

Audiovisual Materials Circulation Policy and Procedures

1. Films and tapes may be requested by phone or in writing. The desired showing date and an alternate must be specified. NCJRS does not guarantee that a film will be available for the dates requested.
2. No admission can be charged when films or other materials are shown.
3. Films and tapes cannot be copied, nor shown on any form of television without permission.
4. The patron must complete the usage report card accompanying each borrowed item.
5. The patron is responsible for the damage or loss of a film or tape in his possession and will be billed for repair or replacement.
6. The patron must not attempt to repair damaged film, but should return it as is and indicate the nature and extent of the damage.
7. The due date for receipt of the film or tape by NCJRS is specified on the booking confirmation slip and shipping container. A \$3.00 per day fine will be assessed for not returning an item by the due date (at least 7 days after the showing date).
8. Films and tapes must be shipped by United Parcel Service or certified U.S. mail. All must be insured for the value indicated on the information card included with each order.
9. Advance payment of the shipping and maintenance charge for a film or tape is required. Payment may be made by check or money order or with a VISA or MasterCard charge card, or from an NCJRS deposit account. Purchase orders will be accepted only from government agencies and educational institutions.



How To Use This Listing

The 1985 edition of *Audiovisual Bibliography—16 mm Films* includes 113 citations of 16 mm films in the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Collection. This listing includes all the films available from NCJRS in the past as well as new titles added within the last two years. Making this listing even more extensive are the films of the Motion Picture and Television Branch of the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—films transferred to the Audiovisual Program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS.

Items in this catalog are listed in descending NCJ number order so that the most recent additions to the collection are listed first.

To make this listing easier to use, comprehensive subject and title indexes are included.

All items in this catalog may be borrowed from NCJRS through the Audiovisual Rental Program for a \$25 service fee per NCJ number. This fee covers the costs of shipping, handling, and maintenance. Because NCJRS rents films on a cost-recovery basis only, the films are not available for preview without the \$25 service fee. NCJRS will, however, provide information on where the film can be purchased.

Opposite this page are the policies of the Audiovisual Rental Program. On the inside back cover are the instructions on how to book audiovisual materials for your training and education needs. Order forms are also included.

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National Institute of Justice

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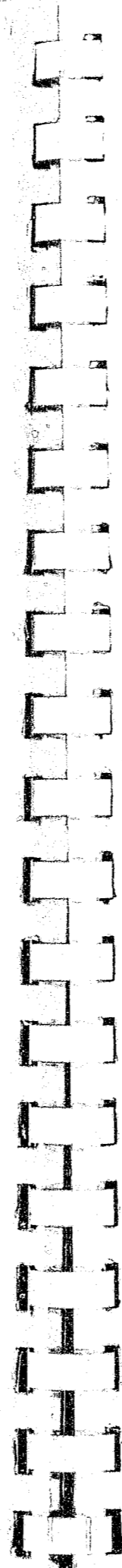
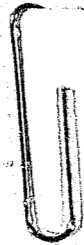


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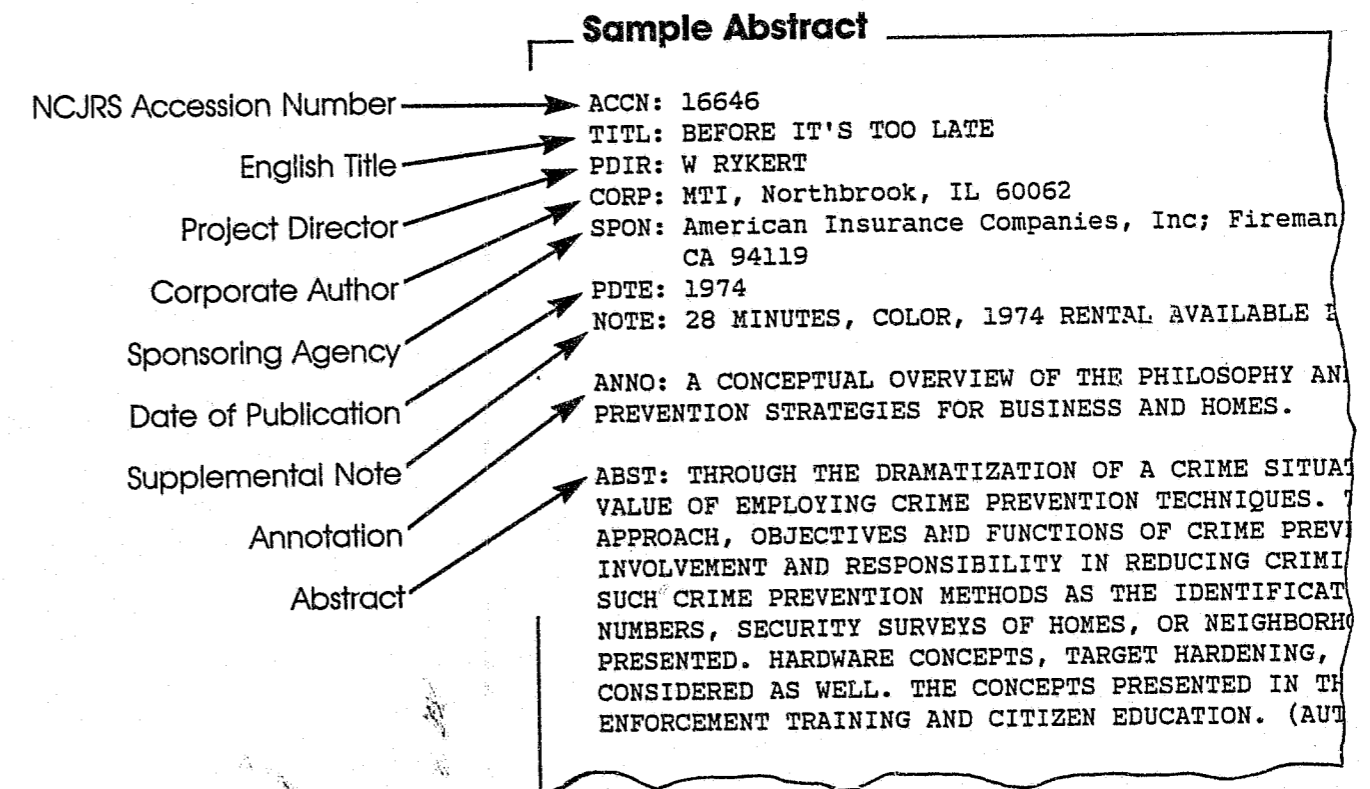
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How To Interpret These Abstracts



Fields Description

ACCN = NCJRS Accession Number	PDTE = Date of Publication
TITL = English Title	PNUM = Publication Number
PAUT = Personal Author	CNUM = Contract Number
EDTR = Editor	GNUM = Grant Number
PDIR = Project Director	NOTE = Supplemental Note
CORP = Corporate Author	ANNO = Annotation
SPON = Sponsoring Agency	ABST = Abstract

READ THIS FIRST

FILMS

** DOCUMENT 1 OF 113 **

ACCN: 93238

TITL: Someone Else's Crisis

PDIR: A M Kronick

CORP: Filmmakers, Minneapolis, MN 55403

PDTE: 1975

NOTE: 16mm, 35 minutes running time, color, an Instructor's manual, available
Video cassette Rental is also available from sales source.

ANNO: This film uses five vignettes to portray appropriate and inappropriate
ways for police to help victims of crime.

ABST: In the first scene, a child asks a police officer to help find his
missing dog, while in the second a couple returns home to find their home
vandalized right before Christmas. The third vignette involves an older woman
being knocked down in the street by a young male who steals her purse. In the
last two scenes owners of a small neighborhood grocery store are robbed of
their cash receipts and a young women hitchhiker is raped by an exconvict. The
portrayals show both sensitive and inconsiderate police approaches to victims.
The film can be stopped between each vignette to allow for audience/class
discussion. The rape scene includes extremely graphic language and a brutally
detailed enactment.

ACCN: 91173
TITL: Aftershock - The Victims of Crime
PDIR: B Mach
CORP: MTI, Northbrook, IL 60062
PDTE: 1982
NOTE: 16mm, 25 minutes, color and a discussion guide. Rental is also available from sales source.

ANNO: This film illustrates the psychological aftereffects of victimization from violent crime and the efforts some private and public agencies are making to offer victim assistance.

ABST: Victims speak of their subsequent physical impairments, but above all of the fear, insecurity, resentment, and even guilt that have plagued them in the wake of unprovoked violent assault upon their persons. Frequently repeated themes in their statements are that life after surviving a violent assault is never the same again, that victims have done nothing to deserve such punishment and that such violence can strike anyone anytime. Persons recollecting their experiences include assault and battery victims, rape victims, and the family members of homicide victims. Speaking for the kind of services victims need and are entitled to, police special intervention officers and crisis volunteers explain how they offer an understanding and reliable presence in a world which appears menacing to the victim. The film also demonstrates court services that are provided to encourage victims and witnesses to trust the justice system and cooperate with it in seeking redress for the wrongs done them. The film is accompanied by a discussion guide.

ACCN: 90546
TITL: Up the Creek
PAUT: T Boyd
PDIR: E Moore; O Wacter
CORP: ODN Productions, San Francisco, CA 94114
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
Salvation Army International Headquarters, London, England
PDTE: 1980
GNUM: 80-CJ-AX-0035
NOTE: 16mm, color, 20 minutes, available in video. Rental is also available from sales source.

ANNO: This brief but dramatic film portrays a husband's anxiety when he discovers that his abused wife has left him. It culminates in his wife seeking restraining order and the husband knowing that he will be charged with assault and battery.

ABST: The husband's denial as to the seriousness of his abuse slowly changes after he is forced to discuss the situation with the District Attorney's Office. Throughout most of the film, the husband discounts his actions as having been the cause of his wife's disappearance. The husband is unable to discuss his feelings very coherently and resorts to violent actions to let out his frustration and anxiety at his wife's disappearance. The drama occurs in a rural setting.

ACCN: 90545
TITL: Deck the Halls
PAUT: N Graham
PDIR: C Crowley
CORP: ODN Productions, San Francisco, CA 94114
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; US
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children,
Youth, and Families/Office on Domestic Violence/P O Box 1182, Washington,
DC 20013
PDTE: 1981
GNUM: 80-CJ-AX-0035
NOTE: 16mm, 20 min, color, available in video. Rental is also available from
sales source.

ANNO: A supposedly joyous holiday party sets the stage for a later incident of
spouse abuse.

ABST: Throughout the film, the husband indicates that he is unhappy and
frustrated, due to a career disappointment and unmet expectations about his
family. After the party ends, he erupts at his wife and hits her. His behavior
fits the classic abuse syndrome: first he hits, then he apologizes and says
he'll never do it again, but obviously he has done it many times before. At the
end of the film, the viewer cannot reach any conclusions regarding the outcome
to this incident.

ACCN: 90544
TITL: Shifting Gears
PAUT: S Wachter; O Roberts
PDIR: E Moore
CORP: ODN Productions, San Francisco, CA 94114
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; US
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children,
Youth, and Families/Office on Domestic Violence/P O Box 1182, Washington,
DC 20013
PDTE: 1980
GNUM: 80-CJ-AX-0035
NOTE: 16mm, 15 minutes, color, available in video. Rental is also available from
sales source.

ANNO: This brief film illustrates the problem of spouse abuse in a blue-collar
setting, using two couples who are friends for comparison.

ABST: The first couple used to have marital problems because the husband would
abuse his wife, but due to group therapy, the husband now has learned to
verbalize his feelings instead of hitting. The second couple has marital
problems, but the husband is unable to discuss his feelings and resorts to
hitting his wife. The plot implies by the end of the film that the second
husband will attend the group therapy sessions with his friend, the reformed
abuser.

ACCN: 90543
TITL: Spouse Abuse Prevention
CORP: ODN Productions, San Francisco, CA 94114
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; US
Department of Health and Human Services/Administration for Children,
Youth, and Families/Office on Domestic Violence/P O Box 1182, Washington,
DC 20013
PDTE: 1981
GNUM: 80-CJ-AX-0035
NOTE: 3 16mm films, total running time 60 minutes, color. Available in Video
series. Rental is also available from sales source.

ANNO: Spouse abuse can occur at any economic level and in any social class. An
upper middle-class setting, a blue-collar setting, and a rural environment are
used to portray common wife abuse patterns and outcomes.

ABST: The benefits of group therapy for abusive husbands are shown in one film,
where a husband learns to verbalize his feelings instead of taking out his
frustrations in a physical way. In another film, the veneer of holiday joy is
shattered following a Christmas party at a couple's middle-class home when the
husband hits his wife because he is frustrated about his job. The last film
portrays a husband's anxiety when he discovers that his abused wife has left
him. For the individual films, see NCJ 90544-46.

ACCN: 84016
TITL: Preventing Delinquency
PDIR: T Putnam
CORP: Putnam Film and Sound Consultants, Seattle, WA 98119
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute for Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention, Washington, DC 20531
PDTE: 1982
NOTE: 16 mm, 30 minutes, color

ANNO: The latest delinquency prevention approaches focus on family, school, and
peer group environments to further social bonding experiences and to counteract
childhood and teen-age alienation.

ABST: Because traditional juvenile justice responses to delinquency have been
reactive and ineffective, a preventive, social development approach is now
emphasized. Instead of institutionalizing delinquent individuals, programs now
try to change environmental influences, providing experiences that offer
opportunities, skills and rewards for participation in society. Deficient
parenting skills can be recouped, and programs now work for better
communication and problem solving through role playing and other therapies for
all family members. In the schools, success is more easily achieved through
interactive teaching methods such as student team teaching, which promotes
social bonding to both peers and teachers. To aid the transition from juvenile
to adult roles in the community, students must be provided opportunities that
expand their responsibilities, especially through work. In some communities,
businesses adopt high schools and offer students job training. Youth in Action
is a program through which youths themselves participate in workshops and in
lobbying for more opportunities to realize youth initiatives.

ACCN: 78479

TITL: Invitations to Burglary

CORP: Aptos Film Productions, Thomasville, GA 31792

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 19 minutes in length. Rental is available.

ANNO: Narrated by Raymond Burr, this film shows how homeowners can issue 'invitations to burglary' by letting newspapers pile up, by failing to have their lawns mowed, and by using insecure doors and locks.

ABST: The film notes that burglaries have increased 100 percent in recent years that residential burglaries compose over half of the total, and that daytime burglaries outnumber nighttime burglaries three to one. The film instructs viewers about buying the most secure locks for doors and windows, using security procedures for opening doors, choosing alarm systems, marking and inventorying household valuables, using neighbors for burglary protection when the homeowner goes on vacation, and following specific procedures after a burglary has occurred.

ACCN: 78338

TITL: Accident Investigation, Part 1

PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford

CORP: WGBH Education Foundation, Boston, MA 02134

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 193

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is one hour and 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: Recommended for inservice training of law enforcement officers, particularly in the New England area, this film demonstrates the proper procedure for an officer to follow during an investigation of a motor vehicle accident.

ABST: Eugene A. Baril, an experienced motor vehicle investigator from Massachusetts, serves as the film's narrator. Baril recalls actual accounts of accidents and demonstrates some of them with models and photographs. The principles of motor vehicle investigation are discussed, with special emphasis on the crucial facts and on analysis of two actual cases. One case involved a single car that went out of control and ended in a fatality, while the other concerned a multicar collision. Particular attention is paid to the manner in which the officers examine the motor vehicles involved, observe the physical conditions of the surroundings (road, weather, traffic), question the victims, and obtain accounts from witnesses. It is emphasized that officers at the scene of an accident should call for medical help if needed, check the positions of the vehicles involved, and question the vehicles' occupants about what happened. In addition, police photographers should take pictures of the accident scene and officers should make a diagram of the accident. This diagram will serve as the officers' complete record of their investigation and may be used in court. A prerecorded question and answer period concludes the film. James P. Kelly serves as moderator for a panel consisting of Baril and two other officers from the New England area. Pertinent State laws and court cases are discussed briefly.

ACCN: 78267

TITL: Beat Goes On

PDIR: R Powers

CORP: Target Film Productions, New York, NY 10016

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 30 minutes in length. Sponsored by National Police Conference on PAL and youth activities.

ANNO: This film accents law enforcement opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth as it describes the development and operations of the First National Police Academy.

ABST: Film highlights include an interview with a minority youth who is trying to decide whether or not to undertake the training; a class discussion concerning police use of deadly force; and an overview of life at the academy which includes instruction in such varied fields as typing, radio communications, and behavioral science; recreational activities such as baseball; and informal peer-group discussions. A senior police officer is shown speaking on the need for more minority youth in law enforcement who can help in improving police-community relations. The film also notes that the academy's 1-year program enables participants to earn equivalent credits towards a high school diploma and, in some instances, college scholarships.

ACCN: 78266

TITL: Organized Crime

PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford

CORP: WGBH Education Foundation, Boston, MA 02134

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 377-193

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Ralph Salerno, the only police officer to serve on the President's Task Force To Investigate Organized Crime, defines and explains organized crime's structure to law enforcement officers.

ABST: The film, part of a series chaired by moderator James P. Kelly, is recommended for the inservice training of law enforcement personnel. Salerno provides a comprehensive definition of organized crime and then demonstrates, by using a diagram, the evolution of organized crime from tactical and strategic crimes and illegal businesses to involvement in legitimate and big business and finally government. He also explains the functions of such organized crime participants as 'buffers,' 'money movers,' 'enforcers,' and 'corrupters.' A question-and-answer session is conducted with the assistant attorney general, State prosecutor, and a private attorney, from the State of Massachusetts. Both lecture and followup emphasize the average police officer's role as the key person in intelligence-gathering.

ACCN: 78265
TITL: Team Police ... A New Look for 'The Man'
PDIR: C Goldman
CORP: Channel 8 News, Tampa, FL 33601
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: 16mm, color, 25 minutes

ANNO: This film shows the activities of the St. Peterburg, Fla., patrol officer after the implementation of a new policing approach in the form of team policing.

ABST: The 'new look' heralded for 'the man' is one of understatement, characterized by a police presence that is both low key and familiar to the denizens of a given neighborhood. Assigned in teams to specific neighborhoods, the officers frequently patrol on foot and attempt to establish personal relationships that are based on trust rather than intimidation or antagonism. This conscious effort on the part of police officers to relate to the people is exemplified by a scene in which neighborhood youths and the patrol officer share cigarettes and friendly conversation on a street corner. There is a general feeling of optimism in the city and its police department that these innovation of policing style will be effective in promoting better police-community relations, greater job satisfaction for officers, and perhaps even safer neighborhoods. Since the program is newly established, its effects remain to be seen.

ACCN: 78264
TITL: Crime Scene Search
PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford
CORP: WGBH Education Foundation, Boston, MA 02134
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
PDTE: Unknown
GNUM: 377-193
NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: In this film, George Swidler of Northeastern University's Department of Law Enforcement Programs discusses the importance of preserving and protecting evidence, searching for all available evidence, and collecting evidence that will stand up in court.

ABST: Steps that law enforcement personnel should take in evidence collection are described and include arriving quickly at the crime scene, securing the site and adjacent areas, excluding all unauthorized persons, not touching or moving objects, and stepping with care around the premises. Types of scenes (indoor, outdoor, and vehicle) are described as well as types of crime scene searches (sector and concentric circle). Crime evidence that investigators should look for such as fingerprints, tool-identifying marks, spent bullets, bloodstains, footprints, and physiological residues is described. Details of evidence collection are provided on where to obtain boxes and how to fill out evidence tags. Throughout, the film emphasizes the importance of correct evidence collection as an aid in the arrest and conviction of criminals. A question and answer session includes crime scene photography, bloodstain collecting, crime scene sketches, and evidence containers. The film is suggested for police inservice training.

ACCN: 78230

TITL: You're Just Asking for It

CORP: Take One, Inc, Miami, FL 33145

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film discusses crime prevention measures that retail businesses can take to prevent armed robberies or shoplifting.

ABST: Crimes are depicted occurring at various retail businesses, including a gas station, a grocery store, and a bank. After each successful crime, suggestions are given regarding how the owners could have better protected their lives and property. The film suggests that business persons always cooperate with the armed robber and never endanger someone else's life. They should telephone police about suspicious persons near the store, allow employees time off to cooperate with the police, never have one employee working alone. Finally, business persons should avoid going to the bank alone, and avoid routine patterns. It also suggests that stores keep safes locked at all times, use low displays and posters so as not to obstruct the view around the store, properly place surveillance cameras, and display signs indicating that cameras are in place. A final sequence shows a business that is well protected.

ACCN: 78229

TITL: Drug Abuse

PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford

CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 337-193

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: The Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs discusses several aspects of drug abuse in the United States. In this inservice training aid for police officers, he introduces each category of abused drugs and defines their dangers.

ABST: Drugs are defined as chemical substances which either stimulate or depress the central nervous system. The categories of drugs described are stimulants (hallucinogenic drugs and amphetamines) and depressants (tranquilizers, barbiturates, and opiates). The most commonly abused drugs are marijuana, LSD, and heroin. These drugs are detailed in terms of their history, the various forms, related effects, and environments. Actual forms of the drugs are shown. Following the discussion is a question and answer panel with a psychiatrist, a police captain, and other law enforcement officials.

ACCN: 78228
TITL: Juvenile Law
PDIR: P Downey; S Gilford
CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
PDTE: Unknown
GNUM: 193
NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: This inservice training film presents a panel of probation and police officers from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York, who discuss the juvenile justice measures and legislative provisions of their respective jurisdictions in relation to three illustrative incidents of juvenile delinquency.

ABST: The filmed incidents viewed and commented on by the panel show in each case a group of juveniles involved in disruptive or dangerous activity and its interruption by a law enforcement officer. The first scene presents a noisy sidewalk ballgame which is broken up by a police officer because of a citizen complaint. Among the panelists' comments is a criticism of the officer for failing to ensure that the boys were dispersed since they resumed their game once the officer was gone. The subsequent scene shows teenagers drinking alcohol in a public playground and their attempt to conceal this fact from a patrol officer, who warns them about such behavior. In the third incident youths are first apprehended for driving unaccompanied by an adult. Upon stopping them, the officer discovers alcohol in their possession, discovers that the car is a stolen vehicle, and makes an arrest. Prompted by these incidents, members of the panel make reference to a variety of law enforcement problems, including the legal definition of misdemeanors, police discretion and behaviors that foster juvenile hostility against authority, safeguarding the rights of arrested delinquents, and the nature of the juvenile court.

ACCN: 78227
TITL: Report Writing
PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford
CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
PDTE: Unknown
GNUM: 377-193
NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Pointers are given on how to write an effective investigative report in this film designed for police inservice training.

ABST: Guidelines for effective writing are provided by John J. Callahan Jr., formerly of the FBI. Using a research report on alcohol as an example, the speaker suggests guidelines for preparing, writing, and revising the report. The importance of making an outline, using brief, factual sentences in logical order, and rereading in order to look for flaws is emphasized. Additional aids such as higher education courses and magazine and newspaper reading are suggested. A question-and-answer period includes the topics of report standardization, the release of reports to the public, the use of a report as court evidence, and the use of profanity in police reports.

** DOCUMENT 18 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78226
TITL: Urban League Presents - Opportunities in Criminal Justice

CORP: Kobr

SPON: Urban League, Washington, DC 20010

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm, color film. The total running time is 25 minutes.

ANNO: This Urban League film focuses on the police department in Sacramento, Calif., in a panel discussion of affirmative action programs and the role of minorities in law enforcement.

ABST: Discussion topics include police salaries, promotional policies, the role of black police officers in contributing to improved police-community relations the concept of a 'fair' law enforcement policy, and the way in which police internal investigations of citizen complaints are conducted. In addition, the work of the Law Enforcement Minority Project in Sacramento is described in terms of its goals - substantially increasing the recruitment and promotion of minorities within the criminal justice system.

** DOCUMENT 19 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78225

TITL: Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - The Law of Arrest, Part 1

PDIR: P Downey; S Gilford

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 193

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is one hour.

ANNO: For the inservice training of police officers, this film discusses various aspects of the arrest process.

ABST: An introduction briefly reviews the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the police and changing social conditions, characterized by rising crime and a growing disrespect for authority. The film details the two most basic factors of the arrest process: the right to arrest and probable cause. Short film sequences of both lawful and unlawful arrests illustrate when a police officer has the right to search a suspect, what an arrested person can be searched for, and why there are exceptions to the fourth amendment. Guidelines to aid in understanding the ramifications of probable cause are also discussed. At the end of each reel, a panel of law enforcement officials from the New England area responds to questions raised by the viewing and studio audience.

ACCN: 78224
TITL: Dealing With the Mentally Unbalanced
PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford
CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
PDTE: Unknown
GNUM: 377-193
NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: An inservice training aid for law enforcement personnel, this film reenacts an actual disturbance by a mentally unbalanced man who threatens his wife and resists arrest in order to point out the proper procedures for police in handling such cases.

ABST: Police are called to an apartment house by neighbors who report that one of the residents is assaulting his wife. The police sergeant immediately calls for more help in dealing with the situation and attempts to gain the man's confidence without resorting to violence. In such situations, police officers should aim to protect the public (i.e., disperse all crowds near the scene), protect themselves, treat the mentally unbalanced as sick and not criminal, and stay calm. They should also avoid abusing or deceiving the disturbed person and proceed slowly in dealing with the subject. Finally, police should make every effort to reassure the disturbed person that no harm awaits him (i.e., by removing handcuffs). Isolating the person in a cell can reduce excitement, which is difficult for the unbalanced to handle. A panel discussion on police handling of the mentally disturbed is included.

ACCN: 78134
TITL: Your Silent Partner
PDIR: S Newhouse
CORP: Shana Corporation
PDTE: 1972
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Scenes of organized crime activities in Michigan underscore a discussion of organized crime's extensive impact on the economy, on street crime, and on ordinary people.

ABST: Discussion topics include the role of organized crime in mutual numbers rackets, in loan-shark activities, in street crime, in auto theft, in arson, and in the corruption of major sports events. A relationship is drawn between the ordinary citizen's modest \$2 bet and the cumulative effect of many similar bets that can lead to investment in illegal activities, price distortion, corruption, and murder. Organized crime is depicted as a conglomerate that exists, in part, to meet certain citizens' needs, that engages in many illegal activities such as gambling and narcotics, and that disciplines its members with threats and murder. Organized crime's interaction with street crime is shown through its encouragement of, for example, addiction and prostitution. Viewers are urged to support the exposure of organized crime figures and their activities, to avoid participating in the activities of organized crime such as gambling, and to avoid voting for political candidates with questionable reputations.

ACCN: 78133
TITL: No Place To Rest His Head
PAUT: O Newman
PDIR: O Newman
CORP: Institute for Community Design Analysis, New York, NY 10003
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a three reel, color film. The total running time is 1.5 hours.

ANNO: Oscar Newman, author of 'Defensible Space,' developed this film which examines the physical and social aspects of different housing types in an effort to determine why certain housing projects fail and others succeed and to suggest new housing policies.

ABST: The film discusses how the U.S. population has shifted since 1700 when the population trebled in size. By 1970, 69 percent of the population lived in the cities, with low-income people situated in the inner cities and the middle class in the suburbs. Although the trend was to build high rise buildings in the high-density areas for low and moderate-income people, these buildings increase the anonymity of the residents and were vulnerable to crime. An examination of two housing projects in New York City illustrates those factors which work to destroy a housing project: high rise development which prevents parents from monitoring their children playing outside, stairwells hidden from view, and high density development which works against the family atmosphere apparent in a building constructed to house fewer families. The characteristics of single-family dwellings, walkups, and housing projects are detailed to illustrate those building characteristics which are best suited to particular groups. For instance, high rise buildings which lack yards and intimacy are suitable for high income groups but inadequate for families requiring play area for children and a family atmosphere. However, high rise buildings with doormen are appropriate for the elderly who are concerned with security but present no crime problem. If grouped together in such buildings, the elderly can maintain communal meals and activities as well as nursing services. The final sequence of the film describes a housing project in Newark, N.J., which incorporates many of the film's ideas. Elderly residents of the project live in a single high rise building and are assigned a common ground unit; families with children reside in row houses or walkups and have individual ground units.

ACCN: 78132
TITL: No Such Thing as a Juvenile Delinquent
PDIR: B Pace
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1974
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 31 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film illustrates the problems of the juvenile justice system in Wayne County, Mich., (which includes Detroit) through the observations of various officials involved in the system and the comments of juveniles themselves.

ABST: The film points out that Wayne County has only 1 juvenile judge for a system that processes over 10,000 youths a year to the youth home. Using several case histories, the film depicts the inadequacies of the juvenile justice system both in handling juvenile cases and in helping the offenders. A lawyer indicates that all juveniles should have legal counsel to advise them of their rights and to represent them in court. One method of helping youths in trouble that seems to be working is to have other adolescents who have experienced similar problems act as sympathetic counselors. Telephone hotlines, temporary shelters for runaways and potential runaways, and peer counseling are all shown to have a positive influence on troubled youth. Girls living in a youth home discuss their experiences and conclude that no one should be labeled a juvenile delinquent because everyone makes mistakes; it is what one learns from the mistakes that makes a person more mature and responsible. The girls feel that adults, and especially parents, need to trust their children more and be willing to keep open lines of communication, no matter what circumstances seem to present a barrier.

ACCN: 78131

TITL: All America Wants To Know

PAUT: A Yudkoff

PDIR: A Yudkoff; T T Gronik

CORP: Barclay Productions

SPON: American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, DC 20006; Reader's Digest, Pleasantville, NY 10570

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 30 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film discusses the plight of arrested persons who cannot raise bail and must wait in jail until their court date.

ABST: It depicts one man's experience in the New York City prison system. Interviews with a professional bondsman, a State supreme court judge, the director of the Manhattan Bail Project, and others illuminate the seemingly overwhelming problems of the criminal justice system in dealing with this situation. To help alleviate the conditions faced by the poor trying to obtain bail in New York City, the Manhattan Bail Project was implemented with support from the Vera Foundation. The project enabled certain accused persons to be released without bail. Over 2,200 persons were released under the project. In New York City, over 50,000 persons have been held in detention over 1 month; 13,000 of these persons were adolescents. In Baltimore, 75 percent of people charged with a crime cannot raise bail. The economic effects of being detained are devastating to the persons charged, their families, and to the criminal justice system, which must pay to keep them in jail.

ACCN: 78130

TITL: Justice Maze

CORP: Gordon Productions, San Francisco, CA 94109

SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314

PDTE: 1975

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 10 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film emphasizes the important role played by the National District Attorneys' Association's (NDAA's) Victim-Witness Assistance Programs by showing the problems encountered by one particular witness.

ABST: Some witness problems which gave impetus to the assistance programs are discussed by the NDAA president. These problems include loss of time from their jobs by witnesses who may have to return to court five or six times and the difficult experience of meeting defendants against whom they are testifying. The film depicts a witness trying to make her way through the 'justice maze,' which includes strange buildings, puzzled clerks, and attorneys who sometimes treat witnesses as 'pieces of evidence.' The film includes a list of cities that have NDAA Victim-Witness Assistance Programs.

** DOCUMENT 26 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78028

TITL: Your Day in Court - The Appellate System

PAUT: W Sollner

PDIR: D Curtis

CORP: Douglas Curtis and Associates

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

ANNO: This public interest film describes the functions of the appellate court system through an examination of Missouri's courts.

ABST: Actual courtroom scenes in the State's appellate and supreme courts are depicted to illustrate the courts' functions and the judges' and attorneys' roles. The film notes that appellate court judges must carefully examine all aspects of a case and that they are appraised according to how many times their decisions are overturned on appeal.

** DOCUMENT 27 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78027

TITL: Hands Up

CORP: General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, DC 20036

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 75-TA-99-0020

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 10 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film discusses the national volunteer anticrime effort, 'Hands Up,' funded by LEAA and developed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

ABST: The film focuses on the organization of volunteers into small citizen's groups called 'syncon' units which are set up so that members can reach a consensus on the issues. Emphasis is placed on the 'Hands Up' slogan and the importance of all citizens working together to find solutions to the crime problem.

** DOCUMENT 28 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78026
TITL: Only Losers Play
PDIR: E Noell
CORP: Walter J Klein Company Ltd, Charlotte, NC 28211
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
National Coalition to Prevent Shoplifting, Atlanta, GA 30303
PDTE: 1980
GNUM: 79-JS-AX-0016
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 10 minutes in length.

ANNO: Using a colorful game board, the film shows shoplifting as a game that only losers play.

ABST: Addressed to an elementary school audience, the film shows a young boy tempted by a friend to steal some candy, a young girl shoplifting some jewelry, and another young boy shoplifting after his father has refused to give him some extra money. The film points out the various rationalizations shoplifters use, such as the belief that they will not get caught, and underscores the reality of arrest and the seriousness with which store owners regard shoplifting.

** DOCUMENT 29 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78025
TITL: Your Day in Court - Geoffrey's Case
PAUT: W Sollner
PDIR: D Curtis
CORP: Douglas Curtis and Associates
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

ANNO: Focusing on Missouri's juvenile court system, this public interest film depicts the judge's role in juvenile court through scenes of an actual case.

ABST: The judge's role in juvenile court is viewed as important to the people involved and to society. Procedures are informal, although some formality is incorporated to be impressive to the juvenile. In this case, the judge advises the juvenile of his rights, and witnesses are called to testify as to the juvenile's presence at the scene of the crime. The judge hears 8 hours of evidence before he sentences the juvenile to probation, with the threat of being sent to training school if further misbehavior is proven. It is suggested that the juvenile court must appreciate the social and legal rights of children and that more reforms are needed in the system, particularly regarding the rights of poor and minority families.

ACCN: 78024
TITL: Your Day in Court - Magistrate Court
PAUT: W Sollner
PDIR: D Curtis
CORP: Douglas Curtis and Associates
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

ANNO: This public interest film describes Missouri's magistrate courts, present scenes from a preliminary hearing to illustrate problems facing the court, and suggests reforms.

ABST: It notes that 90 percent of the citizenry have their only direct experience with the court system in these courts and shows a preliminary hearing in which the court decides whether enough evidence exists to try the case. Witnesses are shown being sworn in at the preliminary hearing of a murder case. The filmed sequences illustrate wasteful practices during the hearing, such as asking irrelevant questions, and the problems facing the court when confronted with an inarticulate person accused of a crime. The film argues that lower court personnel are often poorly trained, that political connections often enable judges who are ignorant of the law to obtain a seat on the bench, that lower courts are shabby and unventilated, and that judges receive little compensation for their work. Moreover, no uniform national standards or guidelines exist to which lower courts can be held accountable. A nationwide reform effort is needed to remedy these problems.

ACCN: 78023
TITL: One Time Too Often
PAUT: P Flynn; D Poucher
PDIR: C Vaughn
CORP: Storer Studios Inc
SPON: US Department of the Treasury Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms,
Washington, DC 20226
PDTE: 1969
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 24 minutes in length.

ANNO: Focusing on the death of a man who orders poisoned moonshine from a roadside restaurant, this film shows how agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the U.S. Department of the Treasury closed down an illegal moonshine operation.

ABST: Narrated by Raymond Burr, the film shows how a 'one time too often' drink of moonshine from a roadside restaurant results in a death from poisoning of a young woman's fiance. The film also shows how Treasury agents follow up on the death by obtaining a sample of the moonshine and subjecting it to neutron activation analysis in order to trace the illegal moonshine still. In addition, the film shows some characteristics of an illegal moonshine operation, a raid of the still by two Treasury agents, the successful capture of the still operators and the closing down of the roadside moonshine distributor.

** DOCUMENT 32 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78022

TITL: Your Day in Court - Breaking and Entering

PAUT: W Sollner

PDIR: D Curtis

CORP: Douglas Curtis and Associates

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

ANNO: Focusing on Missouri's circuit court system, this public interest film discusses how court procedures work in breaking and entering cases and how all the constraints affect the system.

ABST: It describes the duties of judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors in such cases and mentions such hindrances to court performance as excessive case backlogs which may serve to deny the defendant a speedy trial. The compressed version of an actual breaking and entering case is depicted to illustrate the problem of heavy caseloads and certain rules of evidence. Summations given by the defense and prosecuting attorneys illustrate the plea bargaining process and are followed by the judge's instructions to the jury.

** DOCUMENT 33 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78011

TITL: Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - Scientific Aids

PDIR: P Downey; S A Gilford

CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 193

NOTE: This is a two reel, 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is 60 minutes.

ANNO: For the inservice training of police officers in New England, agents from the FBI's Physics and Chemistry Section and Documents Section describe the various subdivisions of their agencies. Short filmed sequences depict each lab in action.

ABST: One agent points out that there is greater dependence today in court on the physical aspects of a case because the evidence is less controvertible. He notes that requests received by the labs for firearms identification are the most frequently made and describes the stages of a laboratory investigation of a bullet. The purpose and equipment of the spectrographic laboratory are also described, and suggestions are given on how to preserve blood evidence. Another agent speaks briefly of the Documents Section of the FBI where an investigator is shown making an examination and comparison of handwriting samples. In addition to their special equipment and varied services, both agents note the tremendous amount of information material they have available. They emphasize that the success of the investigation lies with the officer in the field who must exhibit great care in packaging and identification for the preservation and continuity of evidence. A question and answer session follows the discussion and demonstration. Participants include the two FBI agents, the director of a local crime lab, and a State supervisor of laboratories.

** DOCUMENT 34 OF 113 **

ACCN: 78010

TITL: Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - Policeman as Witness

CORP: WGBH-TV Boston, Allston, MA 02134

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 193

NOTE: This is a two reel, 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is 60 minutes.

ANNO: In this inservice film for law enforcement officers of New England, the Assistant District Attorney of Massachusetts discusses the three types of evidence and the proper police procedure for witnessing.

ABST: Through the dramatization of a court incident, the district attorney demonstrates the importance of police officers' attire on the witness stand, their punctuality, and their demeanor. He also emphasizes that police should be prepared to respond to all questions concerning the facts of the case; hesitations and contradictions will harm the officer's testimony. Following the dramatization and related discussion is a panel discussion concerned with the problems a policeman faces as a witness. The director of the Law Enforcement Training Program moderates the panel which includes two police captains and a judge from the New England area, as well as the district attorney.

** DOCUMENT 35 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77958

TITL: Crisis

PAUT: S White

PDIR: J W Young; S White

SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 30 minutes in length.

ANNO: Recommended as a training film in decisionmaking for parole agents, this film shows a series of scenes from the life of a parole agent of the California State Department of Corrections.

ABST: Depicted are the many and varied crises which he faces on a regular basis. These include an interview with an irate mother demanding the release of her son. In addition, the parole officer visits a young parolee who has again resorted to drugs and a husband who has beaten his nagging wife. The parole officer's problems are compounded with his obligations to his own family.

** DOCUMENT 36 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77956

TITL: Therefore as a Stranger

CORP: Washington Department of Institutions

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 35 minutes in length.

ANNO: Shot in Seattle, Wash., this film shows various aspects of the Community Resources Development Institute's 5-day training program for parole agents and other correctional personnel.

ABST: The many training methods combined in the film are discussed and evidenced through filmed accounts of daily occurrences. Since the ultimate aim of parole agents is to restore offenders to full participation in society, the agents must understand the conditions surrounding offenders released on parole. As the film demonstrates, the program is designed with this aim. Trainees (the parole agent and other correctional personnel in the program) listen to discussion of issues concerning minority groups, spend time in the homes of poor minority citizens, listen to lectures on sociological issues, and participate in role playing. In role playing, the trainees are sent out into the community with little money and meager resources, just as parolees are, to find a job and encounter the obstacles that parolees experience. In this way, the parole agents and other trainees begin to understand the difficulties of social reintegration. (Author abstract modified)

** DOCUMENT 37 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77955

TITL: On the Scene

PAUT: D Glidden

PDIR: B G Buck

CORP: Bell Helicopter Company, Fort Worth, TX 76101

PDTE: 1970

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length. Rental is available.

ANNO: Recommended for police and city officials, this film shows the way law enforcement agencies use the helicopter as 'eyes in the sky' and as a rescue vehicle.

ABST: The film contains a mixture of 'on-the-scene' shots and interviews with various city officials who attest to the remarkable versatility of the helicopter. The viewer witnesses the arrests of bank robbers, warehouse thieves and a man assaulting a woman being implemented with the help of helicopter surveillance. Several police chiefs observe that the combination of a searchlight and loudspeaker on the helicopter has made this machine invaluable for crime deterrence and criminal apprehension. The audience also sees the lifesaving attributes of the helicopter and jet helicopter when seriously injured traffic victims are transported directly from the scene by helicopter to a hospital for treatment. Officials are interviewed in San Francisco, Denver, Minneapolis, Memphis, and Texas.

ACCN: 77872

TITL: PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System)

CORP: INSLAW, Washington, DC 20005

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1975

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 22 minutes in length. This film is available on loan only.

ANNO: This film describes the advantages of the automated, computer-based information system created for the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia.

ABST: Charles R. Work, Deputy Administrator of LEAA introduces the audience to PROMIS by providing background information and a brief history of problems the District of Columbia was experiencing in processing offenders. Basically, the system was being overtaxed, with over 40 percent of the cases being lost due to delays and other mishaps. With the PROMIS in place, a police officer can obtain the past history of an arrestee by using the online terminal, which provides a printout of the person's history. This history is then given to the assistant prosecutor who reviews the case for two elements: its importance and whether bond should be allowed. PROMIS also allows intensive pretrial preparation on serious cases and for those involving habitual offenders, which has resulted in a 25 percent higher conviction rate for this category of cases. In addition, PROMIS has a case-ranking system which delineates similarities and differences among cases. The ranking is based on the gravity of the crime and the offender's history (past offenses, seriousness of offenses, etc.). The ranking further ensures that when cases are similar, justice will be administered equitably. PROMIS also monitors the criminal justice system for sentencing disparity, discretionary actions, and other factors. PROMIS data were used to modify the time limits for the speedy trial rule and have been used for studies on witness cooperation, police-prosecution relations, and prosecution performance. Thus, reports using PROMIS data have helped to allocate resources, make policy decisions, and improve the criminal justice system. Finally, as a result of PROMIS, more effective management methods have been implemented and training needs have been identified.

ACCN: 77871

TITL: From Crime to Court

PDIR: H T Kauthen; T Grossboll

CORP: South Carolina Educational Television Network, Columbia, SC 29205; South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, Columbia, SC 29210

PDTE: 1966

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 38 minutes in length.

ANNO: The Assistant Attorney General of South Carolina and a judge discuss rule of evidence in court, with attention to the hearsay rule, dying declarations, and crimes of moral turpitude.

ABST: The hearsay rule states that testimony given as to the facts in a case must come from a person who has seen, heard, tasted, or smelled the evidence. For example, in most cases a witness cannot testify about an event he was told about by another person; this would be hearsay evidence and not admissible in court. One exception to the hearsay rule is the dying declaration, in which the dying person has accused someone of a crime. Before this evidence can be submitted to the court, three requirements must be met: the statement must be related to the case, the person making the statement must be dying and later dead, the the dying person must believe he is dying. Examples of dying declarations that would be acceptable as evidence are given. In addition, rules of evidence applicable to crimes of moral turpitude, and crimes at common law such as murder, burglary, or rape, are discussed. For example, in prosecuting such crimes, attorneys will attempt to attack the defendant's credibility by revealing their prior convictions. However, prosecutors cannot present direct evidence of unrelated crimes previously committed by the defendant except in cases where the crimes were closely linked in time and circumstances and malice was evident. Other rules of evidence discussed deal with prejudicial statements admissibility of crime scene sketches, and the use of notes in court.

ACCN: 77870
TITL: I'd Rather Be a Blind Man
PAUT: J Kennedy
PDIR: J Young
CORP: University of California, Los Angeles Motion Picture Division, Los Angeles, CA 90024
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance
PDTE: 1968
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Made on location in Los Angeles and at San Quentin Prison, this film depicts the attitudes and problems of inmates, parolees, and law enforcement agents as they actually took place.

ABST: The agents, parolees, and their families are in Work-Unit No. 3, which covers central Los Angeles. The audience becomes acquainted with the parolees, their families, their parole officers, and other correctional staff by observing actual events in the day-to-day lives of these persons. The interactions between parolees and their parole officers take the form of group sessions in which each can air grievances or complaints, one-to-one meetings, and counseling sessions. Relatives of the parolees also become involved, either by trying to 'protect' the parolee from the officer's necessary investigations into the parolee's behavior, or by asking the officer for help in solving a problem. Parole agents work both as police officers in enforcing the law and as social workers in trying to help the parolee solve problems and to abide by the parole conditions. Parolees who violate parole are arrested and taken into custody. One common violation is the use of drugs. This violation is usually discovered by performing urinalysis testing on a regular or irregular basis. The film was made without a script, without actors, and with no contrived scenes.

ACCN: 77869
TITL: You Can't Judge a Crook by His Cover
CORP: Take One, Inc, Miami, FL 33145; Skyline Films, Inc, New York, NY 10016
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 23 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film explains how people can avoid having their homes burglarized by amateur burglars.

ABST: The most ordinary, normal-looking individual may be an amateur burglar. The typical burglar operates in the daylight hours and looks as if he belongs in the neighborhood. He is usually a young male who behaves politely and has no suspicious characteristics. To avoid practically inviting a burglar into one's home, the homeowner needs to take certain precautionary measures. It is important to have good, deadbolt locks and to always use them. Valuables should be marked with an engraver, available at police stations through Operation Identification. Barking watch dogs are also helpful. However, the film emphasizes that all these measures are only deterrents. They need to be reinforced by observant, alert neighbors who will call the police if they notice any suspicious activities or strangers in the neighborhood. For instance, if a stranger is going into a neighbor's house and no one is at home there, one should call the police. Examples of what a good neighbor should do in certain situations are shown.

ACCN: 77868
TITL: Report Rape
CORP: Take One, Inc, Miami, FL 33145
SPON: Florida Governor's Crime Prevention Committee, Tallahassee, FL 32304
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

ANNO: The need to report rape is emphasized in this film which offers measures that women can take to prevent rape, procedures to follow after being raped, and a psychological profile of the rapist.

ABST: Following scenes of a forced entry into a home in which a woman is raped, a policewoman is shown taking the victim's statement and giving her advice on preventing a further occurrence. Such precautionary measures as installing a chain lock on her door are mentioned, as well as the fact that rapists are repeat offenders. Women are advised to use commonsense in taking personal security measures. They are told not to accept rides from strangers, not to pick up hitchhikers and, if raped, not to shower or change clothes before reporting the crime to the police. A psychologist notes that most rapists are impotent and inadequate men who obtain release from frustration through rape. It is noted that a rape is reported every 7 minutes. Finally, the victim of the rape earlier in the film describes her reactions to the crime as anger, the need to fight back, and the feeling that only women can stop rape.

ACCN: 77867
TITL: Harden the Target
CORP: Take One, Inc, Miami, FL 33145; Allmond-Newby Productions
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 21 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film explains security measures that businesses can take to prevent burglaries from quick-hit artists.

ABST: Security measures include both physical and psychological deterrents. Businesses should have solid doors, with solid pin hinges and double deadbolt locks requiring a key on both sides. Display windows should be uncluttered. Lighting should be ample both inside and outside, with no shadows inside. Movable grillwork should be installed over windows. To harden the target, all valuables should be placed near the cash register, which itself should be located far from the door. Lighting around the cash register should be particularly bright, and the cash register drawer should be left open to show that there is no money inside. All property should have the owner's social security number engraved on it and a list of these valuables should be mailed to the insurance company. Businesses should follow a checklist at opening and closing time to make sure that all security measures have been taken. Everyone who has a key to the door should be listed; when an employee who has had a key leaves the company, the lock tumbler should be changed. Business people should also lobby their local government to install sodium vapor lights, since these deter burglaries, assaults, and even traffic accidents. If businesses follow these measures, their chance of being burglarized will be lessened.

ACCN: 77797
TITL: I Traded My Freedom - True Story of Four Convicts
PAUT: E P Schubert
PDIR: D Murrian
CORP: Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Audio Visual Studio, Nashville, TN
37204
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. The running time is 40 minutes.

ANNO: Written for an adolescent audience, this film tells the stories of four convicts from within the walls of the Maryland State Penitentiary.

ABST: Part of Operation Crime Prevention, the film is designed to deter teenagers from a life of crime. The four convicts tell their own stories in somber tones. They emphasize the importance of listening to parents, teachers, and other adults who are interested in helping young people. They describe their wayward actions and the bad influences they allowed to control their lives, such as alcohol, gambling, and a desire for material items (cars, fine clothes, etc.). They reiterate the importance of having the right attitude--that no one should feel that the world owes them a living, as they did. Finally, the convicts make the point that their patterns of behavior led them to their present incarceration, and that they have no one to blame but themselves.

ACCN: 77796
TITL: Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - Law of Arrest, Part 2
PDIR: P Downey
SPON: US Department of Justice Office of Law Enforcement Assistance; WGBH
Education Foundation, Boston, MA 02134
PDTE: Unknown
GNUM: OLEA 193
NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is one hour.

ANNO: This inservice film for law enforcement officers uses a question-and-answer session and brief filmed action sequences to illustrate the issues arising from the officer's right to arrest.

ABST: Capt. William J. Hogan of the Boston Police Academy outlines the five bases for the officer's right to arrest including seeing the commission of a felony and having a reasonable suspicion that a felony has been committed; the constitutional basis for the citizen's right of protection against unreasonable search and seizure; and the conditions for conducting a search (i.e., a search must be made after, incidental to, and contemporaneous to the arrest). Reasons for exceptions to these searches are also given: to prevent harm to the officer to preserve evidence, and to detect the suspect's means of escape. The proper objects of a search are also discussed including contraband, instrumentalities used for commission of a crime, and the fruits of a crime such as stolen goods. The seizure of evidence both related and unrelated to the crime is also covered in the film. A panel of three police officers conducts the feedback portion of the film which covers such topics as laws both within Massachusetts and in the 6-State New England area, the right of citizens to make arrests, and the use of the search warrant.

** DOCUMENT 46 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77679
TITL: Cargo Security System - An Attack on the Great American Rip-off
CORP: Elliot Concern, Hollywood, CA 90038
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC
20531
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film describes a prototype of a new security system developed for the trucking industry to help prevent the enormous losses sustained through cargo thefts every year.

ABST: Such losses are in excess of \$2 billion a year from ship, train, air, and truck cargo thefts. In the trucking industry specifically, truck hijackings, grand larceny, and breaking and entering are responsible for 15 percent of all truck losses. The remaining 85 percent of truck losses are due to cargo loss, mainly in cargo terminals. However, good security measures can deter these losses. Security methods include fencing in the entire cargo area, checking the personal belongings of all personnel who work within the terminal, and requiring all vehicles without specific authorization to be parked outside the secure cargo area. But such a security system has one remaining weakness: it does not provide surveillance of the cargo inside the truck once the truck leaves the terminal. A prototype electronic surveillance security system to be placed in each truck for no more than \$1,000 per year per vehicle was developed to meet this problem. The system involves a computer terminal at dispatch headquarters which monitors both location and opening of the truck en route to its destination. All the electronic detectors in the truck are miniaturized. The film describes in detail the technical aspects of the system, which is designed basically for short-run deliveries rather than for long-distance hauls.

** DOCUMENT 47 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77678
TITL: sergeant David Durk
CORP: Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, NY 10019
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: This is a 16 mm, black and white film. It has a running time of 9 minutes

ANNO: Recruitment efforts at several college campuses by David Durk, a sergeant with the New York City Police Department, are depicted in this film which emphasizes the rewards of police work for young people.

ABST: In a speech before Princeton University students, Durk emphasizes that police officers can serve the cause of social justice by such actions as arresting the corrupt landlord. Durk also discusses constraints on police weapons use with students who object to guns and violence and confronts students at Amherst College, his alma mater, where police officers are seen as the enemy. The film indicates that Durk's recruitment efforts have been successful and that police work even appeals to students who have lived through the turmoil of the 1960's.

ACCN: 77677

TITL: Biography of a Bookie Joint

PDIR: J L McMullen

CORP: Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, NY 10019

PDTE: 1961

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Narrated by Walter Cronkite, this CBS documentary used hidden cameras to record gambling activity at a Boston key shop and to show how organized gambling can be both lucrative and corrupting.

ABST: At 5:30 a.m., June 3, 1961, CBS cameramen began their operation; by 3 p.m. an estimated 875 people had entered the key shop. The film shows gambling activities recorded by the hidden cameras including customers placing bets, bookies burning betting slips in an outdoor trash can, and pickup men coming to collect money. The film also presents interviews with directors from the New England Crime Commission, the Massachusetts State Crime Commission, the State police, and the Internal Revenue Service. The directors discuss the corrupting influence of illegal gambling in Massachusetts, the reluctance of some legislators to stand up to the gambling lobby, and payoffs to police officers. In addition, the film shows two raids on the key shop in September 1961, by the Internal Revenue Service and in October 1961, by the State police. The film estimates that the gambling activities at the key store may have grossed as much as \$25,000 a week. The suggestion is made that State adoption of legalized gambling activities may not necessarily solve the problem of illegal gambling.

ACCN: 77676

TITL: Your Day in Court

PAUT: W Sollner

PDIR: D Curtis

CORP: Douglas Curtis and Associates

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 25 minutes in length.

ANNO: Using the case of Kansas City, Mo., as an example, this film discusses the urgent necessity of court reform and what citizens can do to help this endeavor.

ABST: The attorney general for Missouri narrates the film. During the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. of every working day, each judge of the municipal court of Kansas City hears over 200 cases. According to the American Bar Association (ABA) standards, no judge should have more than 90 cases a day. The ABA standards for probation officers state that these personnel should handle only 50 cases at any one time, but in Kansas City, they have 200 cases per officer. Much of the court's caseload is taken up with repeat offenders. One judge remarks that the municipal court has no arrangements for examination and treatment of persons who are incompetent and must stand trial and that the court is compromising such defendants' constitutional rights. The film also shows the crowded conditions of the city's correctional institution and notes that similar conditions prevail throughout the country. Two programs that have met with noteworthy results are Kansas City's first offender program, for first offender ages 17-25; and the drunk offender program, which uses ex-drunks to help other alcoholics rehabilitate themselves. The former program provides counseling, employment opportunities, and other treatment for young offenders who have never been in trouble with the law before. If they successfully complete the program, their records will be eradicated. The latter program helps those alcoholics who are motivated from within themselves to become sober. The film concludes with suggestions on how citizens can help implement court reform through participating in volunteer court-watching programs, action must be legislation to streamline court practices.

ACCN: 77675

TITL: First Step

PDIR: J Kartes

CORP: Kartes Production, Inc, Indianapolis, IN 46280

SPON: Indiana State Police, Indianapolis, IN 46204

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm, color film. It has a running time of 26 minutes.

ANNO: The film shows the training program initiated by the Indiana State Police Department in 1976 which emphasized recruitment of minorities and women.

ABST: Students at the academy discuss their experiences as they progress through the training. Requiring 15 weeks, the training recruits undergo to become Indiana State troopers is rigorous, exacting, and disciplined. Students must learn to use techniques needed in the field. Classes include such subjects as law, writing, psychology, and strenuous physical training. In addition, student practice the art of driving an obstacle course at high speeds because they will need to do pursuit driving as State troopers. One instructor makes the observation that a good police officer should have a bit of the criminal in himself/herself to know how the criminal thinks and acts. The point is emphasized that a gun is given to police officers only for self-defense. Officers must react quickly to be able to defend themselves and their fellow officers. Common sense is very necessary in officers' daily activities. The training instills self-discipline and self-learning. Thus, graduates of the academy leave with a sense of responsibility, self-confidence, and a feeling of independence in knowing that out in the field, they must rely on their own abilities first.

ACCN: 77674

TITL: Show of Hands

PAUT: B Klein; R Cooper

PDIR: J Weinstein

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown

GNUM: 75-TA-99-0020

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. The running time is 25 minutes.

ANNO: Emphasizing that crime affects all citizens regardless of race or social standing and that crime can occur anywhere, this film discusses the causes of crime, explains how the criminal justice system operates, and highlights a crime prevention program aimed at reducing crime at the local level.

ABST: Brief descriptions are given of the police, prosecution, defense, probation and parole, and diversion programs. The film notes that prison overcrowding is a major problem, citing the example of the circuit court in Washington, D.C., where 17 judges are assigned to criminal cases, and 8,191 major crime indictments are currently pending in court. In addition, over half the number of prisoners released return to prison, and there are seven times more juvenile crimes than adult crimes. The film suggests that these problems cannot be solved by government alone; they require the coordinated efforts of concerned citizens, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs which has developed a program called 'Hands Up' to reduce crime on the local level. Under this program, citizens contribute to summit meetings until a consensus is reached concerning community crime prevention goals. The film depicts the proceedings of a conference in which the 'Hands Up' group met to develop its goals and make recommendations.

ACCN: 77673
TITL: Riot Makers
CORP: RM Inc
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, DC 20036
PDTE: 1971

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. The running time is 25 minutes.

ANNO: Based on the book, 'The Riot Makers,' written by Eugene Methvin, this film traces the history of civil disturbance, with attention to those who manipulate violence and destruction, from the Roman period through civil unrest of 1964-68 in the United States.

ABST: The film illustrates how such riot makers as Vladimir Lenin, who stated that mass movements must be artificially created, influenced agitators during the 1960's. It terms modern day activists 'leninoids' or graduates in social demolition and argues that Rennie Davis, Abbie Hoffman, Tom Hayden, H. Rap Brown, and other agitators have been studying the tactics of Lenin and Hitler. The tactics of these 1960's agitators included targeting specific groups for recruitment in urban areas (the poor) and on college campuses, where their aim was to monopolize student expression, create a climate of hostility, and incite crowds to riot. The film depicts the manipulation of urban discontent in Newark N.J., and other civil disturbances of the 1960's by using actual footage made by the news media and other sources. The film is designed to aid law enforcement personnel who are largely unfamiliar with the phenomena of violent social unrest.

ACCN: 77672
TITL: Two Centuries of American Criminal Justice
CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
American Bar Association, Chicago, IL 60637; Canadian Bar Association,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0L6

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16 mm color film. It has a running time of 20 minutes.

ANNO: The history of the criminal justice system in the United States is reviewed from the Nation's inception through the 1960's. Criminal justice reforms, particularly those regarding the rights of the criminal defendant, are emphasized.

ABST: The film covers law enforcement in the 13 colonies including the variation in State laws and the establishment of a law enforcement force (the night watch) composed of civilians, the military, and volunteers. In addition, the film reviews the development of the prison system, the adoption by 17 States of the Code of Penal Law, and the rise of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in the 1800's. Other events cited in the film include the passage of 1883 legislation which established the civil service system, the operation of professional agencies such as the American Bar Association and the FBI, and the rise of organized crime during the Prohibition Era of the 1920's. The film also depicts such 1960 events as the Knapp Commission's findings of corruption in New York City police officers and the ABA's issuance of standards on the judges' role in court. The film notes that from 1960-68, crime doubled, 10 arrests occurred for every 100 serious crimes, and 4 out of 5 cases were plea bargained. Although the rights of criminal defendants were protected (Miranda, Griffin v. Illinois, Gideon v. Wainwright), the community remained unsafe and justice slow.

ACCN: 77671
TITL: Corrupt City
PAUT: P Altmeyer
PDIR: P Galen
CORP: Group W-Westinghouse
PDTE: 1969
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. Its running time is 52 minutes.

ANNO: Exposing the devastating legacy of corruption in Reading, Pa., this film reveals how public apathy and dishonest city officials allowed Reading to have been dominated by an organized crime syndicate.

ABST: The film notes that corruption is the basis of organized crime in the United States and that such crime can flourish only where it has corrupted local officials. Reading has been crippled by organized crime for the past 50 years. Although Reading is now in a period of reform, if the city succumbs to organized crime's enticements again, it will be dead. This viewpoint is substantiated through numerous interviews with former and present city officials, local business people, and ordinary citizens. All of those interviewed relate their experiences with and reflections on 'The Mob.' Thomas McBride, leader of the 'Select Committee on Crime,' and Shane Craemer, head of the Justice Department Task Force in Philadelphia, provide an overview of the Reading situation. McBride notes that a vacuum of leadership exists in Reading, which makes the city very vulnerable to future domination by organized crime. Elected officials note that when they first took office, they were approached by persons who offered them payoffs in return for relaxed law enforcement and favored treatment. These officials are certain that organized crime members are just waiting for the right moment in which to move back into a position of power in Reading. The consequences of organized crime are all negative. Organized crime seeks to nullify government and make it powerless. Besides the moral decay, the economic effects of organized crime domination are staggering. Prior to 1966, the annual profit to organized crime in Reading exceeded \$5 million. In conclusion, the film observes that people get the type of government they deserve and that alliances between organized crime and elected officials, which would not be tolerated in most other countries, are far too frequent in the United States.

ACCN: 77670
TITL: Writing on the Wall
PAUT: J Mansfield
PDIR: J Mansfield
CORP: Horizon
SPON: British Broadcasting Corporation, London WLM 4AA, England
PDTE: 1973
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 55 minutes in length.

ANNO: This British film investigates the thesis that modern architecture actually encourages people to commit crime and uses case examples to demonstrate the positive attributes of defensible space.

ABST: Oscar Newman, a researcher and proponent of the concept of defensible space, narrates the film. The film shows public housing projects in New York City, San Francisco, London, and Paris, as well as in St. Louis, to illustrate the idea that the design of an environment strongly affects people's vulnerability to crime. The way buildings are put together, such as how many families use one entrance, the height of the buildings, the color or lack of color, the location of play areas, and the priority given to people's needs as opposed to an architectural theory, all contribute to the way residents perceive themselves in the building. Anonymous buildings, with as many as 500 families sharing a single entrance, contribute to vandalism and high crime rates, and impose restrictions on residents' lifestyles. Low-rise buildings designed with defensible space, in which only a few families share one entry and in which people can hear and see the activities of residents from their windows, contribute to a feeling of belonging. In these buildings, residents often interact much more with each other and possess a sense of pride in maintaining 'their' building. Fencing, ample lighting, low brick walls, curbs, railings, and shrubbery all contribute to defining the boundaries of private (defensible) and public space. In such an atmosphere, vandalism is rare and residents interact on a daily friendly basis with each other. Oscar Newman shows what happened in a New York low-rise project that was changed from one with no defensible space to one with much defensible space. Residents developed a sense of pride in their community, planted gardens, and maintained the grounds. At the end of the second year of improvements, the crime rate had dropped to one-tenth of what it had been.

** DOCUMENT 56 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77669

TITL: Privacy Act of 1974

SPON: American Foreign Information Service, Arlington, VA 22209

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film outlines the main provisions of the Privacy Act of 1974 (PL 93-579), the agency requirements, and violations of the act leading to civil and criminal liability.

ABST: Film discussants, led by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration, describe the act's major invasion of personal privacy that would result from the misuse of information in Federal agency records. The film explains and summarizes the 11 conditions under which the act permits disclosure of personal data including compliance with the Freedom of Information Act, Bureau of Census surveys, statistical purposes, National Archives collection of records of historical value, and civil or criminal law enforcement documentation needs. Agency requirements are also detailed and summarized in the film including the collection of only required data, the keeping of accurate and timely records, and the safeguarding of confidentiality. Finally, the film emphasizes that judicial sanctions are intended to prevent the keeping of secret records on individuals except as provided by statute, the unwarranted disclosure of information about individuals, and the existence of unnecessary and inaccurate information. In addition, the act gives individuals the right of access to these records and the right to request correction, if needed.

** DOCUMENT 57 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77659

TITL: Adversaries - Summation

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is 35 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film shows the summation of evidence in the closing phases of a case involving a robbery/murder.

ABST: Following a motion for a directed verdict of not guilty based on accidental homicide, the defense attorney explains the purpose of a summation of evidence, the meaning of the concept of reasonable doubt, the roles of the defense counsel and expert witnesses, and the fact that the verdict is final. In addition, the defense attorney contends that the defendant, who is charged with robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House at Ann Arbor, Mich., could not have anticipated that gagging the proprietor would result in death. The prosecuting attorney emphasizes the brutality of the crime and asks the jury to return a verdict of murder in the first degree. Following the judge's instructions to the jury concerning the presumption of innocence on the part of the accused, the meaning of the concept of reasonable doubt, and the necessity of a unanimous verdict, the jury returns the verdict that the defendant is guilty of robbery and murder in the second degree. The judge sets the date for sentencing, and the defense attorney makes a motion to challenge the second-degree murder verdict on the grounds that the evidence supported a verdict of accidental homicide. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644-58.

ACCN: 77658

TITL: Adversaries - The Expert Witness

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is 35 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers of a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates the qualifications, examination, and cross-examination of medical and laborator experts.

ABST: The film focuses on the opening day of the trial in a case involving a 23-year-old defendant who is charged with robbery and murder. The prosecuting attorney presents the testimony of the medical examiner after establishing his professional qualifications through questioning. The medical examiner, who certified the death of the proprietor of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House at which the robbery took place, describes the condition of the body and the signs of asphyxiation including cyanosis. During his testimony, the examiner identifies a picture of the body that is entered as one of the State's exhibits describes the results of the autopsy that was conducted on the proprietor, and declares that the cause of the proprietor's death was asphyxiation. The cross-examination by the defending attorney centers on whether the conditions of atherosclerosis and pulmonary emphysema, found at the time of the autopsy, might not have caused the proprietor's death. The film also shows the testimony by a chemist in the crime detection division of the Michigan Department of Public Health concerning the matching of hairs and a blood sample found on the revolver that was used during the robbery with the hair and blood samples of the stock clerk who was in the Big Ten Party Store at the time of the robbery. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644-47 and NCJ 77659.

ACCN: 77657

TITL: Adversaries - The Sentence

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is 20 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film focuses on the presentence investigation and sentencing.

ABST: Before the sentencing date following the trial of a robbery/murder suspect, the defense attorney appears before the judge to present questions bearing on the presentence investigation and report. The defense attorney, noting that the defendant appears to be suffering from an epileptic condition, asks that a psychiatric examination be given at the court's expense. The defense attorney also requests that the entire presentence investigation be turned over to the defense, citing Rule 32(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and related legislation. The prosecuting attorney objects to the requests on the grounds of lack of funding for such an examination and of the need to protect special sources in the presentence report. The judge grants the examination on the basis of presentence assistance to the court only. The judge also rules that the presentence report may be turned over to the defense counsel, provided that any disclosure of confidential information be brought to the court's attention. The remainder of the film centers on the plea by the defense attorney that the judge consider circumstances concerning the defendant (i.e., that the defendant has an epileptic condition, that the defendant has had no previous convictions, and that he came from a broken home). The judge asks if the defendant has anything to say and recites the factors that were taken into consideration in determining the sentence: the defendant's age, the fact that this was his first felony conviction, the report of the probation officer, and the fact that the defendant was the instigator of the crime. The judge then sentences the defendant to serve from 18 to 25 years in the State prison of Southern Michigan. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-56 and NCJ 77658-59.

ACCN: 77656

TITL: Adversaries - Commencing Proof

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film on two reels. The total running time is 45 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film illustrates the nature of proof in a robbery/murder case.

ABST: The film begins with the deferred cross-examination of the stock clerk, who was present during the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The testimony of one of the two detectives from the Ann Arbor Police Department is presented, and includes photographs of the crime scene admitted as evidence, a description of the search for fingerprints, and a description of the appearance of the dead proprietor of the Big Ten Party Store. In the absence of the jury, the detective then testifies about his notifying the defendant of his rights under Miranda and of the defendant's response to this notification. The defense attorney, however, contends that an improper foundation for the defendant's confession was established, based on the defendant's lack of sleep and the detective's failure to provide the defendant such certain information as the defendant's right to have an attorney at the police lineup. Following the ruling that the defendant's statement be admitted as evidence, the jury returns and the defense attorney cross-examines the detective, focusing on the times of police interrogation, the detective's description of the proprietor, and the fact that the detective did not inform the defendant of his right to an attorney at the police lineup. The cross-examination of the eyewitness to the defendant's presence at the scene of the robbery focuses on the closeness of the relationship between the eyewitness and his uncle, the proprietor; the fact that the eyewitness did not really look at the defendant; and the witnesses' initial inability to identify the defendant in the police lineup. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-55 and NC 77657-59.

ACCN: 77655

TITL: Adversaries - Impaneling the Jury

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 21 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film examines voir dire in a robbery/murder case.

ABST: The film illustrates both the challenge for cause and the peremptory challenge. The film shows the dismissal of several jurors based on their prior knowledge of one of the attorneys in the case; their discussion of the case with someone who allegedly knew the facts of the case; and their contact with the deceased proprietor of the Big Ten Party and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. who was allegedly robbed and murdered by the defendant. In addition, the judge is shown ruling against the sequestering of the jury and cautioning jury members not to discuss the case with each other until the conclusion of the trial. See NCJ 77644-54 and NCJ 77656-59.

ACCK: 77654

TITL: Adversaries - Post Trial Motions

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 20 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film shows the defense attorney offering posttrial motions for possible appellate review in a murder/robbery case in Michigan.

ABST: The attorney offers the motion following a verdict against the defendant of murder in the second degree. The motion for review is based on the issue of whether the defendant was given a fair trial. Grounds cited for the motion by the defense attorney include the failure of one juror to mention that he had been the victim of a similar offense to that perpetrated by the defendant; the conversation held between one of the jurors and the bailiff in the courtroom; the new evidence that the nephew of the proprietor, who was found dead after the robbery, stood to gain from the death of his uncle; and the contention that the police lineup in which the defendant was identified was illegal. The film ends with court denial of the motion on the grounds of insufficient evidence. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-53 and NCJ 77655-59.

ACCN: 77653

TITL: Adversaries - Extraordinary Review

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 47 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates Federal habeas corpus proceedings.

ABST: The petitioner has been incarcerated in the State Prison of Southern Michigan following his trial on charges of robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The film focuses on the grounds for the petition, including the ineffective assistance of counsel and the competency of the defendant to stand trial. As evidence for the ineffective assistance, the petitioner contends that counsel failed to check on the names of certain alibi witnesses and on the background of one of the jurors who had been the victim of a mugging. Evidence for defendant incompetency is provided by the testimony of the examining psychiatrist who describes the defendant's epileptic condition and his inability to assist his counsel. After hearing the evidence, the judge dismisses the petition and the defendant is remanded to the State prison. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644-52 and NCJ 77654-59.

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ACCN: 77652
TITL: Adversaries - Pretrial Proceedings
CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104
PDTE: 1967
NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 47 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film depicts arraignment procedure, application for discovery, and motion to suppress in a case involving a 23 year old murder/robbery suspect.

ABST: In the arraignment procedure, the suspect, who has been charged with murder and robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., is arraigned before the circuit court judge. The accused is informed of his right to an attorney, either his own or one appointed by the court at count expense. The application for discovery focuses on the motion by the defense attorney to obtain all exculpatory evidence, such as the money allegedly taken from the store, the autopsy report of the examining physician, and the names and addresses of all relevant witnesses, on the grounds of equal protection of the laws. The motion to suppress centers on ruling certain items seized by the arresting officer inadmissible as evidence, based on violation of the defendant's Miranda rights. The film ends with the defendant entering a plea of not guilty. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-51 and NCJ 77653-59.

** DOCUMENT 65 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77651
TITL: Adversaries - Search Warrant
CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104
PDTE: 1967
NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 10 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film focuses on how police obtain a search warrant in the case of a man charged with robbery and murder.

ABST: Two detectives have obtained a formal statement from a 23-year-old suspect who has been arrested for the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., and for the murder of the proprietor. In his statement, the accused has stated where the whiskey, checks, and currency that he took from the store were hidden. With a house key and a letter of consent from the suspect, the detectives enter the garage of the suspect's house. However, because the suspect's sister, the homeowner, is absent, the detectives decide to obtain a search warrant in order to search the home and seize the evidence detailed in the statement. The film establishes the conditions that must be met for the detectives to obtain a search warrant: they must have a 'reasonable cause' for the search, they must establish the areas to be searched and they must specify the objects of their search. The film shows the detective obtaining the search warrant and recovering the stolen checks, currency, and whiskey and seizing them as evidence. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644-50 and NCJ 77652-59.

** DOCUMENT 66 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77650

TITL: Adversaries - Preliminary Examination

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 35 minutes in length.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in criminal prosecution, this film focuses on the purpose and proceedings of the preliminary examination of the accused.

ABST: The film begins with an appearance before the judge by a 23-year-old suspect who is accused of robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The judge informs the accused of the purpose of the preliminary examination, that he can waive the examination, and that he has a right to his own attorney or to a court-appointed attorney if he cannot afford one. The judge then sets the time and date of the examination, the bail, and has the prisoner remanded to the county jail. The remainder of the film centers on the preliminary examination in which the attorney for the prosecution hears the evidence of the medical examiner, the stock clerk who was hit on the head during the robbery, and the detective who interrogated the defendant. The defending attorney's cross-examination focuses on the times when the detective advised the defendant of his rights. The film ends with the court finding that the prosecution has established sufficient evidence to confirm the offense of robbery and first-degree murder by the defendant. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-49 and NCJ 77651-59.

** DOCUMENT 67 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77649

TITL: Adversaries - The Juvenile Court

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film in two reels. The running time is one hour and fifteen minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates delinquency proceeding against a juvenile for taking part in a holdup.

ABST: The proceeding is conducted against the 16-year-old accomplice of a 23-year-old suspect. Both parties have been charged with robbery and murder following the holdup of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The film covers the preliminary hearing, the waiver hearing, and the disposition hearing. The issues raised in the preliminary hearing include the juvenile's detention in the county jail, based on the seriousness of the offense; waiver; the juvenile's right to counsel and to a jury trial; and the denial of bond on the basis that an adult in similar circumstances would be denied bond. In the waiver hearing, which is held to determine whether or not the juvenile should be tried as an adult, the film emphasizes the roles played by both the prosecuting and the defense attorneys; the consideration of the psychiatric and psychological evaluation; the testimony of the arresting police officer, the probation officer, and the stock clerk who identifies the juvenile as involved in the robbery; and the Miranda and privacy rights of juveniles. The disposition hearing includes the testimony of the juvenile, his high school principal, his mother, and the probation officer. The judge rules that the juvenile be committed to the Michigan State Department of Social Services. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644-48 and NCJ 77650-59.

ACCN: 77648
TITL: Adversaries - Search and Questioning
CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. It is 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film focuses on how police obtain a formal statement from an accomplice in the case of a man charge with robbery and murder.

ABST: Two detectives in Ann Arbor, Mich., have recovered the checks, currency, and whiskey that were allegedly taken by a suspect from the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor. Because the suspect has also named a 16-year-old accomplice in his formal statement, the detectives contact the juvenile's mother, a widow, and are given permission to search her son's room. The detectives find a bag with bloodstained clothing during their search, go to the boy's high school, and have the boy summoned to the principal's office. The film focuses on the questioning process and on the statement of rights read to the juvenile: that he has a right to remain silent, that he has a right to an attorney including one appointed by the court if he cannot afford his own, and that he has a right to know that anything he says can and will be used against him in a court of law. In addition, the movie focuses on the detectives' use of the tape recorder in taking a formal statement and their notation of time, location, and persons present. Through questioning by the detectives, the juvenile tells of his part in the robbery and his share in the proceeds of the robbery. As the film ends, the detectives tell the mother that her son will be held in the county jail because of the seriousness of his offense. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-47 and NCJ 77649-59.

ACCN: 77647
TITL: Adversaries - Miranda Interrogation
CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109
SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. It is 20 minutes in length.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film discusses police questioning of a suspect in accordance with the 1966 Supreme Court Miranda ruling.

ABST: At the beginning of the film, the two detectives from the Ann Arbor Police Department (Michigan) advise the suspect of his right to remain silent, his right to an attorney including a court-appointed one, and his right to know that any statement he may make can be used against him in a court of law. In the initial 30 minutes of questioning, the detectives try to establish where the suspect was at the time of the alleged robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor. The detectives then tell the suspect the details of the robbery and have him booked and taken to the county jail. Before the detectives continue questioning the suspect several hours later, they again read him a statement of his rights. The detective explains that the gun and the rope that were used in the robbery can be traced. In addition, a witness identifies the suspect in a police lineup as the man he saw leaving the store. The suspect then dictates a formal statement of his role in the alleged robbery and murder but accuses a 16-year-old accomplice of placing the gag in the mouth of the proprietor during the robbery. The detective requests a key and a letter of consent from the suspect to search the premises where the proceeds of the robbery have been hidden. The film emphasizes the procedure followed by the detective before taking the statement: identifying everyone in the room, noting the time, and reading the suspect his rights. For related films in this series, see NCJ 77644-46 and NCJ 77648-59.

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ACCN: 77646

TITL: Adversaries - Pre-Miranda Interrogation

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 19 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates common method of police interrogation in use before the 1966 Supreme Court ruling in Miranda vs. Arizona.

ABST: Following his recognition by the police, based on a broadcast description of a robbery suspect, the 23-year-old suspect is taken into police custody. The film emphasizes particular aspects of the pre-Miranda interrogation, including police use of sarcastic and hostile language, bullying techniques, and attempts to impress on the suspect that he has no rights. The film shows the suspect agreeing to give a statement to the police, the booking procedure, and the suspect's return to the county jail. For other films in the series, see NCJ 77644-45 and NCJ 77647-59.

** DOCUMENT 71 OF 113 **

ACCN: 77645

TITL: Adversaries - The Arrest

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 7 minutes.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film describes the arrest of a 23-year-old suspect on charges of robbery and murder.

ABST: Following the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., and the death of the proprietor, the police broadcast a detailed description of two suspects, based on the reports of two eyewitnesses. The broadcast describes the robbery and the items taken, including about \$2,000 in bills and checks and several bottles of whisky. At about 3 a.m., one of the suspects is stopped by the police for violating a stop sign and is recognized as fitting the description given in the broadcast. The officer handcuffs the suspect, searches the car, and upon finding a 38-caliber pistol answering to the description in the police broadcast, places the suspect under arrest on charges of robbery and murder. In addition, the officer advises the suspect of his rights, searches the trunk of the car where he locates a coil of rope, and has the car towed to police headquarters. For other films in this series, see NCJ 77644 and NCJ 77646-59.

ACCN: 77644

TITL: Adversaries - The Crime

CORP: Michigan Media, Ann Arbor, MI 48109

SPON: Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation, Washington, DC 20007;
Institute of Continuing Legal Education University of Michigan, Ann
Arbor, MI 48104

PDTE: 1967

NOTE: This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 18 minutes in length.

ANNO: Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film describes a robbery and murder by a 23-year-old man and his 16-year-old accomplice.

ABST: The film details the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., the assault on the part-time stock clerk, and the binding and gagging of the proprietor who was later found dead. Particular aspects of the crime shown in the film include the use of weapons by the adult assailant and his accomplice, the way in which the robbery was conducted, and the way in which the proceeds of the robbery were divided. The role of the county medical examiner is shown in determining the death of the proprietor and in making a photographic record of the event, as is the process of identifying and handling evidence considered important to the case. For a detailed look at other aspects of the case, see NCJ 77645-59.

ACCN: 77462

TITL: Need To Protect

PAUT: E Hawkins

PDIR: E Hawkins

CORP: Center for Law and Education of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement,
Inc, South San Francisco, CA 94080

PDTE: 1973

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length. Rental is available.

ANNO: Proper stop and frisk procedures, based on case and statutory law, are illustrated in this film.

ABST: According to Terry v. Ohio, police officers have the right to stop and frisk suspects and to seize what they consider admissible evidence if the police officers' deem that their lives are in danger. This film presents a fictionalized version of the events in the case. It notes that based on the officers' experience, they may conduct limited searches deemed reasonable under the fourth amendment. Limited searches in such instances were considered acceptable because police are not required to take unnecessary risks in performing their duties; the dangerous nature of police work is therefore balanced against the citizen's right to privacy.

ACCN: 77461

TITL: Law Enforcement Equipment Standards

SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC
20531

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This a 16mm color film. It is 7 minutes in length.

ANNO: This film explains the purpose of law enforcement equipment standards and how they are established.

ABST: Part of the National Bureau of Standards, the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) establishes voluntary law enforcement equipment standards based on actual performance levels of equipment. The standards program is designed to protect law enforcement personnel and to enhance their safety. The standards cover various types of equipment such as helmets, gas masks, body armour, and police emergency vehicle sirens and lights. Standards for police vehicles cover safety as well as performance. LESL also is working on standards for many types of police radio equipment, security systems, and other technical equipment used in law enforcement.

ACCN: 77460

TITL: Lightweight Body Armour Program

SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC
20531

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 13 minutes in length. It is also available as a video cassette.

ANNO: Directed at law enforcement personnel who are participating in a special field test evaluation, the film explains the reasons for and the purpose of the Lightweight Body Armour Development Test Program.

ABST: The film notes that since 1968, attacks on police officers have more than doubled. In recognition of this problem, Government and private industry have cooperated in a program to test the protective and durability qualities of lightweight body armour. Team participants in this program include law enforcement groups; industry; the Mitre Corporation; the National Bureau of Standards; the Aerospace Corporation; the U.S. Army, particularly the Edgewood Arsenal, Natick Laboratories, and the Land Warfare Laboratory; the Atomic Energy Commission; Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; LEAA; and NILECJ. Funding has been provided by LEAA and NILECJ. Garment design objectives are inconspicuousness, continuous wear, full mobility, protection against the most probable threat, no incapacitation, and no ballistic penetration. Kevlar was chosen as the best material for the protective garments over several others, including nylon, rayon, dacron, and marlex-xp. Technical laboratory tests were performed, and environmental considerations were taken into account. Two types of undershirts are to be evaluated in the field tests, which will take place with about 4,000 participants in 15 cities across the country. The film notes that when a person who is wearing the lightweight protective garment is hit by a bullet, the chances of having to undergo surgery are between 7 and 10 percent, whereas that same person, without the garment, would have an 82-100 percent chance of having surgery. The field tests will also collect data on any participants who are hit by a bullet or otherwise attacked while wearing the garments. The garments are designed only as protection against common handguns.

ACCN: 77459

TITL: Fighting Crime With Science

CORP: Walter J Klein Company Ltd, Charlotte, NC 28211

PDTE: 1979

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 31 minutes in length.

ANNO: Narrator Raymond Burr explains how new equipment and systems developed by scientific technology help law enforcement agencies and personnel to be more effective and efficient in conducting criminal investigations, management functions, and crime prevention.

ABST: Different types of equipment and their functions are demonstrated, such as the neutron activation reactor located in San Diego, Calif., which helps investigators identify traces of metals in materials; a spectrophotometer, which breaks down the exact patterns of color and can be used to identify paint or grease; and voiceprints, which are used to identify people by their speaking patterns. Another new technique is electronography, which enables investigators to lift fingerprints off a dead body. In addition, the command, control, and communication systems of police departments have been much improved by the use of innovative computer systems. The system used by the use of innovative computer systems. The system used by the Chicago Police Department (Illinois), shown as an example, contains elaborate overload and emergency equipment. The Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETTS) allows police agencies across the country to communicate very quickly with each other and to receive information from other jurisdictions on suspects. Other examples of computer application systems are shown, including those of Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Philadelphia. Even the foot patrol officer has benefited from technical innovation, with the creation of the Handy Talkie, a mobile transceiver used by patrol officers. These mobile systems are also called personal radio equipment police (PREP) systems. In addition, patrol vehicles are now equipped with teleprinters. Moreover, the nine-one-one (911) emergency telephone number system is now being implemented in all parts of the country. This system enables the caller to be directly connected to emergency services and is considered much more efficient than past methods. Other innovations shown are the use of videotape filing systems and videotape recording systems, used in police management and correctional systems; electronic security systems; and the use of helicopters for surveillance and security. The narrator notes that the only type of crime not amenable to technical or scientific prevention methods is the crime of passion.

ACCN: 76896

TITL: Body Armour

CORP: Dupont Company, Wilmington, DE 19898

PDTE: 1975

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film, 10 minutes in length. It is also available as video cassette, 10 minutes in length.

ANNO: Directed at police officers and police procurement departments, this film describes and explains the uses and benefits of soft body armor made from a fiber called Kevlar.

ABST: In 1974, 132 officers were killed in handgun assaults in the United States. To prevent these senseless tragedies from reoccurring, research was conducted on ways to increase police body protection. Kevlar, first developed and used in police car tires, is now extensively used in police protective garments to stop bullet penetration. The Edgewood Arsenal (part of the U.S. Army) in Aberdeen, Md., conducted tests on Kevlar for both comfort and ballistic protection. The tests showed that seven layers of Kevlar 29 were both comfortable and adequate for everyday use, but that for protection from very powerful weapons such as a .357 magnum, more layers of the material were required. The arsenal also conducted tests on the effects of blunt trauma, caused by high-energy rounds, in which the soft body tissue is distorted even when the bullet does not penetrate the vest. Officers are told that protection is based on three factors: the number of layers of Kevlar and the quality and weave of the fabric. They are cautioned that none of the soft body armor garments will protect against rifle fire, although they will protect against knife wounds. The comfort of the garment is based on its design. Most vests weigh under 4 pounds.

** DOCUMENT 78 OF 113 **

ACCN: 74048

TITL: Protecting Society's Protectors

CORP: Dupont Company Marketing Communications Department, Wilmington, DE 19898

PDTE: 1980

NOTE: 16mm color film, running 20 minutes. Also available as video cassette and 8mm cartridge. Free loan available.

ANNO: Noting that one reason for the decrease in police deaths from unexpected assault between 1975 and 1980 is police use of body armor, the film shows how 'Kevlar' body armor, woven from a new DuPont fiber, is tested and discusses its effectiveness against weapon attacks.

ABST: Equipment in the U.S. Army's Environmental Laboratory is depicted and its contribution toward creating a body armor that offers the most protection with the least amount of heat buildup is presented. The equipment includes a copper mannequin to aid in analyzing heat buildup and a low profile analyzer to simulate officer performance and to help determine the fit and comfort of police body armor. The film also discusses the protection offered by body armor against different kinds of weapons including knives, handguns, and rifles. It describes 'blunt trauma' or bruises and bleeding resulting from the impact of a bullet or weapon and states that any police officer who is assaulted should be admitted to a hospital for observation. The field evaluation of body armor conducted by the National Institute of Justice in 15 cities is discussed, and the importance of body armor in saving police officers from serious injury or death is emphasized.

** DOCUMENT 79 OF 113 **

ACCN: 66313

TITL: LOSING GAME

PAUT: K PATTERSON

PDIR: B FOX

CORP: National Retail Merchants Association, New York, NY 10001

PDTE: 1978

NOTE: 20 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978

ANNO: DESIGNED FOR JUNIOR AND HIGH SCHOOL AUDIENCES, SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, THE FILM IS INTENDED TO PREVENT SHOPLIFTING BY SHOWING ITS EFFECTS ON TWO POPULAR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.

ABST: STUDENTS FROM THREE HIGH SCHOOLS HELPED WRITE THE SCRIPT FOR THIS FILM, NARRATED BY A FORMER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT, WHO REMEMBERS HOW THE LIVES OF TWO OF HIS CLASSMATES WERE CHANGED BECAUSE THEY SHOPLIFTED. THE FILM FOLLOWS A POPULAR CHEERLEADER THROUGH A SHOPLIFTING INCIDENT AND HER SUBSEQUENT RESIGNATION FROM CLASS OFFICE. IT ALSO FOLLOWS THE ARREST, RELEASE ON PROBATION, REARREST AND SUBSEQUENT IMPRISONMENT OF A CLASS FOOTBALL HERO. AS THE FILM ENDS, THE NARRATOR RETURNS HOME FROM COLLEGE TO SEE HIS FORMER CLASSMATE, NOW AN EX-OFFENDER, WORKING AT A GAS STATION. MUSIC ACCOMPANIES THE FILM. (AOP)

ACCN: 61374

TITL: RIPOFF (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: SHOPLIFTING BEHAVIOR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY ARE DEPICTED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: THE DEPICTION OF A TEENAGE MAN, WHO ENCOURAGES A FRIEND TO PARTICIPATE IN A SHOPLIFTING, ILLUSTRATES THE LAWS CONCERNING ASSAULT, ROBBERY, SELF-DEFENSE, AND ACTING AS AN ACCOMPLICE. IN A MINOR INCIDENT, SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING, THE USE OF A WEAPON CAN PRECIPITATE THE COMMISSION OF A FELONY. MANY STATE LAWS PERMIT STOREKEEPER TO DETAIN SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTERS BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE STORE. THIS PRIVILEGE EXTENDS TO THE DETENTION OF SUSPECTS WHO ARE ACTUALLY INNOCENT; PROVIDED, THAT THE DETENTION WAS MADE IN GOOD FAITH AND ONLY LASTED FOR A VERY BRIEF PERIOD DURING WHICH THE PROPER AUTHORITIES WERE LOCATED. THE MERE POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN A CONVICTION, BUT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE, SUCH AS FURTIVE BEHAVIOR OR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AT EXTREME DISCOUNT, COULD INDICATE CRIMINALITY. A SHOPKEEPER MAY ALSO BE PRIVILEGED TO USE DEFENSIVE FORCE. HOWEVER, THE TREND IN COURT DECISIONS IS TO REQUIRE A PERSON FACED WITH A DEADLY THREAT TO RETREAT OR ESCAPE, IF POSSIBLE, BEFORE RESORTING TO SELF-DEFENSE MEASURES. THE LAW GENERALLY DOES NOT ALLOW THE USE OF FORCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OR FOR THE RECOVERY OF PROPERTY. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE USE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES, THE PRACTICE OF PLEA BARGAINING, AND THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS TO THE DUE PROCESS OF LAW. (TWK)

ACCN: 61373

TITL: PLEA (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRIVING DURING MOMENTS OF EMOTIONAL STRESS ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE COMPONENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: A DRAMATIZATION OF A HIT-AND-RUN ACCIDENT EXPLAINS THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND ILLUSTRATES THE USE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION TO ENSURE JUSTICE FOR ALL PERSONS CONCERNED WITH A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. THE PORTRAYAL OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND DISCUSSION OF ITS CONSEQUENCES INFORMS STUDENTS OF THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO STOP AND REPORT SUCH AN INCIDENT AND TO COOPERATE WITH THE POLICE. REPORTING A CRIME AND COOPERATING WITH THE AUTHORITIES IS AN INDICATOR OF POSITIVE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIME PREVENTION. BY ALSO CONSIDERING PERSONAL ELEMENTS IN THE CHARGING AND SENTENCING OF AN OFFENDER, THE LAW PROVIDES JUSTICE FOR ALL WITHOUT DEMEANING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS THE EMOTIONAL DISTRESS OF THE DRIVER IN THE FILM STRIP, DO NOT CANCEL OUT A COMPLETED CRIME ALTHOUGH THEY MAY PARTIALLY MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE OFFENSE. A LACK OF CITIZEN CONFIDENCE IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POLICE MAY RESULT IN FAILURE TO REPORT MANY CRIMES. HOWEVER, MOST STATES REQUIRE DRIVERS TO STOP AT THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT IN WHICH THEY WERE INVOLVED AND TO REPORT THE ACCIDENT. THE DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT CONSIDERED TESTIMONIAL IN CHARACTER, BUT RATHER IS INFORMATIONAL. FINALLY, THE FILM STRIP NOTES THAT TWO-THIRDS OF ALL FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ARE CALSED BY DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS. (TWK)

ACCN: 61374

TITL: RIPOFF (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: SHOPLIFTING BEHAVIOR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY ARE DEPICTED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: THE DEPICTION OF A TEENAGE MAN, WHO ENCCOURAGES A FRIEND TO PARTICIPATE IN A SHOPLIFTING, ILLUSTRATES THE LAWS CONCERNING ASSAULT, ROBBERY, SELF-DEFENSE, AND ACTING AS AN ACCOMPLICE. IN A MINOR INCIDENT, SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING, THE USE OF A WEAPON CAN PRECIPITATE THE COMMISSION OF A FELONY. MANY STATE LAWS PERMIT STOREKEEPER TO DETAIN SUSPECTED SHOPLIFTERS BEFORE THEY LEAVE THE STORE. THIS PRIVILEGE EXTENDS TO THE DETENTION OF SUSPECTS WHO ARE ACTUALLY INNOCENT; PROVIDED, THAT THE DETENTION WAS MADE IN GOOD FAITH AND ONLY LASTED FOR A VERY BRIEF PERIOD DURING WHICH THE PROPER AUTHORITIES WERE LOCATED. THE MERE POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN A CONVICTION, BUT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE, SUCH AS FURTIVE BEHAVIOR OR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS AT EXTREME DISCOUNT, COULD INDICATE CRIMINALITY. A SHOPKEEPER MAY ALSO BE PRIVILEGED TO USE DEFENSIVE FORCE. HOWEVER, THE TREND IN COURT DECISIONS IS TO REQUIRE A PERSON FACED WITH A DEADLY THREAT TO RETREAT OR ESCAPE, IF POSSIBLE, BEFORE RESORTING TO SELF-DEFENSE MEASURES. THE LAW GENERALLY DOES NOT ALLOW THE USE OF FORCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF PROPERTY OR FOR THE RECOVERY OF PROPERTY. FURTHER DISCUSSION CONCERNS THE USE OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCES, THE PRACTICE OF PLEA BARGAINING, AND THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS TO THE DUE PROCESS OF LAW. (TWK)

ACCN: 61373

TITL: PLEA (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRIVING DURING MOMENTS OF EMOTIONAL STRESS ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE COMPONENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: A DRAMATIZATION OF A HIT-AND-RUN ACCIDENT EXPLAINS THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND ILLUSTRATES THE USE OF JUDICIAL DISCRETION TO ENSURE JUSTICE FOR ALL PERSONS CONCERNED WITH A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION. THE PORTRAYAL OF A TRAFFIC ACCIDENT AND DISCUSSION OF ITS CONSEQUENCES INFORMS STUDENTS OF THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO STOP AND REPORT SUCH AN INCIDENT AND TO COOPERATE WITH THE POLICE. REPORTING A CRIME AND COOPERATING WITH THE AUTHORITIES IS AN INDICATOR OF POSITIVE COMMUNITY ATTITUDES TOWARDS CRIME PREVENTION. BY ALSO CONSIDERING PERSONAL ELEMENTS IN THE CHARGING AND SENTENCING OF AN OFFENDER, THE LAW PROVIDES JUSTICE FOR ALL WITHOUT DEMEANING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME. EXTENUATING CIRCUMSTANCES, SUCH AS THE EMOTIONAL DISTRESS OF THE DRIVER IN THE FILM STRIP, DO NOT CANCEL OUT A COMPLETED CRIME ALTHOUGH THEY MAY PARTIALLY MITIGATE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE OFFENSE. A LACK OF CITIZEN CONFIDENCE IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE POLICE MAY RESULT IN FAILURE TO REPORT MANY CRIMES. HOWEVER, MOST STATES REQUIRE DRIVERS TO STOP AT THE SCENE OF AN ACCIDENT IN WHICH THEY WERE INVOLVED AND TO REPORT THE ACCIDENT. THE DISCLOSURE OF SUCH INFORMATION IS NOT CONSIDERED TESTIMONIAL IN CHARACTER, BUT RATHER IS INFORMATIONAL. FINALLY, THE FILM STRIP NOTES THAT TWO-THIRDS OF ALL FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS. (TWK)

ACCN: 61372

TITL: MUGGERS (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: THE ROLE THAT NARCOTICS ADDICTION PLAYS AS A CAUSE OF STREET VIOLENCE AND CRIME IS DEPICTED IN THIS COMPONENT OF THE FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SERIES 'UNDER THE LAW.'

ABST: A ROBBERY BY A DRUG ADDICT IS DRAMATIZED, INDICATING THE CONSEQUENCES OF STREET OFFENSES AND INVOLVEMENT WITH SERIOUS CRIMES. STREET MUGGINGS, WHICH ERODE A COMMUNITY'S SOCIAL HEALTH AND MORALE, FREQUENTLY RESULT FROM THE DESPERATION AND DANGEROUS INDIFFERENCE OF CONFIRMED DRUG ADDICTS. QUESTIONS FROM THE PRESENTATION CONCERN THE DEGREE TO WHICH DRUG ADDICTION LESSENS A CRIMINAL'S RESPONSIBILITY AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMPULSIVE CRIME REPRESENTS AN ADDICT'S 'CRY FOR HELP.' ADDITIONAL DISCUSSION REFERS TO THE OFFENDER'S LIKELIHOOD OF RETURNING TO CRIME, AND SPECIFIC REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE PREDICTION OF FUTURE CRIMINAL ACITIVITY. THE CALIFORNIA SYSTEM CONSIDERS SUCH FACTORS AS PRIOR ARRESTS, USE OF DRUGS, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, AND FAMILY CRIMINAL RECORD TO ASSESS AN OFFENDER'S POSSIBILITY OF RECIDIVISM. THE ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF THEFT OR LARCENY INCLUDE THE FRAUDULENT TAKING OF PERSONAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO ANOTHER WITHOUT THE OWNER'S CONSENT, TO PERMANENTLY DEPRIVE THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY AND TO APPROPRIATE IT TO THE USE OR BENEFIT OF THE THIEF. THE CRIME OF ROBBERY IS ACCOMPANIED BY THE ACTUAL OR CONSTRUCTIVE USE OF FORCE OR FEAR. ESCAPE WITH THE PROPERTY IS NOT A PREREQUISITE TO THE COMPLETION OF THE CRIME. ROBBERY IS A CRIME AGAINST A PERSON AS WELL AS AGAINST PROPERTY. FURTHER DISCUSSIONS CONCERN THE CRIME OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, THE POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY, AND THE FACTORS CONSIDERED IN SENTENCING. (TWK)

ACCN: 61371

TITL: HITCHHIKE (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: AS PART OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES, THIS SEGMENT ADDRESSES THE PROBLEM OF CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HITCHHIKERS AND SHOWS THE POSSIBLE DANGER TO DRIVERS WHO PICK UP HITCHHIKERS.

ABST: TO DEMONSTRATE THE HAZARDS WHICH CONFRONT BOTH HITCHHIKERS AND THE DRIVERS WHO OFFER RIDES, AND TO SHOW THE LEGAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED WITH CONFLICTING TESTIMONY, A TYPICAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS DRAMATIZED. A TEENAGE WOMEN WHO WAS FOUND WANDERING IN AN ISOLATED AREA TESTIFIES THAT SHE WAS ASSAULTED BY THE DRIVER WHO PICKED HER UP. THE DRIVER THEN PRESENTS HIS VERSION OF THE INCIDENT, ILLUSTRATING THE INVESTIGATORS' TASK OF DETERMINING THE CREDIBILITY OF THE TWO PEOPLE. THE DRAMATIZATION EMPHASIZES THE PERSONALITIES INVOLVED AND EXAMINES THE REASONS FOR THE CHARACTERS' ACTIONS. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LACK OF CORROBORATING EVIDENCE FOR THE VICTIM, THE LIES TOLD BY BOTH PARTIES, AND THE TECHNIQUES OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION WHICH TEST THE TRUTHFULNESS OF A WITNESS. THE DISCUSSION GUIDE EXAMINES THE LIABILITY OF DRIVERS FOR ACCIDENTS WHICH HARM HITCHHIKERS, THE CRIMINAL LAW CONCERNING RAPE, STATUTORY RAPE, AND PERJURY, AND THE POLICE STATISTICS ON CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST HITCHHIKERS. NATIONALLY, ONE-FOURTH OF ALL HITCHHIKERS ARE YOUNG WOMEN, AND A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF COLLEGE-AGE RAPE VICTIMS WERE HITCHHIKERS. THE INCREASING RATE OF REPORTED RAPE REPRESENTS ONLY ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OF THOSE WHICH ACTUALLY OCCUR. THE TYPICAL QUESTIONS USED IN SEXUAL OFFENSE INVESTIGATIONS REFER TO THE VICTIM'S ABILITY TO IDENTIFY HER ASSAILANT AND TO THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE ASSAILANT. (TWK)

ACCN: 61370

TITL: ARREST AND SEIZE (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)

PDIR: P ABBOTT

CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356

PDTE: 1977

NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: THE FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT FROM THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES INDICATES THAT POLICE OFFICERS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO STOP, SEARCH, AND DETAIN CITIZENS ON PROBABLE CAUSE WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT.

ABST: EVIDENCE FOUND BY POLICE THROUGH THE CORRECT PROCEDURE FOR SEARCH AND SEIZURE CAN BE ADMISSIBLE IN COURT. BECAUSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POLICE FOR THE SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY, POLICE OFFICERS MAY PURSUE AND STOP A CAR WHICH LEAVES THE SCENE OF A CRIME, ESPECIALLY IF THE CAR IS DRIVEN IN A RECKLESS MANNER AS IN THE FILM STRIP'S EXAMPLE. ALTHOUGH THE POLICE MAY SUSPECT THAT THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR HAVE COMMITTED THE CRIME, THE OFFICERS SHOULD ALSO INVESTIGATE THE OCCUPANTS' CLAIM THAT THEY WITNESSED SOMEONE ELSE COMMIT THE CRIME. ALTHOUGH THE PERPETRATORS OF THE BURGLARY ARE ARRESTED ELSEWHERE, THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR HAVE BEEN VALIDLY STOPPED, AND THEIR CAR VALIDLY SEARCHED FOR ANY CONTRABAND WHICH MAY BE IN THE PLAIN VIEW OF THE OFFICERS. MARIJUANA AND WEAPONS FOUND DURING SUCH A SEARCH MAY BE USED IN COURT BECAUSE THE OFFICERS CONDUCTED THE SEARCH AFTER THEY HAD PROBABLE CAUSE OR AN EDUCATED SUSPICION THAT THE SUSPECTS HAD COMMITTED A CRIME. THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PROTECTS CITIZENS ONLY AGAINST THE UNREASONABLE SEARCHES BY THE POLICE. WHENEVER FEASIBLE, OFFICERS MUST OBTAIN A COURT PERMIT OR SEARCH WARRANT PRIOR TO A FORMAL SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE. DISCUSSION TOPICS INCLUDE THE SITUATIONS WHERE OFFICERS MAY SEIZE EVIDENCE WITHOUT A WARRANT, THE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE CASES, AND THE RIGHTS OF A SUSPECT DETAINED BY THE POLICE FOR INTERROGATION. (TWK)

ACCN: 59077

TITL: THEY CALL IT WILDCAT

PDIR: G C STONEY; J BROWN

CORP: George C Stoney Productions

PDTE: 1974

NOTE: 32 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1974 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR ADDICTS AND EX-OFFENDERS, THE WILDCAT SERVICE CORPORATION, SET UP IN 1972, IS EXAMINED IN THIS FILM DEPICTING THE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES PROVIDED FOR WILDCAT EMPLOYEES.

ABST: ABOUT 1,500 FORMER ADDICTS AND OFFENDERS WORK ON WILDCAT CONTRACTS, AND PLANS ARE UNDERWAY TO INCREASE THAT NUMBER TO ABOUT 2,500. SUPPORTED WORK IS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WELFARE IN THAT IT PROVIDES SOCIALLY USEFUL EMPLOYMENT AND MAKES STRONG DEMANDS ON THE WORKERS. HABITUAL TARDINESS, ABSENTEEISM, AND POOR PERFORMANCE ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF WILDCAT EMPLOYEES. AS THE FILM SHOWS, WILDCAT IS INVOLVED IN SUCH ACTIVITIES AS PAINTING FIREHOUSES AND HYDRANTS, PEST CONTROL AND TRASH REMOVAL, BUILDING MAINTENANCE, AND RESEARCH AND CLERICAL WORK. WILDCATTERS HELP KEEP LIBRARIES OPEN NIGHTS AND WEEKENDS, RENOVATE ABANDONED BUILDINGS, PREPARE MAPS AND CHARTS FOR NEW YORK'S PLANNING COMMISSION, WORK IN POLICE STATIONS, AND RECYCLE PAPER. PARTICIPANTS ARE SHOWN INTERVIEWING FOR JOBS WITH WILDCAT AND ONCE ACCEPTED, WORKING WITH AN ASSIGNED CREW OF FOUR OR FIVE MEMBERS TO PERFORM A SPECIFIC TASK. EACH WORKER IS TRAINED ON THE JOB AND RECEIVES ADDITIONAL COUNSELING TO DEAL WITH OFF-THE-JOB PROBLEMS. EACH PARTICIPANT RECEIVES A WEEKLY PAYCHECK OF \$95 WITH INCREASES AT REGULAR INTERVALS. AFTER 2 YEARS OF THE WILDCAT EXPERIMENT, 69 PERCENT OF THOSE EMPLOYED STILL WORK THERE OR HAVE GONE TO OTHER JOBS, AND THE RECIDIVISM RATE IS ONLY 27 PERCENT, LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR ADDICTS AND OFFENDERS. CITY OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS AT A CHEMICAL BANK, A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, AND A MICROFILM PROJECT ALL ATTEST TO THE RELIABILITY OF THEIR WILDCAT EMPLOYEES. CONVERSATIONS AMONG WORKERS INDICATE THE DIMENSIONS OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING WORK WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYERS WHO STILL REMAIN RELUCTANT TO HIRE EX-OFFENDERS AND ADDICTS. DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF WILDCAT, OTHER PROGRAMS ARE BEING PLANNED, AND WILDCAT PLANS TO HIRE YOUNGER WORKERS, SINCE THE AVERAGE AGE OF ITS EMPLOYEES IS 30 YEARS. (WJR)

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

ACCN: 61370
TITL: ARREST AND SEIZE (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
PDTE: 1977
NOTE: KIT CONTAINS 2 AUDIO CASSETTES AND 2 FILM STRIPS

ANNO: THE FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT FROM THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES INDICATES THAT POLICE OFFICERS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO STOP, SEARCH, AND DETAIN CITIZENS ON PROBABLE CAUSE WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT.

ABST: EVIDENCE FOUND BY POLICE THROUGH THE CORRECT PROCEDURE FOR SEARCH AND SEIZURE CAN BE ADMISSIBLE IN COURT. BECAUSE OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE POLICE FOR THE SECURITY OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY, POLICE OFFICERS MAY PURSUE AND STOP A CAR WHICH LEAVES THE SCENE OF A CRIME, ESPECIALLY IF THE CAR IS DRIVEN IN A RECKLESS MANNER AS IN THE FILM STRIP'S EXAMPLE. ALTHOUGH THE POLICE MAY SUSPECT THAT THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR HAVE COMMITTED THE CRIME, THE OFFICERS SHOULD ALSO INVESTIGATE THE OCCUPANTS' CLAIM THAT THEY WITNESSED SOMEONE ELSE COMMIT THE CRIME. ALTHOUGH THE PERPETRATORS OF THE BURGLARY ARE ARRESTED ELSEWHERE, THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR HAVE BEEN VALIDLY STOPPED, AND THEIR CAR VALIDLY SEARCHED FOR ANY CONTRABAND WHICH MAY BE IN THE PLAIN VIEW OF THE OFFICERS. MARIJUANA AND WEAPONS FOUND DURING SUCH A SEARCH MAY BE USED IN COURT BECAUSE THE OFFICERS CONDUCTED THE SEARCH AFTER THEY HAD PROBABLE CAUSE OR AN EDUCATED SUSPICION THAT THE SUSPECTS HAD COMMITTED A CRIME. THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PROTECTS CITIZENS ONLY AGAINST THE UNREASONABLE SEARCHES BY THE POLICE. WHENEVER FEASIBLE, OFFICERS MUST OBTAIN A COURT PERMIT OR SEARCH WARRANT PRIOR TO A FORMAL SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE. DISCUSSION TOPICS INCLUDE THE SITUATIONS WHERE OFFICERS MAY SEIZE EVIDENCE WITHOUT A WARRANT, THE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILE CASES, AND THE RIGHTS OF A SUSPECT DETAINED BY THE POLICE FOR INTERROGATION. (TWK)

ACCN: 59077
TITL: THEY CALL IT WILDCAT
PDIR: G C STONEY; J BROWN
CORP: George C Stoney Productions
PDTE: 1974
NOTE: 32 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1974 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR ADDICTS AND EX-OFFENDERS, THE WILDCAT SERVICE CORPORATION, SET UP IN 1972, IS EXAMINED IN THIS FILM DEPICTING THE RANGE OF ACTIVITIES PROVIDED FOR WILDCAT EMPLOYEES.

ABST: ABOUT 1,500 FORMER ADDICTS AND OFFENDERS WORK ON WILDCAT CONTRACTS, AND PLANS ARE UNDERWAY TO INCREASE THAT NUMBER TO ABOUT 2,500. SUPPORTED WORK IS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WELFARE IN THAT IT PROVIDES SOCIALLY USEFUL EMPLOYMENT AND MAKES STRONG DEMANDS ON THE WORKERS. HABITUAL TARDINESS, ARSENTEEISM, AND POOR PERFORMANCE ARE GROUNDS FOR DISMISSAL OF WILDCAT EMPLOYEES. AS THE FILM SHOWS, WILDCAT IS INVOLVED IN SUCH ACTIVITIES AS PAINTING FIREHOUSES AND HYDRANTS, PEST CONTROL AND TRASH REMOVAL, BUILDING MAINTENANCE, AND RESEARCH AND CLERICAL WORK. WILDCATTERS HELP KEEP LIBRARIES OPEN NIGHTS AND WEEKENDS, RENOVATE ABANDONED BUILDINGS, PREPARE MAPS AND CHARTS FOR NEW YORK'S PLANNING COMMISSION, WORK IN POLICE STATIONS, AND RECYCLE PAPER. PARTICIPANTS ARE SHOWN INTERVIEWING FOR JOBS WITH WILDCAT AND ONCE ACCEPTED, WORKING WITH AN ASSIGNED CREW OF FOUR OR FIVE MEMBERS TO PERFORM A SPECIFIC TASK. EACH WORKER IS TRAINED ON THE JOB AND RECEIVES ADDITIONAL COUNSELING TO DEAL WITH OFF-THE-JOB PROBLEMS. EACH PARTICIPANT RECEIVES A WEEKLY PAYCHECK OF \$95 WITH INCREASES AT REGULAR INTERVALS. AFTER 2 YEARS OF THE WILDCAT EXPERIMENT, 69 PERCENT OF THOSE EMPLOYED STILL WORK THERE OR HAVE GONE TO OTHER JOBS, AND THE RECIDIVISM RATE IS ONLY 27 PERCENT, LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE NATIONAL AVERAGE FOR ADDICTS AND OFFENDEPS. CITY OFFICIALS AND SUPERVISORS AT A CHEMICAL BANK, A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER, AND A MICROFILM PROJECT ALL ATTEST TO THE RELIABILITY OF THEIR WILDCAT EMPLOYEES. CONVERSATIONS AMONG WORKERS INDICATE THE DIMENSIONS OF THEIR DIFFICULTIES IN FINDING WORK WITH PRIVATE EMPLOYERS WHO STILL REMAIN RELUCTANT TO HIRE EX-OFFENDERS AND ADDICTS. DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF WILDCAT, OTHER PROGRAMS ARE BEING PLANNED, AND WILDCAT PLANS TO HIRE YOUNGER WORKERS, SINCE THE AVERAGE AGE OF ITS EMPLOYEES IS 30 YEARS. (WJR)

ACCN: 54969
TITL: BAD GUYS - GOOD GUYS (FROM UNDER THE LAW - 2)
PAUT: J C ALEXANDER
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: 25 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR

ANNO: EMPHASIZING HOW A LACK OF CITIZEN AND STUDENT COOPERATION CAN HAVE A DELETERIOUS EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT, THIS FILM FOR JUVENILE AUDIENCES FOCUSES ON A SMALL ANTISOCIAL GROUP OF STUDENTS WHO INTIMIDATE THOSE AROUND THEM.

ABST: TWO MALE STUDENTS LED BY AN OLDER THIRD STUDENT THREATEN A CLASSMATE WITH A KNIFE, BUT ARE INTERRUPTED BY A PASSING TEACHER. LATER, THE THREE HIJACK A BUS AND ROB THE PASSENGERS, ONE OF WHOM SUFFERS A HEART ATTACK. THE SISTER OF ONE OF THE THREE STUDENTS IS ON THE BUS AND OBSERVES THE ENTIRE INCIDENT, BUT OUT OF LOYALTY DOES NOT INFORM THE POLICE. HER BROTHER LATER VISITS HER AT WORK, RETURNS THE MONEY STOLEN FROM HER DURING THE ROBBERY, BUT IGNORES HER WARNINGS TO CHANGE HIS BEHAVIOR. A FEW DAYS LATER, THE THREE ASSAULT THE CLASSMATE THEY HAD EARLIER THREATENED. THE BEATING IS WITNESSED BY THE SISTER AND THE TEACHER, AND THIS TIME, WHEN THE POLICE ARE CALLED TO THE SCENE, THE SISTER COOPERATES. THE THREE STUDENTS BROUGHT BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT AND ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULT AND ROBBERY ARE FILED. ALTHOUGH THE TEACHER HAS AGREED TO TESTIFY, THE RECURRING DELAYS IN THE CASE, COUPLED WITH VEILED THREATS BY THE JUVENILE RINGLEADER, FINALLY UNNERVE HER AND SHE LEAVES BEFORE TESTIFYING. THE COURT SUBSEQUENTLY PLACES THE BOYS ON PROBATION. IN RETALIATION FOR HER COOPERATION, THE RINGLEADED WAYLAYS THE SISTER AS SHE LEAVES WORK ONE EVENING AND ASSAULTS HER. ARRESTED, THE BOY IS CERTIFIED AN ADULT BECAUSE OF HIS PAST RECORD AND IS TRIED AND CONVICTED IN ADULT COURT. (KBL)

ACCN: 54968
TITL: MATTER OF DAVID J (FROM UNDER THE LAW - 2)
PAUT: J C ALEXANDER
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown
NOTE: 16 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR

ANNO: TRACING THE DISPOSITION OF A JUVENILE COURT MATTER, THIS FILM FOR YOUTHFUL AUDIENCES ILLUSTRATES HOW A PERSON WHO AGREES TO JOIN EVEN marginally IN A CRIMINAL ACT MUST SHARE EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS OUTCOME.

ABST: IN ORDER TO RAISE MONEY TO PAY FOR HIS MOTORCYCLE, DAVE AGREES WITH HIS FRIEND, JOHNNY, TO TAKE PART IN THE ROBBERY OF A STORE. THEY DECIDE TO 'BORROW' A NEIGHBOR'S PICKUP TRUCK, WHICH DAVE WILL DRIVE DURING THE GETAWAY. ALTHOUGH JOHNNY HAS SECURED A GUN, HE TELLS DAVE HE WILL PROBABLY NOT LOAD IT. THE ROBBERY, HOWEVER, DOES NOT GO AS SMOOTHLY AS JOHNNY HAD ENVISIONED. THE STORE OWNER OFFERS RESISTANCE AND DAVE, WHO IS WAITING IN THE TRUCK, FREEZES WHEN HE HEARS A SHOT. JOHNNY RUNS BACK TO THE TRUCK WITHOUT THE MONEY, AND BEFORE HE CAN COAX DAVE INTO FLEEING, THEY ARE CONFRONTED BY A NIGHT WATCHMAN WHO NOTES THE TRUCK'S LICENSE NUMBER AS THE TWO SPEED AWAY. BOTH BOYS ARE LATER ARRESTED. DAVE IS COMMITTED TO A JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY EVEN THOUGH IT IS ONLY HIS FIRST OFFENSE; HIS POOR CONDUCT AT SCHOOL AND BAD REPORTS FROM FORMER EMPLOYERS AND ACQUAINTANCES SWAY HIS PROBATION OFFICER TO RECOMMEND INCARCERATION. BECAUSE JOHNNY IS OF AGE, UPON BEING FOUND GUILTY IN ADULT COURT, HE IS SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON. (KBL)

ACCN: 54802
TITL: DOUBLE JEOPARDY
PAUT: D MCCULLEY
CORP: University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98105; Cavalcade Productions,
Chicago, IL
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1978
GNUM: 77-DF-10-0016
NOTE: 40 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: THIS FILM, DESIGNED TO SENSITIZE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS TO THE PROBLEMS OF CHILD-VICTIMS DURING JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS, DESCRIBES AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DEALING WITH CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS.

ABST: THESE VICTIMS ARE UNIQUE BECAUSE THEY ARE USUALLY SUBJECTED TO CONTINUOUS ABUSE OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, ARE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER DISBELIEF AND INSENSITIVITY WHEN THEY REVEAL THEIR ABUSE, AND WILL OFTEN END UP THE FOCUS OF STRESS IN THE FAMILY. USING CASE HISTORIES, THE FILM PORTRAYS THE INSENSITIVITY OF MANY PROFESSIONALS INCLUDING PROSECUTORS, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, IN INTERVIEWING CHILDREN AND DEPICTS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH FOR DEALING WITH AND INTERVIEWING CHILDREN. CONCERNED PROFESSIONALS SHOULD UNDERSTAND CHILD DEVELOPMENTAL STAGES WHEN INTERPRETING THE INFORMATION THAT CHILDREN DIVULGE (E.G., CHILDREN OFTEN DO NOT THINK IN TERMS OF YEARS BUT IN TERMS OF HOW OLD THEY WERE WHEN AN EVENT OCCURRED OR WHAT GRADE THEY WERE IN), BE AWARE OF THE DYNAMICS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, AND DEVELOP TECHNIQUES FOR PREPARING CASES FOR COURTROOM INTERVIEWING THAT ARE APPROPRIATE FOR CHILDREN. JOINT INTERAGENCY INTERVIEWS SHOULD BE HELD WITH THE CHILD IN A COMFORTABLE, HOME-LIKE ENVIRONMENT TO PREVENT THE CHILD FROM REPEATING THE FACTS TOO MANY TIMES. CHILD ADVOCATES SHOULD PREPARE THE CHILDREN FOR COURTROOM TESTIMONY AND EVENTS AND FAMILIARIZE THEM WITH THE TERMINOLOGY THEY WILL NEED TO EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED. ADVOCATES SHOULD GIVE THE CHILD THE EMOTIONAL SUPPORT TO FOLLOW THROUGH WITH THE TRIAL. (DAG)

ACCN: 54668
TITL: OPPORTUNITIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE - A CANDID LOOK AT CAREERS FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN
PAUT: K GARRETT
PDIR: W GREAVES
CORP: Williams Greaves Productions, Inc, Great Barrington, MA 02130
SPON: National Urban League, Inc, New York, NY 10021
PDTE: 1977
NOTE: 25 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1977 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: THIS FILM DESCRIBING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES DISCUSSES LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ACTIVITY TO RECRUIT THESE PERSONS AND CHANGE DEPARTMENTAL ATTITUDES TOWARD THEM.

ABST: MOST DEFENDANTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE BLACK OR BROWN, BUT MOST POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY IN THE SYSTEM ARE HELD BY WHITE MALES. THIS SITUATION INCREASES THE CHANCES FOR DISCRIMINATION. THE LAW ENFORCEMENT MINORITY MANPOWER PROJECT (LEMMP) OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE IS TAKING ACTION TO RECRUIT MINORITIES AND WOMEN AND HAVE SET UP PROGRAMS IN CLEVELAND, OHIO, DALLAS, TEX., LEXINGTON, KY., AND OTHER CITIES WHICH USE TECHNIQUES SUCH AS RECRUITMENT WORKSHOPS AND LOCAL RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS TO REACH MINORITY RESIDENTS. IN TOPEKA, KANS., LEMMP PERSONNEL MAKE REGULAR VISITS TO INDIAN AND HISPANIC NEIGHBORHOODS TO RECRUIT INTERESTED INDIVIDUALS. LEMMP STAFF ALSO TUTOR AND COUNSEL APPLICANTS FOR STATE CRIMINAL JUSTICE POSITIONS REQUIRING CIVIL SERVICE TESTS. INTERVIEWS WITH MINORITY PERSONS AND WITH MINORITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL IN THE FILM INDICATE THAT THESE PERSONS BELIEVE THAT A SYSTEM WITH MORE DIVERSE REPRESENTATION WOULD BE MORE SENSITIVE TO THE NEEDS OF MINORITIES. CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARD FEMALE PATROL OFFICERS AND JUDGES IS DISCUSSED. (DAG)

ACCN: 52354
TITL: HOT CARDS
PDIR: L K MADISON
CORP: Madison Films, New Ycrk, NY 10017
PDTE: 1978
NOTE: 17 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978 RENTAL AVAILABLE

ANNO: THIS FILM ON STOLEN CREDIT CARDS AND THEIR MISUSE IS DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE TO RETAIL PERSONNEL PROCEDURES FOR VERIFYING CREDIT CARD PURCHASES AND ALERT THEM TO THE TACTICS EMPLOYED BY USERS OF HOT CARDS.

ABST: THE FILM EXAMINES A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A TYPICAL HOT CARD PROFESSIONAL. NARRATING AS HE GOES ABOUT HIS DAILY ROUTINE, A SEEMINGLY TYPICAL MIDDLE-CLASS SUBURBAN PERSON (PORTRAYED BY AN ACTOR) DETAILS HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH A LOCAL FENCE AND STOLEN CARD SUPPLIER, DESCRIBES HOW HE CHECKS ON THE CREDIT STATUS OF STOLEN CARDS, AND DEMONSTRATES THEIR USE AND THE DEFICIENCIES COMMON TO STORE CREDIT VERIFICATION EFFORTS. REFLECTING ON HIS OWN CAREER, AND THE CAREERS OF OTHER PROFESSIONALS, HE OUTLINES THE USE OF STOLEN IDENTIFICATION, TACTICS DESIGNED TO KEEP STORE PERSONNEL OFF BALANCE, PLOYS AIMED AT CIRCUMVENTING NORMAL VERIFICATION PROCEDURES, AND VARIOUS OTHER TECHNIQUES CAPABLE OF FACILITATING THE ILLICIT USE OF STOLEN CARDS. METHODS ARE SUGGESTED FOR DETERRING SUCH PROFESSIONALS OR REDUCING THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE THEY CAUSE.

ACCN: 51841
TITL: BATTERED SPOUSES
PAUT: D FERRIN
CORP: Harper and Row Media Order Fulfillment/Customer 2350 Virginia Avenue,
Hagerstown, MD 21740
PDTE: 1978
NOTE: 23 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978 RENTAL AVAILABLE

ANNO: THIS FILM EXPLORES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND DISCUSSES INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES, AGENCIES, AND PROJECTS TO AID VICTIMS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE SERVICES ARE MADE.

ABST: INTERVIEWS WITH SHELTER HOUSE DIRECTORS, POLICE, LAWYERS, SOCIOLOGISTS, AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL ARE PRESENTED. ALTHOUGH ONE-FOURTH OF ALL MURDERS OCCUR WITHIN THE FAMILY, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS CONSIDERED TO BE ONLY A FAMILY PROBLEM. WOMEN WHO ARE VICTIMS OF ABUSE FEEL ISOLATED, ASHAMED, AFRAID, AND GENERALLY ARE NOT AWARE OF SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THEM. THEY OFTEN COME FROM FAMILIES WITH A HISTORY OF VIOLENCE. VICTIMS REMAIN IN THE HOME BECAUSE THEY FEAR FOR THEIR OWN OR THEIR CHILDREN'S SAFETY, THEY BELIEVE THINGS WILL CHANGE, OR THEY ARE ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT. CAUSES OF SPOUSE ABUSE ARE LEARNED VIOLENCE, THE INFLUENCE OF STANDARD SEX ROLES, AND FEELINGS OF FRUSTRATION AND INADEQUACY ON THE PART OF THE ABUSER. CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAMS DESCRIBED ARE THE PAWTUCKET (R.I.) CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAM PROJECT, THE CAMBRIDGE (MASS.) TRANSITION HOUSE AND THE BAY STREET MEDICAL CENTER (MASS.). POLICE OFFICERS, MEDICAL PERSONNEL, AND SOCIAL WORKERS ARE TRAINED IN DEALING WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS, IN COLLECTING EVIDENCE ON ABUSE, AND IN INSTRUCTING WOMEN WHERE THEY CAN RECEIVE HELP AND COUNSELING. VICTIMIZATION CENTERS, SHELTER HOUSES, AND COMMUNITY DISPUTE CENTER ARE OTHER AVAILABLE SERVICES. LEGAL MATTERS THAT ARISE AFTER WIFE ABUSE IS REPORTED OR THE WIFE LEAVES THE HOME INCLUDE DECISIONS TO ISSUE A CIVIL INJUNCTION, DIVORCE, PROPERTY SETTLEMENTS, AND CHILD CUSTODY. RECOMMENDED SERVICES FOR BATTERED WOMEN ARE PROVISION OF 24-HOUR HOTLINE SERVICES, IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE RESPONSE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND THE AVAILABILITY OF EMERGENCY HOUSING. MORE FEDERAL FUNDING IS NEEDED FOR THESE PUBLIC SERVICES ALONG WITH LOCAL SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE. CRIMINAL LAWS SHOULD BE ALTERED IN FAVOR OF ABUSED SPOUSES AND PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD WIFE BEATING MUST BE CHANGED. (DAG)

ACCN: 48496
TITL: TROUBLE WITH TOMMY
PAUT: K PATTERSON
CORP: Creative Enterprises, Boise, ID 83705; Idaho Retailers Association, Boise ID 83702
SPON: Idaho Law Enforcement Planning Commission, Boise, ID 83707
PDTE: 1977
NOTE: 10 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR

ANNO: THE STORY OF A YOUNG BOY, TOMMY, WHO GETS CAUGHT SHOPLIFTING IS PRESENTED IN THIS FILM DESIGNED FOR SHOWING TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

ABST: TOMMY AND HIS FRIEND, WHO RELATES THE STORY, WERE FOURTH GRADERS. AFTER SCHOOL THEY WOULD WALK TO A SHOPPING CENTER, WHERE THEY WOULD GO INTO THE STORE AND BROWSE. ONE DAY AFTER THEY HAD LEFT A STORE, TOMMY PULLED TWO CANDY BARS OUT OF HIS POCKETS. THE BOYS SAT DOWN AND ATE THE CANDY BARS WITHOUT REALLY THINKING OF THEM AS STOLEN. THE NEXT TIME THEY WENT INTO THE STORE, TOMMY'S FRIEND ACTED AS A LOOKOUT SO THEY WOULD NOT GET CAUGHT. SOON AFTERWARD THEY BEGAN TAKING BIGGER THINGS, SUCH AS TOYS AND GAMES. FINALLY, ONE DAY THEY WERE CAUGHT BY A STORE DETECTIVE. THE DETECTIVE GRABBED TOMMY'S FRIEND BUT TOMMY RAN OUT OF THE STORE AND WAS HIT BY A CAR. THE TWO BOYS WERE TAKEN BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE FATHER OF TOMMY'S FRIEND HAD TO PAY A FINE. THEREAFTER, THE TWO BOYS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO PLAY WITH EACH OTHER; THEY CAME TO REALIZE THAT SHOPLIFTING WAS NOT WORTH IT. (BAC)

ACCN: 48362
TITL: IN PURSUIT OF AN IMPROVED POLICE CAR
PAUT: B LEONARD
PDIR: J SHAEFER
CORP: Aerospace Corporation, Washington, DC 20024; Audio Visual Specialties, Washington, DC 20008
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
PDTE: 1977
NOTE: 15 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1977

ANNO: THE USE OF MODERN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE POLICE VEHICLES OF WASHINGTON, D.C., AND NEW ORLEANS, LA., IS DEMONSTRATED IN THIS FILM.

ABST: NEW POLICE PATROL CARS BEING TESTED IN THESE URBAN AREAS SHOW HOW COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY CAN IMPROVE AND MAKE POLICE PATROL SAFER AND MORE EFFICIENT. WITH THE COMPUTER SYSTEM, THE OFFICER IS HELPED IN MANY WAYS BECAUSE COMMUNICATION WITH THE COMMAND CENTER IS MUCH FASTER. THE POLICE CAR HAS A COMPUTER KEYBOARD AND SCREEN IN THE DASHBOARD, A PRINTER BETWEEN THE TWO FRONT SEATS FOR EASY ACCESS, AND A CASSETTE TAPE WHICH PROVIDES A PROGRAMMING UNIT FOR EACH CAR. THE CAR'S TERMINAL HAS DIRECT ACCESS TO THE MAIN POLICE COMPUTER, SO THAT THE OFFICER CAN MAKE A QUICK RECORD CHECK OR DETERMINE IF A CAR IS STOLEN. RISING GASOLINE PRICES AND OTHER MAINTENANCE COSTS HAVE NECESSITATED THE TESTING OF OTHER INNOVATIONS IN THE AUTOMOBILES. THEY HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED WITH EFFICIENT VARIABLE CYLINDER ENGINES WHICH PROVIDE ACCEPTABLE POWER LEVELS AS WELL AS GOOD FUEL ECONOMY. THIS PROTOTYPE CAR HAS ANTILOCK BRAKES TO INCREASE THE STOPPING POWER ON WET ROADS. THE COMPUTER TERMINAL IN THE CAR CONTROLS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS, FLASHING INDICATOR LIGHTS WHEN SOMETHING IS WRONG, SUCH AS LOW FLUIDS OR A HOT ENGINE. THE COMPUTER ALSO TELLS WHEN THE CAR NEEDS A TUNEUP. AN AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATER IN THESE CARS SIGNALS SO THAT HELP CAN COME QUICKLY WHEN THE OFFICER PUSHES A BUTTON. EACH OFFICER HAS A HAND-HELD COMMUNICATOR WHICH IS TIED IN WITH THE COMMAND CENTER. WITH THIS NEW PATROL CAR, ROUTINE FUNCTIONS ARE MADE EASIER, MAKING POLICE PATROL SAFER AND MORE EFFICIENT. (BAC)

** DOCUMENT 94 OF 113 **

ACCN: 43953

TITL: MUGGING - YOU CAN PROTECT YOURSELF!

PAUT: L GRIFFITH

CORP: Jason Films, Bronx, NY 10463

PDTE: 1977

PNUM: LC 77-702001; CODE NO EL370

NOTE: 31 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1977 2-PAGE FILM GUIDE INCLUDED

ANNO: A VETERAN NEW YORK CITY POLICE OFFICER DEMONSTRATES HOW ANYONE CAN WARD OFF A MUGGER; THE FILM IS GEARED FOR USE BY COMMUNITY SERVICE GROUPS AND IN SCHOOLS.

ABST: THE OFFICER FIRST EXPLAINS PRECAUTIONS TO OBSERVE FOR AVOIDING MUGGERS, THEN DEMONSTRATES, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THREE FORMER MUGGERS, PRACTICAL PROCEDURES WHICH ANYONE -- REGARDLESS OF AGE OR PHYSICAL ABILITY -- CAN FOLLOW IN THE EVENT OF ATTACK. AMONG THE TIPS GIVEN FOR HOW TO AVOID GETTING MUGGED ARE ADVICE ON WALKING IN PAIRS OR IN GROUPS, SKIRTING BUSHES AND DOORWAYS, LOCATING PUBLIC TELEPHONE BOOTHS WHICH CAN PROVIDE SHELTER, AND CARRYING PURSES IN A NATURAL BUT PROTECTIVE MANNER. THE PRIMARY RULES TO BE REMEMBERED WHEN CONFRONTED BY A MUGGER ARE: (1) GIVE UP YOUR PROPERTY, DON'T FIGHT FOR IT; AND (2) IF YOU DECIDE TO REACT RATHER THAN SUBMIT, ASK YOURSELF: 'WHAT IS AVAILABLE TO ME?' TECHNIQUES OF SELF-DEFENSE ARE DEMONSTRATED WITH THE AID OF AUDIENCE VOLUNTEERS, RANGING FROM CHILDREN TO SENIOR CITIZENS, AND EACH DEMONSTRATION IS FOLLOWED BY AN ANIMATED ILLUSTRATION OF THE PROCEDURE TO HELP VIEWERS RETAIN SPECIFIC METHODS AND STRATEGIES.

** DOCUMENT 95 OF 113 **

ACCN: 42595

TITL: URBAN MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

PDTE: Unknown

NOTE: 12 MINUTES, 16 MM COLOR

ANNO: THIS FILM DESCRIBES THE TULSA (OK) MULTIMEDIA INFORMATION CENTER WHICH CONTAINS POLICE RECORDS AND OTHER CRIME INVESTIGATION INFORMATION.

ABST: THE CENTER CONTAINS A COMPUTER RECORD OF MICROFILMED DOCUMENTS WHICH CAN BE RETRIEVED AND VIEWED VIA A TERMINAL WITH CLOSED-CIRCUIT TELEVISION. THE SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO REPLACE THE CUMBERSOME MANUAL FILES. STORED RECORDS INCLUDE 'RAP' SHEETS, SUSPECT IDENTIFICATIONS, MUG SHOTS, AND FINGERPRINTS. IN ADDITION, EVIDENCE FOUND THROUGH CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION IS ALSO CODED AND STORED IN THE COMPUTER. FILM COMMENTATORS ADVOCATE THIS SYSTEMS APPROACH TO CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION, AND REAL-LIFE INVESTIGATION SCENES ARE DEPICTED....TWH

** DOCUMENT 96 OF 113 **

ACCN: 40174

TITL: FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR

PDIR: G A WALLACE

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1976

NOTE: 45 MINUTES, VIDEOCASSETTE AND 16 MM FILM, COLOR 5-PAGE LEAA NEWS RELEASE INCLUDED

ANNO: VIGNETTES ARE USED TO DRAMATIZE CRIME PROBLEMS AND DECEPTIVE SCHEMES FACING THE ELDERLY. SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS TO AVOID BEING VICTIMIZED ARE PROVIDED WITH REGARD TO BURGLARY, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, AND CON-GAMES.

ABST: VIEWERS ARE URGED TO AVOID PROVIDING INFORMATION TO STRANGERS MAKING INQUIRIES SINCE HE MAY BE A POTENTIAL BURGLAR. OTHER COUNTERMEASURES TO BURGLARY COVERED INCLUDE THE USE OF PROPER LOCKS ON DOORS AND WINDOWS, THE ELIMINATION OF HIDING PLACES NEAR THE HOUSE, AND GIVING THE IMPRESSION THAT SOMEONE IS HOME WHEN AWAY ON VACATION. THIS LAST ITEM CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY ARRANGING TO HAVE THE YARD WORK DONE, HAVING THE NEWSPAPER AND MAIL DELIVERIES SUSPENDED, AND USING TIMERS TO TURN LIGHTS AND RADIOS ON AND OFF. THIEVES ARE SHOWN ATTEMPTING TO GAIN ENTRANCE TO A POTENTIAL VICTIM'S HOME BY MEANS DEMONSTRATED VARIOUS RUSES. THE VIEWER IS TOLD TO ALWAYS USE A PEEPHOLE AND TALK THROUGH THE DOOR TO IDENTIFY VISITORS BEFORE ADMITTING THEM. ALWAYS ASK FOR PROPER IDENTIFICATION AND PLACE A QUICK PHONE CALL TO VERIFY IT. IN ORDER TO AVOID BEING ASSAULTED ON THE STREET IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SENIOR CITIZENS TRAVEL IN GROUPS, USE WELL-LIGHTED STREETS, AND CARRY PURSES IN SUCH A MANNER THAT MAKES IT DIFFICULT FOR A PURSE SNATCHER TO GRAB IT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ONLY SMALL AMOUNTS OF CASH BE CARRIED AT ANY ONE TIME. SOME OF THE TECHNIQUES UTILIZED BY BUNKO ARTISTS ARE DEMONSTRATED AND THE VIEWER IS URGED TO BE HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS OF QUESTIONABLE SITUATIONS. INVESTIGATING STRANGERS' BACKGROUNDS AND STORIES IS RELATIVELY EASY AND WELL WORTH THE EFFORT....BLU

** DOCUMENT 97 OF 113 **

ACCN: 38336

TITL: FINDING THEIR WAY

PDTE: 1973

NOTE: 13 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1973

ANNO: THIS FILM DESCRIBES THE NYPUM (NATIONAL YOUTH PROJECT USING MINIBIKES) PROJECT, WHICH ATTEMPTS TO INSTILL POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT POLICE AND SOCIETY INTO PRE-DELINQUENT AND DELINQUENT YOUTHS.

ABST: BY TEACHING MOTORCYCLE SKILLS TO YOUNG PEOPLE, TEAMWORK AND MUTUAL DEPENDENCE BECOME VALUED. THESE VALUES ARE THEN TRANSPOSED INTO POSITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS THEMSELVES AND THEIR COMMUNITIES. THE NYPUM PROJECTS ARE ORGANIZED UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF YMCA'S.

** DOCUMENT 98 OF 113 **

ACCN: 38335

TITL: KIDS, MINIBIKES, AND THE DALLAS POLICE

PDTE: 1973

NOTE: 18 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1973

ANNO: THIS FILM DESCRIBES THE DALLAS (TX) NYPUM PROJECT (NATIONAL YOUTH PROJECT USING MINIBIKES), IN WHICH MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS FROM THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT DONATE THEIR TIME TO TEACH MOTORCYCLE SKILLS TO YOUTHS.

ABST: THE DALLAS PROJECT WAS THE OUTSTANDING NYPUM PROJECT OF THE YEAR CHOSEN FROM AMONG SOME 175 SIMILAR PROJECTS YOUTHS ARE REFERRED BY JUVENILE AGENCIES, POLICE, SCHOOLS, CHURCH GROUPS, ETC., IN AN EFFORT TO NIP JUVENILE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN THE BUD. THE PROJECT, WHICH TEACHES SKILLS AND TEAMWORK, IS VIEWED AS A STEPPINGSTONE TO OTHER YOUTH PROGRAMS BY THE DALLAS POLICE.

** DOCUMENT 99 OF 113 **

ACCN: 38185

TITL: AND JUSTICE FOR ALL - THE JURY

PAUT: S NEWHOUSE

CORP: Wayne State University Center for the Administration of Justice, Detroit, MI 48202

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1977

GNUM: 75-DF-05-0015

NOTE: 25 MINUTES, 16MM. COLOR, 1977

ANNO: THIS JUROR ORIENTATION FILM PROVIDES GENERAL INFORMATION ON JUROR SELECTION, UTILIZATION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR CITIZENS ARRIVING FOR JURY DUTY, AS WELL AS THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE.

ABST: A JURY CLERK AND A JUDGE PROVIDE BASIC INFORMATION ON TRIAL PROCEDURES AND THE ROLE OF THE JURY, ANSWERING QUESTIONS OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS ON TOPICS SUCH AS PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE, BURDEN OF PROOF, JUROR PREJUDICE, VOIR DIRE, RULES OF EVIDENCE, AND WHAT GOES ON IN A JURY ROOM.

** DOCUMENT 100 OF 113 **

ACCN: 36169
TITL: UNDER THE LAW, PART 2 - THREE DAYS IN THE COUNTY JAIL
PDIR: B HANKIM
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314; US
Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975
NOTE: 19 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1976

ANNO: THIS FILM DRAMATIZES THE EXPERIENCES OF A YOUNG MAN, ARRESTED FOR
HIT-AND-RUN AND DRUNK DRIVING, WHO IS COMMITTED TO COUNTY JAIL FOR ONE YEAR -
HE USES THIS TIME TO LEARN A TRADE AND TO GRADUATE FROM HIGH SCHOOL.

ABST: THE FILM SHOWS THE DAILY LIFE AND ROUTINE OF A LARGE COUNTY JAIL AND
ILLUSTRATES THE METHODS AND PROGRAMS UTILIZED BY JAIL PERSONNEL TO PREPARE
INMATES FOR A USEFUL LIFE ON THE OUTSIDE. IT ALSO SHOWS TYPICAL
COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE INDUCEMENTS AND PRESSURES EXERTED BY HARDENED
OFFENDER-INMATES.

** DOCUMENT 101 OF 113 **

ACCN: 35502
TITL: REVOLVING DOOR
PAUT: L R BOBKER
PDIR: L R BOBKER
CORP: American Foundation, Inc Institute of Corrections, Philadelphia, PA 19107
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1968
GNUM: 144
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, 16MM B&W, 1968 RENTAL AVAILABLE FROM ASSOCIATED STERLING FILM

ANNO: THIS FILM GRAPHICALLY PORTRAYS THE INHUMANITIES AND INJUSTICES OF THE
REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS OF ARREST, INCARCERATION, AND REARREST OF THE MINOR
OFFENDER, AND OFFERS CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO END THIS CYCLE.

ABST: AN OVERVIEW OF THE KINDS OF MINOR OFFENDERS WHO MOST OFTEN FIND THEMSELVE
IN THE ARREST-RELEASE-ARREST CYCLE IS PROVIDED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE MAJORITY
OF THESE CASES ARE HEARD IN THE LOWER COURTS OF AMERICA, WHERE OVERCROWDED
DOCKETS LACK OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES, AND LACK OF PROBATION FACILITIES MAY FORCE
A 'PRODUCTIONLINE' TYPE OF JUSTICE ON THE MINOR OFFENDER. THE IMPACT OF THIS
HIGH CASE VOLUME ON THE PERFORMANCE OF PROSECUTORS, THE DEFENSE, JUDGES, AND
POLICE IS EXAMINED. THE NEXT STEP OF THE REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS - JAIL - IS
THEN REVIEWED. THROUGH NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTUAL FACILITY CONDITIONS, THE
FILM POINTS OUT THE OVERCROWDED, UNSANITARY, WASTEFUL, AND DEHUMANIZING
CONDITIONS THAT EXIST IN MANY OF OUR NATION'S JAILS. ALTERNATIVES TO THE
PRESENT SYSTEM WHICH MAY HALT THE REVOLVING DOOR PROCESS ARE FINALLY
INVESTIGATED. THESE INCLUDE COMMUNITY TREATMENT SYSTEMS FOR SOME MINOR
OFFENDERS (SUCH AS ALCOHOLICS), PROVISION OF PROBATION SERVICES IN THE LOWER
COURTS, AND USE OF PROBATION VOLUNTEERS FOR MINOR OFFENDERS. IMPROVEMENT IN THE
JAIL FACILITIES THROUGH PROVISION OF INMATE TREATMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMS,
IMPROVED TRAINING OF STAFF, COUNSELING SERVICES FOR INMATES, AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF PROGRAMS SUCH AS WORK RELEASE IS ALSO ADVOCATED.

** DOCUMENT 102 OF 113 **

ACCN: 35382

TITL: ODDS AGAINST

PDTE: 1968

NOTE: 30 MINUTES, 16MM B&W, 1968 RENTAL AVAILABLE FROM ASSOCIATED STERLING FILM

ANNO: THIS FILM PORTRAYS THE FUTILITY OF THE LIVES OF THOSE WHO, STARTING WITH DEPRIVED CHILDHOOD, ENTER A LIFE OF CRIME, AND ARE COMMITTED TO AN ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION - THE ODDS ARE AGAINST SUCCESS.

ABST: A CASE HISTORY MAKES UP THE CORE OF THE FILM. DEALING BRIEFLY WITH THE SUBJECT'S EARLY LIFE, HIS FIRST ADULT ARREST IS SHOWN. CHARGED WITH BURGLARY, LARCENY, ASSAULT, AND OTHER OFFENSES, SELECTED PORTIONS OF THE DEFENDANT'S TRIAL ARE SHOWN. SENTENCED TO THREE TO TEN YEARS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY, THE INMATE IS DENIED PAROLE FOR NOT HAVING PARTICIPATED IN ANY PROGRAMS. INTERSPERSED THROUGH THE STORY ARE DISCUSSIONS OF PRISON CONDITIONS AND THE EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT. THE FILM CONTAINS AN EXPLICIT PLEA FOR ENLIGHTENED CORRECTIONS.

** DOCUMENT 103 OF 113 **

ACCN: 32715

TITL: CUSTODIAL ARREST - SEARCH AND SEIZURE

PDIR: E DI MEGLIO

CORP: Studio 12 Filmmakers, Johnston, RI 02919

PDTE: 1974

NOTE: 10 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1974 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: THE LEGALITY OF A POLICE OFFICER SEARCHING A SUSPECT AND SEIZING EVIDENCE OF A CRIME AFTER THE SUSPECT HAS BEEN PLACED UNDER CUSTODIAL ARREST IS DISCUSSED.

ABST: A VALID CUSTODIAL ARREST (THAT IS, ONE IN WHICH THE ARRESTEE WILL BE BOOKED AT THE POLICE STATION) GIVES THE POLICE OFFICER THE OPTION OF A FULL SEARCH IN THE FIELD, NOT JUST A 'PAT-DOWN'. EVIDENCE NOT RELATED TO THE CAUSE OF THE ARREST IS LEGALLY ADMISSIBLE.

ACCN: 32714

TITL: ENTRAPMENT

PDIR: E DI MEGLIO

CORP: Studio 12 Filmmakers, Johnston, RI 02919

PDTE: 1975

NOTE: 12 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1975 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM PRESENTS THE CONCEPT OF ENTRAPMENT IN A CLEAR, CONCISE MANNER: THREE EXAMPLES ARE GIVEN THAT ILLUSTRATE THE RIGHT AND WRONG WAYS FOR UNDERCOVER AGENTS TO SET UP ARREST SITUATIONS.

ABST: THE FILM STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF THE POINT OF ORIGIN OF CRIMINAL IF THE UNDERCOVER AGENT PUTS THE IDEA OF A CRIME IN THE MIND OF A PERSON WHO WOULD NOT NORMALLY CONSIDER SUCH AN ACT, THE RESULT IS ENTRAPMENT AND THE ARREST IS WORTHLESS. IF, HOWEVER, THE SUBJECT IS PREDISPOSED TOWARD AN ILLEGAL ACT, THE ARREST IS VALID AND THE CASE CAN BE HANDED OVER TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY. THE EXAMPLES THAT ARE GIVEN INVOLVE DRUGS, PROSTITUTION, AND THEFT. EACH EXAMPLE PLAINLY SHOWS AN ENTRAPMENT SITUATION FOLLOWED BY LEGALLY ACCEPTABLE POLICE PROCEDURE. IT IS OBVIOUS FROM THE FILM THAT FOR A 'SETUP' TO BE LEGAL THE SUBJECT MUST BE WILLING TO BREAK THE LAW: IF A POLICEMAN MERELY GIVEN HIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO, NO ENTRAPMENT IS INVOLVED. EACH EXAMPLE IS FOLLOWED BY A BRIEF DISCUSSION. AT THE END OF THE FILM, THE FINER POINTS ARE CLARIFIED IN THE LIGHT OF THE EXAMPLES.

ACCN: 29265

TITL: AND JUSTICE FOR ALL

EDTR: D SZABO

PDIR: H BLUME

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1974

NOTE: 2 HOURS (30 MINUTES PER REEL), 16MM COLOR, 1974 INCLUDES 4 REELS, PART 1 CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND THE SYSTEM - PART 2 - FEAR, CRIME, AND PREVENTION - PART 3 - JUSTICE AND THE CRIMINAL COURTS - PART 4 - THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY

ANNO: 'IF PEOPLE ARE SCARED ENOUGH, OR DETERMINED ENOUGH, OR INFORMED ENOUGH, WE MAY SOMEDAY REALIZE OUR CHERISHED GOAL OF EQUAL JUSTICE UNDER THE LAW.'

ABST: THIS FOUR-PART FILM PRESENTS A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONING - OR NON-FUNCTIONING - OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE CHICAGO/COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, AREA, HIGHLIGHTING FRUSTRATIONS VOICED BY AND TOWARD EVERY ASPECT OF THE SYSTEM, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL CITIZEN AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS TO 'DO SOMETHING' ABOUT THE SITUATION. PART ONE, 'CRIME, CRIMINALS, AND THE SYSTEM,' DOCUMENTS CITIZEN, POLICE OFFICER, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, JUDGE, PRETRIAL DETAINEE, AND CRIMINOLOGIST DISSATISFACTION WITH THE PREVALENCE OF STRANGER-TO-STRANGER CRIME, COURT DELAYS AND CONGESTION, CRIMINALS BEING SET FREE ON TECHNICALITIES, LACK OF COMMUNITY SUPPORT, CITIZEN FEAR OF CRIME, THE OVERREPRESENTATION OF THE POOR AND MINORITIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND THE UNDERREPRESENTATION OF WHITE COLLAR AND ORGANIZED CRIMINALS. THE NEED FOR REFORM OF THE 'NON-SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS CITED. PART TWO, 'FEAR, CRIME, AND PREVENTION,' FOCUSES ON CITIZEN FEAR OF CRIME, BOTH IN AN INNER CITY PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECT AND AN UPPER MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOOD. STRESSED IS THE EFFECT THAT COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND BANDING TOGETHER CAN HAVE ON FEELINGS OF 'CONTROLESSNESS' AND ISOLATION IN URBAN-SUBURBAN AREAS. EFFORTS MADE IN THESE AREAS BY A SUBURBAN NEIGHBORHOOD CITIZEN BAND (CB) PATROL, A COOPERATIVE DIVERSION/REFERRAL EFFORT INVOLVING POLICE AND SOCIAL WORKERS, AND BUILD, A COMMUNITY YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAM ARE EXAMINED. 'JUSTICE AND THE CRIMINAL COURTS,' PART THREE, TOUCHES UPON THE 'JUSTICE DELAYED/JUSTICE DENIED' DEBATE, COURT DELAYS CAUSED BY LACK OF WITNESS COOPERATION CAUSED BY FEAR OF REPRISAL, THE OPERATION AND QUALITY OF INDIGENT DEFENDER SYSTEMS, AND THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY-BASED SENTENCES AND DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS AS OPPOSED TO INCARCERATION THE LAST FILM, 'THE ROLE OF THE COMMUNITY,' EXPLORES VARIOUS EFFORTS BY CHICAGO COMMUNITIES TO BECOME INVOLVED IN AND TO SUPPORT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. FEATURED ARE A VOLUNTEER YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM, OPERATION DARE, A CHICAGO-BASED SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR EX-OFFENDERS, AND FIFTH CITY, A 15 PROJECT WEST SIDE, INNER CITY, GHETTO COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT/INVOLVEMENT/ACTION PROGRAM.

ACCN: 18372
TITL: RIP OFF
CORP: Aptos Film Productions, Thomasville, GA 31792
PDTE: 1973
NOTE: 18 MINUTES, COLOR, 1973 PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANNO: FILM WHICH USES LOCATION SHOTS OF A VARIETY OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS TO DEMONSTRATE SECURITY DEVICES AND TECHNIQUES WHICH BUSINESS PEOPLE CAN USE TO REDUCE THEIR CHANCES OF LOSING MONEY AND MERCHANDISE.

ABST: ACTOR HENRY FONDA STARS IN THIS FILM FOR MERCHANTS ABOUT COMMERCIAL BURGLARY. THE FOUR 'D'S' OF BURGLARY PREVENTION - DETER, DENY, DETECT, AND DELAY - ARE DISCUSSED INDIVIDUALLY. DETERRENCE INVOLVES SUCH THINGS AS GOOD INSIDE AND OUTSIDE LIGHTING, DECORATIVE GRILLS AND BARS AND SLIDING METAL GATES FOR WINDOWS, AND ADVERTISING SECURITY SYSTEMS IN CONSPICUOUS PLACES. HARDWARE SUCH AS BURGLAR-RESISTANT GLASS, DEAD BOLT AND ELECTRIC LOCKS, AND PADLOCKS THAT DENY EASY ENTRANCE TO WOULD-BE BURGLARS IS EXAMINED AS WELL AS SECURITY HARDWARE THAT SHOULD NOT BE USED, AND WHY. HOW THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF DETECTION AND ALARM SYSTEMS OPERATE IS ALSO SHOWN. SOME OF THE DELAYING TACTICS ILLUSTRATED INCLUDE THE USE OF DELAY SAFES AND THE INSTALLATION OF OFFICE SAFES IN PLAIN VIEW OF THE STREET. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE LOCATIONS FOR SAFES AND THE INSURANCE COMPANIES' RATING SYSTEM FOR SAFES, WHICH IS BASED ON HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE AN EXPERIENCED BURGLAR TO OPEN THEM.

ACCN: 18241
TITL: LINE-UP IDENTIFICATION TESTIMONY - ARMED ROBBERY
CORP: Woroner Films, North Miami, FL 33161
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314
PDTE: 1974
NOTE: 20 MINUTES, COLOR, 1974 PREVENTION

ANNO: THIS FILM DEMONSTRATES THE STEP NECESSARY TO INSURE FAIR LINE-UPS FOR PROSECUTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND SHOWS THE IMPORTANCE OF SEVERAL SUPREME COURT DECISIONS ON DEFENDANT'S RIGHTS DURING LINE-UPS.

ABST: USING TWO ACTUAL LINE-UPS (ONE EACH FOR OWNER OF LIQUOR STORE, AND ONE FOR KEY WITNESS), THE FILM SHOWS MOST OF THE POTENTIAL ERRORS IN LINE-UPS INCLUDING TIMING, RIGHT TO COUNSEL AT A 'CRITICAL STATE', TAINTED AND SUGGESTIVE LINE-UPS IMPROPER COMPOSITION, IMPROPER STATEMENTS BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. THE NARRATOR INTRODUCES AND DEVELOPS THE LANDMARK SUPREME COURT CASES DEALING WITH LINE-UPS AND EXAMINES THEIR RELEVANCE IN THIS CASE. THE TRIAL PORTION OF THE FILM PROVIDES A VEHICLE FOR DEMONSTRATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE DECISIONS AND THEIR PRIORITIES FOR THE PROSECUTOR'S CASE. IT ALSO DEMONSTRATES VALUE OF INDEPENDENT IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS.

** DOCUMENT 108 OF 113 **

ACCN: 17752
TITL: DRUG IDENTIFICATION AND THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY (16MM COLOR FILM - 19 MINUTES)
CORP: Woroner Films, North Miami, FL 33161
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314
PDTE: 1974
PNUM: AD-25

ANNO: DEMONSTRATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF A CONTROLLED, OBSERVED PURCHASE, POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF CONTRABAND, AND ESTABLISHED CONTINUITY OF THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY TO THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF A NARCOTICS CASE.

ABST: POLICE NARCOTICS TEAM ARRANGE A CONTROLLED 'BUY' BY A PAID INFORMANT WHO MEETS WITH A DEALER IN A RESTAURANT UNDER SURVEILLANCE CONDITIONS, MAKES THE CONNECTION AND DELIVERS AMPHETAMINE PILLS TO THE OFFICERS. TRIAL SCENES DEPICT THE TESTIMONY OF THE INFORMANT, THE ARRESTING OFFICER, AND THE EXPERT WITNESS, FORENSIC CHEMIST. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE POTENTIAL FOR ERROR IN BUILDING A NARCOTICS CASE WHICH COULD CAUSE A CASE TO BE THROWN OUT. ILLUSTRATED IS THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL LAB TECHNICIAN AS AN EXPERT WITNESS AND HOW THE PROSECUTOR CAN MAXIMIZE THE IMPACT OF HIS TESTIMONY. ALSO SHOWN ARE POSSIBLE DEFENSE TACTICS AND REDIRECT METHODS OF HANDLING IT.

** DOCUMENT 109 OF 113 **

ACCN: 17751
TITL: QUESTION OF CONSENT-RAPE
CORP: Woroner Films, North Miami, FL 33161
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314
PDTE: 1974
PNUM: AD-21
NOTE: 20 MINUTES, COLOR, 1974 RENTAL AVAILABLE COURTS

ANNO: PORTRAYS PROSECUTORIAL TECHNIQUES FOR ESTABLISHING THE USE OF FORCE, DEFENSE ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH CONSENT, AND REDIRECT TECHNIQUES FOR REESTABLISHING USE OF FORCE AND REASONABLE RESISTANCE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

ABST: THE FILM DRAMATIZES A PORTION OF THE EVENTS THAT PRECIPITATE A RAPE CHARGE AGAINST A CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE OF A RESIDENT OF A SINGLES APARTMENT. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE FILM CONSISTS OF THE COURTROOM QUESTIONING AND CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE WOMAN AS THE PROSECUTOR ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH THE USE OF FORCE AND THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY SEEKS TO INDICATE CONSENT. THE DETAILED VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS PRESSED ON THE WOMAN BY BOTH PROSECUTOR AND DEFENSE ATTORNEY AS NECESSITATED BY LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF RAPE ARE FRANKLY PRESENTED. THE NARRATOR INTERJECTS INTERPRETIVE COMMENTS TO DEFINE THE CONTENT OF THE RAPE LAWS UNDERLYING WHAT IS HAPPENING IN THE TRIAL. THE FILM CONCLUDES WITH A REDIRECT BY THE PROSECUTION THAT IS CONSIDERED TO PRECLUDE A DIRECTED VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY, AND THE FILM CLOSES WITH THE VERDICT LEFT TO THE JUDGEMENT OF THE JURY.

** DOCUMENT 110 OF 113 **

ACCN: 17750
TITL: CORPUS DELICTI
CORP: Woroner Films, North Miami, FL 33161
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314
PDTE: 1974
PNUM: AD-22
NOTE: 17 MINUTES, COLOR, 1974 RENTAL AVAILABLE COURTS

ANNO: PRIMARILY A TRAINING FILM FOR PROSECUTORS, THIS FILM DEVELOPS THE CONCEPT OF CORPUS DELICTI IN A TRIAL SITUATION.

ABST: THE FILM BEGINS AS A JEALOUS HUSBAND (VICTIM) BURSTS INTO THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF A FRIEND (DEFENDANT) ACCUSING HIM OF HAVING AN AFFAIR WITH THE VICTIM'S WIFE. HUSBAND SHOUTS THREAT, AND REACHES INTO HIS BRIEFCASE. THE DEFENDANT ASSUMES THAT THE JEALOUS HUSBAND IS REACHING FOR A WEAPON. THE DEFENDANT PULLS HIS OWN GUN FROM DESK DRAWER AND SHOOTS HUSBAND. THE ON-SCENE INVESTIGATION RESULTS IN THE ARREST OF THE DEFENDANT. TRIAL DEVELOPS CONCEPT OF CORPUS DELICTI TIMING OF CONFESSION, ESTABLISHMENT OF VENUE, NEED TO PROVE CORPUS DELICTI INDEPENDENT OF CONFESSION, SHOWING THAT LOSS OR INJURY RESULTING FROM A CRIMINAL ACT (HOMICIDE IN THIS CASE) MUST BE PROVEN BEYOND A REASONABLE DOUBT.

** DOCUMENT 111 OF 113 **

ACCN: 17749
TITL: FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION - BURGLARY
CORP: Woroner Films, North Miami, FL 33161
SPON: National District Attorneys Association, Alexandria, VA 22314
PDTE: 1974
PNUM: AD-26
NOTE: 20 MINUTES, COLOR, 1974 RENTAL AVAILABLE POLICE TECHNIQUES & TRAINING

ANNO: FILM WHICH ILLUSTRATES HOW FINGERPRINTS FOUND AT THE SCENE OF A CRIME CAN BE IDENTIFIED AND USED IN A CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ABST: LATENT PRINTS LIFTED BY AN EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN SERVE AS ALMOST THE ENTIRE CASE AGAINST A BURGLARY SUSPECT. THE FILM SHOWS THE PROPER METHOD OF QUALIFYING A FINGERPRINT EXPERT AND THE TYPE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION THAT MUST BE BROUGHT OUT IN THE EXPERT'S TESTIMONY. TECHNICAL DETAILS DISCUSSED INCLUDE DEFINITIONS IN FINGERPRINT WORK, CLASSIFICATION OF PRINTS, POINTS OF SIMILARITY REQUIREMENTS AND EFFECT AT ACTUAL POINT OF DISSIMILARITY.

** DOCUMENT 112 OF 113 **

ACCN: 17092

TITL: WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING

CORP: District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, DC 20001
Audio Visual Specialties, Washington, DC 20008

PDTE: 1972

NOTE: 30 MINUTES, COLOR, 1972 PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANNO: AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE 1971 MAY DAY DISTURBANCES AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. AND THE EFFORTS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE TO KEEP THE CITY FUNCTIONING AND TO KEEP THE DEMONSTRATORS UNDER CONTROL.

ABST: THIS FILM EMPHASIZES THAT EACH OF THE DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEMONSTRATORS REQUIRED DIFFERENT POLICE COUNTERMEASURES. THIS FILM IS COMPRISED OF ACTUAL FOOTAGE OF THE MAYDAY, 1971 SPRING OFFENSIVE - THE LARGEST SINGLE ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION IN UNITED STATES HISTORY. THE FILM WAS SHOT ENTIRELY BY OFFICERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. BEFORE AND DURING THE FIVE-DAY DEMONSTRATION. THE UNMUTED SOUND TRACK OF THE FILM CONTAINS ACTUAL VERBAGE OF DEMONSTRATORS IN HIGHLY CHARGED EMOTIONAL CONFRONTATIONS. TO SOME, SUCH LANGUAGE WILL BE OFFENSIVE AND PURCHASERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREVIEW THE FILM BEFORE PRESENTATION TO OUTSIDE GROUPS.

** DOCUMENT 113 OF 113 **

ACCN: 16646

TITL: BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE

PDIR: W RYKERT

CORP: MTI, Northbrook, IL 60062

SPON: American Insurance Companies, Inc; Fireman's Fund American, San Francisco
CA 94119

PDTE: 1974

PNUM: AD-11

NOTE: 28 MINUTES, COLOR, 1974 RENTAL AVAILABLE PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANNO: A CONCEPTUAL OVERVIEW OF THE PHILOSOPHY AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES FOR BUSINESS AND HOMES.

ABST: THROUGH THE DRAMATIZATION OF A CRIME SITUATION THIS FILM POINTS OUT THE VALUE OF EMPLOYING CRIME PREVENTION TECHNIQUES. THE NEED FOR A CRIME PREVENTION APPROACH, OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF CRIME PREVENTION BUREAUS, AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY IN REDUCING CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY ARE DISCUSSED. SUCH CRIME PREVENTION METHODS AS THE IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY WITH ENGRAVED NUMBERS, SECURITY SURVEYS OF HOMES, OR NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAMS ARE ALSO PRESENTED. HARDWARE CONCEPTS, TARGET HARDENING, AND GROUP MEETINGS ARE CONSIDERED AS WELL. THE CONCEPTS PRESENTED IN THIS FILM MAY BE USED FOR BOTH LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING AND CITIZEN EDUCATION.

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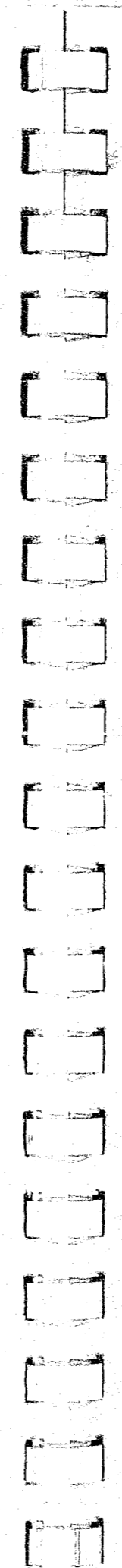
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