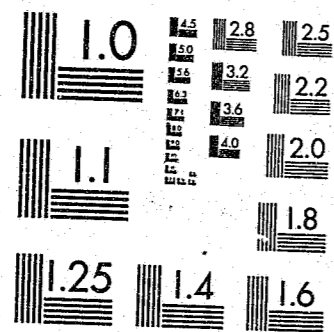


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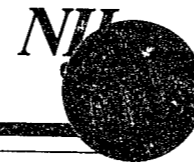
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NIJ Reports

*Summaries of recent reports to help
you keep up to date with advances
in your field of criminal justice*

Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

99826

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NIJ Reports

Director's Notes

James K. Stewart, Director, National Institute of Justice

The debate over the relationship between drug abuse and crime has generated more heat than light. On the one hand, the drug counter-culture, which emerged in the sixties, promoted the view that drug use was relatively harmless—at best a form of recreation and at worst a crime without victims. On the other hand, arguments against drug use by the traditional forces of restraint—schools, parents, police, other authorities—were undermined by lack of objective evidence on the harm and social cost of drug abuse.

Now, however, research is providing the kind of objective information we need to replace the myths that have clouded both understanding and policymaking. It is giving us new insights into the linkages between drug abuse and crime.

The emerging information about the nature and extent of drug-related crime has contributed to the formulation of new policies relating to this major domestic issue. Attorney General William French Smith has taken a strong policy stand in favor of vigorous enforcement against drug abuse and drug trafficking. As part of an unprecedented reorganization and strengthening of the nation's drug control effort, the Attorney General has put the Federal Bureau of In-

vestigation fully in the fight against drugs, complementing the work of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

There is a remarkable degree of cohesion on the part of the public in favor of strong efforts against drug abuse. A recent Roper poll showed that 84 percent of those surveyed want the Government to give top priority to drug abuse and crime.

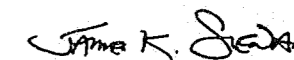
The National Institute of Justice has made research on the relationship of drugs to crime a priority. In this issue, Institute staff member Bernard A. Gropper reviews key findings from current research in this important area. I am pleased that Dr. Gropper has pulled together highlights not only from the studies he has been managing for the Institute but from research sponsored by other agencies who make up our nation's combined efforts against drug abuse.

The evidence emerging from the research is helping to advance our understanding of the "hows" and "whys" of drug-crime linkages. It indicates that intensive narcotics abusers are heavily involved in crime, much of it violent. Contrary to what has been believed, heroin-using criminals appear to be just as likely as non-drug-using offenders to commit violent crimes such as homicide and rape and even more likely to commit robberies and weapons offenses.

Such research has important policy implications. It dispels the myth that the only victims of drug abuse are

the consumers. It reveals that many addicts are more violent than was previously believed. And it tells us that targeting enforcement and treatment efforts against the serious, heavy narcotics abuser is likely to give us the greatest payoff in terms of crime reduction.

The new knowledge emerging from research is important to all those concerned about drug abuse—not just criminal justice officials but parent groups and school officials. Increasingly, they can turn to objective data to inform the debate over drugs. Such information can form the basis for more effective prevention and control policies, thus reducing the possibility that innocent victims may pay the price of uninformed policies.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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ANNOUNCING...

Special *Judicature* Issue on Sentencing Available Free From NCJRS

The National Conference on Sentencing, meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 18, dealt with some persistent and critical issues, including:

- Using selective incapacitation to reduce crime and prison populations.
- Adopting the middle ground between discretionary and mandatory sentencing.
- Correctly assessing the "public will."
- Becoming sensitive to potential consequences for prison crowding.

The conference was convened by the National Institute of Justice as part of its effort to promote sentencing research and to communicate the results to those who can shape and carry out effective sentencing policies in their legislative, judicial, or administrative capacities.

Judicature, the journal of the American Judicature Society, has devoted its entire October-November issue to this symposium. The 80-page issue, titled "Criminal Sentencing in Transition," is available free from NCJRS. Single copies may be ordered until the supply is exhausted. Write: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Check box 06 on the order form.

New NCJ Thesaurus Now Ready

The 1984 edition of the *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus*, the vocabulary used to index and retrieve documents in the NCJRS document data base, has just been issued. The new edition contains more than 5,000 substantive terms and 25,000 cross-references.

The *Thesaurus* is an indispensable tool for those searching the NCJRS data base on DIALOG as well as on JURIS. New editions are prepared periodically to record the addition, deletion, and new cross-referencing of terms.

The *NCJ Thesaurus*, 1984 edition, can be ordered from NCJRS for \$23.00 (\$26.50 in Canada and \$37.00 other countries). Check box 03 on the order form.

Users Can Now Call Toll Free

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS has installed two new toll-free numbers and extended the calling hours to give users in all parts of the country equal and economical access to a variety of information services. Callers throughout the continental United States, except for Maryland and the local Washington, D.C., area, may call NCJRS toll-free on:

800-851-3420

Maryland and local callers should continue using 301-251-5500.

The toll-free number is available nearly 12 hours per day—from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., EST, Monday through Friday, so that users on both coasts can call during their business hours.

People using the new number will reach NCJRS Customer Service staff who can provide information on NCJRS services and products. Callers will also be referred, as necessary, to particular reference specialists who can answer questions in the fields of courts, correc-

tions, crime prevention, criminology, police, dispute resolution, and victim services.

Juvenile Justice toll-free number

Users of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse continue to be served by their own toll-free number—800-638-8736. This number, too, is now staffed from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., EST.

BJS toll-free number

And a third toll-free number—800-732-3277—can be used for calls on criminal justice statistics. Accessible between 8:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., EST, the number reaches the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse—a new NCJRS service for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). A specialist will respond to statistical inquiries and answer questions concerning BJS services and products.

Callers to 301-251-5500 after business hours may leave a message on our answering device for next-day followup by a specialist or to order free documents.

Crime Scene Guide Newly Available

Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook, a National Institute of Justice publication originally printed in 1973 and lately out of stock, is once more available for sale from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

A spot of blood, a collection of microscopic fibers, or other physical evidence can, if carefully identified and treated at the crime scene, be analyzed in the laboratory to yield valuable crime-solving information. The handbook guides investigating officers in field techniques that will ensure maximum results in the laboratory.

NCJRS has received a limited number of copies of this handbook for distribution to users. Single copies may be ordered until the supply is exhausted. Write for your free copy to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. For multiple copies, write: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Order GPO Stock No. 027-000-01195-1, \$7.00.

New Research in Brief Focuses on Private Security

The latest in the Institute's series on criminal justice research findings, "The Growing Role of Private Security" summarizes a 30-month study to document the nature and extent of private security systems of business, industry, and institutions and examine their relationship to public police forces. The researchers recommended expanding interaction between police and private security systems as one way to make more effective use and deployment of police resources. For more, see page 11 of this issue's SNI and order No. 07 on the order form.

New NCJRS Prices To Take Effect in January

Thinking about ordering documents from the annotated publications list that appeared in the September *NIJ Reports*? Do it now. The prices of most NCJRS Fee-For-Service documents will go up as of January 1, 1985.

For your assistance, a list of the titles still available is provided on the inside back cover and the numbers repeated on the order form.

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R Research in Action

Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime

By Bernard A. Gropper, Ph.D

The nature and extent of the linkages between drugs and crime are far from being fully understood. Yet, the belief that they are linked is fundamental to our efforts to control crime through the prevention and control of drug abuse (Gandossy et al., 1980).

To be a useful guide for public policy, research on the links between drugs and crime must be tailored to specific policy issues. Aggregate statistics, for example, can tell us something about overall numbers of drug abusers, total costs of drugs to society, or other large-scale questions. But they offer little insight into many other issues important to policymakers. Informed public policy also requires knowledge of individual and small-group questions—the “hows” and “whys” by which drug abuse and crime are linked at the user levels.

This article briefly summarizes some findings from recent research that examines the nature and extent of drug-crime links at the individual offender level. The studies reviewed are assessing some of the fundamental assumptions underlying drug control and treatment policies. Among these are:

- Different levels of abuse of such drugs as heroin are directly related to criminality at the individual level, and individuals who abuse such drugs in differing degrees of severity will tend to have corresponding patterns of severity in criminal behavior.

Dr. Gropper, an experimental psychologist, is manager of the National Institute's research on the relationships of drugs and alcohol to crime.

- Even among high-risk individuals with established patterns of both drug abuse and criminality, an increase or reduction in level of drug abuse will be associated with a corresponding increase or reduction in criminality.
- Street-level heroin abusers tend to engage in a variety of criminal acts and other behavior to support their drug habits and personal survival needs, with corresponding costs to their victims, their families, and society in general.

Effects of Drugs on Criminality

Drugs and Violent Crime. Recently completed National Institute of Justice-supported studies of career criminals by researchers at the Rand Corporation (Chaiken and Chaiken, 1982) found that a majority of the most serious offenders (the “violent predators”) among the inmates in prisons and jails of three States had histories of heroin use, frequently in combination with alcohol and other drugs. Such a history of drug abuse, in fact, proved to be one of the best “predictors” of serious career criminality.

Other National Institute-funded research (Wish, 1982; Johnson, Wish, Strug, and Chaiken, 1983) indicates that narcotics abusers engage in violence more often than earlier studies would lead us to believe. Recent studies have shown that heroin-using offenders are just as likely as their non-drug-using or non-heroin-using counterparts to commit violent

crimes (such as homicide, sexual assault, and arson)—and even more likely to commit robbery and weapons offenses.

Data being developed by researchers at the Interdisciplinary Research Center on the Relations of Drugs and Alcohol to Crime (IRC) lend further support to the growing body of evidence suggesting that drug abusers are at high risk for violence. Reports from several cities indicate that a quarter or more of homicides are related to drug trafficking (Goldstein, 1982; McBride, 1983).

Perhaps even more disturbing is the finding that 75 percent of all robberies reported by a national sample of youth, and 50 percent of the felony assaults, were due to a small but highly criminal group. This was the sub-sample, comprising less than 3 percent of all youth, who had committed three or more index offenses and were pill or cocaine/heroin users (Johnson, Wish, and Huizinga, 1983).

Robberies or assaults, in fact, are proving to be rare among criminally active youths who are not also involved in illicit drug use. While such data cannot show whether drug abuse is necessarily the primary or only “cause” of these behaviors, they show that it is very much a characteristic of serious and violent offenders.

Changes in Crime With Changes in Drug Use. Among the most compelling evidence of the impacts of hard drug use on crime are the findings reported by teams of researchers in Baltimore (Ball, Shaffer, and Nurco, 1983) and at UCLA (McGlothlin et al., 1978; Anglin and Speckart, 1984). These institute-supported studies clearly confirm one of

the major assumptions of drug treatment—that reducing the level of drug usage can reduce the level of criminal activity, even among relatively hard-core drug users.

The Baltimore team analyzed background factors and long-term patterns of crime for 354 black and white male heroin addicts. The sample was drawn from more than 7,500 known opiate users arrested (or identified) by Baltimore police between 1952 and 1976 so as to be representative of the addict population at large.

The results show how the intensity of the criminal behavior—especially property crime—of such addicts tends to be directly related to their current drug use status. During a 9-year period at risk, their crime rates dropped to relatively low levels during periods when they had little or no narcotic use. While they were actively addicted, however, their criminality was typically about four to six times higher (Figure 1). Overall, they averaged 2,000 crime-days (defined as any day on which they committed one or more crimes) per addict. For those who had several periods of addiction and reduction or cessation of narcotics use, the levels of criminality clearly tended to rise and fall with drug usage.

The UCLA team's analyses yield parallel patterns. Their southern California sample consisted of 753 white and Hispanic heroin addicts admitted to methadone maintenance programs from 1971 to 1978. Contrasting these addicts' criminal involvements in the year prior to their first addiction (defined as the first period of daily heroin use for 1 month or more) with their criminality in the year after revealed notable increases.

Arrest rates increased from 40 to 100 percent overall, with the largest increases occurring for burglary and theft. There were 21 to 30 percent increases

in the numbers of individuals engaging in crime from the pre- to post-addiction years, and three- to five-fold increases in the numbers of days on which they committed crimes. For example, white males reported 20 crime-days per non-incarcerated year in the 12 months prior to first addiction and 92 in the year after; Hispanic males reported 36 and 107 crime-days respectively.

Crime Levels During Active Drug Abuse Periods. Over the course of approximately 9.5 years, the Baltimore addicts committed a total of nearly 750,000 offenses! Theft made up the greatest part of their criminal activity, totaling 829 crimes per addict. Drug-distribution offenses accounted for 581 crimes; forgeries, 172; robberies and assaults, 46; and gambling, pimping, fencing, con games, etc., another 561.

During their periods of active addiction, the Baltimore users committed thefts (burglary, shoplifting, auto theft, and other larcenies) 35 percent of the time; engaged in drug dealing 25 percent of the time; and committed other types of crimes on 33 percent of their days at risk. Even excluding their drug-dealing offenses, while actively addicted they averaged more than 150 “crime-days-per-year-at-risk” involving theft, violence, confidence games, or other crimes—with approximately a third of these days involving the commission of two or more types of offenses on the same day.

Other studies have shown similar offense patterns, although not on so grand a scale. A study of a sample of 573 male and female heroin abusers in Miami (Inciardi, 1979), for example, also revealed a high rate of addict crime, averaging 375 offenses per addict over the course of 1 year. High levels of

crime by street-level heroin abusers were also found by a research team working in New York City (Johnson et al., 1985).

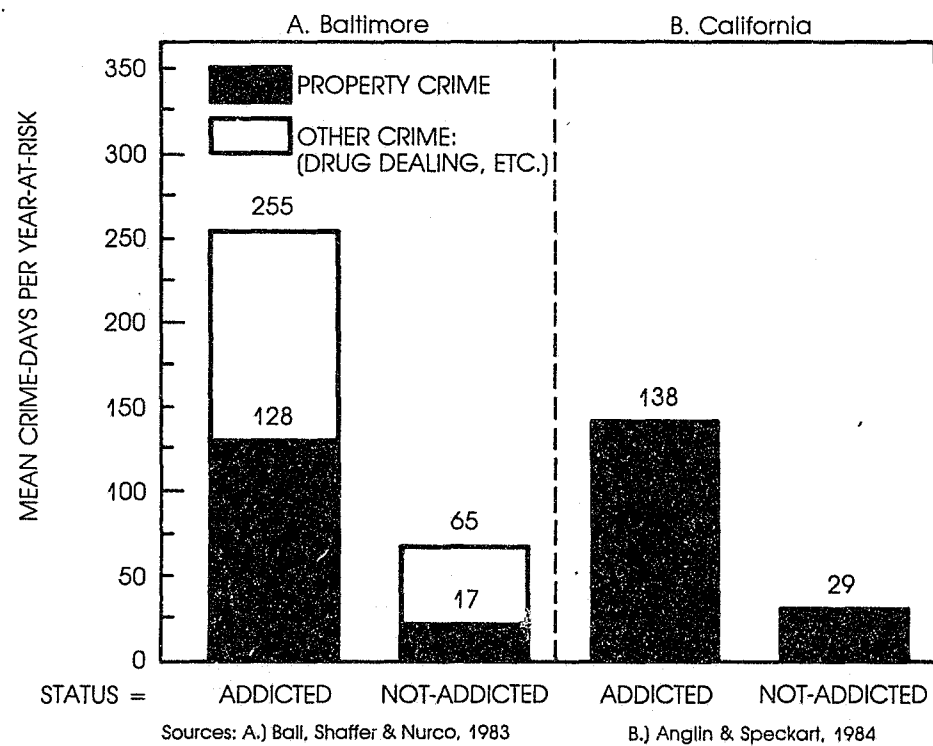
For the California treatment sample, over their active addiction careers (the period from first daily use to last daily use) official arrests and self-reported criminal behaviors increased directly with levels of drug usage. At the highest rate of use (three or more “fixes” per day), arrest rates were 2.5 to 3.5 times the rates at the lowest level of use (one fix or less per month), and crime-days were 10 to 20 times more frequent. For example, white addicts reported 157 crime-days at their highest use levels, versus 12 crime-days at their lowest, and Hispanic addicts reported 149 versus 7.

Lower Crime Rates When Not Actively Addicted. In contrast to their high levels of criminal activity while actively addicted, the addicts in each of these studies showed significantly reduced criminality during periods of reduced use or non-addiction to narcotics. For example, the high crime rate of the Baltimore heroin users (255 crime-days per year) while actively addicted fell to an average of 65 crime-days per year when not addicted.

While the absolute level of property crime involvement was greater for the California addicts (perhaps reflecting both geographical and ethnic differences in the population samples), they too showed substantially reduced crime rates when not actively addicted (see Figure 1). Their self-reported property crime rates were four to seven times lower during non-addiction periods, and their arrest rates were cut in half.

Multiple-Drug Use and “Non-Addiction” Among Heroin Abusers. One point to be considered in all these studies, however, is that heroin addicts are also typically multiple-drug abusers.

Figure 1. CHANGES IN CRIMINALITY BY NARCOTIC ADDICTION STATUS



They use other drugs, such as alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine, either in addition to heroin or as temporary substitutes.

Thus, in all the studies discussed here, periods of "non-addiction" do not necessarily mean that the subjects were totally drug-free during those times. Despite this, these findings strongly suggest that heroin use markedly elevates offense rates, and that eliminating or reducing such costly drug usage, even to some other levels or types of drug use (Collins et al., 1984), does tend to reduce criminal behavior significantly.

Costs of Street-Level Addiction and Crime. Another recent study, under National Institute co-sponsorship with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, explored the behaviors and economic impacts of street-level opiate users

(Johnson et al., 1985). Its findings indicate that, although they are able to obtain drugs and survive through many methods, criminality is very common among street heroin abusers and clearly related to their levels and patterns of drug usage.

The research team, from the IRC at the New York State Division of Substance Abuse Services, gathered data from 201 heroin users who were recruited directly from their Central and East Harlem neighborhoods. The subjects provided 11,417 person-days of self-reported data during 1980-1982 on their day-to-day drug usage and on how they supported themselves.

The study classified users according to their frequency of drug use: *daily* (6 to 7 days per week), *regular* (3 to 5 days per week), or *irregular* (2 days or less per week). The findings provide a far more

detailed picture of the street-level economics of drug usage and crime than has previously been available.

Patterns of Drug Use and Crime. Like the Baltimore addicts, most of the Harlem heroin abusers committed a large number of non-drug crimes and an even larger number of drug distribution offenses. Daily heroin users reported the highest crime rates (Figure 2). They averaged 316 drug sales per year and participated in 564 more drug distribution offenses through "steering" (directing customers to sources of supply), "touting" (promoting a particular dealer's drugs), or "copping" (conveying drugs and money between buyers and sellers, who may not actually meet). Daily heroin users also committed more *violent crimes* (i.e., robberies), a quarter or more of which were committed against other drug users or dealers, drunks, and other street people.

Almost all tended to use a variety of other drugs in addition to heroin; 90 percent also used cocaine and alcohol, and 73 percent used marijuana. Some drug use occurred on 85 percent of the days—heroin on 54 percent of the days, alcohol on 51 percent, cocaine on 27 percent, and illicit methadone on 10 percent.

The daily heroin users each consumed more than \$17,000 worth of drugs per year, compared to about \$5,000 for the irregular users, with *non-cash* arrangements covering about a third of their consumption. Daily heroin users also committed about twice as many robberies and burglaries as regular users, and about five times as many as the irregular users.

However, the daily users did not tend to commit more crimes per day than the other groups. Most of them had more criminal cash income during a year only because they were criminally active on *more days* (209 non-drug crimes per year, compared with 162 among regular and 116 among irregular

users). The daily users did not tend to have significantly higher arrest or incarceration rates than the less intensive users, and may thus be considered more "successful" as criminals since they committed more crimes and used more drugs than the less regular users.

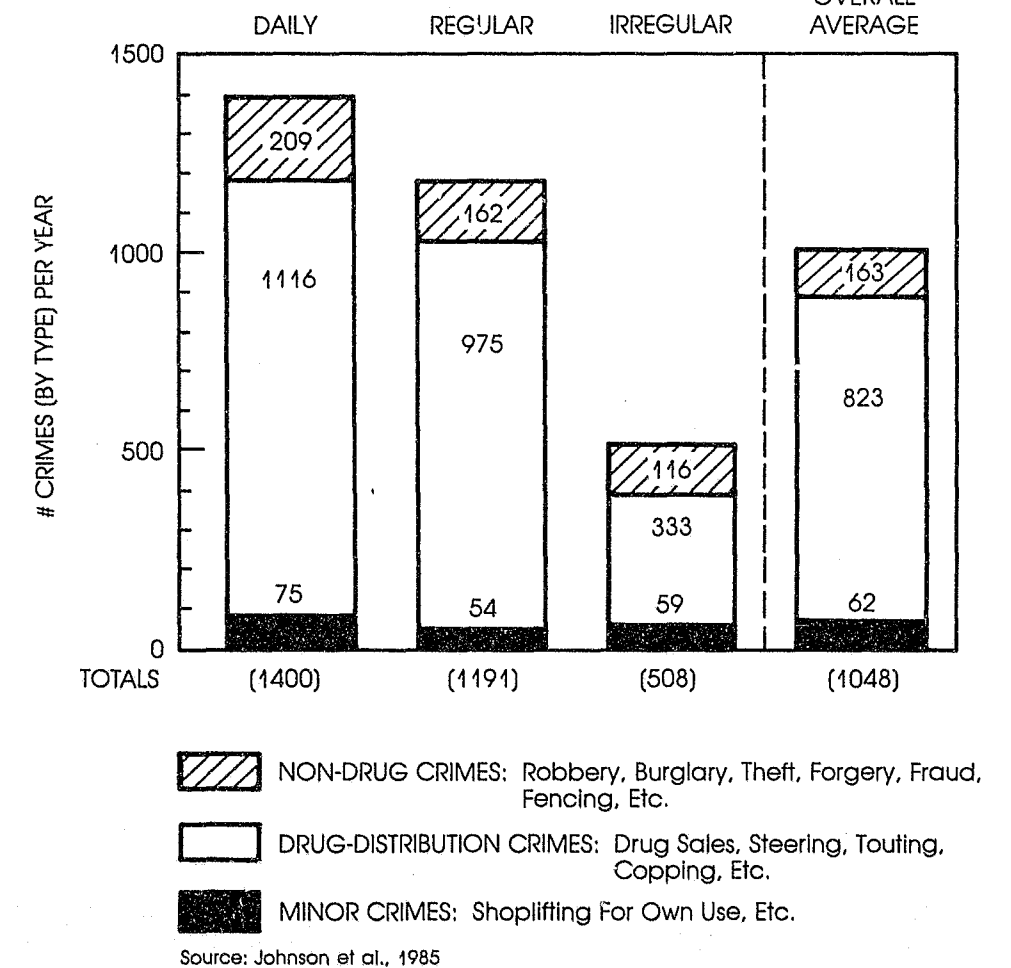
Relatively Modest Returns Per Crime. The returns per crime proved to be relatively small, though they tended to be somewhat greater for the daily users (\$41 per crime) than the \$25 per crime netted by the irregular users. The average returns from robbery (\$80) and burglary (\$81) were modest compared with the risks. The typical drug sale or distribution offense provided \$5 or less cash income.

The average daily heroin user gained more than \$11,000 per year cash income from crime. This rose to more than \$18,000 when the economic value of the *drugs* received without cash payment is included. In comparison, an irregular user netted only \$6,000 total.

Economic Impacts on Victims and Society. These figures do not, of course, represent the full range of economic consequences that heroin users impose upon other persons and upon society. To provide a somewhat more extensive picture, Johnson et al. (1985) developed estimates of 33 different types of economic harm imposed by such street heroin abusers. Among them were:

- **Non-Drug Crime.** The average street opiate user committed non-drug crimes (including burglary, robbery, and theft) from which victims suffered an economic loss of almost \$14,000 annually, based on the retail value of stolen goods. The toll from such non-drug crimes by daily heroin users was nearly four times (almost \$23,000) that due to the irregular users (almost \$6,000).
- **Freeloading.** The public and relatives or friends of daily heroin users contributed more than \$7,000 annually to

Figure 2. CRIME RATES OF STREET HEROIN ABUSERS BY LEVEL OF DRUG USAGE (NEW YORK)



them in the form of public transfer payments, evasion of taxes, cash "loans," and provision of shelter and meals.

• **Drug Distribution Crimes.** Street-level heroin abusers contribute substantially to the *underground economy*. In addition to being drug consumers, they function as low-level drug dealers and distributors. In this New York sample, the average daily heroin user distributed approximately \$26,000 per year in illegal drugs.

From this, they received about 40 percent in cash or drug "wages," while 60 percent went to higher-level dealers and others in the illegal drug distribution system.

The combined costs imposed on society by the daily heroin users in this study totaled about \$55,000 annually per offender. Regular heroin users cost society about \$32,000, and irregular users about \$15,000 each per year. These costs are *in addition* to those due to other economic factors typically addressed by prior research on social

costs—such as foregone productivity of legitimate work; criminal justice system expenses for police, courts, corrections, and probation and parole; treatment costs; private crime prevention costs; and less tangible costs due to fear of crime and the suffering of victims.

Policy Implications

What sort of overall picture can we draw from the types of studies summarized here? And, when combined with data from other ongoing efforts at monitoring the current "drug scene," what are some of the implications for our policies to prevent and control drug abuse and drug-related crime?

Perhaps the foremost finding is that heroin abusers, especially daily users, commit an extraordinary amount of crime. These studies reveal a lifestyle that is enveloped in drug use and crime. The major impetus for most of their criminal behavior is the need to obtain heroin/opiates. A large majority reported that they were only sporadically employed, if employed at all, during their active addiction periods, that they were generally helped or supported by a relative or friend, and that they had little legally generated income of their own.

Other information on the changing street scene suggests that heroin and other drugs are now typically so "cut" or impure that true "addiction" is less likely than in the past. Together with the insights into how street-level users support their needs through cash and non-cash means, these findings suggest that the notion that addicts typically have uncontrollable cravings that compel them to commit crimes immediately to get money to buy drugs is less valid for today's users.

Although narcotic addicts/users as a group engage in a great deal of crime, the amounts and types of crimes committed vary considerably among individuals. For the majority of users, current patterns of criminality are strongly influenced by their current drug usage

status. Based on the findings discussed here, treatment and education programs targeted toward reducing drug usage by the most frequent and intensive users could gain more significant reductions in drug-related criminality than undirected efforts or those aimed toward lesser users.

Information from other ongoing studies is also providing greater insight into the specific roles of drug and alcohol use in criminal events, both among heroin abusers and the general youth population. These confirm that street-level "addicts" can control their compulsion for drugs to some extent, and can decrease or stop their drug usage for significant periods of time.

In addition, both hard-core and less intensive users tend to modulate or defer

their use until the "social" or criminal situation is more appropriate—typically taking few or no drugs before critical events (such as committing a theft) and deferring intensive usage for safer situations or settings, after the crime is completed (Johnson, Wish, and Huizinga, 1983).

This article is a "progress report" on the continuing research efforts to develop current and in-depth knowledge on how drugs affect crime. These findings are only part of a larger, broader series of interrelated efforts by the National Institute of Justice and other organizations to improve our understanding of the nature and extent of drug-crime linkages. Together, they help provide sound informational bases for the guidance of public policies directed toward the prevention and control of drug-related crime.

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NJ Reports is a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS. NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is a national and international clearinghouse of criminal justice and juvenile justice information. Each issue of *NJ Reports* announces important developments in criminal justice research sponsored by the National Institute, as well as the most significant additions to the NCJRS data base during the previous 2 months.

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NIJ Reports

Criminal Justice Calendar of Events

a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

DECEMBER

December 3-4 New York City
Conference on Criminal Justice Statistics.
 Fee: \$100. Contact: CCJS, The Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College, CUNY, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

FEBRUARY

February 4-5 Arlington, Virginia
Government/Industry Conference on Terrorism. Contact: Jennifer Roberts, American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), 1655 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone: (703) 522-5800.

February 12-16 Las Vegas, Nevada
American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting. Contact: AAAS, 225 S. Academy Blvd., Suite 201, Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Telephone: (303) 596-6006.

February 22-24 Reno, Nevada
Western Society of Criminology Annual Conference. Theme: "Crime, Politics, and the Media." Contact: Dr. Charles Tracy, WSC President, Portland State University, Administration of Justice, Portland, OR 97207. Telephone: (503) 229-4014.

February 24-27 Houston, Texas
Bank Security Conference. Contact: Bank Administration Institute, 60 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008. Telephone: (312) 228-6200.

February 27-28 Alexandria, Virginia
National Sheriffs' Association Annual Symposium on Criminal Justice. Fee: \$35. Contact: Bill Peterson, NSA, 1450 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Telephone: (703) 836-7827.

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

DECEMBER

December 2-7 Reno, Nevada
Introduction to Computers and Technology in Courts. Tuition: \$300. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

December 2-7 Washington, D.C.
Juvenile Justice Management. Tuition: TBA. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

December 2-14 Reno, Nevada
Decision Making: Process, Skills, and Techniques. Tuition: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 2-7, National Judicial College.

December 3-4 Grand Rapids, Michigan
Small Jail Management. Fee: \$100. Contact: Paul Embert, 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, MI 48824-1118. Telephone: (517) 355-9648.

December 3-4 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Skills for the Crime Prevention Officer on the College Campus. Contact: Assets Protection Training Institute Inc., P.O. Box 1990, Cambridge, MA 02138. Telephone: (617) 265-7400.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced are directly related to criminal justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies.

Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to:

NCJRS Calendar of Events
 Box 6000
 Rockville, MD 20850

December 3-4 Washington, D.C.
Fire and Arson Investigation I. Fee: \$210. Contact: Jacob Haber, Washington Law Enforcement Seminars, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 573-4440.

December 3-4 Winchester, Virginia
Hostage and Kidnapping. Fee: \$350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Rt. 2, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

December 3-5 Dallas, Texas
The Personal Computer for Police Managers. Tuition: \$200 members, \$250 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

December 3-5 Jacksonville, Florida
Resource Allocation Workshop. Fee: \$295. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32210. Telephone: (904) 640-2722.

December 3-5 Jacksonville, Florida
Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

December 3-6 Phoenix, Arizona
Developing and Managing Computer-Aided Dispatch Systems. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Training Section, P.O. Box 6010, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

December 3-7 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

December 3-7 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention/Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment. Tuition: \$300. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCP), University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

December 3-7 Orlando, Florida
Analytic Techniques for Investigating Terrorist Crimes. Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 3-6, IACP.

December 3-7 San Diego, California
Collective Bargaining for Law Enforcement Agencies. Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 3-6, IACP.

December 3-7 Wilmington, Delaware
Practical Homicide Investigation. Fee: \$400. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 573-4440.

December 3-14 Louisville, Kentucky
Contemporary Criminal Investigations. Tuition: \$500. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

December 4-6 Orlando, Florida
Community Approach to Child Abuse. Fee: \$100. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Valencia Community College, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 299-5000.

December 4-6 San Marcos, Texas
Crime Stoppers Course. Contact: Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 76666-4610. Telephone: (512) 245-3030.

December 5-6 Washington, D.C.
Fire and Arson Investigation II. Fee: \$210. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, Washington Law Enforcement Seminars.

December 9-14 Reno, Nevada
Judicial Administration. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see Dec. 2-7, National Judicial College.

December 10-12 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Highway Safety Personnel. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

December 10-12 Vancouver, Canada
Terrorism in the 1980's. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, Richard W. Kobetz.

December 10-12 Wilmington, Delaware
Perspectives on Police Management. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

December 10-13 Jacksonville, Florida
Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.
December 10-13 Meriden, Nevada
Managing DWI Enforcement Programs. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 3-6, IACP.

December 10-14 Nashville, Tennessee
Management of the Investigative Function. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 3-6, IACP.

December 10-14 Orlando, Florida
Bloodspatter and Crime Scene Reconstruction. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

December 10-14 Wilmington, Delaware
Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer. Fee: \$695. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

December 11-13 St. Petersburg, Florida
Hostage Negotiations. Fee: \$125. Contact: Roger Zimmerman, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0021.

December 12-14 Orlando, Florida
Techniques for Interrogation. Fee: \$75. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

December 13 Worcester, Massachusetts
Incestuous Fathers. Fee: \$45. Contact: Management Training Program, Box 348, Boston, MA 02117. Telephone: (617) 267-1573.

December 13-14 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Civil Liabilities Seminar. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

December 17 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Police Health and Fitness Conditioning. Contact: Ed Nowicki, Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154. Telephone: (414) 768-5725.

December 17-18 Wilmington, Delaware
Developing and Implementing a Police Stress/Burnout Program. Fee: \$275.

December 17-18 Wilmington, Delaware
Intrusion Detection Systems. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

December 18-19 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Police Health and Fitness Conditioning: Instructor Training. Contact: see Dec. 17, Milwaukee Area Technical College.

JANUARY

January 7-8 Washington, D.C.
Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress. Fee: \$210. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, Washington Law Enforcement Seminars.

January 7-11 Evanston, Illinois
Police Traffic Operations and Safety Workshop. Fee: \$400. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (800) 323-4011.

January 7-11 Jacksonville, Florida
Analysis of Law Enforcement Data. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 7-18 Evanston, Illinois
Police Instructor Training. Fee: \$550. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

January 7-18 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Tuition: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, NCPI.

January 7-March 15 Dallas, Texas
Command and Management School. Tuition: \$500 members, \$1,000 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

January 9-11 Orlando, Florida
Police Management. Fee: \$300. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

January 9-11 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Interview and Interrogation. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 10-11 Wilmington, Delaware
Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 11-12 Los Angeles, California
Child Abuse and Neglect. Tuition: \$70. Contact: Dr. Jerome Leavitt, 5402 E. Ninth St., Tucson, AZ 58711. Telephone: (602) 748-2372.

January 14-15 Fredericksburg, Virginia
Detection, Investigation, and Prosecution of Financial Crimes. Fee: \$295. Contact: Richard A. Nossion and Associates, 11410 Edenberry Dr., Richmond, VA 23236. Telephone: (804) 794-6523, 794-7467.

January 14-15 Wilmington, Delaware
Tactical Approaches to Crimes in Progress. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 14-16 Jacksonville, Florida
Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 14-18 Jacksonville, Florida
DWI Instructor. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 14-18 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 14-February 22
Los Angeles, California

Delinquency Control Institute. Contact: DCI, University of Southern California, 3601 Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

January 16-17 Wilmington, Delaware
Supervisory Principles for Communication Center Personnel. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 16-18 Orlando, Florida
Assessment Centers for Public Safety Agencies. Fee: \$95. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

January 17-18 Wilmington, Delaware
Computer Security: Detection and Investigation. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 21-25 Evanston, Illinois
Forensic Science Techniques Seminar. Fee: \$385. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

January 21-25 Evanston, Illinois
Traffic Accident Record and Analysis Workshop. Fee: \$400. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

January 21-25 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Programming With Database Management System. Fee: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 21-25 St. Louis, Missouri
Death Investigators' Course. Fee: \$200. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104. Telephone: (314) 725-1884.

January 21-25 Wilmington, Delaware
Investigators' Usage of the Personal Computer. Fee: \$695. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 21-February 8
Wellesley, Massachusetts

Command Training Program. Contact: New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 235-1200.

January 21-February 15
Jacksonville, Florida
Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 21-February 15
Jacksonville, Florida
Principles of Police Management. Fee: \$750. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

January 22-23 Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Conducting Security Surveys. Contact: see Dec. 17, Milwaukee Area Technical College.

January 22-23 Wilmington, Delaware
Terrorism in the 1980's. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

January 24-25 Austin, Texas
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders. Contact: H. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

January 24-25 Sacramento, California
Bank Investigations. Contact: Bank Administration Institute, 60 Gould Center, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008. Telephone: (312) 228-6200.

January 27-31 Las Vegas, Nevada
Physical Security Workshop. Contact: Jennifer Roberts, American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), 1655 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone: (703) 522-5800.

FEBRUARY

February 4-5 Washington, D.C.
Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention. Fee: \$210. Contact: see Dec. 3-4, Washington Law Enforcement Seminars.

February 4-5 Wilmington, Delaware
Cargo Security. Fee: \$395. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

February 4-6 Jacksonville, Florida
Tire Forensics for the Traffic Accident Investigator. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

February 4-8 Evanston, Illinois
Driving While Impaired Enforcement. Fee: \$385. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

February 4-8 Orlando, Florida
Police and Fire Photography. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

February 4-15 Evanston, Illinois
Technical Accident Investigation. Fee: \$500. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

February 4-22 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention Theory, Practice, and Management. Tuition: \$775. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, NCPI.

February 6-8 Carrowinds, South Carolina
North Carolina/South Carolina Combined Crime Prevention Seminar. Fee: \$20. Contact: Richard Davis (N.C.), Telephone: (704) 694-2834, or Sam Berkheimer (S.C.), Telephone: (803) 758-8940.

February 6-8 Louisville, Kentucky
Practical Crime Analysis. Tuition: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, NCPI.

February 7-8 Walt Disney World, Florida
Treatment of Sexual Abuse: Child Victims and Adult Survivors. Contact: see Jan. 24-25, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

February 8-9 San Francisco, California
Child Abuse and Neglect. Tuition: \$70. Contact: see Jan. 11-12, Dr. Jerome Leavitt.

February 11-14 Jacksonville, Florida
Seminar for the Field Training Officer. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

February 12 Las Vegas, Nevada

Recent Advances in Arson Analysis and Detection. Fee: \$20. Sponsored by The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms in conjunction with the American Academy of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting. Contact: Rick Tontarski, ATF—National Laboratory Center, 1401 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850. Telephone: (202) 294-0420.

February 13-14 Wilmington, Delaware
Dispatcher Stress/Burnout Reduction. Fee: \$235. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

February 15 Orlando, Florida
Child Pornography. Fee: \$65. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

February 18-22 Evanston, Illinois
Police Budget Preparation. Fee: \$400. Contact: see Jan. 7-11, The Traffic Institute.

February 18-March 1 Jacksonville, Florida
At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

February 20-22 Orlando, Florida
Police Use of Deadly Force. Fee: \$125. Contact: see Dec. 4-6, Valencia Community College.

February 21-22 Wilmington, Delaware
Hospital Security. Fee: \$375. Contact: see Dec. 3-7, University of Delaware.

February 25-27 Jacksonville, Florida
Advanced Police Internal Affairs Workshop. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

February 25-27 Jacksonville, Florida
Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

February 25-March 1 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 3-5, IPTM.

Dispute Resolution in Federal Agencies

By Jeffrey Lubbers

It may be surprising that Federal administrative agencies decide many more disputes than Federal district courts. In 1983, according to *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics* (1983), U.S. District Courts received a record 292,282 civil and criminal cases. Yet figures compiled by the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS), a Federal agency whose mission is to study and recommend possible improvements in Federal regulatory procedures, show that agency administrative law judges (ALJ's) received more than 390,000 cases in the same period.

Thousands of additional disputes are decided using trial-type procedures by other agency officers who serve as individual hearing officers or as members of boards and panels. Since the delays and costs of administrative adjudication can be as frustrating as those found in the courthouse, this may be a fertile area for alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques.

Of course, in the labor-management area dispute resolution is a traditional activity of the Federal Government. For example, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service has been offering its services since 1947 to help resolve private-sector labor disputes involving interstate commerce. More recently, in the non-union labor relations sector the Merit Systems Protection Board, created in 1978 to hear appeals by Federal employees, has instituted an expedited case resolution process (on an experimental basis) that emphasizes mediation by MSPB officials.

Some of the most interesting developments have occurred in the regulatory area. ACUS, with the support of the Department of Justice's Federal Justice Research Program, is currently assessing the increasing use of ADR techniques. Some examples:

- The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has jurisdiction over reparations cases, where customers file claims against commodity professionals. The Commission has developed an innovative procedure to channel these cases, which number more than a thousand per year, into three separate adjudicatory routes: a trial-type hearing before an ALJ for cases involving more than \$10,000; a "paper proceeding" with the possibility of telephone hearings for smaller cases; and a voluntary abbreviated procedure whereby a Commission employee renders a quick and unappealable decision that has no precedential impact outside of the case.
- Under its program to register pesticides, the Environmental Protection Agency's governing statute requires the use of arbitration to establish the compensation to be paid to the initial applicant when a later applicant uses the prior submitted data. This statute was recently upheld by the Supreme Court.
- The Chief ALJ of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission uses a settlement judge, an ALJ not otherwise involved with the case, to conduct settlement negotiations between the parties.
- The Department of Health and Human Services' Grant Appeals Board regularly seeks to provide or assist in the selection of a mediator to help resolve or clarify issues concerning grant disputes. Board personnel have received considerable training in mediation and negotiation techniques as part of this effort.

In the Government contracts area, NASA agreed to a minimal to resolve successfully a multimillion-dollar procurement dispute with TRW, Inc. And in the sometimes contentious area of

rulemaking, the Federal Aviation Administration has used "regulatory negotiation" to formulate standards to govern flight crew rest requirements.

While the proceeding is still pending, participants from business, labor, and other groups have applauded the innovation which brings together interested parties to negotiate the agency's proposed rule before it is published in the Federal Register. EPA and OSHA have also used "reg-neg."

Besides using ADR techniques, some regulatory agencies promote the use of private-sector mechanisms to resolve disputes. The Securities and Exchange Commission has for years encouraged industry self-regulation and now is encouraging the adoption of a uniform code of arbitration for customer-broker disputes and for disciplinary matters. Recently, the Federal Trade Commission has begun assisting businesses in adopting their own ADR programs; the agency has mandated the institution of such programs in several administrative orders.

Other, more fledgling programs have also been identified, and the ACUS study will be inventorying them. Some programs may be mischaracterized as alternatives to litigation—skeptics have carped that some are merely "litigation with a new coat of paint"—but they nevertheless have the potential for expediting agency decisions and helping parties resolve disputes with less rancor. The belated focus on agency use of mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and other ADR processes appears to offer at least as great a potential for success as the earlier attempts to rechannel court disputes.

We would welcome readers' suggestions about other Federal agency ADR programs worthy of attention in our study. Please send them to me at 2120 L Street NW., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20037.

Jeffrey Lubbers is the Research Director of the Administrative Conference of the United States.

SNI

Selective Notification of Information



Alternatives to Institutionalization

Community Based Corrections (Adult), Community Based Corrections (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

NCJ 94200 CITATION RELEASE. By D. Whitcomb, B.P. Lewis, and M.J. Levine.

Abt Associates Inc., 96 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Contract Number: J-LEAA-011-81.

This study examines the citation release procedure as it has developed in the United States and highlights the advantages and disadvantages of specific program procedures, operations, and policy decisions. Information was drawn from a literature review, a telephone survey of 25 law enforcement agencies, and site visits to 6 agencies. The advantages and disadvantages of three variations of citation release—field, stationhouse, and jail release—are analyzed. The authors discuss issues relevant to implementing a citation program within a given jurisdiction and examine the impact of such programs on court appearances. Suggestions for gathering data and designing a program to match the needs and expectations of a particular environment are provided. Tables, exhibits, footnotes, sample forms, list of sources.

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. GPO Stock No. 027-000-01194-2, Document \$4.50; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 94449 COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS—PERCEPTIONS AND EFFECTS. By A.N. Doob and P.D. Macfarlane.

Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, 96 p., 1984.

This evaluation of the Community Service Order (CSO) Program in Durham Region, Ontario, found that the involved juveniles, their parents, and the general public were favorably disposed toward the CSO program. There were some positive effects on participants' behavior when compared with a control group of probationers. About 70 per-

cent of the juveniles in the samples studied completed their CSO's or were still working on them. While most measures revealed no differences between those receiving CSO's and those receiving regular probation, those receiving CSO's had fewer subsequent police cautions than the control group, although the CSO group had more cautions prior to CSO participation. The CSO group also had fewer instances of reported violation of probation rules. Appendixes, tabular data, 17 references.

Availability: University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology, Publications Officer, 130 St. George St., Rm. 8001, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1. Document \$5.00.



Courts

Bail and Bond, Court Management and Operations, Court Structure, Judicial Process, Support Services (Provided by Courts)

NCJ 94612 PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM OPTIONS. By A. Hall et al.

Pretrial Services Resource Center, 160 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Contract Number: J-LEAA-011-81.

This report examines nonfinancial pretrial release as it has developed in the United States over the last 25 years and highlights the advantages and disadvantages of specific program structures, operations, and policy decisions related to release on recognizance and conditional release options. The document traces the bail reform movement in the 1960's and 1970's and identifies major issues in the pretrial field today—community safety and public sentiment, jail crowding, the information explosion, and confidentiality of information. An analysis of factors affecting pretrial services considers legal authority for pretrial release, criminal court structure, the bailbond industry, community resources, and existing judicial and nonjudicial options. An overview of procedures for release on recognizance and conditional release presents information on objectives, target groups, screening procedures, benefits, and problems. The report also discusses activities conducted by release programs following the release decision, program management issues, and

emerging issues in the pretrial field. Tables, figures, glossary, appendix.

Availability: A limited number of free copies are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Write: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJ 92680 SIGNIFICANCE OF JUDICIAL STRUCTURE—THE EFFECT OF UNIFICATION ON TRIAL COURT OPERATIONS. By T.A. Henderson et al.

Institute for Economic and Policy Studies, Inc., 192 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Numbers: 79-NI-AX-0075; 80-IJ-CX-0095.

This report discusses the impact of centralization and consolidation on court operations. Study data came from 105 trial courts in Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, and New Jersey. The study presents an analytic approach which suggests that courts use three types of production processes (procedural, decisional, and diagnostic), which are related to three traditional court types (general jurisdiction, limited jurisdiction, and juvenile). The three production processes have different administrative service requirements: the procedural process needs personal support for the judges, the decisional process needs a high level of case management and scheduling, and the diagnostic process needs both administrative services and coordination of ancillary services. Consolidation reforms do not always take these differing needs into account. The three production processes affect the capacity of a centralized system to redirect resources. A discussion of policy implications for court organization and management is included. References.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 01.

NCJ 93619 STRUCTURING JUSTICE—THE IMPLICATIONS OF COURT UNIFICATION REFORMS. By T.A. Henderson and C. Kerwin.

Institute for Economic and Policy Studies, Inc.; Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 109 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Numbers: 79-NI-AX-0075; 80-IJ-CX-0095; 83-0699-J-OJARS.

This monograph summarizes the policy implications of a 3-year study of the judicial systems in Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Iowa, and New Jersey, particularly their experiences with court unification. The study concludes that the greatest contribution of the unification reforms has been an explicit recognition of the linkages between the formal and functional aspects of the judiciary. The underlying theme of the many changes advocated is the conversion of the judiciary from a loose collection of independent judges and administrators into a coherent organization capable of making and implementing operational policies for the courts. Decisionmakers and analysts alike must consider all aspects of judicial operations rather than adopting views that segregate the adjudicatory process from administrative matters. The unification reforms have created an institutional foundation for this integrated perspective by developing leadership positions within the judiciary charged with developing operational policies for both judges and administrators. References.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 02.



Crime Prevention and Deterrence

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention, Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)

NCJ 94704 CHILD LURES—A GUIDE TO PREVENT ABDUCTION. By K. Wooden.

Ralston Purina Company, 10 p., 1984.

This prevention guide for parents describes the different methods used by child molesters/murderers for luring and deceiving children into getting into the molester's car, apartment, or other area in which he is in control. The common lures cater to the child's need for affection, respect for authority figures, desire to be friendly and helpful to adults, and willingness to take the word of adults as the truth. Some lures play on the child's ego or desire for a job; other tactics aim to scare children. Information to give children to prevent their being taken in by these lures is provided for each of the common tactics. A final note explains the likely circumstances the offender will exploit and the characteristics of the typical victim.

Availability: Ralston Purina, Breakfast Food Division, Checkerboard Sq., St. Louis, MO 63164. Document free.

NCJ 94236 CRIME STOPPERS MANUAL—HOW TO START AND OPERATE A PROGRAM. By G. MacAleese and H.C. Tilly.

Crime Stoppers USA, Inc., 338 p., 1983.

This how-to manual details the establishment and operation of a Crime Stoppers program, consisting of coordinated efforts by media, citizens, and police to combat crime. Startup steps include recruiting volunteers to form a nonprofit corporation and having media representatives participate regularly. Funds for rewards can be solicited from private citizens, business and industry, and civic, fraternal, and veterans' organizations. Methods for soliciting through personal contact, direct mail, special events, and media telethons, among others, are detailed. Creating regional organizations can help increase the number and effectiveness of local programs and their interaction with government agencies. Additional discussions cover ethical issues, legal aspects, and the national organization. Extensive program materials are appended to each chapter. References.

Availability: Crime Stoppers USA, Inc., 4137 Montgomery, Albuquerque, NM 87109. Paperback \$25.00.

NCJ 94703 GROWING ROLE OF PRIVATE SECURITY. By W.C. Cunningham and T.H. Taylor.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 5 p., 1984.

This Research in Brief highlights findings from a national study of private security. It updates existing data on the contribution of private security to crime control and order maintenance, and assesses the working relationships between private security and public law enforcement. Private security resources now exceed those of law enforcement and will continue to increase as resources for law enforcement stabilize. Both police and security managers are receptive to the ideas that private security respond to some minor criminal incidents occurring on the property they protect and that some non-crime-related police tasks be contracted out to the private sector. However, at present there is limited interaction between public and private security, and law enforcement executives tend to view private security programs as

largely ineffective in reducing crime. The quality of security personnel is a major police concern. Crime reporting is a low priority for security managers; businesses and institutions divert many criminal acts from the public justice system and handle them through internal mechanisms. Recommendations, charts.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 07.

NCJ 94262 TOWARD BETTER AND SAFER SCHOOLS—A SCHOOL LEADER'S GUIDE TO DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. By A.G. Cuervo, J. Lees, and R. Lacey.

National School Boards Association, 226 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice.

Grant Number: 82-MU-AX-K045.

Strategies for school delinquency prevention outlined in this handbook emphasize sound disciplinary policies and practices that improve the school climate by involving disruptive students in constructive activities. The authors consider the nature and extent of juvenile crime, the implications of legal mandates, various approaches to school-based delinquency prevention, and how research findings can be incorporated into prevention programs. A compendium of more than 45 successful programs currently being implemented around the country is included, along with an extensive resource section and supplementary materials.

Availability: National School Boards Association, 1680 Duke St., Alexandria, VA 22314. Document \$14.95.



Criminalistics and Forensics

Criminalistics, Forensics

NCJ 94235 INVESTIGATIVE TESTS, 1984.

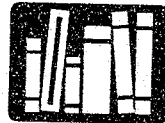
Law Reform Commission of Canada, 174 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Working Paper 34. Includes French version.

This report recommends principles that should be used to codify the investigative test procedures used in Canadian criminal

investigations. The first principle is that the law should clearly define the powers necessary to facilitate the conduct of criminal investigations without unreasonably or arbitrarily interfering with individual rights and freedoms. Second, discretion at critical points of the criminal justice process should be governed by appropriate controls. Third, the rights of the accused should be clearly stated. The tests considered in this analysis consist of the procedures used to gather evidence directly from accused persons and include photographs, saliva samples, blood samples, and handwriting samples. Normal interrogation, search, and surveillance procedures are excluded. The current legal status and potential evidentiary use of these tests are discussed. One recommendation is that taking blood samples in the investigation of driving offenses should not be permitted unless the suspect is unconscious or physically unable to provide a sample. Additional recommendations, 469 notes, bibliography.

Availability: Law Reform Commission of Canada, 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1A 0L6. Document free.



Criminology

Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization

NCJ 94652 CORPORATIONS AS CRIMINALS. E. Hochstedler, Ed.

166 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Perspectives in Criminal Justice, 6. Published in cooperation with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

Seven essays explore the issue of criminal liability of the corporation. They deal with the subject as a developing theory and legal concept, and address specific cases—the Ford Pinto case, a nursing home homicide, and violations of Office of Surface Mining regulations by a group of corporations. An introduction reviews the literature and discusses the evolution of terms used to describe corporate criminality. An essay presents the proposition that individual criminal liability cannot do the work of corporate liability because of burden of proof requirements. An examination of the history of Federal criminal code revisions shows how changes alternately included and excluded criminal penalties for corporations found to violate health and safety laws. The case studies highlight practical difficulties in enforcing corporate compliance. The final essay is a sociological study of enforcement of civil regulations against corporations. It suggests that many practical problems of criminal prosecution persist in the enforcement of civil regulations. References. For individual papers, see NCJ 94653-94659.

Availability: Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$20.00; paperback \$8.95.

NCJ 94544 ELDERLY CRIMINALS. E.S. Newman, D.J. Newman, and M.L. Gewirtz, Ed.

265 p., 1984.

This collection of essays surveys the extent of elderly crime in America, its causes, the types of offenses committed by elderly criminals, and the criminal justice system's response. Types of offenses considered include organized and white-collar crimes, shoplifting, homicide, drunken driving and other alcohol-related crimes, and family violence. The elderly engage in many types of crime, though not in the same number or proportions as other age groups. The causes of elderly crime include a loss of prestige upon retirement, boredom, psychological problems, and feelings of helplessness, but economic need is especially critical. Essays discuss the unique problems elderly criminals present to the justice system; those arrested are housed in facilities not geared to the medical, vocational, and recreational needs of the elderly. New approaches in gerontological practice and treatment are discussed; other contributions consider research priorities and public policy implications. References.

Availability: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain, Publishers, Inc., 1278 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. Book \$25.00.

NCJ 94087 FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY. By R.K. Green and A.B. Schaefer.

280 p., 1984.

Designed to bridge the gap between psychology and the law, this book examines the basic tenets of the mental health profession and the requirements of forensic work. Legal professionals will find discussions of how to plan cases involving psychological issues, develop a working knowledge of psychological tests and treatment approaches, evaluate the qualifications of expert witnesses, and conduct more incisive examinations. For mental health professionals, the book discusses courtroom procedures, practices, and ethics; clarifies commonly encountered legal issues; and assesses qualifications for functioning in the forensic area. Chapters discuss background and common usage of psychological testing; the clinical interview; psychological intervention, including descriptions in layman's terms

Bureau of Justice Statistics Documents

To place orders for four new Bureau of Justice Statistics documents—*Capital Punishment 1983, Federal Offenses and Offenders: Bank Robbery, Time Served in Prison, and Prison Admissions and Releases, 1981* (prepublication order), just check the appropriate boxes on the order form.

of the various types of therapies; the psychologist as expert witness; and direct and cross-examination of the expert witness. References, name and subject indexes. (Author summary modified)

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$29.75.

NCJ 94623 PURSUIT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—ESSAYS FROM THE CHICAGO CENTER. By G. Hawkins and F.E. Zimring.

250 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Studies in Crime and Justice.

Eighteen essays written by scholars of the Chicago Center for Studies in Criminal Justice deal with such diverse topics as the death penalty, organized crime, deterrence, sentencing, and corrections. Other topics include gang violence and other sources of violence in prison, sentencing reform in America, the value of decriminalization, the historic roots of police behavior, mental illness and the criminal law, "black on black" crime, the Chicago Youth Development Project, and the pessimistic climate concerning the offender and the victim today. A bibliography of nearly 350 entries lists the Center's publications from 1965 to 1982. Index.

Availability: University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. Book \$30.00.

NCJ 94458 YOUTH GANGS. By E.F. Dolan, Jr., and S. Finney.

126 p., 1984.

After outlining the history of juvenile gangs in the United States and abroad, this book addresses the numbers and criminal activities of gangs today, gang characteristics, ethnic gangs, member and leader characteristics, the gang's daily life, and ways of countering the gang problem. After an apparent wane in the 1960's, youth gangs have lately proliferated in their numbers and the volume and seriousness of crimes they commit. Various theories to explain the contemporary increase in gangs are reviewed, along with the nature of gang crime and the extent of violence involved. A discussion of ethnic gangs encompasses black, Hispanic, Asian, and white gangs, with attention to each ethnic gang's crime interests, use of violence, turf control, and personal style. The authors discuss ways of dealing with the gang problem, including the arrest and isolation of gang leaders and hardcore members, mediation and intervention, using street workers to redirect gang members toward constructive activities, self-help programs, and developing recreational, family, educational, neighborhood, and employment opportunities. References, index.

Availability: Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Book \$9.79.



Defense

Defense Services, Support Services (Defense)

NCJ 94630 A NATIONAL SURVEY—CRIMINAL DEFENSE SYSTEMS

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 51 p., 1984.

This study provides national-level data on types of defense systems, funding sources, costs, and caseloads. Survey results have shown that there has been limited change over the past 10 years in the types of systems providing representation to indigent defendants around the country. However, the dollar amount for indigent defense services has increased substantially, while both the caseload and new legal requirements have continued to place pressure on the delivery system. In 1982, close to \$625 million was spent on indigent defense services in close to 3.2 million State and local cases; assigned counsel systems were used in 60 percent of U.S. counties; and public defender systems are dominant in 43 of the 50 largest counties, serving 68 percent of the population. The report describes the characteristics of public defender programs, assigned counsel systems, and contract systems, and discusses variations in case processing. Map, data tables.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 08.



Dispute Resolution

Arbitration, Conciliation, Dispute Resolution (public and private, nonadjudicatory), Mediation, Ombudsman, Neighborhood Justice, Small Claim Courts

NCJ 94125 LABOR AGREEMENT IN NEGOTIATION AND ARBITRATION. By A.M. Zach and R.I. Bloch.

233 p., 1983.

This guide to the content of a labor agreement discusses the rules governing contract interpretation, with attention to the impact of external law and major contract provisions. An opening discussion outlines generally accepted principles of contract interpretation: plain meaning, consistency, standard vs. technical meaning, parole evidence, and past practice rules. It also examines questions of evidence in an arbitration proceeding. The chapter on external law reviews whether and to what extent arbitrators should be bound by public laws in a private tribunal and to what extent the arbitral process should be

modified to accommodate the realities of outside law. Specific contract provisions (management rights, grievance procedures, discipline, job evaluation systems, etc.) are discussed. The book cautions that current trends toward ad hoc arbitration, outside representatives, and reliance on external law pose threats to the traditional arbitration process. Sample cases, suggested readings, index.

Availability: Bureau of National Affairs, 1231 25th St. NW., Washington, DC 20037. Book \$20.00.

NCJ 94389 QUESTION OF ARBITRABILITY—CHALLENGES TO THE ARBITRATOR'S JURISDICTION AND AUTHORITY. By M.M. Grossman.

126 p., 1984.

This book defines for the labor relations practitioner the judicial role in determining the arbitrator's jurisdiction and authority, particularly emphasizing the distinction between the roles of the judge and the arbitrator in resolving issues of substantive arbitrability, whether contract grievance procedures were followed, and the scope of the arbitrator's authority. The labor relations practitioner must be aware of the applicability of a presumption favoring arbitrability, the extent to which the court will defer to the arbitrator's findings and judgments, and the differences between the public and private sectors. Chapters are devoted to the agreement to arbitrate, the scope of the agreement, the authority of public-sector parties, and the review of public-sector awards, among other issues. Subject index, case index.

Availability: ILR Press, Cornell University, Publication Division, Box 1000, Ithaca, NY 14853. Paperback \$9.95.



Institutional Corrections (Adult)

Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

NCJ 94208 GUIDELINES FOR PRISON INDUSTRIES. By R.C. Grieser, N. Miller, and G.S. Funke.

Institute for Economic and Policy Studies, Inc., 144 p., 1984.

These guidelines report on the current status of prison industries across the Nation, provide the tools to help a State create or modify its authorizing legislation and operational procedures, and assess the implications of court actions and standards pertaining to prison industries' accountability. Survey data were gathered in the areas of organization and scope, personnel, inmate

data, budget information, production/marketing, legal/policy issues, and the future of prison industries. Another section focuses on State laws pertaining to prison industries as they set parameters for organization, operation, inmate compensation, purchasing, and marketing. Suggestions are offered on legal and political strategies for using the legislative guidelines. Model policies and procedures, based on materials collected from a number of States, are presented as guidelines for State industry operations in the areas of administration, budget and accounting, recruitment and training, safety, wages and reimbursement, inmate supervision, security, and scheduling. A discussion of court actions and standards affecting prison industries is included. Index, appendixes.

Availability: National Institute of Corrections Information Center, 1790 30th St., Boulder, CO 80301. A limited number of copies are available free; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 94189 PRISONS AND THE PROCESS OF JUSTICE—THE REDUCTIONIST CHALLENGE.

By A. Rutherford.

217 p., 1984.

This book portrays the negative effects of Britain's expansionist prison policy and argues for the adoption and implementation of a reductionist policy similar to that undertaken by Japan and The Netherlands. The pattern of prison system growth in England since World War II has been steadily expansionist. Although efforts were made after the mid-1970's to effect a standstill policy, such a policy is unlikely to be an effective counter to expansionist pressure, as the custodial threshold is lowered to include persons who earlier would have been fined or dealt with by noncustodial means. A reductionist strategy promises to be effective only if prison populations are limited, followed by the development of an array of noncustodial options for less serious offenders. Items on the reductionist agenda include a substantial reduction in prison capacity, legal enforcement of minimum physical standards, enforcement of an optimal staff-to-prisoner ratio, the use of early release to avoid crowding, the structuring of sentencing discretion toward the least restrictive sanction, and an exceptional use of imprisonment for breach of noncustodial sanctions. Bibliography, index.

Availability: William Heinemann Ltd., 10 Upper Grosvenor St., London W1X 9PA, England. Book \$16.00.

Call NCJRS Customer Service Toll-Free! 800-851-3420 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST

NCJ 94346 SOCIAL SKILLS IN PRISON AND THE COMMUNITY—PROBLEM SOLVING FOR OFFENDERS. By P. Priestly et al.

201 p., 1984.

This book describes the development and testing of a course designed to teach offenders how to cope with problems they face when released into the community: finding and keeping work and accommodations, managing money and leisure time, getting on with other people, and controlling drinking and violent behavior. During 1976 and 1977, 224 inmates from Ranby and Ashwell prisons in England and 123 individuals from a day training center took the course. Both prison populations consisted largely of men in their late 20's and early 30's, of whom about one-third were married. They had substantial criminal records, mostly for property offenses. The book details the content and conduct of the course created to meet their postrelease needs, with illustrations from specific sessions and evaluative data, including prisoners' comments. While no clear conclusions could be drawn concerning recidivism, it appeared that violent offenders from Ranby who took the course were less likely to be reconvicted of violent offenses. Tables, survey questionnaires, footnotes, more than 120 references, index.

Availability: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd., 9 Park St., Boston, MA 02108. Paperback \$14.95.



Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

NCJ 94258 DELINQUENCY PREVENTION IN SOUTH CHICAGO—A FIFTY-YEAR ASSESSMENT OF THE CHICAGO AREA PROJECT. By S. Schlossman et al.

The Rand Corporation, 52 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Education.

Contract Number: 400-80-0016.

This report offers a new perspective on delinquency prevention by integrating historical and contemporary analyses of the Chicago Area Project (CAP) in South Chicago, the Nation's first community-based delinquency prevention program, begun in 1934. The program's operations in 1980 are examined in relation to the assumptions derived from the historical analysis of CAP philosophy and practice. Census data, data on delinquency rates, and data on program participation and operations are combined to develop a rudimentary quantitative method with which to make a preliminary evaluation

of CAP's success or failure. The data consistently suggest that CAP has long been effective in organizing local communities and reducing juvenile delinquency, thus challenging the conclusion that "nothing works" in crime prevention. The report points out several dimensions of successful program implementation that may be especially relevant now that resources for prevention are shrinking. Footnotes, tables, figures. (Author summary modified)

Availability: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406. Document \$4.00, publication number R-3142-NIE; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Offenses

Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White Collar Crime, Domestic Violence

NCJ 91487 CORPORATIONS OF CORRUPTION—A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF ORGANIZED CRIME. By D.L. Herbert and H. Tritt.

250 p., 1984.

This book discusses the history and organization of organized crime, legal issues in organized crime investigations, how to conduct investigations, and prosecution of organized crime figures. The volume focuses on various enforcement problems and general patterns of Federal and State law enforcement responses to organized crime. Issues addressed in the section on investigation include relevant constitutional and legal issues; the development of an intelligence system; the collection, evaluation, collation, and analysis of information; and the retention, dissemination, and use of such information. The authors offer recommendations to help counter organized crime operations. Bibliography, index.

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$27.50.

For a list of the 70 Topical Searches and 21 Topical Bibliographies currently available (at \$5.00 per search and \$17.50 per bibliography), write or call:

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Maryland and D.C. area



Police

Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

NCJ 94175 METRO TASK FORCE—A PROGRAM OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. By J. Garofalo and D. Hanson.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 141 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Number: 82-J-CX-K013.

This evaluation of the Metro Task Force (MTF)—a contingent of New Jersey State Police assigned to Trenton from March through September 1981 to provide the municipal police with additional manpower—concludes that it is an effective approach to some types of public order problems even though it does not reduce street crime dramatically. The evaluation focused on program implementation, MTF operations, relationship between State police and the local criminal justice system, reaction of the citizenry, and impact on reported crime and arrests. The State police adapted quickly to the demands of urban patrol, were highly visible, took an aggressive and proactive approach to street crime, and avoided activities from which they were exempt, such as answering routine calls and conducting followup investigations. The greatest coordination problems arose between the police and the county prosecutor's office. Surveys suggested that the operation was well received by residents, although there was not much direct evidence that MTF increased the public's sense of safety. Tables, graphs.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville MD 20850. Microfiche free.

NCJ 94663 POLICE STRESS HYPOTHESIS—A CRITICAL EVALUATION. By T.E. Malloy and G.L. Mays.

Criminal Justice and Behavior, V 11, N 2 (June 1984), P 197-224.

A review of the literature shows little empirical support for the common assumptions that police work is more stressful than other occupations and that stressors in police work are associated with the occupation's dangerousness. Much previous research failed to empirically examine these assumptions; studies that did discovered that much stress could be traced to bureaucratic issues, not dangerousness. Future research should

focus not only on intergroup (police-non-police) relations, but on intragroup (among police) issues that make officers more or less susceptible to stress. It is essential to consider the various sources of stress different individuals experience in their social-psychological system and their capacity to adapt. Two models (proximity control and stress diathesis) are suggested for the study of police stress.

NCJ 94706 SYNTHESIZING AND EXTENDING THE RESULTS OF POLICE PATROL STUDIES. By R.C. Larson.

Public Systems Evaluation, 179 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Number: 78-NI-AX-0061.

This report highlights some of the problems evident in police patrol research and practice. Studies of preventive patrol have collectively produced inconclusive results. No studies have clearly depicted the presence (or absence) of a relationship between police patrol and crime deterrence. Research examining issues of response time has effectively disproved the notion that citizen satisfaction with calls for police service depends on the speed of the response. Rather, the difference between anticipated and actual response time is a major determinant of satisfaction; police should provide citizens with realistic estimates of how long it will take for a police unit to arrive on the scene. An unresolved issue is whether response time and probability of apprehension are causally related. Theoretical and empirical results favor the notion that one-officer patrol is more efficient than two-officer patrol. The split-force and "management of demand" concepts were shown to be productive alternatives to routine patrol; studies comparing male and female officers found no significant differences between their patrol-related performance. Recommendations address methodological concerns and research areas. Tables, study excerpts, bibliographies.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Probation and Parole

Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)

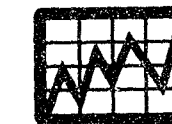
NCJ 94186 PROBATION PRACTICE—CLIENT SUPPORT UNDER SOCIAL CONTROL. By N. Fielding.

177 p., 1984.

This British study analyzes tape-recorded interviews with 50 probation officers to deter-

mine how officers view and conduct themselves in a role that involves the contradictory functions of social control and supportive care of the client. The study concluded that the inherent aspects of probation work as formally defined by the occupational culture account for the officers' commitment to varying measures of social control. However, probation is viewed by the officers as a career in social work in its training, selection, and the motivations of those who enter it. Officers' approaches to their work are affected by the coexistence of two different models of deviance. Officers working under a free will model aim at maximizing reform opportunities for the client, while those embracing a determinist conception find the exercise of control more amenable. Officers express the view that recent developments in criminal justice have emphasized the control aspects of probation. Chapter notes, index.

Availability: Gower Publishing Company, Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036. Book \$42.95.



Reference and Statistics

Reference Material, Statistics

NCJ 94450 DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES IN THE STATES, VOLUME 1. H. Saizow and J. Boneta, Ed.

Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 119 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K007.

This directory of criminal justice programs and policy research summarizes all activities of the State statistical analysis centers (SAC's) conducted during 1983. The directory is designed to inform national policymakers on critical criminal justice issues under debate in the States, inform State policymakers on the activities of other States, and strengthen awareness of the work of the SAC's. Included for each of 259 activities performed in 1983 is the title, brief description, data sources used, date of completion, and contact person. Activities are indexed by substantive area. Appendix.

Availability: Criminal Justice Statistics Association, 444 North Capitol St., Washington, DC 20001. Paperback \$15.00.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, November 22, and the following day, November 23. We will also be closed on December 24 and 25 for the Christmas holiday and on January 1 for New Year's Day.

NCJ 93658 HOUSEHOLDS TOUCHED BY CRIME, 1983.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 4 p., 1984.

This is the fourth annual bulletin in the series, "Households Touched By Crime," which measures the pervasiveness of crime in a way that goes beyond the life of the victim and into the lives of others also affected. Data were gathered from interviews with 60,000 housing unit occupants every 6 months. The proportion of the Nation's households touched by violent crime or theft fell in 1983 to 27 percent, from 1982's 29 percent. For every type of crime, the percentage of households victimized dropped; robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary dropped dramatically. Only personal larceny without contact occurred most frequently in suburban areas. The difference between the percentage of white and black households touched by crime was about the same as in the previous 2 years. Tables, figures.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 09.

NCJ 94365 VICTIM/WITNESS LEGISLATION—AN OVERVIEW.

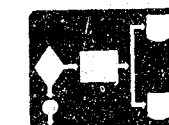
Search Group, Inc., 106 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Justice Information Policy series.

This document describes and analyzes Federal and State legislation relating to the rights of victims and witnesses. Legislative programs involving victim compensation, restitution, witness protection, and other related issues are also described. Legislation for each of the States is classified into 15 subject categories, including refund of offender profit, witness fees, victims' bill of rights, victim/witness intimidation, and elderly and sexual abuse victim legislation. Citations. (Author abstract modified)

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System Policy and Planning

Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

NCJ 93983 INSANITY DEFENSE. By R.J. Gerber.

111 p., 1984.

This book reviews the insanity defense from an interdisciplinary perspective. Historically, insanity had no fixed medical definition; it was more a factor in determining punish-

ment than in deciding guilt. The author traces the development of the defense through the M'Naghten Rule to more recent concepts such as the "irresistible impulse" and the Durham test, which focused on mental illness rather than mental state. A variant of the American Law Institute's insanity proposal, now used in nearly all Federal circuits, extends the defense to include volition. Some arguments for abolition of the insanity defense call for abolishing mens rea (criminal intent), which would change the very definition of crime. The author examines recent efforts to redefine the insanity test and argues that the total exclusion of insanity evidence from the courtroom is both inhumane and unconstitutional. Consolidation of the special excuse function into the broader "element of the crime" defense would reduce use of psychiatric case histories in court, recognize fluctuating degrees of insanity, and liberate legal insanity from psychiatric and medical fads. Footnotes, index.

Availability: Associated Faculty Press, Inc., 90 South Bayles Ave., Port Washington, NY 11050. Book \$15.50.

NCJ 93913 INSANITY DEFENSE AND ITS ALTERNATIVES—A GUIDE FOR POLICYMAKERS. By I. Keilitz and J.P. Fulton.

National Center for State Courts, 93 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Number: 72-NIJ-83.

This monograph focuses on areas that form the core of the current insanity defense debate. A description of existing law as expressed in court rulings and statutes covers abolition of the insanity defense, the definition of insanity, allocation of the burden of proof, the limits of expert testimony, verdicts available to judges and juries, and the proper disposition of insanity acquittees. The intent is to encourage cautious inquiry before undertaking legislative reform and provide information for policymakers in those jurisdictions in which legislators may have rushed prematurely toward reform. Policymakers, scholars, and the public seem to be in accord in their preference for dispositions that ensure adequate protection for society as well as provide secure treatment and care. The proper wording of the insanity defense is likely to continue to receive the attention of legal scholars, with no consensus in sight. A general recommendation is that any changes in the insanity defense be based on direct experience and experimentation rather than anecdotal and conjectural evidence. Bibliography, subject index.

Availability: National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23185. Paperback \$10.25; price includes postage and handling. A limited number of free copies are available on a first-come, first-served basis. Write: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJ 93914 RESEARCH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY. J. Galvin, Ed.

Crime and Delinquency, V 30, N 2 (April 1984), complete issue.

This series of papers focuses on the link between ideas evolving from research and specific areas of criminal justice practice. The opening essay concludes that recent arguments about the supposed moral acceptability of selective incapacitation do not resolve but merely restate the familiar ethical dilemmas of predictive sentencing. Another paper concludes that official arrest and conviction records do not permit criminal justice officials to distinguish between high-rate, serious offenders and other types. An essay critiquing research on the measurement of crime seriousness notes that it has generally defined "seriousness" exclusively in terms of the harm inflicted, without consideration of the mental state or intentions of the actor. Other essays discuss treatment and the role of classification, clinical sociology and correctional counseling, patterns in juvenile misbehavior, and the advantages and dangers of juvenile diversion programs.



Victim Services

Victim Advocacy, Victim Assistance, Compensation, Prevention, Public Education, Victim Research

NCJ 94777 FINAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S TASK FORCE ON FAMILY VIOLENCE.

Attorney General's Task Force on Family Violence, 157 p., 1984.

This report of the nine-member panel appointed by the Attorney General to consider child abuse and molestation, spouse abuse, mistreatment of the elderly, and related issues contains recommendations on how all levels of government as well as other public and private organizations can better deal with these serious national problems. The Task Force conducted six nationwide public hearings; took testimony from hundreds of victims, their families, professionals, volunteers, researchers, and others with special knowledge or expertise; and reviewed written testimony received from around the country. The final report contains recommendations for action by law enforcement agencies; prosecutors; judges; victim assistance service agencies; public and private businesses and community organizations; local, State, and Federal Government authorities; and private citizens. The report makes specific recommendations for prevention and public awareness efforts, training and education of professionals and volunteers, data collection and reporting,

research, and State and Federal legislation. Footnotes, lists of hearings.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 05.

NCJ 94451 SEXUAL ABUSE—INCEST VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES. By J. Goodwin.

210 p., 1982.

A psychiatrist discusses how physicians and other helping professionals can identify and treat children and adults who have experienced incest at some stage in life, using actual case examples to indicate appropriate psychiatric and medical symptoms and intervention. The text alerts the reader to important diagnostic issues, evaluative strategies, and pitfalls in investigating an incest allegation. The appropriate medical examination procedures are detailed; the author uses direct quotations from family members and children's drawings as clinical clues to the family's inner realities. Issues discussed include how victims' needs vary with age, suicide attempts after incest, the genetic hazards of first-degree incestuous matings, clinical problems of pregnancies caused by incest, incest and folklore, and second-generation sexual abuse. References, charts, drawings, index.

Availability: John Wright, PSG Inc., 545 Great Road, Littleton, MA 01460. Book \$20.00.

NCJ 94122 VORP (VICTIM OFFENDER RECONCILIATION PROGRAM) BOOK—AN ORGANIZATIONAL AND OPERATIONS MANUAL.

PACT, Inc., Institute of Justice; Mennonite Central Committee, 140 p.

This looseleaf manual provides information on how to develop and operate a Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP), including suggestions about planning and organizing a VORP as well as information about mediating an encounter between victim and offender, how to train volunteers, and how to manage program paperwork. An overview of the VORP process presents a narrative and diagrammatic description of the steps in the program, including referral, client intake, assignment to a volunteer, mediation, and monitoring. The "VORP Organizer's Handbook" is included to provide guidance on designing a program, developing community support, and clarifying critical issues. The "VORP Volunteer Handbook" is included for use in teaching methods of mediation and contains sections on recruitment, screening, and ongoing support of volunteers. Articles on the effectiveness of VORP as an incarceration substitute, using VORP in an urban/multi-cultural setting, and other topics are also included.

Availability: PACT Institute of Justice, 106 N. Franklin St., Valparaiso, IN 46383. Book \$20.00; price includes postage and handling.

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NCJ 88255, 149 p., \$8.20

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