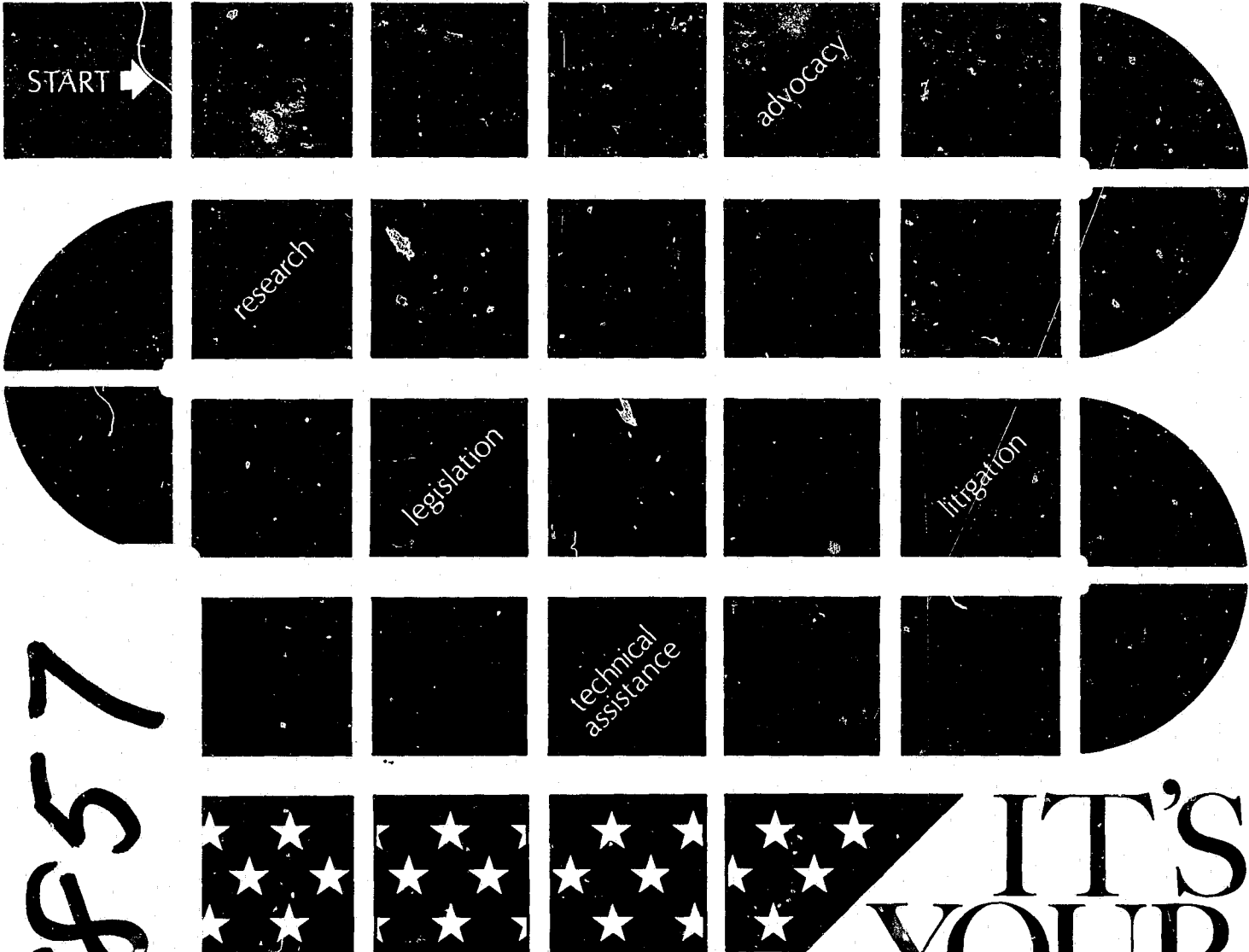
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# The Un-jailing Of Juveniles In America



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# IT'S YOUR MOVE

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The Un-jailing of Juveniles in America

April 1981

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

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U.S. Department of Justice : Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

## Call to Action

The confinement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups presents the most serious aspect of our nation's long-standing abuse of out-of-home placement and incarceration. Recent research and local experiences citing increasing suicide rates and abysmal jail conditions have replaced the popular notions that a night in jail never hurt anyone or "would teach him a lesson." Jail administrators, youth workers and citizens advocates alike are frustrated by the operational inefficiencies and isolation created by past efforts to separate juveniles within already overcrowded jails and lockups.

Many localities have developed viable low-cost alternatives to jailing which work in rural and semi-rural areas where the jailing problems are most acute. More importantly, improved intake screening practices are dramatically reducing the need for secure detention without endangering the public safety or court process. While official action is necessary to institute corrective legislation and improved court practices, the elimination of the practice of jailing juveniles can only come through informed and committed action at the local level. The law is clear on this point and final resolution of the problem is uniquely in the hands of the local citizenry.

*David D. West, Director  
Formula Grants and Technical  
Assistance  
Office of Juvenile Justice  
and Delinquency Prevention*

*Contents*

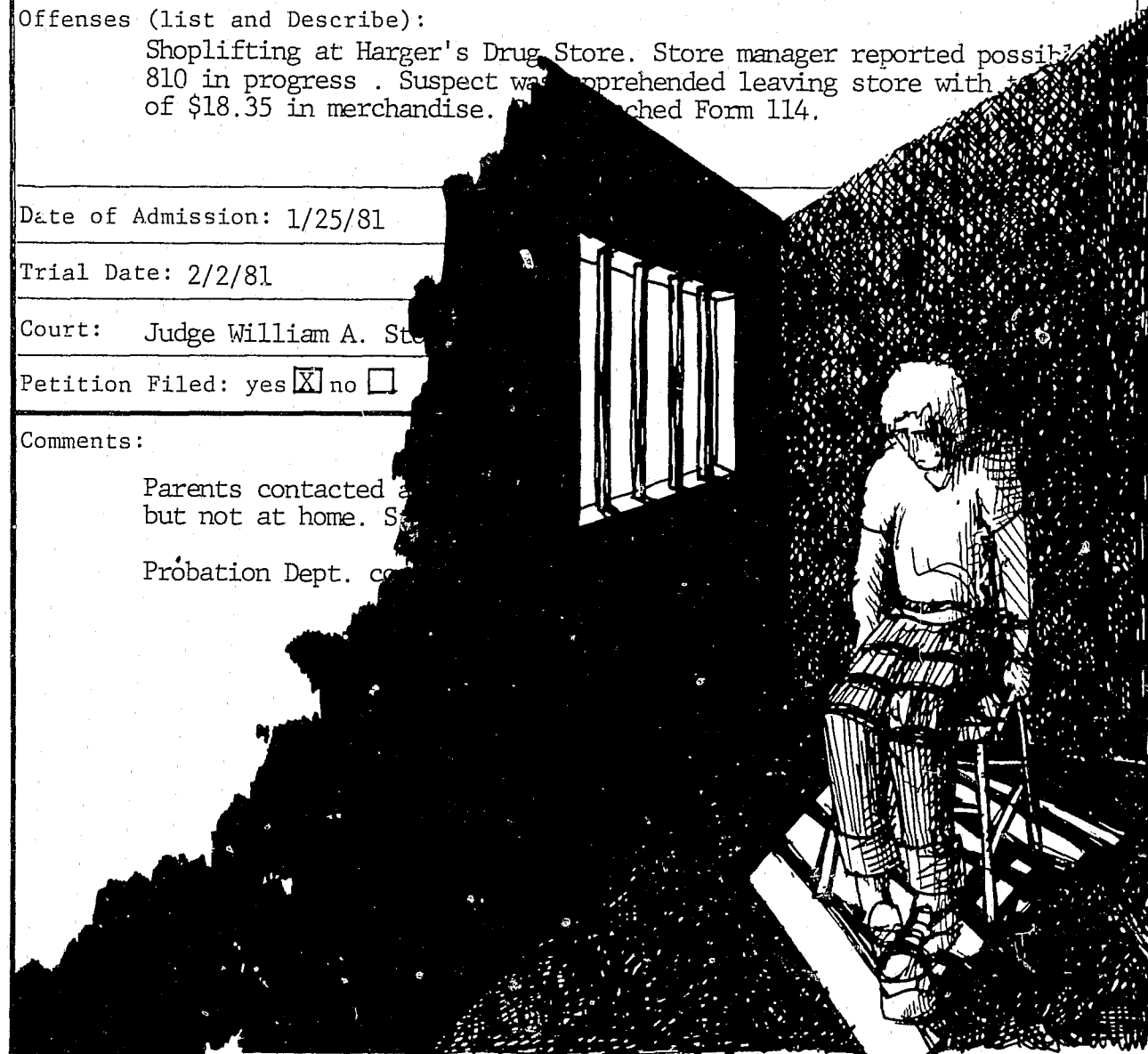
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ADMISSION FORM C10/8

57-14 CLN

Name: Thomas B. Riglan		County of Residence: Covenston	
Age: 15	Sex: Male <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>	Time of Arrest: 8:35 PM	Date: 1/25/81
Arresting Officer: Patrolman J. Webb		Location: 6th & Howard St.	
Offenses (list and Describe): Shoplifting at Harger's Drug Store. Store manager reported possible shoplifting of \$18.35 in progress. Suspect was apprehended leaving store with \$18.35 in merchandise. Attached Form 114.			
Date of Admission: 1/25/81			
Trial Date: 2/2/81			
Court: Judge William A. Stone			
Petition Filed: yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/>			
Comments: Parents contacted but not at home. Sent to Probation Dept. court.			



# 1. The Issues

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

- Each year approximately 479,000 juveniles are locked up in adult jails throughout the United States.
- About ten percent of these juveniles are held in adult jails for serious offenses.
- Twenty percent are detained for "status offenses" such as underage drinking, sexual promiscuity, or running away.
- Four percent — over 19,000 — are jailed without having committed an offense of any sort.
- Neglected, disturbed, retarded and handicapped juveniles are found in this group, as are throwaways, juveniles forced from their homes by parental abuse or for economic reasons.
- A recent study of 755,000 runaways by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shows that many were not seeking adventure but were fleeing emotional, physical, or sexual abuse.
- Over nine percent of jailed juveniles are thirteen years old or younger.
- The suicide rate of juveniles in adult jails is eight times greater than that of juveniles in juvenile detention centers.
- Recent studies indicate that a majority of those jailed "could be released without endangering public safety."

age of jurisdiction varies with each state, but generally juveniles under eighteen years potentially may be brought before a juvenile court. Most youths who have been arrested by police and referred to the court will be released in their parents' custody to await further court action. But many will be removed from their homes pending court hearings. Perhaps the parents have refused custody because they deem the youth "beyond their control." Or, perhaps a youth has run away from home and a temporary court placement is needed until he or she is reunited with parents, or until other arrangements are made. Since these children do not pose a serious threat to the community, a non-secure, temporary placement in a shelter home, runaway group home, or foster care program usually is appropriate. A small percentage of cases involve juveniles whose past records and current charges are serious enough to pose a threat to public safety or the court process if released to a non-secure setting. In these instances, a secure placement pending further court hearings is often warranted.

Though this seems simple enough in theory, actual practice indicates that many juveniles are needlessly detained, and that hundreds of thousands of young people are placed in adult jails and police lockups. National standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, and other organizations concerned with juvenile justice standards, call for a child's release from

Every year the juvenile courts in this country are called upon to provide court services to thousands of young people. The maximum

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

secure detention unless the child poses a significant threat to public safety or the court process. Research indicates that if these standards are applied, over fifty percent of the juveniles now detained could be released.

Self-reports of juvenile crimes show that nearly ninety-eight percent of all adolescents will commit at least one criminal act which will go unreported to police. Predictably, juveniles from impoverished families are most likely to be jailed, especially where parental support and access to other resources are lacking.

Juveniles are held in jails for many reasons — as a convenience for the justice system; to protect the community; so that they won't harm themselves or get into further trouble; to protect them from dangerous home environments; as a "deterrent"; to assure appearance at court hearings; while awaiting placement in other facilities; or at parents' request to hold uncontrollable youngsters.

But these unsupported "rationales" of public safety, protection from themselves or their environment, and lack of alternatives, break down under close scrutiny. In reality, the aggressive and unpredictable threat to public safety perceived by the community often is the opposite. Research shows that only about ten percent of delinquent youths who appear in court are serious offenders. And, according to one estimate, nine out of ten juveniles incarcerated at any time in local detention facilities are awaiting court hearings.

### The Effects: Physical and Psychological Damage

Jailing children hurts them in many ways. The most widely known harms are physical and sexual abuse by adults in the same facility. A nine-state study by the Children's Defense Fund found frequent instances in which juveniles were confined with adults charged with violent crimes. The cases included:

- a sixteen-year-old boy who was raped by cellmates charged with murder;
- a fifteen-year-old girl mistakenly confined with adult female offenders in a county jail, where she was molested and raped repeatedly.

The American Bar Association, which condemns the practice of placing juveniles in adult jails, cites the example of:

- a fourteen-year old who was serving ninety days on a chain gang for petty larceny. He was shot in the face by a trustee guard, lost both eyes, and suffered brain damage.

"The cases of assault and rape of juveniles are too many to be enumerated and too common to be denied," says a U.S. Department of Justice official. According to a recent journal article:

Violence is a never-ending jail problem. Weak, friendless or fresh inmates are routinely assaulted and sometimes raped. 'It happens much, much more often in jails than in prisons,' says New York City Corrections Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who used to run the state prison system. Guards can't check much of the violence; most jails are

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

woefully understaffed and old jails with their long cell blocks are impossible to watch most of the time.

Most incarcerated juveniles are locked up in rural, isolated jails under such conditions.

Often, in attempting to protect juveniles from attacks by adult prisoners, jail officials keep juveniles in solitary confinement. This too can have adverse effects. Dr. Rosemary Sarri, Co-Director of the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, at the University of Michigan, says that complete isolation causes total panic in some children. "They can't stand it. They hallucinate . . . An adult learns it is not the end of the world, but a kid is, a lot of times, just not experienced enough to know."

Testimony to the President's Crime Commission revealed many types of harm caused by solitary confinement, including the case of a thirteen-year-old Indiana boy, veteran of five foster homes who:

drove his current foster father's car to the county jail and asked the sheriff to lock him up. The child was segregated from adults, pending a hearing for auto theft. A week later his body was found hanging from the bars of his cell; a penciled note nearby read, 'I don't belong anywhere.'

A study by the University of Illinois Community Research Center shows that the suicide rate for juveniles placed in adult jails is nearly five times greater than the suicide rate for juveniles in the general population, and almost *eight* times greater than that of juveniles placed in separate juvenile detention centers.

Adult jails are not required to provide edu-

cational, recreational, or other services for juveniles. They do not meet the emotional, intellectual, social, recreational, or other needs important to a youth's development. Furthermore, research indicates that delinquent behavior may arise from living in abnormal settings, and that once a youth is held in a secure facility, the likelihood of future incarceration is increased. The influence of violent offenders on minor offenders; verbal abuse; the negative self-image created by the setting; and the "criminal" label which pursues the youth into the community, especially in smaller communities, all contribute to the increased probability of future jailing.

### The Conditions: Over-Crowded, Dangerous, Unsanitary, Unconstitutional

After visiting 449 jails in Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, the Children's Defense Fund reported that the conditions of most of the jails in which they found juveniles were abysmal:

Most jails are old, dirty and decrepit, with insufficient sanitary, food or medical facilities. Only 9.8 percent of the jails in our study of states reported any educational activities; only 12.4 percent reported any recreational activities. Understaffed jails often relied on trustees — other adult inmates — to perform staff functions. A child is thus at the mercy of the jails' adult offender population.

Jails are built as custodial facilities. Often, they lack even the most basic medical services. The American Medical Association



## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

has found that 759 of 1,431 jails reported providing "first aid only," and that many who claimed "medical facilities" had only first aid kits.

Aric Press, *Newsweek* justice reporter, says that during the '70's jail reform efforts have outlawed uncivilized practices in diverse locales. "Judges have been insisting on practices that decent zoo keepers follow: the inmates need adequate heat, light, space, health care, diet and quiet. Yet even these simple rules have not been universally accepted." Life safety and minimal environmental conditions have increasingly become the object of legislation, standards, and judicial orders. Most emphasize the special needs of young people.

Corrections officials themselves have presented a compelling case for the removal of juveniles from adult jails. In *American Jails*, a publication of the Centennial Congress of Corrections, the "majority of county and city jails" are described:

... the buildings are old, badly designed, poorly equipped, and, in most instances, in need of urgent repairs. They are not properly heated, ventilated nor lighted; they do not have the necessary facilities for the preparation and service of food; proper and adequate provisions for bathing and laundering are missing; sanitary arrangements are, for the most part, primitive and in a bad state of repair; only in rare instances are there proper hospital facilities or means for caring for the sick and infirmed; religious services are infrequent; educational activities are almost completely unknown. . . . Recreation is mostly restricted to card-playing, and, in general, complete idleness is the order of the day. Filth, vermin, homosexuality and degeneracy are rampant, and are the rule rather than the exception.

From an architectural standpoint, it is impossible or impractical to renovate most jails to provide adequate separation of juveniles from adults. For this reason, and because of the operational problems juveniles create, various law enforcement groups have called for a reduction in the practice of holding juveniles in jails. National organizations such as the American Bar Association and the Children's Defense Fund, as well as the National Coalition for Jail Reform, which includes groups as diverse as the National Sheriffs' Association, the American Public Health Association, and the National League of Cities, have called for "ending jail incarceration of juveniles" under the age of eighteen.

In the *Juvenile Offender*, C. Bartollas and S.J. Miller note that many of the young people placed in jails have done nothing, yet they are subjected to the cruelest of abuses:

they are confined in overcrowded facilities . . . punished by beatings by staff and peers, put in isolation, and whipped. They have their heads held under water in toilets. They are raped by both staff and peers, gassed in their cells, and sometimes stomped or beaten to death by adult prisoners. A number of youths, not killed by others, end up killing themselves.

Increasingly, the constitutionality of placing juveniles in adult jails has come into question. In *Baker v. Hamilton*, the court concluded that the detention of juveniles in adult jails constitutes cruel and unusual punishment. In *Lollis v. New York State Department of Social Services*, the isolation of a fourteen-year-old

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

girl in a bare room without reading materials constituted cruel and unusual punishment. Questions of "due process" and "fair treatment" have been decided similarly in many cases where the rights of juveniles have been violated.

### The Law: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

In 1974, Congress recognized the problem of children in adult jails by enacting the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Emphasizing the widespread abuses of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, the Act aimed at eventual removal of all juveniles from adult jails, but mandated "sight and sound" separation of juvenile and adult offenders in states which participated in the funding program of the legislation. The Act also required that status offenders (non-criminal youths) be removed from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. An amendment included in the 1980 reauthorization of the JJDP Act calls for complete removal of all juveniles from adult jails and lockups by 1985.

At present, the criteria applied by most states for secure detention of a juvenile are that a youth will be "likely to run away, likely to commit a new offense, or likely to harm himself." The American Bar Association and other organizations have questioned the concept of "likely to" as vague and subjective. They suggest that specific criteria including type of offense, legal history, and legal status be used to decide whether to detain a child. In this

way, decisions can be reached irrespective of sex, race, appearance, socio-economic status, access to legal counsel, etc.

And, while most states require that youths held in jails be separated from the "sight and sound" of adult offenders, this criterion often is loosely constructed and poorly enforced. Frequently, it results in children being isolated in conditions far worse than those of adult prisoners.

Significantly, however, several states have gone beyond the separation requirements of the Act, and have enacted legislation completely prohibiting the placement of juveniles in adult jails. Other states are taking the position that jail use for juveniles must be severely limited.

The New Juvenile Act in Pennsylvania provides that after December 31, 1979, it will be unlawful for a jail employee or director to receive any person he has reason to believe is a child (PA Stat., Chapt. 50). And across the nation, commissioners and law enforcement officials are being informed of their potential legal liability for putting juveniles into inadequate and inappropriate jails.

For example, in Utah, where litigation is underway involving the Provo Canyon Boys Ranch, a memorandum of law submitted to the state juvenile justice advisory group by the Juvenile Legal Advocacy Project concludes:

in view of the clear prohibitions on confinement of juveniles in adult jails contained in state statutory law, as well as federal civil rights law, it appears that local sheriffs and county commissioners who are directly charged with custody and detention

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

of arrested juveniles are extremely vulnerable to state tort actions for damages as well as federal civil rights actions for damages and injunctive relief. It is likely that state and federal immunities would be held *not* to apply to such individuals.

### The Alternatives: Varied, Humane, Cheaper, and Effective

The practice of holding juveniles in adult jails is contrary to developments over the past 79 years in juvenile law and the juvenile justice system. It is against the concept of using "the least restrictive environment" in handling juveniles — an idea especially applicable to the minor offenders and non-offenders who constitute the large majority of youths in contact with the juvenile justice system. Frequently, it is in violation of the juvenile's civil rights.

Many of the myths underlying the practice of jailing juveniles have been dispelled. Research conducted by the University of Illinois Community Research Center indicates a nationwide trend toward detaining up to twice as many juveniles as is necessary for the preservation of public safety and protection of the court process; a juvenile suicide rate in adult jails far in excess of that in juvenile detention centers or the general population; and citizen attitudes which favor prohibition on jailing for the vast majority of juveniles who come in contact with police. As to attitudes, these findings reveal a public which prefers that the juvenile justice system revolve around supervision, care, rehabilitation, and appropriate restitution rather than retribution. Certainly, care, support, and guidance can be achieved

more readily in a home or other community setting than in an adult jail.

Some concern has been expressed about the economic costs of closing adult jails to juveniles. These concerns generally focus on the costs of remodeling facilities, building juvenile detention centers, and funding alternative programs. One reason for this concern is the lack of information about the range of alternatives communities can develop, many of which are less expensive than institutional care. The American Justice Institute estimates that merely jailing a juvenile, without providing the necessary services, costs \$24 a day. Home detention (\$14), attention homes (\$17), and small group homes (\$17) are less costly alternatives that provide services. Secure detention with full services would cost on the average \$61 per day per child. The State of Maryland has found that, "The cost of placing a youngster in a state correctional institution is between a reported \$12,000 and \$14,000 (per year), but a greater number of juveniles are being sent to group homes which cost \$8,200 or placed in foster care at a cost of \$2,400."

Communities have a responsibility to assist the juvenile justice system develop options by helping youth in trouble; and they should be made aware that funding secure facilities is not the only solution. Many and various alternative ways of handling troubled young people have been developed in communities of all sizes around the country.

In their careful analysis of alternatives to secure detention which focused on home detention, attention homes, runaway pro-

## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

grams, and private residential homes, University of Chicago researchers Thomas Young and Donnell Pappenfort found that upwards of ninety percent of juveniles in these programs neither committed new offenses nor ran away.

Following are brief descriptions of successful, effective programs providing alternatives to secure detention:

*Attention homes* — short-term group homes in residential neighborhoods for six to twelve juveniles. Live-in group home parents are assisted by social service workers.

*Receiving homes* — for youths in need of care. They operate like group homes and accept youngsters who may have been held in detention.

*Runaway programs* — short-term care for juveniles who need a place to go and for those brought in by police and court officials as runaways.

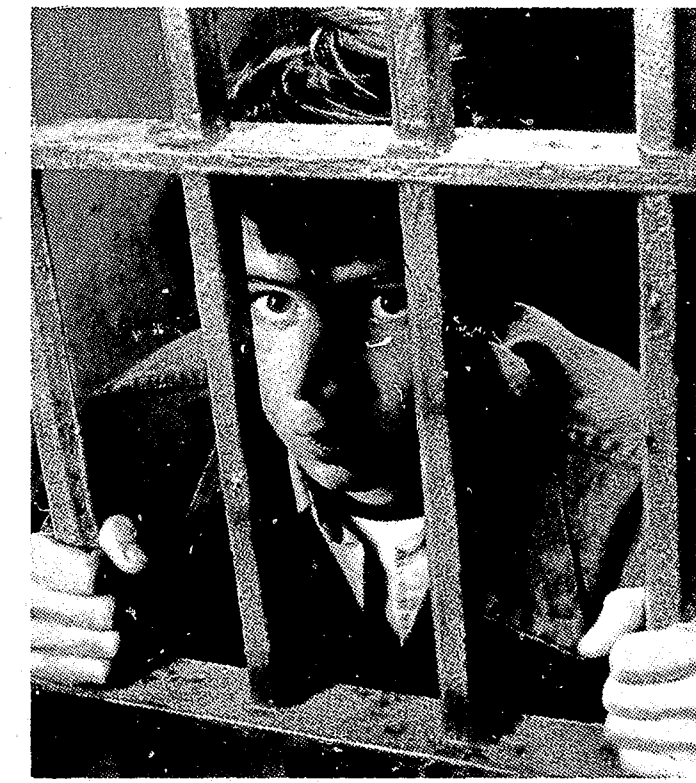
*Home detention programs* — youths live with their families and meet daily with court staff for supervision and services.

*Evening report centers* — juveniles live in their own homes and report every evening for three or four hours to a counseling, recreation and tutoring center with professional staff. They work on peer and family problems, and their constructive use of leisure time, while awaiting court appearance.

*Family court community aide programs* — youths remain at home and receive daily intensive counseling services from a community aide who coordinates their use of community re-

sources, acts as a companion, provides support to the family, advocates for and accompanies the youth to court.

*Family crisis counseling* — to encourage the entire family to address a youth's problem, counselors visit the youngster and family in their own home for intensive counseling within the first hour or two after the youth's behavior comes to the attention of authorities, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Up to 10 sessions may be held.





## Juveniles In Our Nation's Jails

*Proctor programs* — youths live with a proctor in the proctor's home. The proctor's only assignment is to work with the youth in an orderly, disciplined way and demonstrate the constructive use of time, 24 hours a day.

Juvenile detention centers should be used as a last resort for the small percentage of juveniles who pose a significant threat to the public safety or court process, and therefore require secure custody. Good detention centers are staffed with persons trained in counseling and can provide badly needed crisis intervention assistance. Detention centers also have educational programs, recreation and activity areas, and medical services to insure humane and perhaps beneficial care for juveniles who must be securely detained. Where necessary, several small counties pool detention needs and financial resources to develop a regional detention center. In rural counties where populations do not warrant a full-service detention center, holdover facilities which provide temporary residential services for up to 48-hours may be used. The holdover facility gives the court time to dispose of cases, transfer youths to a detention center, or make other arrangements. Usually, local law enforcement officers transport juveniles to and from holdover facilities and detention centers.

## 2. Concerned Citizens

### What You Can Do

The indiscriminate jailing of juveniles can be stopped. Acting independently and through organized groups, concerned citizens can become a powerful force in promoting public interest and support for the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. The target for their efforts must include not only jails and jailers, but the system which includes all who use jails or who, by inaction, permit this abuse to continue. Citizen groups can press for more effective, humane, less costly alternatives to secure detention, and not submit to those who wish to place juveniles in adult jails.

Increasingly, youth-work practitioners are following three basic criteria in placing juveniles outside their own homes for services of all kinds: 1. use clear and objective criteria in their decisions, not subjective predictions about a youth's future actions and needs; 2. find the least restrictive setting that is available and appropriate to treat the youth (if possible, services while the youth lives at home or within the community); 3. consider the personal needs of the young people who must stay in the residences and facilities outside their own homes, even though temporarily.

To promote the use of these criteria in communities across the nation, you, the concerned citizen, can take the following steps:

*Visit the local jail and see who is there. Monitor the admissions practices and living conditions in the jails and lockups in your own community and report this information to*

*citizen groups, the public, the media, professional groups, city, county, and state officials, and other interested persons.*

This includes touring the facility and asking the following questions:

- What is their physical layout: the cleanliness, the plumbing, the heating, the ventilation, and the lighting?
- What provisions are made for emergency admissions, regular medical services, and mental health services?
- What, if any, arrangements are made for keeping inmates occupied?
- Is there provision for regular out-of-doors exercise, education, or other recreation?
- How long are juveniles held in the local jails?
- Is supervision available 24 hours per day?
- Are the jails used to hold mentally ill, mentally retarded, or emotionally disturbed youth?
- Are the jails used to "shelter" neglected or abused youths in the absence of appropriate foster care facilities?
- Are the jails used to hold juveniles charged with misdemeanors or status offenses, including truancy, disobedience to parents, violations of curfew?
- Does the state plan required by the 1974 Juvenile Justice Act as a condition to receiving federal grants provide for the establish-



## What You Can Do

ment of alternative facilities, and how have they been implemented?

You can make it difficult to place juveniles in jail, for example, by developing forms, procedures, etc., that must be completed before a juvenile may be processed into jail.

*Participate in state and local planning efforts to remove juveniles from inappropriate confinement, including jails and lockups.*

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandates that each state receiving funds under the Act establish an advisory group in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, which may:

- participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan;
- advise the state planning agency and its supervisory board;
- advise the governor and the legislature on matters related to its functions, as requested;
- have an opportunity for review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications;
- be given a role in monitoring state compliance with requirements to deinstitutionalization of status offenders and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; advising the state planning agency on the composition of the state supervisory board and maintenance of effort; and review the prog-

ress and accomplishments of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects funded under the comprehensive state plan.

Obtain information to help you in planning local and state efforts by:

- talking to your judges about where they place juveniles;
- talking to the parents of juveniles in jail;
- doing research on the number of juveniles in jail, their offenses, length of time in jail, etc.;
- examining the intake criteria of jails;
- asking youth service departments about their positions on this issue;
- asking your local elected officials to visit the jail, and for their position on the problem.

*Mobilize existing groups with an interest in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention on the issue of juveniles in jails.*

Groups such as service clubs, professional and fraternal organizations, business associations, labor unions, and private child advocacy groups have contributed long hours of voluntary services, as well as organizational influence to create change in the criminal justice system at all levels.

- Locate or form a local citizen's advisory/planning group and join them. From this build a network for change.
- Join a group that is interested in the justice



## What You Can Do

area, such as the League of Women Voters or the Junior League.

- Write letters to the editor, and articles or press releases for your newspaper and your church or organization's newsletter.
- Speak on the issue before community, church, and professional groups.
- Talk to your state and federal legislators. Convince them of the need for change.

*Volunteer to work on programs for juveniles which present alternatives to jails and detention centers.*

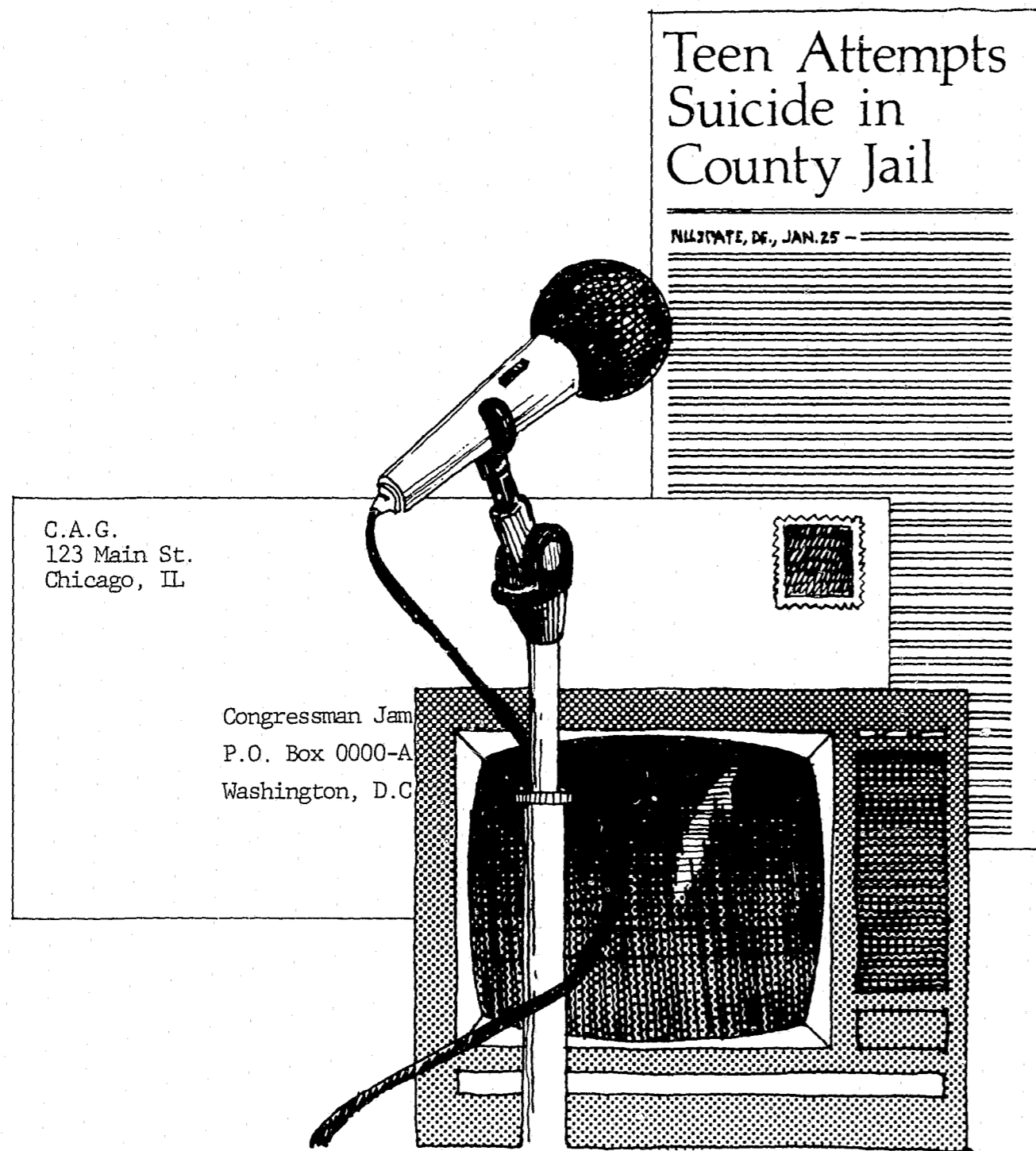
Nationally, there are noteworthy programs where volunteers help provide alternatives to adult jails and other types of secure detention. An outstanding example is South Carolina's Alston Wilkes Society. (See listing of youth advocacy groups.) Working in conjunction with the South Carolina Youth Bureau, Alston Wilkes volunteers check local jails for status offenders twice daily. When they find status offenders, the volunteers phone the Youth Bureau. Youth workers then try to arrange emergency housing with local families, reunite juveniles with their own families, and refer the youths for day or residential counseling programs. A survey of the effects of this program in Spartansburg, South Carolina, shows that, "the number of youths held in jail has been reduced 32 percent and the time they spend behind bars

reduced 72 percent." There is no cost for the volunteer project.

An Alston Wilkes Society volunteer tells about a twelve-year-old boy who was taken to a volunteer emergency home after spending several days in jail:

He had been found by a motel owner asleep behind the ice machine to keep warm. The owner called the police who put him in a cell for lack of an alternative. The counselor who was taking the boy to the emergency home had a bumper sticker on his car which said, 'Runaway children don't belong in jail.' The boy stopped, read the bumper sticker and became very serious. He turned to the counselor and said, 'Thank you.'

Clear and concise state legislation is the foundation for a prohibition on jailing juveniles, but experience indicates that it does not eliminate the practice. Only an informed and concerned citizenry can stop the indiscriminate jailing of juveniles, and put an end to the revolving door of child abuse, delinquency, incarceration, and crime.



# 3. Public Education

## How To Tell The Story

The removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups and the reduction in use of other kinds of secure custody can be achieved only with public support. Public education, which increases public awareness of the problem and encourages citizens to take action to resolve it, is fundamental to gaining public support.

The first step in a successful public education campaign is to become familiar with the issue. Study the problem so that you can answer questions from the public and media. Know the literature and other available resources. Call authoritative sources, such as your state and regional justice planners. They generally are aware of local juvenile justice conditions and can provide information on your area. A listing of the names, addresses, and phone numbers of such agencies, along with other references are provided at the end of this booklet.

The placement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups is a problem of *local* communities primarily. Youngsters are held in unspeakable conditions in facilities in many of *your* home communities. For our purposes, then, public education means a community, regional, or statewide effort.

Getting publicity on the problem of jailed juveniles and particularly for advocacy on their behalf may seem difficult. But, as your efforts become known and your credibility is established, public and media attention will increase.

How does an individual or group work with

the local media? The following suggestions may be of help.

### The Publicity Coordinator

If a publicity campaign is the special project of your group or organization, there should be *one person* — a publicity coordinator — responsible for relations with the news media. The publicity coordinator's telephone number and address should appear on all correspondence and news releases to the media.

The publicity coordinator should make personal contact with representatives of newspapers, radio and television stations handling your information — and maintain an ongoing relationship with them. Keep files of clippings, news releases, and TV and radio coverage. Letters of thanks for good coverage should be sent to reporters and editors at newspapers, and to news directors at radio and TV stations.

Publicity coordinators should serve as information resources for editors, publishers, station managers, and news directors. Get to know them; provide information; respond to their requests. But do not pester them constantly or make outlandish demands. Keep in mind that the media are not obliged to run your materials. And be prepared to respond to criticism.

### The Press

Become familiar with the capabilities of the local press through careful study. That way you can gear news releases, background



## How To Tell The Story

papers, and ideas for feature stories to local readers. "Style sheets" listing criteria for news releases may be available from newspapers and magazines.

News releases are planned news. Editors and news directors receive many such releases every day. However if you develop some skill at writing a news release, include some human interest information, and a good local "slant," it is likely that your release will be published. Suggestions for news releases from your group might include what they found on a tour of the local jail; a day spent in court watching; a visit to a juvenile detention center, or other alternative facility; or a speech to your group by a juvenile justice specialist. Remember that news of your group's activities is local news. You can also submit your stories to church organizations, and company newsletters.

Always type news releases double-spaced on one side of the paper. In the upper left-hand corner give your name; your organization's name, address, and phone number; and the date. Beneath this information indicate whether the news release is "FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE," or FOR RELEASE ON A SPECIFIC DAY OR TIME. You may include a "slug" just before the story — a one-line summary of its contents.

News copy should be written in a straightforward style with a "who, what, when, where," opening paragraph. Try to catch your media contact's attention while providing solid information.

Sentences and paragraphs should be tight

and simple. Paragraphs should be one or two sentences long. Paragraphs usually should be no longer than 50-60 words. *Brief and clear* are the keys to good news writing. A release written in a flowery, elaborate style probably will not be used.

Two pages usually is the maximum length of a press release. If there is a second page, write "-MORE-" at the bottom of the first page.

Include a telephone number where media contacts can call you for further information. End with the symbol ###.

### SAMPLE NEWS RELEASE

FROM: John R. Stone

FOR: Juveniles in Adult Jails Project  
815 Hancock Street  
Madison, IL 76533  
(111) 707-8111

February 10, 1981

### FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Juvenile Justice Expert to Address Local Group.

"The cases of assault and rape of juveniles in adult jails are too many to be enumerated and too common to be denied," according to Clara Bennett, Director of the State Criminal Justice Planning Commission. Dr. Bennett will give a talk on "Juveniles in Adult Jails and Lockups," at the Meeting Center, 707 Park Street, Wednesday, February 28, at 8:00 p.m.

Dr. Bennett is a psychologist and coauthor of "The Plight of Jailed Youth," a study of the emotional and physical effects of jailing juveniles with adults.

Bennett's talk will focus on the problem of juveniles in jails in Madison and the surrounding

## How To Tell The Story

counties. For further information on "Juveniles in Adult Jails and Lockups," first in a series of educational programs for the general public sponsored by the Children in Adult Jails Project, call 707-8111.

###

*Feature articles* often are in-depth "human interest" stories. They usually are handled by Sunday, Lifestyle or Family Editors. You can prepare a human interest story of a thousand words for submission to these reporters. Or you may want to call them with suggestions for stories. Possible feature story ideas might include a day in the life of a jailed juvenile; a profile of a juvenile court judge; life in a shelter care facility; emergency foster care programs; or the experiences of volunteers working with juveniles.

*Calendar listings* can also be part of your approach to the media. Announcements of your organization's activities should be submitted triple-spaced, one-third of the way down the page, ending with ###. These notices also should be in a "what, how, when, and where" format, and should be submitted to newspapers two weeks in advance. Check with the editors of magazines, newsletters, and journals for their deadlines.

*Press conferences* should be held only occasionally, and *only when you have important news to announce*. For example, your group has done a study of the number of juveniles in jail in your region. They've found a large number including runaways, and other status offenders. Your group, and perhaps others, have some ideas on changing the situation, and working towards alternatives. This would

be an appropriate occasion for a press conference. A press conference also might be held for a distinguished expert who is speaking to your group.

A week in advance of the press conference, send a press release with "who, what, and where" information to the media. Call and remind them of the event two or three days ahead. Prepare press packets with fact sheets, background information on the issue, ideas for stories, pamphlets, and information on your group for distribution at the press conference and general media use.

Because of deadlines, weekday mornings are best for press conferences. Hold them at accessible locations with plenty of parking space. If possible, hold the conference somewhere related to the news, such as the courthouse. Be sure that a microphone for your speaker, and electrical outlets for TV and radio recording are available.

*Letters to the Editor* can be a very effective means of creating public awareness. Submit letters on the issue and your organization's activities to your local papers, and respond to letters from others.

Other news projects might include a weekly column by and for youth; youth editorials; stories on services for youth in your community; a "hotline" phone number for youngsters in trouble; and guest columns by youth-service professionals. By developing good relations with the press and establishing your group's credibility, you will be in a position to request these special services.

## How To Tell The Story

### Public Service Programming

You may qualify for free 10-second, 30-second and 60-second radio and television *public service announcements*, if yours is a non-profit organization. For station policy and standards, contact the public service directors of the stations in your area. Cost and effort will be involved in producing radio and TV announcements. However, free or low-cost assistance may be available from your local stations, colleges, and schools. Cable TV stations which feature public affairs programming may be especially helpful, as may stations with religious affiliations. Local advertising agencies affiliated with the Advertising Council also may assist you at minimal cost.

Newspapers and magazines in your community sometimes run small public service advertisements. You can obtain guidelines, and perhaps advice, from their community or public affairs editors. Generally these ads feature a catchy message, the name, address and telephone number of the organization, and a photograph or drawing. You might find someone in your organization, or another local volunteer, skilled enough to contribute artwork.

Almost all radio and TV stations produce public affairs programs. This is a free and very effective method of calling attention to an issue. The producers of these programs constantly seek out new subjects for broadcast. You should contact them, either by letter or telephone, and advise them of your group's interests. Provide them any infor-

mation they require. And give them the name of an informed person to contact for an interview. You may want to consider using 35 MM slides — of your local jail, juvenile detention center, shelter care facility, etc. — to accompany the interview or talk.

### Print Materials, Contests, Speakers' Bureaus

The production of pamphlets, factsheets, posters, and similar items involves expertise and expense. Many of these materials on juveniles in adult jails and lockups are available free from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20531. If you decide to print your own newsletters or brochures: study existing materials; get estimates from reliable printers; don't use so much information that your publication is unreadable; try to get help from resource people in the community; and be sure several people proofread the printer's mock-up.

Mall projects, contests, and speakers' bureaus are inexpensive ways of creating public awareness. By contacting the manager of a local shopping mall, you can arrange to set up a booth for a mall display. People who staff the booth should be well-informed, so that they can answer questions from the public. Have available printed information on the problem and your group's activities. If you lack the funds to print an organizational brochure, clear, type-written mimeographed materials will be sufficient. Present a revolv-

## How To Tell The Story

ing slide show, of conditions at your local jail, for example, as part of your mall display. Take the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of interested individuals who may want to volunteer for other projects.

Poster, bumper sticker and slogan contests will involve various members of your community — from schoolchildren to the media. Such an event requires announcement of the event two months in advance; specifications of the size of entries and materials to be used; a panel of judges; an awards ceremony; possibly a dinner; an announcement of winners; and if possible, the reproduction and distribution of winning entries. Be sure to include your group's phone number on winning entries.

Suggested themes for contest entries: most juveniles in jails have not been charged with serious crimes; juveniles are abused by adults in jails; juveniles are kept in isolation for lengthy periods in jails; successful alternatives to jails; and citizens can help remove juveniles from adult jails.

Establish a speakers' bureau composed of members of your group and others familiar with the issue of juveniles in jails. When you have speakers available, inform schools, professional associations, and other voluntary organizations. You can obtain a list of community organizations from your local Chamber of Commerce. Send these organizations information on your group, a list of topics for their consideration, and your speakers' biographies. If speakers develop slides or other visual aids to accompany their

presentations, note this in your letter.

### Proclamations

Proclamations of special days or weeks, such as juvenile justice or youth justice week, will give you the opportunity to inform a wide range of individuals.

Several weeks in advance of the proclamation date, contact your mayor or other county or state official. Set up an appointment to discuss the problem, need for a proclamation, and your group's activities. Bring along a prepared statement, geared to the local situation, for consideration.

Other groups may want to join you in this project and should be contacted. You should then plan an event, such as a dinner, during which the proclamation can be presented. Invite your media contacts to cover this event.

In conjunction with your proclamation dates, consider the following: tours of jails and courtrooms; talks to schools, community organizations, business seminars; guest columns; information booths at malls or other public areas; discussions with young people, parents, juvenile justice practitioners and other professionals; dinners, awards, and other ways of recognizing individual efforts to reduce the number of juveniles in jails, lockups, and other secure facilities. You probably can obtain media coverage of many of these activities.

## How To Tell The Story

### Communicating Your Message

In developing a public education campaign, you are attempting to communicate a message to an audience, so as to influence their ideas or behavior. First, determine your goals — do you want the audience to volunteer as court watchers? Foster parents? Do you want to make them aware of conditions in jails in your area? Inform them of effective alternatives to jailing?

Second, define your message as simply as possible. For example: juveniles are held in subhuman conditions in our county jail. There are effective, humane alternatives to jails.

Third, define your audience — who it is you want to reach. Then determine the best ways to reach them. Messages channeled through the mass media certainly will reach the general public. Speakers to community organizations may influence opinion leaders, i.e., public officials, leaders of local organizations, and other community activists, and involve them in your cause. Meetings, conferences, endorsements from public officials which you can publicize, and face-to-face meetings with opinion leaders are all good ways of disseminating information.

Combinations of media use, personal contact, and repetition will make your message even stronger.

The scope of your public education campaign will be determined by the size of your staff; budget; available media; location and size of your target audience; and previous

experience. If your group's resources are very limited, you might consider forming a coalition with other organizations concerned about juveniles in jails, and developing a joint campaign.

Keep in mind that dedication and persistence can be more important to publicizing the problem of juveniles in adult jails than funding or large staffs. Knowledge of the issue, some basic skills in communications, and commitment to educating your community can go a long way.

Putting juveniles in adult jails is criminal. There are effective alternatives. And *you* can communicate these messages.

# 4. Resources for Removal

## Contacts And References

Many resources to assist local communities in their efforts to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups are available at the state and federal levels. These resources include state planning agencies, youth advocacy organizations, and a nationwide technical assistance program sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. State planning agencies and selected youth advocacy organizations are listed on the following pages for your consideration. A bibliography of recent research and studies also is listed to assist your efforts in removal.

The OJJDP technical assistance program is directed toward helping organizations implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Technical assistance is on-site consultation, training workshops, or the distribution of materials. Technical assistance should result in a transfer of capabilities, passing along new skills or teaching new concepts.

The goals of the technical assistance are:

- 1) To improve the practice of delinquency prevention to reduce the commission of delinquent and status offenses by juveniles.
- 2) To alter traditional responses to juveniles who are status offenders or who are dependent or neglected.
- 3) To establish programs which offer alternative responses to delinquent behavior and which reduce the commission of delinquent acts.
- 4) To improve the administration of justice for juveniles.

All organizations serving youth are eligible to receive technical assistance. However, all requests must meet four basic criteria for approval by the Office:

- 1) The assistance will help the recipient achieve one or more objectives of the JJDP Act.
- 2) The assistance will have positive impact on the juvenile justice and youth-serving systems.
- 3) The OJJDP contractors are the most qualified and appropriate to provide the assistance.
- 4) The recipient is committed to working with the contractor for positive change.

Technical assistance is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and provided at no cost to the recipient. However, recipients are generally asked to commit staff time and effort.

For further information, contact:

Technical Assistance Coordinator  
Formula Grants and Technical Assistance  
Division  
Office of Juvenile Justice and  
Delinquency Prevention  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
633 Indiana Ave., NW, 7th Floor  
Washington, DC 20531



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## Contacts And References

### Sources in Juvenile Justice

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- American Bar Association. *The Youngest Minority: Lawyers in Defense of Children*. Chicago, IL: ABA Press, 1974.
- American Bar Association/Institute of Judicial Administration. *Standards Relating to Interim Status: The Release, Control, Detention of Accused Juvenile Offenders Between Arrest and Disposition*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger, 1977. Contact Ballinger Publishing Co., 17 Dunston St., Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.
- Arthur D. Little. *Community Alternatives*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1978. No charge. Contact Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20531.
- Bartollas, C. and S.J. Miller. *The Juvenile Offender*. Rockleigh, NJ: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1978.
- Children's Defense Fund. *Children in Adult Jails*. Washington, DC: Washington Research Project, Inc., December, 1976. Contact Children's Defense Fund, 1520 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036.
- Community Research Center. *An Assessment of the National Incidence of Juvenile Suicide in Adult Jails, Lockups, and Juvenile Detention Centers*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980. No charge. Contact Community Research Center, Suite 210, 505 E. Green St., Champaign, IL 61820, for this and all other CRC publications prepared with support from OJJDP.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
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- \_\_\_\_\_. *National Symposium on Children in Jails*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Legislative Monitoring: Case Studies from the National Legislature Internship Program*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *National Jail Registry*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *A National Student Competition on Adaptive Re-Use: A Shelter Care Facility*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Prohibiting Secure Juvenile Detention: Assessing the Effectiveness of National Standards Detention Criteria*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Removing Children from Adult Jails: A Guide to Action*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Residential Environments for the Juvenile Justice System: A Deinstitutionalization Perspective*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.

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- National Coalition for Children's Justice. *Inspecting Children's Institutions*. Princeton, NJ: National Coalition for Children's Justice, 1977.
- National Coalition for Jail Reform. *Juveniles in Jail: Fact and Fiction*. Washington, DC: National Coalition for Jail Reform, 1980. Contact National Coalition for Jail Reform, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Suite 1220, Washington, DC 20036.
- National Council on Crime and Delinquency. *Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth*. New York, NY: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1961.
- National Council of Jewish Women. *Justice for Children - Children's Rights: Six Steps to Justice for Children*. New York, NY: National Council of Jewish Women, 1975.
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- National Juvenile Law Center, Inc. *Children in Jails: Legal Strategies and Materials*. Chicago, IL: National Clearinghouse for Legal Services, 1975. Contact National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., 500 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2220, Chicago, IL 60611, for Document # 16,650.
- \_\_\_\_\_. *Second National Juvenile Justice Legislative Advocacy Manual*. St. Louis, MO: National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., 1979. Contact National Criminal Justice Reference Service, PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, for a free copy.
- \_\_\_\_\_, and Youth Legal Assistance Project and Law Center, Juvenile Justice Advocacy Project. *An Introduction to Legislative Advocacy Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act*. St. Louis, MO: National Juvenile Law Center, 1980. Contact National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., 3701 Lindell Blvd., PO Box 14200, St. Louis, MO 63178, for a free copy.
- Pappenfort, Donnell M., and Thomas M. Young. *Use of Secure Detention for Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1977. Contact School of Social Science Administration, University of Chicago, 969 East 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637.
- Rutherford, Andrew, and Osman Bengur. *Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1976. Contact Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
- Sarri, Rosemary C. *Under Lock and Key: Juveniles in Jails and Detention*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, University of Michigan, 1974.



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U.S. Cong. *Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as Amended Through October, 1977*. (Public Law 93-415, 42 U.S. 6.5601 Note). Contact Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

U.S. Cong. Senate. Hearings Before the Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. *The Detention and Jailing of Juveniles*. 93rd Cong., 1st session. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

Youth Law Center, Juvenile Justice Legal Advocacy Project. *Memorandum of Legal Issues Involved in Secure Detention of Indian Children on Indian Reservations*. San Francisco, CA: Youth Law Center, 1980. Contact Youth Law Center, 1663 Mission St., Fifth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103.

### Sources in Public Education

Arthur D. Little. *Publicity Strategies*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1978. Publicity strategies with reference to juvenile justice. No charge. Contact Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20531.

*Associated Press Stylebook and Libel Manual*. The Associated Press, New York: AP, 1977. 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020. Paperback. Dictionary-type listing of newspaper styles for capitalization, abbreviations, punctuation, spelling, numerals, and usage.

*Ayer Directory of Publications*. Philadelphia: Ayer Press. Annual. 210 W. Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Background information, as well as lists of newspapers and magazines by category, alphabetically, and by state and community.

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Barban, Arnold, and Dunn, S. Watson. *Advertising: Its Role in Modern Marketing*. New York: The Dryden Press, Inc., 4th ed., 1978. Background in advertising and promotion, planning a campaign, creating the message, the media of advertising and promotion, and special purposes and special publics. An excellent basis from which to start your own program.

Collier, James R. "Public Education." In *National Symposium on Children in Jail*. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980, pp. 27-30. Public education on juvenile justice.

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*Editor and Publisher International Yearbook*. New York: Editor and Publisher. Annual. Editor and Publisher. 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Editions of the magazines by the same title. Separate directories of television and radio stations in U.S. and Canada including ownership and personnel. Includes education stations.

Farlow, Helen. *Publicizing and Promoting Programs*. St. Louis: McGraw-Hill, 1979. A comprehensive approach to publicizing programs, particularly for non-profits.

Lesly, Philip. *Lesly's Public Relations Handbook*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1978. A classic textbook on public relations.

*National Directory of Weekly Newspapers*. New York: American Newspaper Representatives, Inc. Annual. Weekly, semiweekly, and tri-weekly newspapers in U.S. listed alphabetically by state and city. Gives circulation, ad rates, industrial characteristics of area.

*Network Rates and Data*. Skokie, IL: Standard Rate & Data Service, Inc. Annual. Standard Rate & Data Service, Inc., 5201 Old Orchard Road, Skokie, IL 60076. Lists national and regional radio and TV networks with stations served, ad rates, and technical information.

*Newspaper Circulation Analysis*. Skokie, IL: Standard Rate and Data Service, Inc. Annual. Newspaper circulation data by geographic, county-by-county, metro area analysis, and

by city zone, county, and metro areas.

North American Council on Adoptable Children, Inc. *Citizen Action Manual: How to Effect Change in the Adoption Foster Care System*. Riverside, CA: NACAC, 1978. How to do publicity, work with the media, and organize for advocacy by a successful non-profit organization. Highly recommended. Contact NACAC, 250 E. Blaine, Riverside, CA 92507.

Ogilvy and Mather. *Pocket Guide to Media*. New York: Ogilvy & Mather, Inc., 1971. Ogilvy & Mather, Inc., 2 East 48 Street, New York, NY 10017. Dimensions, audience, and costs of major media. Gives TV ownership, audience, top 100 markets, NAB Codes; radio ownership, audience, cost; consumer magazine circulation and cost; newspaper supplements, comics, readership. Information on outdoor, transit, and direct mail media. Glossary and list of syndicates.

*Pocket Pal - A Graphic Arts Production Handbook*. New York: International Paper Company, 11th ed., 1974. Excellent introduction to the graphic arts. Explains new printing processes, all steps of production, paper qualities.

Prentice, Lloyd. *Words, Pictures, Media*. Boston: Institute for Responsive Education, 1976. Contact Institute for Responsive Education, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., 02215, for this useful guide to publicity and media for non-profits.

*Regional media directories*. Not every area of the country has a regional directory, but where

## Contacts And References

regional directories are available, they are extremely helpful. *Midwest Media* gives talk show hosts and their contacts; lists columnists and their subject areas. The New York area version is called *New York Publicity Guide*. Call your state press association for these volumes.

Smeyak, Paul G. *Broadcast News Writing*. Columbus, Ohio: Grid, Inc., 1977. Contact Grid, Inc., 4666 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, OH 43214. Paperback. Teaches you to write public-service announcements concisely and avoid common mistakes.

Turnbull, Arthur T., and Baird, Russell N. *The Graphics of Communication*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 3rd ed., 1975. Includes "Verbal and Visual Elements of Communication," "Preparing Verbal and Visual Copy for Production," "Design Principles and Advertising Payout," "Planning and Designing Other Printed Literature," and "Paper: Selecting, Folding, Binding, Finishing."

### Resources for Removing Children From Jail

#### State Planning Agencies

##### Alabama

Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
2863 Fairlane Drive  
Building F, Suite 49, Executive Park  
Montgomery, AL 36116  
205/277-5440

##### Alaska

Governor's Commission on the Administration of Justice  
Pouch AJ  
Juneau, AK 99811  
907/465-3591

##### American Samoa

Criminal Justice Planning Agency  
Government of American Samoa  
Box 3760  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799  
633-5221

##### Arizona

Arizona State Justice Planning Agency  
111 W. Monroe St., Suite 600  
Phoenix, AZ 85017  
602/255-5466

##### Arkansas

Arkansas Crime Commission  
1515 Building, Suite 700  
Little Rock, AR 72202  
501/371-2916

##### California

Office of Criminal Justice Planning  
7171 Bowling Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95823  
916/322-5703

##### Colorado

Division of Criminal Justice  
1313 Sherman St., Room 419  
Denver, CO 80203  
303/839-4984

## Contacts And References

##### Connecticut

Connecticut Justice Commission  
75 Elm Street  
Hartford, CT 06115  
203/566-3500

##### Delaware

Delaware Criminal Justice Commission  
State Office Building, Fourth Floor  
820 N. French St.  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
301/571-3435

##### District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis  
421 8th St., NW, 2nd Floor  
Washington, DC 20004  
202/727-6495

##### Florida

Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance  
530 Carlton Building, Room 215  
Tallahassee, FL 32304  
904/488-8016

##### Georgia

State Crime Commission  
3400 Peachtree Road, NE  
Suite 625  
Atlanta, GA 30326  
404/894-4420

##### Guam

Territorial Crime Commission  
Government of Guam  
PO Box 2950  
Agana, Guam 96910  
472/8781

##### Hawaii

State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency  
250 S. King St.  
Kamamalu Building, Room 412  
Honolulu, HI 96813  
808/548-3800

##### Idaho

Law Enforcement Planning Commission  
700 West State Street  
Boise, ID 83720  
208/384-2364

##### Illinois

Illinois Law Enforcement Commission  
120 South Riverside Plaza, 10th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60606  
312/454-1560

##### Indiana

Indiana Criminal Justice Planning Agency  
215 North Senate  
Indianapolis, IN 46202  
317/633-4774

##### Iowa

Iowa Crime Commission  
Lucas State Office Building  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
515/281-5400

##### Kansas

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration  
503 Kansas Avenue, 2nd Floor  
Topeka, KS 66603  
913/296-3066

## Contacts And References

### *Kentucky*

Executive Office of Staff Services  
Kentucky Department of Justice  
State Office Building Annex  
2nd Floor  
Frankfort, KY 40601  
502/564-3253

### *Louisiana*

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement  
and Administration of Criminal Justice  
1885 Wooddale Blvd., Room 615  
Baton Rouge, LA 70806  
504/925-4432

### *Maine*

Maine Law Enforcement Planning and As-  
sistance Agency  
11 Parkwood Drive  
Augusta, ME 04330  
207/289-3361

### *Maryland*

Governor's Commission on Law Enforce-  
ment and Administration  
One Investment Place, Suite 700  
Towson, MD 21204  
301/321-3628

### *Massachusetts*

Committee on Criminal Justice  
110 Tremont Street, 4th Floor  
Boston, MA 02108  
617/727-7096

### *Michigan*

Office of Criminal Justice Programs  
Lewis Cass Building, 2nd Floor  
Lansing, MI 48909  
517/374-9603

### *Minnesota*

Minnesota Crime Control Planning Board  
444 Lafayette Road, 6th Floor  
St. Paul, MN 55101  
612/296-7441

### *Mississippi*

Mississippi Criminal Justice Planning Com-  
mission  
723 N. President Street, Suite 400  
Jackson, MS 39202  
601/354-4111

### *Missouri*

Missouri Council on Criminal Justice  
PO Box 1041  
Jefferson City, MO 65101  
314/751-3432

### *Montana*

Montana Board of Crime Control  
303 North Roberts  
Helena, MT 59601  
406/449-3604

### *Nebraska*

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement  
and Criminal Justice  
301 Centennial Mall South  
PO Box 94946  
Lincoln, NE 68509  
402/471-2194

### *Nevada*

Commission on Crime, Delinquency and  
Corrections  
430 Jeanell, Capitol Complex  
Carson City, NV 89710  
702/885-4406

## Contacts And References

### *New Hampshire*

New Hampshire Crime Commission  
169 Manchester Street  
Concord, NH 03301  
603/271-3601

### *New Jersey*

Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
3535 Quaker Bridge Road  
Trenton, NJ 08625  
609/292-4984

### *New Mexico*

Planning and Program Development  
Bureau, ASD  
Correction and Criminal Rehabilitation  
Department  
113 Washington Avenue  
Santa Fe, NM 87501  
505/827-5222

### *New York*

Division of Criminal Justice Services  
80 Centre Street, 4th Floor  
New York, NY 10013  
212/488-3999

### *North Carolina*

Division of Crime Control  
NC Department of Crime Control and Public  
Safety  
PO Box 27687  
Raleigh, NC 27611  
919/733-5013

### *North Dakota*

North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement  
Council  
Box B  
Bismarck, ND 58505  
701/224-2594

### *Northern Mariana Islands*

Northern Mariana Islands Criminal Justice  
Planning Agency  
PO Box 1133  
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96959

### *Ohio*

Department of Economic and Community  
Development  
Administration of Justice  
30 East Broad Street, 26th Floor  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614/466-3887

### *Oklahoma*

Oklahoma Crime Commission  
3033 N. Walnut  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
405/521-2821

### *Oregon*

Law Enforcement Council  
2001 Front Street, NE  
Salem, OR 97310  
503/378-4410

### *Pennsylvania*

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and  
Delinquency  
Department of Justice  
PO Box 1167, Federal Square Station  
Harrisburg, PA 17108  
717/787-8559

## Contacts And References

### *Puerto Rico*

Puerto Rico Crime Commission  
GPO Box 1256  
Hato Rey, PR 00936  
809/783-0398

### *Rhode Island*

Rhode Island Governor's Justice Commission  
110 Eddy Street  
Providence, RI 02903  
215/348-2911

### *South Carolina*

Office of Criminal Justice Programs  
Edgar A. Brown Office Building  
1205 Pendleton Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
803/758-8940

### *South Dakota*

South Dakota State Criminal Justice Commission  
200 West Pleasant Drive  
Pierre, SD 57501  
605/773-3665

### *Tennessee*

Tennessee Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
4950 Linbar Drive, Browning-Scott Bldg.  
Nashville, TN 37211  
615/741-3521

### *Texas*

Criminal Justice Division  
Office of the Governor  
411 W. 13th Street  
Austin, TX 78701  
512/475-4444

### *Utah*

Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
255 South 3rd Street East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
801/533-4546

### *Vermont*

Vermont Commission on the Administration of Justice  
149 State Street  
Montpelier, VT 05602  
802/828-2351

### *Virginia*

Division of Justice and Crime Prevention  
8501 Mayland Drive, Parham Park  
Richmond, VA 23229  
804/281-9276

### *Virgin Islands*

Virgin Islands Law Enforcement Planning Commission  
PO Box 3807  
St. Thomas, VI 00801

### *Washington*

Office of Financial Management  
Division of Criminal Justice  
102 N. Quince M.S. GF-01  
Olympia, WA 98504  
206/753-3946

### *West Virginia*

Criminal Justice and Highway Safety Division  
Morris Square, Suite 321  
1212 Lewis Street  
Charleston, WV 25301  
304/348-8814

## Contacts And References

### *Wisconsin*

Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice  
122 West Washington Avenue, 4th Floor  
Madison, WI 53703  
608/266-7641

### *Wyoming*

Wyoming Attorney General's Planning Committee  
Central Administration  
720 West 18th Street  
Cheyenne, WY 82002  
307/777-7716

## YOUTH ADVOCACY ORGANIZATIONS

### *Alabama*

Southern Poverty Law Center  
1001 S. Hull St., Box 548  
Montgomery, AL 36101  
205/264-0286

### *Alaska*

Alaska Youth Advocates, Inc.  
529 I reet  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
907/274-6541

### *Arizona*

National Female Advocacy Project  
New Directions for Young Women  
376 S. Stone  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
602/623-3677

Urban Indian Law Project  
Phoenix Indian Center  
3302 N. 7th St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85014  
602/279-1622

### *Arkansas*

Arkansas Juvenile Justice Institute Association of Arkansas Counties  
118 National Old Line Bldg.  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
501/372-7550

### *California*

Youth Law Center  
1663 Mission St., 5th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415/543-3307

California Child, Youth and Family Coalition

975 North Point St.  
San Francisco, CA 94109  
415/928-3222

San Francisco Youth Advocacy Project  
c/o Coleman Children & Youth Services  
1855 Folson St.  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415/861-4582

### *Colorado*

Colorado Commission for Children and Their Families  
1550 Lincoln St., Room 103  
Denver, CO 80203  
303/839-3982

## Contacts And References

### Connecticut

Connecticut Child Welfare Assoc., Inc.  
55 Elizabeth St.  
Hartford, CT 06105  
203/236-4511

### Delaware

Speak Out for Youth  
Child, Inc. YMCA  
11th and Washington St.  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
302/655-3311

### District of Columbia

Washington Streetwork Project  
701 Maryland Ave., NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
202/546-4900

### Florida

Florida Center for Children and Youth  
102 S. Calhoun St.  
Tallahassee, FL 32301  
904/224-9483

### Georgia

Child Advocacy Project  
88 Walton St., NW  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
404/525-1490  
Child Abuse Committee  
Atlanta Council of Young Lawyers  
400 Colony Square, Suite 1100  
Atlanta, GA 30361  
404/892-3013

### Hawaii

Hawaii Council on Crime and Delinquency  
200 North Vineyard Blvd.  
Suite 401  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
808/537-3126

### Idaho

Region X Resource Center for Child Abuse  
and Neglect  
PO Box 2526  
Boise, ID 83706  
208/345-6880

### Illinois

Illinois Youth Service Bureau Assoc., Inc.  
23 North Fifth Avenue  
Maywood, IL 60153  
312/344-7753

Illinois Prisons and Jails Project  
John Howard Association  
67 E. Madison Avenue  
Chicago, IL 60603  
312/263-1901

Omni House  
Youth Service Bureau  
57 South Wolf Road  
Wheeling, IL 60090  
312/541-0190

### Indiana

Juvenile Justice Task Force  
143 N. Meridian, Suite 309  
Board of Trade Building  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/634-9044

## Contacts' And References

### Iowa

Iowa Network of Community Youth Services  
800 Walnut Street  
405 Shops Building  
Des Moines, IA 50309

### Kansas

Kansas Council for Children and Youth  
PO Box 4194  
Topeka, KS 66604

### Kentucky

Kentucky Youth Advocates  
2024 Woodford Place  
Louisville, KY 40205  
502/456-2140

### Louisiana

Urban League of Greater New Orleans  
816 Howard Avenue  
New Orleans, LA 70113  
504/523-6733

### Maine

Family Advocacy Council  
15 Western Prom.  
Auburn, ME 04210  
207/786-2117

### Maryland

Division of Impact Offenders Program  
Baltimore Urban League, Inc.  
1102 Mondawmin Concourse  
Baltimore, MD 21215  
301/728-5515

### Massachusetts

Greater Boston Legal Services  
Juvenile Court Advocacy Program  
85 Devonshire St.  
Boston, MA 02109  
617/367-2880

Massachusetts Children's Lobby  
51 Brattle St., Room 22  
Cambridge, MA 02138  
617/547-5113

### Michigan

Justice for Juveniles  
Michigan Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
300 N. Washington, Suite G52  
Lansing, MI 48933  
517/489-7587

### Minnesota

Coalition for the Protection of Youth Rights  
222 Grain Exchange Bldg.  
323 4th Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55415  
612/332-1441

### Mississippi

Children's Defense Fund Mississippi Project  
PO Box 1684  
Jackson, MS 39205  
601/355-7495  
Mississippi Prisoners' Defense Committee  
233 North Farish Street  
Jackson, MS 39201  
601/948-5400



## Contacts And References

### Missouri

National Juvenile Law Center, Inc.  
3701 Lindell Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63108  
314/652-5555

### Montana

Montana Child and Youth Development  
Bureau  
517 East Front St.  
Butte, MT 59701  
406/792-2324

### Nebraska

Children's Committee  
Mayor's Commission on the Status of  
Women  
Omaha/Douglas Civic Center  
1819 Farnam, Fifth Floor  
Omaha, NE 68102  
402/444-5030

### Nevada

Clark County Chapter, National Conference  
of Christians and Jews  
422 South Maryland Parkway, Suite 304  
Las Vegas, NV 89109  
702/732-1359

### New Hampshire

Junction Youth Resource Center  
Seacoast Regional Counseling Ctr.  
65 Daniels Street  
Portsmouth, NH 03801  
603/436-9222

### New Jersey

Citizen's Advocacy Network  
National Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
1901 N. Olden Avenue, Suite 3  
Trenton, NJ 08618  
609/882-7373

### New Mexico

New Mexico Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
114 2nd, SW  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
505/242-2726

### New York

Advocates for Children of New York  
29-28 41st Avenue  
Long Island City, NY 11101  
212/729-8866

Committee on Youth and Correction  
Community Service Society  
105 East 22nd St.  
New York, NY 10010  
212/254-8900

### North Carolina

Child Advocacy Commission of Durham,  
Inc.  
PO Box 1151  
Durham, NC 27702  
919/682-1129

### North Dakota

Mountain Plains Youth Council  
PO Box 1242  
Pierre, SD 57501  
605/224-8696

## Contacts And References

### Ohio

Ohio Youth Services Network  
50 W. Broad St., Suite 2420  
Columbus, OH 43215  
614/461-1354

### Oklahoma

Juvenile Services, Inc.  
PO Box 1363  
Norman, OK 73070  
405/364-1420

### Oregon

Oregon Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
718 W. Burnside, Room 208  
Portland, OR 97209  
503/228-5397

Oregon Youth Work Alliance  
PO Box 827  
Salem, OR 97308  
503/362-9092

### Pennsylvania

Juvenile Justice Center of Pennsylvania  
2100 Locust Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103  
215/735-7333

Parents Union Youth Advocacy Project  
401 N. Broad St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19108  
215/574-0337

### Rhode Island

Rhode Island Legal Services, Inc.  
77 Dorrance St.  
Providence, RI 02903  
401/274-2652

### South Carolina

Alston Wilkes Society  
2215 Divine St.  
Columbia, SC 29202  
803/799-2490

### South Dakota

Mountain Plains Youth Council  
PO Box 1242  
Pierre, SD 57501  
605/224-8696

### Tennessee

Institute for Children's Resources  
Box 5, 250 Venture Circle  
Nashville, TN 37228  
615/256-6838

### Texas

Texas Coalition for Juvenile Justice  
2906 Maple Avenue  
Suite 204  
Dallas, TX 75201  
214/651-9084

### Utah

Child Advocacy Task Force  
Junior League of Salt Lake City  
3931 Lares Way  
Salt Lake City, UT 84117

### Vermont

Spectrum, Inc.  
26 Park Street  
Burlington, VT 05401  
802/864-7423

## Contacts And References

### Virginia

Youth Services of Newport News  
247 28th Street, Suite 2-B  
Newport News, VA 23607  
804/247-8800

### Washington

Association of Washington Community  
Youth Services  
1331 3rd Ave., Suite 719  
Seattle, WA 98101  
206/447-0340

Washington State Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
Towman Bldg.  
107 Cherry Street, Room 1008  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206/624-3421

### West Virginia

Juvenile Advocates, Inc.  
318½ Chestnut Street  
Morgantown, WV 26505  
304/291-5156

### Wisconsin

Youth Policy and Law Center  
30 W. Mifflin St., Room 904  
Madison, WI 53703  
608/263-7197

### Wyoming

Wyoming Council for Children and Youth  
1614 Garfield  
Laramie, WY 82070  
307/766-2245

## NATIONAL YOUTH ADVOCACY GROUPS

American Bar Association  
Child Abuse Committee  
National Legal Resource Center for Child  
Advocacy and Protection  
1800 M St., NW., 2nd Floor S.  
Washington, DC 20036

American Civil Liberties Union  
Juvenile Rights Project  
22 E. 40th St.  
New York, NY 10016

American Friends Service Committee  
1515 Cherry St.  
Philadelphia, PA 19102

Association of Junior Leagues, Inc.  
825 3rd Ave.  
New York, NY 10022

Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc.  
432 Park Ave. S.  
New York, NY 10016

Children's Defense Fund  
1520 New Hampshire Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036

The Children's Foundation  
1028 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Suite 1112  
Washington, DC 20036

Children's Rights, Inc.  
3443 17th St., NW  
Washington, DC 20010

## Contacts And References

Coalition for Children and Youth  
815 15th St., NW, Suite 600  
Washington, DC 20005

Council on Jewish Federations and Welfare  
Funds  
575 Lexington Ave.  
New York, NY 10022

John Howard Association  
67 East Madison St.  
Chicago, IL 60603

National Assembly of National Voluntary  
Health and Social Welfare Organizations  
345 E. 46th St.  
New York, NY 10017

National Association of Counties  
1735 New York Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20006

National Center for Action on Institutions  
and Alternatives  
1346 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036

National Center for Voluntary Action  
1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036

National Coalition for Jail Reform  
1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW #1220  
Washington, DC 20036

National Commission on Resources for Youth  
36 W. 44th St.  
New York, NY 10036

National Committee for Prevention of Child  
Abuse  
111 E. Wacker Dr., Suite 510  
Chicago, IL 60601

National Conference of Catholic Charities  
1346 Connecticut Ave., NW Suite 307  
Washington, DC 20036

National Council of Jewish Women  
15 E. 26th St.  
New York, NY 10010

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court  
Judges  
University of Nevada, PO Box 8000  
Reno, NV 89507

National Council of Negro Women  
1346 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036

National Council of State Committees for  
Children and Youth  
Kirkland St.  
Cambridge, MA 02138

National Council of the Churches of Christ  
Child and Family Justice Project  
475 Riverside Dr., Room 560  
New York, NY 10027

National Council of the YMCA's of USA  
291 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007

National Council on Crime and Delinquency  
Continental Plaza, 411 Hackensack Ave.  
Hackensack, NJ 07601

## Contacts And References

National Legal Aid and Defender Assoc.  
2100 M. St., NW, Suite 601  
Washington, DC 20037

National Juvenile Justice Program  
Collaboration  
345 E. 46th St.  
New York, NY 10017

National Juvenile Law Center, Inc.  
3701 Lindell Blvd.  
St. Louis, MO 63108

National Network of Runaway and Youth  
Services, Inc.  
1705 DeSales St., NW 8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036

National Urban League  
500 East 62nd St.  
New York, NY 10021

National Youth Work Alliance  
1346 Connecticut Ave., NW  
Washington, DC 20036

Youth Law Center  
1663 Mission St., 5th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94103

# END