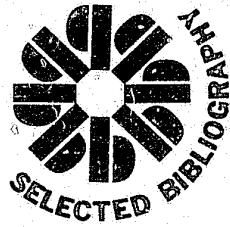




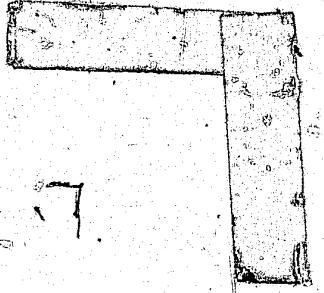
U. S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice



# The Violent Offender in the Criminal Justice System

826860

a publication of the National Institute of Justice



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*Acting Director*

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# THE VIOLENT OFFENDER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

## A Selected Bibliography

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**National Institute of Justice**  
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## INTRODUCTION

This is one of a set of five topical bibliographies on criminal violence, each covering an area of continuing major concern in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology and criminal justice. The other bibliographies in the series are:

- Criminal Violence: Biological Correlates and Determinants
- Criminal Violence: Psychological Correlates and Determinants
- Criminal Violence and Race
- Domestic Criminal Violence

Citations in this topical bibliography have been selected from approximately 50,000 entries in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base, one of the largest data bases of its kind in criminology and criminal justice. Approximately 4,500 citations on criminal violence for the years 1972 to 1980 were selected by searching the title, annotation, abstract, and content codes of each citation for several topically related key-word combinations. These 4,500 citations were, in turn, searched for citations pertaining to the violent offender in the criminal justice system. The search strategy for generating relevant citations was designed to ensure that any errors would be in the direction of overinclusion, thereby allowing the user final discretion in determining citation relevance.

The search was limited to the years 1972 to 1980 because a bibliographic compilation already exists for earlier years. As part of a project supported by the National Science Foundation, a comprehensive listing of documents in criminological theory and empirical research on criminology was published for the years 1945 to 1972. The interested reader should consult Marvin E. Wolfgang, Robert M. Figlio, and Terence P. Thornberry, *Criminology Index* (New York: Elsevier, 1975).

This bibliography includes documents that cover a wide range of relationships between violent juvenile and adult offenders and the various components of the juvenile and criminal justice systems. Citations may be found to documents on police, prosecutorial, judicial, and correctional organizations and decisionmaking relative to arrest, prosecution, and sentencing. There are also citations to works on the prevention and control of violent crime and on the treatment of the violent offender, as well as to evaluative research in these areas. Other subjects covered are the personal, demographic, offense, and sentence profiles of prison inmates; the causes of prison violence, such as racial tension and overcrowding; legal reform and its implementation relevant to criminal violence, for example, regarding the plea of insanity; the prediction of dangerous behavior; the legal processing of the dangerous mentally ill offender; and official responses to the victims of violent crime, including those of postvictimization medical and social services and the provision of victim compensation.

At the end of the bibliography are Addenda of citations recommended by the bibliography reviewer but which are not yet in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base. Information about obtaining documents cited in the main body of bibliography can be found on the inside of the back cover.

Initially three additional bibliographies were planned for this series: longitudinal analyses of criminal violence, situational correlates and determinants of criminal violence, and criminal violence and weapon use. The first two efforts were ended because of difficulties in identifying a significant number of relevant citations



through data base searches, and the last because a more comprehensive work is currently being sponsored by a grant from the National Institute of Justice. Researchers interested in longitudinal analyses of criminal violence are invited to contact Dr. Sarnoff Mednick, Director of the Center for Longitudinal Research, at the University of Southern California. Dr. Mednick and his staff have compiled one of the most extensive bibliographies currently existing on longitudinal research in the United States in the medical, behavioral, and social sciences. The bibliography on criminal violence and weapon use, also one of the most extensive bibliographies of its kind, can be obtained from Drs. James D. Wright and Peter H. Rossi at the Social and Demographic Research Institute, at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This topical bibliography has been prepared under a Research Agreements Program award from the Center for the Study of Crime Correlates and Criminal Behavior of the National Institute of Justice (79-NI-AX-0127). The award established the Center for the Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania.

The editors wish to express their thanks to the staff of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service for making available to us their considerable expertise in working with one of the most comprehensive and current abstracted citation data bases in criminology and criminal justice. Georgette Semick, Director of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, and W. Donald Pointer, Senior Corrections Specialist, worked long and closely with us throughout the preparation of this bibliography.

We would also like to thank Dr. Heien Erskine, our former grant monitor, Winifred Reed, our present grant monitor, and Paul Estaver, project monitor of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, for expediting the administrative aspects of this collaboration.

Thanks are owed to Dr. Terrence P. Thornberry, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of the Institute for Behavioral Research for reviewing the bibliography and for suggesting additional citations which have been included in the Addenda. His suggestions have significantly improved the quality of the bibliography.

We are indebted to Selma Pastor, the librarian at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law at the University of Pennsylvania, for her invaluable help in preparing the search strategy used by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and for organizing the Addenda references.

Our appreciation is extended to Rhoda Pilch, administrative officer of the Center for Studies in Criminology and Criminal Law, for assisting at the various stages in the preparation of the bibliography, and to our secretaries—Esther Lafair and Elizabeth Jane McCartney—for their work throughout the project.

Finally, a debt of gratitude is owed to Joyce Duboff, the former coordinating assistant at the Center for Interdisciplinary Study of Criminal Violence, and to the graduate student research assistants who have ably worked on the project—Maira Crawley, Momodou Darboe, Martin Gilderma, Andrea Hilton, Merly Komala, and Shereen Miller—for their careful reviews of the contents of this bibliography.

*Marvin E. Wolfgang*

*Neil Alan Weiner*

## VIOLENT OFFENDER IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

1. ADMINISTRATION OF THE TEXAS DEATH PENALTY STATUTES CONSTITUTIONAL INFIRMITIES RELATED TO THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS. By G. E. DIX. *TEXAS LAW REVIEW*, V 55 (AUGUST 1977), P 1343-1414.

NCJ-77108

THE PROCEDURE BY WHICH TEXAS DETERMINES WHETHER A PERSON CONVICTED OF CAPITAL MURDER WILL LIVE OR DIE IS EXAMINED FROM A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE. IN TEXAS, A CRUCIAL ELEMENT IN A JURY'S DELIBERATION ON WHETHER THE DEATH PENALTY IS TO BE ADMINISTERED FOLLOWING CONVICTION IN A PARTICULAR CAPITAL MURDER CASE IS DETERMINATION OF THE PROBABILITY THAT THE DEFENDANT WOULD AGAIN COMMIT CRIMINAL ACTS OF VIOLENCE THAT WOULD CONSTITUTE A CONTINUING THREAT TO SOCIETY (PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS). FURTHERMORE, THE CONSTITUTIONAL VALIDITY OF THE TEXAS PROCEDURE UNDER THE 8TH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS IS CALLED INTO QUESTION. THE ARTICLE ARGUES THAT ALTHOUGH *JUREK V. TEXAS* IS DISPOSITIVE OF THE FACIAL VALIDITY OF THE TEXAS DEATH PENALTY STATUTES, ADMINISTRATION OF THOSE STATUTES IS NEVERTHELESS SUBJECT TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS LAID DOWN IN *JUREK* AND ITS COMPANION CASES. THUS, SUBSTANTIAL EVIDENCE EXISTS THAT PRACTICE UNDER THE TEXAS PROCEDURE VIOLATES THE 8TH AND 14TH AMENDMENTS. THE TEXAS EXPERIENCE REVEALS SUBSTANTIAL PRACTICAL DEFICIENCIES IN THE DANGEROUSNESS INQUIRY THAT RENDER SUSPECT THE PRODUCT OF THE INQUIRY AND CALL INTO QUESTION ITS GENERAL USE AS A BASIS FOR IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS. THE FAILURE OF THE TRIAL COURTS AND THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS TO RESOLVE THE AMBIGUITIES IN THE TEXAS DANGEROUSNESS STANDARD MAY HAVE GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT SUGGESTS THAT THOSE CHARGED WITH ADMINISTERING A DANGEROUSNESS STANDARD MAY BE RELUCTANT TO CONFRONT AND RESOLVE INADEQUACIES IN THE STANDARD, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE INADEQUACIES PROVIDE FLEXIBILITY USEFUL IN IGNORING THE STANDARD IN PRACTICE. LEGISLATURES SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER ALTERNATIVES BEFORE ADOPTING DANGEROUSNESS AS A LEGAL STANDARD, AND COURTS SHOULD BE HESITANT ABOUT IMPOSING IT AS A CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT. THE ARTICLE HAS 340 FOOTNOTES.

2. AGE AND PRISON VIOLENCE—INCREASING AGE HETEROGENEITY AS A VIOLENCE-REDUCING STRATEGY IN PRISONS. By J. MABLI, C. S. D. HOLLEY, J. PATRICK, and J. WALLS. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*, V 6, N 2 (JUNE 1979), P 175-186.

NCJ-58822

A 2.5-YEAR PROJECT TRANSFERRED OLDER PRISONERS INTO THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION (FCI), EL RENO, OKLA., AND YOUNGER INMATES INTO FCI-TEXARKANA, ARK., TO REDUCE THE VIOLENCE AT EL RENO. THE STRATEGY WAS SUCCESSFUL BEFORE 1975, FCI-EL RENO WAS A MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY FOR YOUNG MALES WITH AN AGE RANGE OF 18 TO 26. IT BECAME A TRAINING GROUND FOR A PRIMITIVE TYPE OF SOCIALIZATION AND VIOLENCE WAS THE NORM. FCI-TEXARKANA WAS A MEDIUM SECURITY INSTITUTION WITH 90 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION OVER THE AGE OF 28 AND A RELATIVELY LOW LEVEL OF VIOLENCE. BASELINE DATA WAS COLLECTED FOR A YEAR BEFORE JULY 1, 1975, THEN THREE STRATEGIES WERE USED TO MAKE THE AGE COMPOSITION AT THE TWO FACILITIES MORE HETEROGENEOUS. IN LATE 1975, INMATES WERE REASSIGNED BETWEEN THE TWO INSTITUTIONS ON A RANDOMIZED BASIS WITH THE MAJOR CRITERION BEING INMATE AGE. AFTER THIS INITIAL EXCHANGE, DIRECT COURT COMMITMENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO THE TWO INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF AGE AND ROUTINE TRANSFERS FROM MAXIMUM TO MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITIES WERE AGAIN MADE TO ONE OF THESE INSTITUTIONS ON THE BASIS OF AGE. BEFORE THE EXPERIMENT BEGAN, ALMOST NONE OF THE EL RENO INMATES WERE AGE 28; BY FEBRUARY 1977, 36 PERCENT WERE 28 OR OLDER. THE PERCENTAGES OF INMATES UNDER AGE 28 AT TEXARKANA INCREASED FROM 10 TO 42 PERCENT. THIS CHANGE IN AGE MIX LED TO A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN VIOLENCE AT EL RENO (FROM 6.33 INCIDENTS PER 1000 INMATES TO 2.00). VIOLENCE AT TEXARKANA ROSE FROM .33 TO 1.17. INTERVIEWS WITH STAFF AND INMATES ALSO FOUND THAT THE ATMOSPHERE AT EL RENO HAD IMPROVED GREATLY, AND THAT OLDER INMATES HAD STABILIZED THE SITUATION. THE STUDY CONTAINS CHARTS, STATISTICS, AND REFERENCES.

**AGGRESSIVE**

3. **AGGRESSIVE SEXUAL OFFENDER (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L. KUTASH ET AL. SEE NCJ-55020).** By F. A. HENN. JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. **NCJ-55029**  
AN OVERVIEW OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND SEXUAL OFFENSES POINTS UP QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AGGRESSIVE OFFENSES AND OTHER SEXUAL CRIMES. VOYEURISM, EXHIBITIONISM, CHILD MOLESTATION, SODOMY, AND RAPE ALL INVOLVE AGGRESSIVE AND SEXUAL IMPULSES TO SOME DEGREE. HOWEVER, VOYEURISM, EXHIBITIONISM, AND IN MOST CASES CHILD MOLESTATION ARE ESSENTIALLY SEXUAL CRIMES, WHEREAS RAPE AND SODOMY ARE AGGRESSIVE CRIMES WITH A SEXUAL THEME. SODOMY IS DEFINED SO BROADLY AND VARIOUSLY THAT THE TERM HAS LITTLE MEANING. THUS RAPE IS THE ONLY WELL DEFINED SEXUAL OFFENSE THAT CONSISTENTLY INVOLVES VIOLENCE. A REVIEW OF RESEARCH ON RAPE AND RAPE OFFENDERS NOTES THAT SUCH OFFENDERS TYPICALLY HAVE MORE IN COMMON WITH OTHER FELONS THAN WITH OTHER SEX OFFENDERS; I.E., THEY TEND TO BE YOUNG, POOR, MINORITY MALES WHO HAVE USED ALCOHOL OR DRUGS JUST PRIOR TO COMMITTING THEIR OFFENSE, WHO HAVE CRIMINAL RECORDS, AND WHO HAVE ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITIES BUT NO PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS. WHILE SOME RAPISTS MAY BE TRUE SEX OFFENDERS ACTING IN AN EXPLOSIVE RELEASE OF SEXUAL FRUSTRATION, OR SADISTIC OFFENDERS SEEKING TO DOMINATE AND INJURE THEIR VICTIMS, IT SEEMS THAT THE VAST MAJORITY OF RAPISTS ARE AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS FOR WHOM RAPE IS A BYPRODUCT OF OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. LOOKING AT RAPE AS A CRIME INVOLVING ASSAULT AS WELL AS SEX HAS IMPLICATIONS FOR TREATMENT AND FOR UNDERSTANDING SOCIAL AND OTHER FORCES THAT MAY INFLUENCE THE INCIDENCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RAPE. EMPIRICAL RESEARCH IS NEEDED ON THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASES IN THE INCIDENCE OF RAPE AND ON THE VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP IN RAPE. (LKM)
4. **AID TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES—A PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM.** By D. HELBUSH and D. MANDEL. FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, DC 20530; ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 41, N 4 (DECEMBER 1977), P 3-6. **NCJ-52399**  
THIS DESCRIPTION OF THE SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIF., AID TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES PROGRAM PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR SIMILAR LOCAL PROGRAMS AND CONSIDERS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S DISREGARD OF THE NEEDS OF VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS. THE AID TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES AGENCY RECEIVES REFERRALS OF VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS DIRECTLY FROM THE POLICE, FROM EMERGENCY HOSPITALS AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES, OR FROM FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS OF VICTIMS. THE VOLUNTEER-STAFFED AGENCY, WHICH IS BASED IN THE SAN MATEO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, RUNS A 24-HOUR SWITCHBOARD 6 DAYS A WEEK. POLICE OFFICERS AT CRIME SCENES PROVIDE VICTIMS WITH A WRITTEN NOTICE DESCRIBING THE SERVICE AND NOTIFYING THEM OF THEIR RIGHTS TO APPLY FOR STATE VICTIM COMPENSATION. THE AGENCY WILL GIVE REFERRED VICTIMS EMERGENCY CASH, GROCERIES, HOMEMAKING TRANSPORTATION, AND CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE, INTERPRETATION ASSISTANCE, AND CRISIS COUNSELING, AND WILL SEE THAT VICTIMS ARE CONTACTED BY INTERESTED, SUPPORTIVE PERSONS. VOLUNTEERS RESTORE AND CLEAN DAMAGED PROPERTY, ARRANGE FUNERALS FOR DECEASED VICTIMS, AND CONTACT VICTIMS' CREDITORS TO ARRANGE POSTPONEMENT OF DEBTS. VICTIMS CAN ALSO RECEIVE HELP IN

**VIOLENT OFFENDER**

- APPLYING FOR STATE COMPENSATION FUNDS. CRIME WITNESSES WILL RECEIVE LETTERS FROM THE AGENCY EXPLAINING WHY THEIR SERVICES AS WITNESSES ARE NECESSARY, MAPS DIRECTING THEM TO THE LOCAL COURTHOUSE AND PARKING AREAS, AND HELP FROM A WITNESS GUIDE WHEN THEY GO TO COURT. THESE GUIDELINES ARE PRESENTED FOR LOCAL, COMMUNITY-BASED VICTIM AND WITNESSES ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: (1) THE PROGRAM SHOULD HELP ALL CRIME VICTIMS, (2) BE SPONSORED BY ALL THE LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, (3) BE STAFFED BY VOLUNTEERS, AND (4) BE LOCAL AND PROVIDE IMMEDIATE AND PERSONAL ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS. A PROBATION DEPARTMENT-BASED PROGRAM HAS CERTAIN ADVANTAGES, SUCH AS ACCESS TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND FAMILIARITY WITH LOCAL SERVICES AND RESOURCES, BUT IT IS NOT NECESSARY FOR A PROGRAM TO BE PROBATION BASED. (DAG)  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.
5. **ALBUQUERQUE (NM)—PRIORITY AND REPEATING OFFENDERS PROGRAM—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, JUNE 1977.** By W. V. NIEDERBERGER and J. R. HALL. UNIVERSITY OF ALBUQUERQUE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87120. 35 p. 1977. **NCJ-45977**  
THE PRIORITY AND REPEATING OFFENDER DIVISION (PROD) OF THE ALBUQUERQUE (N. MEX.) DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE HAS AS ITS MAIN GOAL THE IDENTIFICATION AND EXPEDITIOUS PROCESSING OF THE VIOLENT RECIDIVISTIC CRIMINAL. THE RATIONALE UNDERLYING THE PROD PROSECUTORIAL PROGRAM IS THAT A MAJOR SOLUTION TO THE CRIME PROBLEM REQUIRES THE REMOVAL OF THE CAREER CRIMINAL FROM SOCIETY FOR AS LONG AS POSSIBLE DURING ANY REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS HE IS UNDERGOING. IT IS HOPED THAT BY SO DOING, IT WOULD NOT ONLY PREVENT THE INCORRIGIBLE FELON FROM COMMITTING FURTHER FELONIES BUT WOULD ALSO DETER OTHER WOULD-BE CRIMINALS FROM EMBARKING ON SUCH A CAREER. PROSPECTIVE PROD CASES ARE FIRST SCREENED BY A LIAISON OFFICER FROM A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. A PARALEGAL COORDINATOR THAN DETERMINES WHETHER THE FELONY CASE FITS THE CRITERIA WHICH DEFINE THE OFFENDER AS A CAREER CRIMINAL. FOLLOWING ACCEPTANCE BY THE DIVISION, THE DIVISION SEEKS REVOCATION OF PROBATION/PAROLE, SEEKS CASE OR SURETY BOND HIGH ENOUGH TO ENSURE OFFENDER APPEARANCE AND COMPLIANCE, REQUESTS EXPEDITED TRIAL WITHIN 60 DAYS OR LESS, AND UPON CONVICTION SEEKS CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES AND FILES HABITUAL OFFENDER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION TO ENHANCE THE SENTENCE. VICTIMS ARE REQUESTED TO APPEAR AT THE DEFENDANT'S SENTENCING, AND IF APPEAL IS TAKEN, THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE APPEAL BOND IS SOUGHT. THE DIVISION EXPECTS TO GO TO TRIAL IN 75 PERCENT OF PROD CASES BECAUSE ONLY VERY HIGH PLEAS WILL BE ACCEPTED PRIOR TO TRIAL. BEFORE A PLEA TO ANYTHING LESS THAN ALL CHARGES AND ALL POSSIBLE HABITUAL CRIMINAL ALLEGATIONS IS ACCEPTED, THE APPROVAL OF THE VICTIM AND/OR THE MAJOR POLICE INVESTIGATOR IS SOUGHT. PROD CASES WILL NOT BE DISMISSED OR DISCONTINUED IF A DEFENDANT AGREES TO PLEAD A NON-PROD FELONY WITHOUT A HIGHLY JUSTIFIABLE REASON AND WRITTEN APPROVAL. A STUDY OF 120 PROD DEFENDANTS INDICATED THAT 91 PERCENT WERE MALE, AVERAGE AGE WAS 27.1 YEARS, 55 PERCENT WERE SINGLE, AND MOST HAD A LONG HISTORY OF ARRESTS (10.9), AND 2 PRIOR CONVICTIONS. ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF THE SAMPLE WAS 71 PERCENT HISPANIC, 21 PERCENT ANGLO, AND 8 PERCENT BLACK. AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS WERE ADDICTED TO OR INVOLVED IN DRUG ABUSE. OVER 70 PERCENT OF THE PROD

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

- CASES WERE PROCESSED (ACCEPTANCE TO DISPOSITION) IN 120 DAYS OR LESS. MEAN TIME FROM ARREST TO DISPOSITION WAS 100 DAYS. CONVICTIONS OR PLEAS TO TOP FELONIES WERE OBTAINED IN 45 PERCENT OF THE CASES AND 60 PERCENT OF THE INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WERE CONVICTED OR PLED TO CHARGES. PRIMARY REASONS FOR FAILURES TO CONVICT INCLUDED INSUFFICIENT/INCORRECT EVIDENCE, GRAND JURY REFUSALS, NO VICTIM OR NO VICTIM COOPERATION, OR LACK OF WITNESS AVAILABILITY OR CREDIBILITY. RESULTS INDICATE THAT DESPITE PROBLEMS PROD IS OBTAINING A RELATIVELY HIGH CONVICTION RATE WITHIN A REASONABLY SHORT TIME. INDICATIONS ARE THAT RELATIVELY STRINGENT SENTENCES ARE BEING GIVEN. PROGRAM PROBLEMS ARE BRIEFLY ANALYZED. (JAP)  
**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.
6. **ALCOHOLISM AND FORCIBLE RAPE.** By R. T. RADA. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY*, V 132, N 4 (APRIL 1975), P 444-446. **NCJ-19724**  
DATA COLLECTED IN THIS STUDY OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHIES OF 77 CONVICTED RAPISTS REVEALED THAT 50 PERCENT OF THEM WERE DRINKING AT THE TIME OF THE RAPE AND THAT 35 PERCENT WERE ALCOHOLICS. THE AUTHOR REVIEWS SEVERAL THEORIES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED TO EXPLAIN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND THE COMMISSION OF SEXUAL AND/OR VIOLENT CRIMES. IT IS STATED THAT THE STRONG ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL AND RAPE INDICATED BY THESE RESULTS HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOW-UP TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE EX-OFFENDER. SUCH PROGRAMS, THE AUTHOR MAINTAINS, SHOULD FOCUS ON ADEQUATE CONTROL OF THE OFFENDER'S DRINKING BEHAVIOR AS WELL AS ON HIS SEXUAL ADJUSTMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
7. **ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL.** By B. L. DANTO. ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 23, N 1 (1979), P 11-20. **NCJ-60958**  
INTENDED FOR DOCTORS AND CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS, THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES METHODS OF DEALING WITH VIOLENT CRIMINALS AND SUGGESTS REHABILITATIVE IMPROVEMENTS. ALTHOUGH VIOLENT CRIME IS INCREASING, PSYCHIATRISTS CAN NEITHER DEFINE THE CRIMINAL'S PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AMONG SOCIAL AND HEREDITARY FACTORS NOR ESTABLISH CRITERIA FOR INSANITY. THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM UNDERSTANDS AND REHABILITATES OFFENDERS LITTLE BETTER, AS ONE-THIRD OF ALL DISCHARGED INMATES RETURN TO PRISON WITHIN 5 YEARS, PRISON SUICIDES ARE ABNORMALLY FREQUENT, AND PRISON STAFF ARE POORLY TRAINED AND MOTIVATED. A VIOLENT MURDERER'S CASE HISTORY CONFIRMS THAT IMPRISONING SUCH PEOPLE DOES NOT EVOKE CHANGE AND SUGGESTS THAT PRESENT STANDARDS OF JUDGING INSANITY ARE INADEQUATE; HOWEVER, SINCE CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DOES NOT DETER CRIME, IS INHUMANE, AND DESTROYS SUBJECTS FOR CRIMINAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH, IT IS REJECTED. A STUDY OF GEORGIA PSYCHIATRISTS FOUND THAT, THE MAJORITY FELT CRIMINALS DO NOT ANTICIPATE CONSEQUENCES AND HENCE ARE NOT DETERRED BY EXECUTIONS. STILL SOME FAVORED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS A MEANS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENT CRIMINALS. PUBLIC OPINION POLLS AND A MARKED DROP IN EXECUTIONS IN RECENT YEARS SHOW FURTHER DISENCHANTMENT WITH

**ALTERNATIVES**

- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. STATE-INDUCED SUICIDE BY CRIMINALS IS ALSO REJECTED AS MERELY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN DISGUISE. LONG SENTENCES ARE SUGGESTED AS THE ONLY HUMANE TREATMENT FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS; THEY BUY TIME FOR CRIMINALS TO BURN OUT THEIR VIOLENCE IN MIDDLE AGE OR FOR MEDICAL AND CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE TO ADVANCE. HOPE IS ALLEGED TO LIE IN RESEARCH, PSYCHIATRY, AND MORE HUMANE PRISON CONDITIONS, ESPECIALLY BETTER COMFORTS, EASIER RELATIONS BETWEEN INMATES AND PRISONERS, AND GREATER INDEPENDENCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR. PSYCHIATRISTS MUST WORK WITH CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS TO LEARN MORE ABOUT VIOLENT CRIMINALS, AND REHABILITATION SHOULD AIM TO REPLACE VIOLENCE WITH SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR AND RESPECT FOR LIFE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (PAP)
8. **ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS OF 'VIOLENT' OR 'HARD-CORE' JUVENILE OFFENDERS—SOME EMPIRICAL AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS—A RESEARCH REPORT.** MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD, 2ND FLOOR, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 84 p. 1977. **NCJ-44457**  
THIS STUDY ADDRESSES ISSUES OF WHETHER OR NOT 'HARD-CORE' OFFENDERS SHOULD BE DEALT WITH IN THE JUVENILE OR ADULT COURT AND WHETHER SEPARATE FACILITIES FOR THE INCARCERATION OF THESE JUVENILES ARE FEASIBLE. LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH VIOLENT OR HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED. A REVIEW OF THE EXISTING LITERATURE IS PRESENTED WHICH FOCUSES ON WHETHER THERE ARE STATUTORY PROVISIONS IN OTHER STATES REGARDING THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENT OR HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND WHETHER SEPARATE PROGRAMS OR FACILITIES FOR VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE MORE OR LESS SUCCESSFUL THAN OTHER TYPES OF DISPOSITIONS. THE REPORT EVALUATES THE VARIOUS DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENT OR HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ISSUES SURROUNDING THE CONCEPT OF THIS TYPE OF JUVENILE OFFENDER IN MINNESOTA. APPENDIXES INCLUDE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY LIMITATIONS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION DEALING WITH VIOLENT OR HARD-CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS, OFFENSES USED IN VARIOUS DEFINITIONS OF HARD-CORE OR VIOLENT JUVENILES, SEVERITY SCALE-JUVENILE OFFENSES, ESTIMATING PROCEDURES, A SOURCE BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A LEGAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
9. **ALTERNATIVES IN PSYCHIATRIC TESTIMONY ON DANGEROUSNESS.** By J. T. SMITH and M. J. ENGLISH. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, 11400 ROCKVILLE PIKE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*, V 23, N 3 (JULY 1978), P 588-595. **NCJ-49541**  
PSYCHIATRISTS AND COURTS SHOULD BE AWARE OF ISSUES INVOLVED WITH THE PSYCHIATRIST'S EXPERT TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENT ACTS IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COMMITMENT CASES. IN MANY STATE JURISDICTIONS, PSYCHIATRISTS MAY FIND THEMSELVES TESTIFYING IN COURT CONCERNING PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS IN TWO SITUATIONS: (1) DURING THE PROCESS OF INVOLUNTARY CIVIL COMMITMENT OR COMMITMENT AFTER A FINDING OF NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY IN A CRIMINAL CASE AND (2) UPON PETITION FOR A CONDITIONAL OR UNCONDITIONAL RELEASE AFTER COMMITMENT IN A CRIMINAL CASE. TRADITIONALLY, THE PSYCHIATRIST HAS BEEN VIEWED AS AN EXPERT AND IMPARTIAL WITNESS WHO PRESENTS OBJECTIVE INFORMATION TO THE COURT. ANOTHER VIEW SUGGESTS THAT THE NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING, REGARDING PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS, NECESSITATES THAT PSYCHIATRISTS VIEW THEMSELVES AS ADVOCATES. RULES OF EVIDENCE IN A PARTICULAR JURIS-



DICTION DETERMINE WHAT EXPERT TESTIMONY MAY BE HEARD AND IN WHAT MANNER. OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE IS THAT EXPERT WITNESSES BE AWARE OF THEIR GOALS AS WITNESSES; THE GOAL SHOULD BE TO USE A TESTIMONIAL APPROACH THAT SUCCESSFULLY PRESENTS FACTS AND PROFESSIONAL OPINIONS TO THE COURT. THE PSYCHIATRIST CAN EXPLAIN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CERTAIN BEHAVIOR PATTERNS AND DESCRIBE THE DYNAMICS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED TREATMENT FOR THE COURT. THE PROCESS OF EDUCATING THE COURTS MAY BEST BE ACHIEVED BY PRESENTING, OUT OF THE CONTEXT OF SPECIFIC LITIGATION, A MEMORANDUM OR POSITION STATEMENT THAT ADDRESSES THE ISSUE OF PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS. THIS MEMORANDUM SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED TO MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY WHO ARE INVOLVED IN CIVIL OR CRIMINAL COMMITMENT PROCESSES. THE COURTS SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF BOTH THE CAPABILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE PSYCHIATRIST REGARDING THE ROLE OF PREDICTOR OF FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED. (DEP)

**Availability:** SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL DIVISION OF FORENSIC PROGRAMS C/O JOSEPH T SMITH, 2690-2698 M L KING JR AVENUE, SE, WASHINGTON, DC 20032.

10. **AMERICAN YOUTH VIOLENCE—ISSUES AND TRENDS (FROM CRIME AND JUSTICE—AN ANNUAL REVIEW OF RESEARCH, V 1, 1979, BY NORVAL MORRIS AND MICHAEL TONRY—SEE NCJ-63668).** By F. E. ZIMRING. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 41 p. 1979. NCJ-63671

THIS ESSAY REVIEWS TRENDS IN YOUTH VIOLENCE AS REPORTED IN POLICE STATISTICS AND CRIMINOLOGICAL STUDIES OF VARIOUS YOUTH POPULATIONS. CENSUS AND ARREST DATA SUGGEST THAT ALL FORMS OF VIOLENT YOUTH CRIME INCREASED AT A GREATER RATE THAN THE YOUTH POPULATION DURING THE 1960'S. SINCE 1970, HOWEVER, ARREST TRENDS HAVE SHOWN STABLE PER CAPITA RATES OF YOUTH HOMICIDE AND RAPE. ROBBERY BY YOUNG OFFENDERS IN 1977 WAS CLOSE TO THE PER CAPITA RATE OF 1970. ONLY THE CRIME OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY DURING THE 1970'S AND THIS INCREASE MAY RESULT FROM DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF POLICE CLASSIFICATION AND REPORTING. RECENT STUDIES OF YOUTH CRIME HAVE PRODUCED INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION ON THE CONCENTRATION, PREDICTABILITY, AND RESPONSIVENESS TO SANCTIONS OF YOUTH VIOLENCE. GEOGRAPHIC AND MORE REFINED SOCIAL STATUS AND ACHIEVEMENT MEASURES MUST BE ADDED TO THESE STUDIES TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE ONSET, DURATION, AND INTENSITY OF CAREERS IN VIOLENT CRIME. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—MJW)

11. **ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS, V 6—VIOLENCE FACTORS.** By E. A. WENK and T. V. HALATYN. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 760 MARKET STREET, SUITE 433, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. 340 p. 1976. NCJ-38969
- RESULTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORT ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES, PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OFFENDER VIOLENCE FACTORS THAT MAY BE RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS. THIS CALIFORNIA BASED PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE RESULTS OF AN EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION ON THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND TO PROVIDE A RESOURCE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL THEORIST WORKING WITH THIS MOST IMPORTANT OFFENDER GROUP. BACKGROUND DATA, PERSONALITY AND OTHER TEST RESULTS, ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES, AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS, AS WELL AS OFFENSE RELATED INFORMATION AND THE RATINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OF INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS WERE OBTAINED ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. THIS EFFORT WAS ENVISIONED AS A PREREQUISITE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THAT MAY ULTIMATELY INFLUENCE THEIR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. AFTER PROVIDING A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE ENTIRE STUDY AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS, THIS VOLUME PRESENTS COMPARATIVE DATA ON SIX VIOLENCE CLASSIFICATION SUBGROUPS COVERING USE OF VIOLENCE, USE OF WEAPONS, AND ALCOHOL USE IN RELATION TO INJURY OF VICTIMS. USING THESE VIOLENCE FACTORS AS CONTROLLED VARIABLES, DATA IS THEN PRESENTED ON THE CASE HISTORY, INTELLIGENCE, ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, PERSONALITY, PSYCHIATRIC, AND OFFENSE-RELATED FACTORS FOR THE STUDY POPULATION. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THESE FACTORS TO PAROLE SUCCESS IS ALSO ANALYZED. FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-19482-19485, 38967-38968, AND NCJ-38970-38972....DMC

**Sponsoring Agency:** NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PAROLES, 831 WEST MORGAN STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603.

12. **ANALYSIS OF CLASSIFICATION FACTORS FOR YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS, V 7—OFFENDERS AGAINST PERSONS.** By E. A. WENK and T. V. HALATYN. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 760 MARKET STREET, SUITE 433, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102. 187 p. 1976. NCJ-38970

RESULTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORT ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES, PROVIDING INFORMATION ON OFFENDERS AGAINST PERSONS THAT MAY BE RELATED TO PAROLE SUCCESS. THIS CALIFORNIA BASED PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE RESULTS OF AN EXTENSIVE DATA COLLECTION ON THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AND TO PROVIDE A RESOURCE FOR THE CORRECTIONAL THEORIST WORKING WITH THIS MOST IMPORTANT OFFENDER GROUP. BACKGROUND DATA, PERSONALITY AND OTHER TEST RESULTS, ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS AND ATTITUDES, AND PSYCHIATRIC FACTORS, AS WELL AS OFFENSE RELATED INFORMATION AND THE RATINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL STAFFS WERE OBTAINED ON 4,146 MALE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. THIS EFFORT WAS ENVISIONED AS A PREREQUISITE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS THAT MAY ULTIMATELY INFLUENCE THEIR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION. THIS VOLUME FIRST PRESENTS A BRIEF BACKGROUND ON THE ENTIRE STUDY AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN THESE CRIMES. COMPARATIVE DATA ON FOUR PERSON OFFENDER AND THREE HISTORY OF VIOLENCE SUBGROUPS IS THEN PROVIDED. USING THESE VIOLENCE AND OFFENDER FACTORS AS CONTROLLED VARIABLES, DATA IS THEN PRESENTED ON THE CASE HISTORY, INTELLIGENCE, ACADEMIC, VOCATIONAL, PERSONALITY, PSYCHIATRIC, AND OFFENSE-RELATED FACTORS TO PAROLE SUCCESS IS ALSO ANALYZED. FOR OTHER DOCUMENTS ON THIS PROJECT, SEE NCJ-19482-19485, 38967-38969, AND 38971-38972....DMC

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

13. **AND NOBODY CAN GET YOU OUT—THE IMPACT OF A MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCE FOR THE ILLEGAL CARRYING OF A FIREARM ON THE USE OF FIREARMS AND ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BOSTON.** HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, LANGDELL HALL, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 251 p. 1976. NCJ-37283

THE MASSACHUSETTS BARTLEY-FOX AMENDMENT PROVIDES FOR A MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCE OF ONE YEAR IN PRISON WITHOUT SUSPENSION, PAROLE, OR FURLOUGH FOR THE CARRYING OF FIREARMS WITHOUT THE APPROPRIATE PERMIT. THE FOLLOWING SETS OF INFORMATION WERE COLLECTED: 1975 STATISTICS ON THE LAW'S IMPACT ON THE ILLEGAL CARRYING OR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS; BOSTON POLICE DEPARTMENT MONTHLY VIOLENT CRIME INCIDENT REPORTS COVERING THREE YEARS BEFORE AND ONE YEAR AFTER THE LAW'S EFFECTIVE DATE OF APRIL 1, 1975; AND DATA ON PROSECUTIONS FOR FIREARM CRIME THAT ENTERED THE BOSTON LOWER COURT SYSTEM DURING APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER OF 1975. FINDINGS REVEALED THAT MOST OF THE DIRE PREDICTIONS ABOUT POLICE, PROSECUTORIAL, AND JUDICIAL EVASION OF THE LAW WERE NOT PROVEN ACCURATE, THAT THE MANDATORY MINIMUM DID NOT ADD TO THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THOSE ACCUSED OF HOMICIDE OR ARMED ROBBERY WOULD RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES, AND THAT FIREARM CHARGES COULD ONLY BE USED IN ABOUT ONE FOURTH OF ALL PROSECUTIONS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ALLEGEDLY INVOLVING FIREARMS. NEVERTHELESS LOWER COURT JUDGES DID APPEAR TO BE APPLYING THE MANDATED PENALTY. A RADICAL INCREASE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW REQUIRING FIREARMS PERMITS AND LICENSE WAS NOTICED, AND CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR AFTER THE LAW TOOK EFFECT SHOWED A REDUCTION IN THE USE OF FIREARMS IN ASSAULTS.

14. **ANGER MANAGEMENT WITH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS—SELF-CONTROL SYSTEMATIC DESENSITIZATION AND SELF-RECORDING.** By R. C. PETRELLA. 164 p. 1978. NCJ-56622

A VARIETY OF ANGER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES WERE TAUGHT TO 20 MALE AND FEMALE ADULT OFFENDERS FROM THE MAGDALA FOUNDATION, ST. LOUIS, MO. POSITIVE EVALUATIONS WERE RECEIVED FROM 80 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS. TRADITIONAL COUNSELING PROGRAMS EITHER FAIL TO DEAL OPENLY WITH EXPRESSIONS OF ANGER AND HOSTILITY OR THEY FOCUS ON THE 'ROOT CAUSES' WITHOUT TEACHING THE PERSON HOW TO TREAT EPISODES OF EXTREME ANGER. THE SUBJECTS WERE CHOSEN BECAUSE THEY HAD A HISTORY OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS RELATED TO UNCONTROLLED ANGER. A VARIETY OF ANGER MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES WERE TAUGHT. THE SUBJECTS MADE INVENTORIES OF SITUATIONS OR PERSONS WHO MADE THEM ANGRY, THEY KEPT DAILY DIARIES AND BEHAVIOR REPORTS, WORKED ON DESENSITIZATION THROUGH INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP COUNSELING, AND LEARNED RELAXATION TECHNIQUES. AT THE END OF THE COURSE, 70 PERCENT SAID THE TECHNIQUES HAD ALREADY BEEN HELPFUL, 80 PERCENT EXPECTED THAT THEY WOULD BE HELPFUL, AND 90 PERCENT RATED THE PROGRAM AS OVERALL EFFECTIVE. THREE WEEKS LATER THE SUBJECTS WERE ASKED HOW HELPFUL THE TECHNIQUES HAD BEEN; 43 PERCENT REPORTED THEIR ANGER CONTROL HAD IMPROVED SOMEWHAT AND 43 PERCENT REPORTED CONSIDERABLE OR MARKED IMPROVEMENT. EXAMINATION OF THE DIARIES AND REPORTS SHOWED THAT NUMBER OF ANGER INCIDENTS DECREASED DURING THE TREATMENT, THOUGH NOT SIGNIFICANTLY. THE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE ANGER INVENTORY AND OTHER STUDY QUESTIONNAIRES. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

**Supplemental Notes:** SPECIAL PRICES FOR ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 7816418. (Microfiche)

15. **ASSAULTIVE YOUTH AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE ASSAULTIVE EXPERIENCE AND ASSAULTIVE POTENTIAL OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WARDS.** By E. A. WENK and R. L. EMRICH. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 9, N 2 (JULY 1972), P 171-196. NCJ-09960

NATURE OF VIOLENT OCCURRENCES, ADMISSIONS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, AND VIOLENT PAROLE RECIDIVISM OF 1964-65 ADMISSIONS AT DEVEL VOCATIONAL INSTITUTION IN CALIFORNIA. DATA COLLECTED PRIOR TO THE ASSAULTIVE ACT WAS USED TO DETERMINE OFFENDER CHARACTERISTICS INDICATIVE OF ASSAULT PRONENESS. THREE SEPARATE STATISTICAL APPROACHES WERE USED TO ANALYZE 100 VARIABLES OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION, INTELLIGENCE AND APTITUDE, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, A 15 MONTH POST-RELEASE FOLLOW-UP WAS CONDUCTED, AND AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO DEVELOP A BEHAVIORAL INDEX. THE REPORT ALSO CONTAINS A REVIEW OF RELATED RESEARCH. FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ON THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND A BETTER OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE, THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN EFFICIENT OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DATA COLLECTION METHODS, TESTING PROCEDURES, AND EVALUATION TECHNIQUES DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY TO ASSESS VIOLENCE PRONENESS.

**Supplemental Notes:** REPRINT FROM JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY.

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

16. **ASSESSING DANGEROUSNESS IN CRIMINALS.** By P. D. SCOTT. ROYAL COLLEGE OF PSYCHIATRISTS, CHANDOS HOUSE, 2 QUEEN ANNE STREET, LONDON W.1, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY*, V 131 (1977), P 127-142. NCJ-45375

THE ARTICLE DEFINES THE TERM DANGEROUSNESS, INDICATES WHY THE COMMISSION OF DANGEROUS OFFENSES CANNOT BE RELIABLY PREDICTED, AND REVIEWS FACTORS WHICH MAY BE USED TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT DANGEROUSNESS IN CRIMINALS. DANGEROUSNESS IN AN UNPREDICTABLE AND UNTREATABLE TENDENCY TO INFLECT OR RISK SERIOUS, IRREVERSIBLE INJURY OR DESTRUCTION, OR TO INDUCE OTHERS TO DO SO. IMPORTANT FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN MAKING DECISIONS REGARDING DANGEROUSNESS FALL INTO FOUR CATEGORIES: (1) THE OFFENSE; (2) PAST BEHAVIOR; (3) PERSONAL DATA; AND (4) SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES. WITHIN THE OFFENSE, DETAILS OF THE BEHAVIOR, DEGREE OF VIOLENCE USED, QUALITY OF THE VIOLENCE, DISINHIBITING FACTORS (E.G., DEPRESSIVE DRUGS, PRESENCE OF COMPANIONS, FATIGUE), AND BEHAVIOR AFTER THE OFFENSE ARE IMPORTANT VARIABLES. PERSONAL DATA TO BE CONSIDERED INCLUDE SEX, AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND PERSONALITY TRAITS (E.G., DECEPTIVENESS, TRANSPARENCY, JEALOUSY). HISTORICAL DATA REGARDING SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES MAY INCLUDE DEPRIVATION, UNSATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH PARENTS, CHILDHOOD BEATINGS, OR ALCOHOLIC PARENTS. THESE FACTORS MAY BE USEFUL INsofar AS THEY HELP TO ILLUMINATE THE INDIVIDUAL'S CAPACITY TO FEEL SYMPATHY AND TO LEARN BY EXPERIENCE. SINCE THE ACCURACY OF PREDICTION VARIES INVERSELY WITH TIME, THE MAINTENANCE OF PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND GOOD COMMUNICATION IS APPARENTLY AN ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS CRIMINALS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED.)



17. **ASSESSMENT AND PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR FACTORS AFFECTING DECISION MAKING IN AN INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM.** By R. ALLGOOD, B. T. BUTLER, D. BYERS, T. CHAPESKIE, M. COLLING, J. DACRE, and I. HARTMAN. TORONTO FORENSIC SERVICE, 999 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA M6J 1H4. 11 p. 1978. NCJ-66798

TRADITIONAL PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS ARE CRITIQUED AND SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OFFERED. TO DATE, EFFORTS TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS AMONG MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN HAMPERED BY MISPLACED RELIANCE ON THE USE OF THE SIMPLE DANGEROUS/NOT DANGEROUS CLASSIFICATIONS, INADEQUATE DEFINITIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, AND CONFOUNDING OF THE POSSIBLE CUES USEFUL IN THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE. DATA SHOW THAT BEHAVIORS CLINICIANS SOMETIMES CALL 'DANGEROUS' DEPEND ON THE QUALITY OF THE DATA-RECORDING SYSTEM USED. STUDIES BASED ON EXAMINATION OF PSYCHIATRISTS' LETTERS POST HOC MAY, FOR EXAMPLE, CONTRIBUTE TO THE PREVALENCE OF OVERPREDICTION. SIMPLE DANGEROUS/NOT DANGEROUS DICHOTOMIES SHOULD BE AVOIDED. THE CLINICIAN SHOULD DEVELOP A RANGE OF POSSIBLE SCORES WITHIN WHICH TO EXPRESS AN OPINION. DATA HAVE SHOWN HOW THE USE OF A FOUR-STEP SCALE ALTERS THE PREDICTION PROBLEM, AND OTHER PRELIMINARY DATA TAKEN FROM PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEWS HAVE ILLUSTRATED HOW ATTENTION TO DEFINING DIFFERENT TYPES OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR MAY ENABLE RESEARCHERS TO SEE PATTERNS AND CONFIGURATIONS NOT OTHERWISE APPARENT. DATA FROM THIS STUDY INDICATE THAT CLINICAL OPINION IS INFLUENCED BY BACKGROUND VARIABLES SUCH AS CURRENT CHARGE AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ALTHOUGH THERE MAY BE GOOD REASON TO BASE PREDICTIONS PARTLY ON SUCH FACTORS, UNDER IDEAL ASSESSMENT CONDITIONS, A PREDICTION EQUATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED IN WHICH EACH ELEMENT (INCLUDING THE CRUCIALLY IMPORTANT INTERVIEW) IS EVALUATED SEPARATELY. GREATER EMPHASIS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO DEFINING, DESCRIBING, AND RECORDING WHAT OCCURS BETWEEN PATIENT AND PSYCHIATRIST DURING THE COURSE OF THE ASSESSMENT INTERVIEW. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—RCB)

**Supplemental Notes:** METFORS (METROPOLITAN TORONTO FORENSIC SERVICE) WORKING PAPER N 9 SHORTENED VERSION OF A PAPER PREPARED FOR A SYMPOSIUM 'CUES FOR VIOLENCE,' TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 1979.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** ONTARIO MINISTRY OF HEALTH; CANADA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, OTTAWA, CANADA.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **BASIC STATISTICS (FROM LIFE-SENTENCE PRISONERS, 1979, BY D SMITH—SEE NCJ-62775).** By C. BROWN. GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT, WATERLOO BRIDGE HOUSE, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON SE1 8UA, ENGLAND. 9 p. 1979. NCJ-62776

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIFE-SENTENCE PRISON POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES ARE PRESENTED; BASIC DESCRIPTIVE DATA AS COMPILED BY THE HOME OFFICE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT ARE DISCUSSED. BEFORE THE INTRODUCTION OF THE HOMICIDE ACT OF 1957, MOST PEOPLE SERVING PRISON FOR AN INDEFINITE TERM HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BUT HAD THEIR SENTENCES SUBSEQUENTLY COMMUTED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT. SINCE 1957, THE DEATH SENTENCE WAS IMPOSED INFREQUENTLY AND WAS TOTALLY ABOLISHED IN 1969. CONSEQUENTLY, THE NUMBER OF LIFE-SENTENCE INMATES (LIFERS) RECEIVED INTO PRISONS INCREASED MORE THAN THREEFOLD SINCE 1957. THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED INCREASE IN THE USE OF LIFE SENTENCES FOR OFFENSES OTHER THAN HOMICIDE, PARTICULARLY FOR THE OFFENSES OF WOUNDING AND RAPE. THE AVERAGE PERIOD OF DETENTION OF 1977 RELEASES AFTER THE LIFE SENTENCE IS IMPOSED IS 9 YEARS, 8 MONTHS. MANY LIFERS REMAINS FOR LONGER PERIODS. THE COMBINATION OF THE INCREASING NUMBER OF RECEPTIONS OF PRISONERS WITH LIFE SENTENCES AND THE LONG TIME THAT MOST OF THEM SPEND IN CUSTODY HAS RESULTED IN A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN THE TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF LIFERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES. THIS FACT PRESENTS SPECIAL PROBLEMS IN ADDITION TO THOSE OF OVERCROWDING BECAUSE LIFERS COMMITTED A DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGHER NUMBER OF VIOLENT OFFENSES. THE EMPHASIS ON LONG INCARCERATION AND HIGH SECURITY HAS LED TO THE CONCENTRATION OF THE LARGE MAJORITY OF LIFERS INTO A LIMITED NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS. EVEN AFTER RELEASE FROM CUSTODY, A LIFER IS NOT TOTALLY FREE. HE IS RELEASED ON LICENSE AND MAY BE RECALLED TO PRISON ANY TIME DURING THE REMAINDER OF HIS LIFE SHOULD HIS CONDUCT MAKE THIS RECALL NECESSARY. INTERESTINGLY, PEOPLE GIVEN LIFE SENTENCES FOR NONHOMICIDE OFFENSES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE RECALLED THAN THOSE SENTENCED FOR HOMICIDE OFFENSES. TABULAR STATISTICAL DATA AND A FOOTNOTE ARE INCLUDED IN THE CHAPTER. (LWM)

19. **BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (FROM ECOLOGIC-BIOCHEMICAL APPROACHES TO TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS, 1978, BY LEONARD J HIPPCHEN SEE NCJ-50444).** By J. A. YARYURA-TOBIAS. VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 15 p. 1978. NCJ-50451

AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW OF RESEARCH CONCERNING THE BIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS GIVEN. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT COURTS NEED TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN OFFENDERS WHO SUFFER FROM BIOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND THOSE WHO DO NOT. ANIMAL STUDIES RELATING BLOOD AND BRAIN LEVELS OF VARIOUS CHEMICALS TO AGGRESSIVE OR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE SUMMARIZED. HUMAN STUDIES HAVE ALSO FOUND THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR MAY BE THE RESULT OF STRUCTURAL BRAIN DAMAGE, NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS, DRUG OR ALCOHOL ADDICTIONS, TUMORS, CERTAIN DISEASES AFFECTING THE BRAIN, NUTRITION, AND ALLERGY REACTIONS. MINIMAL BRAIN DYSFUNCTION, TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY, ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH ABNORMALITIES, AND NEUROLOGICAL SYNDROMES ARE DESCRIBED. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN HORMONE LEVELS AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE EXAMINED ALSO. TREATMENTS FOR THESE DISORDERS ARE SUGGESTED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COURTS REQUEST THOROUGH PHYSIOLOGICAL, AS WELL AS PSYCHOLOGICAL, EVALUATIONS OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO ISOLATE THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHOSE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS CAUSED FROM BIOLOGICAL AS OPPOSED TO SOCIOECONOMIC OR PERSONAL FACTORS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

20. **BLACKS AND CRIME—CAN AMERICA BREAK THE CHAIN OF FAILURE?** By B. H. RENSHAW, R. LEHNER, L. BROWN, H. WILLIAMS, T. A. JOHNSON, W. DRAKE, and J. E. WARREN. NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES, 1620 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. NATION'S CITIES, V 16, N 9 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 11-18, 23-30. NCJ-60868

THIS ARTICLE ON BLACKS, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PURPORTS TO DISPEL MYTHS THAT HAVE BUILT UP AROUND BLACKS AND THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS BY CITING RESEARCH DATA ON VICTIMS, OFFENDERS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL. IT IS COMMON BELIEF THAT BLACK PERSONS ARE MORE LIKELY THAN WHITES TO BE VICTIMS AND VICTIMIZERS AND TO LIVE IN DANGEROUS NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CENTRAL CITY THAT ARE HOTBEDS OF CRIME. STATISTICS REPORTED IN LEAA'S ANNUAL

CRIME VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS, HOWEVER, PROVIDE ANOTHER PICTURE OF URBAN CRIME AND CRIME VICTIMS: RACE IS NOT A MAJOR FACTOR IN VICTIMIZATION, BUT, INSTEAD, FACTORS SUCH AS RESIDENCE, AGE, AND SEX ARE IMPORTANT. YOUNG MEN RESIDING IN CENTRAL CITIES ARE MOST VULNERABLE TO CRIME, AND BLACKS DO NOT SUFFER MORE FROM CRIME THAN WHITES. IT IS TRUE, HOWEVER, THAT BLACK COMMUNITIES EXPERIENCE A HIGHER CRIME RATE, BUT THE CRIME LOSS IS NOT USUALLY MAJOR. STILL, THERE IS A DEFINITE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS AND CRIME. CRIME AND THE FEAR OF CRIME IN DEPRIVED NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CENTRAL CITY (USUALLY BLACK NEIGHBORHOODS) LEADS TO SOCIAL ISOLATION, WITHDRAWAL, AND AGGRESSIVENESS. PERSONS LIVING IN SUCH NEIGHBORHOODS SUFFER FROM DISCRIMINATION AND REJECTION, AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FLOURISHES UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS. IN THE 1976 FBI CRIME REPORTS, BLACKS ACCOUNTED FOR 52.9 PERCENT OF VIOLENT CRIME AND 33.7 PERCENT OF PROPERTY CRIME IN CITIES. THESE BLACK OFFENDERS ARE LIKELY TO CONFRONT A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MADE UP OF MOSTLY WHITE PERSONNEL. OF THOSE BLACK POLICE OFFICERS THAT HAVE INFILTRATED FORCES, MANY REPORT A STRAINED FEELING BETWEEN THEMSELVES AND WHITE OFFICERS. THEY OFTEN PERCEIVE THAT ONLY THEIR BADGES SET THEM APART FROM THE STEREOTYPED GROUP OF BLACKS THAT ARE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL CRIMINALS. CITY OFFICIALS MUST BEGIN TO DEAL WITH THIS PROBLEM OF BLACKS AND CRIME BY CLARIFYING THEIR PERSPECTIVES, ANALYZING LOCAL CONDITIONS WITH PRECISION AND OBJECTIVITY, AND EDUCATING THE PUBLIC IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO BLACK INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME AND REASONS WHY BLACKS PERCEIVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS BIASED. GRAPHS DISPLAYING STATISTICAL DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KCP)

**Supplemental Notes:** NATION'S CITIES SPECIAL REPORT.

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

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

21. **BRAIN DYSFUNCTION IN AGGRESSIVE CRIMINALS.** By R. R. MONROE. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 238 p. 1978. NCJ-53119

NINETY-THREE RECIDIVIST AGGRESSORS CONFINED TO MARYLAND'S PATUXENT INSTITUTION WERE STUDIED TO TEST THE VALIDITY OF A TWO-DIMENSIONAL METHOD FOR CLASSIFYING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE STUDY WAS DIVIDED INTO FOUR ASPECTS: THE PRELIMINARY DATA COLLECTION, PERIODS OF EITHER DRUG OR PLACEBO THERAPY, AND A FOLLOWUP EVALUATION. DRUG-ACTIVATED ALPHA CHLORALOSE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS WERE USED AS AN OBJECTIVE MEASURE OF EPILEPTOID AND/OR MATURATIONAL INSTABILITY OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE 93 SUBJECTS. ADDITIONALLY, SELF-REPORTING SCALES WERE DEVISED TO ESTABLISH MEANS OF DISCONTROL BY SYSTEMATICALLY SCORING BEHAVIOR. UTILIZING THESE TWO DIMENSIONS, THE SUBJECTS WERE ASSIGNED TO FOUR GROUPS: GROUP 1-HIGH THETA-HIGH DISCONTROL, GROUP 2-LOW THETA-HIGH DISCONTROL, GROUP 3-HIGH THETA-LOW DISCONTROL, AND GROUP 4-LOW THETA-LOW DISCONTROL. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CRITERION VARIABLES WERE SUFFICIENTLY POWERFUL TO SEPARATE UNIQUE CLINICAL ENTITIES, ALTHOUGH ROUTINE PSYCHOMETRIC AND PSYCHIATRIC DATA ALONE WERE INSUFFICIENT TO DEFINE THESE GROUPS ADEQUATELY. THE DATE YIELDED BY THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT IF A PERSON FOR WHATEVER REASON IS

DESTINED TO BECOME 'PSYCHOPATHIC,' THE PATHOLOGY IS MORE SEVERE IF AN UNDERLYING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM INVOLVEMENT (GROUP 1 AND GROUP 3 VERSUS GROUP 4) IS SUPERIMPOSED AND EVEN SOMEWHAT MORE SEVERE IF THERE IS A SUPERIMPOSED NEUROTIC PROCESS (GROUP 2 VERSUS GROUP 4). IT ALSO SEEMS CLEAR THAT GROUP 2, AS PREDICTED, DOES REPRESENT A MORE NEUROTIC PROCESS; I.E., AN OVERCONTROLLED INDIVIDUAL DENYING BOTH GUILT AND MEMORY FOR HIS AGGRESSIVE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE THAT THE ANTICONVULSANT DRUG PRIMIDONE HAS POSITIVE CLINICAL EFFECTS, THE FINAL TEST OF THE VALIDITY OF THIS TWO-DIMENSIONAL CLASSIFICATION WILL DEPEND ON STUDIES OF AGGRESSORS ONCE THEY ARE RETURNED TO THE STREETS. THE DEFINITION, DESCRIPTION, AND MEASUREMENT OF EPISODIC DISCONTROL ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN PRISON RESEARCH, NEUROLOGIC ABNORMALITIES IN PRISON SUBJECTS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH ACTIVATION AND THE SELF-RATING SCALE OF DISCONTROL. A LITERATURE REVIEW, REFERENCES, AND TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE ALSO PROVIDED. SEE ALSO NCJ 53129 AND 53120-53124 FOR AMPLIFICATIONS OF SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE STUDY. (KBL)

**Availability:** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

22. **BRIDGE, INC.** By R. V. DENENBERG. CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE, V 1, N 2 (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1974), P 45-52. NCJ-26248

A DESCRIPTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATIONS OF A PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT UPHOLSTERY BUSINESS OPERATED AND MANAGED BY PRISON INMATES AT THE WALLA WALLA PENITENTIARY IN WASHINGTON STATE. THE BRIDGE, AS THIS PROGRAM IS CALLED, SEEKS TO DEVELOP POSITIVE SELF IMAGES, CONFIDENCE AND CHARACTER IN INMATES, AND TO GIVE INMATES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE FREE ENTERPRISE SYSTEM. THE BRIDGE PERSONNEL, MOST OF THEM SERVING LONG TERMS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, WORK UNDER MINIMAL SUPERVISION IN A TWO STORY BRICK BUILDING OUTSIDE THE WALLS OF THE PENITENTIARY. THE PRISONERS CONTROL THE CORPORATION'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHARE THE PROFITS, ORGANIZE THE WORK, SET QUOTAS AND STANDARDS, KEEP THE BOOKS, AND MAKE DELIVERIES AND SALES TRIPS THROUGHOUT THE STATE, ACCOMPANIED BY A MEMBER OF THE NON-INMATE SUPERVISORY STAFF. THE INMATES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR OWN DISCIPLINE AND PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE SELECTION OF WORKERS AS WELL. APPLICANTS TO THE BRIDGE MUST PASS THROUGH SEVERAL LEVELS OF SCREENING, BOTH BY THE BRIDGE MEMBERSHIP AND THE PENITENTIARY ADMINISTRATION. IT IS NOTED THAT BUSINESS HAS BEEN PROFITABLE. MEMBERS OF THE BRIDGE HAVE ATTESTED TO THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAM ON THEIR ATTITUDES AND HABITS.

23. **BRONX COUNTY (NY)—OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU—ANNUAL REPORT, 3RD, JULY 1, 1973-1976.** BRONX COUNTY OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU, BRONX, NY 10451. 38 p. 1976. NCJ-36355

THIRD YEAR REPORT OF THE BRONX COUNTY (NY) MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU, A DIVISION OF THE COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE CREATED TO DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE PROSECUTION OF FELONIES COMMITTED BY DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. THIS REPORT CONTAINS A NARRATIVE SECTION ON ORGANIZATION AND POLICY WHICH DESCRIBES THE PROGRAM PURPOSE, PROCEDURES FOR SCREENING AND SELECTION OF CASES, PREPARATION AND PROSECUTION, AND DIVISION PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS. A STATIS-

TICAL AND ANALYTICAL EVALUATION OF DIVISION OPERATIONS CONTRASTS CASELOAD, DISPOSITION, TRIAL, SENTENCES, AND STATUS OF PENDING CASES WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF OFFENDERS PROSECUTED WITHIN THE NORMAL SYSTEM. THE YEAR'S MOST SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENT WAS BEING DESIGNATED AS A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE (NILECJ) EXEMPLARY PROJECT.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

24. **BRONX DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU EXEMPLARY PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 77 p. 1976. **NCJ-35033**

REPORT ON A PROJECT CONCENTRATING THE RESOURCES OF TEN FULL-TIME ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ON PROSECUTING RECIDIVISTS, ESPECIALLY VIOLENT OR DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. THE MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU (MOB) WAS CREATED AS A RESPONSE TO INCREASING DELAYS BETWEEN THE APPREHENSION AND TRIAL OF FELONY DEFENDANTS IN BRONX COUNTY, THE RESULTING LOSS OF WITNESSES OR EFFECTIVE TESTIMONY, AND THE BELIEF THAT A RELATIVELY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS COMMITTED A DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE OF SERIOUS CRIME. MOB STAFF ARE ASSIGNED SPECIALLY SCREENED MAJOR OFFENSE CASES AND ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL STAGES OF THE PROSECUTION. THE VALIDATION REPORT INCORPORATES INFORMATION FROM PROJECT SUBMISSION DOCUMENTS; ON-SITE INTERVIEWS WITH MOB STAFF, DISTRICT ATTORNEY STAFF, JUDGES, AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS; AND A LEAA (LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION) AND A NDAA (NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ASSOCIATION) PUBLICATION DEALING WITH CASE SCREENING AND SELECTED CASE PROSECUTION. APPENDED INFORMATION INCLUDES EXEMPLARY PROJECT SUBMISSION MATERIAL, LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION, CASE EVALUATION AND CASE MANAGEMENT FORMS, AND A SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN THE BRONX DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN 1975.

**Supplemental Notes:** EXEMPLARY PROJECT—VALIDATION REPORT.

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

25. **BUTNER—A REALITY.** By G. L. INGRAM. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 42 N 1 (MARCH 1976), P 34-39. **NCJ-47758**

THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN BUTNER, NORTH CAROLINA, DESIGNED TO HOUSE SEVERELY PSYCHOTIC AND ACUTELY SUICIDAL OFFENDERS AND TO DEVELOP AND EVALUATE A VARIETY OF TREATMENT APPROACHES FOR THEM, IS DESCRIBED. THE BUTNER FACILITY BECAME OPERATIONAL IN 1976. THE INMATE POPULATION OF 380 MALES IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF THOSE WHO HAVE COMMITTED A VIOLENT OFFENSE (77 PERCENT); 35 PERCENT OF THE INMATES HAVE HAD 11 OR MORE PRIOR ARRESTS. THE RESEARCH POPULATION CONSISTS OF 150 INMATES. BASED ON NONCOERCED PARTICIPATION AND OPTIONAL PROGRAMS AND SERVICES, THE RESEARCH PROGRAM IS AIMED AT THE CHRONIC AND VIOLENT OFFENDER WHO IS WITHIN 3 YEARS OR LESS OF RELEASE. ALL INMATES IN THIS PROGRAM HAVE ELECTED TO PARTICIPATE AND MAY OPT OUT OF THE PROGRAM AFTER 90 DAYS AT BUTNER IF THEY DESIRE, WITH NO NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES. IN ADDITION TO PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND COUNSELING PROGRAMS,

EACH INMATE IS GIVEN AN INDIVIDUALIZED CONTRACT WHICH SPECIFIES HIS RESPONSIBILITIES AND OUTLINES HIS ANTICIPATED PROGRESS TOWARD RELEASE. A SECOND POPULATION OF 90 TO 100 INMATES MAKE UP THE MENTAL HEALTH POPULATION. THESE INMATES ARE TYPICALLY SUICIDAL AND ACUTELY PSYCHOTIC AND ARE IN NEED OF SHORT TERM PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES MAY INCLUDE COUNSELING, GROUP THERAPY, CRISIS INTERVENTION, AND ORDINARY PSYCHIATRIC ATTENTION FROM A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STAFF. THE GENERAL POPULATION IS COMPOSED OF 125 DIRECT COURT COMMITMENTS RATHER THAN REFERRALS. THESE INMATES MAY NOT OPT OUT OF PROGRAMS, BUT MAY PARTICIPATE IN ANY PROGRAMS AVAILABLE TO THE OTHER GROUPS, IN ADDITION TO MANDATORY PARTICIPATION IN REGULAR PRISON ACTIVITIES. MOST INMATES ARE HOUSED IN PRIVATE ROOMS WITH SECURE WINDOWS AND CARRY KEYS TO THEIR OWN ROOMS. MOVEMENT IS UNRESTRICTED WITHIN THE FACILITY DURING THE DAY, AND INMATES MAY CHOOSE TO WEAR CIVILIAN CLOTHES. INMATES ARE ENCOURAGED TO EXPRESS THEIR COMPLAINTS OR FEELINGS BOTH TO STAFF MEMBERS AND TO THE OTHER INMATES. INMATE BEHAVIOR HAS GENERALLY BEEN POSITIVE. APPROXIMATELY 18 PERCENT OF THE INMATES REFERRED TO BUTNER HAVE REQUESTED TRANSFER BACK TO THEIR PRIOR INSTITUTION, AND 68 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION CHOOSES TO WORK FULL TIME RATHER THAN PARTICIPATE IN ANY REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT CREDIBLE AND OPEN COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE INMATES, AS WELL AS WITH THE PUBLIC, ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO OPTIONAL PROGRAMMING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (JAP)

26. **CALIFORNIA—ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE INTERIM HEARING ON MENTALLY DISORDERED VIOLENT OFFENDERS.** CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 210 p. 1978. **NCJ-65368**

THIS HEARING BEFORE THE CALIFORNIA STATE ASSEMBLY CONCERNS THE IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS, MENTALLY DISORDERED PERSONS WHOSE RELEASE FROM INSTITUTIONS MIGHT COMPROMISE PUBLIC SAFETY. PARTICIPANTS INCLUDE STATE ASSEMBLYMEN, A SENATOR, ADMINISTRATORS OF STATE HOSPITALS, PHYSICIANS AND PSYCHIATRISTS, REPRESENTATIVES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' OFFICES AND THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, AND OFFICERS OF COMMUNITY RELEASE BOARDS AND PAROLE CLINICS. DISCUSSIONS AIMED AT CLARIFYING THE BASIC PHILOSOPHIES AND PROVISIONS OF COMPETING LEGISLATION ON DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. SPECIFIC TOPICS WERE THE ETHICS OF EXTENDED COMMITMENT FOR SUSPECTED DANGEROUS VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND THE PROVISION OF INTENSIVE INPATIENT TREATMENT FOR SUCH OFFENDERS. OPINIONS DIFFERED REGARDING THE RELIABILITY OF PSYCHIATRIC MEANS OF PREDICTING AND DIMINISHED CAPACITY. DEBATE ALSO AROSE REGARDING THE CONFLICTING REALMS OF LEGAL AND CLINICAL DECISION-MAKING AND THE CREATION OF GENERAL STATUS CRIME BY MEANS OF A STATUTORY DEFINITION OF DANGEROUSNESS. TESTIMONY BY A PAROLE CLINIC OFFICIAL DISCLOSED THAT ABOUT 42 PERCENT OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON CONDITION OF FURTHER TREATMENT STILL REQUIRED INPATIENT RATHER THAN OUTPATIENT CARE. A RECOMMENDATION WAS MADE THAT A COMMISSION BE APPOINTED TO SET STANDARDS FOR ASSURING THAT UNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS ARE ADOPTED AND UTILIZED IN COURTS. THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE WAS A POINT OF DISPUTE. (MRK)

**Availability:** CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, BOX 90, STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

27. **CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE'S STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL NEEDS, NO 1—POLICY SUMMARY—FINAL REPORT, 1978.** J. SIMON, Ed. CALIFORNIA PLANNERS, 5297 COLLEGE AVENUE, OAKLAND, CA 94618. 146 p. 1978. **NCJ-52510**

A SUMMARY IS PROVIDED OF POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS GENERATED BY AN EVALUATION OF CALIFORNIA'S CORRECTIONAL NEEDS IN TERMS OF PRISONER POPULATIONS, FACILITIES, INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS, AND WORK AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS. ON THE BASIS OF THEIR 5-MONTH EXAMINATION OF WHETHER THE STATE SHOULD APPROPRIATE \$120 MILLION TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL PRISON BED CAPACITY, THE CONSULTANTS CONCLUDED THAT NO EXPANSION OF EXISTING BED CAPACITY IS WARRANTED BECAUSE PRISONER POPULATION PROJECTIONS FORECAST, AT MOST, A MODEST RISE IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT EXISTING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITIES ARE SUFFICIENT TO MEET THE ANTICIPATED POPULATION INCREASES. HOWEVER, THE CONSULTANTS RECOMMENDED THAT A NEW PRISONER CLASSIFICATION LEVEL BE INSTITUTED TO ALLOW PRISONERS WITH NO CURRENT OR PRIOR CONVICTION FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, THE SALE OR POSSESSION OF DRUGS, OR A HISTORY OF DRUG ADDICTION OR ESCAPE TO BE CLASSIFIED AS LOW MINIMUM SECURITY. THESE LOW MINIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS, ALONG WITH THE APPROPRIATE PRERELEASE PRISONERS, COULD THEN BE PLACED IN LOCAL ALTERNATE MODES OF INCARCERATION. FURTHER, WITH REGARD TO THESE ALTERNATIVE MODES, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE CONTRACT WITH COUNTIES FOR AT LEAST 1,000 BEDS IN SPECIALIZED LOCAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND ALSO CONTRACT WITH PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR UP TO 1,000 BEDS IN HIGHLY STRUCTURED LOCAL CORRECTIONAL CENTERS. DATA SOURCES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED, ALONG WITH TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA. SEE ALSO NCJ 52509, 52511-52513. (KBL)

**Sponsoring Agency:** CALIFORNIA JOINT RULES COMMITTEE, STATE LEGISLATURE, STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 3016, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

28. **CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE'S STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL NEEDS, NO 2—PRISONER POPULATIONS AND CUSTODY OPTIONS FINAL REPORT, 1978.** J. SIMON, Ed. CALIFORNIA PLANNERS, 5297 COLLEGE AVENUE, OAKLAND, CA 94618. 206 p. 1978. **NCJ-52511**

THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON MAIN DECISION POINTS AFFECTING HOW MANY AND WHAT KINDS OF PRISONERS ENTER CALIFORNIA'S CORRECTIONS SYSTEM AND HOW THESE PRISONERS TAKE VARIOUS PATHWAYS THROUGH THE SYSTEM. FINDINGS OF A SPECIAL PRISONER PROFILE STUDY ARE SUMMARIZED. THIS STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO ANALYZE THE DEGREES OF SUPERVISION AND CUSTODY APPROPRIATE TO THE CURRENT PRISON POPULATION AND TO PROJECT FUTURE PRISON POPULATIONS. THE POTENTIAL CHANGES IN THESE PRISON POPULATION SITUATIONS ARE THEN ESTIMATED BY INTRODUCING SEVERAL CONTINGENCIES SUCH AS PENDING LEGISLATION AND POSSIBLE POLICY CHANGES IN STATE OR COUNTY CORRECTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS. CURRENT PRISONER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES, INCLUDING PRISONER CLASSIFICATION, CUSTODY LEVELS, AND PAROLE SUPERVISION ARE EVALUATED, AND ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM RESPONSES TO BASIC CORRECTIONAL PROBLEMS SUCH AS DISCIPLINE FOR VIOLENT PRISONERS AND MINIMUM SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELIGIBLE INMATES ARE CONSIDERED. THE SPECIFIC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINDINGS ARE SUMMARIZED AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN A REVIEW OF INTERVIEWS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENTS WHICH PROVIDED DATA FOR THE REPORT, REFERENCE DATA FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS, ANALYSIS, RECOMMENDATIONS, STUDY GENERATED

DATA, AND THE PRISONER PROFILE FORM. SEE NCJ 52509-52510 AND 52512-52513. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—DAG)

**Sponsoring Agency:** CALIFORNIA JOINT RULES COMMITTEE, STATE LEGISLATURE, STATE CAPITOL, ROOM 3016, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

29. **CALIFORNIA—SELECT COMMITTEE ON JUVENILE VIOLENCE FINAL REPORT, NOVEMBER 1974.** CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY. 157 p. 1974. **NCJ-19712**

A SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION GATHERED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE DURING ITS TEN MONTHS OF OPERATION, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON THE MAGNITUDE OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE, THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE, AND THE REDUCTION OF VIOLENCE. AMONG THE TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT ARE THE NEED FOR REFORM OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM, THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND ACTION IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, CHANGES IN JUVENILE LAWS THAT MIGHT POSITIVELY AFFECT THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM, EMPLOYMENT FOR JUVENILES, PREVENTIVE COUNSELING AND INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND FUNDING OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. STATISTICS ARE PROVIDED WHICH GIVE AN INDICATION OF THE MAGNITUDE OF THE JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEM. SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE GIVEN WITH SUPPORTING COMMENTS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED IN THE AREAS OF REFORM OF JUVENILE LAW, REVISING THE TREATMENT OF NON-CRIMINAL JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THE RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE, ESTABLISHMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTERS STATE-WIDE COMMUNITY-BASED DIVERSION PROGRAMS, COMMUNITY DELINQUENCY PROJECTS, ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS, A MEDIA TASK FORCE TO REDUCE VIOLENCE, AND SCHOOL EMERGENCY PLANS.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

30. **CALIFORNIA—TASK FORCE TO STUDY VIOLENCE—REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS, MAY 1974.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 630 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 110 p. 1974. **NCJ-18341**

REPORT OF A CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONS TASK FORCE WHICH STUDIED CURRENT TRENDS IN PRISON VIOLENCE, INVESTIGATED ITS CAUSES, AND RECOMMENDED WAYS OF REDUCING THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE. THE INCREASES IN PRISON VIOLENCE NOTED DURING THE EARLY 1970'S PROMPTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THIS TASK FORCE. THE TASK FORCE REVIEWED THE LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE AND SOUGHT THE OPINIONS OF PRISONERS, PAROLEES, PARAPROFESSIONAL CORRECTIONAL WORKERS, LEADERS OF PAROLEE COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE GROUPS, PSYCHIATRISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS, PRISON EMPLOYEES, AND ADMINISTRATORS. TRENDS IN PRISON VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA ARE REVIEWED. A SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS IS PRESENTED. UNDER THE GENERAL AREAS OF IMPROVING THE INSTITUTION ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY, AND SECURITY, SEVERAL SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE. THESE SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS COVER SUCH AREAS AS CONTROL OF DESTRUCTIVE INMATES, PERSONNEL TRAINING, INMATE-STAFF RELATIONS STATISTICS ON PRISON VIOLENCE, COMPENSATION OF INMATES WORKING IN PRISON INDUSTRIES, IMPROVING PRISON FACILITIES, AND INCREASING INMATE SELFDETERMINATION. AMONG THE APPENDED MATERIALS ARE A REPORT ON CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE STREETS AND IN THE PRISONS, STATISTICS ON PRISON VIOLENCE, AN EXAMINATION OF VIOLENT PRISON INCIDENTS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS. **Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.



**31. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY—AB 3121 IMPACT EVALUATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY—FINAL REPORT.** CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY, 915 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 12 p. 1980. NCJ-66255

THIS EXECUTIVE SUMMARY DISCUSSES THE FINAL REPORT EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF CALIFORNIA'S STATUTE (AB 3121) WHICH CHANGED THE JUVENILE COURTS' HANDLING OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND STATUS OFFENDERS. IMPLEMENTED ON JANUARY 1, 1977, THE LAW MANDATED A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO FILE ALL CRIMINAL PETITIONS AND ATTEND ALL HEARINGS, REQUIRED RULES OF EVIDENCE IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS, AND EASE MOVEMENT OF 16- AND 17-YEAR-OLD VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO ADULT COURT. MOREOVER, IT CALLED FOR THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND ALLOWED FOR MORE PROBATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES. FOR AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE LAW'S IMPACT, DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM RECORDS, INTERVIEWS WITH SELECTED COUNTY PERSONNEL, AND AGGREGATE DATA IN STATE AND LOCAL AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS. DATA INDICATED THAT CRIMINAL ARRESTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRALS TO PROBATION DROPPED SLIGHTLY EACH YEAR FROM 1974 THROUGH 1978. DISPOSITIONS FOR 1977 DID NOT DIFFER FROM 1976. THE DECREASED JUVENILE HALL ADMISSIONS RESULTED FROM THE DECLINE, AND THEN ELIMINATION, OF STATUS OFFENDER ADMISSIONS. COMPARISONS OF A NORTHERN COUNTY WITH A SOUTHERN COUNTY INDICATED SOME VARIATION IN THE LAW'S EFFECT ON INTAKE DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL PROBATION REFERRALS. JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS BECAME MORE FORMAL AND DISPOSITIONS MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO OFFENSE SEVERITY FOLLOWING THE LAW'S IMPLEMENTATION. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN THE SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE 1976 AND 1977 NORTHERN CRIMINAL COHORTS. FOR STATUS OFFENDERS, THERE WERE DECREASES IN ARRESTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRALS TO PROBATION, SECURE DETENTIONS, DETENTION HEARINGS, AND COURT PETITIONS. RATE OF SUBSEQUENT REARRESTS DID NOT CHANGE. DATA SHOW THAT THE BILL'S PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN LARGELY IMPLEMENTED AND THEIR IMPACT HAS BEEN AS EXPECTED. UNRESOLVED ISSUES INCLUDE (1) OCCASIONALLY INSUFFICIENT STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMMING AND FUNDING; (2) SECURE VERSUS NONSECURE DETENTION OF STATUS OFFENDERS WHO RESIST FAMILY COUNSELING OR FOSTER CARE; AND (3) THE REMAND PROCESS, WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY FACILITATE VIOLENT OFFENDER MOVEMENT TO THE ADULT COURT. THE LAW HAS NOT AS YET AFFECTED ARREST OR REARREST RATES. FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT, SEE NCJ 66256. (CFW)

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95823.  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**32. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY—AB 3121 IMPACT EVALUATION FINAL REPORT.** By D. JOHNS and J. BOTTCHER. CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY, 915 CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 209 p. 1980. NCJ-66256

THIS REPORT EVALUATES THE IMPACT OF CALIFORNIA'S STATUTE (AB 3121), IMPLEMENTED ON JANUARY 1, 1977, WHICH CHANGED THE JUVENILE COURTS' HANDLING OF JUVENILE CRIMINAL OFFENDERS AND STATUS OFFENDERS. THE LAW INTRODUCED A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO FILE ALL CRIMINAL PETITIONS AND ATTEND ALL HEARINGS, REQUIRED RULES OF EVIDENCE IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS, AND EASED MOVEMENT OF 16- AND 17-YEAR-OLD VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO ADULT COURT. MOREOVER, IT MANDATED

THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND ALLOWED FOR MORE PROBATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICES. FOR AN EVALUATION STUDY OF THE LAW'S IMPACT DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM RECORDS, INTERVIEWS WITH SELECTED COUNTY PERSONNEL, AND AGGREGATE DATA IN STATE AND LOCAL AGENCY INFORMATION SYSTEMS. THE DATA INDICATED THAT CRIMINAL ARRESTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRALS TO PROBATION DROPPED SLIGHTLY EACH YEAR FROM 1974 THROUGH 1978. DISPOSITIONS FOR 1977 DID NOT DIFFER FROM 1976. THE DECREASED JUVENILE HALL ADMISSIONS RESULTED FROM THE DECLINE, AND THEN ELIMINATION, OF STATUS OFFENDER ADMISSIONS. COMPARISONS OF A NORTHERN COUNTY WITH A SOUTHERN COUNTY INDICATED SOME VARIATION IN THE LAW'S EFFECT ON INTAKE DISPOSITIONS OF CRIMINAL PROBATION REFERRALS. JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS BECAME MORE FORMAL AND DISPOSITIONS MORE CLOSELY RELATED TO OFFENSE SEVERITY FOLLOWING THE LAW'S IMPLEMENTATION. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN THE SUBSEQUENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE 1976 AND 1977 NORTHERN CRIMINAL COHORTS. FOR STATUS OFFENDERS, THERE WERE DECREASES IN ARRESTS, LAW ENFORCEMENT REFERRALS TO PROBATION, SECURE DETENTIONS, DETENTION HEARINGS, AND COURT PETITIONS. RATE OF SUBSEQUENT REARRESTS DID NOT CHANGE. DATA SHOWED THAT THE BILL'S PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN LARGELY IMPLEMENTED AND THEIR IMPACT HAS BEEN AS EXPECTED. UNRESOLVED ISSUES INCLUDE (1) OCCASIONALLY INSUFFICIENT STATUS OFFENDER PROGRAMMING AND FUNDING, (2) SECURE VERSUS NONSECURE DETENTION OF STATUS OFFENDERS WHO RESIST FAMILY COUNSELING OR FOSTER CARE, AND (3) THE REMAND PROCESS, WHICH HAS NOT NECESSARILY FACILITATED VIOLENT OFFENDER MOVEMENT TO ADULT COURTS. THE LAW HAS NOT AS YET AFFECTED ARREST OR REARREST RATES. FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ 66255. (CFW)

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95823.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**33. CALIFORNIA'S ANTIQUATED JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM—A PROGRAM FOR REFORM.** By R. M. MCLENNAN. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 630 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. JOURNAL OF CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT, V 9, N 4 (1975), P 145-155. NCJ-54474

THE GROWTH IN CALIFORNIA'S RATE OF SERIOUS DELINQUENT CRIME IS DOCUMENTED, THE INADEQUACIES OF THE EXISTING JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM DISCUSSED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM ARE PRESENTED. VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIMES HAVE BEEN INCREASING RAPIDLY IN CALIFORNIA, PARTICULARLY IN URBAN AREAS. DATA ARE PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THIS VIEW. DESPITE THE GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION UNDER AGE 18 AND THE PHENOMENAL INCREASE IN SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME, COMMITMENTS TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE LOWER THAN IN THE PAST. WHEREAS, IN 1965, 6,190 JUVENILES WERE INCARCERATED IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, ONLY 2,758 WERE SENTENCED IN 1975—A DECLINE OF 55 PERCENT. THIS TREND HAS OCCURRED BECAUSE IT IS CURRENT STATE POLICY TO ENCOURAGE DIVERSION OF JUVENILES TO COMMUNITY-BASED COUNSELING OR SUPERVISION PROGRAMS. COURT DISPOSITIONAL DATA ARE PROVIDED TO SUPPORT THIS CONCLUSION. WHILE THESE PROGRAMS HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE WITH FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS AND THOSE CONVICTED OF MINOR CRIMES, THEY HAVE PROVEN INADEQUATE IN CON-

TROLLING THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF 'HARDCORE' (POLICE DESIGNATION FOR JUVENILES WITH 10 OR MORE ARRESTS, WITH 5 BEING FELONY CRIMES) OR VIOLENT OFFENDERS. TWO CASE HISTORIES OF 'HARDCORE' JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE PRESENTED TO SUPPORT THIS JUDGEMENT. THE WELFARE AND INSTITUTIONS CODES REQUIRE THE JUVENILE COURTS AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN GENERAL TO SERVE AS SURROGATE PARENTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, WITH EMPHASIS ON REHABILITATION AND DEEMPHASIS ON THE NATURE OF THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. KEY SECTIONS OF THIS CODE ARE CITED TO SHOW ITS INADEQUACY FOR DEALING WITH HARDENED JUVENILE CRIMINALS. THE PROBATION SUBSIDY PROGRAM FUNDED BY THE STATE TO ENCOURAGE PROBATION SERVICES AND INADEQUATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ALSO UNDERMINE EFFECTIVE APPROACHES TO HANDLING HARDCORE JUVENILE CRIMINALS. THE AUTHOR, AT THE TIME OF WRITING, HAD INTRODUCED BILL AB 791 IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE. ITS PRIMARY PURPOSE IS TO EXCLUDE HARDCORE JUVENILE CRIMINALS FROM JUVENILE COURTS AND PLACE THEM UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE ADULT COURT. DETAILS OF THE BILL ARE DISCUSSED AND LONG-RANGE REFORMS ARE SUGGESTED.

**34. CAN VIOLENCE BE PREDICTED.** By E. A. WENK and J. O. ROBISON. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 18, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 393-402. NCJ-07678

STUDY OF BACKGROUND OF 4,146 WARDS OF CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY WITH AIM OF DEVELOPING SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON EACH SUBJECT INCLUDES DETAILED HISTORIES, CURRENT MEASURES OF MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL FUNCTIONING, AND PROFESSIONAL PROGNOSSES. USING THIS INFORMATION, THE STUDY ATTEMPTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER IT WAS POSSIBLE TO CONSTRUCT A DEVICE FOR ASSESSING POTENTIAL VIOLENCE WITH SUFFICIENT ACCURACY FOR PROGRAM DECISIONS. IT WAS FELT THAT AT PRESENT THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT FOR A PREDICTION INSTRUMENT THAT WOULD WARRANT IMPLEMENTATION IN ACTUAL PREVENTIVE OR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS.

**35. CARE OF LONG-TERM PRISONERS.** By R. SHORT. MACMILLAN PRESS LTD, LITTLE ESSEX STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND. 175 p. 1979. NCJ-65141

THIS BOOK COMPARES METHODS OF TREATING LONG-TERM OFFENDERS IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES AND SHOWS THAT HARSH, PUNITIVE TREATMENT IS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE TO REHABILITATION AND DOES NOT PREVENT PRISON VIOLENCE. FOLLOWING AN INTRODUCTORY DISCUSSION WHICH MAINLY CONSIDERS PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND PRISON CONDITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN, ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO PRISON CONDITIONS AND REFORMS IN THE U.S. THE MATERIAL TOUCHES ON TOPICS SUCH AS WOMEN IN AMERICAN PRISONS, THE FRUSTRATION OF SEXUAL DEPRIVATION AND THE RESULTING Pervasiveness OF PRISON HOMOSEXUALITY, AND THE ALTERNATIVE OF CONJUGAL VISITS. THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN SWEDISH PRISONS IS CONSIDERED NEXT, WITH EMPHASIS PLACED UPON SWEDEN'S LONGSTANDING POLICY OF REDUCING THE USE OF PRISON SENTENCES. A LARGE NUMBER OF SWEDISH OFFENDERS ARE GIVEN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, PUT ON PROBATION, OR PRESCRIBED PSYCHIATRIC CARE. THE TEXT HIGHLIGHTS THE 'THIEVES PARLIAMENT' (A CONFERENCE ON PRISON REFORM ATTENDED BY EX-OFFENDERS, SOCIOLOGISTS, AND PRISON AUTHORITIES), KUMLA CENTRAL PRISON, MODERN FACTORY CONDITIONS IN PRISON, THE TREATMENT OF WOMEN OFFENDERS, AND UNSUPERVISED VISITS IN SWEDISH PRISONS. A REVIEW OF HOLLAND'S TREAT-

MENT OF OFFENDERS ENCOMPASSES THE COUNTRY'S SENTENCING POLICY, THE TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS, CONTACT WITH THE COMMUNITY, AND ATTITUDES OF PRISON OFFICERS AND POLICE. AN EXAMINATION OF FINLAND'S POLICIES COVERS LABOR COLONIES, LONG-TERM PRISONERS, AND TWO PRISONS, HAMEENLINNE AND NUMMENKYLA. MEXICO'S PROGRESSIVE POLICY OF ALLOWING CONJUGAL VISITS IS CONSIDERED, WITH DISCUSSION ALSO FOCUSING ON TWO PRISONS, STA MARTA ACATITLA PRISON AT IXTAPALAPA AND ALMOLYA DE JUAREZ AT TOLUCA. EXAMINATION OF THE GREEK PRISON SYSTEM HIGHLIGHTS PRISONERS' FREEDOM TO VISIT FAMILY. FINALLY, A LARGE SELECTION OF THE BOOK IS DEVOTED TO THE BRITISH PRISON SYSTEM. THE PRISON-BUILDING PROGRAM, PRISON STAFF, THE PRISONERS' WORKING DAY, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND SECURITY ARE COVERED. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE PRISON MEDICAL FACILITIES, A PSYCHIATRIC PRISON, WOMEN AND PREGNANT WOMEN IN PRISON, FAMILY CONTACTS, THE ROLE OF VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS, RESEARCH, AND THE CUSTODY OF DANGEROUS AND ABNORMAL OFFENDERS. OTHER TOPICS ARE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY CONTACTS, THE PARKHURST RIOT, A SCOTTISH PRISON EXPERIMENT, AND PRISONS IN NORTHERN IRELAND. NOTES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED, AND A LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING GRANTS FOR HOSTELS IN GREAT BRITAIN IS APPENDED. (PRG)

**Availability:** MACMILLAN PRESS LTD, LITTLE ESSEX STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

**36. CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM—AN OVERVIEW.** NATIONAL LEGAL DATA CENTER. 42 p. 1977. NCJ-48807

THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE CONCEPTS, OPERATIONS, EFFECTIVENESS, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE SERIOUS CRIMES BY REMOVING HABITUAL OFFENDERS FROM SOCIETY. THIS PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED BY A PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE DIRECTED TO THE LEAA IN 1974. IT FOCUSES ON THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL OFFENDER TO STOP THE EXISTING SYSTEM OF 'REVOLVING DOOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE.' THIS PROGRAM IS BASED ON THE THEORY THAT A RELATIVELY SMALL GROUP OF OFFENDERS COMMIT A LARGE NUMBER OF SERIOUS OFFENSES; IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE OCCURRENCE OF SERIOUS CRIMES WHILE MAKING MORE EFFECTIVE USE OF THE RESOURCES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, REPEAT OFFENDERS SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED QUICKLY, PROSECUTED WITHOUT DELAYS, AND INCAPACITATED FOR SUBSTANTIAL PERIODS BY INCARCERATION. LEAA HAS PROVIDED DISCRETIONARY FUNDS FOR NUMEROUS CAREER CRIMINAL PROJECTS IN MAJOR POPULATION AREAS. IT HAS ALSO SUPPORTED A NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE WHICH PROVIDES ADDITIONAL SERVICES OF COORDINATION ASSISTANCE FOR 'SEED MONEY' PROJECTS AND THEIR LOCALLY FUNDED SUCCESSORS. WHILE THE FOCUS OF THE PROGRAM IS ON VIOLENT AND/OR SERIOUS OFFENSES, THE SELECTION CRITERIA ALSO CONSIDER THE OFFENDER'S PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORDS. SELECTION CRITERIA FALL WITHIN THE FOLLOWING CLASSIFICATION: (1) WEIGHTED POINT SYSTEMS; (2) SPECIFIC CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS; OR (3) NONCRIME SPECIFIC CRIMINAL RECORDS. THE PROGRAM IS CONSIDERED TO BE EFFECTIVE; E.G., 5,340 DEFENDANTS WHO WERE CONVICTED ON 8,250 CHARGES HAD A CONVICTION RATE OF 94.4%. IT IS INDICATED THAT CAREER CRIMINAL PROJECTS SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND INTENSIFIED. THESE PROGRAMS EFFICIENTLY USE THE LIMITED RESOURCES OF THE SYSTEM, WHILE EMPHASIZING PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION, AND MAXIMIZING EFFECTIVENESS IN CONTROLLING

CAREERS

SERIOUS CRIMES. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. TABULAR DATA OR REFERENCES ARE NOT INCLUDED. (JCP)

Sponsoring Agencies: NATIONAL COLLEGE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, COLLEGE OF LAW, UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON, HOUSTON, TX 77004; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

37. CAREERS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE—EXCESSIVE SOCIAL CONTROL OF DEVIANCE. By H. J. STEADMAN and J. J. COCOZZA. 227 p. 1974. NCJ-44973  
SOCIOLOGICAL, LEGAL, AND PSYCHIATRIC ISSUES SURROUNDING THE CRIMINALLY INSANE ARE ADDRESSED; RESEARCH ON ONE SPECIFIC GROUP OF CRIMINALLY INSANE INDIVIDUALS IN NEW YORK STATE IS DISCUSSED. THIS GROUP OF PATIENTS, KNOWN AS THE BAXSTROM PATIENTS, WAS TRANSFERRED FROM MAXIMUM-SECURITY HOSPITALS TO CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS IN 1966 DUE TO A U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISION. THE MEMBERS OF THE BAXSTROM GROUP WERE ATYPICAL PATIENTS ONLY IN THAT THEY RECEIVED THE OPPORTUNITY TO MOVE INTO LESS RESTRICTIVE, MORE TREATMENT-ORIENTED SITUATIONS AND, FOR MANY, FROM THERE INTO THE COMMUNITY. BECAUSE OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVENESS AND BECAUSE OF THE NATURAL FIELD EXPERIMENT FOR QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THE DANGEROUSNESS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE THAT THEIR CAREERS PROVIDED, THEY ARE A VERY SIGNIFICANT GROUP OF PATIENTS WHO WERE STUDIED FOR 4 YEARS AFTER THE LANDMARK COURT DECISION. IN ANALYZING THE INSTITUTIONAL CAREERS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE GENERALLY, AND THE BAXSTROM PATIENTS SPECIFICALLY, THE MAJOR ISSUES ADDRESSED ARE: THE CENTRALITY OF THE CONCEPT AND PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS IN DECISIONMAKING ABOUT THE CRIMINALLY INSANE; THE CONSERVATISM OF SOCIETY AND PSYCHIATRISTS IN DEALING WITH THE CRIMINALLY INSANE; AND THE IMPORTANCE OF CERTAIN SOCIAL FACTORS RELATIVE TO MEDICAL OR LEGAL INFLUENCES FOR THESE PATIENTS AS THEY MOVE FROM THE CRIMINALLY INSANE HOSPITALS TO THE CIVIL HOSPITALS AND TO THE COMMUNITY. A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE ACQUISITION OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE 'LABEL' IS PRESENTED; AN INSIGHT INTO THE CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENT CUSTODY, CARE, PREDICAMENTS, AND PATHWAYS IS PROVIDED. DETAILS OF THE BAXSTROM V. HEROLD CASE ARE DISCUSSED. THE BAXSTROM PATIENT DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSIONS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF THEIR INPATIENT AND POSTPATIENT CAREER ARE DEVELOPED, INCLUDING: A DISCUSSION ON WHO THE BAXSTROM AND PRE-BAXSTROM PATIENTS WERE AND THE INFERENCES SUGGESTED BY THE DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO GROUPS; AN ACCOUNT OF EXPERIENCES OF THE BAXSTROM PATIENTS IN THE CIVIL HOSPITAL PHASE OF THEIR INPATIENT CARE; AN EXAMINATION OF PATIENT RELEASE FROM THE CIVIL HOSPITAL TO THE COMMUNITY AND THE CRITICAL FACTORS RELATED TO PSYCHIATRISTS' DECISIONS TO RELEASE SOME PATIENTS WHILE RETAINING OTHERS; AND A DISCUSSION OF THE IMPORTANT TRENDS IN COURT DECISIONS AND LEGISLATION DEALING WITH THE CRIMINALLY INSANE SINCE 1966, AS WELL AS TRENDS IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE IN THE UNITED STATES. IMPLICATIONS OF THE EXAMINED DATA FOR SUBSTANTIVE AND POLICY ISSUES ARE EXPLORED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE INCLUDED.  
Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.
38. CHALLENGE OF CRIME. By H. FLEISCHMAN. CRISIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1790 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 4 p. 1977. NCJ-61945

VIOLENT OFFENDER

IMPROVED OFFENDER REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, GUN CONTROL, DECRIMINALIZATION OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES, AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION ARE AMONG THE SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING WITH RISING CRIME. ALTHOUGH A PLEA FOR MORE SEVERE SANCTIONS AGAINST OFFENDERS IS UNDERSTANDABLE COMING FROM THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN OR FEAR THEY WILL BE VICTIMIZED, THIS IS NOT A RATIONAL STRATEGY FOR REDUCING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. LONGER PRISON SENTENCES ONLY EXPOSE OFFENDERS TO INFLUENCES LIKELY TO REINFORCE CRIMINAL ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, WHILE PUNITIVE PRISON CONDITIONS ONLY FUEL DISPOSITIONS FOR VIOLENCE. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT CERTAINLY PREVENTS THE OFFENDER FROM REPEATING A HEINOUS CRIME, BUT IT CAN ALSO KILL THOSE WRONGFULLY CONVICTED; AND THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT THE THREAT OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT REDUCES THE RATE OF THOSE OFFENSES FOR WHICH IT IS PRESCRIBED. THE HUMANE TREATMENT OF INMATES AND PROGRAMS CAREFULLY DESIGNED AND EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED TO DEAL WITH INMATES' NEEDS AND PROBLEMS, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT DEVELOP EMPLOYABLE SKILLS, ARE NEEDED IF RECIDIVISM IS TO BE REDUCED. A PROLIFERATION OF HANDGUN POSSESSION ONLY INTENSIFIES THE DANGER OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, ACCIDENTAL KILLINGS, AND MAIMING. HOWEVER, THE CONTROLLED USE OF HANDGUNS DOES EFFECTIVELY REDUCE THE HOMICIDE RATE. FINALLY, THE VICTIMLESS CRIMES, SUCH AS DRUNKENNESS, GAMBLING, PROSTITUTION, AND DRUG USE SHOULD BE DECRIMINALIZED TO OPEN THE WAY FOR USING LIMITED POLICE RESOURCES TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH SERIOUS CRIME. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM THE CRISIS, AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1977.

39. CHALLENGE OR TRAP? PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS IN CORRECTIONS (FROM CRITICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE 1979, BY R G IACOVETTA AND DAE H CHANG—SEE NCJ-63717). By L. A. BENNETT. CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS, 1003 CHAPEL HILL STREET, P O BOX 8791, DURHAM, NC 27707. 12 p. 1979. NCJ-63748  
THE PROBLEMS, METHODS, AND ACCURACY IN THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE OR DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED, AND AN ALTERNATIVE PREDICTION APPROACH IS RECOMMENDED. THE NEED FOR THE CAPABILITY TO PREDICT IS CLEAR FOR ALMOST EVERY STEP OF THE WAY THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND PARTICULARLY THE CORRECTIONS SEGMENT OF IT. DECISIONMAKERS ARE CALLED UPON TO DETERMINE WHO REQUIRES TIGHTER CONTROLS, CLOSER SUPERVISION, OR TOTAL REMOVAL FROM SOCIETY. TECHNIQUES SEEN AS HELPFUL IN MAKING THESE PREDICTIONS—THE CALIFORNIA BASE EXPECTANCY SCALE, THE NORM HOLT STATISTICAL DEVICE, AND OTHER RELATED TECHNIQUES—ARE REVIEWED, AND THEIR GENERAL LACK OF SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION IS NOTED. SERIOUS CONCERN IS EXPRESSED ABOUT THE STRONG TENDENCY TO OVERPREDICT LEADING TO THE IMPOSITION OF UNNECESSARY CONTROLS ONTO LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE. SIMILARLY THE STATISTICAL PROBLEM OF PREDICTING THE RARE EVENT IS EXAMINED, WITH THE FINDING THAT THE USE OF EVEN SEEMINGLY ACCURATE RATING SCALES OR PROCEDURES LEAD TO HIGH LEVELS OF MISCLASSIFICATION TO THE DETERIMENT OF THE NON-VIOLENT. AN ALTERNATE APPROACH IS RECOMMENDED. IN ESSENCE, IT INVOLVES RESHAPING ALL PREDICTIONS TOWARD DETERMINING WHICH INDIVIDUALS COULD MANAGE SATISFACTORILY WITH FEWER CONTROLS, WITH LESS SUPERVISION, OR FREE FROM ALL RESTRICTIONS. SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD FUNCTION WITH A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF ACCURACY AND NOT IMPOSE ONTO FALSE POSITIVES IN THE SYSTEM UNJUST RESTRICTIVE MEASURES. THIS TYPE OF APPROACH MIGHT BE ADOPTED BY

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

CORRECTIONAL RESEARCHERS, PLANNERS, AND THOSE IN CHARGE OF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEMS AND CODES OF ETHICS. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—DAG)

40. CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTS AND ASSAULTERS IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC UNIT. By V. L. QUINSEY and G. W. VARNEY. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 1E5, CANADA. CRIME ET/AND JUSTICE, V 5, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 212-220. NCJ-49998  
A COMPLETE RECORD OF ALL ASSAULTS MADE ON STAFF OR ON PATIENTS WAS OBTAINED FOR 1 YEAR AT THE MAXIMUM SECURITY DIVISION OF A CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER TO STUDY ASSAULT CAUSES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAULTERS. DURING THE PERIOD MAY 1, 1974, TO MAY 1, 1975, THERE WERE 198 ASSAULTS AMONG 142 MEN CONFINED TO THE MAXIMUM SECURITY DIVISION OF THE PENETANGUISHENE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER, ONTARIO, CANADA. FREQUENCY OF ASSAULTS DID NOT VARY SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE MONTHS OR OVER THE DAYS OF THE WEEK, BUT MOST ASSAULTS OCCURRED DURING THE WAKING HOURS. STAFF COULD PROVIDE NO MOTIVE IN 62.5 PERCENT OF THE CASES, BUT ONLY 8.3 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS SAID THAT THEY HAD NO REASON FOR COMMITTING THE ASSAULT. TEASING BY ANOTHER PATIENT WAS REGARDED AS A CAUSE OF ASSAULT BY 11.5 PERCENT OF THE STAFF AND WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 26.8 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. A REFUSED REQUEST WAS REGARDED BY 1.8 PERCENT OF STAFF AS A CAUSE OF ASSAULT BUT WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 10.2 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. PROVOCATION BY STAFF MEMBER WAS CONSIDERED A CAUSE BY ONLY 1 PERCENT OF THE STAFF BUT WAS STATED AS A REASON BY 22.9 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTERS. OTHER FACTORS VIEWED AS CAUSES OF ASSAULTS BY BOTH STAFF AND ASSAULTERS WERE OBJECTIONS TO RULES, HOMOSEXUAL APPROACHES, AND HALLUCINATIONS. IT WAS FOUND THAT 18 OF 142 PATIENTS ACCOUNTED FOR 61 PERCENT OF THE ASSAULTS. THE ASSAULTERS TENDED TO BE MEN WHO HAD BEEN MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, AS OPPOSED TO THOSE REFERRED BY THE COURTS OR CORRECTIONS SYSTEM. THEY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO OTHER PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS LIKELY TO HAVE HAD A CRIMINAL HISTORY, WERE LESS LIKELY TO BE REFERRED FOR INCOMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY YOUNGER AT TIME OF ADMISSION (26.39 YEARS, AS OPPOSED TO 31.59 YEARS FOR THE NONASSAULTERS), AND HAD POORER PRE-HOSPITAL ADJUSTMENT. VICTIMS WERE STAFF MEMBERS IN 66 PERCENT OF CASES. LOCKING UP THE ASSAULTER DID NOT DETER FURTHER ASSAULT BUT DID PROVIDE SAFETY FOR OTHERS ON THE WARD. THE PROBLEM OF TREATMENT FOR THE ASSAULTER IS DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)  
Supplemental Notes: AN ABSTRACT IS INCLUDED IN FRENCH.
41. CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-REPORTED VIOLENT OFFENDERS VERSUS COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS. By F. MANN, C. J. FRIEDMAN, and A. S. FRIEDMAN. ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY, V 4, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 69-87. NCJ-32722  
THIS STUDY COMPARED CHARACTERISTICS OF SELF-REPORTED AND COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO DETERMINE IF THESE GROUPS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT AND IF CERTAIN FACTORS SEEM TO PREDISPOSE ONE GROUP TO APPREHENSION. SUBJECTS FOR THIS STUDY WERE 536 BOYS BETWEEN 15 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE. SUBJECTS WERE RECRUITED FROM THREE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, A COMMUNITY-BASED JOB TRAINING

CHILD

PROGRAM, AND A LOCAL INNER CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL. COMPARISONS OF THE SELF-REPORTED AND COURT IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDERS WERE BASED UPON EXTENSIVE TESTS AND QUESTIONNAIRES YIELDING PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, FAMILY BACKGROUND AND INTERACTION, AND LEGAL DATA. THE DATA WERE ANALYZED USING A MULTIPLE REGRESSION ANALYSIS. THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY REVEALED SEVERAL COMMONALITIES AMONG YOUTHS WHO WERE ARRESTED FOR COMMITTING A VIOLENT ACT AND THOSE WHO ADMITTED DOING SO BUT WERE NEVER CAUGHT. FOR BOTH GROUPS, THE MOST POWERFUL 'PREDICTORS' OF THEIR VIOLENCE WERE FAMILY-RELATED MEASURES SUCH AS LACK OF INVOLVEMENT IN CONSTRUCTIVE FAMILY FUNCTIONS, PARENTAL DEFIANCE, OR DISRUPTIVE FAMILY BEHAVIOR. SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GROUPS WERE ALSO FOUND. APPREHENDED YOUTHS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY MORE ALIENATION FROM FAMILY, FUTURE FUTILITY, LOWER INTELLIGENCE, POORER PLANNING ABILITY, AND PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITY THAN THE SELF-REPORT GROUP. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

42. CHICANO PRISONERS—THE KEY TO SAN QUENTIN. By R. T. DAVIDSON. 207 p. 1974. NCJ-15346  
RESULTS OF AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PRISONER SUBCULTURE OF SAN QUENTIN PRISON IN WHICH THE AUTHOR, AS A PARTICIPANT-OBSERVER, EXAMINED FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VIOLENCE AND PROGRAM NONPARTICIPATION OF CHICANOS. THE AUTHOR BEGAN THIS STUDY AT THE REQUEST OF THE PRISON ADMINISTRATORS AT SAN QUENTIN. THE RESEARCH PERIOD EXTENDED FROM JUNE 1966 TO FEBRUARY 1968. THE AUTHOR FIRST DESCRIBES THE PRISON SETTING AND FACILITIES, THE PROCESS OF ENTERING AND ADAPTING TO PRISON LIFE, AND THE PRISON ROUTINE. PRISONERS' VIEWS ON SUCH ASPECTS OF PRISON LIFE AS THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE, THE PAROLE HEARING, THE PAROLE SYSTEM, AND PAROLE REVOCATIONS ARE EXAMINED. A DISCUSSION OF THE TYPES OF PRISONERS FOUND IN SAN QUENTIN IS THEN PROVIDED; AMONG THE GROUPS DISCUSSED ARE THE CONVICTS (THE NONCOOPERATING PRISONERS), THE INMATES (THE COOPERATING PRISONERS), THE VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS, HOMOSEXUALS, AND THE CHICANO SUBCULTURE. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES HOW THE CHICANO PRISONERS ARE ABLE TO PRESENT A STRONG, UNIFIED FRONT TO THE STAFF AND OTHER PRISONER GROUPS THROUGH THE CREATION OF A 'BABY MAFIA' A SECRET GROUP THAT HAS BEEN RENAMED 'FAMILY'. THE PRISONER ECONOMY, SOCIO-POLITICAL PRISONER LEADERSHIP, AND METHODS OF SOCIAL CONTROL ARE ALSO EXAMINED IN DETAIL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)  
Availability: HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.
43. CHILD ABUSE—THE PROBLEM (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE, 1978, BY JOHN M EEKELAAR AND SANFORD N KATZ—SEE NCJ-55454). By A. J. SOLNIT. BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 4S1, 10 p. 1978. NCJ-55468  
THE BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ROOTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST CHILDREN ARE REVIEWED, AND THE PROCESSES WHICH LEAD TO THE ESCALATION OF THESE AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS ARE TRACED. NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF REPORTING LAWS ARE EXAMINED. THE PROTRACTED HELPLESSNESS AND DEPENDENCY OF THE YOUNG CHILD SETS UP A CHAIN OF TENSION BETWEEN ADULT AND CHILD WHICH CAN BE BROKEN BY NEGLECT OR BY THE ESCALATION OF AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS INTO ACTIVE ABUSE. THE ENTIRE GROWING-UP PROCESS IS DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF LEARNING TO CONTROL INNATE DRIVES OF AGGRESSIVE-



## CHILD

NESS AND FRUSTRATION. AGGRESSION IS SEEN BY PSYCHOLOGISTS AS HEALTHY WHEN IT IS CHANNLED. IT PROVIDES THE DETERMINATION WHICH IS THE BASIS FOR SUCCESS IN WORK. AGGRESSIVENESS WHICH IS NOT BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL, HOWEVER, ERUPTS INTO VIOLENCE. THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN DEALING WITH VIOLENCE ARE DESCRIBED. THE SOCIALLY ACCEPTED USE OF VIOLENCE AS A LAST RESORT TO TEACH AN AUTISTIC CHILD NOT TO MUTILATE HIMSELF IS CONTRASTED WITH ADOLESCENTS WHO HAD TO UNDERGO BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TRAINING TO LEARN TO BRING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR UNDER CONTROL. CHILD ABUSE OCCURS WITH ADULTS WHO NEVER LEARNED TO CONTROL THEIR AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES. A COMPLICATING FACTOR IS THE ADULT'S PERCEPTION OF THE MEANING OF THE CHILD'S ACTIONS. THE CHILD ABUSE REPORTING LAWS PASSED IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE 1950'S AND 1960'S ARE LESS THAN EFFECTIVE BECAUSE THEY POINT THE FINGER OF SHAME AT FAMILIES WITHOUT PROVIDING THE RESOURCES NEEDED TO HELP THE FAMILIES DEAL WITH PROBLEMS CAUSED BY VIOLENCE. THIS LACK OF SERVICE CAN LEAVE THE CHILD IN GREATER DANGER THAN BEFORE THE REPORTING OF SUSPECTED ABUSE WAS MADE. GREATER SERVICE FOR FAMILIES IS URGED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SUMMARY OF THE INTERIM REPORT OF THE CANADIAN COMMISSION ON VIOLENCE IN TELEVISION AND REFERENCES. (GLR)

44. **CHILD CRIMINALS?** By P. E. MCQUAID. IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 10 FITZWILLIAM PLACE, DUBLIN, IRELAND. *JOURNAL OF THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION*, V 71, N 15 (OCTOBER 1978), P 515-518. NCJ-56754  
THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES THE TENDENCY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE TO DEAL LENIENTLY WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS ON THE THEORY THAT THEY ARE IN NEED OF REHABILITATION AND ARGUES THAT SOME CHILDREN ARE DANGEROUS AND SHOULD BE DETAINED. IRELAND HAS THE LOWEST AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY IN THE WESTERN WORLD (7 YEARS) AND IS IN THE PROCESS OF DECIDING WHETHER THE SYSTEM SHOULD BE LIBERALIZED TO DEFINE JUVENILE OFFENDERS AS MALADJUSTED AND DELINQUENT YOUNG PEOPLE OR KEPT UNALTERED AND VIEW CHILD OFFENDERS AS INCORRIGIBLE, VICIOUS YOUTHS. THE DIFFERENCE IN DEFINITION WOULD MEAN DIVERSION AND REHABILITATION ON THE ONE HAND AND INCARCERATION ON THE OTHER. MOST CRIMINOLOGISTS NOW ACCEPT A BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL PROFILE OF YOUNG OFFENDERS. EARLY DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IS EVIDENT IN MOST JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—MALADAPTIVE RESPONSES IN RELATION TO FEEDING, TEMPER TANTRUMS, HYPERACTIVITY, TRUANCY, AND AGGRESSIVENESS—AND MOST DELINQUENTS, ALTHOUGH NOT ALL, COME FROM CRUEL AND VIOLENT FAMILIES. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IS CRITICAL AND SOCIETY SHOULD LEARN TO INTERVENE IN THE FAMILY AT THE FIRST SIGNS OF TROUBLE. MANY INTERVENTIONS COULD BE MADE, INCLUDING SECURE DETENTION, INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION, RELATIONSHIPS WITH VOLUNTEER WORKERS, OUT-PATIENT PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, FAMILY THERAPY, AND COMMITMENT TO MENTAL HOSPITALS AND MORE. (DAG)
45. **CHILDREN IN PRISONS AND REMAND CENTRES.** By P. J. POPE. BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND; HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM, 169 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON SW9 0PU, ENGLAND. *HOWARD JOURNAL OF PENOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION*, V 16, N 3 (1978), P 134-143. NCJ-50783  
THIS RESEARCH WAS INITIATED IN RESPONSE TO INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IMPRISONED BEFORE CONVICTION OR SENTENCING IN ENGLAND AND WALES. TWO GROUPS OF INCARCERATED CHILDREN WERE CONSIDERED: 46 BOYS AND 5 GIRLS BEFORE, AND 46 BOYS AND 6 GIRLS AFTER CONVICTION. THE STUDY

## VIOLENT OFFENDER

CONSIDERS THE NUMBER OF PRESENTENCE IMPRISONED CHILDREN, ASPECTS OF THE COURTS FROM WHICH THEY COME, THEIR AGE, OFFENSES, SENTENCES, AND PREVIOUS OFFENSES, AND THE LENGTH OF TIME THEY SPEND IN CUSTODY. THESE FIGURES ARE COMPARED FOR A SUBGROUP IN SOUTH WALES WITH DATA FROM A HOME OFFICE SURVEY OF ALL ENGLAND AND WALES. THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS ARE INDICATED: (1) ALMOST ALL THE COURTS OF SOUTH WALES WERE INVOLVED IN INCARCERATING CHILDREN BEFORE OR AFTER SENTENCE; (2) JUST OVER THREE PERCENT OF ALL CHILDREN FOUND GUILTY OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES ARE REMANDED IN THIS WAY; (3) AT LEAST A FIFTH OF THE BOYS ARE NOT YET 15 YEARS OLD; (4) BOYS SPEND AN AVERAGE OF 2 WEEKS IN PRISON BEFORE CONVICTION, AND 5 WEEKS AFTER CONVICTION BUT BEFORE SENTENCING (AS LONG AS A DETENTION CENTER SENTENCE), WHILE GIRLS AVERAGE 1 WEEK BEFORE AND 4 AFTER; (5) ABOUT HALF THE CHILDREN HAVE NEVER BEEN IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS BEFORE; AND (6) A HIGHER PROPORTION IS SUBSEQUENTLY SENTENCED TO DETENTION CENTER OR BORSTAL TRAINING THAN IN ENGLAND AND WALES AT-LARGE. A PROCEDURE IS RECOMMENDED TO ENSURE THAT ONLY THOSE CHILDREN WHO HAVE OUTGROWN THE CAPABILITY OF LOCAL AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH THEM ARE IMPRISONED. DETENTION ORDERS WOULD BE ISSUED ONLY FOR CHILDREN CHARGED WITH AN OFFENSE FOR WHICH AN ADULT WOULD BE INCARCERATED FOR 14 YEARS OR MORE, CHARGED WITH A VIOLENT OFFENSE OR PREVIOUSLY FOUND GUILTY OF A VIOLENT OFFENSE, OR PERSISTENTLY ABSENT FROM OR DISRUPTIVE TO A COMMUNITY HOME. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED. (KBL)

46. **CHIVALRY REEXAMINED—WOMEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM WOMEN, CRIME, AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1978, BY LEE H BOWKER—SEE NCJ-51572).** By M. CHESNEY-LIND. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 27 p. 1978. NCJ-51575  
STUDIES ON THE RESPONSE OF VICTIMS, POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONS TO FEMALE OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED, AND IMPLICATIONS ARE DRAWN REGARDING ALLEGED CHIVALRY TOWARD WOMEN IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. STATISTICS ON THE PROCESSING OF WOMEN THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM APPEAR TO SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT ADULT WOMEN ARE THE RECIPIENTS OF CHIVALROUS TREATMENT BY OFFICIALS. EVIDENCE IS EXAMINED AT FOUR STAGES: PREARREST, ARREST, JAIL, AND COURT SENTENCING. WITH REGARD TO VICTIMS' RESPONSES TO FEMALE OFFENDERS, IT APPEARS THAT WOMEN (PARTICULARLY WHITE, UPPER-CLASS WOMEN) MAY HAVE ENJOYED SOME BENEFITS BECAUSE OF THEIR SEX, BUT THAT MUCH OF THIS WAS A PRODUCT OF THE TYPE OF CRIMINAL MISBEHAVIOR IN WHICH THESE WOMEN ENGAGED. THE FEW STUDIES ON POLICE BEHAVIOR RELATIVE TO FEMALES INDICATE THAT POLICE TEND TO ENFORCE FEMALE SEX ROLE EXPECTATIONS RATHER THAN THE LAW; E.G., ROUTINE VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF PROSTITUTES ARE RARELY ARRESTED. OTHER FEMALE SUSPECTS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO BEHAVE IN A STEREOTYPICALLY FEMININE WAY WHEN ARRESTED, MAY ENJOY SOME BENEFITS. HOWEVER, IF WOMEN ACT LIKE ADULTS AND REFUSE TO CONFORM TO SEX ROLE EXPECTATIONS, THEY ARE RESPONDED TO HARSHLY. CONDITIONS IN WOMEN'S JAILS ALSO REPUDIATE THE CHIVALRY HYPOTHESIS, AS DOES THE FACT THAT THREE-QUARTERS OF THE WOMEN IN JAIL ARE HELD FOR MINOR OFFENSES, COMPARED TO APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF OF THE MALES. TREATMENT OF WOMEN BY THE COURTS APPEARS TO BE LESS LENIENT THAN EARLY STUDIES INDICATED. MUCH OF

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THE EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR THE CHIVALRY HYPOTHESIS WAS A PRODUCT OF THE FACT THAT WOMEN COMMIT LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES. WHEN THE EFFECTS OF THIS VARIABLE ARE CONTROLLED, THE ADVANTAGE ENJOYED BY WOMEN IN THE COURTS IS REDUCED SIGNIFICANTLY OR ELIMINATED. ONE STUDY FOUND THAT THE TYPE OF OFFENSE, RATHER THAN THE SEVERITY, SEEMS TO BE A MAJOR FACTOR IN THE COURT'S RESPONSE TO FEMALE DEFENDANTS, IF THE ACTIVITY IS UNFEMININE (E.G., VIOLENT), THE COURT SEEMS LIKELY TO RESPOND HARSHLY, PARTICULARLY IF THE WOMAN CANNOT PROVIDE OTHER EVIDENCE OF CONFORMITY TO THE STANDARDS OF WOMANHOOD (E.G., MARRIAGE). ALTHOUGH MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED BEFORE CONCLUSIONS CAN BE DRAWN, IT APPEARS THAT WOMEN DEFENDANTS DO NOT NECESSARILY BENEFIT FROM MALE TOLERANCE. THERE IS COMPELLING EVIDENCE IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—LKM)

47. **CLINICAL PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS.** By M. L. COHEN, A. N. GROTH, and R. SIEGEL. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 24, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 28-39. NCJ-52157

DATA PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE ON THE SUCCESS OF TREATMENT INDICATE THE PROFOUND EFFECT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION ON THE MAJORITY OF DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS. THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ENACTED A STATUTE IN 1958 THAT LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT CENTER FOR SEXUALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS. THE STATUTE PROVIDES FOR THE INDEFINITE CIVIL COMMITMENT OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF ANY ONE OF A NUMBER OF SEXUAL OFFENSES. CIVIL COMMITMENT IS IMPOSED IN LIEU OF OR IN ADDITION TO A CRIMINAL SENTENCE AND ON OFFENDERS WHOSE MISCONDUCT IN SEXUAL MATTERS INDICATES A GENERAL INABILITY TO CONTROL SEXUAL IMPULSES AND WHO ARE LIKELY TO INFLECT INJURY ON THE OBJECT OF THEIR DESIRE. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STATUTE INVOLVED THE EVALUATION OF OVER 1,000 SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND THE TREATMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 300 OF THESE OFFENDERS. A DANGEROUS PERSON IS DEFINED AS ONE HAVING A HIGH PROBABILITY OF INFLECTING SERIOUS BODILY INJURY ON ANOTHER. COURTS MAINTAIN THAT PAST MISCONDUCT ALONE IS NOT A SUFFICIENT BASIS FOR THE LABELING AN OFFENDER DANGEROUS AND DOES NOT JUSTIFY INDEFINITE INCARCERATION. COURTS HAVE ALSO HELD THAT A PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDER ALONE IS NOT SUFFICIENT FOR COMMITMENT, EVEN THOUGH A PSYCHOLOGICALLY DISORDERED INDIVIDUAL MAY BE IN NEED OF TREATMENT. ONLY IF SEXUAL OFFENDERS ARE JUDGED LIKELY TO REPEAT THEIR CRIME, WITH A SUBSTANTIAL RISK OF HARM TO VICTIMS, IS INDEFINITE COMMITMENT PERMISSIBLE AS A FORM OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ABOUT 15 PERCENT OF DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDERS ARE NOT RESPONSIVE TO ANY AVAILABLE TREATMENT PROCEDURES AND THAT TREATMENT HAS A MODEST EFFECT FOR ABOUT 20 TO 25 PERCENT. FOR THE REMAINING OFFENDERS, A TOTAL TREATMENT EFFORT INVOLVING INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, SOCIALIZATION EXPERIENCES, OCCUPATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL THERAPY, PRERELEASE PLANNING, AND POSTRELEASE TREATMENT AND SUPPORTIVE CARE HAS A PROFOUND EFFECT ON THEIR LIVES AND ON SUCCESSFUL SOCIETAL ADAPTATION. CLINICAL EVALUATION PROCEDURES FOR PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS ARE DESCRIBED, AND CLINICAL PREDICTION STUDIES ARE REVIEWED. CLINICAL CRITERIA FOR DIAGNOSING DANGEROUSNESS AND THE ROLE OF THE CLINI-

## COLLECTIVE

CIAN IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. (DEP)

**Supplemental Notes:** BASED ON PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION (1974) AND THE AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION (1975).

48. **CLINICAL PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS—THE LOGIC OF THE PROCESS.** By L. S. BERGER and S. G. DIETRICH. ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 23, N 1 (1979), P 35-46. NCJ-60961  
INTENDED FOR CORRECTIONS PROFESSIONALS AND DOCTORS, THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE IN PREDICTING VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. ALTHOUGH STUDIES SHOW THAT PSYCHIATRISTS DO NOT OFTEN MAKE VALID PREDICTIONS OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, THEY CONTINUE TO BE CONSULTED EITHER FOR LACK OF BETTER PREDICTORS OR FOR IGNORANCE OF THEIR SHORTCOMINGS. PSYCHIATRISTS' PROBLEM AREAS INCLUDE CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND TRANSLATING DIAGNOSTIC LABELS INTO LIKELY BEHAVIOR. DIAGNOSIS INVOLVES PLACING AN INDIVIDUAL AT A PARTICULAR TIME INTO CLINICAL CATEGORY FOR SOME PURPOSE. ALTHOUGH THIS IMPLIES AN INDIVIDUAL'S HAVING A SET OF 'CORE' PERSONALITY TRAITS INDEPENDENT OF ENVIRONMENT, DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IS POOR FUNCTIONING IN A STRESSFUL ENVIRONMENT. THE PSYCHIATRIST'S JOB IS MADE MORE DIFFICULT SINCE PEOPLE PERCEIVE STRESS DIFFERENTLY; IN ADDITION, A PERSON WITH AN OBSERVED SET OF TRAITS FUNCTIONS DIFFERENTLY AT DIFFERENT TIMES. DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES ALSO ARE POORLY DEFINED AT PRESENT, YET PUTTING PEOPLE INTO CATEGORIES WOULD REMAIN A PROBLEM EVEN IF THE IDEAL DIAGNOSTIC CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM EXISTED. FINALLY, DIAGNOSIS IS DESIGNED FOR THERAPY AND COMMUNICATION RATHER THAN PREDICTION OF BEHAVIOR. ACCURATELY PREDICTING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WOULD REQUIRE, IN ADDITION TO A SOUND DIAGNOSIS CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, CATEGORIES TO DEFINE DEGREE OF DANGEROUSNESS, AND USEFUL RULES TO CONNECT THESE WITH PEOPLE AND EACH OTHER. IN ADDITION, VARIABLES MAKING IT POSSIBLE TO ASSIGN PERSONS WITH THE SAME DIAGNOSIS TO DIFFERENT CLASSES OF DANGEROUSNESS WOULD BE USEFUL. A CITED STUDY BLAMES LACK OF PREDICTIVE SUCCESS ON PSYCHIATRISTS' LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF THE INDIVIDUALS THEY ARE ASKED TO ASSESS, AND SUGGESTS BETTER IDENTIFICATION OF INTERVENING VARIABLES, OR BEHAVIORS, HISTORIES, ETC. WHICH CONNECT PERSONS' BEHAVIOR WITH THE DIAGNOSTIC AND PREDICTION SYSTEMS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A LARGE-SCALE STUDY BE DONE OF CRIMINALS BASED ON THESE IDEAS. AN EDITOR'S NOTE AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (PAP)
49. **COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE BEHIND BARS (FROM TREATING THE OFFENDER—PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, 1977, BY MARC RIEDEL AND PEDRO A VALES—SEE NCJ-46790).** By G. P. A. PERT. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212; PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 14 p. 1977. NCJ-46791  
INSTITUTIONAL AND NONINSTITUTIONAL CAUSES OF PRISON RIOTS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND THE SIGNIFICANT VARIABLES DOMINATING EACH PERIOD OF HISTORY DURING WHICH RIOTS TOOK PLACE ARE EXAMINED. INSTITUTION-RELATED CAUSES OF PRISON RIOTS INCLUDE INEPT MANAGEMENT, INADEQUATE PERSONNEL, INADEQUATE FACILITIES, INSUFFICIENT AND INAPPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES, AND INSUFFICIENT LEGITIMATE REWARDS. NONINSTITUTIONAL FACTORS, WHICH MAY HAVE A GREATER INFLUENCE THAN INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS, MUST BE UNDERSTOOD WITHIN THE CON-

TEXT OF THE OVERALL SOCIETY. THREE MAJOR VARIABLES—MASS COMMUNICATIONS, INMATE POPULATIONS, AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS—MUST BE CONSIDERED. PRISON DISORDERS MAY BE THE RESULT OF RISING AND INCONSISTENT EXPECTATIONS ON THE PARTS OF FREE AND CAPTIVE COMMUNITIES. IF PUNISHMENT IS THE PRIME PURPOSE OF PRISONS, THEN FALSE EXPECTATIONS FOR REHABILITATION SHOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGED. WHATEVER THE COMBINATION OF PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE CORRECTIONS PROGRAM, THOSE ELEMENTS SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR BOTH TO INMATES AND TO THE FREE COMMUNITY. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—LKM)

50. **COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—A SEARCH FOR CAUSES.** SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD, P O BOX 766, COLUMBIA, SC 29202. 136 p. NCJ-14288

THE FINAL REPORT OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS' COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROJECT. THIS PROJECT, IN COOPERATION WITH CONSULTANTS FROM MANY DISCIPLINES, SURVEYED FEDERAL, STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY PRISON STAFF AND INMATES. THE OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY WAS TO GATHER SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DATA ON FACILITIES, STAFF, AND INMATES. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT COMPARING DATA FROM PRISONS THAT HAD HAD RIOTS IN RECENT YEARS WITH PRISONS THAT HAD NOT WOULD REVEAL SOME OF THE VARIABLES IN THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT THAT INCREASE THE PROBABILITY OF RIOTS. FOR THE SURVEY, A RIOT WAS DEFINED AS A DISRUPTION THAT INVOLVES AT LEAST FIFTEEN INMATES AND RESULTS IN SOME PERSONAL INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE. THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES THE DATA GATHERED AND ANALYZED BY THE COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE RESEARCH PROJECT. THE APPENDIXES INCLUDE A HISTORY OF PRISON RIOTS FROM 1900-1971 WITH CAPSULE DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH RIOT, THE QUESTIONNAIRES THAT WERE USED IN THE RESEARCH, AND AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

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

51. **COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF THE BAXSTROM PATIENTS—1966-1970.** By H. J. STEADMAN and G. KEVELES. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 129, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1972), P 304-310. NCJ-07004

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS OF PATIENTS TRANSFERRED FROM STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE TO CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS. THIS RESEARCH EXAMINES WHAT HAPPENED TO THE NEARLY 1,000 PATIENTS TRANSFERRED FROM TWO NEW YORK STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE TO CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS IN 1966 AS THE RESULT OF A SUPREME COURT DECISION. FOUR YEARS LATER, ABOUT HALF WERE IN CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS, 27 PERCENT IN THE COMMUNITY, AND 14 PERCENT DEAD. ONLY THREE PERCENT WERE IN A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY OR HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. THE AUTHORS STRESS THE NEED FOR MORE LONGITUDINAL RESEARCH ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE TO AID IN THE CLINICAL DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS. AUTHOR ABSTRACT

52. **COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** J. MONAHAN, Ed. 348 p. 1976. NCJ-41350

THIS BOOK CONTAINS AN ANTHOLOGY OF ESSAYS, SIX OF WHICH—NCJ-41351-56 APPEAR IN THE NCJRS DATA BASE. SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE INTERVENING IN THE COMMUNITY, JUDICIAL AND LEGAL AGENCIES, AND ETHICAL

ISSUES. SEE ESPECIALLY 'THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE' BY J. MONAHAN.

**Availability:** PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523.

53. **COMPARISON OF CORRECTIVE EFFECTS OF PROBATION AND DETENTION ON MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** By J. KRAUS. INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON EC4 P4EE, ENGLAND. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, V 14, N 1 (JANUARY 1974), P 49-62. NCJ-15071

FIVE-YEAR FOLLOW-UP STUDY COMPARING THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF 223 MALE JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA WHO WERE GIVEN PROBATION, AND 223 OFFENDERS WHO WERE PUT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE OFFENDERS IN THE TWO GROUPS WERE MATCHED BY AGE AT THE TIME OF SENTENCE, YEAR OF SENTENCE, TYPE OF OFFENSE, AGE AT THE TYPE OF FIRST OFFENSE, NUMBER AND TYPES OF PREVIOUS OFFENSES, AND NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO AN INSTITUTION. RECIDIVISM WAS FOUND TO BE HIGHER AFTER DETENTION THAN AFTER PROBATION FOR ALL BUT MOTOR VEHICLE AND GENERAL BEHAVIOR PROBLEM OFFENDERS. RECIDIVISTS ALSO COMMITTED MORE VIOLENT CRIMES AFTER BEING INSTITUTIONALIZED. HOWEVER, FIRST OFFENDERS COMMITTED MORE SEX OFFENSES AFTER PROBATION. THE STUDY INCLUDES OTHER CORRELATIONS BETWEEN CATEGORIES.

54. **COMPENSATING CRIME VICTIMS—PREMISE AND REALITY IN THE UNITED STATES (FROM EVOLUTION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A GUIDE FOR PRACTICAL CRIMINOLOGISTS, 1976, BY JOHN CONRAD—SEE NCJ-52561).** By A. T. HARRIS. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 29 p. 1978. NCJ-52563

A BRIEF HISTORY AND THE RATIONALES OF VICTIM COMPENSATION ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE LIMITATIONS ON EXISTING PROGRAMS AND THE PROSPECTS FOR EXPANDED SCOPE AND USE OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS. FOLLOWING THE PRESENTATION OF A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE USE OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, THE RATIONALES ADVANCED UNDER TWO BROAD CATEGORIES: ONE SUPPOSING COMPENSATION TO BE A CITIZEN RIGHT OF THE VICTIM; AND ANOTHER CLAIMING VICTIM COMPENSATION TO BE AN EX GRATIA EXTENSION OF THE SERVICES OF THE WELFARE STATE. VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PERCEIVED AS BEING QUITE LIMITED IN THE VARIETY AND NUMBER OF VICTIMS SERVED DUE TO THE RESTRICTIVE CONDITIONS PLACED ON EXISTING COMPENSATION PROGRAMS. IT IS NOTED THAT MOST COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ARE LIMITED TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES WHO HAVE RECEIVED PHYSICAL INJURY. THE EXCLUSION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF PROPERTY CRIMES IS VIEWED AS A SERIOUS SHORTCOMING IN LIGHT OF THE HUGE LOSSES SUFFERED THROUGH SUCH CRIMES. STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED TO SHOW THAT, BECAUSE ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CRIME VICTIMS RECEIVE SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY AS A RESULT OF VIOLENT CRIMES, THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS WHO QUALIFY FOR COMPENSATION IS RELATIVELY SMALL. THESE SEVERE LIMITATIONS ON MOST COMPENSATION SCHEMES ARE BELIEVED TO BE IMPOSED BY LEGISLATORS IN AN EFFORT TO LIMIT COSTS WHILE APPEASING THE DESIRE OF THE PUBLIC FOR SOME SHOW OF OFFICIAL CONCERN FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME. RESTITUTION TO VICTIMS FROM OFFENDERS IS CONSIDERED TO BE LIMITED BY THE LOW CLEARANCE RATE FOR PROPERTY CRIMES AND THE TENDENCY TO IMPRISON OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF SERIOUS CRIMES, THUS LIMITING THE ABILITY OF THE OFFENDER TO EARN AN INCOME AND PAY RESTITUTION. IN-

CREASED USE OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS AND THE INVOLVEMENT OF WAGE-EARNING INDUSTRIES IN PRISON WORK PROGRAMS ARE CITED AS TRENDS THAT COULD INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. DATA IS PROVIDED TO SHOW THE SCOPE OF VICTIM NEEDS COMPARED TO THE EXISTING SERVICES OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS. (RCB)

**Supplemental Notes:** PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 1977 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, HELD IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA IN NOVEMBER 1977.

55. **COMPENSATING VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557).** By H. EDELHERTZ. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 10 p. 1975. NCJ-29563

THIS ARTICLE CONSIDERS THE PHILOSOPHIES THAT UNDERLIE VICTIM COMPENSATION, THE KINDS OF PROGRAMS THAT RESULT FROM SUCH PHILOSOPHIES, AND THE OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO JURISDICTIONS THAT ELECT TO PROVIDE VICTIM ASSISTANCE. TWO PRINCIPLE REASONS ARE USUALLY GIVEN FOR ENACTING VICTIM COMPENSATION LEGISLATION: 1) THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS AN OBLIGATION TO PROTECT ITS CITIZENS, AND THAT, FAILING THIS, IT HAS THE DUTY TO PROVIDE COMPENSATION FOR ITS FAILURE TO PROTECT; AND 2) THAT CRIME IS UNAVOIDABLE IN OUR SOCIETY AND THAT ITS IMPACTS OR BURDENS SHOULD BE BORNE BY SOCIETY IN GENERAL. A THIRD RATIONALE IS SOMETIMES GIVEN FOR AIDING CRIME VICTIMS; THAT IS, THAT THEY NEED HELP. THESE RATIONALES DIRECTLY INFLUENCE THE DRAFTING OF VICTIM COMPENSATION LEGISLATION. THE BENEFITS AND ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS OF MOST COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ARE REVIEWED. IT IS NOTED THAT BENEFITS OF MOST PROGRAMS ARE INADEQUATE, AND THAT NARROW ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS SEVERELY LIMIT THE VALUE OF SOME PROGRAMS. THE THREE BASIC PATTERNS FOR DELIVERING VICTIM COMPENSATION ARE LISTED. THESE ARE 1) DELIVERY THROUGH AN INDEPENDENT ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY, 2) USE OF THE COURTS TO DECIDE AND MAKE AWARE TO VICTIMS, AND 3) DELIVERY THROUGH EXISTING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PROGRAMS. FINALLY, THE COST OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS AND THE FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

56. **COMPENSATION VICTIMS OF CRIMES OF VIOLENCE—ANOTHER LOOK AT THE SCHEME (FROM VICTIMOLOGY—A NEW FOCUS, V 2 SOCIETY'S REACTION TO VICTIMIZATION, 1974 BY ISRAEL DRAPKIN AND EMILIO VIANO—SEE NCJ-15541).** By D. B. WILLIAMS. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 7 p. 1974. NCJ-30591

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPE, PROCEDURES, AND OPERATIONS OF THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD, WITH CRITICISMS OF ITS LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR AN EXTENSION OF THIS SYSTEM. UNDER THIS SYSTEM, THE VICTIM OF A CRIME OF VIOLENCE MAY ISSUE A CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION. IF SUCCESSFUL, HE WOULD RECOVER ON THE SAME BASIS AS IF HE HAD BROUGHT A LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE WRONGDOER. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THERE ARE FOUR MAIN CRITICISMS OF THIS SCHEME—THAT CRIMES COMMITTED BY ONE FAMILY MEMBER AGAINST ANOTHER ARE EXCLUDED, THAT SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS MAY BE DEDUCTED, THAT NO CLAIMS ARE ALLOWED FOR LOSS OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE, AND THAT COMPENSATION MAY BE REDUCED BY THE BOARD. SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF THIS SYSTEM ARE INCLUDED.

57. **CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS—CRITICISM AND COMPROMISE (FROM PSYCHOLOGY IN THE LEGAL PROCESS, 1977, BY BRUCE D SALES—SEE NCJ-51491).** By D. LEVINE. SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 15 p. 1977. NCJ-51500

REASONS FOR NOT USING THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IN LEGAL CONTEXTS ARE REVIEWED, AND A COMPROMISE APPROACH TO RESEARCH AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM HAVING TO DO WITH DANGEROUSNESS IS SUGGESTED. CRITICISM OF INCLUDING THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IN LEGAL SYSTEMS HAS TAKEN THREE FORMS: THAT THE COMMONSENSE MEANING OF THE TERM IS TOO VAGUE AND AMBIGUOUS TO PERMIT THE PROMULGATION OF A SPECIFIC LEGAL DEFINITION; THAT LEGAL DEFINITIONS OF THE TERM HAVE BEEN RARE, CIRCULAR, MISGUIDED, OR IRRELEVANT; AND THAT ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS HAVE FAILED AND, FOR VARIOUS METHODOLOGICAL AND THEORETICAL REASONS, MUST NECESSARILY FAIL. DANGEROUSNESS CLEARLY DEFIES SIMPLE DEFINITION AND PREDICTION. SOME SCHOLARS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT, BECAUSE SITUATIONAL AND CONTEXTUAL VARIABLES PRECLUDE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS, RESEARCH AIMED AT SUCH PREDICTIONS SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED. NEVERTHELESS, THE PUBLIC STILL WISHES TO BE PROTECTED, MODEL PENAL CODES CONTINUE TO USE THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS, AND CLINICIANS AND RESEARCHERS STILL FEEL THEY CAN AMELIORATE A SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEM BY PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS. A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THESE OPPOSING VIEWS SEEMS DESIRABLE FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF BOTH RESEARCH PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM. PREDICTION RESEARCH MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF SOUND DESIGN, AND CAUTION MUST BE OBSERVED IN APPLYING ANY RESULT FROM PREDICTION RESEARCH. A REASONABLE APPROACH TO LEGISLATIVE REFORM MIGHT BE TO ENACT LAWS WHICH ALLOW FOR A SPECIAL CATEGORY OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS BUT WHICH ALSO HAVE BUILT-IN SAFEGUARDS AGAINST THE ABUSE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN THE NAME OF PUBLIC PROTECTION OR NATIONAL SECURITY. SUCH LEGISLATION IS EXEMPLIFIED IN THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL ON CRIME'S RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PUBLIC PROTECTION ORDER. THE SCOTTISH LEGISLATION DELINEATES PROCEDURES FOR SINGLING OUT VIOLENCE-PRONE OFFENDERS AND FOR GUARDING AGAINST UNWARRANTED DETENTION. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** BASED ON A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY CONFERENCE, INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, JULY 9-11, 1975.

58. **CONFRONTING YOUTH CRIME—REPORT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND TASK FORCE ON SENTENCING POLICY TOWARD YOUNG OFFENDERS—BACKGROUND PAPER BY FRANKLIN E ZIMRING.** By F. E. ZIMRING. HOLMES AND MEIER PUBLISHERS, INC, 30 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003; TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, 41 EAST 70TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. 129 p. 1978. NCJ-47673

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A SPECIAL YOUTH CRIME POLICY AND FOR REFORMS IN SENTENCING PRACTICES FOR YOUTHS IN BOTH JUVENILE AND ADULT COURTS ARE PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH A STUDY OF SOCIAL POLICY ON YOUTH CRIME. THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF CULPABILITY, DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY RESULTING FROM IMMATURETY, THE NEED TO PROVIDE ROOM TO REFORM, AND PROPORTIONALITY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION EXTEND TO ALL CRIMINAL ACTS COMMITTED BEFORE AN AGENT'S 18TH BIRTHDAY, WITH WAIVERS FOR CASES INVOLVING SERIOUS OFFENSES, SUCH AS MURDER AND RAPE. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDS A SYSTEM OF SENTENCING IN WHICH THE LEGISLATURE FIXES THE MAXIMUM PERIOD; THE JUDGE



CONSTITUTIONAL

RETAINS DISCRETION TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE SUBJECTED TO LOSS OF LIBERTY, AND TO FIX THE MAXIMUM DURATION OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN EACH CASE; AND A CENTRALIZED CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITY RETAINS POWER TO SELECT RELEASE DATES SHORT OF THE MAXIMUM. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS RELATE TO SENTENCES FOR YOUNG PROPERTY OFFENDERS, SENTENCING POLICY WITH REGARD TO VIOLENT YOUNG OFFENDERS, PUNITIVE DETENTION, AND INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL COURTS. THE BACKGROUND PAPER SUMMARIZES TYPES OF CRIMES AND OFFENDERS AND TRENDS IN YOUTH CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES; DISCUSSES THE ALLOCATION OF JURISDICTION BETWEEN JUVENILE AND CRIMINAL COURTS AND THE MOTIVES THAT AFFECT DISPOSITION DECISIONS WITH REGARD TO YOUNG OFFENDERS; EXAMINES SENTENCING REFORM PROPOSALS; AND SURVEYS DISPOSITIONAL POLICY OPTIONS. DISSIDENTING OPINIONS BY TWO TASK FORCE MEMBERS AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: HOLMES AND MEIER PUBLISHERS, INC. 30 IRVING PLACE, NEW YORK, NY 10003.

59. **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW—CRIMINAL LAW—EIGHTH AMENDMENT DEATH AS A PENALTY FOR RAPE IS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT.** By S. CHANDLER. WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL, MADISON, WI 53706. *WISCONSIN LAW REVIEW*, V 1978, N 1 (1978), P 253-268. NCJ-50027

TWO U.S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS, COKER V. GEORGIA (1977) AND GREGG V. GEORGIA (1976), ARE EXAMINED TO ESTABLISH THOSE CRIMES PUNISHABLE BY DEATH. COKER STATES THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS NOT PERMISSIBLE FOR RAPE. THE TWO CASES, CONSIDERED TOGETHER, ESTABLISH THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE DEATH PENALTY IS CONSIDERED TO BE CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT AND, THEREFORE, IN VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. IN THE COKER DECISION, THE U.S. SUPREME COURT NOTED THAT PRIOR CASES HAD ESTABLISHED THAT THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT BARS NOT ONLY 'BARBARIC' PUNISHMENTS BUT ALSO PUNISHMENTS THAT ARE EXCESSIVE IN RELATION TO THE CRIME. IT HELD THAT INFLECTING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE CRIME OF RAPING AN ADULT WOMAN WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL BECAUSE IT WAS GROSSLY OUT OF PROPORTION TO THE SEVERITY OF THE CRIME. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AS RECENTLY AS 1971, AUTHORIZED THE DEATH PENALTY IN CASES OF RAPE, AS DID 16 STATES. MOST OF THESE STATUTES SUBSEQUENTLY WERE INVALIDATED BY FURMAN V. GEORGIA (1972), WHICH FOUND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS APPLIED IN MOST STATE JURISDICTIONS TO BE IN VIOLATION OF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT. FOLLOWING THE FURMAN DECISION, THREE STATES REENACTED LAWS ESTABLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR RAPE. TWO OF THESE WERE INVALIDATED BY FURTHER COURT ACTIONS. AT THE TIME OF THE COKER DECISION IN 1975, GEORGIA WAS THE ONLY STATE THAT STILL PERMITTED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR RAPE. COKER NOW MAKES ALL SUCH STATUTES UNCONSTITUTIONAL. COKER DETERMINED THAT PAST CRIMINALITY, INCLUDING CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER, RAPE, AND KIDNAPING, DOES NOT JUSTIFY THE IMPOSITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THE SUBSEQUENT CRIME OF RAPING AN ADULT WOMAN. BY REFUSING TO CONSIDER PAST CRIMINALITY, THE COURT IGNORED A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF STATUTORY AND CASE LAW AND LEFT UNANSWERED THE QUESTION OF WHAT CAN BE DONE TO PROTECT SOCIETY FROM CRIMINALS WHO REPEATEDLY ENGAGE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE TWO CASES TOGETHER DO ESTABLISH THAT CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS PERMISSIBLE FOR THE CRIME OF DELIBERATE MURDER, BUT ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY IS DOUBTFUL FOR ALL OTHER CRIMES, INCLUDING FELONY MURDER, TREASON AND AIRPLANE HIJACKING SEEM TO BE THE ONLY OTHER CRIMES

VIOLENT OFFENDER

FOR WHICH THE DEATH PENALTY MAY BE FOUND CONSTITUTIONALLY PERMISSIBLE. (GLR)

60. **CONVICTION AND SENTENCING—DECEPTION AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.** By G. L. WEBB. COKER BOOKS, P O BOX 18972, AUSTIN, TX 78760. 76 p. 1979. NCJ-60908

CASE STUDIES OF PRISONERS PROCESSED WHILE A SOCIOLOGIST WAS EMPLOYED IN A LARGE MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON ARE EVALUATED IN RELATION TO CONVICTION, SENTENCING, DECEPTIVE LABELING, AND CRIMINALITY. A TOTAL OF 136 CASES WERE ANALYZED BY THE SOCIOLOGIST; 69 CASES INVOLVED INMATES SERVING SENTENCES FOR MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE OR PREMEDITATED MURDER. THIRTY-NINE OF THESE INMATES WERE WHITE AND 30 WERE BLACK. BLACKS DID NOT RECEIVE DISCRIMINATORILY SEVERE SENTENCES WHEN CONVICTED OF PREMEDITATED MURDER, EVEN IN CASES INVOLVING WHITE VICTIMS. ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY BLACKS, HOWEVER, WERE APPARENTLY NOT VIEWED AS SERIOUS AS ACTS OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY WHITES. IN THE CONTEXT OF DECEPTIVE LABELING AND PLEA BARGAINING, THE FOCUS CENTERED AROUND THE IMPACT OF PLEA BARGAINING ON CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH RATHER THAN ON THE INJUSTICE OF PLEA BARGAINING. SEVEN CASES WERE SELECTED FOR ANALYSIS BECAUSE OFFENDERS PLEADED GUILTY AND 'PAPER' CONVICTIONS OBVIOUSLY CAMOUFLAGED REPUGNANT SEXUAL ASSAULTS. DESPITE PLEA BARGAINING, GUILTY PLEAS WERE ENTERED FOR THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSES. THIS FINDING RAISED QUESTIONS ABOUT THE ACCURACY OF THE 'PAPER' CONVICTION AS AN INDEX OF THE SERIOUS OFFENDER'S ACTUAL PATTERN OF CRIMINALITY. THE CASE STUDIES INFER THAT AN INCREASE IN THE SEVERITY OF SENTENCING FOR BLACKS CONVICTED OF VIOLENT ACTS WOULD INDICATE A DECREASE IN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION BEFORE THE BAR. THEY REPRESENT AN INDICMENT OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AS A WHOLE FOR CAMOUFLAGING SO-CALLED UGLY OFFENSES FOR THE SAKE OF EXPEDIENCY. REFERENCES AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

Availability: COKER BOOKS, P O BOX 18972, AUSTIN, TX 78760.

61. **COPING WITH CRIME IN TOMORROW'S SOCIETY.** By L. A. WOLLAN JR. WORLD FUTURE SOCIETY, 4916 ST ELMO AVENUE, WASHINGTON, DC 20014. *FUTURIST*, V 10, N 3 (JUNE 1976), P 124-134. NCJ-35240

THE AUTHOR PREDICTS THAT CRIME RATES, AND ESPECIALLY VIOLENT CRIMES, WILL CONTINUE TO RISE IN THE FUTURE, AND SUGGESTS SEVERAL POSSIBLE TRENDS WHICH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MIGHT FOLLOW IN TRYING TO COPE. THE TECHNOLOGICAL APPROACH WOULD RELY PRIMARILY UPON ALMOST TOTAL ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE FOR PREVENTION AND APPREHENSION, AND SUCH TECHNIQUES AS PSYCHOSURGERY AND CHEMOTHERAPY FOR CORRECTIONS. A TRADITIONAL APPROACH WOULD RELY UPON EXPANDED BUT FAMILIAR POLICE AND CORRECTIONS METHODS, WITH REFORM CONCENTRATED IN THE AREAS OF JUDICIAL PROCESSING AND SENTENCING. A COMMUNITARIAN APPROACH WOULD EMPHASIZE THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIM AND COMMUNITY. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS WOULD PLAY A LARGER ROLE IN DISCOURAGING CRIME, AND INCREASED USE WOULD BE MADE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN. DIMINISHED CONCERN WITH INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND INSTITUTION OF FIXED SENTENCES ARE ALSO PREDICTED.

62. **CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND CRIMES INVOLVING VIOLENCE.** By I. RIGBY. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, 26 RUE ARMENGAUD, 92210 SAINT CLOUD, FRANCE. *INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW*, N 274 (JANUARY 1974), P 10-15. NCJ-16966

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

RECOMMENDS THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS COMMITTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE WITH WEAPONS IN HONG KONG. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE USE OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT FOR YOUTH COMMITTING ACTS OF VIOLENCE, ESPECIALLY INVOLVING THE USE OF WEAPONS, WILL HAVE A DETERRENT EFFECT ON BOTH CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND CRIMES COMMITTED BY YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. HE ALSO RECOMMENDS PLACING INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH IN TRAINING CENTERS RATHER THAN IN PRISONS AND USING A PUNITIVE APPROACH RATHER THAN A REHABILITATIVE ONE BECAUSE OF THE USUALLY SHORT STAY IN THESE INSTITUTIONS. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION SERVICES IN HONG KONG IS ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED.

63. **COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION.** By N. M. SINGER and H. S. BLOOM. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 161-170. NCJ-50369

THE METHODS AND MAJOR FINDINGS OF A COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS OF THE MARYLAND FACILITY FOR DANGEROUS OFFENDERS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE STUDY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE RELATIVE COSTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF CONFINEMENT AT THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION, A STATE FACILITY OFFERING PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES TO INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED OFFENDERS JUDGED TO BE 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS,' AND AT CONVENTIONAL HIGH-SECURITY INSTITUTIONS. COSTS INCLUDED THOSE INCURRED BY THE STATE FOR INCARCERATING OFFENDERS AND EARNINGS LOST TO OFFENDERS DURING THEIR INCARCERATION. EFFECTIVENESS WAS MEASURED IN TERMS OF THE INSTITUTION'S IMPACT ON POSTRELEASE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE COST TO THE STATE FOR CONFINING A TYPICAL INMATE AT PATUXENT WAS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY TWICE THE COST OF INCARCERATING THE SAME OFFENDER IN A CONVENTIONAL PRISON. THE EARNINGS LOST TO THE TYPICAL PATUXENT INMATE WERE ESTIMATED TO BE SLIGHTLY GREATER THAN THOSE INCURRED BY THE TYPICAL PRISON INMATE. PATUXENT'S SUCCESS AT REDUCING CRIME (I.E., DECREASING THE LIKELIHOOD THAT AN INMATE WOULD COMMIT A NEW OFFENSE AFTER RELEASE) WAS NEARLY IDENTICAL TO THAT OF CONVENTIONAL PRISONS. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE PATUXENT PROGRAM IS NOT AN EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-LKM)

64. **COURTS, DOCTORS, AND DELINQUENTS—AN INQUIRY INTO THE USES OF PSYCHIATRY IN YOUTH CORRECTIONS.** By M. J. R. HARPER. SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK, NORTHAMPTON, MA 01060. 21 p. 1974. NCJ-51213

TO DETERMINE HOW WELL DIAGNOSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF PSYCHIATRISTS PREDICT FUTURE BEHAVIOR OF ASSAULTIVE BOYS A SAMPLE OF 100 JUVENILES IS FOLLOWED FOR 1 YEAR. CLINICAL IMPRESSIONS PROVED TO BE POOR PREDICTORS. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 100 JUVENILES WAS CHOSEN FROM THE FILES OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM AND YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS. FULL RECORDS WERE UNAVAILABLE FOR 12 BOYS, BUT THEY DID NOT REENTER THE JUVENILE SYSTEM. THE PSYCHIATRISTS DEVELOPED A NINE POINT RATING SCALE AND USED A BATTERY OF TESTS TO CLASSIFY THE BOYS AS NORMAL, NEUROTIC, OR AS POSSESSING NEUROTIC CHARACTERS, OR ANTISOCIAL CHARACTERS. A FEW BOYS ALSO WERE CLASSIFIED AS POSSESSING SCHIZOID CHARACTERS, EXHIBITING PRIMITIVE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, OR AS PSYCHOTIC. OF THE 30 BOYS RECOMMENDED FOR CLOSED PLACEMENT IN A STATE HOSPITAL OR CORRECTIONS INSTITUTION, ONLY 5 WERE SO TREATED LEAV-

CRIME

ING 95 OF THE BOYS TO RECEIVE MINIMAL SUPERVISION. THE FOLLOWUP EXAMINES RECIDIVISM IN TERMS OF PREVIOUS HISTORY OF ASSAULTIVE CRIME, SOCIAL MILIEU, MENTAL DEFICIENCY, RESIDENCE, RACE, AND DRUG ABUSE. DURING THE FOLLOWUP PERIOD 57 BOYS COMMITTED 141 OFFENSES BUT ONLY 23 OF THE BOYS COMMITTED FURTHER ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES. BOYS CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS AND RECOMMENDED FOR CLOSED PLACEMENT SHOWED THE SAME RATE OF ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR AS THOSE CLASSIFIED AS NORMAL OR SAFE ENOUGH TO BE RETURNED TO THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS. BOYS WHO COMMITTED A GREATER NUMBER OF ASSAULTIVE CRIMES IN THE PAST WERE MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES IN THE FOLLOWUP PERIOD. BOYS FROM POOR SOCIAL MILIEUS WERE MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT ASSAULTIVE CRIMES THAN BOYS FROM GOOD SOCIAL MILIEUS. BLACK YOUTHS COMMITTED ALMOST TWICE AS MANY ASSAULTS AS WHITE YOUTHS ALTHOUGH 74 PERCENT OF THE BLACKS WERE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE TWO 'HEALTHIER' CATEGORIES, COMPARED TO 12 PERCENT OF THE WHITES. THE USE OF CLINICAL DISCRETION TO DETERMINE PLACEMENT OF ASSAULTIVE BOYS IS CRITICIZED IN FAVOR OF RELIANCE ON LEGAL DUE PROCESS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES IS VALUABLE FOR TREATMENT BUT SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON AS A PREDICTOR OF FUTURE BEHAVIOR. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: BASED ON A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK AT SMITH COLLEGE.

65. **CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY—A CHALLENGE TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, 12TH ANNUAL INTERAGENCY WORKSHOP—PROCEEDINGS, 1977—SEE NCJ-50660).** By P. H. HAHN. SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE CENTER, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. 5 p. 1977. NCJ-50667

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VULNERABILITY OF THE ELDERLY TO CRIME ARE DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH THE CONSEQUENCES OF VICTIMIZATION, AND SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM ARE OFFERED. THE VULNERABILITY OF THE ELDERLY TO CRIME IS SEEN TO LIE IN THE FOLLOWING SOCIOECONOMIC AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE AGED: PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ISOLATION; RESIDENCE IN LOW-INCOME HOUSING UNITS AND NEIGHBORHOODS WITH HIGH CRIME RATES; LACK OF PHYSICAL STRENGTH TO DEFEND AGAINST ATTACK; VISIBILITY OF PHYSICAL WEAKNESSES; OBSERVABLE PATTERNS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CARING OF SOCIAL SECURITY CHECKS; AND EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL WEAKNESS. THE MOST DEVASTATING EFFECTS OF CRIME AGAINST THE AGED ARE CONSIDERED TO BE PHYSICAL DAMAGE AND SUFFERING, FINANCIAL COST, EMOTIONAL TRAUMA, AND A RESTRICTED LIFESTYLE DUE TO FEAR. THE BRONX SENIOR CITIZENS ROBBERY UNIT IS CITED AS AN EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACK UPON ROBBERY OF SENIOR CITIZENS. THE UNIT PUBLISHES A CRIME ALERT BULLETIN AMONG SENIOR CITIZENS TO DESCRIBE THE METHODS OF OPERATION AND THE LOCATION WHERE CRIMES ARE BEING COMMITTED. THE UNIT ALSO GEARS ITS METHODS OF INVESTIGATING ROBBERIES TO THE NEEDS OF THE ELDERLY. THIS INCLUDES THE BRINGING OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRIME SUSPECTS TO THE HOMES OF VICTIMS TO SAVE THEM THE INCONVENIENCE OF TRAVELING TO THE PRECINCT. A TELEPHONE-ALERT SYSTEM HAS ALSO BEEN DEvised WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, WHEREBY THE PLAINTIFF REMAINS HOME ON TELEPHONE-ALERT TO BE BROUGHT TO COURT ONLY WHEN AN APPEARANCE IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. CRIME PREVENTION LECTURES ARE

DELIVERED AT SENIOR CITIZEN GATHERINGS, AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE AGENCIES DEALING WITH THE PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY IS COORDINATED. VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS FOR THE ELDERLY ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED, WHEREBY THE STATE WILL COMPENSATE THE VICTIM FOR LOSSES REGARDLESS OF WHETHER OR NOT THE OFFENDER HAS THE ABILITY TO PAY. CAUTION IS URGED TO TRYING TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM BY INCREASING THE HARSHNESS OF SENTENCES. CONFINEMENT IS RECOMMENDED FOR HABITUAL AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS, BUT COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS IS SUGGESTED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE REHABILITATIVE APPROACH. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

66. **CRIME AND JUSTICE IN AMERICA—A PARADOX OF CONSCIENCE.** By L. H. DEWOLF. 281 p. 1975. NCJ-29996

AN HISTORICAL, EMPIRICAL, AND ETHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DILEMMAS FACING THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TODAY—INCREASING VIOLENCE, LOW CLEARANCE RATES, OVERCROWDED COURTS, AND BAD PRISON CONDITIONS. DEWOLF DIVES BELOW THE SURFACE INVESTIGATION OF CRIME TO PLUMB ITS CULTURAL CAUSES. HE FINDS TWO CONTRADICTORY AMERICAN PSYCHES—AMERICA A AND AMERICA B—ONE OF BENEVOLENCE AND COMMUNITY, THE OTHER OF ARROGANCE AND SELFISHNESS, COEXISTING FROM THE BEGINNINGS OF THE REPUBLIC. THIS CULTURAL SPLIT HAS CARRIED OVER INTO OUR PENAL SYSTEM, WHERE REHABILITATION BECOMES BLENDED WITH VENGEFUL PUNISHMENT. THE RESULT IS A SYSTEM WITH NO COHERENT PHILOSOPHY. APPEALING TO THE POSITIVE INSTINCTS OF OUR NATIONAL PSYCHE AND DRAWING ON THE THOUGHT OF SUCH LEGAL PHILOSOPHERS AS JOHN RAWLS, ROSCOE POUND, AND MARC ANCEL, DEWOLF ACHIEVES A COHESIVE SYSTEM OF SOCIAL DEFENSE AND RESTORATION. HERE THE VICTIM OF CRIMES IS GIVEN THE ATTENTION AND HELP SO LACKING TODAY. POLICE PROCEDURES AS WELL AS THE JUDICIARY AND PENAL SYSTEMS ARE RATIONALLY REORDERED. THE REFORMS PROPOSED ARE BOTH SPECIFIC AND VARIED, FROM RELIEVING THE COURTS OF CERTAIN MINOR OFFENSES TO SCALING FINES TO THE ABILITY TO PAY THEM. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT) (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: HARPER AND ROW, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

67. **CRIME AND VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL PATIENTS.** By A. ZITRIN, A. S. HARDESTY, E. I. BURDOCK, and A. K. DROSSMAN. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 133, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 142-149. NCJ-31933

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF A STUDY OF THE ARREST RATES OF A SAMPLE OF 867 PATIENTS FROM THE BELLEVUE CATCHMENT AREA WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. RESEARCHERS FOUND THAT THE ARREST RATES OF THESE PATIENTS FOR TWO YEARS PRECEDING AND TWO YEARS FOLLOWING THEIR ADMISSIONS TO THE STUDY WERE HIGHER THAN THE ARREST RATES FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE BELLEVUE CATCHMENT AREA AS WELL AS THOSE FOR 4,601 CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE COMMONLY HELD BELIEF THAT THE MENTALLY ILL COMMIT FEWER CRIMES THAN THE GENERAL POPULATION IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THIS STUDY. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT POSTDISCHARGE CARE OF MENTAL PATIENTS SHOULD INCLUDE PROVISIONS FOR SUITABLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT, SUPERVISION, OR FOLLOW-UP FOR THOSE WHO REQUIRE IT TO PREVENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR ABORT FULL RELAPSES.

68. **CRIME AND VIOLENCE AMONG MENTAL PATIENTS RECONSIDERED IN VIEW OF THE NEW LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE MENTALLY ILL.** By L. SO-SOWSKY. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 135, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 33-42. NCJ-44594

CRIME RATES OF A GROUP OF MENTAL PATIENTS ARE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE LOCAL POPULATION, CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY ARE MADE BASED UPON THE RESULTS AND LEGAL CONCERNS. IN RESPONSE TO CONTEMPORARY LEGAL CONCERN OVER THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL, MANY STATES HAVE PASSED LEGISLATION LIMITING INVOLUNTARY CIVIL CONFINEMENT TO THOSE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WHO ARE DANGEROUS TO THEMSELVES OR TO OTHERS, THUS RELAXING TRADITIONAL RESTRAINTS ON THE MENTALLY ILL. HISTORICALLY, THE MENTALLY ILL HAVE BEEN ASSUMED TO BE MORE VIOLENT THAN THE GENERAL PUBLIC; THIS PRESUMPTION HAS BEEN WIDELY QUESTIONED IN THE LAST TWO DECADES. IN THIS STUDY, THE ARREST RATES OF 301 MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE OF THE LOCAL COUNTY POPULATION. IT WAS FOUND THAT PERSONS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FROM THE LOCAL COUNTY WERE ARRESTED APPROXIMATELY NINE TIMES MORE OFTEN THAN COUNTY RESIDENTS. THIS FINDING THAT THE MENTALLY ILL ARE MORE PRONE TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY THAN INDIVIDUALS IN THE PUBLIC AT LARGE DISAGREES WITH THE RESULTS OF EARLIER STUDIES. THE DISCREPANCY COULD BE EXPLAINED IN SEVERAL WAYS: (1) NEW TREATMENT CONCEPTS AND TECHNOLOGIES HAVE ALTERED HOSPITAL UTILIZATION, THEREFORE THE ADMISSION SAMPLE USED IN THIS STUDY WAS PROBABLY DEMOGRAPHICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE IN EARLIER STUDIES; (2) DUE TO LEGAL REFORM, MORE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS WERE IN THE COMMUNITY THAN BEFORE, SO THERE WAS MORE MANIFEST CRIMINAL ACTIVITY AMONG HOSPITAL INMATES; AND (3) INCREASED DIVERSION OF ARRESTED PERSONS FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO MENTAL HOSPITALS COULD ACCOUNT FOR AN APPARENT RISE IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG MENTAL HOSPITAL PATIENTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT, AMONG STATES WHICH HAVE RELAXED RESTRAINTS ON THE MENTALLY ILL, RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED TO MORE COMPLETELY IDENTIFY FACTORS WHICH EXPLAIN THE INCREASE IN CRIME RATES AMONG THE MENTALLY ILL OVER THE YEARS. THE EMERGING NEW LEGAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE AND THE MENTALLY ILL, WHICH GUARANTEES THEM EQUAL TREATMENT UNDER THE LAW AND ASSURES A VOLUNTARY TREATMENT SITUATION WHEN POSSIBLE, MAY INCUR A HERETOFORE UNASSESSED SOCIAL COST—MORE CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PRESENTED.

69. **CRIME (FROM THE URBAN PREDICAMENT, 1976 BY WILLIAM GORHAM AND NATHAN GLAZER).** By J. Q. WILSON and B. BOLAND. URBAN INSTITUTE, 2100 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 52 p. 1976. NCJ-46518

A STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF PREDATORY VICTIMIZATION BY URBAN CRIMINALS AND OF THE NATURE AND EFFECT OF CRIME-DEFENSE AND CRIME-PREVENTION MEASURES IS PRESENTED. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS ANALYSIS ONLY PREDATORY CRIME (I.E., CRIME AGAINST INNOCENT VICTIMS AND USUALLY FOR FINANCIAL GAIN) IS CONSIDERED. AMONG THE FRIGHTENING CRIMES, ROBBERY IS COMMON, AND IT OFTEN INVOLVES VIOLENCE. IN 1973, 382,680 ROBBERIES WERE REPORTED, TWO-THIRDS OF THEM IN CITIES WITH POPULATIONS OVER 250,000. THE MEASURES OF THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES REFERRED TO IN THIS REPORT ARE TAKEN FROM HOUSEHOLD VICTIMIZATION STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS DURING LATE 1972, EARLY 1973, AND EARLY 1974 IN 26

CITIES. VICTIMIZATION RATES VARY GREATLY BY LOCATION, RACE, AGE, SEX, AND INCOME. IN GENERAL, BLACKS ARE ROBBED MORE OFTEN THAN WHITES, THE YOUNG MORE OFTEN THAN THE OLD, MALES MORE OFTEN THAN FEMALES, AND THE POOR MORE OFTEN THAN THE RICH. THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS: IN NEW YORK CITY WHITES EARNING OVER \$25,000 A YEAR ARE JUST AS LIKELY TO BE ROBBED AS THOSE EARNING UNDER \$3,000, AND NON-WHITES IN THE UPPER INCOME BRACKETS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ROBBED THAN THOSE IN THE LOWER. GENERALLY, PEOPLE LIVING IN THE SOUTH ARE LESS SUBJECT TO ROBBERY THAN THOSE IN THE NORTH. SELF-DEFENSE MEASURES SUCH AS RELOCATION AND TARGET-HARDENING ARE CRIMES EVASION TACTICS AND HAVE LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON CUMULATIVE CRIME FIGURES; BOTH MEASURES TEND ONLY TO SHIFT THE THREAT OF ROBBERY FROM ONE INDIVIDUAL TO ANOTHER WITH NO EFFECTIVE DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ROBBERIES. PUBLIC DEFENSE MEASURES ARE GENERALLY MORE EFFECTIVE. OF THESE, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION SEEM THE LEAST EFFECTIVE IN TERMS OF AN OVERALL REDUCTION OF THE INCIDENCE OF ROBBERY. DISARMING CRIMINALS THROUGH GUN CONTROL IS ALSO SHOWN TO BE INEFFECTIVE; STUDIES SHOW THAT THERE IS AN EVEN GREATER CHANCE OF INJURY RESULTING FROM UNARMED ROBBERIES THAN ARMED VICTIMIZATION. THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND A RETURN TO ENFORCED CRIMINAL INCAPACITATION ARE MORE PROMISING PREVENTION MEASURES. A GROWING BODY OF EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT, IN CRIMES COMMITTED FOR MATERIAL GAIN, OFFENDERS ARE RATIONAL AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION; CONSISTENT ARREST AND CONVICTION PATTERNS ARE CAPABLE OF DETERRING THESE OFFENSES. A STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT ON CRIME OF INCAPACITATION THROUGH IMPRISONMENT ALSO UNDERSCORES A POSITIVE TREND IN CRIME PREVENTION, AND THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT A MORE EFFECTIVE AND CONSISTENT EFFORT AT ARREST AND CONVICTION COMBINED WITH EXPANDED USE OF THE PRISON SYSTEM AND LONGER SENTENCES WOULD RESULT IN A DECREASE IN CRIME. A COMPARISON OF THE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER AND THE NATIONAL CRIMES SURVEY CRIME RATE ESTIMATES IS INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX, AND EXTENSIVE TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (K8L)

70. **CRIME IN AMERICA—PERSPECTIVES ON CRIMINAL AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, 2D ED., 1977.** B. J. COHEN, Ed. 530 p. 1977. NCJ-43965

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF THE CRIME PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES, THE RANGE OF CRIMINAL OFFENSES, AND THE ROLE OF THE VICTIM ARE EXAMINED IN A COLLECTION OF 46 ARTICLES. THE READINGS FOCUS ON EIGHT MAJOR OFFENSE CATEGORIES: HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT; NARCOTICS, ADDICTION; ORGANIZED CRIME; PROFESSIONAL CRIME; PROPERTY OFFENSES; SEX OFFENSES; WHITE COLLAR CRIME; AND OFFENSES BY JUVENILES AND YOUTHS. EACH SECTION IS INTRODUCED BY AN OVERVIEW OF THE OFFENSE IN QUESTION, INCLUDING SELECTED STATISTICS FOR 1970 THROUGH 1975. INCLUDED IN THE COLLECTION ARE ARTICLES FROM MAGAZINES AND PROFESSIONAL JOURNALS AND EXCERPTS FROM BOOKS AND REPORTS. SEVERAL SECTIONS INCLUDE EXCERPTS FROM 1967 REPORTS BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. AMONG THE TOPICS COVERED ARE THE FOLLOWING: CRIME AS AN AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE; A VIEW OF THE CONTEMPORARY OFFENDER; MEASUREMENT OF CRIME; FEAR OF CRIME IN SMALL TOWNS; A COMPARISON OF HOMICIDE, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, SUICIDE, AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE; A COMPARISON OF HOMICIDES IN TWO CITIES; PATTERNS IN CRIMINAL AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; THE VIOLENT OFFENDER; THE NAR-

COTIC ADDICT AS A CRIMINAL; AND WHY NARCOTICS LAWS HAVE FAILED. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDE ORGANIZED CRIME AS A BUSINESS ENTERPRISE, WHY THE CRIME SYNDICATE CANNOT BE STOPPED, CATEGORIES OF PROFESSIONAL CRIME, THE CONFIDENCE GAME, STRUCTURES AND CAREERS IN BURGLARY, THE HEIST, AND THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF ARMED ROBBERY. AMONG OTHER TOPICS ARE THE FOLLOWING: A SOCIOLOGICAL CRITIQUE OF SEX OFFENSES; WHITE COLLAR CRIMINALITY; THE CONCEPT OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME; MIDDLE-CLASS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY; YOUTH CRIME IN URBAN COMMUNITIES; ORGANIZED CRIME AND INNER-CITY YOUTH; VICTIM-INDUCED CRIMINALITY; VICTIM PRECIPITATION AND VIOLENT CRIME; AND VICTIM COMPENSATION SYSTEMS. FOR SEPARATE ARTICLES, SEE NCJ-43966 THROUGH 43975, AND NCJ-26967, 10040, 04248, 03331, 13807, 16948, 07653, 05578, 05931, 19267, 41393, 16847, AND 16848.

Availability: F E PEACOCK PUBLISHER, INC, 401 WEST IRVING PARK ROAD, ITASCA, IL 60143.

71. **CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS.** OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PROGRAM FOR THE STUDY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1314 KINNNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212. 85 p. 1972. NCJ-15399

DISCUSSES FACTORS OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT THAT PROMOTE OR PERMIT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND SUGGESTS MEANS FOR IMPLEMENTING FINDINGS IN PUBLIC POLICY AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PHYSIOLOGICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL ACTIVITY ARE DISCUSSED AS IMPORTANT FACTORS IN SOCIOPATHIC AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THIS IS CONSIDERED AN INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT SUBJECT TO CHANGE THROUGH THE USE OF DRUGS. THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT IS DISCUSSED AS THE INTERACTION OF PEOPLE AND STRUCTURES TO WHICH THE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT RESPONDS. THE WORKSHOP STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS BASED ON INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH THAT CONTRIBUTE TO A HARMONIOUS, MUTUALLY FULFILLING TRANSACTION BETWEEN EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ENVIRONMENTS. SOME OF THE PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE FINDINGS OF BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH IN PUBLIC ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS ARE DISCUSSED.

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

72. **CRIME VICTIMS—AN AGENDA FOR THE 1980S (FROM ANATOMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A SYSTEM OVERVIEW, 1980, BY CLEON H FOUST AND D ROBERT WEBSTER—SEE NCJ-64520).** By E. YOUNGER. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 10 p. 1980. NCJ-64528

CRIME VICTIMS, NEGLECTED BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, COMPLAIN OF FEAR OF REPRISALS FROM CRIMINALS, LACK OF INFORMATION, SLOW TRIALS, AND LEADING ATTITUDES BY OFFICIALS. CRIME VICTIMS ARE ATTRACTING NEW ATTENTION AND INTEREST. HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH NEARLY HALF THE STATES IN THE U.S. HAVE PASSED COMPENSATION LAWS FOR CRIME VICTIMS, MOST PROGRAMS HAVE FUNDING DIFFICULTIES THAT REQUIRE APPLICANTS TO BE POOR. FEDERAL COMPENSATION FUNDS ARE LIMITED TO 25 PERCENT OF ALL AWARDS. CARE AND SUPPORT OF CRIME VICTIMS IS LIMITED BY THE CURRENT PROTECTIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS, AND CRIME VICTIMS ARE IGNORED AND INCONVENIENCED IN MANY WAYS BY COURTS, PROSECUTORS, AND POLICE. VICTIMS SUFFICIENTLY BRAVE TO TESTIFY ARE NOT USUALLY OFFERED PROTECTION, AND CANNOT USUALLY GET INFORMA-



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TION ABOUT A CASE ONCE IT IS IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. ALTHOUGH VIOLENT STREET CRIME IS THE MOST FEARED, MOST VIOLENT CRIMES OCCUR BETWEEN FRIENDS OR RELATIONS. BUT SOCIETY IS AMBIVALENT IN DEALING WITH DOMESTIC CRIME, ALTHOUGH THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT HAS BEEN EFFECTING MORE WIFE-BEATING ARRESTS AND TRIALS. NEVERTHELESS, HOW MUCH THE CRIMINAL PROCESS SHOULD INTRUDE IN DOMESTIC RELATIONS HAS YET TO BE DECIDED. FINALLY, WITNESS INTIMIDATION BY THE DEFENSE AT TRIAL IS WIDESPREAD BUT POORLY ADDRESSED IN LAW. ALTHOUGH INVESTIGATION OR PROSECUTION OF INTIMIDATION ARE DIFFICULT, THEY MUST BE FOSTERED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT CITIZEN GROUPS BE SET UP TO ASSIST VICTIMS. NOTES AND AN APPENDED COMMENTARY ARE INCLUDED. (PAP)

73. **CRIMES OF VIOLENCE AND MEASURES FOR ABATING AND PREVENTING THEM IN INDIA (FROM UNAFEI—REPORT FOR 1976 AND RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES NO 13, 1977—SEE NCJ-43800).** By D. S. BHATNAGAR. UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 26-1 HARUMI-CHO, FUCHU, TOKYO, JAPAN. 9 p. 1977. NCJ-43808

THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN INDIA ARE DISCUSSED, AND PENAL CODE PROVISIONS AIMED AT PREVENTING VIOLENT CRIME ARE CITED. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN INDIA ARE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF MURDER, KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION, DACOITY (ROBBERY INVOLVING FIVE OR MORE OFFENDERS), ROBBERY, AND RIOTS. OTHER CRIMES OF VIOLENCE FALL UNDER A MISCELLANEOUS HEADING, ALTHOUGH SEPARATE CLASSIFICATIONS FOR CULPABLE HOMICIDE NOT AMOUNTING TO MURDER AND FOR RAPE ARE BEING DEVELOPED. CRIMES OF VIOLENCE THAT HAVE POSED SERIOUS PROBLEMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN INDIA INCLUDE DISTURBANCE RELATED TO DOMESTIC CONFLICTS AND VIOLENCE COMMITTED IN FURTHERANCE OF POLITICAL CREEDS. THERE HAS BEEN A MARKED INCREASE IN ALL CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN INDIA FROM 1963 TO 1973. THE HIGHEST INCREASE (161 PERCENT) HAS BEEN IN RIOTS. THE RATE OF INCREASE FOR PARTICIPATION BY JUVENILES IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MUCH GREATER THAN THE OVERALL INCREASE. ALTHOUGH ORGANIZED CRIME IS NOT AS EXTENSIVE IN INDIA AS IN THE UNITED STATES, INDIA DOES HAVE ITS SYNDICATES, SOME OF WHICH HAVE ACQUIRED RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL OVERTONES AND/OR INTERNATIONAL LINKS. THE USE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS BEARS ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN INDIA, AS DOES A LIBERAL FIREARMS ACT LIMITING RESTRICTIONS ON INDIVIDUAL OWNERSHIP OF FIREARMS. THE IMPACT OF THE SIZE OF INDIA'S POPULATION AND THE AUTONOMY OF INDIAN STATES ON THE INCIDENCE OF VIOLENT CRIME IS NOTED. INDIA'S SUCCESS IN DEALING WITH THE CRIME OF DACOITY BY USING SOCIAL WORKERS TO PERSUADE GANG LEADERS TO SURRENDER IS NOTED. SUPPORTING DATA AND PENAL CODE CITATIONS ARE INCLUDED.

74. **CRIMINAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OLDER PRISONER.** By F. E. TELLER and R. J. HOWELL. UTAH DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, 104 STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114. 23 p. 1979. NCJ-64265

CRIMINAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS WERE COMPARED FOR OLDER AND YOUNGER MALE INMATES; COMPARISONS WERE ALSO MADE BETWEEN FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS FOR BOTH AGE GROUPS. THE STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO EXPAND AND CLARIFY PREVIOUS RESEARCH REGARDING OLDER INMATES (OVER AGE 50) AND THUS DRAW IMPLICATIONS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE OLDER INMATE. RECORDS SHOWING DEMOGRAPHIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND CRIMINAL VARIABLES WERE EXAMINED FOR 92 OLDER INMATES AT THE UTAH STATE PRISON,

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37 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE FIRST OFFENDERS AND 63 PERCENT OF WHOM WERE RECIDIVISTS. THE SAMPLE OF PRISONERS UNDER THE AGE OF 50 CONSISTED OF 539 MEN; 64 PERCENT WERE FIRST OFFENDERS AND 36 PERCENT WERE RECIDIVISTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE OLDER INMATES HAD COMMITTED MORE CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS BUT FEWER PROPERTY CRIMES. THEY WERE OLDER AT FIRST ARREST AND WERE LESS OFTEN DRUG USERS. THE OLDER PRISONERS ALSO EXPERIENCED LESS PSYCHIC PAIN AND DEPRESSION AND WERE LESS SOCIALLY DEVIANT, IMPULSIVE, AND HOSTILE. THE OLDER FIRST OFFENDERS WERE FOUND TO HAVE ENGAGED MORE OFTEN IN CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, WERE LESS INVOLVED IN A CRIMINAL WAY OF LIFE, AND WERE THE BEST ADJUSTED OF ALL THE INMATE GROUPS. THE MULTIPLY-INCARCERATED OLDER INMATES MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLED THE YOUNGER INMATES IN THEIR CRIMINAL WAY OF LIFE AND ADJUSTMENT PATTERNS. THERAPY PROGRAMS AIMED AT REDUCING THE TENSIONS OF PRISON LIFE AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS MAY BE MOST BENEFICIAL FOR THE OLDER RECIDIVISTS. THESE PROGRAMS ARE NEEDED BY THE OLDER FIRST OFFENDERS WHO ARE LESS CRIMINALLY INCLINED. REFERENCES AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—MHP)

75. **CRIMINAL CAREERS OF HABITUAL FELONS.** By J. PETERSILIA, P. Q. GREENWOOD, and M. LAVIN. RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406. 182 p. 1978. NCJ-45351

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF 49 REPEAT OFFENDERS AT A MEDIUM-SECURITY CALIFORNIA PRISON IS EXAMINED, CONSIDERING CRIMINAL PATTERNS, SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS, OFFENDER TYPES, AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENT. ALL OF THE STUDY SUBJECTS WERE SERVING PRISON SENTENCES FOR ARMED ROBBERY, AND ALL HAD SERVED AT LEAST ONE PRIOR PRISON TERM. NEARLY 75 PERCENT HAD SERVED AT LEAST 2 PRIOR TERMS. THE SUBJECTS AVERAGED NEARLY 39 YEARS OF AGE. THEY HAD COMPLETED AN AVERAGE OF 8 YEARS OF SCHOOL, BUT APPROXIMATELY 80 PERCENT HAD AN INTELLIGENCE LEVEL OF NORMAL OR BRIGHT-NORMAL. THESE FELONS HAD COMMITTED THEIR FIRST SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENSE AT AN AVERAGE AGE OF 14. THEIR FIRST ARREST WAS GENERALLY 1 YEAR LATER. BEFORE THE AGE OF 18, 32 WERE INCARCERATED. BROKEN HOMES, LOWER ECONOMIC STATUS, AND SIBLING CRIMINAL RECORDS WERE NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF MOST OF THE SAMPLE. THE SAMPLE SIZE (49) IS TOO SMALL TO PERMIT GENERALIZATIONS ABOUT ALL OFFENDERS; THE FINDINGS ARE APPLICABLE TO THIS RESTRICTED GROUP ONLY. DATA WERE GATHERED FROM STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH THE OFFENDERS AND FROM THEIR OFFICIAL CRIMINAL RECORDS. THE INTERVIEW INSTRUMENT WAS A HIGHLY STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE CONSISTING OF BOTH OPEN ENDED AND CLOSED-ENDED QUESTIONS. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO 3 SECTIONS, CORRESPONDING TO 3 CAREER PERIODS—JUVENILE, YOUNG ADULT, AND ADULT—WITH APPROXIMATELY 200 QUESTIONS IN EACH PART. THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS REPRODUCED IN AN APPENDIX. THE STUDY FOCUSED ON THE FOLLOWING PRIMARY ISSUES IN ANALYZING OFFENDERS' RECORDS AND IN CONDUCTING THE INTERVIEWS: THE EXTENT AND PATTERNS OF CRIMINALITY; OFFENDERS' INTERACTIONS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; ROLE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL; TREATMENT BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; CRIMINAL SOPHISTICATION; USE OF VIOLENCE IN THE CRIMES; SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS; AND THE TYPING OF OFFENDERS. THE INTERVIEW ITEMS AND FINDINGS IN EACH OF THESE AREAS ARE DISCUSSED IN INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS. THE PATTERNS OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY REVEALED IN THE INTERVIEWS ARE DISCUSSED; THEY HAVE TO DO WITH THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF CRIMES, THEIR

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RATE, AND CRIME SPECIALIZATION AND SWITCHING IN THE THREE CAREER PERIODS. MEASURES OF CRIME SERIOUSNESS ARE APPLIED TO THE DATA TO IDENTIFY OFFENDER TYPES AMONG THE SUBJECTS, AND A DISTINCTION IS MADE BETWEEN INTENSIVE AND INTERMITTENT OFFENDERS. CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE EACH TYPE. CONTACTS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (POLICE, PROSECUTION, CORRECTIONS) AND THEIR EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT ARE CONSIDERED. CRIMINAL EDUCATION, THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOPHISTICATION IN COMMITTING CRIMES AND AVOIDING ARREST, AND MOTIVATIONS FOR ENGAGING IN CRIMINAL ACTS ARE DISCUSSED. MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS IN EACH OF THE AREAS CONSIDERED ARE OUTLINED. THE PRIMARY CONCLUSION IS THAT CRIMINAL CAREER DEVELOPMENT IS QUITE COMPLEX AND DIVERSE, AND MANY TRADITIONAL ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS NEED TO BE RECONSIDERED AND RESTUDIED. APPENDICES OUTLINE AND REVIEW PREVIOUS STUDIES OF CRIMINAL CAREERS AND DISCUSS THE USE AND VALIDITY OF SELF-REPORTED CRIME DATA (USED EXTENSIVELY IN THIS STUDY). SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE REPORT. (VDA) Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00696-5; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

76. **CRIMINAL CAREERS OF HABITUAL FELONS—A SUMMARY REPORT.** By J. PETERSILIA. 24 p. 1977. NCJ-44381

A RESEARCH PROJECT WHICH EXAMINED THE CRIMINAL CAREERS OF 49 HABITUAL FELONS REVEALED THAT EACH OFFENDER COMMITTED AN AVERAGE OF 20 MAJOR FELONIES PER YEAR, ONLY 12 PERCENT OF WHICH RESULTED IN AN ARREST. INDEPTH PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH 49 ARMED ROBBERS SERVING AT LEAST THEIR SECOND PRISON TERM WERE THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF DATA. THE INMATES' CRIMINAL RECORDS WERE USED TO VALIDATE SOME OF THE SELF-REPORTED INFORMATION. THREE TIME PERIODS IN THEIR CRIMINAL CAREERS—JUVENILE, YOUNG ADULT, AND ADULT—WERE CONSIDERED IN CHARTING THE OFFENDERS' BEHAVIOR. QUESTIONS COVERED SUCH AREAS AS FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, SOURCES OF INCOME, EMPLOYMENT, FREQUENCY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, MOTIVATIONS, ATTITUDES, ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, METHODS OF PLANNING AND EXECUTING CRIMINAL ACTS, INVOLVEMENT WITH DRUGS AND ALCOHOL, USE OF VIOLENCE, AND POST-RELEASE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. THE SAMPLE REPORTED A TOTAL OF 10,500 CRIMES, OR AN AVERAGE OF 214 PER OFFENDER. BASED ON AN AVERAGE CRIMINAL CAREER OF 20 YEARS (APPROXIMATELY HALF OF THIS TIME IN PRISON), THE FIGURE OF 20 MAJOR FELONIES PER YEAR IS DERIVED. THE NUMBER OF SELF-REPORTED CRIMES COMMITTED PER MONTH OF 'STREET TIME' DECLINED NOTICEABLY AS THE SAMPLE POPULATION GREW OLDER. INTERVIEWEES WHO WERE INVOLVED WITH DRUGS AND ALCOHOL WERE THE MOST SERIOUS OFFENDERS IN EVERY CAREER PERIOD; THOSE INVOLVED WITH ALCOHOL ALONE TENDED TO COMMIT FEWER AND LESS SERIOUS CRIMES. THE TENDENCY TO COMMIT CRIMES PRIMARILY AS A SOURCE OF MONEY FOR DRUGS OR ALCOHOL SHOWED A MARKED INCREASE AS THE CAREER ADVANCED. TWO BROAD CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS EMERGED FROM THE SAMPLE: THE 'INTERMITTENT' AND THE 'INTENSIVE.' THE INTENSIVES, ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE SAMPLE, WERE MORE CRIMINALLY ACTIVE AND MORE SKILLFUL AT AVOIDING ARREST; INTENSIVES COMMITTED 10 TIMES AS MANY CRIMES AS THE INTERMITTENTS BUT WERE 5 TIMES LESS LIKELY TO BE ARRESTED FOR ANY SINGLE CRIME. THE PRELIMINARY EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT INCAPACITATION, BY IMPRISON-

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MENT, MAY BE THE MOST DIRECT ALTERNATIVE FOR REDUCING THE SOCIETAL COSTS CAUSED BY HABITUAL OFFENDERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: THE RAND PAPER SERIES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. Availability: RAND CORPORATION, 1700 MAIN STREET, SANTA MONICA, CA 90406.

77. **CRIMINAL DIVERSION IN THE FEDERAL SYSTEM—A CONGRESSIONAL EXAMINATION.** By T. K. MCPHIE. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. FEDERAL PROBATION, V 42, N 4 (DECEMBER 1978), P 10-15. NCJ-56666

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE HISTORY OF FEDERAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND IDENTIFIES THE CONCEPTUAL SHIFT AWAY FROM REHABILITATIVE AND COST BENEFIT JUSTIFICATIONS TOWARD THOSE OF PRAGMATISM AND APPROPRIATENESS. DIVERSION FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS BEEN VIEWED AS A CATALYST STIMULATING A DESIRE TO CHANGE IN THE ALLEGED OFFENDER. THIS CONCEPT RECOGNIZED THE TRAUMATIZING EFFECT OF ARREST AND DETENTION AND INSPIRED PROGRAMS DURING THE 1960'S EMPHASIZING THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS. PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EDUCATIONAL SERVICES ATTEMPTED TO CORRECT THE PROBLEMS WHICH PROVOKED CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. DIVERSION LEGISLATION OF THE 92ND AND 93RD CONGRESSES CONTINUED THE REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, BUT THE 95TH CONGRESS REASSESSED THE ASSUMPTIONS OF PREVIOUS LEGISLATION. THE ACTUAL EFFECTIVENESS OF DIVERSION APPEARED QUESTIONABLE. ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAMS' SUBJECTS DID HAVE LOW RECIDIVISM RATES, THE PROGRAMS WERE DELIBERATELY SCREENING OUT PERSONS LIKELY TO HAVE RECURRING PROBLEMS. THE SUPERVISION OF PERSONS NOT ADJUDICATED AS CRIMINALS ALSO RAISED ISSUES OF CONSTITUTIONAL DUE PROCESS OF LAW, AND FLAWS WERE DETECTED IN THE ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL BASES FOR THE PROGRAMS. PRAGMATIC REASONS DO EXIST FOR THE CONTINUATION OF MANY PROGRAMS IN THAT THEY EXPAND THE AVAILABLE METHODS OF CASE DISPOSITION. THE PROPOSAL OF THE 95TH CONGRESS, SENATE BILL 1819, SETS MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS FOR PARTICIPATING IN FEDERAL DIVERSION PROGRAMS, INCLUDING THE NONVIOLENT NATURE ALLEGED OFFENSE AND THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE SUSPECT WILL NOT COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS IF RELEASED. EVENTUALLY A FEDERAL DIVERSION BILL WILL BE APPROVED BY THE CONGRESS. STATUTORY AND CASE LAW CITATIONS ARE PROVIDED. (TWK).

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

78. **CRIMINAL HOMICIDE AND THE DEATH PENALTY IN CANADA TIME FOR RE-ASSESSMENT AND NEW DIRECTIONS—TOWARD A TYPOLOGY OF HOMICIDE.** By W. A. MORRISON. CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS, V 15, N 4 (OCTOBER 1973), P 367-396. NCJ-12170

EXAMINATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AS A CONSEQUENCE OF MURDER IN RELATION TO A PROPOSED HOMICIDE OFFENDER TYPOLOGY. ELEVEN TYPES OF HOMICIDE OFFENDERS ARE LISTED AND THEN PLACED INTO FOUR MAJOR CATEGORIES—MENTALLY ILL HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, DELIBERATE ANTI-SOCIAL LIFE STYLE HOMICIDE OFFENDERS, 'SQUARE JOHN' HOMICIDE OFFENDERS (PERSONAL OR ACCIDENTAL ONE-TIME OFFENDERS), AND SUBCULTURAL ASSAULTER HOMICIDE OFFENDERS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT PUNISHMENT, TREAT-

MENT, OR REHABILITATION IS DIFFERENT FOR EACH TYPE OF OFFENDER, AND IF UNIFORMITY OF SENTENCING IS TO BE MAINTAINED, THE STATUTES MUST BE ADJUSTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE VARIOUS TYPES OF HOMICIDE OFFENDERS. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, USED APPROPRIATELY FOR THE FELONY HOMICIDE OFFENDER, THE PROFESSIONAL HIRED ASSASSIN, AND THE POLITICAL ASSASSIN, SHOULD DEMONSTRATE THAT SOCIETY WILL NOT TOLERATE THEIR ACTIONS OR LIFE STYLES. HOWEVER, FOR THE OTHER HOMICIDE OFFENDER TYPES, OTHER METHODS OF PUNISHMENT, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND PREVENTION SHOULD BE USED.

79. **CRIMINAL IMPULSIVITY AND VIOLENCE AND SUBSEQUENT PAROLE OUTCOME.** By A. B. HEILBRUN, I. J. KNOPF, and P. BRUNER. FRED B ROTHMAN, 10368 W CENTENNIAL RD, LITTLETON, CO 80123. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY*, V 16, N 4 (OCTOBER 1976), P 367-377.

NCJ-38085

THE PRESENT STUDY WAS CONCERNED WITH THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN 10 ATTRIBUTES OF SELF-CONTROL POTENTIALLY RELEVANT TO THE CRIMINAL ACT, SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME, AND SUCCESSFUL/UNSUCCESSFUL PAROLE OUTCOME. TWO-HUNDRED MALE FELON PAROLE CASES WERE STUDIED, EQUALLY DIVIDED BY SUCCESS OR FAILURE ON PAROLE AND BY BLACK OR WHITE RACE. THE MAJOR RESULTS INDICATED THAT CRIMINALS COMMITTING VIOLENT CRIMES WERE BETTER PAROLE RISKS THAN THOSE COMMITTING NON-VIOLENT CRIMES; SUCCESSFUL PAROLE IS ASSOCIATED WITH LESS SELF-CONTROLLED CRIMES, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF BLACKS; AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE INVOLVED LESS SELF-CONTROL THAN NON-VIOLENT CRIMES; AND THE VIOLENT CRIMES OF SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES WERE LESS SELF-CONTROLLED THAN THE VIOLENT CRIMES OF UNSUCCESSFUL PAROLEES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

80. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE MODEL FOR INVESTIGATION AND PROTECTION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT.** By P. WEISS. WOMEN ORGANIZED AGAINST RAPE, 1220 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107. 28 p. 1977. NCJ-52019

THE TASKS AND TRAINING OF A POLICE DEPARTMENT RAPE INVESTIGATIVE UNIT AND A DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S RAPE PROSECUTION UNIT ARE DESCRIBED, AND JOINT PROJECTS FOR THE TWO UNITS ARE SUGGESTED. CONSIDERING THAT RAPE IS A VIOLENT CRIME WITH A RELATIVELY HIGH RATE OF INCIDENCE, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ATTENTION PAID TO IT BY THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE SHOULD BE AS INTENSIVE AS THAT GIVEN TO HOMICIDE. THE MODEL DESCRIBED IS SUGGESTED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CURRENT SYSTEMS FOR HANDLING RAPE. IT IS DESIGNED TO INCREASE REPORTING OF THE CRIME, INCREASE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS OF OFFENDERS, AND DEVELOP METHODS FOR WORKING SYMPATHETICALLY WITH VICTIMS DURING THIS TRAUMATIC PERIOD. THE POLICE DEPARTMENT RAPE INVESTIGATIVE UNIT AND ITS TASKS ARE DESCRIBED, ALONG WITH A DISCUSSION OF EVIDENCE COLLECTION, DATA ANALYSIS, COORDINATION WITH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND COORDINATION WITH WOMEN ORGANIZED AGAINST RAPE (WOAR). THE ORGANIZATION WHICH DESIGNED THE MODEL PRESENTED. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S RAPE PROSECUTION UNIT IS DESCRIBED AND ITS TASK DELINEATED, AND A DISCUSSION IS PROVIDED OF THE VICTIM ADVOCATE, TRAINING, COORDINATION WITH POLICE, COORDINATION WITH WOAR, AND DATA COLLECTION. JOINT PROJECTS SUGGESTED FOR RAPE INVESTIGATIVE UNIT AND RAPE PROSECUTION UNIT MEMBERS INCLUDE VICTIM AND WITNESS PROTECTION FROM HARASSMENT, AN ANONYMOUS REPORTING SYSTEM, A JOINT MEDIA AND EDUCATION CAMPAIGN, AND DATA COLLECTION. MANY CITIES ALREADY HAVE INSTITUTED SOME OF THE CHANGES PROPOSED AND HAVE SEEN AN

INCREASE IN REPORTING RATES, CONVICTION RATES, AND SUPPORT AND HELP FOR THE VICTIMS. A FLOW CHART OF THE MODEL SYSTEM IS PROVIDED. (RCB)

81. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS FAMILY—TRYING THE IMPOSSIBLE FOR BATTERED WOMEN (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** By C. B. SCHUDSON. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 12 p. 1978. NCJ-57935

TRADITIONALLY THE EXTENDED FAMILY CONTAINED VIOLENCE AMONG ITS MEMBERS AND APPLIED SANCTIONS TO PREVENT IT. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS BEEN ASKED TO ASSUME THIS FUNCTION BUT, DUE TO ITS STRUCTURE, CANNOT. THE EXTENDED FAMILY COULD PREVENT INTRAFAMILY VIOLENCE BECAUSE OF THE FOLLOWING REASONS: (1) THE VIOLENCE WAS WITNESSED BY PERSONS WHO WOULD JUDGE THE INCIDENT AND END IT; (2) THE FAMILY HAD AN INTEREST IN MAKING SURE THE VIOLENCE DID NOT CONTINUE, DID NOT EXTEND TO OTHERS IN THE FAMILY, AND DID NOT BECOME KNOWN TO PERSONS OUTSIDE; AND (3) THE ASSAILANT FACED A GROUP ABLE TO PROSCRIBE, PREVENT, OR PUNISH AND TO ADDRESS EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE VIOLENCE. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS NEITHER IMMEDIACY NOR INTEREST AND AUTHORITY. THE PATROL OFFICER ARRIVES ON THE SCENE AFTER THE EVENT AND CANNOT JUDGE IT AND OFTEN CANNOT END IT. UNLIKE THE FAMILY, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS LITTLE NEED TO PREVENT OR PUNISH BATTERY IN WOMEN. FAMILY VIOLENCE DOES NOT INSPIRE THE PURCHASE OF ADVANCED POLICE EQUIPMENT AND EVEN IF SPECIAL DOMESTIC ASSAULT UNITS ARE FORMED, THEIR FUNCTIONS AND METHODS OF OPERATION ARE IN DISPUTE. THOSE ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL FAMILY VIOLENCE PROSECUTION UNITS OFTEN FIND THEIR EFFORTS UNREWARDING AND GO ON TO OTHER JOBS AFTER A YEAR OR TWO. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ALSO LACKS AUTHORITY. THE PENALTIES ARE USUALLY LIGHT AND, IN MANY CASES, A COURT APPEARANCE ONLY AGGRAVATES THE PROBLEM, A FACT WHICH ADVOCATES WHO EXPECT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO END DOMESTIC ASSAULT SHOULD REALIZE. A DESCRIPTION OF THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., CRIMINAL JUSTICE FAMILY VIOLENCE PROJECT IS APPENDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57934 AND NCJ 57936-41. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

82. **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM BEHAVIOR.** By R. G. CASSIDY and R. E. TURNER. SOCIETY FOR GENERAL SYSTEMS RESEARCH, P O BOX 1055, LOUISVILLE, KY 40201. *BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE*, V 23, N 2 (MARCH 1978), P 99-108. NCJ-52356

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE HYPOTHESIS THAT ADAPTATION BY DIFFERENT SUBSYSTEMS OF THE CANADIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO CHANGING WORKLOADS IN OTHER PARTS CAUSES LOW APPREHENSION AND CONVICTION RATES. THE SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES TERMED 'DOWNSTREAM' IN THIS STUDY INCLUDES (1) POLICE REPORTING OF OFFENSES, (2) CHARGING BY THE PROSECUTOR, (3) COURT APPEARANCE BY THE OFFENDER, (4) CONVICTION OF THE OFFENDER BY THE COURT, AND (5) SENTENCING OF THE OFFENDER. THE CONCEPT THAT AN INCREASE IN CRIME RESULTS IN AN INCREASE IN POLICE REPORTING FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE IN PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS IS DEFINED AS 'DOWNSTREAM CAUSATION,' WHILE A REVERSAL OF THIS SEQUENCE (E.G., A DECREASE IN CONVICTIONS CAUSES A DECREASE IN CHARGES) IS TERMED 'UPSTREAM CAUSATIONS.' THE STUDY METHODOLOGY RELATES PAST CHANGES IN ONE ACTIVITY TO CURRENT CHANGES IN ANOTHER ACTIVITY, AND APPLIES CROSS-LAGGED CORRELATION TECHNIQUES. SIX VIOLENT CRIMES WERE ANALYZED IN CORRELATION WITH THE

SYSTEM ACTIVITIES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THERE ARE TENDENCIES, WHEN THE LESS SERIOUS CRIMES ARE INVOLVED SUCH AS MANSLAUGHTER, ROBBERY, AND ASSAULT, FOR SUBSYSTEMS TO ADAPT DOWNSTREAM ACTIVITIES ACCORDING TO CORRESPONDING CHANGES IN UPSTREAM ACTIVITIES. THIS SYSTEM ADAPTATION IS CONSISTENT WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT MECHANISMS SUCH AS INCREASED DROPOUT RATES ARE EMPLOYED TO CUSHION THE SYSTEM AGAINST INCREASED WORKLOADS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

83. **CRIMINAL LAW—THE XYY CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT AND CRIMINAL CONDUCT.** By R. HOUSLEY. UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS, NORMAN, OK 73069. *OKLAHOMA LAW REVIEW*, V 22, N 3 (AUGUST 1969), P287-301. NCJ-57211

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS THE MEDICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE XYY CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT AND EXAMINES THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF A POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GENETIC ABNORMALITIES AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. AFTER MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF GENETICS REVEALED THE EXISTENCE OF THE XYY CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT, INDICATING THAT A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF XYY TRAIT CARRIERS WERE PREDISPOSED TO VIOLENCE, NUMEROUS STUDIES ATTEMPTED TO CONFIRM OR DENY THE THEORY THAT THE Y CHROMOSOME ACTUALLY LEADS TO CRIMINALITY. THOUGH STUDIES DETERMINED THAT MOST XYY CARRIERS WERE ABOVE AVERAGE IN HEIGHT, NO SIGNIFICANT LINK WAS SHOWN BETWEEN THE TRAIT AND AN ACTUAL CAUSE OF CRIME. SEVERAL SCIENTISTS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THAT THE XYY TRAIT PLAYS SOME PART IN THE FORMATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. IF SOME LIMITED EFFECT IS MEDICALLY INDICATED, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM SHOULD TAKE COGNIZANCE OF IT. COURTS MUST DETERMINE WHETHER PUNISHMENT WILL BE INFLICTED UPON A PERSON, WHO BECAUSE OF HIS ABNORMAL GENETIC STRUCTURE, IS READILY INCLINED TO VIOLENCE. A DEFENDANT WHO IS SANE BECAUSE HE UNDERSTANDS RIGHT AND WRONG, MAY STILL BE UNABLE TO FORM THE REQUISITE INTENT TO COMMIT A CRIME. BY ANALOGY TO DRUG ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM, THE XYY TRAIT COULD BE CONSIDERED A SICKNESS THEREFORE REQUIRING A JUDGE TO CONSIDER THIS FACTOR IN THE DETERMINATION OF GUILT AND IN SENTENCING. A PERSUASIVE DEFENSE ARGUMENT WOULD BE TO USE THE EXISTENCE OF CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY TO LESSEN THE PUNISHMENT. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

84. **CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM IN NEW YORK CITY—AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES.** By R. FISHMAN. PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 213 p. 1977. NCJ-45923

AN ADAPTATION OF AN EVALUATION FINAL REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS ON RECIDIVISM IS PRESENTED; INTAKE FORMS FROM 18 NEW YORK CITY SERVICES CONSTITUTED THE BASIS OF THE ORIGINAL STUDY. THE UNIT OF MEASUREMENT FOR DETERMINING RATES OF RECIDIVISM WAS ARRESTS. STANDARDIZED INTAKE FORMS FROM THE REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES WERE ANALYZED: THE UNIVERSE SIZE WAS 2,860 MEN AND BOYS. THE MAGNITUDE OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM WAS HIGH, AND THE MAJORITY OF THE CRIMES REPRESENTED BY THE ARRESTS WERE SERIOUS. MORE CLIENTS AGED 20 OR YOUNGER RECIDIVATED, WITH A GREATER NUMBER OF ARRESTS AND WITH CRIMES THAT WERE MORE SERIOUS, THAN DID CLIENTS WHO WERE 21 OR

OLDER. THIS WAS PARTICULARLY TRUE FOR JUVENILES IN THE 13 TO 15 AGE GROUP WHO WERE IN 5 DIVERSION PROJECTS: THAT GROUP HAD THE HIGHEST AND MOST SERIOUS CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF ANY OF THE AGE GROUPS MEASURED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM ARE SO HIGH IN THEIR COST TO THE VICTIMS THAT THE REHABILITATION SERVICES FAIL AS APPROACHES TO THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CRIME, PARTICULARLY VIOLENT CRIME. FURTHER, DIFFERENCES AMONG THE PROJECTS, SUCH AS THE AMOUNTS AND TYPES OF REHABILITATION SERVICES PROVIDED OR ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS SUCH AS UNEMPLOYMENT, DID NOT APPEAR TO BE RELATED TO THE FAILURE. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS FOR APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE EXAMINED. MANDATORY SENTENCE OF INCARCERATION FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST STRANGERS ARE DISCUSSED, ILLUSTRATED, AND RECOMMENDED AS THE MOST PROMISING AND IMPORTANT APPROACH. PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF THOSE CHARGED WITH VIOLENT CRIMES AND THE APPLICATION OF BOTH OF THESE APPROACHES TO JUVENILES ARE ALSO RECOMMENDED. APPENDICES PRESENT RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS. TABULAR DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DAS)

Supplemental Notes: PRAEGER SPECIAL STUDIES IN US ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL ISSUES SERIES THIS BOOK IS AN UPDATING AND REVISION OF THE REPORT 'AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT ON CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF NEW YORK CITY PROJECTS PROVIDING REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES, A FINAL REPORT TO THE MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL,' MARCH 31, 1975—SEE NCJ-36344.

Sponsoring Agency: NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL.

Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

85. **CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** By C. E. SILBERMAN. RANDOM HOUSE, 201 EAST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 558 p. 1978. NCJ-51739

THE EXTENT, CAUSES, AND FEAR OF CRIME, AND THE PLACE OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN CULTURE ARE CONSIDERED, ALONG WITH THE NATURE OF THE CRIMINAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS EXAMINED. FEAR OF CRIME IN AMERICAN SOCIETY IS DISCUSSED AS A VALID RESULT OF THE DRAMATIC INCREASE IN CRIME IN THE 1960'S. THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF VIOLENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IS CONSIDERED ALONG WITH THE CHANGES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN AMERICAN CRIMINALS AND SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THEM. A VAST ALTERATION IN SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VALUES AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY HAS COMPLICATED THE PROBLEM OF CRIME AND THIS PHENOMENON IS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RISE IN JUVENILE CRIME. THE NATURE OF THE CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN CRIMINAL IS CONSIDERED. THERE SEEMS TO BE A GENERAL LACK OF REMORSE OR GUILT FEELING ON THE PART OF STREET CRIMINALS. A GREAT INCREASE IS NOTED IN THE RATIO OF AMATEUR TO PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS AND IN THE NUMBER OF YOUNG OFFENDERS. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POVERTY AND CRIME AND RACE AND CRIME ARE CONSIDERED, WITH THE FOCUS ON DETERMINING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BLACKS AND OTHER ECONOMICALLY-DEPRIVED MINORITY GROUPS THAT EXPLAIN BLACKS' GREATER DEGREE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS VOLUME, CONCERNING THE VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, BEGINS WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE SYSTEM AND ITS UNDERLYING THEORIES. A DISCUSSION OF POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES, TACTICS, AND BEHAVIOR EMPHASIZES THAT POLICE ARE NOT ABLE TO CONTROL CRIME AND THAT SOCI-



ETY'S EXPECTATIONS AND THE SELF-IMAGE OF THE POLICE AS CRIME FIGHTERS ARE UNREASONABLE. POLICE AGENCIES SHOULD VIEW THEMSELVES INSTEAD AS PUBLIC SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS. PREVALENT BELIEFS ABOUT COURT FAILURES ARE CHALLENGED, AND IT IS MAINTAINED THAT CRIMINAL COURTS ARE NOT LENIENT AND EFFECTIVELY DO DETERMINE GUILT AND PUNISH THOSE WHO DESERVE PUNISHMENT. ISSUES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE ARE EXAMINED, AND THE JUSTIFICATION FOR AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE QUESTIONED. CORRECTIONS, CORRECTIONAL REFORM, AND THE EFFECTS OF PRISON LIFE ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED. THE FINAL CHAPTER EXPLORES THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPROVEMENT AND DISCUSSES COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. NOTES ON CRIME STATISTICS ARE APPENDED, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 400 HAHN ROAD, WESTMINSTER, MD 21157.

86. **CRIMINALITY AND PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS.** By S. B. GUZE. 190 p. 1976. NCJ-35111

THIS BOOK REVIEWS THE FINDINGS OF A FIFTEEN-YEAR PSYCHIATRIC STUDY AND FOLLOW-UP OF 233 MALE FELONS (PAROLEES AND FLAT-TIMERS) AND 66 FEMALE FELONS (ALL PAROLEES) IN MISSOURI. THIS STUDY, BEGUN IN 1959, INVOLVED PSYCHIATRICAL UNBIASED SELECTION OF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE CRIMINALS. USE OF A STANDARDIZED RESEARCH INTERVIEW; APPLICATION OF EXPLICIT DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA BASED UPON INDEPENDENT FOLLOW-UP AND FAMILY STUDIES, REPEATED FOLLOW-UP BASED ON MULTIPLE RECORDS AND PERSONAL INTERVIEWS, AND SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF FIRST-DEGREE RELATIVES AND SPOUSES. STUDY RESULTS INDICATED THAT SOCIOPATHY, ALCOHOLISM, AND DRUG DEPENDENCE WERE THE PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR CRIME. SCHIZOPHRENIA, PRIMARY AFFECTIVE DISORDERS, ANXIETY NEUROSI, OBSESSIVE NEUROSI, PHOBIC NEUROSI, BRAIN SYNDROMES, AND SEXUAL DEVIANCE WITHOUT SOCIOPATHY, ALCOHOLISM, OR DRUG DEPENDENCE WERE FOUND NOT TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH FELONY. IN ADDITION, A NOTABLE REDUCTION IN RECIDIVISM WAS FOUND WITH INCREASING AGE—FROM APPROXIMATELY AGE 40. THE AUTHOR AND ORIGINAL RESEARCHER OFFERS A TENTATIVE STATEMENT ABOUT SOCIOPATHY: THAT IT IS A HETEROGENEOUS CONDITION, SEEN MUCH MORE OFTEN IN VERY DISTURBED FAMILIES AND UNDER ADVERSE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION AND ABNORMAL BRAIN FUNCTION MAY CHARACTERIZE SOME CASES. ONE OF THE UNEXPECTED RESULTS OF THESE STUDIES WAS THE EVIDENCE FOR A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOPATHY AND HYSTERIA, THE FORMER PREDOMINANTLY A DISORDER OF MEN, AND THE LATTER, OF WOMEN. THIS FINDING WOULD SUGGEST THAT THE SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE TWO DISORDERS ARE RESTRICTED TO OVERT MANIFESTATIONS, AND THAT ETIOLOGIC AND PATHOGENETIC PROCESSES ARE SIMILAR. A 104-ITEM LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

87. **CRIMINALLY INSANE—A COMMUNITY FOLLOW-UP OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS.** By T. P. THORNBERRY and J. E. JACOBY. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5801 SOUTH ELLIS, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 304 p. 1979. NCJ-56126

A LARGE-SCALE FOLLOWUP STUDY TO DETERMINE THE 'DANGEROUSNESS' OF 586 INMATES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL (PA.) FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE, RELEASED INTO THE COMMUNITY OR TRANSFERRED TO CIVIL HOSPITALS, IS GIVEN. IN 1971, THE OUTCOME OF THE DIXON CASE

(DIXON AND SIX OTHER PLAINTIFFS FILED SUIT ALLEGING THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THEIR COMMITMENTS TO AN INSTITUTION FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE) LED TO THE RELEASE AND TRANSFER OF THE FARVIEW INMATES; THIS PROVIDED A CHANCE TO OBSERVE THE BEHAVIOR OF THESE SUPPOSEDLY DANGEROUS PERSONS OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD. THROUGH EXHAUSTIVE EXAMINATION OF HOSPITAL AND POLICE RECORDS AND INTERVIEWS WITH HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS AND THE SUBJECTS THEMSELVES, THE AUTHORS ASSESSED THE PROCESSES BY WHICH THE PATIENTS HAD BEEN RETAINED IN CONFINEMENT, THE IMPACT OF THEIR RELEASE UPON THEIR COMMUNITIES, AND THEIR ABILITY TO ADJUST TO THE FREEDOM OF COMMUNITY LIFE. THE SUBJECTS WERE FOLLOWED FROM 1972 TO 1975. THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE PATIENTS DID NOT DISPLAY A SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DURING CONFINEMENT, NOR DID THEY POSE A MAJOR SOCIAL THREAT AFTER RELEASE. IN FACT, THEIR SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT TO COMMUNITY LIFE IS COMPARABLE TO THAT OF NONCRIMINAL MENTAL PATIENTS. AFTER 4 YEARS, ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE HAD BEEN ARRESTED OR READMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL FOR A VIOLENT ACT; A RATE THAT IS HIGH WHEN COMPARED TO THAT OF THE POPULATION AT LARGE, BUT LOW WHEN COMPARED WITH THE EXPECTATIONS ENGENDERED BY THE LABEL 'CRIMINALLY INSANE.' THE FACT THAT THESE SUBJECTS HAD BEEN CONFINED TO MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITALS FOR AN AVERAGE OF 14 YEARS IS PROBABLY DUE TO THE INACCURACY OF THE PROCESS OF 'POLITICAL PREDICTION' IN WHICH CLINICIANS AVOID ANY POTENTIAL RISKS TO THE COMMUNITY, THE REPUTATION OF THEIR HOSPITALS, AND THEIR CAREERS BY CONSISTENTLY OVERPREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX, AND STUDY DATA ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—DAG)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, WASHINGTON, DC 20234.  
Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.

88. **CRIMINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND THE FAMILY, 1978, BY J P MARTIN—SEE NCJ-54634).** By F. H. MCCLINTOCK. JOHN WILEY AND SONS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 21 p. 1978. NCJ-54638

DATA FROM SURVEYS IDENTIFYING CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WITHIN FAMILIES HANDLED BY POLICE ARE REPORTED FOR ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND, AND THE PROCESSING OF SUCH CASES BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED. FROM AN EXAMINATION OF AN INCREASE IN THE REPORTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND IN COMPARISON WITH THE SIMULTANEOUS INCREASE OF VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES IN THESE COUNTRIES OVER THE PAST 25 YEARS, IT IS THEORIZED THAT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS AN INCREASING RESPONSE TO CONFLICT AND STRESS IN PERSONAL AND GROUP INTERACTIONS. UNTIL RECENTLY, HOWEVER, FAMILY VIOLENCE HAS BEEN HIDDEN FROM POLICE STATISTICS. BECAUSE OF THE RELUCTANCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS TO REPORT 'FAMILY PROBLEMS' TO POLICE AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE POLICE NOT TO INTERVENE IN FAMILY DISPUTES. DATA ARE REPORTED FROM AN ENGLISH SURVEY OF SOME 15,000 CASES OF VIOLENCE KNOWN TO THE POLICE, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED WITHIN THE FAMILY. IT WAS FOUND THAT APPROXIMATELY 15 PERCENT OF ALL INDICTABLE CRIMES OF VIOLENCE WERE COMMITTED WITHIN THE FAMILY. ALMOST THREE-QUARTERS OF THE VICTIMS WERE FEMALES, AND ALMOST TWO-THIRDS OF THE CASES INVOLVED DISPUTES BETWEEN SPOUSES OR COHABITEES. THE MAJORITY OF THE CRIMES OCCURRED IN FAMILIES LOCATED IN SOCIOECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED AREAS. THE

DEGREE OF INJURY TO THE VICTIM VARIED GREATLY FROM CASE TO CASE, WITH VICTIMS DYING IN 4 PERCENT OF THE CASES. PREVIOUS CRIMINAL RECORDS OF THE OFFENDERS APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE BEARING UPON THEIR PRONESS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. A SCOTTISH SURVEY IN THE GREATER GLASGOW AREA CONSIDERED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE KNOWN TO THE POLICE IN 1972. THERE WERE 190 INCIDENTS INVOLVING MEMBERS OF THE SAME FAMILY. THE PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE REVEALED IN THIS SURVEY ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE FOUND IN THE ENGLISH STUDY, EXCEPT THAT DRINKING WAS A MORE FREQUENT CONTRIBUTING FACTOR TO FAMILY VIOLENCE IN SCOTLAND THAN IN ENGLAND OR WALES. IN THE ENGLAND AND WALES SAMPLE, ONLY 2 IN 3 FAMILY INCIDENTS RESULTED IN A CONVICTION, AND IN THE SCOTTISH SAMPLE, 109 OF THE 190 WERE CONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE CLASSIFIED AS A CRIME OF VIOLENCE. IN SCOTLAND, IMPRISONMENT IS MORE FREQUENTLY IMPOSED ON THOSE CONVICTED OF FAMILY VIOLENCE THAN IN ENGLAND AND WALES. DATA ON FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISPOSITIONS ARE REPORTED FOR THE SAMPLES STUDIED. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

89. **CRIMINOLOGY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE A BIBLIOGRAPHY.** L. RADZINOWICZ and R. HODD, Eds. 413 p. 1976. NCJ-39035

THIS COMPREHENSIVE 360-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE-RELATED BOOKS, ARTICLES, REPORTS, AND OTHER MATERIALS DATING PRIMARILY FROM 1956 TO 1976. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY BEGAN IN 1964 AS A READING LIST COMPILED BY THE AUTHORS TO MEET THEIR TEACHING REQUIREMENTS IN CAMBRIDGE AND AT COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL. THE SELECTIONS ARE CONCENTRATED ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS. THE SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE DIMENSIONS OF CRIME AND THE PROBLEM OF MEASUREMENT, CRIME IN ITS SOCIAL SETTING, CATEGORIES OF CRIME AND CRIMINALS, VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSONS, CIVIL DISORDERS, POLICE, AND PENAL SANCTIONS. SELECTIONS ARE ALSO INCLUDED ON PROBLEMS OF SENTENCING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, PUNISHMENT AND TREATMENT, THE EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT, PRISONER'S RIGHTS, PAROLE, AND CRIME PREVENTION. FINALLY, THE BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTS CRIME COMMISSION REPORTS, INTERNATIONAL COMPARATIVE REFERENCES, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, AND TEXTBOOKS. AN AUTHOR INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Availability: MANSELL INFORMATION/PUBLISHING LIMITED, 2 BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON WC1A2QA, ENGLAND.

90. **CRITIQUE OF THE EVALUATION OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE ISSUES OF DANGEROUSNESS AND RECIDIVISM.** By R. A. GORDON. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 210-255. NCJ-50372

THE 1976 EVALUATION OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION, A MARYLAND FACILITY FOR THE CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS DESIGNATED 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS,' IS REVIEWED CRITICALLY BY A MEMBER OF PATUXENT'S ADVISORY BOARD. THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION WAS CREATED TO PROVIDE PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS WHO, HAVING BEEN FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, WERE COMMITTED INVOLUNTARILY TO THE INSTITUTION TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. THE EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED TO HELP THE STATE LEGISLATURE DECIDE WHETHER TO CONTINUE, TERMINATE, OR MODIFY THE PATUXENT PROGRAM. THE EVALUATION COVERED DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: REFERRAL FOR EVALUATION, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE; PATUXENT'S DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES AND TREATMENT MODALITIES; RECIDIVISM; AND THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PATUXENT PROGRAM. A CRITIQUE OF THE EVALUATION FOCUSES ON

THE ISSUES OF PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS AND RECIDIVISM. THE EVALUATION REPORT BASED SEVERAL OF ITS RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE CONCLUSION THAT, GIVEN EXISTING KNOWLEDGE, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS. THE CRITIQUE REVIEWS EMPIRICAL STUDIES OF DANGEROUSNESS AND ITS PREDICTABILITY, EXPLORES IMPLICATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF THE STUDY FINDINGS, AND QUESTIONS THE EVALUATION REPORT'S CLAIMS CONCERNING THE UNPREDICTABILITY OF DANGEROUSNESS. THE EVALUATION REPORT FOUND COMPARABLE RECIDIVISM RATES FOR PATUXENT PAROLEES AND OTHER MARYLAND INMATES, NOTING THAT THE PATUXENT PAROLEES HAD MORE SERIOUS CRIMINAL HISTORIES THAN COMPARISON GROUPS. PATUXENT PAROLEES, HOWEVER, DID AS WELL AS OR SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN THE COMPARISON GROUPS ON ALL INDICATORS OF POSTRELEASE RECIDIVISM. THE EVALUATORS ARE CRITICIZED FOR NOT DISTILLING INPUT (CRIMINAL HISTORY) AND OUTPUT (RECIDIVISM) DATA IN A SINGLE TABLE AND FOR NOT INTRODUCING STATISTICAL CONTROLS (E.G., ANALYSIS OF COVARIANCE) TO ACCOUNT FOR PRIOR DIFFERENCES IN THE STUDY GROUPS. A TABLE THAT COMBINES INPUT AND OUTPUT DATA IS PRESENTED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A DEFINITIVE STUDY OF RECIDIVISM FOR PATUXENT INMATES, IF SUCH A STUDY IS POSSIBLE, BE CONDUCTED. THE EVALUATION REPORT IS ALSO CRITICIZED FOR OVERLOOKING THE INCAPACITATION FUNCTION OF PATUXENT. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. RESPONSES TO PORTIONS OF THE CRITIQUE MAY BE FOUND IN NCJ-50369, AND 50370. (LKM)

91. **CUSTODY, TREATMENT AND THE ABNORMAL YOUNG MALE OFFENDER.** By M. J. L. ELLIS. LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSEX, ENGLAND. PRACTITIONER, V 218, N 1308 (JUNE 1977), P 818-822. NCJ-56797

CHARACTERISTICS OF ABNORMAL YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND ARE NOTED, AND TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES ARE DESCRIBED (CUSTODIAL DISPOSITION, MEDICAL SERVICES, AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES). THREE BROAD OFFENSE CATEGORIES MAY INDICATE ABNORMALITY: VIOLENCE, SEX OFFENSES, AND A LONG HISTORY OF LAW-BREAKING IN WHICH THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE ESCALATES. CUSTODIAL DISPOSITIONS FOR YOUNG MALE OFFENDERS IN ENGLAND INCLUDE THOSE WITHIN THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE AND THOSE WITHIN THE PENAL SYSTEM. ABNORMAL OFFENDERS ARE INCREASINGLY FINDING THEIR WAY INTO THE PENAL SYSTEM BECAUSE HOSPITALS ARE NOT WILLING TO ADMIT PERSONS WITH A HISTORY OF ACTING OUT BEHAVIOR. THE PURPOSE OF CUSTODY IS TO CONTROL, COMMUNICATE, AND CARE. THE TASK OF SENTENCERS IS TO WEIGH THE NEEDS OF OFFENDERS AGAINST PUBLIC NEEDS. AN ELEMENT OF CONTROL AND OPPORTUNITY FOR CRISIS INTERVENTION CAN BE PROVIDED IF OFFENDERS ARE PLACED IN A SAFE ENVIRONMENT NEAR INDIVIDUALS BEST ABLE TO HELP THEM. IN ALL ASPECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL REGIMEN, CHANGES IN THE WAY OFFENDERS RELATE TO OTHERS CAN BE EFFECTED, PARTICULARLY BY SOCIAL SKILLS GROUPS. INSTITUTIONS CAN OFFER APPROPRIATE MEDICAL SERVICES AND TEACH INDIVIDUALS HOW TO CARE FOR THEMSELVES. THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT SINCE ABNORMAL YOUNG OFFENDERS ARE OFTEN PHYSICALLY ILL AND ARE NEARLY ALWAYS ACCIDENT PRONE. ADEQUATE MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND HEALTH EDUCATION ARE ESSENTIAL, BUT TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS MUST BE USED WITH CAUTION SINCE MANY YOUNG PEOPLE INDULGE IN ILLEGAL DRUGS IN THE COMMUNITY. MEDICATION TO CHANGE THE OFTEN DEPRESSED MOOD OF YOUTH BROUGHT TO INSTITUTIONS AND TO DEAL WITH PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR CAN BE EFFECTIVELY ADMINISTERED. (DEP)

92. **DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH.** C. J. FREDERICK, Ed. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 199 p. 1978. NCJ-54290

THIS COLLECTION OF 11 ARTICLES DISCUSSES BOTH CRIMINALLY DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR AND SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR. THE LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF THESE PROBLEMS AND THEIR TREATMENT AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE REVIEWED. AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM POINTS OUT THAT ALTHOUGH BOTH VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS OF DANGEROUS, VIOLENT ACTS CUT ACROSS SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LINES, SOME PERSONS ARE AT MUCH GREATER RISK THAN OTHERS. AMONG ALL PERSONS ARRESTED FOR MAJOR VIOLENT CRIMES RELEASED IN 1972, THE FOLLOWING PERCENTAGES REPRESENT REARRESTS ON PARTICULAR CRIMINAL CHARGES 4 YEARS LATER: HOMICIDE, 64 PERCENT; ROBBERY, 77 PERCENT; RAPE, 73 PERCENT; AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, 70 PERCENT (ACCORDING TO A STUDY OF REPEATED OFFENDERS CONDUCTED BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION), THESE PERPETRATORS ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY YOUNG, BLACK, AND MALE. FOLLOWING THIS OVERVIEW, THE CULTURAL ATTITUDES WHICH PRODUCE DANGEROUSNESS ARE CONSIDERED. OTHER PAPERS COVER THE INSANITY DEFENSE, THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS REGARDING INVOLUNTARY CIVIL COMMITMENTS, THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, AND THE TREATMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY PROBLEMS POSED BY THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER. A NUMBER OF PAPERS ALSO DISCUSS THE PERSON WHO IS DANGEROUS TO SELF BUT NOT OTHERS. TWO EVALUATIONS OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED, ONE IN PENNSYLVANIA AND ONE IN CALIFORNIA. THE FINAL PAPER MAKES POLICY SUGGESTIONS FOR BOTH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. MOST OF THE ARTICLES CONTAIN FOOTNOTES, AND EACH HAS A BIBLIOGRAPHY APPENDED. (SEE ALSO NCJ-54291-54294.) (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ISSUES—A MONOGRAPH SERIES.

Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 017-024-00809-5; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

93. **DANGEROUS OFFENDER IN PRISON.** By G. HAWKINS. AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, C/O BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, V 10, N 1&2 (SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1977), P 23-29. NCJ-53037

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER PARTICULARLY DANGEROUS OFFENDERS NEED BE TREATED DIFFERENTLY FROM OTHER INMATES IS ADDRESSED, WITH REFERENCE TO AN ENGLISH PRISON'S EXPERIENCE WITH SUCH OFFENDERS. PRISON OFFICIALS GENERALLY TAKE THE VIEW THAT, AT ALL COSTS, OFFENDERS WITH HEINOUS BACKGROUNDS MUST NOT BE PERMITTED TO ESCAPE. THE PRESENCE OF SUCH OFFENDERS IN MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTIONS CAN HAVE UNFORTUNATE CONSEQUENCES FOR OTHER, LESS THREATENING INMATES, WHOSE DAILY ROUTINE IS RESTRICTED BY MEASURES DESIGNED TO CONTROL THE MOST AGGRESSIVE AND DANGEROUS INMATES. THE LONG-TERM YOUNG PRISONERS' CENTRE AT WAKEFIELD PRISON IN YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, HOUSED YOUNG MEN WHO HAD BEEN CONVICTED OF SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIMES AND WHO WERE SERVING LONG (IN SOME CASES INDETERMINATE) SENTENCES. THERE WAS A CONSIDERABLE DIVERSITY OF CHARACTER, PERSONALITY, AND BACKGROUND AMONG THESE INMATES. THIS WIDE DISSIMILARITY HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN OTHER GROUPS OF OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF THE SAME OR SIMILAR OFFENSES BUT IS SOMETIMES OVERLOOKED BY PROponents OF LEGISLATIVELY PRESCRIBED MANDATORY

SENTENCES. SOME OF THE WAKEFIELD INMATES PRESENTED PROBLEMS (ESCAPE ATTEMPTS, ASSAULTS ON STAFF, ETC.), BUT A DEGREE OF SUCCESS WAS ACHIEVED WITH PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, FIELD TRIPS, AND OTHER PROGRAMS. THE ATMOSPHERE WAS NOT ONE OF A PERFECT THERAPEUTIC COMMUNITY, BUT NEITHER WAS IT HARSHLY REPRESSIVE. AN IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS THE CAREFULLY CHOSEN STAFF. THE WAKEFIELD EXPERIENCE, TOGETHER WITH THE LIMITED UNDERSTANDING OF HOW HUMAN BEINGS ACTUALLY CAN BE CHANGED, SUGGESTS THAT TREATMENT FOR DANGEROUS OFFENDERS DOES NOT NEED TO BE VERY DIFFERENT, GENERALLY, FROM THAT OF ANY OTHER TYPE OF OFFENDER IN PRISON. ALL INMATES SHOULD BE TREATED HUMANELY, TAUGHT TRADES, ENGAGED IN SOCIALLY USEFUL ACTIVITIES, REWARDED FOR WORK DONE, GIVEN THERAPY OR OTHER TREATMENT IF THEY VOLUNTEER FOR IT, PROVIDED WITH PROTECTION FROM HARM, AND PERMITTED TO SPEND THEIR TIME IN CAPTIVITY IN AS DIGNIFIED A MANNER AS POSSIBLE. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT A PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON 'DANGEROUS OFFENDERS' CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JULY 15, 1977.

94. **DANGEROUS OFFENDER—PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR.** SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 69 p. 1977. NCJ-49606

PAPERS PRESENTED DISCUSS THE STRUCTURE AND THE RELIABILITY OF MAKING PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS IN THE CONTEXT OF RELEASE DECISIONMAKING IN INDETERMINATE SENTENCES; A COMMENTARY IS INCLUDED. ONE OF THE PAPERS PRESENTED DEVELOPS A GENERAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE NOTION OF DANGEROUSNESS AND OF THE SO-CALLED DANGEROUS OFFENDER. IT IS ARGUED THAT THERE IS A NEED FOR A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF EXISTING AUSTRALIAN LAW AND PRACTICE TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH RESORT TO DECISIONMAKING BASED ON PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS CREATES ILL-CONCEIVED AND UNWARRANTED LEGAL CONTROLS. A SECOND PAPER MAINTAINS THAT PRESENTLY NO PREDICTIVE TOOLS EXIST THAT CAN REASONABLY ASSESS THE LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR FROM A GIVEN INDIVIDUAL, AND THAT DECISIONMAKING POLICY IN THE AREA OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE MUST TAKE THIS FACT INTO ACCOUNT. THE CLINICAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY THE PSYCHIATRIST IN PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST IN THIS CONTEXT IN THE DECISIONMAKING POLICIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED. COMMENTARY BY PERSONS OF RELEVANT EXPERTISE IS GIVEN ON THE PAPERS PRESENTED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: SEMINAR WAS AT THE STATE OFFICE BLOCK, SYDNEY, JULY 20, 1977.

Availability: NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, P O BOX 75, PYRMONT, NSW 2009, AUSTRALIA.

95. **DANGEROUS PEOPLE.** By N. WALKER. PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY, V 1, N 1 (JANURAY 1978), P 37-49. NCJ-50741

ETHICAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN SENTENCING OR DETAINING DANGEROUS PEOPLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC ARE EXAMINED. RULES ARE SUGGESTED FOR DECIDING WHEN TO APPLY PURELY PROTECTIVE MEASURES. IN THE NAME OF PUBLIC PROTECTION, PSYCHIATRISTS, SENTENCERS, AND PAROLE AUTHORITIES ARE DETAINING PEOPLE AGAINST THEIR WILL FOR LONGER PERIODS THAN THEY CAN JUSTIFY ON OTHER GROUNDS. FOR THE SAKE OF ARGUMENT, IT IS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT DETENTION FOR SOME LENGTH OF TIME CAN BE JUSTIFIED IN TERMS OF

WHAT THE OFFENDER DESERVES, AS A DECLARATION OF SOCIETY'S DISAPPROVAL OF THE ACTIONS, AS A MEANS OF DETERRING OTHERS, OR AS THE ONLY WAY OF ASSURING TREATMENT FOR THE OFFENDER'S DISORDER. THROUGHOUT THE REPORT, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE AIMS OF SENTENCING ARE DETERRENCE, DENUNCIATION, AND REHABILITATION. SENTENCING AS JUSTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF PROTECTING THE PUBLIC IS A NEW CONCEPT, AND DANGEROUSNESS BECOMES A LIVE ISSUE WITH THE SHORTENING OF DETENTION PERIODS THAT LEGISLATORS, SENTENCERS, AND PSYCHIATRISTS REGARD AS JUSTIFIED ON OTHER GROUNDS. THE RETRIBUTIVE APPROACH TO SENTENCING IS BECOMING LESS PREVALENT. THERE IS NO DEFINABLE CATEGORY OF VIOLENT OR SEXUAL OFFENDER FOR WHOM IT CAN BE PREDICTED WITH CERTAINTY THAT HE OR SHE WILL DO SIMILAR HARM IN THE FUTURE; THERE IS ONLY ONE DEFINABLE CATEGORY OF WHOM THIS CAN BE PREDICTED WITH EVEN A HIGH PROBABILITY AND THAT IS FOR THE DEFENDER WHO DECLARES HIS OR HER INTENTION OF DOING VIOLENCE AGAIN. THEREFORE, IT CANNOT BE ARGUED THAT DETENTION IS JUSTIFIED SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF PAST VIOLENT ACTS. FIVE NONARITHMETICAL RULES TO HELP IN DECIDING WHEN TO APPLY PURELY PROTECTIVE MEASURES ARE OFFERED: (1) WHEN MEASURES INVOLVE SERIOUS AND LASTING HARDSHIP, AS ANY FORM OF DETENTION DOES, THEY SHOULD BE USED ONLY TO PREVENT SERIOUS AND LASTING HARDSHIP TO OTHER INDIVIDUALS; (2) THERE SHOULD BE GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT ACTIONS TO WHICH THE FIRST RULE APPLIES ARE NOT AN ISOLATED EPISODE BEFORE PRESCRIBING DETENTION; (3) IF IT CAN BE REASONABLY ARGUED THAT CIRCUMSTANCES PROVIDING OFFENDERS WITH THEIR INCENTIVES HAVE CEASED TO EXIST AND THEY ARE UNLIKELY TO REPEAT THEIR BEHAVIOR, THIS FACTOR SHOULD OPERATE IN THEIR FAVOR; (4) IF ANY LESS DRASTIC MEASURE THAN DETENTION OFFERS A REASONABLE PROSPECT OF PROTECTING OTHERS, IT SHOULD BE USED; AND (5) IF THERE IS JUSTIFICATION IN DETAINING PERSONS OR PROLONGING THEIR DETENTION SOLELY FOR THE SAFETY OF OTHERS, CONDITIONS OF DETENTION SHOULD BE MADE AS TOLERABLE AS POSSIBLE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT IT MAY BE DEFENSIBLE FROM A MORAL POINT OF VIEW TO DETAIN OR CONTROL CERTAIN PEOPLE FOR THE PROTECTION OF OTHERS AND THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO DRAFT PROVISIONS FOR THIS PURPOSE WITH SATISFACTORY SAFEGUARDS. IT IS EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT HUMAN DECISIONS IN THIS AREA WITH ALL THEIR BIASES ARE UNAVOIDABLE AND THAT CUSTODIAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE PLACES OF LAST RESORT FOR ALL TYPES OF OFFENDERS. (DEP)

96. **DANGEROUSNESS AND MENTAL ILLNESS—SOME CONCEPTUAL, PREDICTION, AND POLICY DILEMMAS (FROM DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1978, BY CALVIN J FREDERICK—SEE NCJ-54290).** By S. A. SHAH. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 39 p. 1978. NCJ-54294

THE MANY DECISION POINTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS AT WHICH THE ISSUE OF A PERSON'S DANGEROUSNESS IS CONSIDERED ARE REVIEWED. THE LACK OF CLEAR CRITERIA IS DISCUSSED. THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE MANY TIMES PSYCHIATRISTS AND COURTS ARE ASKED TO PREDICT A PERSON'S FUTURE BEHAVIOR, THE SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF A DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS, THE LACK OF CLEAR CRITERIA FOR A DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS, AND SOME OF THE TECHNICAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS OR VIOLENT BEHAVIORS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT SOME STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT REPEATED ARRESTS FOR DRUNKEN DRIVING ARE MORE OFTEN ASSO-

CIATED WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR THAN IS COMMITMENT TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL. THE ACTUARIAL OR STATISTICAL APPROACHES TO PREDICTION ARE EXAMINED, AND THE PROBLEMS WHICH HAVE ARISEN BECAUSE SOCIAL CONTROL AND TREATMENT HAVE BEEN CONFOUNDED ARE REVIEWED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT CONFINEMENT TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL IS USED OFTEN AS PUNISHMENT, WHILE SOME COURTS HAVE HELD THAT A FINDING OF 'NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY' DOES NOT AUTOMATICALLY LEAD TO COMMITMENT OF AN INDIVIDUAL TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL. THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS ARISE FROM THIS CONFUSION OF THE GOALS OF TREATMENT AND MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER: A LACK OF CLEAR POLICY REGARDING VIOLENT OFFENDERS, A FAILURE TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN BEHAVIOR WHICH IS A NUISANCE TO OTHERS AND THAT WHICH IS TRULY DANGEROUS TO OTHERS, CONFUSION OVER LENGTH OF INCARCERATION AND TYPE OF INCARCERATION WHICH SHOULD BE SPECIFIED, AND A LACK OF GOOD RESEARCH AND SOUND DATA FOR MAKING THESE DECISIONS. THIS DISCUSSION CITES JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND RESEARCH PAPERS. AN EXTENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

97. **DANGEROUSNESS OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER LEGISLATION FORENSIC FOLKLORE REVISITED.** By J. F. KLEIN. CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS, V 18, N 2 (APRIL 1976), P 109-122. NCJ-34308

EXISTING METHODS OF PREDICTING THE DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED AND ARE FOUND TO BE INEFFECTIVE; ENACTMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER STATUTES IS SEEN AS UNWISE SINCE DANGEROUSNESS CANNOT BE PREDICTED. IN CANADA, PROPOSED DANGEROUS OFFENDER LEGISLATION WOULD PROVIDE FOR AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF OFFENDERS WHO, ON THE BASIS OF CLINICAL EVIDENCE, ARE JUDICIALLY DETERMINED TO CONSTITUTE A CONTINUING DANGER AND TO BE LIKELY TO ENDANGER THE SAFETY OF OTHERS. TWO PRINCIPAL METHODS OF DETERMINING THE DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED. THE PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION METHOD IS SHOWN TO BE EXTREMELY UNRELIABLE, WHILE PREDICTION THROUGH ACTUARIAL DEVICES SUCH AS PREDICTION TABLES IS ALSO SHOWN TO BE INACCURATE. THE AUTHOR MAINTAINS THAT THE PRESENT STATE OF EXPERTISE RESPECTING THE PREDICTION OF FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS IS INADEQUATE, AND THAT TO TAKE CONTROL OVER AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE ON THE BASIS OF SUCH IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE IS UNJUST. HE CONCLUDES THAT A DANGEROUS OFFENDER STATUTE SHOULD NOT BE ENACTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

98. **DANGEROUSNESS OF DANGEROUSNESS (FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDER PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT—PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR, 1977—SEE NCJ-49606).** By R. TOMASIC. SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 18 p. 1977. NCJ-49607

STUDIES ARE CITED TO SHOW THE INABILITY OF ANY EXISTING MEASUREMENT PROCEDURE TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS FINDING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONMAKING ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS ARGUED THAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICYMAKERS HAVE FAILED TO TAKE SERIOUSLY THE FINDING OF MANY STUDIES THAT VIOLENT OR OTHERWISE DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR CANNOT BE PREDICTED. IN THESE SAME STUDIES, OVERPREDICTION HAS BEEN THE PATTERN; THUS, THE UNJUST INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF A MULTITUDE OF PERSONS WHO WOULD NOT ACT OUT DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IS THE RESULT OF ESTABLISHED PATTERNS OF DECISIONMAKING



BASED ON PRESUMED PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS. IT IS SPECULATED THAT THE CONTINUED USE OF THESE PROCEDURES IN THE LIGHT OF STUDIES SHOWING THEIR INVALIDITY IS A POLITICAL DECISION THAT GIVES ESTABLISHED AUTHORITIES COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL CONTROL OVER CERTAIN PERSONS TOWARD WHOM SOCIETY OR CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL HAVE A SUBJECTIVELY PUNITIVE STANCE. THIS EXISTING PROCEDURAL STRUCTURE FOR ARBITRARY SOCIAL CONTROL IS BELIEVED TO HAVE NO PLACE IN A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT CLAIMS TO OPERATE UNDER REASONABLY OBJECTIVE STANDARDS OF JUSTICE. IT IS URGED THAT A THOROUGH EXAMINATION OF EXISTING AUSTRALIAN LAW AND PRACTICE BE UNDERTAKEN WITH A VIEW TO BRINGING POLICY IN LINE WITH THE LIMITATIONS EVIDENCED IN BEHAVIORAL PREDICTION PROCEDURES. (RCB)

99. **DANGEROUSNESS OF DANGEROUSNESS—PRESENTATION OF PAPER (FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDER—PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR, 1977—SEE NCJ-49606).** By R. TOMASIC. SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 3 p. 1977. NCJ-49608

MAIN IDEAS FROM THE PAPER ARE SUMMARIZED TO SUPPORT THE THESIS THAT PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS ARE TOO UNRELIABLE TO SERVE AS THE FOUNDATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AN OBSSIVE CONCERN WITH DANGEROUSNESS AS SOMETHING INHERENT PRIMARILY IN INDIVIDUALS IS SEEN AS ONE OF THE MAJOR BLOCKS TO A MORE SOPHISTICATED THEORETICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL DANGERS TO SOCIAL ORDER. THE DANGER OF ORGANIZATIONAL AND BUREAUCRATIC POLICIES THAT THREATEN THE SOCIOECONOMIC FABRIC OF A SOCIETY AND THE EXISTENCE OF SOCIOECONOMIC CLIMATES THAT STIMULATE REACTIVE VIOLENCE IN INDIVIDUALS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE AREAS MOST FRUITFUL FOR RESEARCH LEADING TO A BROAD-BASED APPROACH TO ATTACKING THE MAJOR THREATS TO SOCIAL ORDER. EFFORTS TO PROTECT SOCIETY THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPOSED PREDICTIVE MEASURES OF INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR THAT WILL LEAD TO PREVENTIVE SOCIAL CONTROL ARE CONSIDERED INEFFECTIVE AND UNJUST. THE MAJOR CONCLUSION FROM EXAMINING THE LITERATURE IS THAT THE SO-CALLED EXPERTS HAVE CLEARLY FAILED TO DEVELOP ANY RELIABLE CRITERIA FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS. THE HANDLING OF PERSONS BASED ON PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS IS VIEWED AS NOTHING MORE THAN A MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL, MOST USUALLY OF PERSONS TOWARD WHOM SOCIETY AND CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL HAVE A NEGATIVE BIAS. (RCB)

100. **DANGEROUSNESS OF THE CRIMINALLY INSANE.** By J. E. JACOBY. 239 p. 1976. NCJ-44408
- PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS IN MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN DIFFERENT SETTINGS, AND DEVELOPING A BETTER PREDICTION INSTRUMENT ARE ADDRESSED IN THIS DISSERTATION. THE RESEARCH WAS BASED ON THE CASE OF 586 MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WHO WERE TRANSFERRED BETWEEN JULY 1969 AND APRIL 1971 FROM FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, PENNSYLVANIA'S ONLY MAXIMUM SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL, TO CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITALS AS A RESULT OF A SUCCESSFUL CLASS ACTION SUIT (DIXON VS. ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1971). THE 'DIXON PATIENTS' CLAIMED THAT THEY WERE BEING HELD UNCONSTITUTIONALLY AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF THEIR ORIGINAL CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS BECAUSE THEY WERE CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. THE VALIDITY OF PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WAS ANALYZED FROM

DATA ON THE DIXON PATIENTS OBTAINED FROM PENNSYLVANIA STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS AND POLICE RECORDS. IN TERMS OF WHETHER IT IS POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE LEVEL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF INDIVIDUALS IN ONE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING FROM THEIR LEVEL OF VIOLENCE IN PRECEDING SETTINGS, THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THERE WAS LITTLE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY FOR BEHAVIORAL VARIABLES WHETHER THE SETTING OF INTEREST WAS THE SECURITY HOSPITAL, THE CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL, OR THE COMMUNITY. THE VARIABLE OF AGE REMAINS THE SINGLE MOST EFFICIENT PREDICTOR OF VIOLENCE BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS; YOUNG MEN ARE MORE VIOLENT THAN OLDER MEN. THE PREDICTION DEVICE DEVELOPED IN THE RESEARCH PRODUCED NEGATIVE RESULTS IN PREDICTING VIOLENCE, AS DO OTHER METHODS OF PREDICTION CITED IN THE LITERATURE REVIEW; THE AUTHOR STRESSES THAT EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE EXERCISED BEFORE SUPPORTING ANY POLICY WHICH WOULD JUSTIFY CONTINUED APPLICATION OF THE LABEL 'DANGEROUS,' AS THE CONSEQUENCES—PROLONGED MAXIMUM SECURITY CONFINEMENT—ARE SEVERE. IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO RESEARCH MORE ACCURATE METHODS OF PREDICTING VIOLENCE, AS THE PERFECTION OF SUCH TECHNIQUES WOULD NEVER BY ITSELF JUSTIFY A SOCIAL POLICY OF PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT. AN INDEX, BIBLIOGRAPHY, SUPPORTING STATISTICS, AND RELATED FORMS ARE INCLUDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

101. **DANGEROUSNESS OF THE MENTALLY ILL—A METHODOLOGICAL RECONSIDERATION (FROM DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1978, BY CALVIN J. FREDERICK—SEE NCJ-54290).** By J. E. JACOBY. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST. OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 15 p. 1978. NCJ-54291
- A REVIEW OF SEVEN MAJOR STUDIES ON THE DANGEROUSNESS OF PATIENTS RELEASED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS ILLUSTRATES MANY METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. A RESEARCH DESIGN WHICH AVOIDS THESE PROBLEMS IS PROPOSED. THE FOLLOWING STUDIES ARE EXAMINED: ASHLEY'S REVIEW OF 1,000 CASES IN 1922; POLLOCK'S STUDY OF 9,563 PATIENTS IN 1938; THE COHEN AND FREEMAN STUDY OF 1,676 PATIENTS IN 1945; THE BILL AND MALZBERG FOLLOWUP OF 10,247 MALE PATIENTS IN 1962; THE 1965 STUDY OF RAPPEPORT AND LASSEN WHICH FOLLOWED TWO COHORTS OF MALE AND TWO COHORTS OF FEMALE PATIENTS RELEASED FROM MARYLAND STATE INSTITUTIONS; AND THE CALIFORNIA STUDY OF GIOVANNONI AND GUREL IN 1967 WHICH FOLLOWED 1,142 MALE PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITALS. THE EARLIER STUDIES ALL FOUND THAT PATIENTS RELEASED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS HAD ARREST RATES FOR VIOLENT CRIME FAR BELOW THE AVERAGE FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION. HOWEVER, FINDINGS FROM THE RAPPEPORT AND LASSEN STUDY AND THE GIOVANNONI AND GUREL STUDY CONFLICTED WITH THESE EARLY RESULTS. THE METHODOLOGY OF EACH OF THESE STUDIES IS EXAMINED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE USE OF ARREST RECORDS POSES MANY PITFALLS AND THAT FEW OF THE STUDIES CONTROLLED FOR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RELEASED MENTAL PATIENTS ARE DISCUSSED, AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS, PARTICULARLY WHEN THEY RESULT IN REHOSPITALIZATION, ON RESEARCH DESIGN ARE EXAMINED. A RESEARCH DESIGN UTILIZING BOTH ARREST RECORDS AND DATA ON VIOLENT

ACTS WHICH DID NOT RESULT IN ARREST AND CONTROL-LING FOR DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IS SUGGESTED. BECAUSE THE DANGEROUSNESS OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IS AN EMOTIONALLY CHARGED ISSUE, A WELL-DESIGNED STUDY IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE DATA FOR POLICY DECISIONS. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

102. **DEALING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** By D. L. BENDER and G. E. MACCUEN. CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF MINNESOTA, 1427 WASHINGTON AVENUE, SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404. 33 p. 1977. NCJ-62451
- OPPOSING VIEWS RELATED TO THE HANDLING OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE PRESENTED BY THE ADVOCATES OF EACH PERSPECTIVE. THE OPENING ARTICLE FAVORS ADULT JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF JUVENILES OVER THE AGE OF 13 CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ACTS, IN ORDER TO MATCH THE DISPOSITIONS OF CONVICTED JUVENILES WITH THE SEVERITY OF THEIR CRIMES. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHICH PERMITS A MAXIMUM OF 18 MONTHS CONFINEMENT (IN NEW YORK), IS BELIEVED TO OFFER LITTLE DETERRENT TO A JUVENILE CONSIDERING THE CONSEQUENCES OF A CRIMINAL ACT. A SECOND PRESENTATION ARGUES THAT PUNITIVE CONFINEMENT OF JUVENILES ONLY REINFORCES OR AGGRAVATES CRIMINAL TENDENCIES. THE CONFINEMENT OF 'DANGEROUS' JUVENILES UNDER TREATMENT CONDITIONS IS ADVOCATED, WHILE THE CONTROLLED SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY OF PETTY JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS SUGGESTED. THE ELIMINATION OF STATUS OFFENSES IS RECOMMENDED. A THIRD PAPER DRAWS UPON THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM THROUGH THE VICTIMIZATION OF A FAMILY MEMBER BY A JUVENILE. THE ABSENCE OF CONSIDERATION OF PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY AND THE REPETITIVE RELEASE ON PROBATION OF A HABITUALLY VIOLENT JUVENILE ARE NOTED IN THE PROCESSING. THE REMOVAL OF JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS FROM SECRECY AND THE INCREASED ACCOUNTABILITY OF JUVENILE JUDGES BEFORE THE PUBLIC EYE ARE RECOMMENDED. A FOURTH POSITION CHALLENGES THE PREVALENT ARGUMENT THAT 'PERMISSIVENESS' IS A ROOT CAUSE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. BASED UPON PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH OFFENDERS, IT IS ARGUED THAT JUVENILE OFFENDERS TEND TO HAVE A HISTORY OF FAMILY ABUSE AND NEGLECT, SUCH THAT PUNITIVE JUDICIAL APPROACHES SIMPLY EXTEND AND REINFORCE OFFENDER REACTIONS TO A HOSTILE AND THREATENING ENVIRONMENT. A FINAL PRESENTATION USES CONTROL THEORY (THE THEORY THAT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY STEMS FROM A FAILURE TO ESTABLISH BONDING WITH SIGNIFICANT 'NORMALIZING' AUTHORITY FIGURES AND INSTITUTIONS) TO ARGUE THAT JUVENILE OFFENDERS MUST BE SEPARATED FROM A DEVIANT SUBCULTURE TO HAVE CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH A 'NORMALIZING' MILIEU. THIS THEORY IMPLIES POSITIVE COMMUNITY CONTACTS UNDER SUPERVISION, WITH CONFINEMENT RESERVED FOR ONLY THE 'DANGEROUS' JUVENILE OFFENDERS. AN EXERCISE DESIGNED TO EXPOSE 'SCAPEGOATING' ATTITUDES IS PROVIDED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE PRESENTATIONS. (RCB)
- Supplemental Notes:** PAMPHLET IS CHAPTER 3 FROM 'CRIME AND CRIMINALS OPPOSING VIEWPOINTS', 1977, GREENHAVEN PRESS ONE OF A SERIES OF OPPOSING VIEWPOINT PAMPHLETS.
- Availability:** GREENHAVEN PRESS, 1611 POLK STREET, NE, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55413.
103. **DEATH PENALTY.** By P. J. PITT. AMERICAN SAMOA TERRITORIAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, BOX 7, PAGO PAGO 96799. *POLICE CHIEF*, V 40, N 10 (OCTOBER 1973), P 33. NCJ-14221

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE DEATH PENALTY AS A DETERRENT FOR SERIOUS CRIME AND THE PROPER ACTION FOR SOCIETY TO DEAL OUT TO THE CRIMINAL WHO HAS INFLICTED DEATH ON MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. IT IS ARGUED THAT SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR SHOULD NOT INFLUENCE THE APPLICATION OF PENALTIES, SPECIFICALLY, THE DEATH PENALTY. IT IS HELD THAT THE ELIMINATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY WILL INCREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLENT AND MURDEROUS BEHAVIOR.

104. **DECIDING ON DANGEROUSNESS—PREDICTIONS OF VIOLENCE AS SOCIAL CONTROL.** By S. J. PFOHL. *CRIME AND SOCIAL JUSTICE*, V 11 (SPRING-SUMMER 1979), P 28-40. NCJ-60095
- PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS AND PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL MODELS FOR PREDICTING VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO EXPERIENCES IN OHIO AND ALABAMA. DIAGNOSTIC AND RECLASSIFICATION WORK REGARDING DANGEROUSNESS ARE COURT-MANDATED IN OHIO AND ALABAMA. THE STUDY OF PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT WORK IN OHIO INVOLVED THE USE OF 7 RESEARCHERS WHO OBSERVED THE WORK OF 12 MULTIDISCIPLINARY REVIEW TEAMS ORDERED BY A FEDERAL COURT TO RE-EVALUATE THE STATUS OF PATIENTS AT THE STATE'S MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. INTERVIEWS WITH PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSIONALS INDICATED THAT STANDARDS FOR RECOGNIZING DANGEROUSNESS FALL INTO TWO GENERAL CATEGORIES: (1) SIMPLY DANGEROUS, PERSONS WHOSE MENTAL DISTURBANCES ARE BELIEVED TO PREVENT THEM FROM FOLLOWING RULES OF SOCIETY; AND (2) PSYCHOPATHICALLY DANGEROUS, PERSONS WHO DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE INTERNALIZED SOCIETY'S RULES. THE PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT PROCESS TYPICALLY INVOLVES THREE PHASES (PREINTERVIEW, INTERVIEW, AND POSTINTERVIEW), WHILE JUSTIFICATORY AND RECONCILIATORY LOGIC HELP TO DEFINE THE GENERAL FORM OF FINAL DECISIONMAKING ABOUT DANGEROUSNESS, THE SUBSTANCE OF DECISIONS IS ALSO AFFECTED BY THE WAY IN WHICH PSYCHIATRIC TEAM MEMBERS NEGOTIATE STATUS AND POWER, ANTICIPATE CONSEQUENCES OF CERTAIN DIAGNOSES, AND REDUCE COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES TO INDIVIDUALISTIC CLINICAL REALITIES. BEHAVIORAL STANDARDS EMPLOYED IN ALABAMA EMERGED AS PART OF A LAWSUIT ADVANCED BY THE NATIONAL PRISON PROJECT, THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, AND OTHER REFORM-ORIENTED CITIZEN GROUPS. THE BEHAVIORAL MODEL REQUIRES THAT COMPELLING EVIDENCE OF VIOLENT ACTION BE DOCUMENTED BEFORE AN INMATE IS CATEGORIZED AS DANGEROUS AND CLASSIFIED FOR MAXIMUM SECURITY. THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION PROJECT (PCP) IS THE PRIMARY CATEGORIZATION AGENT FOR THE STATE'S APPROXIMATELY 2,500 INMATES. AS INSTITUTED BY THE PCP, THE CATEGORIZATION PROCESS INVOLVES THE USE OF THREE-PERSON BOARDS THAT CONSIDER LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS, CONDUCT INTERVIEWS, AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS. THE ALABAMA APPROACH IS LESS DISCRETIONARY THAN THE PSYCHIATRIC MODEL IN OHIO BUT DOES NOT ENTIRELY ELIMINATE THE DISCRETION OF ASSESSMENT AGENTS. THE VIABILITY OF USING PSYCHIATRIC AND BEHAVIORAL MODELS TO EVALUATE AND PREDICT DANGEROUSNESS IS EXAMINED. EXCERPTS FROM ASSESSMENT INTERVIEWS AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)
105. **DEFINING THE SENTENCING DECISION—IMPLICATIONS OF ALTERNATE CONCEPTUALIZATIONS.** By S. M. TALARICO. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS, BOX 7819, AUSTIN, TX 78712. *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, V 59, N 3 (DECEMBER 1978), P 570-577. NCJ-61225
- TWO ALTERNATIVE MULTIVARIATE STATISTICAL ANALYSES APPLIED TO TWO ASPECTS OF SENTENCING ARE STUDIED

TO DISCOVER WHETHER THEY YIELD DIFFERENT RESULTS. A STUDY WAS CONSTRUCTED TO DETERMINE IF THE RELATIONSHIP OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES TO THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE OF SENTENCING DIFFERS ACCORDING TO SENTENCING DEFINITION AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS APPROPRIATE FOR EACH SENTENCING DEFINITION. WHEN SENTENCING IS VIEWED BY TYPE (INCARCERATION, PROBATION, SUSPENSION, ETC.), DISCRIMINANT ANALYSIS WOULD BE THE APPROPRIATE MULTIVARIATE TOOL; IF DEFINED BY LENGTH (AMOUNT IN THE CASE OF FINES), REGRESSION ANALYSIS WOULD BE APPLIED. DATA WERE DRAWN FROM THE PRESENTENCE REPORTS ON FILE IN THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ADULT PROBATION FOR ALL THE CASES FROM THE SUPERIOR COURT'S SENTENCING DOCKET FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1975, IN HARTFORD, NEW HAVEN, FAIRFIELD, AND NEW LONDON (N245). THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES WERE CATEGORIZED UNDER (1) LEGAL (SEVERITY OF OFFENSE, VIOLENCE IN OFFENSE, HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL RECORD, PROBATION OR PAROLE REVOCATION, AGE AT FIRST COMMITMENT OR CONVICTION); (2) TREATMENT (FAMILY CRIMINAL RECORD, FAMILY STABILITY, MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT, ALCOHOL TREATMENT, DRUG TREATMENT, HISTORY OF EMPLOYMENT, EMPLOYMENT AT ARREST, EVALUATION OF PSYCHIATRIST); AND (3) ORGANIZATIONAL (PLEA, BAIL, DEFENSE ATTORNEY, VICTIM'S ATTITUDE, PROBATION OFFICER'S RECOMMENDATION). AFTER ALTERNATE DEFINITIONS OF THE SENTENCING DECISIONS WERE ESTABLISHED, SEPARATE ANALYSES OF REGRESSION AND DISCRIMINANT METHODS WERE APPLIED TO THE SAME SAMPLE WITH THE SAME SET OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES TO SEE IF RESULTS DIFFERED BETWEEN MODELS. WHEN SENTENCE WAS DEFINED BY TYPE (INCARCERATION, PROBATION, ETC.), LEGAL CRITERIA WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO THE SENTENCE RENDERED; HOWEVER, WHEN SENTENCE WAS DEFINED BY LENGTH OF SANCTION, LEGAL VARIABLES WERE SIGNIFICANT, NOTABLY THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSE. THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT DIFFERENT DEFINITIONS OF SENTENCING CALLING FOR DIFFERING TYPES OF STATISTICAL ANALYSES DO YIELD DIFFERENT RESEARCH RESULTS. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

**Supplemental Notes:** EARLIER VERSION PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH, MAY 1976, ALBANY, NEW YORK.  
**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

106. **DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS AGAINST JUVENILES.** By B. J. GEORGE JR., J. M. BRUNDAGE, T. A. CROXTON, and P. M. ISENSTADT. CITIZENS RESEARCH COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN, 500 GUARDIAN BLDG, SOUTH, DETROIT, MI 48226. 35 p. 1978. NCJ-47918  
THREE PAPERS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING THE STATUS OF YOUTHFUL DEFENDANTS IN JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDINGS. THE FIRST ARTICLE IS A BACKGROUND PAPER ON DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATION, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE FOUNDING AND HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM IN MICHIGAN. IT IS NOTED THAT, IN REACTION TO CRUELITIES INHERENT IN CONFINING JUVENILES BEFORE AND DURING TRIAL AND AFTER CONVICTION, SOMETIMES WITH HARDENED CRIMINALS, AMERICAN JURISDICTIONS DEVELOPED SPECIAL JUVENILE COURTS. THESE COURTS HAD JURISDICTION BASED ON AGE AND WERE EMPOWERED TO ADJUDICATE CHARGES OF DELINQUENCY. AS EARLY AS 1857, MICHIGAN RECOGNIZED THE NEED TO PROVIDE SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR YOUNG PERSONS CHARGED WITH OR CONVICTED OF CRIMES, ALTHOUGH A COMPREHENSIVE LAW ESTABLISHING A JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE STATE WAS NOT PASSED UNTIL 1905. THE STRUCTURE OF THE MICHIGAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED; RELEASE POLICIES

AND CRITICISMS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. THE SECOND ARTICLE DEALS WITH ARGUMENTS AGAINST THREE SPECIFIC REFORMS OF THE JUVENILE ADJUDICATION PROCESS. THE THREE ISSUES EXAMINED ARE: (1) THE REMOVAL OF JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENSES FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT; (2) THE INCORPORATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT WITHIN A FAMILY COURT STRUCTURE; AND (3) THE AUTOMATIC WAIVER OF MINORS, 14 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER AND CHARGED WITH COMMITTING SERIOUS FELONIES, TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE THIRD ARTICLE DEALS WITH THE BREAKDOWN OF THE REHABILITATIVE PROCESS AS REGARDS JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND SUGGESTS ALTERNATIVE ADJUDICATION PROCEDURES FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS CHARGED WITH SERIOUS OR VIOLENT FELONIES. IT IS ARGUED THAT THERE ARE TWO AREAS IN WHICH PROCEDURE MUST BE CHANGED THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ACTION: (1) MOST SERIOUS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY YOUTHS 15 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT; AND (2) THE PURVIEW OF THE JUVENILE COURT REGARDING REGULATION OF STATUS BEHAVIOR MUST BE REDUCED. ALTERNATIVE JUVENILE ADJUDICATION CONSIDERATIONS ARE EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO LEGISLATION BEFORE THE MICHIGAN ASSEMBLY AND WAIVER TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. FOR INDIVIDUAL PAPERS, SEE NCJ 47919-47921. (KBL)

**Supplemental Notes:** CRIMINAL JUSTICE ISSUES SERIES.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** MCGREGOR FUND, 2026 COMMONWEALTH BOULEVARD, DETROIT, MI 48226; NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT, WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MI 48226; WEBBER FOUNDATION, 1206 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MI 48226.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

107. **DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS AGAINST JUVENILES—THE REHABILITATIVE MODEL IS NOT A UNIVERSAL PANACEA (FROM DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS AGAINST JUVENILES, 1978, BY B. J. GEORGE, JR. ET AL.—SEE NCJ-47918).** By P. M. ISENSTADT. CITIZENS RESEARCH COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN, 500 GUARDIAN BLDG, SOUTH, DETROIT, MI 48226. 8 p. 1978. NCJ-47921  
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE JUVENILE COURT'S REHABILITATIVE FUNCTION AND ALTERNATIVE JUVENILE ADJUDICATION CONSIDERATIONS IS EXAMINED. THE REHABILITATIVE PREMISE OF JUVENILE COURT FUNCTIONING SOMETIMES BREAKS DOWN IN THE FACE OF INCREASINGLY VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT IS ARGUED THAT THERE ARE TWO AREAS IN WHICH PROCEDURE MUST BE CHANGED THROUGH LEGISLATIVE ACTION: (1) REMOVAL OF CASES INVOLVING THE MOST SERIOUS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE COMMITTED BY YOUTH 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER FROM JURISDICTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT; AND (2) REDUCTION OF THE PURVIEW OF THE JUVENILE COURT IN REGULATING STATUS BEHAVIOR. PERHAPS AS MUCH AS 50 PERCENT OF ALL SERIOUS CRIME IN THE U.S. IS COMMITTED BY YOUTH. THIS CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO CERTAIN FACTORS: (1) THE BREAKDOWN OF THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY; (2) THE HIGH REGARD FOR MATERIAL ITEMS ON THE PART OF YOUTH; AND (3) THE IDENTIFICATION BY YOUTH WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OFTEN PORTRAYED ON TELEVISION OR BY OTHER MEDIA SOURCES. TO COMBAT THIS UPSURGE IN YOUTH CRIME, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT VIOLENT YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BE SUBJECT TO ADULT CRIMINAL SANCTION; THE WAIVER AND TRANSFER PROVISIONS COMMONLY EMPLOYED ARE REVIEWED. NEARLY ALL STATES PERMIT A JUVENILE COURT JUDGE TO WAIVE JURISDICTION AND TRANSFER A JUVENILE TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; ONLY NEW YORK AND VERMONT, WHERE THE MAXIMUM AGE FOR ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IS 15, DO NOT ALLOW VOLUNTARY WAIVER. HOWEVER, THE DISCRETION TO

WAIVER RESTS PRIMARILY WITH THE JUVENILE JUDGE AND IS CONTINGENT UPON STATE STATUTE. A BILL BEFORE THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE PROVIDES FOR WAIVER OF AN INDIVIDUAL 15 YEARS OR OLDER WHO IS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED AN OFFENSE DESIGNATED AS MURDER, KIDNAPPING, CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONDUCT IN THE FIRST DEGREE, ARMED ROBBERY, ARSON INVOLVING AN OCCUPIED DWELLING, OR CERTAIN LEVELS OF ASSAULT. THE CRITERIA FOR WAIVER MUST INCLUDE DOCUMENTATION OF THE FOLLOWING: (1) PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO THE JUVENILE COURT FOR THE RESPONDENT INADEQUATE FOR REHABILITATION; AND (2) THE BEST INTERESTS AND THE PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC THAT THE RESPONDENT STAND TRIAL AS AN ADULT OFFENDER. REGARDING THE REDUCTION OF THE JUVENILE COURT ROLE IN REGULATING STATUS BEHAVIOR, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE JUVENILE COURT MAINTAIN PRIMARY JURISDICTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORS WHOSE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATE IS SUCH THAT A PROTECTIVE JUDICIAL MONITORING OF THEIR STATUS IS MANDATORY.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

108. **DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT.** By M. E. WOLFGANG. 336 p. 1972. NCJ-08732  
RESEARCH WHICH STUDIED A GROUP OF NEARLY 10,000 BOYS BORN IN 1945 WHO LIVED IN PHILADELPHIA FROM THEIR TENTH TO THEIR EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAYS. MOST STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DRAW UPON DATA FROM RECORDS OF DELINQUENTS' ENCOUNTERS WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, MATCHING THIS REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WITH A REPRESENTATIVE SELECTION, OR CONTROL GROUP, OF NONDELINQUENT JUVENILES. SUCH A GROUP IS KNOWN AS A BIRTH COHORT AND PROVIDES A BROADER BASE FOR THE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY THAN IS USUALLY AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS. BY EXAMINING SCHOOL RECORDS, SELECTIVE SERVICE LISTS, AND RECORDS OF THE POLICE, COURTS, AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES, THE AUTHORS DETERMINED THAT APPROXIMATELY 65 PERCENT OF THE BOYS HAD NO KNOWN CONTACT WITH SUCH AUTHORITIES. THE OTHER 35 PERCENT WERE CLASSIFIED AS DELINQUENTS AND FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WERE DIVIDED INTO ONE-TIME, MULTIPLE, AND CHRONIC OFFENDERS. STATISTICAL COMPARISONS WERE MADE BETWEEN THE DELINQUENT AND NON-DELINQUENT GROUPS BY MEANS OF SUCH FACTORS AS NUMBER AND KIND OF OFFENSES, ECONOMIC STATUS OF PARENTS, RACE, EDUCATION, AND FREQUENCY OF RESIDENTIAL MOVES. THE AUTHORS COMPLEMENT THEIR STATISTICAL ANALYSES WITH A NARRATIVE COMMENTARY. (SNI ABSTRACT)  
**Supplemental Notes:** HV6253.W6.  
**Availability:** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.
109. **DETERMINING THE CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS OF PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS.** By G. E. DIX. FEDERAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, INC, 157 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10007. JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND LAW, V 3, N 3 (AUTUMN 1975), P 327-344. NCJ-32195  
THE PROGNOSTIC DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES AND RATIONALES USED BY A MENTAL HOSPITAL STAFF WITH REGARD TO THE RELEASE OF MENTALLY ILL SEX OFFENDERS IS DISCUSSED. DIRECT OBSERVATIONS BY A LEGALLY TRAINED OBSERVER WERE MADE OF STAFF DECISIONS CONCERNING WHETHER PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS COMMITTED AS DANGEROUS WERE STILL DANGEROUS. THE STAFF'S DECISION WAS FOUND TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE OFFENDER'S WILLINGNESS TO ADMIT GUILT AND RESPONSIBILITY AND BY HIS FANTASIES OF

FUTURE OFFENSES. IT WAS ALSO AFFECTED BY THE OFFENDER'S BEHAVIOR IN THE INSTITUTION, THE DURATION OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE COMMITTED, AND CHANGES IN THE SITUATION TO WHICH THE OFFENDER WOULD BE DISCHARGED. ANTICIPATED BENEFITS FROM CONTINUED EXPOSURE TO THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM WERE ALSO CONSIDERED. THE APPARENTLY NECESSARY RELIANCE UPON A CONCEPTUALIZATION OF ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT AS A RESPONSE TO STRESS AND FACTORS ONLY INDIRECTLY IF AT ALL RELATED TO AN OBJECTIVE STANDARD OF 'CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS' RAISES SIGNIFICANT DOUBTS CONCERNING THE PROPRIETY OF PROGRAMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL THAT MAKE CONTINUED INSTITUTIONALIZATION DEPEND UPON A PROFESSIONAL DETERMINATION OF CONTINUED DANGEROUSNESS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

110. **DETERRENCE AND INCAPACITATION—ESTIMATING THE EFFECT OF CRIMINAL SANCTIONS ON CRIME RATES.** A. BLUMSTEIN, J. COHEN, and D. NAGIN, Eds. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20418. 440 p. 1977. NCJ-44669  
THIS VOLUME CONTAINS THE REPORT OF THE PANEL ON RESEARCH ON DETERRENT AND INCAPACITATIVE EFFECTS REGARDING POLICY OPTIONS AVAILABLE WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, ALONG WITH PAPERS COMMISSIONED BY THE PANEL. THE PANEL WAS CONVENED AT THE END OF 1975 TO PROVIDE AN OBJECTIVE TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE STUDIES OF THE DETERRENT AND INCAPACITATIVE EFFECTS OF SANCTIONS ON CRIME RATES. FOR THE PANEL'S PURPOSES DETERRENCE IS LIMITED TO THE EFFECT OF A SANCTION IN INHIBITING THE CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF PEOPLE OTHER THAN THE SANCTIONED OFFENDER, WHILE INCAPACITATION REFERS TO THE EFFECT OF ISOLATING IDENTIFIED OFFENDERS FROM THE LARGER SOCIETY, THEREBY PREVENTING THEM FROM COMMITTING CRIMES IN THAT SOCIETY. FOLLOWING A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF DETERRENCE, THE REPORT EXAMINES THE MOST EXTENSIVE BODY OF LITERATURE, THAT WHICH USES NONEXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF NATURAL VARIATION IN SANCTIONING TO INFER DETERRENT EFFECTS FOR NONCAPITAL SANCTIONS. FIELD EXPERIMENTS AND OTHER QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL APPROACHES TO MEASURING DETERRENT EFFECTS FOR NONCAPITAL SANCTIONS ARE DISCUSSED AND THE EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE DETERRENT EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS ALSO ASSESSED. RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS INTENDED TO FILL EXISTING GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE OR METHODOLOGY ARE OFFERED FOR EACH PART. AN EXAMINATION OF THE ESTIMATION OF CRIMES AVERTED THROUGH INCAPACITATION CONCLUDES WITH A DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL RESEARCH DIRECTIONS. THE FINAL SECTION DEALS WITH ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL ISSUES RELATED TO CARRYING OUT THE RESEARCH RECOMMENDED IN THE REPORT. THE PAPERS COMMISSIONED BY THE PANEL TO PROVIDE BASIC MATERIALS FOR ITS WORK INCLUDE REVIEWS OF THE LITERATURE ON SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF DETERRENCE AND INCAPACITATION, REANALYSES OF DATA THAT HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE DETERRENCE LITERATURE, AND EXPLORATIONS OF SOME POSSIBLE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE ESTIMATES OF DETERRENT EFFECTS. EACH PAPER IS FOLLOWED BY REFERENCES. AN APPENDIX PROVIDES A LIST OF INVITEES TO THE CONFERENCE ON DETERRENT AND INCAPACITATIVE EFFECTS AND THE CONFERENCE AGENDA. SEE ESPECIALLY 'THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: A



**DETERRENCE**

METHODOLOGICAL CRITIQUE AND PROSPECTUS' BY J. MONAHAN. (DAS)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.  
**Availability:** NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, 2101 CONSTITUTION AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20418.

111. **DETERRENCE AND THE VIOLENT SEX OFFENDER—IMPRISONMENT VS THE DEATH PENALTY.** By W. C. BAILEY. WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RESEARCH, STITES HALL, ROOM 519, MACOMB, IL 61455. *JOURNAL OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS*, V 6, N 1-2 (SUMMER/ WINTER 1977), P 107-143.

NCJ-45179

THE DETERRENT EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT AND CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ARE ASSESSED AND COMPARED IN A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF STATE DATA. THE STUDY CONSIDERS THE FOLLOWING: THE RELATIVE DETERRENT EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPRISONMENT AND EXECUTION FOR RAPE IN STATES THAT PROVIDE FOR BOTH TYPES OF SANCTIONS FOR THIS CRIME; THE EFFECT OF USING TWO DIFFERENT MEASURES OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN CONSIDERING ITS DETERRENT EFFECT ON RAPE; AND THE EFFECT OF USING TIME-LAG FACTORS OF 1 TO 5 YEARS IN EXAMINING THE EXECUTION-OFFENSE RATE RELATIONSHIP. UNEMPLOYMENT AND CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT ARE INTRODUCED AS CONTROL VARIABLES. ANALYSIS OF DATA FOR 1951 AND 1969 REVEALS THAT SEVERITY AND CERTAINTY OF IMPRISONMENT, AS WELL AS BOTH MEASURES OF EXECUTION, ARE INVERSELY RELATED TO RAPE RATES IN BOTH YEARS. HOWEVER, EACH MEASURE OF EXECUTION IS LESS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH OFFENSE RATES THAN EITHER SEVERITY OR CERTAINTY OF IMPRISONMENT. UNEMPLOYMENT ALSO IS MORE STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH RAPE RATES THAN EITHER MEASURE OF EXECUTION FOR EACH YEAR AND TIME-LAG PERIOD STUDIED. FURTHER ANALYSIS SUGGESTS THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE THRESHOLD OF THE DETERRENT EFFECT OF THE CERTAINTY OF PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE IS SUCH THAT RAPE RATES ARE NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED WHEN CERTAINTY LEVELS DROP FROM 50 TO 20 PERCENT. THE ANALYSIS DOES NOT PROVIDE CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE WITH REGARD TO THE PROPER TIME LAG TO CONSIDER IN EXAMINING THE EXECUTION-OFFENSE RATE RELATIONSHIP, OR THE ADVANTAGES OF USING THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF EXECUTIONS FOR RAPE, AS OPPOSED TO THE RATIO OF REPORTED RAPE TO EXECUTIONS, AS A MEASURE OF THE DEATH PENALTY. POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY ARE DISCUSSED. TABLES AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

112. **DEVELOPING PROGRAMS FOR THE HABITUAL OFFENDER—NEW DIRECTIONS IN RESEARCH (FROM CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS SOCIAL CONTROL AND CONFLICT, 1977 BY C RONALD HUFF—SEE NCJ-44951).** By J. PETERSILIA. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 20 p. 1977. NCJ-44957

THE AUTHOR SUMMARIZES A NUMBER OF DEVELOPING 'HARD-LINE' POLICE OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE VIOLENT CAREER (HABITUAL) OFFENDER. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THESE POLICY POSITIONS ARE IN PART BASED ON INFERENCES MADE FROM EMPIRICAL STUDIES, NAMELY THAT THE REHABILITATION MODEL OF IMPRISONMENT HAD FAILED AND THAT THE CRIME PROBLEM HAS BEEN EXACERBATED BY THE EXISTENCE OF A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF HARD-CORE HABITUAL OFFENDERS WHO ARE REPEATEDLY APPREHENDED AND WHO, AFTER BEING RELEASED, CONTINUE TO COMMIT CRIMES. THE AUTHOR ACKNOWLEDGES, HOWEVER, THAT SOME OF THESE NEW HARD-LINE POLICIES ARE BORN OUT OF FRUSTRATION AND DESPAIR AND THEREFORE NEED TO BE EVALUATED VERY THOROUGHLY BEFORE DECIDING ON THEIR EFFICACY IN

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SERVING THE GOAL OF IMPROVED JUSTICE. POLICY ISSUES SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED IN THE PAPER INCLUDE: (1) SHIFTING THE VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER FROM JUVENILE COURT TO ADULT FELONY PROCEEDINGS; (2) INCREASING RELIANCE ON INCAPACITATION AS A DESIRABLE GOAL; (3) ENHANCING PROSECUTORIAL EFFECTIVENESS VIA METHODS SUCH AS THE VERTICAL REPRESENTATION PROCEDURES USED BY CAREER CRIMINAL UNITS ESTABLISHED IN AT LEAST 18 CITIES; (4) EMPLOYING DETERMINATE SENTENCING; (5) CONDUCTING VOLUNTARY RATHER THAN COMPELLED REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; AND (6) INCREASING POLICE SURVEILLANCE. THE AUTHOR ADDRESSES THE PROBLEMS INHERENT TO THE ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY THE TARGET POPULATION FOR WHOM THESE POLICIES ARE INTENDED AND PRESENTS DATA DERIVED FROM A STUDY OF A SMALL SAMPLE OF OFFENDERS CONSIDERED REPRESENTATIVE, TO SOME EXTENT, OF THE TARGET POPULATION. THE STUDY ILLUMINATES THE DEVELOPMENT OF SERIOUS CRIMINAL CAREERS AND THE INTERACTIONS OF THESE SERIOUS OFFENDERS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. TOPICS SUCH AS THE RATES AT WHICH SERIOUS OFFENDERS COMMIT CRIMES OF DIFFERENT TYPES, HOW SUCH RATES VARY DURING A CRIMINAL CAREER, AND HOW PATTERNS OF CRIMINALITY ARE RELATED TO PERIODS OF IMPRISONMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATION IDENTIFIED IS THAT THE SYSTEM MAY HAVE TO FOCUS THE CONTAINMENT POLICY ON YOUNG ADULTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

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

113. **DEVELOPMENT OF INNOVATIVE INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR VIOLENT, ACTING-OUT ADOLESCENTS—POLITICAL, CLINICAL, LEGAL, AND THEORETICAL ISSUES.** By M. SEIDE. 19 p. 1976. NCJ-46765

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BRONX COURT RELATED UNIT (CRU), A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE (DMH) AND THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH (DFY), FOR VIOLENT DELINQUENTS IS REVIEWED. ISSUES FACED DURING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ARE EMPHASIZED. PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CRU PROGRAM IN NEW YORK STATE, A CLASS OF JUVENILES PRESENTING WITH SO-CALLED SOCIOPATHOLOGIES, WERE IN GENERAL BEING SENT TO STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS AND WERE NOT RECEIVING URGENTLY NEEDED PSYCHIATRIC AND SUPPORT SERVICES. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THIS SERVICE GAP LED TO A COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE DMH AND THE DFY. AT THE TIME NEITHER AGENCY WAS ABLE TO OFFER A FACILITY WHICH WAS BOTH SECURE AND CAPABLE OF THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION. INITIALLY A COTTAGE WAS SET ASIDE ON THE GROUNDS OF THE STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE TREATMENT OF FIVE SEVERELY ACTING-OUT AND SERIOUSLY DISTURBED ADJUDICATED DELINQUENTS. AS A RESULT OF POOR PLANNING, LACK OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND COMMUNICATION, AND A LEGAL ACTION ON DUE-PROCESS AND EQUAL-PROTECTION GROUNDS BROUGHT BY THE MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION SERVICE, THE INITIAL PROJECT WAS SHORT LIVED. SERIOUS STUDY WAS THEN UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE MEANS FOR PROVIDING COLLABORATIVE, HIGH-QUALITY, AND LEGAL TREATMENT SERVICES FOR THIS CLASS OF YOUTHS. THE SECOND ATTEMPT AT A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT CALLED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INPATIENT DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION UNIT AND AN INPATIENT LONG-TERM TREATMENT UNIT. PLANNING PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PROJECT INCLUDED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LEGAL AND DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION TO THE PROGRAM, DETERMINATION OF GEOGRAPHIC PREFERENCES, AND OBTAINING THE CONSIDERABLE FUNDS NECESSARY FOR PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION. NEW IMPETUS WAS

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GIVEN TO THE PROGRAM HOWEVER BY A NUMBER OF EXTREMELY BRUTAL HOMICIDES BY JUVENILES AND INCREASING MEDIA ATTENTION TO THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE. FUNDING WAS EVENTUALLY FORTHCOMING, PROPOSAL REVISIONS WERE UNDERTAKEN TO MEET OBJECTIONS, AND BUDGETARY AND PERSONNEL DIFFICULTIES WERE RESOLVED. IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED THAT THE PROGRAM WOULD ADMIT ONLY ADJUDICATED MALE DELINQUENTS WHO EXHIBITED BOTH VIOLENT AND MENTALLY DISORDERED BEHAVIORS, AND THAT PRIORITY WOULD BE GIVEN TO SUCH YOUTHS IN THE BRONX. THE PROGRAM FINALLY OPENED IN FEBRUARY OF 1976. ADDITIONAL ISSUES WHICH HAVE BEEN FACED BY THE CRU DURING ITS OPERATION HAVE INCLUDED THE ADVISABILITY OF A PROGRAM FOR A VERY SPECIFIC TYPE OF CHILD AS OPPOSED TO PROGRAMS OF A MORE HETEROGENEOUS NATURE, THE PREDICTABILITY OF FUTURE VIOLENCE AND THE DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A PATTERN OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, THE PREDICTION OF REHABILITATIVE POTENTIAL AND THE APPROPRIATE TREATMENT APPROACH, AND THE USE/ ABUSE OF MEDICATION. A PROGRAM SIMILAR TO THE BRONX PROJECT HAS BEEN INITIATED ON WARD'S ISLAND AND SEVERAL OTHER PROGRAMS ARE IN THE PLANNING STAGE. THE IMPORTANCE OF COORDINATION, COLLABORATION, AND MUTUAL CONCERN AMONG CHILD-CARING AGENCIES IS REITERATED. INCLUDED ARE 15 REFERENCES. (JAP)  
**Supplemental Notes:** PRESENTED AT 53RD ANNUAL MEETING, AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 6, 1976.  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

114. **DEVELOPMENTS IN CRIMINAL LAW AND PENAL SYSTEMS, 1977, SWEDEN.** By N. BISHOP. SWEET AND MAXWELL, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. *CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW (JUNE 1978)*, P 351-354. NCJ-50922

THIS ARTICLE REVIEWS VARIOUS COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS IN SWEDEN RELATING TO IMPRISONMENT, SEXUAL OFFENSES, MENTAL ABNORMALITIES, STAFF FUNCTIONS, DRUG ABUSE, ALTERNATIVES TO STRICT CONTROL, AND PRISON FURLOUGHS. THE COMMITTEE ON REMAND IN CUSTODY IN ITS SEPTEMBER 1977 REPORT RECOMMENDED IMPRISONMENT FOR CHARGES INVOLVING SERIOUS VIOLENCE, INFRINGEMENT OF DRUG LAWS, AND GROSSER FORMS OF PROPERTY CRIME. IT RECOMMENDED THAT RISK OF CONTINUED CRIMINALITY BE ALLOWED AS GROUND FOR REMAND ONLY WHERE THE ALLEGED OFFENSE CARRIES A SENTENCE FOUR YEARS OR MORE OR WHERE THERE IS RISK TO ANOTHER'S LIFE. INTENSIVE SURVEILLANCE WAS SUGGESTED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO REMAND IN CUSTODY. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE PROPOSALS WOULD RESULT IN YEARLY REDUCTIONS OF 1,500 INCARCERATIONS AND 15,000 DETENTIONS. THE SECOND COMMITTEE ON SEXUAL OFFENSES RECOMMENDED THAT AGE LIMITS FOR HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES CORRESPOND TO THOSE FOR HETEROSEXUAL OFFENSES AND THAT INCEST BETWEEN ADULTS NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THE COMMITTEE ON MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS RECOMMENDED A REVISION OF THE PENAL CODE CONCERNING TREATMENT OF MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT THE NATURE AND DEGREE OF THE DISORDER, ITS CONNECTION WITH THE OFFENSE, AND THE OFFENDER'S NEED OF TREATMENT BE CONSIDERED. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS DEALT WITH FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS, FLEXIBILITY IN TRANSFER OF OFFENDERS, AND EXPERIMENTATION AND TREATMENT. THE COMMITTEE ON STAFF FUNCTIONS IN PRISON ESTABLISHMENT MADE RECOMMENDATIONS RELATING TO MANAGEMENT BOARDS, TREATMENT MATTERS, ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION OF TEAMWORK, AND STAFF TRAINING. A WORKING FORCE UNDER THE MINISTER

**DIFFERENTIAL**

OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS SURVEYED THE EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE TO PLAN FOR TREATMENT SERVICES. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CRIME PREVENTION PROPOSED THAT IMPOSITION OF PENALTIES RELATE TO THE OFFENSE AND NOT TO THE OFFENDER'S NEED OF TREATMENT. A CONTROL MEASURE INVOLVING INTENSE SUPERVISION OF SERIOUS OFFENDERS WAS SUGGESTED. THE WORKING PARTY ESTABLISHED UNDER THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN THE ACT ON TREATMENT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS TO ELIMINATE THE CONSISTENT MISUSE OF FURLOUGHS. (JCP)

115. **DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS.** By H. L. KOZOL and R. J. BOUCHER. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 18, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 371-392. NCJ-07679

STUDY DEFINES DANGEROUSNESS AS POTENTIAL FOR INFLECTING SERIOUS BODILY HARM ON OTHERS, AND GIVES CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR ITS PREDICTION. CENTER FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT FOR DANGEROUS PERSONS IN BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE STATE IN 1959. THE STATE LAW IS SEEN AS UNIQUE BECAUSE IT DELEGATED PRIMARY AUTHORITY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS PERSONS TO PSYCHIATRY RATHER THAN PENOLOGY. THE STUDY DEALS WITH 592 CONVICTED MALE OFFENDERS SENT TO THE CENTER. THE INITIAL DIAGNOSIS INDICATED THAT 304 OF THESE PERSONS WERE NOT DANGEROUS AND THEY WERE RELEASED INTO THE COMMUNITY AFTER COMPLETING THEIR SENTENCES. TWENTY-SIX OF THESE SUBSEQUENTLY COMMITTED SERIOUS CRIMES. THE COURTS CONCURRED IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DANGEROUS IN 226 CASES AND COMMITTED THESE OFFENDERS TO THE CENTER'S SPECIAL TREATMENT. FOLLOWING TREATMENT 82 PATIENTS WERE DISCHARGED ON RECOMMENDATION OF THE CLINICAL STAFF. FIVE SUBSEQUENTLY COMMITTED SERIOUS CRIMES, INCLUDING ONE MURDER. FORTY-NINE OF THE ORIGINALLY COMMITTED WERE RELEASED BY COURT ORDER AGAINST ADVICE OF THE STAFF. SEVENTEEN COMMITTED SERIOUS CRIMES INCLUDING 2 MURDERS. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AT THE CENTER WAS PRIMARILY PSYCHIATRIC. ITS OBJECT WAS TO MODIFY THE PATIENT'S DANGEROUS POTENTIAL IMMEDIATELY AFTER COMMITMENT A THERAPEUTIC PLAN WAS FORMULATED FOR EACH PATIENT. THE REPORT INCLUDES A DISCUSSION OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF THERAPY INVOLVED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT TREATMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL IN MODIFYING THE DANGEROUS POTENTIAL OF A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF PATIENTS RECOMMENDED FOR DISCHARGE, BUT THAT THERE IS MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT IN DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC COMPETENCE.

116. **DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING OF ABNORMAL SEX OFFENDERS' UTILIZATION OF CALIFORNIA'S MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM.** By G. E. DIX. WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, V 67, N 2 (JUNE 1976), P 233-243. NCJ-61238

THIS STUDY EVALUATES THE CALIFORNIA MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER PROGRAM WHICH DEALS WITH VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND ASSESSES THE VALIDITY OF METHODS TO PREDICT CONTINUED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. FOR THE STUDY, RECORDS OF RANDOM SAMPLES OF MENTALLY DISORDERED SEXUAL OFFENDERS (MDSO'S) WERE EXAMINED AND ANALYZED TO DETERMINE WHAT KINDS OF MDSO'S ARE BEING TREATED BY THE CALIFORNIA PROGRAM. RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT MAINLY CHILD MOLESTERS WHO PREY ON FEMALE VICTIMS BUT USE NEITHER PHYSICAL FORCE OR THREATS OF FORCE AND WHOSE AC-



## DISCIPLINARY

TIVITY INVOLVES MAINLY TOUCHING ARE CLIENTS. THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE NO OR ONE PRIOR CONVICTION. MOST OFFENDERS COULD BE PSYCHOLOGICALLY CLASSIFIED AS PASSIVE AGGRESSIVE AND DANGEROUS, ALTHOUGH DANGEROUSNESS. LITTLE CLEAR EVIDENCE EXISTS CONCERNING THE BASES ON WHICH THE TENDENCY TO CONTINUE TO COMMIT DANGEROUS ACTS IS DETERMINED, AND NO CLEAR GUIDELINES ARE AVAILABLE TO CLINICAL PERSONNEL FOR PROVIDING USEFUL INFORMATION TO THE COURTS. FOR SENTENCING PURPOSES, PAST BEHAVIOR PATTERNS, PROGRESSION FROM LESS TO MORE SERIOUS CRIMES, AND THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PRESENT OFFENSE SEEM TO OFFER CLEARER GUIDELINES TO RECIDIVISM THAN DOES CLINICAL EVALUATION. TESTING, RESEARCH, AND FOLLOWUP ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE PRESENT PREDICTIVE EFFORT. BECAUSE DOUBT EXISTS ABOUT THE ABILITY TO CHANGE BEHAVIOR THROUGH TREATMENT PROGRAMS, RESEARCH SHOULD ADDRESS NOT ONLY THE IDENTIFICATION OF HIGH RISK OFFENDERS, BUT ALSO THE IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE PROCESSING. THE EVALUATION SHOWS THAT SOME TRADITIONAL CONCERNS FOR DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING WERE UNFOUNDED: THE AVAILABILITY OF THE PROGRAM LESSENE THE HARSHNESS OF CRIMINAL CONVICTION UPON SEX OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, OTHER CONCERNS WERE VALID. UNCLEAR DEFINITIONS OF THE ABNORMALLY DANGEROUS SEX OFFENDER RESULTED IN INCONSISTENCY IN DEALING WITH OFFENDERS; ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROGRAM COULD NOT ADDRESS THE QUESTION OF THE PREDICTABILITY OF CONTINUED DANGEROUS CONDUCT; AND CLINICIANS CAN OFFER NO CLEAR GUIDELINES TO THE COURT ON THE HIGH RISK OFFENDER. (RFC)

**Sponsoring Agency:** NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20550.

117. **DISCIPLINARY OFFENSE PATTERNS OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES (FROM CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, 1978, BY VERNON FOX SEE NCJ-59701).** By C. A. LINDQUIST. FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32306; CENTER FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE. 10 p. 1978.

NCJ-59709

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRISON DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES OF 243 INMATES AND THE SEVERITY OF THE OFFENSES FOR WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED, THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND THEIR ASSAULTIVENESS IS STUDIED. DURING 1976, MAJOR OFFENSES OF MALE AND FEMALE INMATES IN A SOUTHEASTERN STATE WERE EXAMINED. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM CONVICTED MAJOR DISCIPLINARY OFFENDERS FROM AN ESSENTIALLY MINIMUM SECURITY MALE INSTITUTION (243 OF 1,200 INMATES) AND FROM THE STATE'S ONLY FEMALE INSTITUTION (147 OF 550 INMATES). PERSONALITY SCORES OF THE INMATES INDICATED THAT MOST PRISON DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS OCCURRED WITHIN RECOGNIZED CLINICAL GROUPINGS (IMPULSIVENESS ASSOCIATED WITH HYPOMANIA, PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIORAL TENDENCIES, AND SCHIZOPHRENIC PERSONALITY PATTERNS), DESPITE BEING OUTNUMBERED ON A FIVE TO THREE BASIS. WOMEN OFFENDERS COMMITTED A MAJORITY OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES. A SIMILAR PATTERN EXISTED WITH REGARD TO THE FREQUENCY OF DISCIPLINARY OFFENSES. FOR BOTH SEXES, HOWEVER, FREQUENT OFFENDERS WERE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED FOR PROPERTY OFFENSES. HIGH-FREQUENCY FEMALE OFFENDERS COMMITTED ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF HIGH-SEVERITY FEMALE OFFENSES, WHILE HIGH-FREQUENCY MALE OFFENDERS COMMITTED ONLY ONE-THIRD OF HIGH-SEVERITY MALE OFFENSES. RACE WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT WITH REGARD TO THE OVERALL SEVERITY OF OFFENSES, BUT IT WAS IMPORTANT IN EVALUATING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE ASSAULTERS.

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BLACK MEN AND BLACK WOMEN COMMITTED A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF ASSAULTS, POSSIBLY PROVIDING SOME SUPPORT FOR THE NOTION THAT A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE EXISTS. ASSAULTERS, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, WERE SIGNIFICANTLY YOUNGER THAN NONASSAULTERS. FEMALES WHO COMMITTED SERIOUS CRIMES TENDED TO RECEIVE LESS SEVERE PUNISHMENT THAN MALES WHO COMMITTED SIMILAR OFFENSES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PRISON DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM BE REVISED AND THAT WAYS BE FOUND TO DEAL WITH THE INDIVIDUAL DISCIPLINARY OFFENDER IN ORDER TO REDUCE PRISON VIOLENCE. IMMEDIATE AND LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS ARE CONSIDERED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED.

118. **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PILOT STUDY ON VICTIMIZATION AND ATTITUDES TOWARD LAW ENFORCEMENT—REPORT.** By A. D. BIDERMAN and L. A. JOHNSON. BUREAU OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH, INC, 1990 M STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 200 p. 1967. NCJ-00737

SURVEY OF RESIDENTS IN THREE CITY POLICE PRECINCTS ON THEIR EXPERIENCE AS CRIME VICTIMS, CONTACTS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES, AND FEAR OF HARM FROM VIOLENT CRIME. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THESE COMMUNITIES WAS SEVERAL TIMES THE MAGNITUDE INDICATED BY POLICE REPORTS. SEVERAL HYPOTHESES ARE OFFERED TO EXPLAIN THIS PHENOMENON. THE DATA ALSO INDICATED THAT THE RESIDENTS WERE EXTREMELY FEARFUL OF VICTIMIZATION AND THAT THESE FEARS HAD MARKED EFFECTS ON THEIR LIVES: STAYING HOME AT NIGHT, NOT VENTURING INTO PARKS, INSTALLING STOUTER LOCKS, AND MOVING TO BETTER NEIGHBORHOODS. THE RESPONDENTS WERE ALSO FOUND TO SUBSTANTIALLY RELY ON THE POLICE AND TO HAVE CONSIDERABLE GOODWILL TOWARD THEM.

**Supplemental Notes:** PRES COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMIN OF JUSTICE, FIELD SURVEYS N 1.

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

**Availability:** GPO.

119. **DIVERSION OF VIOLENT JUVENILES INTO THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM—WHY?** By J. J. COCOZZA and J. BRAFF. NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE BUREAU OF SPECIAL PROJECTS, RESEARCH, ALBANY, NY 12229. 13 p. 1976. NCJ-54682

THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPROVING AND EXPANDING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR VIOLENT JUVENILES IS DISCUSSED, AND THE PROGRAM IN NEW YORK FOR VIOLENT MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IS DESCRIBED. VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND MENTAL ILLNESS FREQUENTLY ARE PERCEIVED AS SYNONYMOUS. THE ASSUMPTION HELD BY THE GENERAL POPULATION, POLICYMAKERS, AND MANY MENTAL HEALTH AND CRIMINAL/JUVENILE JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS IS THAT MOST PEOPLE WHO COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS ARE SEVERELY MENTALLY DISORDERED. STUDIES OF ADULT POPULATIONS, HOWEVER, HAVE SHOWN THAT VERY FEW MENTALLY ILL OR CRIMINALLY INSANE PERSONS ARE VIOLENT AND THAT THE RATE OF MENTAL ILLNESS IS APPARENTLY NOT MORE FREQUENT IN CRIMINALS THAN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. A PILOT PROGRAM EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF MALE ADJUDICATED JUVENILE DELINQUENTS DETERMINED TO BE BOTH VIOLENT AND MENTALLY ILL HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED IN NEW YORK. TWO PROGRAM COMPONENTS ARE A 10-BED SECURE UNIT THAT PROVIDES SHORT-TERM INPATIENT DIAGNOSTIC, STABILIZATION, AND EMERGENCY SERVICES AND A 20-BED SECURE UNIT THAT IS THE LONG-TERM TREATMENT UNIT FOR MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS REQUIRING SUCH TREATMENT. THE TREATMENT APPROACH IS IMPLEMENTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND THE STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

REFERRAL TO THE PROGRAM CAN COME FROM ANY OF SEVERAL SOURCES, INCLUDING FAMILY COURTS, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, AND THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH. TO BE ADMITTED, A JUVENILE MUST HAVE DISPLAYED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND BE IN NEED OF PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. THE COST OF THE PROGRAM IS ABOUT \$2.1 MILLION, AND THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF JUVENILES HOUSED IS 30. DATA ARE BEING COLLECTED ON THE FUNCTIONING AND BEHAVIOR OF JUVENILES PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE PROGRAM'S EFFECTIVENESS. THE DIVERSION OF VIOLENT JUVENILES INTO MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS MAY BE APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE FOR SOME JUVENILES, BUT THE ASSUMPTION MUST NOT BE MADE THAT ALL VIOLENT JUVENILES ARE MENTALLY ILL. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

**Supplemental Notes:** PREPARED FOR PRESENTATION AT THE 1976 ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, TUCSON, ARIZONA.

120. **DO MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES FOR HANDGUN OFFENDERS CURB VIOLENT CRIME—TECHNICAL REPORT 1.** By M. G. YEAGER. UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1620 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 36 p. 1976. NCJ-35034

THIS REPORT ARGUES THAT MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES FOR GUN OFFENDERS WILL HAVE LITTLE IMPACT ON VIOLENT CRIME, WHILE CAUSING SEVERE STRAINS ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; STRICT HANDGUN CONTROLS ARE RECOMMENDED INSTEAD. THE INTRODUCTION OF MANDATORY MINIMUM PRISON SENTENCES FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF USING OR CARRYING A GUN DURING THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME IS FREQUENTLY PROPOSED AS A METHOD FOR CURBING MISUSE OF WEAPONS. SUCH PROVISIONS HAVE ALREADY BEEN INCORPORATED INTO THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF MANY STATES, AND CURRENT OPINION AMONG PUBLIC OFFICIALS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT FAVORS INCREASED RELIANCE ON THIS CONCEPT. THIS REPORT, ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, EXPLORES THE LEGAL, PROCEDURAL, FISCAL, PRACTICAL, AND BEHAVIORAL QUESTIONS WHICH WILL DETERMINE WHETHER MANDATORY MINIMUM PRISON SENTENCES WILL DETER GUN CRIME. IT CONCLUDES THAT MANDATORY SENTENCES WILL NOT SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE LEVEL OF SERIOUS CRIME, AND MAY IN FACT SEVERELY HAMPER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE PROS AND CONS OF MANDATORY MINIMUM SENTENCES ARE ANALYZED IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A REALISTIC PICTURE OF WHAT THE IMPACT OF SENTENCING MIGHT BE ON GUN USING OFFENDERS. THE FOUR BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF THE PROponents OF MANDATORY SENTENCING ARE EXAMINED IN TURN. THESE ARE: 1) THAT THE VIOLENT OFFENDERS WHO ARE CONVICTED UNDER OUR LEGAL SYSTEM ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BULK OF VIOLENT CRIME; 2) SINCE MOST OF THESE OFFENDERS ARE RECIDIVISTS, IMPRISONING THEM WILL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE QUANTITY OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY; 3) THAT MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES WILL ACT AS A DETERRENT; AND 4) THAT MANDATORY PRISON SENTENCES WILL HAVE LITTLE ADVERSE EFFECT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE. IN EXAMINING THESE ASSUMPTIONS, THE REPORT EXPLORES THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TYPICALLY RESPONDS TO STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS TO IMPOSE MANDATORY MINIMUM PRISON SENTENCES. CENTRAL TO THESE EXPLORATIONS ARE CONSIDERATION OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM'S NEED FOR EFFICIENCY, ITS GOAL OF FAIRNESS, THE ROLE OF PLEA BARGAINING, THE USE OF PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION, THE DEFENDANT'S RIGHT TO A JURY TRIAL, AND THE AVAILABILITY OF PRISON FACILITIES. EVIDENCE WHICH REFUTES EACH OF THE ASSUMPTIONS ON MANDATORY SENTENCING IS PRESENTED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT MANDATORY SEN-

## DYSFUNCTIONAL

TENCES WOULD REDUCE JUDICIAL EFFICIENCY, AND CAUSE SEVERE STRAINS ON THE CORRECTIONS SYSTEM. HE NOTES THAT THE U.S. CONFERENCE OF MAYORS FAVORS A BAN ON THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION, SALE, AND PRIVATE POSSESSION OF HANDGUNS, EXCEPT FOR USE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, MILITARY, AND SPORTSMEN CLUBS. FOR A SECOND VOLUME IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-35035. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED) (SNI ABSTRACT) **Availability:** UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS, 1620 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006.

121. **DOES THE WEAPON MATTER?—AN EVALUATION OF A WEAPONS EMPHASIS POLICY IN THE PROSECUTION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS FINAL DRAFT.** By P. J. COOK and D. NAGIN. INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 1978. NCJ-53366

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF WEAPON USED IN THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME AND PROSECUTING AND SENTENCING DECISIONS IS EXPLORED IN THIS SURVEY OF RELEVANT CRIMINAL JUSTICE LITERATURE AND DATA. THERE WERE THREE PRIMARY RESEARCH QUESTIONS IN THIS STUDY: (1) SHOULD TYPE OF WEAPON INFLUENCE PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT DECISIONS; (2) IS THERE PRESENTLY A WEAPONS EMPHASIS IN EFFECT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT; AND (3) WHAT POLICY REGARDING PROSECUTION IS APPROPRIATE FOR ILLEGAL GUN POSSESSION? THE METHODOLOGY OF THIS STUDY CONSISTED OF SURVEYING THE LITERATURE ON WEAPONS USE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONS, AND CONDUCTING DATA ANALYSIS ON DATA AVAILABLE IN FILES CONSTRUCTED FROM THE PROSECUTORS MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN 1973-1976. ROBBERY-MURDER DATA FROM ATLANTA GA, FOR 1976-1977 AND THE NATIONAL CRIME PANEL SURVEY DATA FOR 26 CITIES WERE USED IN SUPPLEMENTARY FASHION. IT WAS FOUND THAT PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING PRIORITIES SHOULD REFLECT THE LETHALITY OF THE WEAPONS USED IN ASSAULTS AND IN ROBBERIES INVOLVING SERIOUS ATTACKS ON THE VICTIM. THE SUPPORT FOR THIS CONCLUSION COMES FROM THE NOTION OF OBJECTIVE DANGEROUSNESS WHICH ASSERTS A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN TYPE OF WEAPON AND PROBABILITY THAT THE VICTIM WILL BE KILLED. ROBBERIES INVOLVING A SERIOUS ATTACK SHOULD BE TREATED AS A MUCH MORE SERIOUS CRIME THAN A ROBBERY WITHOUT VIOLENCE. IN CASES OF MURDER DEFENDANTS, NO STRONG SUPPORT FOR KEYING PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING TO TYPE OF WEAPON WAS FOUND. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT FOR THE YEAR 1974 A WEAPONS POLICY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN IN EFFECT IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SUPERIOR COURT. SENTENCING WAS FOUND TO BE MORE SEVERE IN CASES OF ARMED ROBBERY THAN IT WAS IN UNARMED ROBBERY. FINALLY, ALTHOUGH NO DIRECT SUPPORT WAS FOUND FOR A POLICY OF STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF WEAPONS POSSESSION LAWS, IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT OFFENDERS POSSESSING GUNS ARE PRONE TO VIOLENT CRIME AND THAT THESE CASES SHOULD BE TREATED AS SERIOUS CRIMES. FIGURES AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

**Supplemental Notes:** PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

122. **DYSFUNCTIONAL IDEOLOGY—THE BLACK REVOLUTIONARY IN PRISON (FROM OFFENDERS AND CORRECTIONS, 1978, BY DENIS SZABO AND SUSAN KATZENELSON—SEE NCJ-51581).** By R. JOHNSON and D. D. DORIN. PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017; AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1314 KINNARD ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212. 22 p. 1978. NCJ-51583

**ECOLOGY**

DATA OBTAINED FROM INDEPTH INTERVIEWS WITH A SAMPLE OF 120 PRISONERS IN NEW YORK STATE MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITIES ARE USED TO EXPLORE THE VIABILITY OF MILITANT AND REVOLUTIONARY ROLES AMONG MINORITY INMATES. THE 'INMATE AS A REVOLUTIONARY,' AN IMAGE WHICH AROSE DURING THE ATTICA, NEW YORK, PRISON RIOT OF 1971, IS EXAMINED. A NUMBER OF WRITINGS ON THE SUBJECT HAS APPEARED SINCE ATTICA. A REVIEW OF THESE WRITINGS SHOWS MOST EITHER REFLECT AN ESTABLISHMENT VIEW, WHICH IGNORES THE REVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS OF TODAY'S SOCIETY, OR REFLECT A PROREVOLUTIONARY OUTLOOK, WHICH CALLS MILITANT ALIENATION AGAINST SOCIETY A MAJOR NEW INMATE PROBLEM. BOTH APPROACHES ARE CRITICIZED BECAUSE THEY RELY ON HISTORY AND THEORY, RATHER THAN ON DATA. THIS STUDY THEN EXAMINES INFORMATION GATHERED THROUGH 120 TAPE-RECORDED OPEN-ENDED INTERVIEWS WITH BLACK, WHITE, AND SPANISH-SPEAKING INMATES IN MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONS. THE INTERVIEWS SHOW THAT BLACK CONVICTS ARE THREE TIMES MORE LIKELY THAN EITHER WHITES OR HISPANICS TO SEE THEMSELVES AS VICTIMS AND HOLD FEELINGS OF RESENTMENT AND VIOLENCE. THEY ALSO HAD MORE AGGRESSION CONTROL PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, FULL-BLOWN IDEOLOGIES WERE VIRTUALLY ABSENT. ONLY THREE MILITANTS WERE FOUND, AND THEIR BEHAVIOR PROVED NOT ONLY DESTRUCTIVE TO THEMSELVES, BUT ALSO LOST THEM SUPPORT AMONG FELLOW INMATES. THE FACTORS IN PRISON LIFE WHICH DIFFUSE A RADICAL MOVEMENT ARE EXAMINED. THE STRONGEST FACTOR IS THE GHETTO SURVIVAL MENTALITY, WHICH COPEs BY IGNORING EXTERNAL FACTORS AND WITHDRAWING INTO A SHELL. QUOTATIONS FROM INTERVIEWS ARE GIVEN PRAISING THIS APPROACH AND CONDEMNING THOSE WHO GET OVERLY MILITANT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE MAJORITY OF INMATES PREFER THE CONSERVATIVE ROAD TO SURVIVAL. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

123. **ECOLOGY OF PRISON VIOLENCE (FROM PRISON VIOLENCE, 1976, BY ALBERT COHEN, GEORGE COLE, ROBERT BAILEY SEE NCJ-36045).** By E. E. FLYNN. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 19 p. 1976. **NCJ-36048**

THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE INFLUENCE OF INMATE SITUATIONAL GRIEVANCES AND INSTITUTION PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT ON INDIVIDUALISTIC VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. EIGHT ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINANTS OF VIOLENT INMATE BEHAVIOR WERE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED—NORMATIVE STIMULI, PERSONAL AND GROUP INVESTMENT, POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT OF ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR, ENVIRONMENTAL CONSISTENCY, SUPPORTIVE SPATIAL ARRANGEMENTS, PHYSICAL SCALE, INCREASED CHOICE FOR INMATES, AND PURPOSIVE ACTIVITY.

**Supplemental Notes:** PAPER PRESENTED AT CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORED BY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM—UNIV OF CONNECTICUT AND CONNECTICUT DEPT OF CORRECTION, MAY 30—JUNE 1, 1975, DURHAM, NH.

124. **EDUCATING THE UNEDUCABLE—THE LITTLE 'OLE' RED SCHOOLHOUSE WITH BARS IN THE CONCRETE JUNGLE.** By T. E. BRATTER. HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10010. *JOURNAL OF OFFENDER COUNSELING, SERVICES AND REHABILITATION*, V 4, N 2 (WINTER 1979), P 95-108. **NCJ-65164**

A GROUP DYNAMICS CONSULTANT WHO HEADED A TEAM EFFORT IN AN INTENSIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR 24 VIOLENT AND 'UNEDUCABLE' JUVENILE OFFENDERS DISCUSSES SCHOOL CRIME, EDUCATORS' REACTIONS, AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. MORE THAN \$600,000 IS SPENT

**VIOLENT OFFENDER**

ANNUALLY TO REPAIR SCHOOL DAMAGE DUE TO VANDALISM. EDUCATORS HAVE RESPONDED TO THE INCREASING VIOLENCE IN SCHOOLS BY AMASSING AN ARSENAL OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AND THOUGHT CONTROL WEAPONS, ADVOCATING A RETURN TO THE OPPRESSIVE ATMOSPHERE OF THE 1800'S, AND LABELING AND MEDICATING STUDENTS. TOMORROW'S CONTROL TECHNOLOGY MAY INCLUDE TWO-WAY WRIST RADIOS, A VIDEOTAPE MONITORING SYSTEM, TELEMETRY, AND ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY. TO AVOID THIS TERRIFYING SITUATION, EDUCATIONAL REFORMS MUST AIM AT ENLARGING THE OVERALL LEARNING ENVIRONMENT TO INCLUDE THE NURTURING OF STUDENT'S INNATE ENDOWMENTS AND TALENTS. THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH THE 24 DELINQUENTS, ORDERED BY THE COURT TO REMAIN IN SCHOOL AND THRIVE OR BE INCARCERATED, DEMONSTRATES THESE STUDENTS' NEED TO HAVE A SAY IN THEIR OWN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE, FEEL THAT THEY ARE TRULY CARED FOR, BE CONFRONTED WITH THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF THEIR DEVIANT ACTIONS, AND BE GIVEN GREAT AMOUNTS OF TOLERANCE FOR, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC LIMITATIONS TO, THEIR BEHAVIOR AND A SENSE OF ACCOUNTABILITY. THE TEAM, TWO TEACHERS, A PROBATION OFFICER, COMMUNITY WORKERS, AND THE AUTHOR, INITIALLY GAINED RESPECT BY STOICALLY ENDURING ABUSE FROM THE CHILDREN, REFUSING TO LET THE BEHAVIOR INTERFERE WITH THEIR PROGRAM, AND THEN CHALLENGING THE CHILDREN TO A CONTEST OF SKILLS AT WHICH THE CHILDREN DOMINATED, IN THIS CASE BASKETBALL. CLEAR AND STRICT RULES OF BEHAVIOR, INDIVIDUALIZED LEARNING PROGRAMS, AND INDIVIDUAL ATTENTION WERE KEYS TO THE SUCCESSFUL PROJECT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AOP)

125. **EDUCATIONAL AID FOR THE CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER—SOME SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGIES FOR DEALING WITH THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL.** By W. B. HOWARD. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 500 WELLS FARGO BANK BUILDING, 5TH STREET AND CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW*, V 5, N 4 (JULY 1978), P 25-34. **NCJ-49637**

STRATEGIES BASED ON KNOWLEDGE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES OF PERSONS WHO COMMIT CRIMES AGAINST STRANGERS AND TO BE USED BY POTENTIAL VICTIMS TO REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIMIZATION OR VIOLENCE ARE DESCRIBED. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT ONE OF FIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROCESSES MUST NECESSARILY PRECEDE THE COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT CRIME, AND THAT INTERFERENCE WITH ANY ONE OF THEM IS SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT OR MITIGATE VICTIMIZATION. THESE PROCESSES LEAD TO THE TEMPORARY DEACTIVATION OF THE NORMS OF LAWFUL BEHAVIOR INTROJECTED BY MOST PEOPLE, EVEN OFFENDERS, AT AN EARLY AGE. IT IS INDICATED THAT A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF CRIMINALS ARE SOCIOPATHS TO THE EXTENT THAT MORAL SENSITIVITIES ARE TOTALLY ABSENT; THEREFORE, IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO OR IN THE COURSE OF THE COMMISSION OF A CRIME, AN OFFENDER NEUTRALIZES HIS MORAL SENSITIVITIES IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS: (1) THE DEINDIVIDUATION OF HIMSELF BY MOMENTARILY DISREGARDING NORMALLY OPERATIVE INHIBITIONS AGAINST CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OR BY DENYING PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BEHAVIORAL INFRACTIONS THAT OCCUR; (2) THE DEHUMANIZATION OF THE VICTIM IN THE OFFENDER'S MIND; (3) THE DENIAL OF THE DESTRUCTIVE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS BEHAVIOR TOWARD THE VICTIM; (4) THE EXISTENCE OF AMBIGUITY REGARDING THE VICTIM'S INTENTIONS AND HIS SUFFERING; AND (5) THE CONVICTION BY THE OFFENDER THAT THE BENEFITS OF HIS BEHAVIOR EXCEED THE COSTS. HIGH-RISK PERSONS, IDENTIFIED AS THOSE PHYSICALLY WEAKER THAN THE AVERAGE PERSON OR LESS CAUTIOUS

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IN PROTECTING THEIR PERSONAL WELFARE, ARE PROVIDED WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO BEHAVE IN FIVE SEPARATE STAGES OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL AND HIS VICTIM. TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED FOR AVOIDING DANGEROUS SITUATIONS; PROPER GENERAL COMPORTMENT; CONVERSATION; SHORT-CIRCUITING A VIOLENT ATTACK; AND FIGHTING BACK. WAYS IN WHICH THE CRIME PREVENTION OFFICER MAY PRESENT THIS INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC, PARTICULARLY TO HIGH-RISK PERSONS, ARE BRIEFLY SUGGESTED. (RCB)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

126. **EFFECT OF PRISON CROWDING ON INMATE BEHAVIOR.** By G. MCCAIN, V. C. COX, and P. B. PAULUS. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, ARLINGTON. 167 p. 1980. **NCJ-67444**

DATA FROM OVER 1,400 PRISON INMATES TOGETHER WITH ARCHIVAL DATA WERE USED TO EVALUATE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CROWDING AND VARIOUS HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS ON INMATES. INMATES FROM THE SIX FEDERAL CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS OF EL RENO, OKLA.; ATLANTA, GA.; DANBURY, CONN.; TEXARKANA, TEX.; LA TUNA, TEX.; AND FORT WORTH, TEX; WERE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. MEASURES USED WERE ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES, BLOOD PRESSURE, PERCEPTION OF CROWDING, SLEEP, INMATE EVALUATIONS OF HOUSING, DEATH RATES (BOTH VIOLENT AND NONVIOLENT), SUICIDE RATES, PSYCHIATRIC COMMITMENT RATES, SELF-MUTILATION, AND SUICIDE ATTEMPT RATES. A QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO INMATES AND BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM THEM. STUDY FINDINGS SUPPORTED SEVERAL PRINCIPAL CONCLUSIONS. FIRST, HIGH DEGREES OF SUSTAINED CROWDING HAVE A WIDE VARIETY OF NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, INCLUDING INCREASED ILLNESS COMPLAINT RATES, HIGHER DEATH AND SUICIDE RATES, AND HIGHER DISCIPLINARY INFRACTION RATES. SECOND, LARGE INSTITUTIONS PRODUCE MUCH MORE SEVERE NEGATIVE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS THAN DO SMALL INSTITUTIONS, AS EXPRESSED IN HIGHER DEATH, SUICIDE, AND PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT RATES. FINALLY, PARTITIONING OF OPEN DORMITORIES INTO PRIVACY CUBICLES HAS A STRONG POSITIVE EFFECT AS INDICATED BY THE REDUCTION OR ELIMINATION OF NEGATIVE EFFECTS TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH OPEN DORMITORIES. THE FINDINGS ALSO INDICATE THAT THERE ARE SUBSTANTIAL INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSES TO OVERCROWDING AS WELL AS DIFFERENCES AMONG RACIAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT BOTH THE NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS IN HOUSING QUARTERS (SOCIAL DENSITY) AND SPACE PER PERSON (SPATIAL DENSITY) CONTRIBUTE TO CROWDING EFFECTS, WITH SOCIAL DENSITY TYPICALLY THE MOST INFLUENTIAL FACTOR. IT APPEARS THAT ONCE SPACE-PER-PERSON LEVELS OF 50 SQUARE FEET OR HIGHER ARE REACHED, THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING TOGETHER AND THE SPACE ARRANGEMENT (SINGLE BUNKING, CUBICLING, SEGMENTING INTO BAYS) MAY BE THE MAIN FACTORS DETERMINING THE REACTION TO THE HOUSING. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING OPTIMUM HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS POLICIES ARE GIVEN AND FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS ARE DISCUSSED. FIGURES, REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX OF DATA COLLECTION FORMS ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-PRG)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**EMERGENCY**

127. **EFFECTS OF INCREASED SECURITY ON PRISON VIOLENCE.** By H. BIDNA. PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE*, V 3, N 1 (SPRING 1975), P 33-45. **NCJ-27239**

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE STRICTER SECURITY MEASURES INAUGURATED IN CALIFORNIA INSTITUTIONS BY COMPARING VIOLENCE RATES IN THE INSTITUTIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TIGHTER SECURITY WAS IMPOSED. THE STRICTER SECURITY MEASURES IN CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES WERE INSTITUTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REDUCE PRISON VIOLENCE. MEASURES OF VIOLENCE USED IN THIS STUDY WERE THE RATE OF STABBINGS AND THE RATE OF ASSAULTS BY INMATES ON STAFF. AFTER IMPOSITION OF THE NEW SECURITY MEASURES, A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN THE RATE OF TOTAL STABBINGS WAS NOTED, AS WELL AS SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STABBING PATTERNS WITHIN THE INSTITUTIONS. HOWEVER, DESPITE THE TIGHTER SECURITY MEASURES, NO SIGNIFICANT DECREASE OCCURRED IN THE RATES OF EITHER FATAL STABBINGS OR ASSAULTS BY INMATES ON STAFF. POPULATION INCREASES, CROWDING, LACK OF EXERCISE, CHANGING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION, ATTACHMENT OF THE VIOLENT LABEL, THE NATURE OF SECURITY HOUSING, AND THE INABILITY OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS TO CONTROL INMATES ARE DISCUSSED AS POSSIBLE INFLUENCES ON INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

128. **EGO AND THE INTEGRATION OF VIOLENCE IN HOMICIDAL YOUTH.** By C. H. KING. AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY*, V 45, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 134-145. **NCJ-19280**

STUDY OF NINE YOUTHS WHO HAVE COMMITTED HOMICIDES WHICH EXPLORES WHAT THESE YOUTHS ARE LIKE AND WHAT MAKES THEM KILL, AND SUGGESTS GUIDES FOR POSSIBLE THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT APPROACHES. INCLUDED ARE AN EVALUATION OF THE COPING TOOLS THESE YOUTHS HAVE OR DO NOT HAVE AND A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS UPON THEIR BEHAVIOR AND ADJUSTMENT OF GAPS IN THEIR ABILITY TO COPE. EXAMINED ARE THE CRITICAL ROLE OF THE ABSENCE OF A SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT OF COGNITIVE SKILLS AND THE EFFECT OF A MORE OR LESS ABSOLUTE RELIANCE ON FEELING TO INTERPRET THE WORLD. RESEARCHERS CONCLUDED THAT THE VIOLENCE IN THESE YOUTHS SEEMED RELATED TO A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY IN MASTERING READING, LANGUAGE SKILLS, SOCIAL SYMBOLS, COMPREHENSION GENERALLY, AND, POSSIBLY, A CONSEQUENT OVERRELIANCE UPON FEELING TO FATHOM THE WORLD. UNABLE TO COPE, THEY BECAME ALIENATED, REACTIVE, VIOLENT, AND HOMICIDAL. IN OTHER WORDS, THE HOMICIDAL ACT SERVED AS A WAY OF TRYING TO COPE. SUGGESTED TREATMENT PROCEDURES INCLUDE AN INTENSE RE-EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM DESIGNED TO EDUCATE THESE YOUTH TO MASTER SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AND SYMBOLS OF COMMUNICATION AND TO INTERRUPT VIOLENCE AS A MAJOR INTEGRATIVE FORCE, SUBSTITUTING AGENTS OF MATURITY. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

129. **EMERGENCY PSYCHIATRY AND THE ASSAULTIVE PATIENT DEINSTITUTIONALIZING THE CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDER EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.** By A. E. SKODOL, T. B. KARASU, and C. B. ISRAEL. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY*, V 135, N 2 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 202-205. **NCJ-45017**

THE AUTHORS STUDIED 62 EMERGENCY ROOM PATIENTS WITH VIOLENT IDEATION OR ACTION TO ASSESS THE FEASIBILITY OF PREDICTING ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR. RESULTS OF THE 62 CASES CLASSIFIED AS VIOLENT BY BRONX, N.Y., MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL CENTER THE EMERGENCY ROOM CLINI-



CIAN OVER A 2-WEEK PERIOD, 42 HAD ACTED OUT VIOLENT IMPULSES PRIOR TO THEIR EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS. ON INTERVIEW, 29 OF THESE 42 PATIENTS DENIED ANY DEGREE OF PREMEDITATION OR CONSIDERATION OF VIOLENCE PRIOR TO ACTING OUT; ONLY 13 ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD HAD PRIOR HOSTILE THOUGHTS OR INTENTIONS. THIRTY-THREE OF THE SIXTY-TWO PATIENTS EXPRESSED AGGRESSIVE IDEATION. THUS, IN 20 PATIENTS THE OPEN RECOGNITION AND EXPRESSION OF FEELINGS WAS UNACCOMPANIED BY VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE MAJORITY (64 PERCENT) OF THE VIOLENT ACTS RESULTING IN VISITS WERE CASES OF SIMPLE ASSAULT (I.E., FIGHTING); 26 PERCENT INVOLVED INCIDENTS WITH KNIVES, AND THE REMAINING 10 PERCENT REPRESENTED VARIOUS POTENTIALLY LETHAL ACTS WITHOUT WEAPONS. NONE OF THE EMERGENCY ROOM PATIENTS HAD USED FIREARMS. ALTHOUGH THE LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE VIOLENT ACTS COULD NOT BE PREDICTED ACCURATELY, THE AUTHORS DISCOVERED THAT A SIGNIFICANT MAJORITY OF VIOLENT PATIENTS WERE POTENTIALLY TREATABLE WITHIN THE SETTING OF EMERGENCY PSYCHIATRY PRACTICE. COMPONENTS, STUDY RESULTS, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERVENTION ARE SUMMARIZED. SIGNIFICANT TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. FOR THE COMPLETE REPORT, SEE NCJ-45072. (DAS)

130. **EMPLOYING PSYCHIATRIC PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR POLICY V FACT (FROM DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1978, BY CALVIN J. FREDERICK—SEE NCJ-54290).** By H. J. STEADMAN. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST. OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 14 p. 1978. NCJ-54293
- THE PROBLEMS PSYCHIATRISTS FACE WHEN ATTEMPTING TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS OF 'DANGEROUSNESS' ARE REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF SOCIETY WISHES TO USE SUCH PREDICTIONS FOR SOCIAL CONTROL, PERSONS BE TRAINED TO DO THE TASK. TO DATE THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC FIELDS HAVE NOT CONCERNED THEMSELVES PRIMARILY WITH THE DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS IN INDIVIDUALS. WHAT LITERATURE IS AVAILABLE ON THE SUBJECT GENERALLY HAS FOCUSED ON THE FACTORS IN A PERSON'S LIFE ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENT OR DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PERSONAL FACTORS AND THE ENVIRONMENT OR SITUATION AS THEY RELATE TO DANGEROUSNESS HAS RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION. AS A RESULT, PSYCHIATRISTS ARE USUALLY UNABLE TO MAKE ACCURATE PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. FOUR CASE STUDIES FROM ALBANY, N.Y., AND A SURVEY OF STUDIES IN THE LITERATURE CONFIRM THIS LACK OF RELIABLE FORECASTING. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CONCEPTS OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND DANGEROUSNESS BECAME LINKED IN THE PUBLIC MIND EARLY IN THE 18TH CENTURY, AND THIS ASSOCIATION IS TRACED EVEN FURTHER BACK TO THE WITCH-HUNTING MANIA IN EUROPE DURING THE 15TH THROUGH THE 17TH CENTURIES. TRADITIONALLY, MENTAL HOSPITALS HAVE BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCARCERATION AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS AND THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ACCEPT THIS HISTORICAL RESPONSIBILITY BY CONDUCTING RESEARCH INTO FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR AND TRAINING PERSONS TO MAKE DETERMINATIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS. TABLES PRESENT REASONS FOR DETERMINATIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS AS FOUND IN COURT REPORTS, DATA ON PSYCHIATRIC FINDINGS BY CRIMINAL CHARGE CONTROLLING FOR DIAGNOSIS, AND A SIMILAR COMPARISON WHICH EXAMINES FINDINGS OF DANGEROUSNESS WHILE CONTROLLING FOR CRIMINAL CHARGE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)
- Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

131. **EUROPEAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING OF EXPERTS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS REPORT—5TH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, TORONTO, CN, 1975. UNITED NATIONS.** 15 p. 1974. NCJ-65639
- THE REPORTED EUROPEAN REGIONAL PREPARATORY MEETING OF EXPERTS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS WAS HELD IN PREPARATION FOR THE FIFTH UNITED NATIONS (UN) CONGRESS ON THE SAME TOPIC IN 1975. AGENDA ITEMS DISCUSSED WERE: (1) CHANGES IN FORMS AND DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINALITY, TRANSNATIONAL AND NATIONAL; (2) CRIMINAL LEGISLATION, JUDICIAL PROCEDURES AND OTHER FORMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN THE PREVENTION OF CRIME; (3) THE EMERGING ROLE OF THE POLICE AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHANGING EXPECTATIONS AND MINIMUM STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE; (4) THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IN CUSTODY OR IN THE COMMUNITY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STANDARD MINIMUM RULES FOR THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS ADOPTED BY THE UN; (5) ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME: NEW CHALLENGES AND RESEARCH PLANNING. THE MEETING CONCENTRATED ON DEFINING 'TRANSNATIONAL' AS OPPOSED TO 'NATIONAL' CRIME, AND DISCUSSED THE CHANGING CONCEPTS OF DEVIANCY WITHIN DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF MODERN CULTURE. INCREASES IN VIOLENT CRIMES, BANK ROBBERIES AND WHITE-COLLAR CRIME, WERE NOTED IN THE NATIONAL CATEGORY. MASS TOURISM AND MIGRANT WORKERS FROM ABROAD WERE MENTIONED AS CONTRIBUTING TO SOME EUROPEAN CRIME PROBLEMS. THERE WAS AGREEMENT THAT ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE DEVELOPED BY ALL LEGAL SYSTEMS SO AS TO MAKE IMPRISONMENT THE LAST RESORT OF THE COURTS IN DEALING WITH CRIME. SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON THE PREVENTIVE ASPECTS OF POLICE WORK, AND ON INVOLVING THE WHOLE SOCIETY IN DEALING WITH CRIMINAL PROBLEMS. THE MEETING AGREED ON A MORE ENLIGHTENED AND HUMANITARIAN APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF INSTITUTIONALIZED OFFENDERS, BASED ON INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS. CONDITIONAL SENTENCING PRACTICES WERE REPORTED FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES, AS WELL AS 'OPEN SETTLEMENT' OF OFFENDERS IN COMMUNITIES. A LIST OF DOCUMENTS IS APPENDED. (MRK)
- Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
132. **EVALUATING AND TREATING RAPISTS AND CHILD MOLESTERS CURRENT STATUS (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729).** By G. ABEL. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 8 p. 1978. NCJ-55739
- MAJOR ADVANCES IN THE TREATMENT OF RAPISTS AND CHILD MOLESTERS AS WELL AS THOSE IMPEDIMENTS THAT INTERFERE WITH IMPLEMENTING TREATMENT FOR OFFENDERS ARE IDENTIFIED IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE. FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND RAPES ARE REPORTED YEARLY IN THE UNITED STATES; AN ESTIMATED 2.2 RAPES ARE COMMITTED FOR EACH 1 REPORTED. WHEN INCARCERATION DOES FOLLOW CONVICTION, THE RECIDIVISM RATE REMAINS QUITE HIGH (I.E., 22 TO 36 PERCENT 5 YEARS AFTER RELEASE). RAPES ARE COMMITTED BY A HETEROGENOUS GROUP OF OFFENDERS. SOME ARE THE RESULT OF SOCIOCULTURAL INFLUENCES, OTHERS ARE DUE TO SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICTS. PHYSIOLOGIC MEANS HAVE BEEN USED TO EVALUATE THE EROTIC PREFERENCES OF RAPISTS. RAPISTS AND NONRAPISTS APPEAR TO SHOW SIMILAR ERECTION RESPONSES TO EXPLICIT DESCRIPTIONS OF MUTUALLY ENJOYABLE, CONSENTING INTERCOURSE, HOWEVER, THEY DIFFER IN THEIR EREC-

TIONS TO DESCRIPTIONS OF RAPE SCENES. ALSO, THERE IS A STRONG CORRELATION BETWEEN RAPE INDICES AND THE RAPIST'S LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING INJURED HIS VICTIMS DURING THE ACT OF RAPE. PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES CAN ACCURATELY IDENTIFY THE SADIST OR SADISTIC RAPIST AND PINPOINT THOSE RAPISTS LIKELY TO SELECT THE MORE VULNERABLE VICTIM, THE VERY OLD OR VERY YOUNG. THESE PHYSIOLOGIC MEASUREMENTS ARE CAPABLE OF PROVIDING PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN AND SIGNIFICANT INFORMATION REGARDING THE RAPIST'S CHARACTERISTICS. SOME SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT METHODS INCLUDE DECREASING EXCESSIVE AROUSAL TO RAPE OR MOLESTING CHILDREN; INCREASING AROUSAL TO APPROPRIATE PARTNERS; AND DEVELOPING HETEROSOCIAL, ASSERTIVE, OR EMPATHETIC SKILLS. WHAT IS NEEDED IS THE TREATMENT VEHICLE FOR APPLYING THESE TECHNIQUES TO BOTH INCARCERATED AND NONINCARCERATED AGGRESSIVES. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: JANUARY 12, 1978.

133. **EVALUATING THE DADE COUNTY (FL) DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM.** By L. SALAS and R. SCHNEIDER. AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606. JUDICATURE, V 63, N 4 (OCTOBER 1979), P 174-183. NCJ-61884
- THE DADE COUNTY, FLA., CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM HAS SUCCEEDED IN DIVERTING HALF OF THE FAMILY DISPUTES FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF CLIENT SATISFACTION. THE DADE COUNTY CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROGRAM (CDS) WAS CREATED IN 1975 AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FORMAL COURT PROCEEDINGS. IT WAS ONE OF SEVERAL NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS ORGANIZED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES FOR DISPUTE MEDIATION. A STUDY OF CDS AFTER 2 YEARS OF OPERATION REVEALED THAT MORE THAN 6,300 CASES HAD BEEN PROCESSED THROUGH INTAKE, WITH ONLY 2 PERCENT REQUIRING REFERRAL TO THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR PROSECUTION. HOWEVER, MANY OF THE CASES USING CDS SERVICES WOULD NOT HAVE APPEARED IN THE FORMAL JUDICIAL SYSTEM. SUCH MATTERS AS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD SUPPORT ACCOUNTED FOR OVER 46 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL CASELOAD. NEVERTHELESS, THE EXPENDITURE OF TIME ON MATTERS WHICH MAY NOT HAVE OTHERWISE REACHED THE COURTS MAY BE JUSTIFIED IN THE PREVENTION OF ESCALATED VIOLENCE AND THE REDUCTION OF POLICE INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC MATTERS. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF RESPONDENTS INDICATED THAT BUT FOR MEDIATION, THEY WOULD HAVE SOUGHT THE ASSISTANCE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE SUCCESS OF THE CDS IS DIFFICULT TO QUANTIFY, BUT OVERALL, CLIENTS WERE SATISFIED WITH THE OUTCOME OF THEIR HEARINGS, AND MOST OF THE MEDIATION AGREEMENTS WERE MAINTAINED. THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ON CIVIL COURTS WAS UNMEASURED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.
- Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
- Availability: AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

134. **EVALUATION OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM IN PROJECTS PROVIDING REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES IN NEW YORK CITY.** By R. FISHMAN. WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202; NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60611. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, V 68, N 2 (JUNE 1977), P 283-305. NCJ-44023
- THE IMPACT OF THE NEW YORK CITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL'S REHABILITATION PROJECTS ON THE RECIDIVISM OF CLIENTS IS EVALUATED. THE GOAL OF THE COUNCIL'S PROJECTS WAS TO PROVIDE REHABILITATION-ORIENTED SERVICES TO OFFENDERS, EX-OFFENDERS, AND, IN SOME CASES, 'PREOFFENDERS.' PARTICULAR EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON SERVICES TO MALES (JUVENILES, YOUTHS, AND YOUNG ADULTS), BLACKS AND HISPANICS, EX-CONVICTS, THE POOR AND UNDEREDUCATED, DRUG ADDICTS, AND FIRST OFFENDERS. THE PROJECTS RELIED PRIMARILY ON COMBINATIONS OF REMEDIAL EDUCATION, JOB TRAINING OR REFERRAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELING PROVIDED BY MUNICIPAL OR VOLUNTARY AGENCIES AND BY COMMUNITY GROUPS. THE EVALUATION IS BASED ON CLIENT DATA FROM 18 OF THE COUNCIL'S 53 PROJECTS. OF 20,924 INTAKE FORMS SUBMITTED BY THE 18 PROJECTS 2,860 ARE USED IN THE ANALYSIS OF CLIENT ARREST RECORDS. FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED ON THE EXTENT OF RECIDIVISM AMONG CLIENTS, THE SEVERITY OF OFFENSES FOR WHICH CLIENTS WERE ARRESTED, AND THE IMPACT OF THE PROJECTS ON CRIME. THE PROJECTS ARE CONCLUDED TO HAVE FAILED IN THEIR REHABILITATION EFFORTS, PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO YOUNG CLIENTS AND TO VIOLENT CRIME. FAILURE IS INDICATED BY BOTH THE MAGNITUDE AND SEVERITY OF CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM AMONG PROJECT CLIENTS, AS WELL AS BY COMPARISON OF PROJECT OUTCOMES WITH OUTCOMES FOR A CONTROL GROUP. OF 2,860 CLIENTS, 1,182 WERE ARRESTED A TOTAL OF 2,072 TIMES DURING THE 12 MONTHS AFTER THEY ENTERED THE PROJECTS. OF THE 2,072 ARRESTS, 605 WERE FOR VIOLENT CRIMES. REHABILITATION FAILURE APPEARS TO BE UNRELATED TO PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED.
- Supplemental Notes: SUMMARY OF PART OF THE REPORT 'AN EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT ON CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF NEW YORK CITY PROJECTS PROVIDING REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES, A FINAL REPORT TO THE MAYOR'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE COORDINATING COUNCIL,' MARCH 31, 1975.
- Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
135. **EVALUATION OF DANGEROUSNESS—PROBLEM FOR PSYCHIATRY PRESENTATION OF PAPER (FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDER PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT—PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR, 1977—SEE NCJ-49606).** By W. E. LUCAS. SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 3 p. 1977. NCJ-49610
- SUMMARY OF A PAPER ON THE STEPS INVOLVED IN A CLINICAL APPROACH TO ASSESSING THE LIKELIHOOD OF A PERSON'S EXHIBITING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IS PRESENTED. IT IS ACCEPTED THAT PSYCHIATRY HAS NOT AND PROBABLY WILL NOT ANY TIME SOON DEVELOP AN OBJECTIVE SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURE FOR PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. STILL, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS REQUIRED TO MAKE DECISIONS THAT FOCUS UPON THE RISK OF AN OFFENDER ENGAGING IN DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES, THE MOST THOROUGH CLINICAL APPROACH POSSIBLE IS RECOMMENDED FOR INVESTIGATING AN OFFENDER'S POTENTIAL FOR DANGEROUSNESS. IT IS INDICATED THAT A PSYCHIATRIST NEEDS TO BE AWARE THAT MANY FACTORS MAY AFFECT HIS JUDGMENT ABOUT A PARTICULAR CLIENT: AN UNFORTUNATE EX-



PERIENCE IN THE RELEASE OF OTHER PERSONS; THE POLICY OF THE INSTITUTION; AND THE POLICY OF THE RELEASING AUTHORITIES. IN ADDITION TO DOCUMENTATION OF THE CLIENT'S BACKGROUND FROM MANY SOURCES, THE CLIENT HIMSELF IS CONSIDERED PRIMARY IN PROVIDING INFORMATION AND ATTITUDES ABOUT PAST AND POSSIBLE FUTURE BEHAVIOR. WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THAT EVEN WITH HIS BEST EFFORTS THE PSYCHIATRIST WILL NOT ARRIVE AT A CLEAR ASSESSMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS IN AN INDIVIDUAL, A CAREFUL ASSESSMENT IS CONSIDERED TO ENABLE HIM TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT MAY REDUCE THE LIKELIHOOD OF FUTURE DANGEROUS CONDUCT. (RCB)

136. **EVALUATION OF DANGEROUSNESS—PROBLEMS FOR PSYCHIATRY (FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDER—PREDICTION AND ASSESSMENT PROCEEDINGS OF A SEMINAR, 1977—SEE NCJ-49606).** By W. E. LUCAS. SYDNEY UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 173-175 PHILLIP STREET, NSW 2000, SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. 7 p. 1977. NCJ-49609

WHILE ACKNOWLEDGING THE LIMITATIONS IN DEFINING AND PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR, A CLINICAL APPROACH TO WHAT IS CONSIDERED AN INESCAPABLE TASK IS DISCUSSED. THE UNSCIENTIFIC CHARACTER OF ASSESSING AND PREDICTING DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IS NOTED, BUT THIS IS NOT CONSIDERED CAUSE TO ABANDON A CLINICAL APPROACH TO AN AREA OF CONSIDERATION THAT IS BELIEVED WILL CONTINUE AS A FOCAL POINT FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONS. EIGHT AREAS FOR EXAMINATION, PROPOSED BY PSYCHIATRIST J.M. McDONALD, ARE LISTED AS IMPORTANT WHEN DELVING INTO AN INDIVIDUAL'S POTENTIAL FOR DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. THEY ARE: DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN THE PAST; AGE, SEX, AND RACE (CULTURAL FACTORS); PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS; DYNAMIC DIAGNOSIS; RECENT STRESS; VICTIM BEHAVIOUR; RESOURCES; AND PROSPECTS FOR TREATMENT. OTHER MORE SPECIFIC AREAS FOR INVESTIGATION MENTIONED BY THE AUTHOR ARE: ABUSE OF ALCOHOL; OWNERSHIP AND USE OF WEAPONS; AGGRESSIVE FANTASY LIFE AND THE DEGREE TO WHICH IT MAY HAVE BEEN ACTED OUT; PATTERNS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND THE CLIENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD IT. IT IS INDICATED THAT GREAT CARE MUST BE TAKEN TO OBTAIN AS MUCH INDEPENDENT INFORMATION ON THE INDIVIDUAL AS POSSIBLE BY WAY OF DOCUMENTATION, DISCUSSIONS WITH THE MEMBERS OF APPROPRIATE AGENCIES, AND INTERVIEWS WITH RELATIVES. SOME BROAD GROUPINGS OF PATIENTS WITH PARTICULAR HISTORIES ARE GIVEN WHERE SIGNIFICANT RISKS ARE INVOLVED. FRANK CONVERSATION WITH THE CLIENT ABOUT HIS OR HER PAST BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDE TOWARD IT ARE CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT. EXPOSING THE OFFENDER TO A VARIETY OF CIRCUMSTANCES IN AN INSTITUTION OR IN A CLOSELY SUPERVISED COMMUNITY CONTEXT IS SUGGESTED AS A WAY OF OBSERVING BEHAVIOR IN A PARTICULAR SETTING TO DETERMINE THE RISK LEVEL OF RELEASING HIM TO BE ON HIS OWN. (RCB)

137. **EVALUATION OF ORGANIC FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH IMPULSE DISORDERS AND EPISODIC VIOLENCE (FROM ISSUES IN BRAIN/BEHAVIOR CONTROL, 1976, BY W. L. SMITH AND A. KLING SEE NCJ-57467).** By F. R. ERVIN. SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 10 p. 1976. NCJ-57468
- A PSYCHIATRIST DISCUSSES HIS WORK WITH PATIENTS WHO, COMPLAINING OF IMPULSE DISORDERS RESULTING IN EPISODIC VIOLENCE, ADMITTED THEMSELVES TO A CLINIC. THEIR PROBLEMS AND THOSE OF SELECTED PRISON INMATES APPEAR RELATED. THE PATIENTS, LARGELY MALE AND WHITE, HAD A NUMBER OF COMMON CHARACTERISTICS. MOST HAD ARREST AND CONVICTION RECORDS FOR CRIMES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE, ACKNOWLEDGED ACTS

OF VIOLENCE PRECEDED BY SOME PRODROMAL STATE WHICH THEY COULD OFTEN IDENTIFY, AND VIOLENTLY OVERREACTED TO SOME TYPE OF PROVOCATION. THEY EVIDENCED A FAIRLY CONSISTENT PATTERN OF PATHOLOGICAL AGGRESSION AND APPEARED PASSIVE AND INEFFECTUAL. THEY EXPERIENCED VIOLENT ATTACKS FROM 4 TO 20 TIMES A YEAR AND ALTHOUGH HAD PREVIOUSLY SOUGHT HELP, THEY HAD GENERALLY BEEN TURNED AWAY BY OTHER HOSPITALS, PROBABLY BECAUSE PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM TEMPORAL LOBE AND IMPULSE DISORDERS ARE DIFFICULT TO WORK WITH AND OFTEN TERMINATE TREATMENT OR BECAUSE MEDICAL PERSONNEL HAVE NO STRATEGY FOR WORKING WITH SUCH DISORDERS. VARIOUS METHODS WERE TRIED WITH THIS GROUP; SOME WERE PLACED IN GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL THERAPY, WHILE OTHERS WERE GIVEN DRUGS OR WERE SUBJECTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANIPULATIONS. IN THE COURSE OF THE INITIATIVE, HOWEVER, SEVERAL THINGS BECAME CLEAR. FIRST, THEY SUFFERED A BEHAVIOR PROBLEM OR SYNDROME THAT IS THOROUGHLY NEGLECTED IN MEDICINE. SECOND, THEY DO NOT FALL WITHIN THE TRADITIONAL FRAMEWORK OF EXISTING DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC STRATEGIES (I.E., IT IS NOT CLEAR WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THEM). MOREOVER, A BIOMEDICAL EXAMINATION OF A PRISON POPULATION REVEALED A SIGNIFICANT PRELIMINARY RESULT: THERE WAS AMONG AN INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION AN IDENTIFIABLE GROUP OF INMATES WHOSE VIOLENT TENDENCIES WERE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CLINIC PATIENTS. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY THESE SUBGROUPS AS WELL AS AN EFFECTIVE TREATMENT REGIMEN. REFERENCES ARE NOTED. (DAG)

138. **EVALUATION OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION—FINAL REPORT, 25 FEBRUARY 1977.** CONTRACT RESEARCH CORPORATION, 25 FLANDERS ROAD, BELMONT, MA 02178. 264 p. 1977. NCJ-44198

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION PROVIDED THE BASIS FOR DECIDING WHETHER TO CONTINUE THE USE OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH SENTENCES BY PATUXENT INSTITUTION, JESSUP, MARYLAND. PATUXENT INSTITUTION WAS OPENED AS A MAXIMUM-SECURITY INSTITUTION FOR REPEAT ADULT OFFENDERS WHO BY DEMONSTRATION OF PERSISTENT AGGRAVATED AND ANTISOCIAL OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR EVIDENCED A PROPENSITY TOWARD CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND WHO, ON EVIDENCE OF STANDARD TESTS AND CLINICAL PROCEDURES, REVEAL EITHER INTELLECTUAL DEFICIENCY OR EMOTIONAL DISORDER. THE INSTITUTION'S PURPOSE WAS TO PROTECT SOCIETY FROM POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS OFFENDERS BY KEEPING THEM INCAPACITATED UNTIL THEY WERE NO LONGER DANGEROUS, AND TO PROVIDE A THERAPEUTIC ENVIRONMENT WHICH WOULD AID IN THEIR REHABILITATION. OFFENDERS WERE COMMITTED TO PATUXENT ON AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE TO ENSURE THEY WOULD REMAIN THERE UNTIL THEY WERE EITHER NO LONGER DANGEROUS OR SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED. BASED ON A SCRUTINY OF BOTH THE THEORY AND THE PRACTICE BEHIND THE INSTITUTION, THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND THE CONCEPT OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY SHOULD BE REPEALED AND THAT THE PRESENT PROGRAM AT PATUXENT SHOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY MODIFIED. PATUXENT SHOULD BE CONTINUED AS A SPECIAL PROGRAM FACILITY, BUT THE EXISTING PATUXENT PROGRAM SHOULD BE MODIFIED TO ALLOW FOR A RANGE OF PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES INDICATED TO BE APPROPRIATE AND EFFECTIVE FOR THE POPULATION BEING SERVED. AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE NEW PROGRAM, AN EFFECTIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EFFORT SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO EVALUATE AND RECOMMEND IMPROVEMENTS ON A CONTINUING BASIS.

SUPPORTING DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

**Sponsoring Agency:** MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.

139. **EVALUATION OF PROJECT TURNAROUND (MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN) THE CITIZEN VICTIM COMPLAINT UNIT.** By M. S. KNUDTEN and R. D. KNUDTEN. 18 p. 1977. NCJ-53765

THE CITIZEN VICTIM COMPLAINT UNIT OF PROJECT TURNAROUND IS EVALUATED THROUGH CLIENT RESPONSES; THE MILWAUKEE, WIS., UNIT WAS STARTED IN JULY 1975 TO ASSIST VICTIMS WHO COME TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO INITIATE COMPLAINTS. THE EVALUATION EXTENDS FROM STARTUP TO SEPTEMBER 1976, WITH DECREASED STAFFING FROM JUNE 1976 TO THE END OF THE PERIOD. THE UNIT IS A PRODUCT OF THE UNION BETWEEN THE CONSUMER FRAUD DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND THE PROJECT TURNAROUND STAFF SECURED THROUGH A MAJOR LEAA GRANT. IN ADDITION TO SCREENING CASES TO DETERMINE WHETHER CRIMINAL CHARGES SHOULD BE ISSUED OR NOT, THE STAFF PROVIDES COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES. THE UNIT DEALT WITH VARIOUS SITUATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER OF FREQUENCY: (1) FAMILY DISORDERS, BATTERY AND HARASSMENT; (2) CONSUMER FRAUD; (3) THEFT; (4) OTHER CONSUMER PROBLEMS; (5) DAMAGE TO PROPERTY; AND (6) OTHER. THROUGH ITS EFFORTS THE UNIT WAS ABLE TO DECREASE THE WAITING TIME FOR CITIZEN COMPLAINANTS FROM 4.5 HOURS BEFORE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNIT TO APPROXIMATELY 35 MINUTES. CITIZEN PERCEPTION OF THE SERVICES HAS BEEN POSITIVE WHEN COMPARED WITH A BASELINE PERIOD. HOWEVER, WITH A DECREASE IN FUNDING, DECLINE IN SATISFACTION WAS ALSO APPARENT. RATINGS ON EFFECTIVENESS AND COURTEOUSNESS DECLINED AS WELL. IT WAS FOUND ALSO THAT THE GREATEST AMOUNT OF CLIENT SATISFACTION EXISTS WHEN A CRIMINAL CHARGE IS ISSUED. MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMPLAINANTS ARE SATISFIED WHEN THE OFFICE ISSUES A MEDIATION LETTER, GIVES ADVICE, ORDERS THE ALLEGED OFFENDER IN, OR AT LEAST AGREES TO INVESTIGATE. CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ISSUED FOR VIOLENCE AND CONSUMER PROBLEMS. THE MAJOR DISSATISFACTIONS WITH THE UNIT RESULTED FROM THE PROBLEM NOT BEING SOLVED OR FROM AN INABILITY TO TALK TO AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY. NO SPECIFICATIONS OF THE METHODOLOGY USED IN THE EVALUATION ARE PRESENTED. TABLES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—MLC)

**Supplemental Notes:** PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 34 WITNESS ASSISTANCE AND COURT MANAGEMENT.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

140. **EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT ON CRIMINAL RECIDIVISM OF NEW YORK CITY PROJECTS PROVIDING REHABILITATION AND DIVERSION SERVICES—FINAL REPORT, MARCH 31, 1975.** By R. FISHMAN. CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK. 159 p. 1975. NCJ-36344

REPORT EVALUATING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF 18 OUT OF 53 CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS IN NEW YORK CITY PROVIDING VOCATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL, COUNSELING, AND DIVERSION SERVICES TO MALE CLIENTS IN THE CITY'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE COMMON MEASURE BY WHICH THE PROJECTS WERE EVALUATED FOR THEIR ABILITY TO AFFECT THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THEIR CLIENTS WAS ARRESTS. A STANDARDIZED INTAKE FORM WAS DEVELOPED, IMPLEMENTED, AND MONITORED TO PROVIDE THE EVALUATION WITH ACCURATE IDENTIFICATIONS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION. IDENTIFICATIONS WERE USED TO

RETRIEVE THE ARREST HISTORIES OF THE CLIENTS FROM THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT AND MEASUREMENT OF SEVERITY OF CRIMINAL HISTORY PRIOR TO PROJECT ENTRY WAS DETERMINED. RESULTS INDICATE THAT DIFFERENCES AMONG PROJECTS DID NOT AFFECT THE ARREST RECIDIVISM RATES OF SIMILAR TYPES OF CLIENTS; THAT THE MAGNITUDE AND SEVERITY OF RECIDIVISM WAS HIGH AND AFFECTED BY AGE AND CRIMINAL HISTORY; AND THAT VIOLENT CRIME BEFORE PROJECT ENTRY WAS RELATED TO VIOLENT CRIME AFTER PROJECT ENTRY. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT REHABILITATION BY THE PROJECTS WAS A FAILURE. FOR AN APPENDIX DETAILING EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHOD, SEE NCJ-36345.

**Sponsoring Agency:** NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, EXECUTIVE PARK TOWER, STUYVESANT PLAZA, ALBANY, NY 12203.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

141. **EVALUATION OF THE VICTIM/WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF CRIMINAL ACTS.** By G. L. CUDEBACK. 254 p. 1978. NCJ-55267

THE VICTIM-WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN DANVILLE, ILL., INSTITUTED TO BENEFIT VICTIMS AND WITNESSES OF VIOLENT CRIME, IS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF CRISIS ASSISTANCE, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND AID THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PROGRAM BECAME FULLY OPERATIONAL IN MAY 1976, WITH THE OVERALL GOAL BEING TO PROVIDE A FULL RANGE OF SERVICES TO HELP VICTIMS AND WITNESSES DEAL WITH CRIME-RELATED PROBLEMS AND TO PROMOTE VICTIM COOPERATION WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THERE WERE SEVEN SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM: (1) TO PROVIDE ADVOCATES TO ASSIST BONA FIDE CRIME VICTIMS; (2) TO PROVIDE A FULL RANGE OF SUPPORT SERVICES FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES; (3) TO MAKE ADVOCATES AVAILABLE TO SERVE AS INTERMEDIARIES BETWEEN VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS AND VICTIMS; (4) TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS BY PROVIDING DIRECT SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES TO VICTIMS; (5) TO ASSIST LOCAL PROSECUTORS BY ENCOURAGING VICTIMS TO REQUEST THAT OFFENDERS BE CHARGED, BY PROTECTING VICTIMS AND WITNESSES, AND BY REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CASES THAT ARE DROPPED DUE TO LACK OF COOPERATION BY VICTIMS AND WITNESSES; (6) TO PROMOTE MUTUALLY POSITIVE ATTITUDES BETWEEN VICTIMS OF CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM; AND (7) TO IMPROVE PUBLIC AWARENESS REGARDING PROBLEMS OF VICTIMS AND WITNESSES THROUGH APPROPRIATE PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES. GROUPS OF SUBJECTS INVOLVED IN PROGRAM EVALUATION INCLUDED PROGRAM CLIENTS, VICTIMS WHO DID NOT USE PROGRAM SERVICES, POLICE OFFICERS, SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL, LOCAL PROSECUTORS, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, AND A SAMPLE OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTS. INSTRUMENTS USED TO COLLECT DATA INCLUDED PROGRAM RECORDS AND QUESTIONNAIRES. DATA WERE COLLECTED BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND JUNE 1, 1977. A TOTAL OF 435 PERSONS COMPLETED SELF-ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRES OR PARTICIPATED IN TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS (42 POLICE OFFICERS, 10 PROSECUTORS, 60 SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL, 29 COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, 119 CITIZENS, 101 CRIME VICTIMS, AND 74 PROGRAM CLIENTS). EVALUATION FINDINGS INDICATED THAT PROGRAM OBJECTIVES WERE ALL REALIZED TO SOME EXTENT. PROFESSIONALS WHO CAME INTO CONTACT WITH CRIME VICTIMS, NONCLIENT CRIME VICTIMS, AND CITIZENS VIEWED THE PROGRAM AS OFFERING UNIQUE SERVICES NOT DUPLICATED BY OTHER SOCIAL AGENCIES. SOCIAL AGENCY PERSONNEL, PROSECUTORS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS EXPRESSED FRUSTRATION OVER DOMESTIC PROBLEMS OF VICTIMS, USUALLY WIFE BATTERING. CRISIS ASSISTANCE FOR DO-

MESTIC PROBLEMS INCLUDED TEMPORARY LODGING, FOOD, CHILD CARE, AND COUNSELING. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PROGRAM BE CONTINUED, ALTHOUGH SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE OFFERED: CONDUCT A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS TO ASCERTAIN THE COST PER CLIENT OF THE PROGRAM, CONDUCT A PERSONAL INTERVIEW SURVEY WITH RESIDENTS OF HIGH-CRIME AREAS TO DETERMINE THEIR PERCEPTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS, CONDUCT A RANDOM DIGIT DIALING-TYPE SURVEY OF CITIZENS, CONDUCT A COMPARISON BETWEEN GROUPS IN A COMMUNITY WITH A VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAM AND IN A COMMUNITY WITH NO SUCH PROGRAM, AND COMPARE PROGRAM CLIENTS AND NONCLIENT VICTIMS OVER TIME TO VERIFY WHETHER VICTIM SERVICES AMELIORATE VICTIM RECIDIVISM. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON VICTIMOLOGY IS PRESENTED. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN THE EVALUATION INSTRUMENTS, A VOLUNTEER TELEPHONE SURVEY MANUAL, AND A VOLUNTEER SURVEY FORM. (DEP)

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN—DOCTORAL THESIS.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 78-11,227. (Microfiche)

142. **EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS FOR THE RECONCEPTUALIZATION OF URBAN LAW ENFORCEMENT.** By J. K. MEYER. 17 p. 1977. NCJ-53766

WAYS IN WHICH RECONCEPTUALIZATION AND EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS CAN BE USED TO IMPROVE POLICE SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED. PUBLIC SERVICE AGENCIES NEED TO BREAK OUT OF THEIR REMEDIAL, REACTIVE ORIENTATION IN DEALING WITH SOCIAL PROBLEMS. RECONCEPTUALIZING THE THRUST OF A SERVICE AGENCY IS A MEANS OF ALTERING PATTERNS OF SERVICE SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION. BY USING ONGOING DATA COLLECTION ACTIVITIES COMMON TO MOST PUBLIC AGENCIES AND BY GENERATING NEW DATA, EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS PROVIDES A NECESSARY SUPPORT FOR THE TASK OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION. ONE WAY THAT THE PROCESS OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION CAN BE INITIATED IS THROUGH AN EXAMINATION OF THE ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH CURRENT OPERATIONS ARE BASED. AN EXAMPLE OF THIS PROCESS IS THE ONGOING CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF TRADITIONAL POLICE PATROL PRACTICES. THIS ANALYSIS HAS SHOWN THAT ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP OF POLICE RESPONSE AND CRIME CONTROL MADE 200 YEARS AGO STILL GUIDE POLICE PATROL PRACTICES. AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS TO IMPROVE POLICE SERVICES IS FOUND IN THE KANSAS CITY, MO., POLICE DEPARTMENT YOUTH UNIT'S EXAMINATION OF ITS ROLE WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. HAVING IDENTIFIED A NEED TO IMPROVE YOUTH OFFICERS' DISPOSITION DECISIONS ON JUVENILE INTAKE AFTER ARREST, THE UNIT UNDERTOOK AN INTERMEDIATE EVALUATIVE ANALYSIS OF OFFENDER DATA COLLECTED ON A REGULAR BASIS AND DEVELOPED A DECISIONMAKING AID FOR ITS OFFICERS. ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF RECONCEPTUALIZATION SUPPORTED BY DATA ANALYSIS IS THE KANSAS CITY DEPARTMENT'S EFFORT TO IMPROVE ITS INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES. BY ANALYZING ITS RECORDS, THE DEPARTMENT FOUND THAT MANY INCIDENTS OF DOMESTIC HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT OCCURRED AT HOMES VISITED ON PRIOR OCCASIONS BY POLICE IN RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC DISPUTE CALLS. THIS FINDING INVALIDATED THE ASSUMPTION THAT CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE HOME ARE NOT PREVENTABLE, AND RESULTED IN CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT'S

DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE INTERVENTION PROCEDURES AND TRAINING. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

143. **EXAMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN LIGHT OF LEARNING THEORY (FROM PUNISHMENT—PERSPECTIVES IN A CIVILIZED SOCIETY, 1977, BY ISABELLE COLLURA ET AL SEE NCJ-56676).** By K. A. SLAIKEU. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES, ARLINGTON, TX 76019. 17 p. 1977. NCJ-56683

LEARNED BEHAVIORS IN PRISON ARE EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIORAL LEARNING, AND PREVENTIVE AND REMEDIAL APPROACHES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIOR ARE SUGGESTED. BEHAVIORAL LEARNING OCCURS UNDER THE CONDITIONING OF A STRUCTURE OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS WHICH TENDS TO PROMOTE AND DIMINISH CERTAIN PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR. MODELING, IMITATION, LABELING, AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS GREATLY INFLUENCE THE DYNAMICS OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS PERCEIVED AND EXPERIENCED IN A GIVEN CIRCUMSTANCE. THE BEHAVIOR NURTURED BY THE GENERAL PRISON PATTERN OF REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS IS ESSENTIALLY INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE BEHAVIOR REQUIRED FOR SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE ADJUSTMENT IN SOCIETY. CONFINEMENT UNDER THE CONTROL OF GUARDS AND PRISON CUSTODIAL POLICY NURTURES SUBMISSIVENESS, REPRESSION OF ANGER, AND THE CULTIVATION OF BEHAVIORAL DECEPTION SO AS TO APPEAR CONFORMING. ADJUSTMENT TO OTHER INMATES, ON THE OTHER HAND, REQUIRES AGGRESSIVENESS, INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE, AND DEFENSIVE SELF-INTEREST. WORK, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PRISON PERSONNEL, IS MOST OFTEN EXPERIENCED AS PUNISHMENT. THE BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL PATTERNS, THEREFORE, THAT EMERGE UNDER PRISON CONDITIONING ARE APPARENT BUT DECEPTIVE SUBMISSIVENESS TO AUTHORITY FIGURES WHILE REPRESSING ANGER AND HOSTILITY TOWARD THEM; AGGRESSIVENESS, VIOLENCE, INTIMIDATION, AND SUSPICION TOWARD PEERS; AND A VIEW OF WORK AS PUNISHMENT RATHER THAN A MEANS TO GAIN REWARD AND SELF-FULFILLMENT. SUCH A BEHAVIORAL AND ATTITUDINAL POSTURE MUST BE DEEMED MALADAPTIVE WITHIN SOCIETY. REMEDIAL MEASURES MUST BE BASED IN AN ATTEMPT TO SO STRUCTURE CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS THAT WILL ALLOW INMATES TO BE TAUGHT, PERFORM, AND ACT OUT BEHAVIOR TAILORED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ADAPTIVE LIVING IN SOCIETY. PRE-RELEASE AND POSTRELEASE PROGRAMS MUST HELP OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS TO ENGAGE IN BEHAVIOR THAT WILL BRING TANGIBLE REWARDS FROM JOBS AND SOCIAL INTERACTION. SPECIFIC CORRECTIONAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC REFORMS NEEDED TO AID POSITIVE BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION ARE DISCUSSED. (RCB)

144. **EXECUTION OF SENTENCES (FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF THE USSR, 1979, BY M. CHERIF BASSIOULI AND V. M. SAVITSKI SEE NCJ-58384).** By V. P. SHUPILOV. CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717. 37 p. 1979. NCJ-58390

SOVIET CORRECTIONS ARE BASED ON THE CONCEPT THAT USEFUL WORK IN A SETTING WHICH PROVIDES FOR REEDUCATION OF THE OFFENDER IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PREVENTING RECIDIVISM. ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE SOVIET UNION MAY BE SENTENCED TO CORRECTIVE LABOR IN A VARIETY OF SETTINGS. SPECIAL CORRECTIVE LABOR COLONIES RANGE FROM MODERATE SECURITY, GENERAL REGIME INSTITUTIONS TO REINFORCED REGIME AND

STRICT REGIME SETTINGS, INCLUDING SPECIAL REGIME INSTITUTIONS FOR EXTREMELY DANGEROUS OR VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND MINIMUM SECURITY SETTLEMENT COLONIES. COLONIES OF A REINFORCED REGIME RECEIVE WOMEN WHO ARE DEEMED ESPECIALLY DANGEROUS OR WHOSE SENTENCES OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WERE COMMUTED BY PARDON OR AMNESTY. OTHER WOMEN ARE ASSIGNED TO A GENERAL REGIME INSTITUTION. THESE INSTITUTIONS CREATE THEIR OWN INDUSTRIAL BASE, WHICH PAYS THEIR OPERATING EXPENSES, AND ALSO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR INMATES. MINORS ARE SENT TO EDUCATIONAL LABOR COLONIES; MALES GO EITHER TO GENERAL REGIME COLONIES (WHICH EMPHASIZE EDUCATION AND JOB TRAINING FOR FIRST OFFENDERS AND NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS) OR TO REINFORCED REGIMES, AND ALL FEMALES ARE SENT TO GENERAL REGIME INSTITUTIONS. INMATE RIGHTS IN EACH TYPE OF INSTITUTION ARE EXPLAINED. UPON RELEASE, AN EX-OFFENDER IS ENTITLED TO EMPLOYMENT, OR IF TOO OLD OR ILL TO WORK, A PENSION. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

145. **EXPLAINING COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN PRISONS—PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES (FROM PRISON VIOLENCE, 1976, BY ALBERT COHEN, GEORGE COLE, ROBERT BAILEY—SEE NCJ-36045).** By R. W. WILSNACK. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 18 p. 1976. NCJ-36046

THIS CONFERENCE PAPER EXAMINES AND PROPOSES SEVERAL HYPOTHESES ON THE CAUSES OF PRISON VIOLENCE, AND TESTS THESE HYPOTHESES IN A SAMPLE OF STATE PRISONS TO DETERMINE THE PRECONDITIONS TO PRISON VIOLENCE. THE MAJOR HYPOTHESES BY EXPLANATORY THEMES IN THE LITERATURE ON PRISON DISTURBANCES ARE SUMMARIZED AND EVALUATED. ADDITIONAL HYPOTHESES ARE DRAWN FROM RELEVANT STUDIES OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN OTHER INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS (MENTAL HOSPITALS, COLLEGE CAMPUSES, AND URBAN GHETTOS). MANY OF THESE HYPOTHESES ARE TESTED AGAINST CONDITIONS AND EVENTS AT A SAMPLE OF STATE PRISONS DURING THE PERIOD OF 1971-1973. FINALLY, FINDINGS FROM THE STATE PRISONS ARE USED TO SUGGEST A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK THAT MAY HELP TO EXPLAIN BOTH RIOTS AND NONRIOT RESISTANCE AS DISTINCT FORMS OF COLLECTIVE DISTURBANCES IN PRISONS.

**Supplemental Notes:** PAPER PRESENTED AT CONFERENCE CO-SPONSORED BY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM—UNIV OF CONNECTICUT AND CONNECTICUT DEPT OF CORRECTION, MAY 30-JUNE 1, 1975, DURHAM, NH.

146. **EXPLAINING THE INCREASED ARREST RATE AMONG MENTAL PATIENTS—THE CHANGING CLIENTELE OF STATE HOSPITALS.** By H. J. STEADMAN, J. J. COCOZZA, and M. E. MELICK. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, V 135, N 7 (JULY 1978), P 816-820. NCJ-48877

THE ARREST RATES OF TWO SAMPLES OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS RELEASED FROM NEW YORK PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS IN 1968 AND 1975 ARE COMPARED WITH A SAMPLE RELEASED IN 1947 TO ARRIVE AT AN EXPLANATION OF THE INCREASE. THE ARREST RATES OF NEARLY 2,000 PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS RELEASED FROM PSYCHIATRIC CENTER IN NEW YORK IN 1968 AND THOSE OF NEARLY 2,000 PATIENTS RELEASED IN 1975 WERE COMPARED WITH THE ARREST RATES OF A GROUP OF 5,000 PATIENTS STUDIED IN 1947. GENERALLY, ARREST RATES AMONG THE TWO RECENT SAMPLES WERE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN RATES IN THE GENERAL POPULATION IN CORRELATION WITH THE LARGER NUMBER OF PREVIOUSLY ARRESTED PATIENTS. OTHER CHARACTERISTICS BELIEVED TO RELATE TO SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS WERE AGE AND ADMITTING DIAGNOSIS. WHEREAS NO MORE THAN 8 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS IN

ANY OTHER MAJOR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED, 18 PERCENT OF THOSE WITH EITHER ALCOHOL OR DRUG DIAGNOSES AND 28 PERCENT OF THOSE WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS WERE ARRESTED. IT IS NOTED THAT ONE OF THE FACTORS CAUSING THIS RELATIONSHIP MAY BE THAT YOUNGER INDIVIDUALS DIAGNOSED AS SUBSTANCE ABUSERS ARE PARTICULARLY PRONE TO SUBSEQUENT ARREST. THIS INTERACTIVE EFFECT ULTIMATELY INDICATED THAT THE STATISTICALLY MORE IMPORTANT FACTOR WAS AGE; HOWEVER, A HISTORY OF PRIOR ARRESTS IS SHOWN TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE INCREASE IN SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS IN RECENT SAMPLES OF MENTAL PATIENTS. THE EXPLANATION AS TO WHY MORE PERSONS RECENTLY ADMITTED TO MENTAL HOSPITALS HAVE PRIOR ARREST RECORDS THAN WAS THE CASE IN 1947 IS CONSIDERED TO GO BEYOND THE DATA GATHERED. IT IS CONJECTURED THAT SOME SHIFT MAY HAVE OCCURRED IN THE EXCHANGE OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 1947 STUDY AND THE RECENT ONES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT AN ONSET OF MENTAL ILLNESS REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION DOES NOT INCREASE A PERSON'S TENDENCY TOWARD CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BEYOND WHAT EXISTED PRIOR TO INITIAL HOSPITALIZATION. (RCB)

147. **FACTOR ANALYTIC STUDY OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH TYPES OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE.** By W. E. WHITE. 163 p. 1974. NCJ-49236

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY TRAITS IS EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 193 MALE DRUG ABUSERS CONFINED AT THE CALIFORNIA REHABILITATION CENTER. DATA ON THE SUBJECTS' CRIMINAL BACKGROUNDS (ARREST RECORDS, COURT ACTIONS, PSYCHIATRIC AND MEDICAL INTERVIEW SUMMARIES, REPORTS BY CASEWORKERS, INTELLIGENCE TEST RESULTS, ETC.) WERE ANALYZED IN CONJUNCTION WITH MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY SCORES. FOUR DISTINCT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES WERE DRAWN FOR FOUR TYPES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: BODILY VIOLENT; POTENTIALLY BODILY VIOLENT; MATERIALLY VIOLENT; AND NONVIOLENT. THE BODILY VIOLENT SUBJECT MANIFESTED A HIGH DEGREE OF IRRITABILITY AND TENSION, EVIDENCE OF CONSTANT SOCIAL CONFLICT EXACERBATED BY CHRONIC LACK OF IMPULSE CONTROL, AND A FRAGILE FACADE OF WELL-BEING. THE POTENTIALLY BODILY VIOLENT SUBJECT EVIDENCED PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE COPING MECHANISMS AND WAS HIGHLY SUSPICIOUS AND INSECURE AND IRRATIONALLY DEFENSIVE AND EVASIVE. THE MATERIALLY VIOLENT SUBJECT WAS CLEARLY NEUROTIC, CONFUSED, AND WITHDRAWN, AND EVIDENCED LITTLE EGO STRENGTH. THE NONVIOLENT SUBJECT WAS HIGHLY PASSIVE, DEPENDENT, AND HELPLESS, MANIFESTING PSYCHOTIC THINKING PROCESSES THINLY OVERLAID WITH A FACADE OF WELL-BEING. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE DIFFERENCES FOR DIAGNOSIS, INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND TREATMENT ARE SUGGESTED. A LITERATURE REVIEW, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106. Stock Order No. 74-17980.

148. **FAMILY VIOLENCE—A LOOK AT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** By J. FLEMING. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 11 p. 1978. NCJ-57928

APPROPRIATE POLICE INTERVENTION, FOLLOWUP BY PROSECUTORS, AND CREATIVE SENTENCING BY COURTS COULD



DO MUCH TO HELP THE BATTERED WIFE AND CHANGE SOCIETY'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THE ACCEPTABILITY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. TODAY MOST POLICE OFFICERS DREAD DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALLS. GUIDELINES FOR ARREST ARE UNCLEAR, THE BATTERED WIFE OFTEN TURNS ON THE OFFICER AS AN OUTLET FOR HER RAGE, AND THE POLICE DO NOT KNOW HOW MUCH SOCIAL WORK RESPONSIBILITY THEY HAVE. ONCE AN ARREST IS MADE PROSECUTORS OFTEN FAIL TO FOLLOW THROUGH AND COURTS OFTEN EITHER DISMISS CHARGES OR IMPOSE A LIGHT SENTENCE. YET IN 1975 A FOURTH OF ALL HOMICIDES OCCURRED WITHIN THE FAMILY AND HALF OF THESE WERE SPOUSE-SPOUSE KILLINGS, MOSTLY PRECEDED BY AT LEAST ONE CALL TO THE POLICE. ACCORDING TO THE FBI, 22 PERCENT OF POLICE FATALITIES OCCUR WHILE INVESTIGATING DOMESTIC CALLS. MANY POLICE DEPARTMENTS ARE TRAINING OFFICERS TO HANDLE FAMILY VIOLENCE, SOME ARE USING TEAMS OF POLICE OFFICERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, AND SOME ARE DRAWING UP ARREST GUIDELINES, BUT MORE RESEARCH AND WORK IS NEEDED ACROSS THE COUNTRY. PROSECUTORS SHOULD UNDERSTAND THAT A WOMAN WHO IS SEVERELY BEATEN FOR MISPLACING CIGARETTES IS AFRAID SHE WILL BE KILLED IF SHE PRESSES CHARGES. COURTS OFTEN RELEASE THE BATTERING HUSBAND ON HIS OWN RECOGNIZANCE OR PASS A LIGHT SENTENCE. SINCE INCARCERATION MAY DEPRIVE THE FAMILY OF INCOME, ALTERNATIVES NEED TO BE CONSIDERED: MANDATORY COUNSELING, WEEKEND SENTENCES, AND DIVERSIONARY SENTENCES WITH IMMEDIATE INCARCERATION IF THE HUSBAND VIOLATES PAROLE. FOR RELATED DOCUMENTS, SEE NCJ 57922-57927 AND NJC 57929-57941. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 7, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

149. FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR (FROM VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, 1978, BY ROBERT L. SADOFF—SEE NCJ-53974). By M. E. WOLFGANG. AMERICAN PERSONNEL AND GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION, 5203 LEESBURG PIKE, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041. 17 p. 1978.

NCJ-53978

THE NATURE OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AMONG FAMILY MEMBERS IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY AND TO THE POSSIBILITY THAT BETTER FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION MIGHT REDUCE INTRAFAMILY HOMICIDES. SOCIETY'S LEGITIMIZATION OF VIOLENCE IN ITS CHILD-REARING PRACTICES AND IN WAR IS DISCUSSED AS ONE CULTURAL ASPECT THAT CONTRIBUTES TO A GENERAL AURA OF VIOLENCE. IT IS NOTED, HOWEVER, THAT WHILE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS PARTLY A REFLECTION OF VIOLENCE IN THE CULTURE GENERALLY, SERIOUS CRIMES WITHIN THE FAMILY ARE MOST COMMONLY RELATED TO SUBCULTURAL VALUES THAT DO NOT INHIBIT PHYSICAL RESPONSES OR THAT ACTUALLY CONDONE AND ENCOURAGE SUCH RESPONSES. THE EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF FAMILY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO A PHILADELPHIA (PA.) STUDY OF HUSBAND-WIFE HOMICIDES AND TO A 17-CITY SURVEY OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS INVOLVING FAMILY MEMBERS. SUPPORT FOR THE PROPOSITION OF A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, WITHIN WHICH PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IS NOT UNCOMMON, IS FOUND IN EVIDENCE THAT HOMICIDE WITHIN THE FAMILY AND PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL ARE MORE COMMON IN LOWER SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS. EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF A LINK BETWEEN DOMESTIC DISTURBANCE CALLS AND SUBSEQUENT HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS IN KANSAS CITY, MO., IS CITED IN SUPPORT OF THE HYPOTHESIS THAT FAMILY HOMICIDES MIGHT BE REDUCED IF POLICE DIRECTED MORE ATTENTION TO THE HANDLING OF DOMESTIC EMERGENCY CALLS. IT IS

NOTED THAT ACTIVITIES CAN BE PROMOTED IN THE HOME AND SCHOOL TO SOCIALIZE CHILDREN, EVEN THOSE FROM A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE, INTO NONVIOLENCE AND TO DESENSITIZE THEM TO LINGUISTIC AND BEHAVIORAL CUES THAT EVOKE VIOLENCE. NONVIOLENT CONFORMITY TO SOCIAL RULES OF CONDUCT IS MOST LIKELY TO RESULT FROM PLEASURABLE REWARDS AND LUCID, CERTAIN, BUT NOT SEVERE SANCTIONS. PEOPLE WILL BE LESS LIKELY TO RESORT TO VIOLENCE GIVEN AFFECTION, RECOGNITION, AND REWARD FOR BEING ALIVE AND UNHARMING TO OTHERS, FREEDOM FROM EXCESSIVE RESTRAINT, PLEASURE FOR THE BODY, AND A REPERTOIRE OF VERBAL RESPONSES TO STIMULI IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

150. FIREARM OWNERSHIP AND REGULATION—TACKLING AN OLD PROBLEM WITH RENEWED VIGOR. By D. T. HARDY. COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. WILLIAM AND MARY LAW REVIEW, V 20, N 2 (WINTER 1978), P 235-290. NCJ-61983

EXEMPLARY STUDIES WHOSE RESULTS PROVIDE USEFUL DATA ON FIREARMS OWNERSHIP AND GUN REGULATION ARE PRESENTED WITHIN THREE SUBJECT AREAS—PATTERNS AND EXTENT OF GUN OWNERSHIP, CRIMINAL USE, AND EFFECTS OF CONTROL. THE NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY (1973) CORRELATED FIREARMS OWNERSHIP WITH VARIOUS FACTORS INCLUDING RELIGION, OCCUPATION, AND CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION. OWNERSHIP FOR ALL TYPES OF FIREARMS WAS HIGHEST AMONG WHITES AS OPPOSED TO DISTINCT MINORITY GROUPS BUT HIGHER FOR NONWHITES AS A WHOLE, HOUSEHOLDS WITH AN INCOME OF \$15,000 OR MORE, AND RURAL RESIDENTS. THE DECISION MAKING INFORMATION SURVEY (1975) CONFIRMED THESE FINDINGS AND FURTHER REVEALED THAT PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF FEDERAL GUN LEGISLATION WAS WEAK AND THAT STRICT CONTROLS AND OUTRIGHT BANS WERE OPPOSED BY THE CITIZENRY. A CALIFORNIA STUDY FOUND THE PREDOMINANT MOTIVE FOR OWNERSHIP TO BE SELF-DEFENSE, AND THE CRIME CONTROL RESEARCH PROJECT FOUND THAT 60 PERCENT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS CONCEDE THAT ARMED CITIZENS COULD BE A DETERRENT TO CRIMINALS, WHEREAS THEY FELT THAT LEGISLATIVE CONTROLS WERE INEFFECTIVE. STUDIES ON CRIMINAL ARAMAMENT AND USE SUGGEST THAT CRIMINALS OBTAIN THEIR GUNS THROUGH THEFT, RETAIL SALES IN JURISDICTIONS NOT COVERED BY CONTROLS TO WHICH THEY WILL TRAVEL IF NECESSARY, AND ILLEGAL TRANSFERS. FURTHER RESEARCH REVEALS THAT ALTHOUGH RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN TYPES OF WEAPONS APPEAR TO BE INEFFECTIVE, MANDATORY SENTENCES FOR CARRYING ILLEGAL FIREARMS ARE SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, AND THAT THIS IS A TYPE OF REGULATION THAT HAS BOTH CITIZEN AND POLICE SUPPORT. OPERATION CUE, A BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS PROGRAM TO ENHANCE ENFORCEMENT OF GUN REGULATIONS IN SELECTED CITIES, SHOWED NO POSITIVE EFFECTS ON THOSE CITIES' CRIME RATES, DESPITE THE DEPARTMENT'S PROJECT EVALUATION DATA LAUDING IT AS A SUCCESS. A DOUGLAS MURRAY STUDY (1975) INDICATES THAT NO SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION EXISTS BETWEEN FIREARM CONTROLS AND EITHER HANDGUN OWNERSHIP OR VIOLENT CRIME LEVELS. THE PERTINENCE OF THESE STUDIES FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IS DISCUSSED ALONG WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES. REFERENCE ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED FOR ENTIRE ISSUE.

Availability: COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF LAW, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185.

151. FORCIBLE RAPE AND THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557). By D. CHAPPELL. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 15 p. 1975.

NCJ-29564

A WIDE VARIETY OF ISSUES IN THE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED, INCLUDING VARIABILITY IN RAPE STATISTICS, POLICE HANDLING OF RAPE CASES, AND PROBLEMS IN PROSECUTING RAPISTS. THE CURRENT WAVE OF CONCERN ABOUT THE INCIDENCE OF RAPE IS DISCUSSED, AND REASONS FOR THE ALARMING INCREASES IN REPORTED RAPES ARE REVIEWED. USING REFERENCES TO A STUDY OF 704 RAPE CASES FROM THE FILES OF NEW YORK CITY POLICE, THE AUTHOR THEN EXAMINES PROBLEMS CAUSED BY DEFICIENCIES IN POLICE RAPE RECORDS AND INVESTIGATIONS, POLICE TREATMENT OF RAPE VICTIMS, AND LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN POLICE AND PROSECUTORS IN RAPE CASES. IT IS NOTED THAT NEW YORK CITY IS ATTEMPTING TO ALLEVIATE THESE PROBLEMS BY IMPROVING POLICE REPORT FORMS FOR RAPE CASES, ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL RAPE SQUAD HEADED BY A FEMALE LIEUTENANT, AND REFORMING CRIMINAL LAWS RELATING TO RAPE. PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING JURY CONVICTIONS IN RAPE CASES DUE TO PREVAILING SOCIAL ATTITUDES ON THE CRIME OF RAPE ARE ALSO REVIEWED.

152. FORCIBLE RAPE IN THE UNITED STATES—A STATISTICAL PROFILE (FROM FORCIBLE RAPE—THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, AND THE OFFENDER, 1977 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL, ROBLEY GEIS, AND GILBERT GEIS—SEE NCJ-43432). By M. J. HINDELANG and B. J. DAVIS. 28 p. 1977. NCJ-43433

ASPECTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE ARE EXAMINED BASED ON DATA OBTAINED FROM A VICTIMIZATION STUDY, OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS (OBTS), AND NATIONAL OFFENSE, ARREST, AND PAROLE DATA. THE AUTHOR STRESS THE LACK OF A DEFINITIVE BODY OF INFORMATION ABOUT FORCIBLE RAPE FROM WHICH GENERALIZATIONS MAY BE MADE, BUT CONTENT THAT A USEFUL COMPOSITE PICTURE OF THE NATURE OF THIS CRIME, ITS VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS, AND SOCIETAL REACTION MAY BE OBTAINED THROUGH SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATION OF DATA FROM VARIOUS SOURCES. A LARGE-SCALE VICTIMIZATION SURVEY, CONTRACTED BY LEAA WITH THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, WAS CONDUCTED IN 1972 AND INVOLVED PROBABILITY SAMPLES OF 10,000 HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH OF 13 MAJOR U.S. CITIES. RESULTS SHOWED THAT THERE WERE 315 REPORTED RAPES FOR EVERY 100,000 FEMALES AGE 12 YEARS AND OLDER IN THE 13 CITIES. ATTEMPTED RAPES REPORTED TO THE INTERVIEWERS OUTNUMBERED COMPLETED RAPES BY ABOUT THREE TO ONE. BLACK/ OTHERS AND YOUNGER PERSONS WERE FOUND TO HAVE DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH RATES OF REPORTED RAPE VICTIMIZATION. FINDINGS, SOME OF WHICH ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM, WERE COMPILED FOR RACE OF VICTIM, RACE CORRELATED WITH AGE OF VICTIM, MAJOR ACTIVITY OF VICTIM, MARITAL STATUS OF VICTIM, TIME AND PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, NUMBER OF VICTIMS AND NUMBER OF OFFENDERS, VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP, USE OF WEAPONS, USE OF SELF-PROTECTIVE MEASURES, INJURY, AND FAILURE TO REPORT VICTIMIZATION TO POLICE. A STUDY OF POLICE STATISTICS ON RAPE FOCUSES ON THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR THE 40-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1933 TO 1973. OVER THESE 4 DECADES, THE REPORTED RAPE RATE INCREASED 557 PERCENT—AN INCREASE OF MORE THAN THREE TIMES THE OVERALL INCREASE FOR REPORTED VIOLENT INDEX CRIMES. JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF OFFENDERS IS EXAMINED THROUGH OBTS, IN WHICH THE OFFENDER SERVES AS THE UNIT OF COUNT AS HE PROCEEDS THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. OBTS COMPILED

IN CALIFORNIA SHOW THAT, ALTHOUGH A RELATIVELY LARGE PROPORTION OF OFFENDERS ARE DISMISSED BEFORE COURT PROCESSING, THOSE CONVICTED OF RAPE ARE LIKELY TO BE SENTENCED TO JAIL OR PRISON. THE UNIFORM PAROLE REPORT DATA INDICATE THAT ONLY HOMICIDE PAROLEES SERVE LONGER TERMS THAN RAPE PAROLEES. THE AUTHORS CAUTION THAT EACH INFORMATION SOURCE HAS ITS OWN LIMITATIONS; THESE SHORTCOMINGS INCREASE WITH THE DISTANCE OF THE STATISTIC FROM THE CRIME.

Availability: COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025.

153. FORCIBLE RAPE—INSTITUTIONALIZED SEXISM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. By G. D. ROBIN. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 23, N 2 (APRIL 1977), P 136-153. NCJ-48013

THE MANNER IN WHICH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS DEALT WITH VICTIMS OF FORCIBLE RAPE AND THE RAPIST ARE EXPLORED WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POSITIVE CHANGES THAT ARE OCCURRING. IN THE VIOLENT CRIME CATEGORY, RAPE IS THOUGHT TO BE THE MOST INFREQUENTLY REPORTED CRIME. ACCORDING TO THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS, 56,000 WOMEN WERE RAPED IN 1975. HOWEVER, VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS INDICATED THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF RAPES WAS ALMOST FOUR TIMES THE NUMBER REPORTED TO POLICE. EVEN WHEN THE RAPE IS REPORTED AND THE RAPIST IS BROUGHT TO TRIAL, THE OUTCOME IS FREQUENTLY ACQUITTAL OF A CLEARLY GUILTY ASSAILANT. IN ORDER FOR THE RAPIST TO BE CONVICTED, CORROBORATION IS REQUIRED. THIS INCLUDED CONFIRMATION THAT THE ACT OCCURRED, THAT THE DEFENDANT IS IN FACT THE RAPIST, THAT 'PENETRATION' ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE AND THAT THE WOMAN FORCIBLY RESISTED AND DID NOT GIVE HER CONSENT. THE VICTIM'S CHARACTER AND REPUTATION ARE OFTEN CONSIDERED ALONG WITH THE ISSUE OF CONSENT. SUCH STRINGENT CORROBORATION IS INTENDED TO DISCOURAGE FALSE CLAIMS OF RAPE WHICH COULD RESULT IN SEVERE SOCIAL OR LEGAL PUNISHMENT. VARIOUS STATES INTERPRET THESE REQUIREMENTS IN DIFFERENT WAYS, AND SUCH CORROBORATION USUALLY TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER THE EMBARRASSMENT AND HUMILIATION OF THE VICTIM. SOME THEORISTS BELIEVE THAT POLICE BRUTALIZATION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FAILURE OF WOMEN TO REPORT RAPES. THE PROCESSING OF RAPE VICTIMS IN A MALE-DOMINATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS OFTEN RESULTED IN OVERT SEXISM AND TRAUMA WHICH SOME WOMEN HAVE FELT IS WORSE THAN FORCIBLE RAPE ITSELF, BUT GRADUALLY THE SYSTEM IS BECOMING MORE SENSITIVE. APPROACHES DESIGNED TO ENCOURAGE GREATER REPORTING OF THE CRIME HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED. SPECIAL SENSITIVITY TRAINING FOR POLICE AND PROSECUTORS WOULD HELP. RAPE CRISIS CENTERS ARE PERHAPS THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO INSURE THAT RAPE VICTIMS ARE TREATED HUMANELY. THESE CENTERS MAY BE ESPECIALLY USEFUL TO THE VICTIM AFTER THE RAPIST'S CONVICTION OR ACQUITTAL WHEN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM NO LONGER IS INTERESTED IN THE VICTIM. THE USE OF POLICEWOMEN TO CONDUCT THE INITIAL INTERROGATION AND FOLLOWUP INVESTIGATION HAS ENCOURAGED WOMEN TO REPORT RAPES. SOME STATES ARE INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO LIMIT DEFENSE INTRODUCTION OF A VICTIM'S PRIOR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR. WORK ALSO IS BEING DONE ON A MODEL PENAL CODE WHICH WOULD DIVIDE 'GROSS SEXUAL IMPOSITION' INTO FOUR DEGREES SO THAT JURIES WOULD NOT HAVE TO CONVICT OR ACQUIT SOMEONE ON A SINGLE-CATEGORY RAPE. (JSP)



154. **FORGOTTEN FEMALE OFFENDER.** By R. R. PRICE. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 23, N 2 (APRIL 1977), P 101-108. NCJ-48010

SINCE ATTENTION TO THE FEMALE OFFENDER BY A MALE-DOMINATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY NONEXISTENT, SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM AND REHABILITATION ARE MADE. THE PROBLEMS OF FEMALE OFFENDERS HAVE GENERATED LITTLE INTEREST IN A MALE-ORIENTED SYSTEM IN THE PAST, BUT VARIOUS FACTORS ARE FORCING THIS TO CHANGE. THE RISING FEMALE CRIME RATE AND THE INFLUENCE OF THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT HAVE MADE CONTRIBUTIONS. MORE WOMEN ARE BEING ARRESTED FOR SERIOUS CRIMES, AND MORE ARE BEING CONVICTED AND RECEIVING PRISON SENTENCES. DESPITE ADVERSE MEDIA ATTENTION, HOWEVER, THE PROPORTION OF FEMALES ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIME SUCH AS MURDER AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT HAS CHANGED LITTLE IN THE LAST THREE DECADES. FEMALE ARREST RATES FOR HOMICIDE HAVE BEEN THE MOST STABLE OF ALL STATISTICS ON VIOLENT OFFENSES. THE CRIME RATE INCREASE FOR WOMEN HAS MOSTLY OCCURRED FOR WHITE-COLLAR RELATED OFFENSES. OFFICIALLY, STATISTICS HAVE SUPPORTED THE ASSUMPTION THAT WOMEN HAVE BEEN 7 TO 20 TIMES LESS INVOLVED IN CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR THAN MEN. BUT SOME THEORISTS EXPLAIN THIS AS AN EFFECT OF A RELUCTANCE TO REPORT CRIMES BY WOMEN; AN UNWILLINGNESS TO HOLD WOMEN; AND A GENERAL ATTITUDE OF OVERLOOKING, EXCUSING, OR FORGIVING THE FEMALE CRIMINAL. EVEN AFTER CONVICTION, SOME ARGUE THAT WOMEN RECEIVE 'SPECIAL HANDLING.' SOMETIMES THIS IS ADVANTAGEOUS AND SOMETIMES IT IS NOT; E.G., THE PHYSICAL CONFINEMENT AREA FOR WOMEN IS OFTEN BETTER, BUT VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN IS SERIOUSLY INADEQUATE. ALSO, WOMEN ARE OFTEN STILL INCARCERATED FOR LARCENY, FORGERY, FRAUD, PROSTITUTION, EMBEZZLEMENT, DRUNKENNESS, AND DRUG ABUSE. ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR THESE WOMEN ARE ESSENTIAL. MORE WOMEN NEED TO BE BROUGHT INTO THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND DECISIONMAKING LEVEL WHERE THEY CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE FEMALE OFFENDER. NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (JSP)

**Supplemental Notes:** ADAPTED FROM A PAPER PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, KIAMESHA, N. Y., JUNE 14, 1976.

155. **FUTURE OF CORRECTIONS.** By J. P. CONRAD. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, 3937 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104. *ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE*, V 381 (JANUARY 1969), COMPLETE ISSUE. NCJ-10756

PAPERS CONCERNING NEW ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS, PROGRAMS, SPECIAL PROBLEMS, AND RESEARCH TRENDS. SUBJECTS DISCUSSED INCLUDE THE RISE OF THE CHILD SAVING MOVEMENT, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT, AND THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. OTHER PAPERS DEAL WITH THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, CRIME DETERRENCE AND CORRECTIONS. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AN ADDITIONAL FEATURE IS AN ABSTRACT PRECEDING EACH PAPER.

**Supplemental Notes:** HV9469.F8.

156. **FUTURE OF IMPRISONMENT.** By N. MORRIS. 158 p. 1974. NCJ-16220
- RECOMMENDS VOLUNTARY REHABILITATION PRISON PROGRAMS WHICH ARE NOT CONDITIONS FOR THE LENGTH OF TIME IN PRISON AND SUGGESTS GRADUATED TESTING AS A BASIS FOR PROVIDING INCREASED INCREMENTS OF FREEDOM. COERCED CURE THAT PRESSURES AN OFFENDER INTO A PROGRAM OF CHANGE WHOSE OUTCOME DETER-

MINES THE LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN PRISON IS CONSIDERED INEFFECTIVE AND UNJUST. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE AND PROBATION ELIGIBILITY BE FIXED AND SEPARATE FROM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS IN PRISON. THE INTENT OF SUCH PROPOSALS IS THAT PARTICIPATION IN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS WILL THEN BE NONCOERCIVE AND WILL BUILD UPON THE SELF-MOTIVATION OF THE INMATE. SUGGESTED PRINCIPLES FOR GUIDING SENTENCING ARE TO EMPLOY THE LEAST PUNITIVE SANCTION NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE DEFINED SOCIAL PURPOSES AND IMPOSE NO SANCTION THAT IS GREATER THAN THAT WARRANTED BY THE MOST RECENT CRIME OR SERIES OF CRIMES. AN OPERATIONAL DESIGN OF AN INSTITUTION FOR TWO HUNDRED REPETITIVELY VIOLENT CRIMINALS IS OFFERED IN WHICH THE PROPOSED PRINCIPLES COULD BE TESTED IN PRACTICE.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637.

157. **GANG VIOLENCE IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS—EXECUTIVE SESSION CALIFORNIA SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL DISORDER, MARCH 15, 1974.** CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL DISORDER, STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 104 p. 1974. NCJ-32531

EDITED TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE ACTIVITIES OF PRISON GANGS SUCH AS THE MEXICAN MAFIA, VENCEREMOS, THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD, THE BLACK GUERRILLA FAMILY, AND NUESTRA FAMILIA (NEW FAMILY). THE IDENTITY OF ALL EXCEPT ONE OF THE SEVEN WITNESSES WAS CONCEALED THROUGH EDITING FOR PROTECTIVE REASONS. WITNESSES INCLUDED A SPECIAL AGENT AND A CORRECTIONAL OFFICER, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND AN UNDERCOVER LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

158. **GANGS, VIOLENCE, AND POLITICS (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557).** By J. F. SHORT. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1975. NCJ-29565

THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT THE RELIANCE UPON VIOLENCE BY LEGALLY CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES HAS COME TO BE A MAJOR PROBLEM IN OUR SOCIETY AND PERHAPS EVEN A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR OF GANG VIOLENCE. THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE IDEA THAT GANGS HAVE CHANGED LESS THAN HAVE PUBLIC IMAGES OF GANGS AND THE GREATER ACCESSIBILITY OF HANDGUNS AND THE CHANGING ECOLOGY OF CITIES HAVE INFLUENCED MOST GANG YOUNGSTERS, INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, TO A GREATER EXTENT THAN HAVE RECENT IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS. ALSO, THE POLITICIZATION OF A FEW GANGS IN A FEW CITIES HAS OCCURRED PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF FORCES EXTERNAL TO THE GANGS RATHER THAN FROM WITHIN THE ESTABLISHED LEADERSHIP AND STRUCTURE OF THE GANGS. IN THE PROCESS OF THESE DEVELOPMENTS, THE AUTHOR FEELS, THE VIOLENCE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT HAS BEEN FULLY AS IMPORTANT AS HAS THE VIOLENCE OF GANGS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

159. **GAUGING OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL (FROM PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY HANS TOCH—SEE NCJ-52371).** By C. HANLEY. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 29 p. 1978. NCJ-52380

REASONS FOR MEASURING DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL ARE CITED, PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING SUCH MEASURES ARE DISCUSSED, AND REPRESENTATIVE STUDIES OF DELINQUENCY AND RECIDIVISM PREDICTION ARE CONSIDERED. AN IDEAL

MEASURE OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL WOULD BE USEFUL IN LOCATING PREDELINQUENTS FOR PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, IN IMPROVING DECISIONS ABOUT ALTERNATIVES FOR REHABILITATING OFFENDERS, IN DETERMINING WHO SHOULD RECEIVE PAROLE AND PRESCRIBING THE TYPE OF SUPERVISION NEEDED, AND IN PROVIDING AN IMMEDIATE MEASURE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A REHABILITATION OR PREVENTION PROGRAM. THUS FAR, PREDICTION RESEARCH HAS BEEN HAMPERED BY PROBLEMS OF RELIABILITY, VALIDITY, BASE RATE DETERMINATION, AND SELECTION RATIO—ALL ASPECTS OF DEVELOPING A SATISFACTORY PSYCHOLOGICAL INSTRUMENT FOR PREDICTING DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES (E.G., THE MINNESOTA MULTIPHASIC PERSONALITY INVENTORY) AND OTHER PREDICTIVE DEVICES HAVE BEEN USED TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR AMONG CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS. IF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL EXISTS IN CHILDREN, QUESTIONNAIRE SCALES ARE NOT SATISFACTORY MEASURES OF IT, ALTHOUGH THE SCALES CAN DELINEATE ATTITUDES THAT DISTINGUISH OFFENDERS FROM ORDINARY PERSONS AND MIGHT BE USEFUL IN IMPROVING REHABILITATION PROCEDURES OR AS TEMPORARY ESTIMATES OF THE IMPACT OF TREATMENT. NOMINATING METHODS—ASSESSMENTS OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL BY TEACHERS, PEERS, OR SOME OTHER OBSERVER—HAVE A TENDENCY TOWARD OVERPREDICTION, AND STEPS TO ELIMINATE OVERPREDICTION MIGHT AFFECT THE VALIDITY OF SUCH METHODS. RESEARCHERS HAVE USED EXPERIENCE TABLES, PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRES, AND OTHER DEVICES TO PREDICT RECIDIVISM. THE SUCCESS OF VARIOUS INVESTIGATORS IN PREDICTING PAROLE OUTCOME AT BETTER THAN CHANCE LEVEL SUPPORTS THE IDEA THAT DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL EXISTS AND AFFECTS IMPORTANT BEHAVIORS. THE DEGREE OF INFLUENCE DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE LARGE, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE OPPORTUNISTIC NATURE OF MOST RECIDIVISM STUDIES MAY HAVE HIDDEN TRUE IMPACT. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO AGGREGATE INFORMATION ABOUT DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS, INCLUDING OFFENDERS WHO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED BUT NOT YET SENTENCED, IN ORDER TO REVEAL THE TRUE STATUS OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL. HOWEVER, THIS SUGGESTION FLIES IN THE FACE OF ANOTHER REMEDY PROPOSED FOR THE PREDICTION PROBLEM—DISAGGREGATION, INVOLVING THE CONSTRUCTION OF DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTORS FOR A VARIETY OF CRIMINAL TYPES. PREDICTING POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENT CRIME HAS PROVED EVEN MORE PROBLEMATIC THAN OTHER FORMS OF PREDICTION, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE LOW BASE RATE (RELATIVE FREQUENCY IN THE POPULATION) OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE. IT MAY BE THAT THE CASE STUDY, OR CLINICAL PREDICTION, IS THE BEST STRATEGY FOR OBTAINING VALID ESTIMATES OF DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL. IT HAS YET TO BE SHOWN WHETHER DELINQUENCY POTENTIAL IS A REAL FUNCTION OF PERSONALITY. ONE OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS IN PREDICTION RESEARCH HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS TO BUILD ON THE WORK OF EARLIER RESEARCHERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

160. **GEOGRAPHY OF LAWS AND JUSTICE—SPATIAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By K. D. HARRIES and S. D. BRUNN. 188 p. 1978. NCJ-46893

THE INEQUITIES OF GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS IN LAWS, JURY SELECTION METHODS, LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFICIENCY, DEFENDANT PROCESSING, SENTENCING PRACTICES, AND OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNCTIONS ARE EXAMINED. ATTENTION IS DRAWN FIRST TO SOME OF THE IMPACTS OF INTERJURISDICTIONAL VARIATIONS IN STATUTES. THE VARIATION THAT EXISTS IS PRESENTED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF CONTRASTING REGIONAL SOCIAL PHILOSOPHIES. A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC CONTRASTS ARE EXAMINED AT

LOCAL AND STATE LEVELS TO ILLUSTRATE HOW TRADITION AND REGIONAL PHILOSOPHY HAVE EVOLVED AND TO HELP EXPLAIN THE PRESENT GEOGRAPHY OF STATUTES. JURY SELECTION METHODS AND COLLECTIVE JUROR ATTITUDES, BASED ON POPULATION ATTRIBUTES THAT VARY FROM PLACE TO PLACE, ARE ANALYZED. SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF JURY MANIPULATION ARE REVIEWED, AND THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF GEOGRAPHERS IN JURY SELECTION AND ANALYSIS IS DISCUSSED WITH HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLES. GEOGRAPHIC SENTENCING VARIATIONS AND THE SIGNIFICANCE OF UNJUSTIFIED DISPARITIES IN SENTENCING ARE EMPHASIZED. IN ADDITION TO THE MORAL QUESTIONS OF DISSIMILAR PUNISHMENT FOR SIMILAR CRIMES, PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS SUCH AS THE DISPARITIES' IMPACT ON PRISONERS' MORALE ARE EVALUATED. THE PROBLEM IS FIRST VIEWED IN GENERAL TERMS; THE MAJOR VARIABLES IN SENTENCING, THOSE RELATED TO THE COURT, THE DEFENDANT, AND THE CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT, AND THE VARYING DEGREES OF IMPORTANCE EACH HAS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS, ARE CONSIDERED. NEXT, THE ROLE OF THE PROSECUTOR IN THE SENTENCING PROCESS IS EXAMINED. A COMPARISON OF VIOLENT CRIMES IN TWO METROPOLITAN COUNTIES IN OKLAHOMA IS USED TO SHOW THAT THE RELATIVE TOUGHNESS OF THE PROSECUTOR MAY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL SENTENCING DIFFERENCES BETWEEN JURISDICTIONS. A GEOGRAPHICAL OVERVIEW OF SENTENCING IN THE FEDERAL COURT DISTRICTS IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH MODELS OF SENTENCING PATTERNS BASED ON LEGALLY RELEVANT AND IRRELEVANT VARIABLES. FINALLY, SUGGESTIONS ARE PRESENTED FOR THE REFORM AND REORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS. COURTS ARE EXAMINED IN TERMS OF THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS, WITH THE FOCUS UPON THE FEDERAL SYSTEM. BY USING A NUMBER OF STATISTICAL MEASURES OF CASELOAD PERFORMANCE AND JUDGESHIP/POPULATION RATIOS, THE GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS ARE ILLUSTRATED. THESE VARIATIONS ARE USED TO SUGGEST AND SUPPORT REFORMS IN THE JUDICIAL MACHINERY, CALLING FOR REALIGNMENT AND THE ALLOCATION OF NEW JUDGESHIPS. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT GEOGRAPHIC INEQUITIES AND ABUSES CAN BE MINIMIZED, AND THAT THERE MAY BE ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO THE LEGAL ORGANIZATION OF SPACE AND THE APPLICATION OF LAWS. NOTES AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT. (VDA)

**Availability:** PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

161. **GUIDELINES FOR PAROLE AND SENTENCING—A POLICY CONTROL METHOD.** By D. M. GOTTFREDSON, L. T. WILKINS, and P. B. HOFFMAN. 226 p. 1978. NCJ-45099

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF IMPROVED PROCEDURES FOR PAROLE DECISIONMAKING, INCLUDING THE ARTICULATION OF EXPLICIT POLICY, ARE DESCRIBED. THE GUIDELINE POLICY MODEL, DEVELOPED IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED STATES BOARD OF PAROLE (NOW THE UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION), IS A SELF-REGULATING SYSTEM FOR THE EXERCISE AND CONTROL OF DISCRETION IN THE PAROLING OF CONFINED OFFENDERS. THE TEXT SETS OUT TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE ARTICULATION OF DECISION POLICY, THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF EXPLICIT WRITTEN STANDARDS, PROVIDES A METHOD FOR STRUCTURING AND CONTROLLING DECISION DISCRETION WITHOUT REMOVING THE ABILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL CASE CONSIDERATION. THE CENTRAL ISSUE IS HOW TO USE DISCRETION WITHIN NECESSARY LEGAL AND ETHICAL RESTRAINTS. ISSUES OF EQUITY ARE EXAMINED, AND IT IS ARGUED THAT THIS CONCEPT IMPLIES THAT SIMILAR DECISIONS ARE TO BE APPLIED TO SIMILARLY SITUATED OFFENDERS. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OFFENSE OR OFFENDER TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT ARE DISCUSSED RELATIVE TO DETERMINING THE WEIGHT GIVEN

TO THESE CONCEPTS (BY THE PAROLING AUTHORITY IN ITS DECISIONS) LEADING TO AN EXPLICIT GUIDELINES MODEL BASED MAINLY ON THE DIMENSIONS OF THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE AND THE PROGNOSIS FOR THE PAROLE. THIS MODEL, AS IMPLEMENTED BY THE UNITED STATES BOARD OF PAROLE, IS DESCRIBED. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE STEPS TAKEN IN THIS STUDY TO PROVIDE THE BOARD WITH AN OBJECTIVE, EMPIRICALLY DERIVED MEASURE OF RISK (I.E., THE EXPECTED SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE PERSON CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE), CALLED A 'SALIENT FACTOR' SCORE. THE TEXT DELINEATES METHODS USED TO ESTABLISH A CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS, FOR USE IN THE GUIDELINES SYSTEM, TO ASSIST IN DEVELOPING A PROCEDURE FOR MORE CONSISTENT JUDGMENTS OF OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS. SOME AVENUES TO POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN PREDICTION ARE EXPLORED IN A SECTION ON GENERAL PROBLEMS OF INFORMATION USAGE FOR DECISIONMAKING. THE RELATION OF THE COMPUTER TO THE HUMAN DECISIONMAKER IS CONSIDERED, LEADING TO A DISCUSSION OF THE NATURE OF DECISIONMAKING. THE PROBLEM OF SENTENCING DISPARITY IS ADDRESSED AND ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH IT ARE EXAMINED. THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS RESEARCH, ALONG WITH OTHER POTENTIAL APPLICATION TO DECISION PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE, ARE DISCUSSED. NEW PROCEDURES HAVE BECOME MORE OPEN, EXPLICIT, AND AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC REVIEW AND CRITICISM; THE NEW METHOD CAN REDUCE DISPARITY IN ANY DECISION FIELD WHERE CONSIDERABLE DISCRETION PREVAILS. SUPPORTING MATERIALS AND AN INDEX ARE APPENDED.

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

**Availability:** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

162. HOMICIDE IN PRISONS. BATES COLLEGE. 300 p. 1975. NCJ-35170

A STUDY OF HOMICIDES OCCURRING IN 1973 IN PRISONS IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSING MALE FELONS AND HAVING POPULATIONS OF 200 OR MORE. THE ANALYSIS OF HOMICIDE EVENTS INCLUDES CONSIDERATION OF REGION, TIME, LOCATION, METHOD, THE IMMEDIATELY-RELATED MILIEU (INCLUDING VICTIM-PRECIPITATION), RACIAL COMPONENT, AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES. THE ANALYSIS OF HOMICIDE PARTICIPANTS WAS CARRIED OUT IN ACCORDANCE WITH A FOUR-FOLD TYPOLOGY OF INMATE-INMATE; INMATE-STAFF; STAFF-INMATE; AND STAFF-STAFF HOMICIDE EVENTS. THESE WERE FURTHER DISTINGUISHED BY THE INVOLVEMENT OF SINGLE OR MULTIPLE ASSAILANTS, AND BY TIME, LOCATION, METHOD, AND IMMEDIATELY-RELATED MILIEU. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF ASSAILANTS AND VICTIMS IS PRESENTED BY PROFILES OF AGE, RACE, RELIGION, MARITAL STATUS, RESIDENCE, INTELLIGENCE, AND GRADE ACHIEVEMENT, CRIMINAL AND PRISON RECORD, MILITARY RECORD, AND OCCUPATION. DESCRIPTIONS OF SELECTED PRISON HOMICIDES HAVE BEEN USED FOR ILLUSTRATION. THE ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL DATA DEALS WITH THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ONE OR MORE HOMICIDES IN THAT INSTITUTION IN 1973. AMONG THE CHARACTERISTICS CONSIDERED ARE: SIZE AND AGE OF INSTITUTION; DENSITY OF POPULATION; HOUSING FACILITIES; EDUCATIONAL AND RACIAL COMPOSITION OF STAFF; EXISTENCE OF SPECIAL FACILITIES—EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL, THERAPEUTIC, COUNSELING, ETC.;

NATURE OF PRISON DISCIPLINE AND PRISON PRIVILEGES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

163. I Q (INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT) AND SAT (STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST) SCORES OF MANAGEMENT PROBLEM AND NON-MANAGEMENT PROBLEM INMATES. By R. L. CARR. 13 p. 1976. NCJ-66939

THE RESULTS OF A STUDY CONCERNING THE I.Q. AND SAT SCORES AND THEIR POTENTIAL IN IDENTIFYING SEVERE MANAGEMENT PROBLEM CASES AMONG MALE ADULT INMATES ARE ANALYZED. THE EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF INMATES LIKELY TO BECOME MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS THROUGH THEIR CONSISTENT RULE BREAKING IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE PREVENTION OF DANGEROUS ACTS OF AGGRESSION AGAINST STAFF AND OTHER INMATES. IN THE STUDY, 58 INMATES OF THE MAXIMUM SECURITY PENITENTIARY AT MARION, ILL., AND 29 SUBJECTS FROM THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION (14 BLACKS AND 15 WHITES IN EACH GROUP) WERE ADMINISTERED A BATTERY OF TESTS INCLUDING THE REVISED BETA EXAMINATION AND THE STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST. HALF OF THE INMATES FROM THE MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON HAD A HISTORY OF UNRULY INMATE BEHAVIOR. A 4-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE SHOWED THAT FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL FACILITY INMATES ARE OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE, BUT FUNCTION AT A SCHOLASTIC LEVEL BELOW THAT OF THEIR ACADEMIC TRAINING. BLACK INMATES SCORED SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER ON THE BETA THAN DID WHITE INMATES; HOWEVER, FURTHER STANDARDIZATION IS ADVISABLE TO DETERMINE THE TEST'S VALIDITY FOR BLACK INMATES. NEITHER GROUP (MAXIMUM SECURITY OR GENERAL PRISON) NOR RACE HAD ANY SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE SAT SCORES. AN EXAMINATION OF THE RELATION BETWEEN TEST SCORES AND UNRULY BEHAVIOR INDICATES THAT BETA AND SAT SCORES ARE OF LITTLE USE IN IDENTIFYING MANAGEMENT PROBLEM CASES. NO DIFFERENCES APPEARED BETWEEN GROUPS IN EITHER TEST. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FACTORS OTHER THAN INTELLIGENCE AND LEVEL OF ACADEMIC FUNCTIONING SHOULD BE APPLIED TO IDENTIFY DANGEROUS INMATES. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SEVERAL STATISTICAL CHARTS. (SAJ)  
**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

164. IMPACT (INTENSIVE MATCHED PROBATION AND AFTER CARE TREATMENT), VOLUME 2—THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT. By M. S. FOLKARD, D. E. SMITH, and D. D. SMITH. GREAT BRITAIN HOME OFFICE RESEARCH UNIT, WATERLOO BRIDGE HOUSE, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON SE1 8UA, ENGLAND. 48 p. 1976. NCJ-59483

A BRITISH EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH PROJECT WAS CARRIED OUT IN FOUR PROBATION AND AFTERCARE AREAS TO EVALUATE THE PROVISION OF MORE INTENSIVE AND MATCHED TREATMENT FOR RELATIVELY HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS. THE FOUR LOCATIONS OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT WERE DORSET, INNER LONDON, SHEFFIELD, AND STAFFORDSHIRE. EMPHASIS WAS GIVEN TO 'SITUATIONAL' TREATMENT IN THE FAMILY AND IN THE AREAS OF WORK AND LEISURE. IN LONDON AND SHEFFIELD, THE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT WAS PROVIDED THROUGH SPECIALIZED UNITS COMPRISING ONE SENIOR PROBATION OFFICER AND FIVE PROBATION OFFICERS. IN DORSET AND STAFFORDSHIRE, AN EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER PROVIDED SPECIAL TREATMENT IN EACH OF FOUR PROBATION OFFICES WITHIN EACH COUNTY. EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS WERE SET UP IN EACH AREA BY RANDOM ALLOCATION PROCEDURES. TWO-THIRDS TO THREE-QUARTERS OF THE PRO-

BATION CASES WERE AGED 17-29 YEARS AND ONLY ABOUT 5 PERCENT WERE OVER 50 YEARS OLD. THE MOST FREQUENT CURRENT OFFENSE WAS THEFT (HANDLING STOLEN GOODS WAS INCLUDED), FOLLOWED, AMONG MALES, BY BURGLARY, AND AMONG FEMALES, BY SOLICITING. OTHER OFFENSES INCLUDED VIOLENCE, FRAUD, MALICIOUS DAMAGE, POSSESSION OF DRUGS, AND SEXUAL OFFENSES. THE MALE PROBATIONERS WERE MOST LIKELY TO BE SINGLE, BUT THE FEMALES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE MARRIED OR COHABITING. ALL CASES WERE FOLLOWED FOR AT LEAST A YEAR FROM WHEN THEIR CURRENT ORDER WAS MADE. DATA INDICATE THAT, WITH RESPECT TO SUBSEQUENT CONVICTIONS WITHIN 1 YEAR, EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT AS OPPOSED TO CONTROL TREATMENT MADE NO DIFFERENCE. THUS, THE EVIDENCE DOES NOT SUPPORT A GENERAL APPLICATION OF MORE INTENSIVE TREATMENT. A TYPOLOGY OF OFFENDERS WAS PRODUCED, BASED ON THE TWO DIMENSIONS OF 'CRIMINAL TENDENCIES' AND 'PERSONAL PROBLEMS.' THE FIRST OF THESE WAS DERIVED FROM PROBATION OFFICERS' RATINGS AND THE SECOND FROM SCORES ON A PROBLEM CHECKLIST COMPLETED BY PROBATIONERS. THERE WAS A SUGGESTION THAT THE TYPE OF OFFENDER WITH LOW CRIMINAL TENDENCIES AND MANY PERSONAL PROBLEMS HAD A MORE SUCCESSFUL OUTCOME UNDER THE EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT, THOUGH THIS WAS BASED ON A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF CASES AND WAS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. STATISTICAL TABLES AND FIGURES COMPLEMENT THE TEXT AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. APPENDIXES DELINEATE VARIABLES CODED AND LOADED ON THE COMPUTER, GIVE DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION ABOUT SAMPLES, DESCRIBE EXAMPLES OF EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT, AND COMPARE FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OUTCOME. A LIST OF REFERENCES AND A LIST OF PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED TITLES BY THE HOME OFFICE ARE PROVIDED. FOR PART 1, SEE NCJ-58363.

**Supplemental Notes:** HOME OFFICE RESEARCH STUDY NO 36.

**Availability:** PENDRAGON HOUSE, 185 WILLOW STREET, P O BOX 424, MYSTIC, CT 06355.

165. IMPROVING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—THE NEED FOR A COMMITMENT. By D. J. HOROWITZ. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LAW SCHOOL, CONDON HALL, SEATTLE, WA 98195. WASHINGTON LAW REVIEW, V 51, N 3 (JULY 1976), P 607-616. NCJ-37560

THIS ARTICLE PROPOSES IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRESENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HIGHLIGHTS THE NEED FOR THEM BY EXAMINING WASHINGTON'S FAILURE TO ACCOMPLISH ITS SELF-IMPOSED GOALS IN THE AREA OF CORRECTIONS. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE ABOLISHING MANDATORY SENTENCES, EXPANDED PRESENTENCE REPORTS, LIMITING JUDICIAL SENTENCING DISCRETION, ENACTMENT OF A PAROLE REORGANIZATION BILL, CREATION OF A VIOLENCE REDUCTION CENTER, SUBMISSION OF A CRIMINAL JUSTICE BOND ISSUE TO THE CITIZENS, AND MORE THOROUGH CONSIDERATION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF A SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL CODE.

166. IMPULSIVE AND PREMEDITATED HOMICIDE—AN ANALYSIS OF SUBSEQUENT PAROLE RISK OF THE MURDERER. By A. B. HEILBRUN JR., L. C. HEILBRUN, and K. L. HEILBRUN. NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60611; WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202. JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY, V 69, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 108-114. NCJ-45767
- THE RELATIONSHIPS AMONG RACE, CRIMINAL IMPULSIVITY, VIOLENCE, AND PAROLE BEHAVIORS AND OUTCOME WERE STUDIED IN A SAMPLE OF 164 CONVICTED MALE MURDERERS IN GEORGIA INSTITUTIONS. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 58 WHITES AND 106 BLACKS AND REPRESENTED ALL PAROLED

MURDERERS UNDER THE GEORGIA PRISON SYSTEM FOR WHOM THERE WERE FINAL PAROLE DECISIONS IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1973 AND 1976. THE IMPULSIVITY AND PREMEDITATION VARIABLE WAS RATED BY INVESTIGATORS OF DATA GATHERED BY THE ARRESTING AUTHORITIES AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME'S COMMISSION. THE OVERALL SUCCESS RATE FOR THIS SAMPLE WAS 44 PERCENT, WITH THE MEAN AGE FOR SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES BEING 45.81 YEARS AND FOR UNSUCCESSFUL PAROLEES, 40.78 YEARS. MEAN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL FOR SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES WAS 6.69 YEARS, WHILE THAT FOR UNSUCCESSFUL PAROLEES WAS 5.45 YEARS. THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME ON PAROLE PRIOR TO FAILURE WAS 28.2 MONTHS. ANALYSIS OF DATA INDICATES THE FOLLOWING: (1) UNSUCCESSFUL PAROLEES TEND TO HAVE COMMITTED MORE IMPULSIVE MURDERS THAN SUCCESSFUL PAROLEES; (2) THE TENDENCY FOR IMPULSIVE MURDERERS TO FAIL ON PAROLE IS MORE EVIDENT THAN THE TENDENCY FOR PREMEDITATED MURDERERS TO SUCCEED; (3) BLACK AND WHITE MURDERERS DO NOT DIFFER IN DEGREE OF IMPULSIVITY CHARACTERIZING THE MURDER OR IN THEIR RATES OF SUCCESS/FAILURE OF PAROLE; (4) VIOLENT CRIME RECIDIVISM IS HIGHER AMONG BLACK PAROLE FAILURES THAN AMONG WHITE PAROLE FAILURES; (5) BOTH RACIAL GROUPS HAVE RELATIVELY HIGH VIOLATION RATES FOR DRINKING-RELATED PROBLEMS, BUT BLACKS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE OFTEN IN VIOLATION OF PAROLE FOR POSSESSION OF FIREARMS; AND (6) VIOLENT CRIME RECIDIVISTS HAD ENGAGED IN MORE PREMEDITATED ACTS OF HOMICIDE THAN HAD PAROLEES WHO BREACHED PAROLE BY COMMITTING A NONVIOLENT CRIME OR A TECHNICAL VIOLATION. POSSIBLE IMPLICATIONS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOUND AMONG CLOSENESS OF THE MURDERER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP, PREMEDITATION, AND VIOLENT RECIDIVISM ARE BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. (JAP)

**Availability:** INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

167. IN DEFENSE OF PRISONS. By D. F. NEWMAN. INSIGHT PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC, 501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10022. PSYCHIATRIC ANNALS, V 4, N 3 (MARCH 1974), P 6-17. NCJ-52459

THE ARGUMENTS AGAINST INCARCERATION ARE REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION ARE INCREASED USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY, VIGILANTISM, AND USE OF MENTAL HOSPITALS FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE TRADITIONAL ARGUMENTS AGAINST PRISONS ARE REVIEWED. THE CURRENT EMPHASIS ON DECRIMINALIZATION, DIVERSION, DESTIGMATIZATION, AND DECARCERATION IS EXAMINED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT EVEN THE MOST AVID REFORMERS ADMIT THAT HARD CORE CRIMINALS COULD NOT BE HANDLED BY COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES OR DECRIMINALIZATION. EVEN REDIMINARY ATTEMPTS TO DECARCERATE HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THE PRISON TRADITION IS FIRMLY ENTRENCHED AND COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVES DO NOT EXIST. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PROBATION WOULD NOT BE A VIABLE COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE WERE IT NOT FOR THE THREAT OF INCARCERATION BEHIND THE SUPERVISION. IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT PRISONS EXIST NOT ONLY FOR 'REHABILITATION,' BUT ALSO FOR PUNISHMENT AND TO LET SOCIETY ESTABLISH ITS NORMS. THE CASE OF THE WHITE COLLAR CRIMINAL IS USED AS AN EXAMPLE. WHILE THE POOR, MINORITY STREET CRIMINAL CAN BE DISMISSED FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WITHOUT SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECTING SOCIETY'S VIEWS OF WHAT IS RIGHT, PRISONS ARE ESSENTIAL IF SOCIETY IS TO HAVE A SUITABLE PUNISHMENT FOR POLITICIANS WHO EXTORT, CON ARTISTS, AND OTHERS NOT DETERRED BY LESS SUBTLE MEANS. SINCE PRISONS MERELY REPLACED OVERSEAS



PENAL COLONIES, BANISHMENT FROM THE COMMUNITY, WHIPPING, AND HANGING. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF PRISONS WERE ABOLISHED, SOCIETY WOULD REPLACE THEM—PROBABLY WITH GREATER USE OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, VIGILANTE COMMITTEES, MISUSE OF MENTAL HOSPITALS FOR INDETERMINANT HOLDING OF CRIMINALS, AND SUCH SOPHISTICATED HORRORS AS ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF PROBATIONERS. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

**Supplemental Notes:** INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY SEYMOUR L HALLECK.

168. **IN FEAR OF EACH OTHER—STUDIES OF DANGEROUSNESS IN AMERICA.** J. P. CONRAD and S. DINITZ, Eds. 155 p. 1977. NCJ-45107

A COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATION OF SEVERAL IMPORTANT SEGMENTS OF THE PROBLEM OF THE IDENTIFICATION, TREATMENT, AND CONTROL OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS PRESENTED. THIS TEXT ALSO REPRESENTS AN OVERVIEW, IN ARTICLE FORM, OF SOME OF THE MAJOR INITIATIVES OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT. THE FIRST TWO CHAPTERS HIGHLIGHT SOCIETY'S INADEQUACY IN IDENTIFYING, PREVENTING, OR EVEN MANAGING THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER, BY RELATING TWO CASE HISTORIES. LITERATURE ON THE PSYCHOPATHIC/SOCIOPATHIC/ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY IN RELATION TO DANGEROUSNESS, ON THE ONE HAND, AND CHRONICALLY ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR ON THE OTHER, IS REVIEWED. THE ESSENCE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL TREATMENT PROGRAM IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. PARADIGMS CONCERNING THE BIOLOGICAL SUBSTRATA OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SOCIETY MAY BE ENTERING A PERIOD IN WHICH THE UNDERSTANDING OF THE BIOMEDICAL ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR IS QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT FROM THAT AT ANY TIME IN THE PAST. THE ISSUE MAY NO LONGER BE THE INADEQUACY OF SOCIETY'S UNDERSTANDING, BUT THE SOCIAL CONTROL OF ITS KNOWLEDGE. CONCERN IS EXPRESSED ABOUT THE INTRUSIVE BIOMEDICAL INTERVENTION—PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOSURGICAL—RECOMMENDED AND USED WITH HUMANS. WHILE DETAILING A NEW NONINTRUSIVE LINE OF INTERVENTION THAT ALTERS THE INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT, THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE CAUTIONS AGAINST THE TENDENCY TO REDUCE SOCIAL PROBLEMS TO PERSONAL PATHOLOGIES. ANOTHER SELECTION PRESENTS A PARTICIPANT-OBSERVER STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL DECISIONMAKING IN A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. BASED ON A FEDERAL COURT ORDER, TWELVE THREE-MEMBER TEAMS OF OUTSIDE EXPERTS WERE EMpaneled TO EVALUATE ALL RESIDENTS TO BE RELEASED, TRANSFERRED TO A CIVILIAN MENTAL HOSPITAL, OR ASSIGNED TO CONTINUED SAFEKEEPING IN OHIO'S LIMA STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. THE DECISION WAS PREDICATED ON THE POTENTIAL DANGEROUSNESS OF THE PRISONER-PATIENT. FURTHER CHAPTERS EXAMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY OF INCAPACITATION, AS OPPOSED TO REHABILITATION OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER; PRESENT AN OVERVIEW OF SOLITARY CONFINEMENT AND PROTECTIVE CUSTODY PRACTICES AND PROBLEMS IN THE TRADITIONAL PRISON, DISCUSSING THE ETHNIC, RACIAL, AND RELIGIOUS ANTAGONISMS IN PRISONS AND INMATE CULTURE; AND DEAL WITH THE ETHICAL ISSUES RAISED BY THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUSNESS (E.G., THE TENSION BETWEEN CONFLICTING INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT OF A COLLECTIVITY TO PROTECT ITS MEMBERS). SEE ESPECIALLY 'CHRONICALLY ANTISOCIAL OFFENDER' BY S. DINITZ. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

**Supplemental Notes:** THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT. **Sponsoring Agency:** LILLY ENDOWMENT, INC. **Availability:** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

169. **IN WASHINGTON, A NEW ZEAL FOR PROSECUTING POLICE.** By A. D. GILMAN. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC., 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *POLICE MAGAZINE*, V 1, N 5 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 15-20. NCJ-51700

THE TREND TOWARD FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF POLICE OFFICERS ON CIVIL RIGHTS CHARGES STEMMING FROM ACTS FOR WHICH THE OFFICERS ALREADY HAVE FACED CRIMINAL CHARGES IN STATE COURTS IS ANALYZED. THE PACE OF FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS OF POLICE, USUALLY IN CASES INVOLVING WHITE OFFICERS AND MINORITY VICTIMS, PICKED UP WHEN GRIFFIN BELL BEGAN HIS TENURE AS U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL. ALTHOUGH THE U.S. CONSTITUTION PERMITS DUAL PROSECUTIONS OF DEFENDANTS UNDER SEPARATE STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS EVEN WHEN THE CHARGES STEM FROM THE SAME ACT, FEDERAL POLICY TRADITIONALLY HAD NOT BEEN TO BECOME INVOLVED IF THE STATE HAD ALREADY TAKEN ACTION. ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL CHANGED THAT POLICY, IN EFFECT MAKING THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE A COURT OF REVIEW FOR STATE PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS. OFFICERS WHO ARE AFFECTED BY THE NEW FEDERAL POLICY MAY FEEL THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTION AGAINST DOUBLE JEOPARDY HAS BEEN BREACHED. BUT THE U.S. SUPREME COURT RULING THAT A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT PROSECUTION UNDER A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT LAW DOES NOT CONSTITUTE DOUBLE JEOPARDY PROVIDES SOUND LEGAL GROUNDS FOR THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S ACTIONS. THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CLAIMS IT IS RESPONDING TO AN APPARENT WAVE OF VIOLENCE BY AUTHORITIES AGAINST MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND OTHER MINORITIES. THE FEDERAL OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR OVERSEEING PROSECUTION OF POLICE ABUSE CASES SAYS THE PURPOSE OF SUCH PROSECUTIONS IS TO PUNISH FOR VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAW, TO DETER FURTHER POLICE BRUTALITY, AND TO STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AT ALL LEVELS. CRITICS OF THE FEDERAL POLICY SAY IT IS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED. SOME POLICE AGENCIES AND ORGANIZATIONS HAVE REFUSED TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL INVESTIGATIONS OF OFFICERS. THERE HAVE BEEN COMPLAINTS THAT THE FEDERAL POLICY HAS DAMAGED POLICE MORALE AND REDUCED COOPERATION AMONG THE VARIOUS LEVELS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT. HOWEVER, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE POSITION IS THAT THE FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS ARE NOT AN ATTEMPT TO PREEMPT THE POLICING FUNCTIONS OF STATES AND CITIES, BUT RATHER SERVE TO ENCOURAGE STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS TO BE MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE PROBLEM OF POLICE BRUTALITY. (LKM)

170. **INCAPACITATION OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER—A STATISTICAL EXPERIMENT.** By S. VAN DINE, S. DINITZ, and J. CONRAD. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 14, N 1 (JANUARY 1977), P 22-34. NCJ-40055

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT MANDATORY IMPRISONMENT OF CAREER AND REPETITIVELY VIOLENT OFFENDERS FOR LENGTHY PERIODS OF TIME, CALLED INCAPACITATION, HAS ON REDUCING CRIME RATES. THE STUDY INVOLVED A GROUP OF ADULT OFFENDERS WHO HAD BEEN INDICTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, IN 1973. A SERIES OF HYPOTHETICAL SENTENCING POLICIES WERE TESTED, FROM THE MOST STRINGENT—A FIVE YEAR MANDATORY SENTENCE ON ANY PRIOR FELONY CONVICTION, WHETHER VIOLENT OR NOT—TO FAR LIGHTER SENTENCES TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF ADULT INCAPACITATION-ORIENTED POLICIES ON THIS COHORT OF VIOLATORS. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE MOST STRINGENT OPTION WOULD HAVE PREVENTED NO MORE THAN 4 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT CRIMES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY IN 1973. REASONS FOR THIS MINIMAL IMPACT OF

THE INCAPACITATION STRATEGY ARE DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

171. **INCREASE OF SEX OFFENSES INDICATES A NEED FOR THE SEX OFFENDER STATUS OF THE UTAH STATE PRISON.** By B. H. PIERCE. UTAH DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS, 104 STATE CAPITOL, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114. 13 p. 1979. NCJ-64270

STUDIES OF SEX OFFENDERS AND THEIR TREATMENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE REVIEWED, AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF INMATES AT THE UTAH STATE PRISON AS SEX OFFENDERS IS DISCUSSED. STUDIES SHOW THAT SEX OFFENDERS ARE USUALLY YOUNG AND COME FROM POOR EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC. THE IMPLICATION OF NUMEROUS CASE STUDIES, SURVEYS, AND REPORTS IN THAT PERSONS WHO COMMIT RAPE ARE USUALLY FIRST OFFENDERS. MANY CONVICTIONS FOR SEXUAL BEHAVIOR ARE DISGUISED UNDER SUCH BROAD CHARGES AS VAGRANCY, PUBLIC NUISANCE, AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT. AT THE UTAH STATE PRISON, INMATES ARE CLASSIFIED AS SEX OFFENDERS IF THEY ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A SEXUAL OFFENSE, IF THEY HAVE BEEN CHARGED WITH SUCH AN OFFENSE IN THE PAST, OR IF THEIR RECORDS PRESENT ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THEY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN A SEXUAL OFFENSE EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE NOT BEEN CHARGED OR CONVICTED. RECORDS OF INMATES WHOSE BACKGROUNDS FIT THE SEX OFFENDER CLASSIFICATION WERE STUDIED TO EVALUATE ANY HISTORY OF SEXUAL ACTING OUT PRIOR TO INCARCERATION. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 110 MALE INMATES WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM THE PRISON AND 100 INMATES WHO WERE SERVING TIME WHILE THE RESEARCH PROGRESSED. ALSO INCLUDED WERE INMATES WITH SEXUAL OFFENSE HISTORIES WHO SERVING TIME FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS; I.E., ASSAULT, MURDER, MANSLAUGHTER, AND KIDNAPPING. WITH SEX OFFENSES CATEGORIZED AS RAPE, UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, FORCIBLE SEX ABUSE, AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT, AND SODOMY, RESULTS CLEARLY INDICATED THAT MANY CONVICTED FELONS HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH OR WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SEX OFFENSES IN THEIR PREINCARCERATION HISTORY. FOLLOWUP STUDY IS RECOMMENDED TO CONSIDER DEMOGRAPHIC, PERSONALITY, AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, INCLUDING AN ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN OFFENDERS AND VICTIMS. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

**Sponsoring Agency:** UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION, 255 SOUTH 300 STREET—EAST, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84111.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

172. **INDIVIDUAL DELINQUENT IN THE '70'S—THE FAILURE OF ACADEMIC CRIMINOLOGY IN THE AREA OF CAUSAL THEORY.** By S. FLEMING. AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE/LAMBDA ALPHA EPSILON, 4048 MARLOW COURT, CARMICHAEL, CA 95608. *LAE (LAMBDA ALPHA EPSILON) JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATION*, V 42, NOS 1 AND 2 (WINTER/SPRING 1979), P 41-46. NCJ-63260

PRESSURES ON THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAVE DIVERTED YOUNG OFFENDERS INTO THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM AND THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, A SITUATION FOR WHICH CRIMINOLOGISTS ARE PARTIALLY TO BLAME. RECENT INNOVATIONS IN CAUSAL THEORY, SUCH AS LABELING, THE 'NEW CRIMINOLOGY,' AND SOCIOBIOLOGY HAVE HAD LITTLE PRACTICAL EFFECT ON DELINQUENCY RATES. FOR LACK OF OTHER DEPENDABLE CAUSAL THEORIES, THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM CONTINUES TO RELY ON 'DIVESTMENT,' THE CLASSIFYING OF DEVIANTS AS MENTALLY ILL IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THEIR DIVERSION FROM THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE

MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM. THIS PROCESS THREATENS TO CREATE A 'THERAPEUTIC STATE' IN WHICH MEDICAL RATHER THAN JUDICIAL PERSONNEL CONTROL PEOPLE. RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS HAVE CURTAILED THE DISCRETIONARY POWER OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OVER ADULT OFFENDERS BUT FAILED TO EXTEND THE PROVISIONS TO JUVENILES. PRESSURES ON THE COURTS TO REDUCE INCARCERATION HAVE LED TO INCREASED USE OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES, WHICH RANGE FROM MILD SUPERVISION TO INCARCERATION IN CLOSED INSTITUTIONS. HERE INMATES ARE UNDER TOTAL COERCIVE CONTROL WITHOUT RECOURSE TO JUDICIAL RELIEF BECAUSE THEIR CONFINEMENT IS DEEMED PROTECTIVE RATHER THAN PUNITIVE. MOREOVER, GROWING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR PROTECTION FROM VIOLENT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS HAS LED TO THEIR DIVERSION INTO THE ADULT CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, WHERE REHABILITATION IS EVEN LESS LIKELY. CRIMINOLOGISTS SHOULD RENEW THE SEARCH FOR A VALID CAUSAL THEORY FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THUS ADVANCE PREVENTIVE PROGRAMS NOW LACKING. FOOTNOTES AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)

173. **INMATE CLASSIFICATION—SECURITY/CUSTODY CONSIDERATIONS.** By R. B. LEVINSON and J. D. WILLIAMS. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 43, N 1 (MARCH 1979), P 37-43. NCJ-60273

A PRELIMINARY REPORT ON EFFORTS BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS (BOP) TO STRUCTURE SECURITY AND CUSTODY CONSIDERATIONS IN INMATE CLASSIFICATION DECISIONS IS PRESENTED. AWARE OF SHORTCOMINGS IN ITS CLASSIFICATION APPROACH, THE BUREAU ESTABLISHED A TASK FORCE TO SCRUTINIZE CLASSIFICATION PRACTICES. THE TASK FORCE BEGAN BY DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN SECURITY (THE TYPE OF PHYSICAL CONSTRAINTS APPROPRIATE FOR A PARTICULAR INMATE) AND CUSTODY (THE LEVEL OF STAFF SUPERVISION REQUIRED BY A PRISONER). METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE SECURITY-LEVEL REQUIREMENT OF EACH NEWLY ADMITTED PRISONER (BASED ON HISTORY OF ESCAPES, HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, TYPE OF DETAINER, SEVERITY OF CURRENT OFFENSE, EXPECTED LENGTH OF INCARCERATION, AND TYPE OF PRIOR COMMITMENT) AND FOR IDENTIFYING THE SECURITY LEVEL OF EACH BOP FACILITY (BASED ON TYPE OF PERIMETER SECURITY, TOWERS, EXTERNAL PATROL, DETECTION DEVICES, SECURITY OF HOUSING AREAS, TYPE OF LIVING QUARTERS, AND STAFFING LEVEL) WERE DEVELOPED. A PROCEDURE FOR USING THE METHODS TO MATCH INMATES WITH INSTITUTIONS, WITHIN THE CONSTRAINTS OF CERTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE VARIABLES (E.G. INMATE POPULATION AGE PROFILE AND RACIAL BALANCE, OVERCROWDING, JUDICIAL RECOMMENDATIONS) WAS CREATED. THE TASK FORCE ALSO DEVELOPED A SYSTEM FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF CUSTODY FOR INMATES WITHIN INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHING SCHEDULES FOR FORMAL REVIEWS OF CUSTODY LEVELS, AND MOVING INMATES SYSTEMATICALLY THROUGH LEVELS OF CUSTODY. THE SYSTEM INVOLVES ASSIGNING INMATES TO ONE OF FOUR LEVELS OF CUSTODY (MAXIMUM, IN, OUT, COMMUNITY) ON THE BASIS OF THE PREINCARCERATION CRITERIA USED IN THE SECURITY-LEVEL ASSESSMENT, PLUS SIX POSTINCARCERATION CRITERIA (PERCENTAGE OF TIME SERVED, DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE, PSYCHOLOGICAL STATUS, DISCIPLINARY REPORTS, DEMONSTRATION OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND FAMILY AND COMMUNITY TIES). SIMULATIONS AND PILOT TESTS OF THE SECURITY AND CUSTODY CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES DEVELOPED BY THE TASK FORCE HAVE PRODUCED PROMISING RESULTS. DETAILS OF THE PROCEDURE



DURES AND PRELIMINARY TEST RESULTS ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

174. **INMATE MOVEMENTS AND PRISON UPRISINGS—A COMPARATIVE STUDY.** By W. D. PEDERSON. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS, BOX 7819, AUSTIN, TX 78712. *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, V 59, N 3 (DECEMBER 1978), P 509-524. NCJ-61223

A COMPARATIVE HISTORIC STUDY OF INMATE BEHAVIOR UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS OF CONFINEMENT IS USED TO TEST THE APPLICATION OF RELATIVE-DEPRIVATION MODELS OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE TO INMATE MOVEMENTS AND UPRISINGS. DAVIES' PROGRESSIVE DEPRIVATION, OR J-CURVE, EXPLANATION OF POLITICAL VIOLENCE IS BASED ON STRUCTURAL AND ATTITUDINAL VARIABLES; THE THEORY STATES THAT POLITICAL VIOLENCE IS MOST LIKELY AFTER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF RISING EXPECTATIONS AND GRATIFICATIONS (THE PROSPERITY MODEL), FOLLOWED BY A SHORT PERIOD OF SHARP REVERSAL (THE MISERY MODEL) DURING WHICH THE GAP BETWEEN EXPECTATIONS AND GRATIFICATIONS QUICKLY WIDENS AND BECOMES INTOLERABLE. A COMPARATIVE HISTORIC STUDY OF INMATE BEHAVIOR IN WORLD WAR II JAPANESE-AMERICAN CAMPS, NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS, SOVIET LABOR CAMPS, AMERICAN MILITARY STOCKADES, AND AMERICAN PENITENTIARIES DEMONSTRATES THAT THE RELATIVE-DEPRIVATION MODEL IS APPLICABLE TO PRISON VIOLENCE. FINDINGS REVEAL THE FOLLOWING: (1) EXTREME DEPRIVATION RESULTS IN INMATE APATHY; (2) AS CONDITIONS IMPROVE, INMATE INTERACTION INCREASES AND REBELLION IS UNLIKELY; (3) IF CONDITIONS AND EXPECTATIONS RAPIDLY DECLINE, INMATE SOLIDARITY IN OPPOSITION TO THE AUTHORITIES INCREASES; (4) CERTAIN STRUCTURAL CATEGORIES OF INMATES ARE PRONE TO RELATIVE DEPRIVATION; AND (5) THERE IS A TEMPORAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OUTSIDE EVENTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF INMATE MOVEMENTS; FOR EXAMPLE, DURING OUTSIDE WARTIME PROTESTS OR SEVERE SOCIAL CONFLICT, INMATE MOVEMENTS ARE RARE COMPARED TO ISOLATED, NONSERIAL PRISON UPRISINGS. THE J-CURVE MODEL OF RELATIVE DEPRIVATION IS USEFUL FOR EXPLAINING WHEN AND WHY INMATE MOVEMENTS OCCUR BY EXAMINING THE INTERACTION OF ATTITUDINAL, STRUCTURAL, AND TEMPORAL FACTORS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: UNIVERSITY, MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

175. **INSANITY DEFENSE—THE NEW LOOPHOLE.** By B. CAESAR. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 25, N 4 (OCTOBER 1979), P 436-449. NCJ-62166
- ALTERNATIVES TO THE INSANITY DEFENSE ARE REVIEWED, AND IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE BURDEN OF PROVING NONDANGEROUSNESS AS A CONDITION OF RELEASE SHOULD BE ON THE DEFENDANT. THE MOST DIRECT WAY OF BRINGING PERSONS FOUND GUILTY OF A CRIMINAL ACT UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE BY REASON OF MENTAL DISABILITY, IS TO ABOLISH THE INSANITY DEFENSE. IF INSANITY WERE ABOLISHED AS A DEFENSE, HOWEVER, MANY DEFENDANTS MIGHT BE FOUND GUILTY OF A SUBSTANTIVE OFFENSE EVEN IF PROOF OF INTENT WERE STILL REQUIRED. FURTHERMORE, UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR EXAMPLE, INSANE DEFENDANTS COULD BE CONVICTED OF CERTAIN CRIMES EVEN IF THE INSANITY DEFENSE WERE ABOLISHED. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO AMEND STATE CODES OR CHANGE TRADITIONAL THINKING ABOUT MENS REA IN ORDER TO BRING PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY WITHIN

GREATER SOCIETAL CONTROLS. STATE LEGISLATURES COULD ENACT A CRIMINAL MENTAL HEALTH PROCEDURES ACT THAT APPLIES TO ALL PERSONS ACCUSED OF CRIME AND FOUND INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL OR NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY. SUCH AN ACT WOULD PROVIDE FULL PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS HEARINGS AS A CONDITION OF CONFINEMENT, THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT, AND THE RIGHT TO REVIEW AND HABEAS CORPUS REMEDIES. IF THE INSANITY DEFENSE IS RETAINED, A SOLUTION INVOLVING A TWO-PART VERDICT IS PROPOSED. WHEN A DEFENDANT RAISES THE DEFENSE OF INSANITY, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE STATE HAS PROVEN BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT THAT THE DEFENDANT COMMITTED THE PRESCRIBED ACT. IF THIS IS PROVED, THE JURY WOULD THEN ANSWER THE QUESTION OF WHETHER THE DEFENDANT REALIZED THE NATURE OR QUALITY OF THE COMMITTED ACT. THE VERDICT COULD BE GUILTY BUT NOT RESPONSIBLE BY REASON OF INSANITY. IT IS NOT APPROPRIATE TO APPLY CONCEPTS THAT EVOLVED UNDER CIVIL COMMITMENT LAW TO PREVENT THE UNNECESSARY DETENTION OF NONDANGEROUS PERSONS ADJUDGED MENTALLY ILL TO PERSONS EXCUSED FROM RESPONSIBILITY FOR A VIOLENT CRIME BY REASON OF INSANITY. SUCH PERSONS SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED AS OFFENDERS WHO NEED TREATMENT AND WHO SHOULD BE SENTENCED WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO AN APPROPRIATE FACILITY. GIVEN THE INABILITY TO PREDICT WHO WILL OR WILL NOT REPEAT A VIOLENT CRIME, THE BURDEN OF PROVING NONDANGEROUSNESS AS A CONDITION OF RELEASE SHOULD BE ON THE DEFENDANT WHO HAS ALREADY DEMONSTRATED THE CAPACITY TO COMMIT A VIOLENT ACT. THE INSANITY DEFENSE IS VIEWED FROM A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. CASE HISTORIES AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

176. **INSIDE THE JUVENILE-JUSTICE SYSTEM—HOW FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLDS GET AWAY WITH MURDER (FROM CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1978-1979—ANNUAL EDITIONS, BY DONALD E. J. MACNAMARA—SEE NCJ-47702).** By N. PILEGGI. DUSHKIN PUBLISHING GROUP, INC, SLUICE DOCK, GUILFORD, CT 06437. 7 p. 1978. NCJ-47721
- THE FAILURE OF NEW YORK CITY'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENT CRIMES PERPETRATED BY YOUTHS IS DISCUSSED IN AN ARTICLE CENTERED ON A CASE STUDY. THE CASE IN POINT INVOLVES A YOUTH WHO, BY AGE 16, HAD ADMITTED COMMITTING 2 HOMICIDES, HAVING BEEN IN ROBBERIES INVOLVING 2 MORE KILLINGS, AND HAVING TAKEN PART IN INNUMERABLE NONFATAL ROBBERIES (ABOUT 40 TAXICAB STICKUPS ALONE), SOME BURGLARIES, AND AN ARSON. WHEN HE WAS 15, THE HOMICIDE CHARGES AGAINST HIM WERE DISMISSED BY A FAMILY-COURT JUDGE BECAUSE THE YOUTH'S OLDER SISTER, NOT HIS MOTHER, HAD BEEN PRESENT WHEN HE ADMITTED THE KILLING. AT THE TIME THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN, THE YOUTH WAS 18 AND WAS STANDING TRIAL FOR HOMICIDE IN THE SHOOTING OF A TAXI DRIVER. DETAILS OF THE YOUTH'S CONTACTS WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THE FEAR OF RANDOM, SENSELESS JUVENILE VIOLENCE ON THE STREETS HAS REACHED CRISIS PROPORTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THAT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE CONSTRAINTS OF ITS SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS, IS NOT CAPABLE OF DEALING WITH THE CRISIS. THE SYSTEM IS SAID TO RECEIVE MOST OF ITS DIRECTION FROM POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PRESSURES EXERTED UPON IT BY VESTED INTERESTS WITHIN, THE RESULT BEING THAT NEITHER THE YOUTHS, THEIR SURVIVAL AND REHABILITATION, NOR THE SAFETY OF THEIR POTENTIAL VICTIMS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. ADMINISTRATIVE ERRORS SURROUNDING THE HANDLING OF THE YOUTH IN POINT ARE NOTED, AS IS THE SECRECY OF JUVENILE

COURT PROCEEDINGS. THE DRAMATIC RISE IN JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN NEW YORK CITY (FROM 3,424 ARRESTS IN 1950 TO 26,153 IN 1975) IS POINTED OUT, AS IS THE INABILITY OF FAMILY COURT PERSONNEL TO DEAL WITH YOUNG DRUG ADDICTS, 11-YEAR-OLD PROSTITUTES, AND YOUTHS CAPABLE OF BEATING ELDERLY PEOPLE TO DEATH.

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM NEW YORK MAGAZINE (JUNE 13, 1977).

177. **INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCTS IN A JAIL SETTING—PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND A NOTE OF CAUTION.** By J. L. BONTA and T. KIEM. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1Y 1E5, CANADA. *CRIME ET/AND JUSTICE*, V 6, N 3 (1978), P 175-178. NCJ-59011
- A STUDY RUN DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 30 TO DECEMBER 11, 1977, AT THE OTTAWA-CARLETON (CANADA) DETENTION CENTRE SHOWS THAT MISCONDUCT IN A JAIL SETTING IS A FUNCTION OF BOTH INMATE CHARACTERISTICS AND STRESS. MOST STUDIES OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS IN AN INSTITUTIONAL SETTING HAVE FOCUSED ON PRISON RIOTS. THIS STUDY REVIEWED 32 CASES OF MISCONDUCT OVER A 6-WEEK PERIOD IN A LOCAL JAIL SETTING. THE OTTAWA-CARLETON DETENTION CENTRE HOUSES BOTH PERSONS AWAITING TRIAL AND THOSE SERVING SHORT-TERM SENTENCES. THE STUDY SHOWED NO CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DAILY MALE INMATE POPULATION AND THE DAILY NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCTS. IN FACT, WEEKENDS, WHEN THE JAIL IS MOST CROWDED, HAVE ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER OF INCIDENTS AS MID-WEEK. INMATE CHARACTERISTICS DID PROVE SIGNIFICANT. INMATES ON REMAND WERE LESS LIKELY TO COMMIT A MISCONDUCT THAN THOSE WHO WERE SENTENCED, THE INMATE WITH A HISTORY OF MISCONDUCT IS MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT ANOTHER MISCONDUCT, AND INMATES CHARGED WITH ASSAULT-RELATED CRIMES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE DISRUPTIVE. IN GENERAL, 7 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION ACCOUNTED FOR 22 PERCENT OF THE MISCONDUCTS. MOST OF THE INCIDENTS INVOLVED PROPERTY. ONLY THREE CASES OF VIOLENCE TOWARD PERSONS WERE RECORDED DURING THE 6-WEEK PERIOD. (GLR)
178. **INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AND DIVERSION (FROM UNAFEI RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES NO 14, 1978, SEE NCJ-51514).** By R. J. D. CUADERNO. UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 26-1 HARUMI-CHO, FUCHU, TOKYO, JAPAN. 5 p. 1978. NCJ-51524
- THE NATURE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF DIVERSION AND INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED FOR THE PHILIPPINES, JAPAN, ECUADOR, AND ETHIOPIA. THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES PAPERS PRESENTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN A WORKSHOP ON INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AND DIVERSION FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THE REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE PHILIPPINES DISCUSSED POLICE DIVERSION AND ADVOCATED THE SETTING OF CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING WHETHER TO RELEASE JUVENILE SUSPECTS TO PARENTS OR REFER THEM TO SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES. THE TREATMENT OF A PARTICULAR CLASS OF INMATES IS DISCUSSED IN THE PRESENTATION BY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM JAPAN. THE CATEGORY OF PRISONER DISCUSSED IS CHARACTERIZED BY AGGRESSIVENESS, VIOLENCE, IMPULSIVENESS, GANG ORIENTATION, AND REBELLIOUSNESS AGAINST OFFICIAL RULES. HE ALSO LACKS PERSISTENCE IN WORK AND THE FULFILLMENT OF A LIFE PLAN. SPECIAL EMPHASIS IS GIVEN TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE TREATMENT OF SUCH OFFENDERS. A SECOND JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINED THE PURPOSES OF THE PREPAROLE SERVICE IN HIS COUNTRY. UNDER THIS PROGRAM, A PAROLE OFFICER VISITS AN INMATE AS SOON AS HE BECOMES LEGALLY ELI-

GIBLE FOR PAROLE. THIS ALLOWS FOR FULL USE OF THE TIME AVAILABLE BEFORE POSSIBLE RELEASE TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE INMATE THAT WILL HELP DEVELOP A SHORT-TERM PROGRAM TO AID IN COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT UPON RELEASE. ANOTHER REPRESENTATIVE FROM JAPAN CONSIDERED SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE OPERATION OF A 'CLASSIFICATION HOME' FOR JUVENILES, WHERE JUVENILES ARE DETAINED WHILE INFORMATION TO DIAGNOSE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS IS GATHERED. PROBLEMS HAMPERING THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN ECUADOR AND SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THAT COUNTRY ARE DISCUSSED. THE ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPOKE ON PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN HIS COUNTRY. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

179. **INTERFACE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS—AN EXAMINATION OF PENNSYLVANIA'S MENTAL HEALTH PROCEDURES ACT OF 1976.** By S. D. FLEMING. 260 p. 1978. NCJ-49748
- THE POSSIBILITY THAT A STATE LAW NARROWING CONDITIONS FOR INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TO MENTAL HOSPITALS WILL RESULT IN THE DIVERSION OF NONDANGEROUS MENTALLY ILL PERSONS INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS EXPLORED. THE PENNSYLVANIA MENTAL HEALTH PROCEDURES ACT OF 1976 RESTRICTS GROUNDS FOR INITIATING AND CONTINUING AN INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT BY REQUIRING PROOF OF DANGEROUSNESS. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT A SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY WOULD RESULT, AND THAT THESE PEOPLE WOULD BE DIVERTED INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM VIA ARRESTS FOR PETTY OFFENSES AGAINST THE PUBLIC ORDER. TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS, ARREST AND COMMITMENT TRENDS IN PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, PA., BEFORE AND AFTER ENACTMENT OF THE 1976 LAW WERE EXAMINED, AND ARREST RATES FOR A SMALL SAMPLE OF PERSONS FOR WHOM UNSUCCESSFUL COMMITMENT ATTEMPTS RESULTED FROM APPLICATION OF THE NEW LAW'S CRITERIA WERE ANALYZED. THE EXPECTED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS DID NOT TAKE PLACE, BUT THE LENGTH OF TIME SPENT IN THE HOSPITAL BY INVOLUNTARILY COMMITTED PERSONS WAS REDUCED CONSIDERABLY. ANALYSIS OF COUNTYWIDE ARREST RATES PROVIDES ONLY TENTATIVE SUPPORT FOR THE DIVERSION HYPOTHESIS: OUT OF 16 PUBLIC ORDER OFFENSES, ONLY 2 EXHIBITED THE HYPOTHESIZED INCREASE. NOR DID THE ANALYSIS OF 94 PERSONS WHO HAD BEEN 'REJECTED' BY THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM BECAUSE OF THE NEW LAW SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS. ANY INCREASE IN ARREST RATES AT THE COUNTYWIDE LEVEL COULD NOT BE ATTRIBUTED TO THESE PERSONS. THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCY OF ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES AMONG THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM 'REJECT' SAMPLE, BUT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INCREASE COULD NOT BE TESTED. ONE REASON FOR THE LACK OF THE EXPECTED DIVERSION EFFECT IN PENNSYLVANIA MAY BE THAT RELATIVELY FEW MENTALLY ILL PERSONS ACTUALLY WERE RELEASED INTO THE COMMUNITY, AND FEW OF THE PERSONS WHO WERE RELEASED WERE CHRONICALLY ILL OR SENILE. OTHER FACTORS MAY HAVE BEEN PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE OF DEVIANCE, THE USE OF BOARD AND CARE HOMES, RELUCTANCE TO PENALIZE PERSONS REGARDED AS 'SICK,' AND THE USE OF PRIVATE CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS—AN ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF HANDLING CASES THAT POLICE AND MENTAL HEALTH WORKERS DO NOT FEEL LIE WITHIN THEIR DOMAINS. PROJECTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA AND IN GENERAL ARE OFFERED, INCLUDING COMMENTS ON THE POSSIBLE LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF

INTERPERSONAL

CHANGING MENTAL HOSPITAL POPULATIONS INTO A CORE OF DANGEROUS INDIVIDUALS. A REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA, A DISCUSSION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND DANGEROUSNESS, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

180. **INTERPERSONAL AGGRESSION.** ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL ROAD, LONDON NW1, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY*, V 4, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1976), P 319-330. NCJ-39137 PROVIDES A RATIONALE FOR DEVISING A 'SOCIAL SKILLS PROGRAM' IN ENGLAND TO THERAPEUTICALLY MODIFY THE BEHAVIOR OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS. EXAMPLES OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON AGGRESSION ARE GIVEN, WHICH CONCLUDE THAT THE PATTERN OF OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENT OFFENSES SUGGESTS THAT ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS ARE THE MORE IMPORTANT CAUSES OF INTERPERSONAL AGGRESSION. THE RESEARCH FURTHER ILLUSTRATES THAT VIOLENCE OCCURS WITH SOME SPECIFICITY WITHIN CERTAIN CULTURES AND IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS. THE ARTICLE EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF GEARING A SOCIAL SKILLS PROGRAM TO SPECIFIC AGGRESSOR TYPES TO COUNTERACT THESE ADVERSE EXTERNAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE BEHAVIOR. SOME PRELIMINARY WORK BETWEEN THERAPISTS AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS IS DESCRIBED AND DISCUSSED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...KAP

181. **INUTILITY OF MANDATORY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—AN HISTORICAL NOTE (FROM CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, 1976, BY HUGO A BEDAU AND CHESTER M PIERCE—SEE NCJ-46351).** By P. E. MACKKEY. AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1775 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 5 p. 1976. NCJ-46354 EXCERPTS ARE GIVEN FROM WRITINGS WHICH INDICATE THAT AMERICANS IN THE EARLY 1800'S FOUND JURIES FREQUENTLY UNWILLING TO CONVICT PERSONS OF CRIMES FOR WHICH THE DEATH PENALTY WAS MANDATED. MANDATORY CAPITAL PUNISHMENT WAS COMMON FOR CERTAIN CRIMES IN THE MID 19TH CENTURY. OBSERVERS COMMENTED THAT SUCH PENALTIES WERE USUALLY GIVEN ONLY TO THE POOR AND TO MEMBERS OF UNPOPULAR MINORITIES, SUCH AS THE IRISH. MANY COMPLAINED ABOUT PUBLIC HANGINGS, CONTENDING THAT THIS TAUGHT VIOLENCE. OTHERS INSISTED THE DEATH PANALTY WAS CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. THE MOST COMMON ARGUMENT, HOWEVER, WAS THAT JURIES OFTEN ACQUITTED A DEFENDANT ACCUSED OF MURDER RATHER THAN BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SENTENCING HIM OR HER TO DEATH. BOTH HORACE GREELY (IN 1845) AND WALT WHITMAN (IN 1846) WROTE NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS CHARGING THAT DANGEROUS MURDERERS WERE WALKING THE STREETS BECAUSE JURIES WERE RELUCTANT TO CONVICT THEM DUE TO MANDATORY DEATH PENALTIES. IN 1848, A SIMILAR ARGUMENT WAS MADE BEFORE THE ALABAMA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN 1841 A COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY HEARD THE SAME STATEMENTS. BOTH CONNECTICUT AND MASSACHUSETTS DEBATED MANDATORY DEATH PENALTIES AND IN 1837 MAINE ABOLISHED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR WAS THE DIFFICULTY IN PROCURING CONVICTIONS. WISCONSIN OUTLAWED CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN 1853 FOR SIMILAR REASONS. ANTEBELLUM AMERICANS, WHO HAD HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE WITH MANDATORY DEATH PENALTIES, CONSIDERED THEM A DAN-

VIOLENT OFFENDER

GEROUS FAILURE. THE ONLY THING THEY DETERRED WAS A JURY FINDING OF GUILTY. EXTENSIVE NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM BOSTON UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, V 54, N 1 (JANUARY 1974), P 32-35.

182. **INVISIBLE VICTIM—THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S FORGOTTEN RESPONSIBILITY.** By R. REIFF. BASIC BOOKS, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 235 p. 1979. NCJ-64518 A PSYCHOLOGIST CONTENDS THAT CRIME VICTIMS ARE DENIED AN EQUAL SHARE OF JUSTICE; THEY ARE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BY THE POLICE, THE COURTS, THE LEGAL PROFESSION, AND THE SOCIAL SERVICE SYSTEMS. HE ARGUES THAT SOCIAL JUSTICE REQUIRES SOCIETY TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAKING THE VICTIM WHOLE AGAIN. EMERGENCY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, MEDICAL CARE, AND LEGAL SERVICES ARE THE RIGHTS OF EVERY VICTIM AND THE MORAL OBLIGATION OF SOCIETY. FURTHER, FBI CRIME STATISTICS REPORTS FAIL TO ACCURATELY REFLECT THE EXTENT OF CRIME IN THE NATION AND THE FAILURE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO BRING JUSTICE TO THE 3 TO 5 MILLION VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME. LEAA VICTIMIZATION STUDIES INDICATE THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS TO BE AT LEAST DOUBLE THAT REPORTED BY THE FBI, BUT THE SURVEYS ARE STILL INADEQUATE FOR THE SOCIAL EVALUATION OF THE VICTIM PROBLEM. THE FIRST VICTIM STUDY ATTEMPTING TO GATHER INFORMATION ABOUT VICTIMS BY ACTUALLY OPERATING A SERVICE FOR THEM WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE CENTER OF THE STUDY FOR SOCIAL INTERVENTION IN 1973. IT FOUND THAT THE GREATEST NEED OF VICTIMS IS FOR IMMEDIATE FINANCIAL AID, FOLLOWED BY PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE, (INCLUDING EMOTIONAL CARE) AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE. POLICE DISCRETION OFTEN IGNORES THE RIGHT OF THE VICTIM TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE. COURT DELAYS AND PLEA BARGAINING ARE FURTHER EXAMPLES OF POSTCRIME VICTIMIZATION. MOREOVER, CRIMINAL LAWYERS DISCREDIT AND HUMILIATE THE VICTIM-WITNESS IN THEIR DEFENSE STRATEGIES. FINALLY, VICTIMS SUFFER FROM THE ADMINISTRATIVE 'INDIFFERENCE' OF SOCIAL AGENCIES AND THEIR BUREAUCRATIC COMPLICATIONS. TO RECTIFY THESE WRONGS, A NINE-POINT VICTIMS' BILL OF RIGHTS IS FORMULATED, INCLUDING PROVISIONS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE AND BASIC CHANGES IN THE VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN SERVICE SYSTEMS TO IMPLEMENT THESE RIGHTS. A NATIONWIDE COMPENSATION PROGRAM MUST BE ESTABLISHED TO MAKE VICTIMS WHOLE AGAIN. FURTHERMORE, A DISASTER-AID PROGRAM IS NEEDED TO REHABILITATE NEIGHBORHOODS AND COMMUNITIES DESTROYED BY CRIME, AND VICTIMS' ADVOCATES MUST DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF VICTIMS AT COURT. TABULAR DATA, CHARTS, NOTES, AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)
- Availability: BASIC BOOKS, 10 EAST 53RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022.

183. **ISRAEL POLICE—ANNUAL REPORT, 1977.** ISRAEL POLICE HEADQUARTERS, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL. 54 p. 1978. NCJ-53693 THIS ISRAELI POLICE REPORT FOR 1977 REFLECTS CRIMINAL AND INTERNAL SECURITY EVENTS OF THE PAST AND SOME NEW ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES AND CONCEPTS. IN 1977 THE ISRAELI POLICE IN RESPONSE TO PUBLIC CONCERN EXPRESSED BY TWO COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY, THE BUCHNER COMMISSION AND THE SHIMRON COMMISSION, GAVE SPECIAL PRIORITIES TO DEALING WITH SOME GRAVE CRIME PROBLEMS. THE DEPARTMENT CONCENTRATED ON THE DETECTION OF DRUG DEALERS, ENLARGED SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE UNITS SUCH AS THE FRAUDS DIVISION, CONTINUED ACTIVATION OF THE BORDER

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GUARD, AND EXPANDED THEIR CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SERVICES. PRECEDING 44 TABLES OF STATISTICAL REPORTS AND AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE ISRAEL POLICE, THERE IS A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT OF EACH ASPECT OF POLICE ACTIVITY WITH ITS VARIOUS SUBDIVISIONS. BECAUSE CRIME IS BECOMING MORE PROFESSIONALIZED AND BETTER-ORGANIZED, THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASING RESORT TO VIOLENCE, INCLUDING THE USE OF ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES. THERE IS ALSO A GROWTH OF INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LINKS, WITH THE GRAVEST EFFECTS EVIDENCED IN DRUG SMUGGLING. IN 1977, 344 CHARGES OF DRUG DEALING WERE FILED AS AGAINST 160 IN 1976—AN INCREASE OF 115 PERCENT. THERE WAS A DECREASE IN BANK ROBBERIES BECAUSE OF INCREASED POLICE PROTECTION OF BANKS, BUT AN INCREASE IN ROBBERY EFFORTS AGAINST DIAMOND-POLISHING WORKSHOPS AND OTHER BUSINESS PREMISES. TWO NEW COUNTRYWIDE UNITS WERE CREATED TO COMBAT SERIOUS CRIME: THE NATIONAL UNIT FOR FRAUD INVESTIGATION AND THE UNIT FOR CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. OPERATIONAL UNITS WERE UNIFIED DOWN TO THE STATION LEVEL TO PERFORM INVESTIGATION, INTELLIGENCE, AND CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION SERVICES. AS FOR INTERNAL SECURITY, THERE WERE 88 TERRORIST ACTS IN ISRAEL DURING 1977 COMPARED WITH 65 IN 1976—AN INCREASE OF 33 PERCENT. IN 1977, THE ISRAELI POLICE UNDERTOOK 125 LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS, INCLUDING DEMONSTRATIONS, STRIKES, PUBLIC DISTURBANCES, AS WELL AS 'OPERATION SHA'AR' (THE VISIT OF THE EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT) AND THE OPERATION TO MAINTAIN ORDER AND SECURITY DURING THE ELECTIONS TO THE NINTH KNESSET. DURING 1977, 27,000 ADDITIONAL MOTOR VEHICLES AND 41,700 NEW DRIVERS WERE ADDED, THE EXPANSION OF ROAD NETWORK WAS INSIGNIFICANT, AND 640 PERSONS WERE KILLED ON THE ROADS AS AGAINST 608 THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THE REGULAR POLICE COMPLEMENT ROSE FROM 13,377 TO 14,123; THERE WERE 1,185 RESIGNATIONS. A NEW HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED IBM COMPUTER WAS ACQUIRED TO SECURE INFORMATION FOR OPERATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES. OTHER ASPECTS OF POLICE ACTIVITY COVERED IN DETAIL INCLUDE INTERPOL, LABORATORY IDENTIFICATION OF CRIME, AND POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES. CRIME IN ISRAEL IS ALSO COMPARED WITH THAT IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND LOCALITIES. (FCW)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

184. **JAPAN—SUMMARY OF THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME, 1978.** JAPAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, TOKYO, JAPAN. 73 p. 1978. NCJ-58021 TRENDS IN CRIMINALITY IN JAPAN AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS ARE EXAMINED ON THE BASIS OF STATISTICS AND THE RESULTS OF RESEARCH ON CRIMES AND CRIMINALS AS OF 1977 AND BEFORE, WITH EMPHASIS ON RECIDIVISM. THE WHITE PAPER ON CRIME IN JAPAN IS COMPRISED OF FOUR SUBSTANTIVE SECTIONS. TRENDS IN CRIMINALITY ARE ANALYZED, BASED ON 1977 DATA FOR PENAL CODE OFFENSES, SPECIAL LAW OFFENSES SUCH AS TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, CRIMES COMMITTED BY ORGANIZED VIOLENT GROUP MEMBERS, VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY YOUTHFUL EXTREMISTS, OFFENSES CONCERNING POLLUTION, CRIMES COMMITTED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, NARCOTIC AND OTHER DRUG OFFENSES, MENTALLY DISTURBED OFFENDERS, CRIMES COMMITTED BY FOREIGNERS AND BY JAPANESE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FEMALE OFFENSES, AND ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENSES. THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (PROSECUTION AND TRIAL, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PROBATION, PAROLE, AND AFTERCARE) IS COVERED. A DISCUSSION OF RECIDIVISM AND THE TREATMENT OF RECIDIVISTS FOLLOWS, WITH TOPICS OF INTEREST BEING RECIDIVISM AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, THE INSTITU-

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TIONAL TREATMENT OF RECIDIVISTS, REHABILITATION SERVICES AND REPEATED OFFENDERS, TYPES OF RECIDIVISTS, AND PROBLEMS IN RECIDIVISM. FINALLY, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, JUVENILE CRIMINALITY, AND THE DISPOSITION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILES ARE CONSIDERED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

185. **JUDGMENTS OF RECIDIVISM RISK—THE USE OF BASE-RATE INFORMATION IN PAROLE DECISIONS (FROM NEW DIRECTIONS IN PSYCHOLEGAL RESEARCH, 1980, BY PAUL D LIPSETT AND BRUCE DENNIS SALES—SEE NCJ-67559).** By J. S. CARROLL. 19 p. 1980. NCJ-67562 THREE STUDIES SHOW THAT INFORMATION ON RISK OF PAROLE VIOLATION IS USED IF GIVEN TO DECISIONMAKERS IN CLINIC SETTINGS, BUT THAT THE DEGREE-TO-WHICH STATISTICAL DATA IS USED BY NONEEXPERTS IS LESS THAN OPTIMAL. AN INITIAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON CLINICAL JUDGMENT FINDS THAT PAROLE DECISIONMAKERS ARE PORTRAYED AS SUBJECTIVE AND UNWILLING TO PROFIT FROM SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE. IN STUDY 1, BASE-RATE DATA ON A GROUP OF 100 OFFENDERS WAS GIVEN TO 112 CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS. THE STUDENTS MADE NO DISTINCTION IN RISK EVALUATIONS BETWEEN PAROLEES FROM A GROUP WITH A KNOWN RECIDIVISM HIGH RATE AND THOSE FROM A GROUP WITH A LOW RATE. IN STUDIES 2 AND 3, HOWEVER, BOTH EXPERTS AND STUDENTS USED RISK INFORMATION PROVIDED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL CASE. IN STUDY 2, A TOTAL OF 210 CASE SUMMARIES OF PAROLE APPLICANTS WERE REVIEWED. OF THESE, 62 PERCENT CONTAINED INFORMAL ASSESSMENTS OF PAROLE RISK. ALL WERE USED BY THE HEARING EXAMINER. STUDY 3 DREW 12 CASES FROM THE TOTAL SAMPLE OF 210 AND GAVE THEM TO 75 CRIMINOLOGY STUDENTS. HOWEVER, RISK STATEMENTS WERE EITHER PRESENTED VERBALLY OR IN A STATISTICAL MANNER. THE STUDENTS USED THE INFORMATION REGARDLESS OF THE FORM, BUT WERE NOT AS SENSITIVE TO IT AS THE EXPERTS. THE STUDIES ALSO SHOWED THAT NEGATIVE STATEMENTS CARRIED MORE WEIGHT THAN POSITIVE STATEMENTS AND THAT VERBALLY-STATED RISK PREDICTIONS SEEM MORE INFLUENTIAL THAN EITHER NUMERICALLY-STATED OR CLINICALLY-DERIVED RISK STATEMENTS. STUDY STATISTICS ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES IS APPENDED. Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20550.

186. **JUDICIAL DECISIONS AND SANCTION PATTERNS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** By S. M. TALARICO. WILLIAMS AND WILKINS COMPANY, 428 EAST PRESTON STREET, BALTIMORE, MD 21202; NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, 357 EAST CHICAGO AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60611. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY*, V 70, N 1 (SPRING 1979), P 117-124. NCJ-56850 DISCRIMINATE ANALYSIS WAS USED TO STUDY 245 SENTENCING DECISIONS AND 176 PAROLE DECISIONS IN CONNECTICUT. THE PAROLE DECISIONS WERE MORE STRUCTURED. VARIABLES WHICH AFFECT BOTH DECISION PROCESSES ARE DISCUSSED. DATA FROM THE STATE'S MAJOR COURTS AND FROM THE CONNECTICUT BOARD OF PAROLE AND THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ADULT PROBATION FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH OF 1975 FORM THE BASIS OF THIS ANALYSIS. THE PAROLE ANALYSIS USED 21 VARIABLES RELATED TO THE OFFENDER'S PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, CRIMINAL HISTORY, AND PRISON BEHAVIOR. THE JUDICIAL ANALYSIS USED 14 PERSONAL AND CASE RELATED VARIABLES. TABLES PRESENT THE STUDY DATA. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PAROLE BOARD ADHERES TO ITS STATED GOALS WHEN CONSIDERING A CASE. WORK AND EDUCATIONAL RELEASE PARTICIPATION, POSITIVE JOB PLANS, AC-



CEPTANCE OF DRUG TREATMENT, AND PARTICIPATION IN JOB TRAINING ALL POSITIVELY AFFECT PAROLE DECISIONS. PREVIOUS PAROLE REVOCATIONS STRONGLY AFFECT DENIAL. VARIABLES RELATED TO THE OFFENSE AND PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY SEEM UNIMPORTANT. THE JUDICIAL DECISIONS, ON THE OTHER HAND, SHOW WIDE VARIATIONS, SOME OF WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN. UNDERSTANDABLY, THOSE DETAINED PRIOR TO SENTENCING ARE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE PRISON SENTENCES THAN THOSE WHO ARE RELEASED ON BAIL. PROBATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION FOR A SUSPENDED SENTENCE HAS CONSIDERABLE IMPACT. REPRESENTATION BY A PUBLIC DEFENDER OR A PRIVATE ATTORNEY IS NOT SIGNIFICANT. DEFENDANTS WHO REFUSE TO PLEA BARGAIN GENERALLY RECEIVE MORE SEVERE SENTENCES. STRANGELY, DEFENDANTS WITH THE GREATEST HISTORY OF VIOLENCE RECEIVE THE LIGHTER SENTENCES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THIS STUDY POINTS UP THE NEED FOR SENTENCING GUIDELINES TO CONTROL JUDICIAL DISPARITY. IT SEEMS TO SUPPORT THOSE WHO MAINTAIN THAT EXTRANEIOUS FACTORS CARRY UNDUE WEIGHT IN SENTENCING DECISIONS. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN EXTENSIVE ADDITIONAL DATA. (GLR)

187. **JURISDICTION AND THE ELUSIVE STATUS OFFENDER—A COMPARISON OF INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES.** By J. G. WEIS. UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON—JD 45 NATIONAL CENTER FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND ITS PREVENTION CENTER FOR LAW AND JUSTICE, SEATTLE, WA 98195. 142 p. 1980. NCJ-66333

THIS PAPER COMPARES INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES AND SUGGESTS THAT COURTS SHOULD RESTRICT OR ABANDON JURISDICTION OVER BOTH STATUS OFFENDERS AND LESS SERIOUS DELINQUENTS. ARGUMENTS CONCERNING JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENDERS HAVE BEEN BASED ON POLITICAL, IDEOLOGICAL, AND EMOTIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, RATHER THAN ON EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE. THOSE WHO DEFEND THE COURT'S ROLE SUGGEST THAT STATUS OFFENDERS HAVE SPECIAL NEEDS AND SHOW BEHAVIOR THAT IS PREDICTIVE OF A DELINQUENT CAREER. THOSE WHO CRITICIZE THE COURT'S JURISDICTION SUGGEST THAT SUCH BEHAVIOR IS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT OR PREDICTIVE OF MORE SERIOUS DELINQUENT INVOLVEMENT. RESEARCH SHOWS THE NEEDS OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND DELINQUENTS TO BE SIMILAR. TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEIR BEHAVIOR IS DIFFERENT, SELF-REPORTED INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND STATUS OFFENSES IS COMPARED. FINDINGS INDICATE THAT BOTH PETTY OFFENDERS AND SERIOUS OFFENDERS ENGAGE IN STATUS OFFENSES AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, WITH THE LATTER COMMITTING MORE SERIOUS PROPERTY AND VIOLENT CRIMES. THUS, NO BEHAVIORALLY UNIQUE STATUS OFFENDER OR DELINQUENT EXISTS, ALTHOUGH DIFFERENCES IN THE INTENSITY OF ILLEGAL INVOLVEMENT ARE APPARENT. JURISDICTION OVER STATUS OFFENSES, THEREFORE, SHOULD BE RESTRICTED OR ABANDONED FOR BOTH STATUS OFFENSES AND LESS SERIOUS DELINQUENCY. THIS CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE JURISDICTIONAL ABANDONMENT OF STATUS OFFENSES AND THROUGH ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES WHICH PROVIDE FOR THE DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING OF PETTY AND SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIMINALS. TABULAR DATA, NOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE DATA SETS USED IN SECONDARY ANALYSIS, THE CONSTRUCTION OF DELINQUENCY AND

STATUS OFFENSE SCALES, AND TABLES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—AOP)  
 Supplemental Notes: ASSESSMENT CENTER SERIES.  
 Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.  
 Availability: GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00908-8; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

188. **JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S FIGHT AGAINST YOUTH CRIME—A REVIEW OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.** By R. W. WOODSON. US CONGRESS HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 24 p. 1978. NCJ-62066

THIS REPORT CONCLUDES THAT PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ARE INEFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND NEGLECT MINORITY, LOW-INCOME YOUTH. THE STUDY REVIEWED THE LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND PROGRAM PHILOSOPHY OF THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) AND THEN ANALYZED ITS FUNDING PATTERNS. PROJECTS DESIGNED BY THE OJJDP HAVE EMPHASIZED DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND DIVERSION OF LESS SERIOUS OFFENDERS FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE PREDOMINANTLY MALE, NEAR THE UPPER AGE LIMITS OF JUVENILE JURISDICTION, AND COME FROM MINORITY GHETTO AND POVERTY BACKGROUNDS. ALTHOUGH THE OVERALL BIRTH RATE IS DECLINING, THIS RISK GROUP IS NOT EXPECTED TO DECREASE SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE FUTURE. IN CONTRAST, OJJDP PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DIRECTED AT NONURBAN, LOW CRIME AREAS AND MUCH MONEY HAS GONE INTO ADMINISTRATION, PARTICULARLY IN RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. THE REPORT DESCRIBES PROGRAMS THAT HAVE SUCCEEDED IN HELPING VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO CHANGE THEIR BEHAVIOR AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY: THE APPENDICES CONTAIN A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE OJJDP AND A LIST OF RECIPIENTS OF GRANTS AND CONTRACTS FOR FISCAL 1978. (MJM)

Supplemental Notes: 95TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, DECEMBER 1978.

189. **JUSTICE, PSYCHIATRY, AND THE OFFENDER FACING PENAL SANCTION.** (JUSTICE, LA PSYCHIATRIE, ET LE DELINQUANT FACE A LA SANCTION PENALE.) By R. MICHAUD. SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 4 RUE MONDOVI, PARIS (1ER), FRANCE. ANNALES INTERNATIONALES DE CRIMINOLOGIE, V 12, N 1-2 (1973), P 303-330. (In French) NCJ-28272

CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATING PROBLEMS OF TREATING AND INSTITUTIONALIZING CONVICTED PERSONS IN FRANCE WHO EXHIBIT PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS REQUIRING EXPERT TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION. THE CASE HISTORIES CONCERN FRAUD AND SEX OFFENSES.—IN FRENCH

190. **JUSTIFYING THE FIRST PRISON SENTENCE.** By A. J. ASHWORTH. CARSWELL COMPANY LIMITED, 2330 MIDLAND, AGINCOURT, ONTARIO, CANADA. CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW, (NOVEMBER 1977), P 661-673. NCJ-52905

SECTION 20 OF ENGLAND'S 'POWERS OF CRIMINAL COURTS ACT 1973,' WHICH SPECIFIES THAT, IN GENERAL, IMPRISONMENT SHOULD BE USED AS A SENTENCE OF LAST RESORT AND MUST BE JUSTIFIED BY THE COURT, IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL. SECTION 20 IS ONE OF THE FEW OFFICIAL RESTRICTIONS IN THE ENGLISH SENTENCING SYSTEM. THIS LAW STATES THAT NO COURT SHALL 'PASS A SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT ON A PERSON OF OR OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE ON WHOM SUCH A SENTENCE HAS NOT PREVIOUSLY BEEN

PASSED BY A COURT IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM UNLESS THE COURT IS OF OPINION THAT NO OTHER METHOD OF DEALING WITH HIM IS APPROPRIATE. IT THEN GOES ON TO ORDER THE COURT TO JUSTIFY ANY SENTENCE TO IMPRISONMENT, BASED ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE AND THE CHARACTER OF THE DEFENDANT. THESE PROVISIONS ARE EXAMINED IN DETAIL. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT IN CASES OF ROBBERY, HOMICIDE, AND SIMILAR VIOLENT CRIMES, THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE CRIME ITSELF IS CONSIDERED JUSTIFICATION FOR IMPRISONMENT. FOR OTHER OFFENSES THE POSSIBLE DISPOSITIONS INCLUDE ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE, CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE, FINE, PROBATION, A COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER, AND FOUR TYPES OF IMPRISONMENT—IMMEDIATE IMPRISONMENT, SUSPENDED IMPRISONMENT, SUSPENDED IMPRISONMENT COMBINED WITH FINE, AND PARTLY SUSPENDED IMPRISONMENT. THE INDICATIONS FOR EACH TYPE OF SENTENCE ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE INTENT OF SECTION 20 IS GOOD, BUT THAT THE WORDING IS SO VAGUE THAT LITTLE PRACTICAL SENTENCING REFORM HAS RESULTED. SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE MADE. THE ARTICLE IS HEAVILY FOOTNOTED. (GLR)

191. **JUVENILE CRIME CRISIS—CAUSE AND REMEDY.** By C. L. CRONKHITE. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. POLICE CHIEF, V 41, N 12 (DECEMBER 1974), P 40, 42-45. NCJ-16148

FAILURE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO TAKE PLANNED POSITIVE ACTION WITH OFFENDERS IS VIEWED AS A MAJOR CAUSE OF JUVENILE VIOLENCE, AND THE STEPS IN A POSITIVE APPROACH ARE PRESENTED. HARDCORE JUVENILES WITH TEN OR MORE ARRESTS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN CULTIVATED BY THE FAILURE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO ACT EFFECTIVELY IN THE EARLY STAGES OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COUNSELING AND RELEASING ONLY BE USED IN VERY MINOR CASES AND NOT FOR A SECOND TIME WITH AN OFFENDER. EMPHASIS IS UPON REFERRING THE BEGINNING MINOR OFFENDER TO AGENCIES PREPARED TO COUNSEL THEM. IF PROVISIONS FOR REHABILITATION OR PROBATION ARE VIOLATED OR ANOTHER ARREST OCCURS, IT IS URGED THAT THE OFFENDER BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT TO BE ADJUDICATED FOR POSSIBLY STRONGER CONTROLS ON BEHAVIOR. THAT THE JUVENILE SHOULD KNOW WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THE WAY OF FIRM ACTION IS REPEATEDLY STRESSED. HARDCORE OFFENDERS, APPRENTICE HARDCORE OFFENDERS, AND BEGINNING OFFENDERS ARE THE CATEGORIES FOR OFFENDERS THAT REQUIRE THREE DISTINCT PROGRAMS OF APPROACH, WITH THE HARDCORE BEING REMOVED FROM THE COMMUNITY, THE APPRENTICE HARDCORE ON FIRM PROBATION AND THE BEGINNER REFERRED TO REHABILITATION AGENCIES.

192. **JUVENILE JUSTICE—ALTERNATIVE ANSWERS.** By K. E. KRAUSE. UNION UNIVERSITY ALBANY LAW SCHOOL, 80 NEW SCOTLAND AVENUE, ALBANY, NY 12208. ALBANY LAW REVIEW, V 40, N 1 (1975), P 179-198. NCJ-30740

A 1961 AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK STATE CONSTITUTION CREATED A FAMILY COURT WITH CIVIL JURISDICTION OVER CASES OF JUVENILE NEGLECT, DELINQUENCY, OR DEPENDENCY. THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT CHANGES ARE 'DESPERATELY NEEDED' WITH THE NEW YORK FAMILY COURT ACT (THE LEGISLATION PASSED PURSUANT TO THE AMENDMENT) TO DEAL WITH THE RISING RATE OF SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS. TWO CASE STUDIES ARE CITED TO SUPPORT HER CONTENTION. THIS NOTE DISCUSSES TWO PROPOSALS WHICH COULD BE INITIAL STEPS TOWARD SOLVING SOME ASPECTS

OF THIS YOUTHFUL CRIME CRISIS—LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD PERMIT A FAMILY COURT JUDGE TO WAIVE JURISDICTION OF A MINOR CHARGED WITH A SERIOUS OFFENSE AND THE CREATION OF EFFECTIVE DISPOSITIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE EMOTIONALLY OR MENTALLY ILL, VIOLENT CHILD.

193. **JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1976—OPERATION, CONSTITUTIONAL VULNERABILITY, AND EFFECT.** By L. A. WARREN. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, 249 SULLIVAN STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10012. NEW YORK UNIVERSITY REVIEW OF LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE, V 6, N 2 (SPRING 1977), P 217-237. NCJ-52339

THIS ARTICLE EXAMINES PROVISIONS OF A NEW YORK STATE LAW MANDATING MINIMUM SENTENCES FOR VIOLENT YOUNG OFFENDERS AND SPECIFYING CERTAIN DUE PROCESS SAFEGUARDS. CHALLENGES TO THE ACT ARE REVIEWED. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT, PASSED BY THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE IN 1976, CODIFIES THE TRADITIONAL BEST INTERESTS TEST UNDER WHICH COURT-ORDERED DISPOSITIONS ARE PREDICTED ON THE REHABILITATIVE NEEDS OF EACH YOUTHFUL OFFENDER, PROVIDES FOR CERTAIN DUE PROCESS PROCEDURES, AND MANDATES PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF DRUG OFFENDERS AND FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS. SO FAR LEGAL CHALLENGES HAVE CONCERNED THE RIGHT TO JURY TRIALS, THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT, AND MANDATORY COMMITMENTS. THE MCKEIVER DECISION (1971) LEFT THE JURY TRIAL ISSUE UNCLEAR, AND IT REMAINS UNCLEAR UNDER THE 1976 ACT. THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT UNDER THESE PROVISIONS IS ASSURED BECAUSE THE ACT SUBJECTS JUVENILES TO MUCH LONGER MINIMUM PERIODS OF CONFINEMENT. CHALLENGES TO THE MANDATORY SENTENCING SECTIONS OF THE DRUG LAW HAVE REVOLVED AROUND DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION, LEGISLATIVE INFRINGEMENT INTO JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS, DENIAL OF DUE PROCESS, AND CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS AND THE MANDATING OF GOOD RECORDKEEPING PRACTICES WILL SOLVE MANY OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE NEW YORK JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE RESULTS OF THE MORE FORMAL PENAL APPROACH TO VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS HAVE YET TO BE ASSESSED. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN EXTENSIVE REFERENCES.

194. **JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT.** NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES. JUVENILE JUSTICE REPORT, V 1, N 3 (AUGUST 1978), COMPLETE ISSUE. NCJ-53439

PROVISIONS OF A NEW LAW IN NEW YORK STATE, WHICH MAKES 13- TO 15-YEAR-OLD YOUTH'S CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTAIN FELONIES, ARE DISCUSSED REGARDING CRIMINAL COURT JURISDICTION AND PROCESS, SENTENCING, AND INCARCERATION. THE FOCUS OF THE DISCUSSION IS ON A BILL THAT PROPOSES SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN BOTH JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1978, JUVENILES AGED 14 AND 15 YEARS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED SERIOUS AND VIOLENT FELONIES AND JUVENILES AGED 13 YEARS ALLEGED TO HAVE COMMITTED MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE WILL BE SENT TO AND TRIED IN ADULT CRIMINAL COURTS AND WILL BE SUBJECT TO ADULT PRISON SENTENCES. JUVENILE OFFENDER CASES PROCESSED THROUGH THE CRIMINAL COURT SYSTEM ARE CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO ARRAIGNMENT AND BAIL, PRELIMINARY HEARING, GRAND JURY ACTION, GUILTY PLEAS, LIMITS ON PLEA BARGAINING, TRIAL AND JURY VERDICTS, SENTENCING, AND PLACEMENT OF CONVICTED JUVENILE OFFENDERS. THERE ARE SEVERAL POINTS AT WHICH JUVENILE OFFENDERS MAY BE SENT TO FAMILY COURTS, INCLUDING PREINDICTMENT REMOVAL, REMOVAL AFTER PRELIMINARY HEARING, GRAND JURY REMOVAL, POSTINDICTMENT REMOVAL, AND POSTVERDICT RE-



JUVENILE

MOVAL FAMILY COURT ACTION ON A REMOVED CASE MUST BE BASED ON PROBABLE CAUSE THAT A JUVENILE IS DELINQUENT. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS OF THE LEGISLATION PERTAIN TO COUNSEL RESPONSIBLE FOR A REMOVED CASE, THE EFFECT OF A JUVENILE OFFENDER CONVICTION OR DESIGNATED FELONY FINDING ON SUBSEQUENT CONVICTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE DIVISION OF YOUTH, RESPONSIBILITIES OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, AND THE MAJOR VIOLENT OFFENSE TRIAL PROGRAM THAT GIVES ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO PROCESS CERTAIN CASES. CONVICTED JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE SUBJECT TO SLIGHTLY MORE LENIENT SENTENCES. THEY MAY SERVE THE FIRST PART OF THEIR TERMS IN SECURE FACILITIES OF THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH (DFY) WITH ALL DFY SERVICES MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM. IF THEIR SENTENCE CONTINUES AFTER THEY REACH THE AGE OF 21, THEY WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. INFORMATION ON SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ARE GIVEN.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

195. **JUVENILE VIOLENCE IN THREE UPSTATE NEW YORK COUNTIES—FINAL REPORT.** By M. Q. WARREN. STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT ALBANY, 1400 WASHINGTON AVENUE, ALBANY, NY 12203. 66 p. 1976. NCJ-42928
- THE MAJOR DATA ANALYSES ASSESS INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN YOUTH AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS ON ONE HAND, AND VIOLENCE CRITERIA AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM PROCESSING DIMENSIONS ON THE OTHER. THE SCARCITY OF PERSISTENTLY VIOLENT JUVENILES IN THE COUNTIES STUDIED IS CONSIDERED THE CENTRAL FINDING OF THIS STUDY. A SECOND FINDING INDICATES THAT VIOLENT JUVENILES, AS IDENTIFIED BY THE VARIOUS MEASURES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR USED IN THE STUDY, DO NOT REPRESENT A SUBGROUP CONSISTENTLY SHARING CERTAIN EDUCATIONAL, FAMILY, PERSONAL, AND DELINQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS. MOST VIOLENT OFFENDERS FROM THE SEVERAL COUNTIES WERE MALE, BUT THEY SHARED NO OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS. RECORD DATA ON CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH AND FAMILY ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE WEAK.

196. **KALAMAZOO COUNTY (MI)—CAREER CRIMINAL—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT.** KALAMAZOO COUNTY OFFICE OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, 227 WEST MICHIGAN AVENUE, KALAMAZOO, MI 49006. 13 p. 1976. NCJ-37603
- FINAL EVALUATION OF THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION OF THE KALAMAZOO (MI) PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE VIOLENT CRIME RATE BY PROCESSING THE CAREER CRIMINAL SWIFTLY THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PROJECT WAS MADE UP OF FIVE SUBPROGRAMS DESIGNED TO SELECT AND TRAIN PROJECT PERSONNEL, DEVELOP A PROCESS FOR IDENTIFYING CAREER CRIMINALS, DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A TRACKING SYSTEM, ADEQUATELY PREPARE PRIORITY CASES, AND TO IMPROVE CURRENT RECORDS AND STATISTICAL SYSTEMS. DATA TABLES PRESENT QUARTERLY BREAKDOWN OF INTAKE DATA, COURT DISPOSITION DATA, SENTENCE DATA, PENDING CASES, AND DISPOSITION TIME DATA. ALTHOUGH ANALYSIS OF THIS DATA RESULTED IN A FINDING OF LIMITED SUCCESS FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THIS PROJECT, THE EVALUATORS WERE ENCOURAGED BY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN COURT PROCESSING PROCEDURES WHICH ARE BEGINNING TO REDUCE CASE DISPOSITION TIMES.

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

197. **LAW AND THE DANGEROUS CRIMINAL—STATUTORY ATTEMPTS AT DEFINITION AND CONTROL.** By L. SLEFFEL. NCJ-42770
- 197 p. 1977.

VIOLENT OFFENDER

STATE STATUTES APPLICABLE TO DANGEROUS OFFENDERS ARE SURVEYED AND ANALYZED AS TO THEIR EFFECTIVENESS, FAIRNESS, CONTROL, NECESSITY, CONSTITUTIONALITY, AND ETHICAL QUALITY. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE STATE STATUTES SURVEYED LEAVE THE PROBLEM OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER UNSOLVED AND CREATE NEW PROBLEMS IN THE FAIR AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. IT IS OBJECTED THAT MOST STATUTES ABANDON THE PRINCIPLE OF PROPORTIONALITY; ARE VAGUE; CONFUSE THE GOALS OF PUNISHMENT, INCAPACITATION, AND THERAPY; ALLOW DISCRETION TO BE EXERCISED BY MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS; RELY HEAVILY ON ASSESSMENTS OF PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR; AND IMPOSE PENALTIES SO SEVERE THAT COURTS AND JURIES MAY BE UNWILLING TO APPLY THEM. THE AUTHOR OFFERS RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE BELIEFS THAT STATUTES APPLIED TO VIOLENT OFFENDERS MUST RESPECT AND PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF THE OFFENDER AND AVOID SANCTIONS PREDICATED ON BEHAVIOR THAT HAS NOT YET HAPPENED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO ELIMINATE PREVENTIVE DETENTION, ESTABLISH PUNISHMENT AS THE SOLE JUSTIFICATION FOR SANCTIONS, CREATE PROPORTIONALITY, AND ESTABLISH AND PRESERVE THE PROTECTION OF DUE PROCESS. RCB

**Availability:** D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

198. **LEGAL ASPECTS IN TREATING RAPISTS.** By F. T. RADA. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*, V 5, N 4 (DECEMBER 1978), P 369-378. NCJ-53613

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE LEGAL CONCEPTS OF INFORMED CONSENT, DETERMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS, PROTECTION OF THIRD PARTIES, AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR THERAPISTS WHO WORK WITH RAPISTS ARE EXAMINED. AFTER EXPLAINING THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE CONCEPT OF INFORMED CONSENT, ITS NECESSARY ELEMENTS ARE REVIEWED: (1) THE LEGAL CAPACITY TO GIVE CONSENT; (2) VOLUNTARINESS; AND (3) SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE OF A PROCEDURE AND ITS RISKS. EACH OF THESE ELEMENTS IS EXAMINED AS IT APPLIES TO INDIVIDUALS TREATING OR COMING INTO CONTACT WITH RAPISTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DIRECTORS OF INSTITUTIONS OBTAIN INFORMED CONSENT FROM ALL STAFF MEMBERS AND VOLUNTEERS WHO COME INTO CONTACT WITH SEXUAL OFFENDERS. THE OBLIGATION OF THE THERAPIST TO DETERMINE THE DANGEROUSNESS OF AN OFFENDER AND TO WARN AFFECTED THIRD PARTIES WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE CASE OF TARASOFF V. THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA (1976). TWICE THE CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT UPHOLD THE OBLIGATION OF A THERAPIST TO DETERMINE DANGEROUSNESS AND TO EITHER WARN THOSE WHO MIGHT BE INJURED OR TO USE COMMITMENT OR OTHER MEANS TO PROTECT THIRD PARTIES. THE RELATED ISSUES OF CONFIDENTIALITY AND PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATION ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY RELATE TO BOTH UNINTENTIONAL DIVULGENCES CONCERNING A CASE AND MEDICAL RECORDS AVAILABLE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AND OUTSIDE PARTIES. THERAPISTS ARE WARNED THAT MANY WAYS EXIST TO BREACH THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF A CLIENT GIVEN OUR MODERN INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF RECORDKEEPING. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLF)

199. **LEGAL CONTROLS FOR THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER (FROM STUDIES ON IMPRISONMENT, 1976—SEE NCJ-54805).** By R. R. PRICE and A. D. GOLD. LAW REFORM COMMISSION OF CANADA, 130 ALBERT STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO K1A 0L6, CANADA. 94 p. 1976. NCJ-54808
- EXISTING CANADIAN LEGISLATION GOVERNING THE HANDLING OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS IS CRITIQUED, AND ALTERNATIVE MODELS ARE CONSIDERED. THE EXISTING LAW

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IN CANADA PROVIDES FOR INDETERMINATE SENTENCING OF OFFENDERS LABELED 'HABITUAL CRIMINAL' AND 'DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDER.' THE LAW, HOWEVER IS APPLIED INCONSISTENTLY, AND ITS DIFFERENTIAL APPLICATION MAKES A DEFENDANT VULNERABLE TO MANIPULATIVE PLEA BARGAINING. THE LAW DOES NOT APPEAR TO REACH THE TYPES OF OFFENDERS FOR WHOM SPECIAL SANCTIONS MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE. THE QUIMET COMMITTEE, IN ITS PROPOSALS FOR REFORM OF THE EXISTING LAW, SPECIFIES THAT PRECISE SCIENTIFIC PROCEDURES SHOULD BE EMPLOYED FOR DETERMINING IF AN OFFENDER IS DANGEROUS, AND SHOULD HE BE DETERMINED SO, PROVEN TREATMENT METHODS SHOULD BE USED TO ALLOW HIS EVENTUAL RELEASE INTO THE COMMUNITY. ISSUES ARISING FROM THESE GENERAL PROPOSALS INCLUDE THE EXISTENCE OF RELIABLE SCREENING AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES AND THE ETHICAL CONCERNS SURROUNDING INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT. IN DISCUSSING PROCEDURES FOR APPLYING EXISTING AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION, THE OVER PREDICTION TENDENCIES OF INSTITUTIONS TO LABEL OFFENDERS DANGEROUS ARE NOTED, AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT LEGISLATION PUT THE BURDEN OF 'CLEAR AND CONVINCING' EVIDENCE OF DANGEROUSNESS ON THE INSTITUTION DECIDING WHETHER TO RETAIN AN INMATE BEYOND A SPECIFIED TERM. THE IMPOSITION OF PREVENTIVE DETENTION AT THE CONCLUSION OF A SPECIFIED TERM HAS MUCH TO RECOMMEND IT, PROVIDED ADEQUATE PROCEDURAL GUARANTEES EXIST. PRECISE STEPS FOR DETERMINING DANGEROUSNESS ARE SUGGESTED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

200. **LEGAL ISSUES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT (FROM FUTURE OF POLICING, 1978, BY ALVIN W COHN—SEE NCJ-51338).** By L. W. SHERMAN. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 31 p. 1978. NCJ-51342

THE INFLUENCE OF LAW ON THE FUTURE OF POLICING IS DISCUSSED. TRENDS IN CRIMINAL AND PROCEDURAL LAW CONCERNING IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICE WORK AND POLICE LEGAL AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY ARE EXAMINED. CHANGES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT CAN BE PREDICTED ASSUMING CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE LAW. THE SCOPE OF CRIMINAL LAW THAT THE POLICE ARE MANDATED TO ENFORCE WILL PROBABLY ALTER AND, SINCE LAWS CREATE POLICE TASKS TO BE PERFORMED, CHANGING LAWS WILL CREATE CHANGES IN TASKS. BASIC CHANGES THAT WILL PROBABLY OCCUR ARE A STEADY REPEAL OF LAWS GOVERNING PRIVATE MORALITY AND AN INCREASE IN LAWS GOVERNING BEHAVIOR THAT AFFECTS OTHERS SUCH AS SMOKING, DOG CONTROL, AND DRUNKEN DRIVING. FEWER MORALITY LAWS SHOULD REDUCE CORRUPTING INFLUENCES ON POLICE, FREE POLICE RESOURCES FOR OTHER TASKS, AND RELEASE POLICE FROM THE NEED TO USE CONTROVERSIAL METHODS OF DETECTION AND APPREHENSION. HOWEVER, THE INCREASE IN LAWS CURBING HARMFUL OR ANNOYING BEHAVIOR MAY CAUSE MORE ANTAGONISM AGAINST POLICE AND CREATE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE LEGITIMACY OF POLICE AUTHORITY. THE LEGAL AUTHORITY OF POLICE TO GAIN ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON VIOLATIONS AND VIOLATORS IS LIKELY TO CHANGE. MOST PROACTIVE INVESTIGATION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OCCURS IN CASES OF PERSONAL IMMORALITY AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE. AND THESE CATEGORIES WILL BE AFFECTED BY LEGAL CONSTRAINTS ON INFORMATION GATHERING. THERE MIGHT BE AN INCREASE IN POLICE CORRUPTION, A TENDENCY FOR POLICE TO FABRICATE CRIMES, AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE EFFECTIVENESS REGARDING VICE CONTROL. LEGAL CONSTRAINTS ON INFORMATION GATHERING MAY ALSO INCREASE POLITICAL VIOLENCE. A CHANGE IN THE SCOPE OF POLICE EXECUTIVES' LEGAL AUTHORITY TO CONTROL OFFICERS IS PREDICTED. THE GROWING

LEGISLATIVE

POWER OF POLICE UNIONS HAS NARROWED LEGAL AUTHORITY TO DISCIPLINE OFFICERS AND TO SET ENFORCEMENT PRIORITIES. POLICE ORGANIZATIONS ARE LIKELY TO BE RUN ACCORDING TO THE PREFERENCES OF OFFICERS, RESULTING IN MORE OFFICER AUTONOMY IN DECISIONMAKING AND LESS PUNISHMENT OF OFFICERS FOR DEALING WITH CITIZENS IMPROPERLY. A CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF LEGAL CONSTRAINTS ON POLICE PERSONNEL PRACTICES IS ALSO LIKELY. INCREASED REGULATIONS ASSURING EQUALITY IN OPPORTUNITY AND NEW LAWS AFFECTING PERSONNEL PRACTICES SUCH AS PROMOTION STANDARDS AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR EMPLOYMENT CAN BE EXPECTED. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--DAG)

201. **LEGAL SOLUTIONS—EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—NCJ-45266).** By E. J. GOODMAN. VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 25 p. 1977. NCJ-45273

TREATMENT OF BATTERED WIVES WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND LEGAL RECOURSE, OR LACK OF IT, FOR VICTIMS IS EXAMINED. THE OPERATING THEORY IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO WIFEBEATING IS THAT THE LAWS AND COURTS ARE SUPPOSEDLY ACTING IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FAMILY UNIT; THE PROBLEM IS THAT THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED AT THE EXPENSE OF MARRIED WOMEN. THE ATTITUDE OF THE LEGISLATURE, POLICE, AND JUDGES IS THAT THEY ARE DEALING NOT WITH A PUBLIC CRIME, BUT WITH SIGNS OF A 'TROUBLED MARRIAGE.' SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR VIOLENCE TOWARD SPOUSES REFLECTS THE SOCIAL ORDER AND ACCEPTANCE OF MALE PREROGATIVES. BEFORE 1977 IN NEW YORK STATE, THE FAMILY COURT HAD EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OVER HUSBANDLY ASSAULTS; WOMEN NOW HAVE THE OPTION IN NEW YORK OF BRINGING CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HUSBANDS WHO BEAT THEM. THE PURPOSE OF THE CRIMINAL COURT PROCEEDING WILL BE TO PUNISH THE OFFENDER, WHILE THE INTEREST OF THE FAMILY COURT PROCEEDING WILL BE TO KEEP THE FAMILY TOGETHER. THE UNDERLYING CAUSE OF SEXISM, HOWEVER, IS NOT ADDRESSED BY THIS NEW LEGISLATION; UNTIL RADICAL, SOCIAL AND LEGAL CHANGES IN PREVAILING ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN, THE FAMILY, AND MARRIAGE ARE EFFECTED, THE VOID MIGHT BE FILLED WITH EXPERIMENTS IN LAY TRIBUNALS OPERATING ON PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY CONTROL AND PEER-GROUP JUSTICE (DAS)

202. **LEGISLATIVE NEEDS AND SOLUTIONS (FROM BATTERED WOMEN—A PSYCHOSOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1977 BY MARIA ROY—SEE NCJ-45266).** By B. KUTUN and M. E. DUNN. VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 11 p. 1977. NCJ-45278

LEGISLATION PROPOSED IN FLORIDA TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS DESCRIBED; PROVISIONS RELATING TO PROSECUTION OF OFFENDERS AND FACILITIES FOR VICTIMS ARE OUTLINED. A SURVEY EXPLORING THE SPOUSE ABUSE PROBLEM WAS DISTRIBUTED IN NOVEMBER OF 1975 TO THE PUBLIC DEFENDER, STATE ATTORNEY, AND CHIEF CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR EACH OF FLORIDA'S JUDICIAL CIRCUITS; THE QUESTIONS COVERED INCIDENTS OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND PROSECUTION FOR THAT OFFENSE FOR THE 5-YEAR PERIOD PRECEDING THE SURVEY AND SOLICITED RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS. IT WAS SHOWN THAT NO PUBLIC OFFICE IN FLORIDA KEPT SEPARATE RECORDS OF WIFEBEATING OR SPOUSE ABUSE, ALTHOUGH NEARLY ALL RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THE PROBLEM WAS FAR GREATER THAN HAD BEEN REPORTED TO THEIR OFFICES. UNDER FLORIDA LAW AT THE TIME OF WRITING, CRIMINAL CHARGES COULD BE

FILED AGAINST A HUSBAND FOR BEATING HIS WIFE UNDER NORMAL CRIMINAL STATUTES COVERING ASSAULT, BATTERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT; THE POLICE, HOWEVER, COULD ONLY ARREST IN MISDEMEANOR CASES WHEN THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED IN THEIR PRESENCE. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY, THREE AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED SPECIFICALLY IN REMEDIAL LEGISLATION WERE DEFINED; (1) A STATISTICAL BASIS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO DETERMINE THE SEVERITY AND FREQUENCY OF SPOUSE ABUSE IN FLORIDA; (2) POLICE OFFICERS SHOULD BE PROVIDED THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO MAKE ARRESTS ON PROBABLE CAUSE FOR A MISDEMEANOR CRIMINAL CHARGE, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; AND (3) SHELTER, CARE, AND COUNSELING ARE NECESSARY TO PROVIDE A WORKABLE LIVING ALTERNATIVE TO THOSE ABUSED INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SUBJECTED TO SEVERE, RECURRING VIOLENCE. LEGISLATION WAS PROPOSED WHICH PROVIDES THAT INCIDENTS OF SPOUSE ABUSE SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, THAT FAILURE TO DO SO IS A SECOND-DEGREE MISDEMEANOR, AND THAT ANYONE REPORTING A CASE OF SPOUSE ABUSE WHILE ACTING IN GOOD FAITH SHALL BE IMMUNE FROM ANY LIABILITY. IN ADDITION, THE BILL PROVIDES THAT THE DEPARTMENT SHALL INVESTIGATE CASES OF SPOUSE ABUSE AND, WHEN APPROPRIATE, TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION TO THE STATE ATTORNEY FOR FURTHER ACTION. ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD ESTABLISH THERAPEUTIC OR REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS AIMED AT REACHING BOTH THE ABUSED AND THE ABUSER AND WHICH WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE DEPARTMENT ESTABLISH TEMPORARY PLACEMENT FACILITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING TREATMENT AND CARE OF THE ABUSED SPOUSE HAS ALSO BEEN PROPOSED. THE FULL TEXTS OF BOTH PIECES OF LEGISLATION ARE INCLUDED.

203. **LIFE SENTENCE—ITS MEANING.** By J. P. GRANFIELD. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. *POLICE CHIEF*, V 45, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 45-47. NCJ-53233

THIS STUDY REVIEWS THE USE OF LIFE IMPRISONMENT IN THE UNITED STATES; GIVES DATA ON NUMBER OF INMATES SERVING LIFE SENTENCES, NUMBER WHO DIE IN PRISON, AND TIME SERVED BEFORE RELEASE; AND DISCUSSES USE OF PAROLE. THE STATISTICS, WHICH WERE GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES AND VARY IN COMPLETENESS BY CATEGORY, ARE COMPARED WITH DATA FROM ENGLAND AND BELGIUM. THEY SHOW THAT PERSONS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT CONSTITUTE A SIGNIFICANT PERCENTAGE OF THE PRISON POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT THERE IS WIDE VARIATION BY STATE IN NUMBER OF YEARS SERVED. FEW LIFERS ACTUALLY DIE IN PRISON. THE DATA INDICATE THAT LIFERS CONSTITUTE MORE THAN 9 PERCENT OF THE PRISON POPULATION, COMPARED WITH 2.9 PERCENT IN ENGLAND AND 3.3 PERCENT IN BELGIUM. THERE ARE FEW UNIFORM GUIDELINES FOR PAROLE, UNLIKE BOTH ENGLAND AND BELGIUM. THE PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE USE OF PAROLE FOR VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A METHOD OF PAROLE USED ELSEWHERE IN THE WORLD MIGHT BE USEFUL IN THE UNITED STATES: THE VICTIM (OR A FAMILY MEMBER IN EVENT OF THE VICTIM'S DEATH), THE PROSECUTOR, AND THE INVESTIGATING POLICE OFFICER ALL HAVE INPUT INTO THE DECISION TO ALLOW OR NOT ALLOW PAROLE. THE DESIRE OF THE VICTIM AND SOCIETY TO BE PROTECTED FROM VIOLENT OFFENDERS IS DISCUSSED. FOOTNOTES CONTAIN REFERENCES AND ADDITIONAL DATA. (GLR)

204. **LIFE-STYLE VIOLENT JUVENILE—THE SECURE TREATMENT APPROACH.** By A. H. VACHSS and Y. BAKAL. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 500 p. 1979. NCJ-55534

A SECURE TREATMENT UNIT IS PROPOSED FOR HANDLING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS RECOGNIZED TO BE CHRONICALLY VIOLENT. THE PLAN DESCRIBES TREATMENT AND SECURITY POLICIES, ARCHITECTURAL PLANS, AND CLIENT CHARACTERISTICS. AN INTERVIEW WITH A YOUNG NEW YORK GANG MEMBER PROVIDES A UNIQUE LOOK AT THIS PERSON'S THOUGHTS, IDEAS, FEELINGS, ATTITUDES, AND METHODS OF OPERATION. LIKE MOST LIFESTYLE VIOLENT JUVENILES, THE INTERVIEWEE HAS A DISTORTED PERCEPTION OF SOCIETAL VALUES, IS COMMITTED TO IMMEDIATE GRATIFICATION, AND IS ALIENATED FROM SOCIETAL STRUCTURES AND INSTITUTIONS. LIFESTYLE VIOLENT JUVENILES HAVE HAD REPEATED CONFLICTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL AND HAVE LEARNED TO USE EXPLOITATION TO GRATIFY PEER-DIRECTED DESIRES. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM USUALLY PROCESSES CHRONICALLY VIOLENT JUVENILES THROUGH THE ADULT SYSTEM RATHER THAN TRYING TO HANDLE THEM WITHIN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PROPOSED SECURE TREATMENT UNIT IS TO BE A HIGHLY SPECIFIC, MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY. IT WILL PROTECT RESIDENTS FROM EACH OTHER, AS WELL AS FROM SOCIETY, AND THE ABSOLUTE SAFETY OF EACH RESIDENT IS TO BE PART OF THE TREATMENT. A RELATIVELY LARGE INSTITUTION COMPOSED OF FIVE SUBUNITS OR CLUSTERS FOR HOUSING, SERVICES, AND OTHER FACILITIES IS PLANNED. THE FIRST UNIT WILL BE A MEDICAL DIVISION FOR PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS WITHIN THE INSTITUTION. THE SECOND UNIT, THE HEART OF THE FACILITY, WILL BE DEVOTED TO RESOCIALIZATION OF INMATES. TREATMENT WILL EMPHASIZE LEARNING SURVIVAL STRATEGIES THAT DO NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF VIOLENCE. INMATES SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETING THE SECOND UNIT WILL MOVE ON TO THE THIRD WHERE THEY WILL OCCUPY SMALL SELF-CONTAINED SUITES, WORK IN ONE OF THE INSTITUTION'S SHOPS, AND RECEIVE EDUCATION SERVICES. UNITS FOUR AND FIVE ARE TO BE PRERELEASE AREAS; TREATMENT IN THESE UNITS WILL CONSIST MAINLY OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING WITH DECREASED EMPHASIS ON AFFECTIVE AND EXPERIMENTAL LEARNING. SOME WORK RELEASE WILL BE PERMITTED IN THE LAST UNIT. THE TEXT DISCUSSES ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, STAFF REQUIREMENTS AND OPERATION, AND APPROPRIATE CLIENTELE FOR THE UNITS. APPENDICES CONTAIN INTERVIEWS WITH CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL AND SEVERAL DELINQUENTS ON INSTITUTIONS AND TREATMENT FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

205. **LONG-TERM USE OF LITHIUM IN AGGRESSIVE PRISONERS.** By J. P. TUPIN, D. B. SMITH, T. L. CLANON, L. I. KIM, A. NUGENT, and A. GROUPE. AMERICAN PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. *COMPREHENSIVE PSYCHIATRY*, V 14, N 4 (JULY/AUGUST 1973), P 311-317. NCJ-17499

IN THIS STUDY, 27 MALE CONVICTS EXHIBITING RECURRENT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WERE GIVEN LITHIUM CARBONATE FOR THREE TO EIGHTEEN MONTHS IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASSESS THE LONG-TERM EFFECT OF LITHIUM ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION INCLUDED INABILITY TO DELAY EXPRESSION OF AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS, STRONG SUGGESTION OF BRAIN DAMAGE AND A LONG HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BOTH IN AND OUT OF PRISON. ASSESSMENTS OF CHANGE WERE COMPOSED OF INCIDENCE AND TYPE OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AND THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF SECURITY CHANGES FOR IDENTICAL TIME PERIODS BEFORE AND DURING LITHIUM PLUS

SUBJECTIVE REPORTS BY STAFF AND SUBJECTS. AS A GROUP, THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY WHEREAS THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR NON-VIOLENT BEHAVIOR DID NOT DECREASE SIGNIFICANTLY. INDIVIDUALLY CONSIDERED, SUBJECTS RECEIVED FEWER DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS FOR VIOLENCE. SECURITY CLASSIFICATIONS IMPROVED. SUBJECTIVE REPORTS INCLUDED: 1) AN INCREASED CAPACITY TO REFLECT ON THE CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS; 2) INCREASED CAPACITY TO CONTROL ANGRY FEELINGS WHEN PROVOKED; 3) DIMINISHED INTENSITY OF ANGRY AFFECT; AND 4) GENERALLY A MORE REFLECTIVE MOOD. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT THE RESULTS STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT LITHIUM MAY BE EFFECTIVE IN LONG-TERM REDUCTION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

206. **MARYLAND'S DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUTE—A PROGRESS REPORT.** MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, 6314 WINDSOR MILL ROAD, BALTIMORE, MD 21207. 42 p. 1973. NCJ-18445

INMATE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS AND RECIDIVISM DATA ARE PRESENTED FOR MARYLAND'S PATUXENT INSTITUTION, WHICH WAS BUILT TO IMPLEMENT THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUTE. THE PURPOSE OF THE STATUTE IS TO PROTECT SOCIETY FROM THE SEGMENT (DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS) OF THE CRIMINAL POPULATION WHICH WILL PROBABLY COMMIT CRIMES IF RELEASED ON THE EXPIRATION OF A FIXED SENTENCE: IT CALLS FOR THEIR DETENTION AND TREATMENT UNLESS AND UNTIL THEY ARE CURED. THE EFFECTS OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE ARE EXPLORED. THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION'S INTAKE, TREATMENT, AND RELEASE PROCEDURES ARE STUDIED. THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IS COMPARED WITH OTHER MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS IN THE AREAS OF BUDGET AND EFFECTIVENESS.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

207. **MEN AND THE VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN (FROM VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN, 1978, BY J. R. CHAPMAN AND MARGARET GATES—SEE NCJ-51377).** By J. R. BECKER and G. G. ABEL. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 24 p. 1978. NCJ-51378

DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF AGGRESSION ON MEN AND WOMEN, RAPE AS A PROTOTYPE OF VICTIMIZATION, AND POSSIBLE FORMS OF TREATMENT FOR RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. A PSYCHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF RAPISTS IS PRESENTED. THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS BEGINS AT SUCH AN EARLY AGE THAT BOYS AND GIRLS IN NURSERY SCHOOL SHOW DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIOR WHEN FACED WITH A SITUATION INVOLVING AGGRESSION. THE NURSERY TALES, TELEVISION PROGRAMS, AND PARENTAL EXPECTATIONS WHICH ENCOURAGE BOYS TO BE ACTIVE AND GIRLS PASSIVE ARE EXAMINED. IN MANY HOMES CHILDREN ARE EXPOSED TO VICTIMIZATION OF WOMEN IN THE FORM OF WIFE BEATING, WHICH OFTEN LEADS TO CHILD BEATING. AGGRESSION IN THE HOME COMBINED WITH AGGRESSION IN THE CULTURE SETS THE STAGE FOR AGGRESSION ON THE STREET, OF WHICH RAPE IS ONE MANIFESTATION. THE AGGRESSIVE MALE SUBCULTURES OF THE STREET, OF THE PRISON, AND OF COLLEGE ARE EXAMINED. THE ACT OF RAPE AS A POLITICAL TOOL, FORMERLY COMMITTED BY WHITE MEN AGAINST BLACK WOMEN AND NOW BY BLACK MEN AGAINST WHITE WOMEN IS EXAMINED. THEN PSYCHOLOGICALLY ABNORMAL RAPISTS ARE DISCUSSED. THESE ARE CLASSIFIED AS THE AGGRESSIVE RAPIST (WHO HAS UNDERLYING HOSTILITY AGAINST WOMEN), THE SEXUAL RAPIST (WHO HAS NEVER LEARNED TO ATTRACT WOMEN THROUGH SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE WAYS), AND A COMBINA-

TION OF THE TWO. THE CRIMINALLY SADISTIC RAPIST WHO INJURES OR KILLS HIS VICTIM IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL. THE AGGRESSIVE OR SEXUAL-AGGRESSIVE FACTORS OPERATING ARE EXAMINED THROUGH A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES. TESTS TO HELP IDENTIFY RAPIST TENDENCIES AND THERAPY TO OVERCOME THE DEEP-SEATED HOSTILITY IS BRIEFLY OUTLINED. THE PURELY SEXUAL RAPIST USUALLY HAS NEVER MASTERED BASIC SOCIAL SKILLS. THERAPY TO IDENTIFY AND CORRECT THESE SOCIAL DEFICITS IS DESCRIBED. SUCCESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY A NUMBER OF RESEARCHERS USING THIS APPROACH. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERAPY CAN PROVIDE ONLY PART OF THE SOLUTION. FOR RAPE TO BE ELIMINATED IN SOCIETY, SOCIETY ITSELF MUST ELIMINATE ITS STEREOTYPE OF MAN AS AGGRESSOR AND WOMAN AS VICTIM AND REPLACE THESE IMAGES WITH A RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (GLR)

208. **MEN WHO RAPE—THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OFFENDER.** By A. N. GROTH. PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. 245 p. 1979. NCJ-65019

FOR PROFESSIONALS WORKING WITH RAPISTS OR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE, THIS VOLUME EXAMINES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND EMOTIONAL FACTORS WHICH PREDISPOSE A PERSON TO REACT TO SITUATIONS AND LIFE EVENTS WITH SEXUAL VIOLENCE. BASED ON OVER 15 YEARS OF EXTENSIVE CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH MORE THAN 500 SEXUAL OFFENDERS, THE AUTHOR PROVIDES A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORIES, THE LIFE STYLES, AND THE MOTIVATIONS OF MEN WHO RAPE. THE VOLUME OFFERS GUIDELINES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION, DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT, AND TREATMENT OF SUCH OFFENDERS. IT DIFFERENTIATES PATTERNS OF ASSAULT AMONG OFFENDERS AND EXAMINES CLINICAL ASPECTS OF THEIR RAPE BEHAVIOR, SUCH AS THE SELECTION OF THE VICTIM, THE DETERMINATION OF THE SEXUAL ACT, THE OFFENDER'S SUBJECTIVE REACTION DURING THE ASSAULT, THE ROLE OF ALCOHOL, SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION, AND OTHER ISSUES. SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, SUCH AS GANG RAPE, CHILD RAPE, MALE RAPE, AND MARITAL RAPE ARE CONSIDERED, AS WELL AS SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS, SUCH AS THE ADOLESCENT OFFENDER, THE OFFENDER AGAINST ELDERLY VICTIMS, AND THE FEMALE OFFENDER. FOOTNOTES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (WJR)

Availability: PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

209. **MENTAL ILLNESS—A CANADIAN PERSPECTIVE (FROM TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L. BELLEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65021).** By C. GREENLAND. UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 9 p. 1979. NCJ-65029

THIS CANADIAN ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE APPARENT EROSION OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE ABILITY OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGISTS TO PREVENT CRIMINAL VIOLENCE AND CRITICIZES LAWS THAT CREATE A FALSE SENSE OF SECURITY. IN ORDER TO TREAT MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS, THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAS COMMITTED ITSELF TO BUILDING MAXIMUM-SECURITY, REGIONAL PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS AS PART OF ITS PENITENTIARY SYSTEM. HOWEVER, IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICTS EXIST BETWEEN TREATMENT AND SECURITY DEMANDS. A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO CHANGE IS THE PUBLIC MOOD OF APATHY AND HOSTILITY TOWARD OFFENDERS, OFTEN COMBINED WITH ANTI-PSY-



CHIATRICAL AND ANTITHERAPEUTIC ATTITUDES. THE DEMAND FOR TOUGHER MEASURES TO COMBAT VIOLENT CRIME REFLECTS THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF SUCH OFFENSES AND THE PUBLIC DISTRUST OF EXPERTS WHO SAY THAT MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS ARE NOT REALLY DANGEROUS. CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE CANADIAN DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDER LEGISLATION IS REVIEWED, AND THE NEW ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF CANADIAN SOCIETY AGAINST PERPETRATORS OF VIOLENT AND OTHER CRIMES IS CRITICIZED. THIS NEW ACT, WHICH SUPPOSEDLY WILL PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM ASSAULT BY VICIOUS CRIMINALS, DOES NO MORE THAN INCARCERATE FOR LIFE A GROUP OF SOCIALLY AND SEXUALLY INADEQUATE MISFITS IN CONDITIONS OF APPALLING DEGRADATION. SINCE THE INCREASING USE OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES WILL INEVITABLY LEAD TO AN ESCALATION OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, CRIMINOLOGISTS HAVE AN URGENT RESPONSIBILITY TO SUGGEST VIABLE ALTERNATIVES THAT MAKE SENSE TO AN ANXIOUS AND CONFUSED PUBLIC. EXCERPTS FROM NEWSPAPER STORIES ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)

210. **MENTALLY-DISORDERED JUVENILE OFFENDER—AN INQUIRY INTO THE TREATMENT OF THE KIDS NOBODY WANTS.** By E. MACKENZIE and R. A. ROOS. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JOURNAL*, V 30, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1979), P 47-58. NCJ-64648

TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY DISORDERED, VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN CALIFORNIA ARE EXAMINED TO DETERMINE WHY THERAPY PROGRAMS FOR THESE YOUTHS ARE SEVERELY LIMITED. JUDGES HAVE FEW OPTIONS IN LOCATING APPROPRIATE TREATMENT FOR MENTALLY ILL JUVENILES, AND MANY OF THESE OFFENDERS SPEND LONG PERIODS IN JUVENILE DETENTION HALLS. A 1975 RESEARCH PROJECT CONDUCTED BY THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PROFILED THE MENTALLY DISORDERED JUVENILE OFFENDER AS A 16-YEAR-OLD MALE WHO COMES FROM A LARGE, LOW-INCOME FAMILY WITH A HISTORY OF INSTABILITY. AS A RESULT OF DEPRIVATION OF PARENTAL AFFECTION, THESE JUVENILES DEVELOP EXTREME ANGER AT THEIR PARENTS WHICH THEY TRANSFER TO OTHERS. THEY ARE INCAPABLE OF FORMING EMOTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND ARE GIVEN TO OUTBURSTS OF EXTREME VIOLENCE. ADMINISTRATORS OF SEVERAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE THERAPY-ORIENTED FACILITIES FOR JUVENILES WERE INTERVIEWED IN ORDER TO ASSESS THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD HARD-TO-HANDLE YOUTHS. ALTHOUGH ALL DESCRIBED THEIR PROGRAM AS SUITABLE FOR THESE OFFENDERS, IT BECAME EVIDENT THAT OUTSIDE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY (CYA) NO FACILITY WANTED HARD-CORE, VIOLENT, AND DISTURBED JUVENILES BECAUSE THEY SPOILED THEIR SUCCESS RECORDS. WHEN THE MOST SERIOUS CASES ARE REJECTED BY TREATMENT PROGRAMS, THEY ARE LIKELY TO BE COMMITTED TO THE CYA. THIS USUALLY RESULTS IN INCARCERATION WITH NO THERAPY SINCE THE CYA OPERATES ONLY ONE SMALL FACILITY FOR ACUTE PERSONALITY PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, ADMINISTRATIVE ATTITUDES ARE UNDERSTANDABLE WHEN THE POLITICS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE JUDGED AND FUNDED ON THE BASIS OF SUCCESS AND REDUCED RATES AND ARE USED TO PROPAGANDIZE SPECIFIC VIEWPOINTS. MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALISTS HAVE BEGUN TO PLAY AN INCREASINGLY ROLE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, AND MANY MAY FEEL THAT THEIR POSITIONS DEPEND ON THE SUCCESS RATE OF THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS. CRITICS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAVE SUGGESTED THAT SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS BE CREATED FOR THE MENTALLY-ILL OFFENDERS, BUT THE COST WOULD BE ENORMOUS. OTHER RECOMMENDED REFORMS INCLUDE

REMOVAL OF ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION TO REJECT A JUDGE'S PLACEMENT AND PLACING ALL THERAPEUTIC FACILITIES UNDER A SINGLE ADMINISTRATION AND BUDGET TO REDUCE COMPETITION. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (MJM)

211. **MENTALLY ILL JUVENILE OFFENDER—CRISIS FOR LAW AND SOCIETY.** By R. ROOS and T. ELLISON. NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8978, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO, NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE*, V 27, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1976), P 25-32. NCJ-32661

A REVIEW OF THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN OBTAINING JURISDICTION AND TREATMENT FOR MENTALLY ILL JUVENILES INVOLVED IN VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR RESULTING IN SERIOUS BODILY INJURY OR DEATH. THE AUTHOR REVIEWS CALIFORNIA STATUTORY PROVISIONS. VARIOUS WEAKNESSES IN CURRENT LEGAL PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED WHICH SERIOUSLY IMPEDE THE COURTS FROM OBTAINING JURISDICTION OVER SUCH YOUTHS. EVEN WHEN JURISDICTION IS OBTAINED, THE COURTS ARE HAMPERED BY THE LACK OF SUFFICIENT FACILITIES FOR TREATMENT. VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT, SUCH AS AUTOMATIC COMMITMENT PROVISIONS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIALIZED MENTAL HEALTH COURT ARE SUGGESTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

212. **MIAMI (FL) DISPOSITION OF CRIMINAL CHARGES IN CASES INVOLVING VIOLENT CRIME, DEADLY WEAPONS, AND MANDATORY SENTENCE.** CRIME COMMISSION OF GREATER MIAMI, 1351 NW 12 STREET, ROOM 519, MIAMI, FL 33125. 14 p. NCJ-65126

RESULTS OF A STUDY FOCUSING ON CASES WHERE DEFENDANTS USING GUNS IN THE PERPETRATION OF VIOLENT CRIMES WERE NOT CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR WERE NOT SENTENCED TO THE MANDATORY 3-YEAR TERM ARE DISCUSSED. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY THE CRIME COMMISSION VOLUNTEERS OF DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA. IN ORDER TO STUDY THOSE CASES WHICH INVOLVED THE USE OF A DEADLY WEAPON IN A VIOLENT CRIME, THE VOLUNTEERS MADE A REVIEW OF THE DISPOSITIONS OF CASES INVOLVING CHARGES OF AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, AGGRAVATED BATTERY, SEXUAL BATTERY, ROBBERY BY FORCE AND FEAR, AND WEAPON POSSESSION WHILE COMMITTING AN OFFENSE FOR NOVEMBER 1977 THROUGH JANUARY 1978. CASES OF FIRST-DEGREE MURDER, THE ONLY OTHER CRIME PUNISHABLE BY A MANDATORY SENTENCE, WERE NOT REVIEWED. ONLY WHEN THE DEFENDANT IS CHARGED WITH USING A FIREARM IN THE COMMISSION OF A FELONY WOULD THE 3-YEAR MANDATORY SENTENCE APPLY. CASES DISPOSED OF BY SENTENCING WERE CONSIDERED EXCLUSIVELY. STUDY RESULTS SHOWED THAT THE WEAPON POSSESSION CHARGE WAS BEING USED IN MOST INSTANCES. DEFENDANTS IN OTHER CASES WERE NOT CHARGED WITH THE POSSESSION OFFENSE EVEN THOUGH A GUN HAD BEEN USED. THERE WERE CASES IN WHICH DEFENDANTS WERE CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF A FIREARM, BUT THE CHARGES WERE LATER ABANDONED BY THE PROSECUTION, USUALLY IN PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. OF THE TOTAL 62 CASES REVIEWED, 27 DEFENDANTS WERE CHARGED WITH POSSESSION OF A FIREARM WHILE COMMITTING A FELONY, 5 DEFENDANTS POSSESSED A GUN IN A COMMISSION OF A FELONY BUT WERE NOT CHARGED WITH THE MANDATORY STATUTE, AND 13 DEFENDANTS OF THE 27 HAD THE WEAPON POSSESSION CHARGE ABANDONED BY THE PROSECUTION IN PLEA NEGOTIATIONS. ONE DEFENDANT WAS ACQUITTED OF THE FIREARM CHARGE BY A JURY, AND 13 DEFENDANTS RECEIVED THE MANDATORY SENTENCE FOR USE OF A FIREARM. TWENTY-ONE PERCENT OF THE DEFENDANTS WERE PLACED ON PROBATION. THIRTY-FIVE PERCENT RECEIVED

SENTENCES OF LESS THAN 3 YEARS. TWENTY-SEVEN OF THE DEFENDANTS, 44 PERCENT, WERE SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS OR MORE. TABULAR INFORMATION IS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY. (LWM)

**Supplemental Notes:** A THREE-MONTH STUDY CONDUCTED BY CRIME COMMISSION COURT AIDES.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

213. **MICHIGAN'S CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT LAW (FROM FORCIBLE RAPE—THE CRIME, THE VICTIM, AND THE OFFENDER, 1977 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL, ROBLEY GEIS, AND GILBERT GEIS—SEE NCJ-43432).** By K. A. COBB and N. R. SCHAUER. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 113TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10025. 17 p. 1977. NCJ-43438

THIS DISCUSSION OF THE MICHIGAN SEXUAL ASSAULT ACT INCLUDES A LEGISLATIVE HISTORY, AN ANALYSIS OF THE LAW AND ITS PROVISIONS, AND AN EXAMINATION OF ITS REFORM FEATURES. IN RESPONSE TO PRESSURE FROM WOMEN'S RIGHTS GROUPS AND OTHER REFORM ORGANIZATIONS, THE MICHIGAN SENATE ENACTED A NEW CRIMINAL SEXUAL ASSAULT LAW IN AUGUST, 1974. THE LAW WAS FORMULATED TO DISTINGUISH AMONG DEGREES OF VIOLENCE AS MOTIVATED BY HOSTILITY RATHER THAN PASSION. DEFINITIONS WHICH WERE INCONSISTENTLY INTERPRETED IN THE PAST WERE CODIFIED, AND A NUMBER OF PREVIOUS STATUTES COVERING RAPE AND CARNAL KNOWLEDGE WERE CONSOLIDATED. PROTECTION IS EXTENDED TO MEN AS WELL AS TO WOMEN UNDER THE NEW LAW. A HIERARCHY OF DEGREES RELATING TO THE SEVERITY OF THE CRIMINAL ACT INVOLVED IS INCLUDED, SO THAT A JURY MAY FIND A DEFENDANT GUILTY OF AN APPROPRIATE LESSER OFFENSE IN NONAGGRAVATED RAPE AND SEXUAL CONTACT CASES. PROVISION IS MADE FOR AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES SUCH AS STATUTORY AGE, PRIOR FELONIES, USE OF WEAPONS, AIDERS OR ABETTORS, AND PERSONAL INJURY. THE PENALTIES OUTLINED BY THE LAW ARE INTENDED TO MATCH THE GRAVITY OF THE OFFENSE, WITH FIRST-DEGREE CONDUCT CARRYING A MAXIMUM OF LIFE IN PRISON. SIGNIFICANT EVIDENTIARY PROVISIONS INVOLVE REMOVING THE REQUIREMENTS OF VICTIM RESISTANCE AND CORROBORATION OF VICTIM TESTIMONY. CONSENT IS NOW AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE IN CERTAIN SITUATIONS, BUT THE USE OF THE VICTIM'S PAST SEXUAL CONDUCT TO PROVE CONSENT IS SEVERELY LIMITED. THE NAMES OF THE VICTIM AND THE ACTOR AS WELL AS DETAILS OF THE OFFENSE CAN BE SUPPRESSED AT THE REQUEST OF COUNSEL, THE ACTOR, OR THE VICTIM. AN ADDITIONAL REFORM IS THE EXTENSION OF PROTECTION TO WIVES LIVING APART FROM THEIR HUSBANDS; PREVIOUSLY A HUSBAND COULD NEVER BE GUILTY OF RAPING HIS WIFE. CRITICISM MAY POSSIBLY ARISE AROUND THE LIMITATION OF FELONY STATUS OF THE AGGRAVATED OFFENSE TO FORCIBLE FELONIES, THE ABSENCE OF MINIMUM SENTENCES, THE AMBIGUITY CONCERNING THE TERMS 'MENTAL ANGUISH' AND 'BODILY INJURY,' AND THE EXCLUSION OF SPOUSES WITH CONTINUING MARRIAGES, BUT THESE AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES MUST BE SUBJECTED TO JUDICIAL INTERPRETATION BEFORE THE ULTIMATE EFFECTS OF THE SEXUAL ASSAULT ACT CAN BE DETERMINED.

214. **MODEL FOR THE IMPRISONMENT OF REPETITIVELY VIOLENT CRIMINALS.** By E. H. STEELE. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CENTER FOR STUDIES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1111 EAST 60TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60637. 41 p. 1974. NCJ-25988

A BRIEF PLAN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SMALL (200 PRISONER) MAXIMUM SECURITY INSTITUTION FOR REPETITIVELY VIOLENT CRIMINALS. THIS PLAN, THE RESULT OF AN LEAA-FUNDED PROJECT, OUTLINES MOST PHASES OF THE CREATION AND OPERATION OF SUCH A PRISON. SELECTION

OF PRISONERS, PHYSICAL DESIGN OF THE PRISON, INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS, AND METHODS FOR EVALUATING REHABILITATIVE SUCCESS ARE COVERED. IT IS ASSERTED THAT SUCH A PRISON WOULD BE POLITICALLY ACCEPTABLE, FINANCIALLY PRACTICAL, AND METHODOLOGICALLY SOUND.

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

**Availability:** NTIS. Accession No. PB 239-604.

215. **MODERN CORRECTIONS—THE OFFENDERS, THERAPIES AND COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION.** By H. S. SANDHU. 357 p. 1974. NCJ-12990

DISCUSSION OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PENAL INSTITUTIONS, AND OFFENDER TYPOLOGIES WITH SUGGESTED TREATMENT FOR EACH GROUP. THE AUTHOR PRESENTS HISTORICAL AND GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ENTIRE RANGE OF INSTITUTIONS FROM A MAXIMUM-SECURITY PRISON TO A HALFWAY HOUSE AND A REVIEW OF THE PRISON COMMUNITY. DIFFERENT TYPES OF OFFENDERS ARE CHARACTERIZED AND TREATMENT NEEDED BY EACH IS SUGGESTED. COMMENTS ARE MADE ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH ADULT AND JUVENILE MALE AND FEMALE OFFENDERS. THE AUTHOR ANALYZES VIOLENT OFFENDERS IN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR SUBCULTURAL BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL PATHOLOGY, AND HE DISCUSSES OFFENDERS SUFFERING FROM MENTAL ABERRATIONS. CHARACTERIZATIONS ARE MADE OF BOTH THE DANGEROUS AND RELATIVELY HARMLESS SEX OFFENDERS WITH THEIR PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS AND COMPULSIONS. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE ON HOW TO IMPROVE PROBATION AND PAROLE, THE TRADITIONAL FORMS OF COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION. EXAMPLES ARE TAKEN FROM PRISONS IN THE U.S., IN INDIA ENGLAND, AND SWEDEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Availability:** CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

216. **MONITORING AND CLASSIFICATION GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES—PRISON CLASSIFICATION PROJECT.** By B. FISHER, S. BRODSKY, and S. CORSE. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 50 p. 1977. NCJ-46954

GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS WERE DEVELOPED BY THE PROJECT DURING THE CLASSIFICATION OF ALL INMATES IN ALABAMA IN 1976. THE PRISON CLASSIFICATION PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED BY THE CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, IN RESPONSE TO A MANDATE BY A FEDERAL COURT TO THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS. AS DEFINED BY THE COURT, THE PURPOSE OF CLASSIFICATION IS TO ASSESS AN INMATE'S NEEDS IN THE AREAS OF CUSTODY, MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE, AND EDUCATIONAL, VOCATIONAL, AND WORK ASSIGNMENTS SO THAT APPROPRIATE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES CAN BE PROVIDED. THE GOAL OF THE PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE THE INMATE WITH THE KIND OF SKILLS AND TREATMENT THAT WILL PERMIT REHABILITATION AND PREPARATION FOR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY. DIRECTIVES WERE TO COMPLETE CLASSIFICATION OF A NEW INMATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, NORMALLY WITHIN 15 DAYS, AND EACH PRISONER MUST BE REVIEWED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 12 MONTHS. THE WHOLE PROCESS MUST BE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL TO THE INMATE PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW IN WHICH THE INMATE IS PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED BY A MEMBER OF THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF (THE MONITOR). AT SEVERAL STAGES DURING PROCESS THE PRISONER IS ALLOWED TO STATE WHICH CLASSIFICATION ASSIGNMENT SEEMS APPROPRIATE. EVERY INMATE IS ASSIGNED TO A CUSTODY GRADE. INCENTIVE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR MAY BE GRANT-



ED, AND CONVERSELY, BAD BEHAVIOR WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY THE CLASSIFICATION BOARD. THE INMATE IS ASSIGNED TO AN INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO FACTORS OF AGE, PRIOR RECORD, INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, AND AN APPROPRIATE SET OF VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OFFERED BY EACH INSTITUTION. THE AVAILABLE INSTITUTIONS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. OCCASIONALLY, INMATES WITH SPECIAL INTERESTS OR NEEDS ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS DESIGNED TO FIT THOSE INTERESTS OR NEEDS. MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS ARE MET, INCLUDING SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS FOR THOSE FOUND TO BE MENTALLY RETARDED. PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COUNSELING FOR PERSONAL GROWTH OR DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE, ARE OFFERED, AS ARE ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS. MEANINGFUL WORK ASSIGNMENTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED. APPLICABLE ARE FORMS FOR PRISON CLASSIFICATION ASSIGNMENT, MEDICAL CONSULTATION, AND CHECKLISTS FOR CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND ESCAPE INFORMATION.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

217. **MORRIS COUNTY (NJ)—FIVE-YEAR ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVISM AMONG PROBATIONERS WITH VIOLENT CRIMES.** PROBATION ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, 447 BELLEVUE AVENUE, CN-037, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 30 p. 1979. NCJ-57297

RESULTS ARE PRESENTED FROM A 5 YEAR STUDY OF RECIDIVISM AMONG 65 PROBATIONERS CONVICTED OF VIOLENT OFFENSES IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. THE SAMPLE STUDIED CONSISTED OF 65 PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION IN MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD (SEPTEMBER 1, 1970 THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1975). CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE STATE POLICE, AND EACH CASE WAS FOLLOWED THROUGH APRIL 24, 1978. A PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE OF PROBATIONERS REVEALED THE FOLLOWING FACTS ABOUT SUBJECTS' CRIMINAL HISTORIES: (1) ALMOST ALL COMMITTED SOME DEGREE OF EITHER ASSAULT OR ROBBERY; (2) TERMS OF PROBATION RANGED FROM LESS THAN A YEAR TO 5 YEARS; (3) SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF HAD PRIOR CONVICTIONS; (4) MOST OF THE OFFENDERS (85 PERCENT) HAD NOT SERVED PRIOR PROBATION TERMS; AND (5) AT LEAST 40 PERCENT HAD DRUG (EXCLUDING ALCOHOL) ABUSE HISTORIES. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS STUDY, RECIDIVISM IS DEFINED AS CONVICTION FOR ONE OR MORE CRIMINAL ACTS WHILE SERVING A PROBATION TERM AND/OR DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS FOLLOWING THE TERMINATION OF PROBATION FOR A PRIOR CONVICTION. RECIDIVISM FINDINGS REVEALED THAT: (1) SLIGHTLY MORE THAN HALF HAD NOT BEEN REARRESTED; (2) THE MAJORITY (60 PERCENT) HAD NOT BEEN RECONVICTED; (3) ALMOST TWO-THIRDS (65 PERCENT) OF THE RECIDIVISTS HAD COMMITTED NO NEW OFFENSES OF VIOLENCE; (4) MOST RECIDIVISTS COMMITTED THEIR NEW OFFENSES DURING EITHER THE FIRST YEAR ON PROBATION OR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER THE TERMINATION OF PROBATION; AND (5) PERSONS WITH HISTORIES OF DRUG ABUSE WERE MORE LIKELY TO COMMIT MULTIPLE SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES THAN SUBJECTS WITHOUT HISTORIES OF SUCH ABUSE. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED, AND THE APPENDIXES REPORT VIOLENT CRIME RATES AND ARREST RATES IN NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND ISSUES INVOLVED IN DEFINING RECIDIVISM. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

218. **MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN SEE NCJ-29557).** By S. L. HALLECK. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 15 p. 1972. NCJ-29560

EXAMINATION OF SOME BASIC CONCEPTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN UNDERSTANDING, TREATING, OR PREVENTING VIOLENCE. CAUSES OF VIOLENCE DETERMINED BY THE INTERACTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL WITH HIS ENVIRONMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE TYPES OF SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND MEDICAL INTERVENTIONS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE FOR DIMINISHING THE PROBABILITY THAT CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WILL COMMIT A VIOLENT ACT ARE IDENTIFIED. THE ETHICAL AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS WHICH SHOULD GUIDE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTION PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED.

219. **MURDER—EVALUATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND PREDICTION (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L. KUTASH ET AL.—SEE NCJ-55020).** By F. REVITCH and L. B. SCHLESINGER. JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 27 p. 1978. NCJ-55021

THE PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF MURDERERS IS DISCUSSED, AND A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM APPLICABLE TO ALL ANTISOCIAL AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IN PREDICTION AND IN DISPOSITION IS PRESENTED. A REVIEW OF TECHNIQUES USED TO EVALUATE MURDERERS NOTES THAT FORENSIC ANALYSTS OFTEN FAIL TO INTEGRATE THEIR TEST FINDINGS WITH THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF THE CRIME ITSELF, THEREBY LIMITING THE UTILITY OF THEIR EVALUATIONS. PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS SHOULD EMPHASIZE THE OFFENSE, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, VALUE SYSTEMS, AND ABILITY TO EMPATHIZE. A CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM BASED ON MOTIVATIONAL AND DYNAMIC ASPECTS OF BEHAVIOR IS PRESENTED AS A FRAMEWORK WITHIN WHICH FORENSIC ANALYSTS MAY ORGANIZE THEIR OBSERVATIONS. THE SYSTEM, WHICH PLACES MOTIVATIONAL STIMULI ON AN EXOGENOUS-ENDOGENOUS CONTINUUM, DEFINES THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES OF BEHAVIOR: ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED, SITUATIONALLY STIMULATED, IMPULSIVE, CATASTROPHIC, AND COMPULSIVE. SITUATIONAL OFFENDERS HAVE THE BEST PROGNOSIS, COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS THE WORST. IT IS COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS, PARTICULARLY THOSE WITH WELL DEFINED, RITUALISTIC PATTERNS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT OR MURDER, WHO WILL REPEAT THE SAME OFFENSE AFTER YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT. THE PROGNOSIS FOR ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED OFFENDERS DEPENDS ON THEIR VALUE SYSTEMS, EMPATHY, ASSOCIATIONS, AND OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMIT CRIME. IMPULSIVE AND CATASTROPHIC OFFENDERS HAVE A BETTER PROGNOSIS THAN COMPULSIVE OFFENDERS. (CATASTROPHIC ACTS USUALLY ARE ISOLATED OUTBURSTS THAT RESOLVE SOME CONFLICT.) COMPULSIVE, CATASTROPHIC, AND MANY IMPULSIVE KILLINGS ARE PATHOLOGICAL AND WILL NOT BE DETERRED THROUGH LEGAL ACTION ALONE. SUCH OFFENDERS SHOULD BE TREATED IN SPECIALIZED INSTITUTIONS, WHEREAS THE CORRECTIONAL MODEL IS APPROPRIATE FOR SITUATIONALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY STIMULATED OFFENDERS. THIS APPROACH TO CLASSIFICATION AND DISPOSITION IS MORE LOGICAL THAN THE LEGALISTIC SANITY-INSANITY FRAMEWORK. HOMICIDE CASE STUDIES ILLUSTRATE THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION. (LKM)

220. **MURDER IN SPACE CITY—A CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF HOUSTON (TX)—HOMICIDE PATTERN.** By H. P. LUNDSTADT. 279 p. 1977. NCJ-40542

ANALYSIS OF HOMICIDAL BEHAVIOR IN HOUSTON, WHICH ACCOUNTED FOR THE DEATHS OF NEARLY 300 HOUSTONIANS IN 1969, AND EXPLORATION OF WHY MORE THAN HALF THE KILLERS ESCAPED OFFICIAL PUNISHMENT, ALTHOUGH THIS STUDY FOCUSES ON HOUSTON, WHICH HAS ONE OF THE HIGHEST PER CAPITA HOMICIDE RATES IN THE COUNTRY, IT PROVIDES AN EMPIRICAL BASELINE FOR EXPLAINING

AND UNDERSTANDING INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN THE COUNTRY AT LARGE. THE BOOK MOVES FROM AN OVERVIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN A TYPICAL HOMICIDE CASE, THROUGH THREE CHAPTERS THAT DESCRIBE AND ANALYZE DIFFERENT KILLER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS, TO A DISCUSSION OF THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN LAWFUL, UNLAWFUL, AND LAY CONCEPTIONS OF HOMICIDE. THE SECOND CHAPTER DEALS WITH THE HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION, SUMMARIZING HOW THE CASES ARE PROCESSED BY THE POLICE, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, THE COURTS, AND THE CORONER'S OFFICE. INCLUDED IN THIS CHAPTER IS A DESCRIPTION OF AN ACTUAL AUTOPSY. THE BULK OF THE TEXT CONCERNS HOMICIDE CASES IN THE CITY FROM 1969. THE CASES ARE CATEGORIZED USING THREE KILLER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIPS—RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES, AND STRANGERS. EACH OF THESE RELATIONSHIPS IS COMPARED TO THE JUDICIAL OUTCOME FOR KILLERS IN EACH CATEGORY. THE STUDY SHOWS HOW THE KILLER-VICTIM RELATIONSHIP DETERMINES THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OUTCOME FOR THE KILLER. THE DATA REVEALS THAT KILLERS IN THE FIRST CATEGORY, RELATIVES, RECEIVE THE LEAST PUNISHMENT, WHILE KILLERS IN THE LAST, STRANGERS, RECEIVE THE MOST. THE FINAL CHAPTER OFFERS A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE SANCTIONING THEORY. ADDITIONAL DATA IN THE CHARTS, TABLES, FIGURES, MAPS, AND APPENDIXES ARE CITED IN EACH CHAPTER. ALTHOUGH STATISTICAL ANALYSES OF IMPORTANT AND QUANTIFIABLE VARIABLES IN THE HOUSTON HOMICIDE DATA ARE INCLUDED IN THE BOOK, THE STUDY DELIBERATELY EMPHASIZES A DESCRIPTIVE CASE-BY-CASE ANALYSIS OF ACTUAL HOMICIDES. STATISTICS ARE GIVEN WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH FREQUENCY, VOLUME, AND CORRELATIONAL OCCURRENCES OF QUANTIFIABLE VARIABLES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

Availability: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

221. **MURDER USA (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)—THE WAYS WE KILL EACH OTHER.** By J. GODWIN. BALLANTINE BOOKS, INC, 201 EAST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10022. 396 p. 1978. NCJ-51751

CASE STUDIES OF SELECTED TYPES OF MURDER ILLUSTRATE THE PERVERSIVE NATURE OF HOMICIDE IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE PROBLEMS IT CREATES FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. POSSIBLE REMEDIES ARE CONSIDERED. FOLLOWING AN OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS SITUATION THE CRIME OF MURDER HAS CAUSED IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF MURDER ARE EXAMINED, WITH ATTENTION TO MURDER WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY CONFLICT, THE HISTORY OF GANGLAND AND FRONTIER VIOLENCE, AND MURDER AS A CRIME OF PASSION. THE ROLE OF JUVENILES, WOMEN, AND HOMOSEXUALS AS VICTIMS OR PERPETRATORS OF INDISCRIMINATE, PREMEDITATED, CRIME-RELATED, OR MASS MURDER IS EXAMINED, AS ARE ORGANIZED CRIME SLAYINGS, APPARENTLY SENSELESS MURDERS, AND MURDER IN THE GHETTO. FINALLY, POLITICAL HOMICIDE, THE PROBLEMS POSED BY APPARENTLY INSANE MURDERERS, THE ROLE OF GUNS IN HOMICIDE, AND THE MURDER PATTERNS OF THE INSTITUTIONALLY DERANGED, ESCAPED CRIMINALS, AND SUPPOSEDLY REHABILITATED OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE BREAKDOWN OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND FEDERAL EFFORTS TO REMEDY THE SYSTEM'S INABILITY TO STEM THE INCREASE IN HOMICIDE ACROSS THE NATION. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (KBL)

Availability: RANDOM HOUSE DISTRIBUTION CENTER, 400 HAHN ROAD, WESTMINSTER, MD 21157.

222. **MURDERESS—A PSYCHOSOCIAL STUDY OF CRIMINAL HOMICIDE.** By J. TOTMAN. R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303. 123 p. 1978. NCJ-52668

A STUDY OF 50 FEMALE MURDERERS INCARCERATED AT THE CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR WOMEN WAS CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY AND DESCRIBE PROCESSES LEADING TO FEMALE HOMICIDE INVOLVING THEIR MATES AND CHILDREN. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE CONSIDERS THE STATISTICS ON WOMEN AND MURDER, THE CRIMINALITY OF WOMEN, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG BLACK WOMEN, AND FEMALE MURDERERS. STUDY SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS: CHILD MURDERERS AND MATE MURDERERS. THEY WERE INTERVIEWED INDIVIDUALLY AND THEIR CASE FILES WERE REVIEWED. INTERVIEW QUESTIONS EXPLORED THE OFFENDERS' RELATIONSHIP TO THEIR VICTIMS RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHERS, PERCEPTIONS OF MURDER, EXPERIENCES WITH VIOLENCE, AND ATTITUDES ABOUT FEMININITY AND MURDER. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT WOMEN MURDERERS KILL THEIR MATES OR THEIR CHILDREN AT THE FOLLOWING TIMES: (1) WHEN THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MATE OR CHILD IS FELT TO BE DIRECTLY AND OVERTLY DESTRUCTIVE TO THEM AND THEIR SENSE OF IDENTITY AS A WOMAN; (2) WHEN THEY FEEL THEY CANNOT SHARE THEIR CONCERNS AND THUS GET ADEQUATE SUPPORT AND HELP FROM OTHER SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS OR COMMUNITY RESOURCES; (3) WHEN THEY HAVE EXHAUSTED ALL OTHER PERCEIVED ALTERNATIVE COURSES OF ACTION AND FIND THEM NOT TO BE VIABLE; (4) WHEN THEY HAVE REDEFINED AND REINTERPRETED THEIR NEGATIVE SITUATION IN A WAY THAT CALLS FOR ACTION NOT PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED POSSIBLE. IMPLICATIONS ARE DRAWN FROM STUDY RESULTS FOR THE POLICE ROLE IN HANDLING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, FOR HOMICIDE PREVENTION MEASURES, AND FOR POSTCRIME TREATMENT. STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES ARE APPENDED.

Availability: R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303.

223. **NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY—A CURRENT CONTROVERSY IN THE COURTS (FROM CRITICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY R. G. IACOVETTA AND DAE H. CHANG—SEE NCJ-63717).** By R. V. PHILLIPSON and L. J. STRIEGEL. CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS, 1003 CHAPEL HILL STREET, P O BOX 8791, DURHAM, NC 27707. 11 p. 1979. NCJ-63743

THIS ESSAY EXAMINES THE MEDICAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES OF DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, NOTING THAT THE MEDICAL SIDE LOOKS AT CAUSES OF ADDICTION, WHILE THE LEGAL SIDE LOOKS AT EFFECTS. IT STUDIES THE PROBLEM FACED BY THE COURTS IN PROTECTING SOCIETY FROM VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY THE ADDICT AND LINKED WITH HIS ADDICTION. SUMMARIZING THE LEGAL POSITION, THE ESSAY NOTES THAT THE COURTS HAVE DEFINED DRUG ADDICTION AS A LEGAL ILLNESS BUT HAVE HELD THAT ADDICTS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIMES COMMITTED. THE ESSAY ALSO APPLIES THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT, THE M'NAGHTEN RULE, THE DURHAM RULE, AND THE MODEL CODE TO CRIME COMMITTED BY ADDICTS. THE CRITICAL ISSUE FOR THE LAW IS TO SET AN OBJECTIVE STANDARD AND YET ALLOW ENOUGH FLEXIBILITY FOR SUBJECTIVE ARGUMENTS ABOUT DRUG ADDICTION. THE MEDICAL PERSPECTIVE RELIES UPON SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION AND ADVANCES SEVERAL CAUSES FOR DRUG ADDICTION WHICH BEAR UPON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE PSYCHIATRIC AND LEGAL COMMUNITIES COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS TO PROVIDE SERVICES OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS TO JUDGES AND JURIES. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED. (RFC)

224. **NATIONAL HOMICIDE SYMPOSIUM.** CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1545, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 450 p. 1976. NCJ-37961

THIS SYMPOSIUM WAS DESIGNED FOR PEOPLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, PROSECUTORS, DEFENSE ATTORNEYS, AND JUDGES, WHO DEAL WITH OR EXPECT TO DEAL WITH HOMICIDE CASES. HELD OCTOBER 26-30, 1976, IN SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THE PROGRAM WAS PRESENTED BY THE CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION IN AN ATTEMPT TO IMPROVE THE PREPARATION, PRESENTATION, AND DISPOSITION OF HOMICIDE CASES. THIS LOOSELEAF BINDER CONTAINS INDIVIDUAL WRITTEN PRESENTATIONS ON THE 26 TOPICS COVERED AT THE SYMPOSIUM. INCLUDED ARE PAPERS ON HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION, MURDER AND MADNESS, THE LAW OF HOMICIDE, ARREST/SEARCH AND SEIZURE, AND INTERROGATION IN HOMICIDE CASES. OTHER TOPICS COVERED OPENING AND CLOSING STATEMENTS IN HOMICIDE CASES, DEMONSTRATIVE EVIDENCE, JUVENILE COURT HOMICIDE TRIALS, THE DEATH PENALTY, MASS MURDER, AND THE ISSUE OF PSYCHIATRIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVIDENCE IN HOMICIDE TRIALS. SPECIAL RELATED SUBJECTS INCLUDE VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA, CRIMINALISTICS IN HOMICIDE CASES, PAROLE AND HOMICIDE, THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF DEATH, AND FREE PRESS, GAG ORDERS, AND MURDER. (SNI ABSTRACT)

Availability: CALIFORNIA DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION, 555 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 1545, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

225. **NATIONAL-LEVEL EVALUATION OF THE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM—CONCEPT AND PLAN.** By E. CHELIMSKY, J. DAHMANN, and J. SASFY. MITRE CORPORATION, P O BOX 208, BEDFORD, MA 01730. 43 p. 1976. NCJ-55569
- THE PLAN FOR EVALUATING THE CAREER CRIMINAL PROGRAM (CCP) FUNDED BY LEAA TO PROVIDE RESOURCES TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN IDENTIFYING AND PROSECUTING SERIOUS REPEAT OFFENDERS IS DESCRIBED. THE CCP PROVIDES FUNDS TO LOCAL PROSECUTORS SO THAT DEFENDANTS WHO APPEAR TO HAVE ESTABLISHED A CONSISTANT SERIOUS PATTERN OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND WHO ARE ASSUMED TO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR A SIZABLE AMOUNT OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY CAN BE IDENTIFIED. AS AN ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS THE URBAN CRIME PROBLEM BY FOCUSING ON METROPOLITAN COURTS AND THEIR GROWING CASELOADS OF REPEAT OFFENDERS, THE PROGRAM IS BASED ON FOUR ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THERE IS A GROUP OF HABITUAL VIOLENT CRIMINALS WHO COMMIT A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF CRIME; (2) THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COMES INTO CONTACT WITH CAREER CRIMINALS; (3) CAREER CRIMINALS CAN BE IDENTIFIED FOR SPECIAL CONSIDERATION; AND (4) BECAUSE OF LARGE CASELOADS AND LIMITED RESOURCES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, SERIOUS CAREER CRIMINALS ARE NOT PROSECUTED AS EFFECTIVELY OR AS FULLY AS THE NATURE OF THEIR OFFENSES AND CRIMINAL RECORDS WARRANT. SPECIFIC PROGRAM GOALS ARE TO IMPROVE THE PROSECUTION OF CAREER CRIMINAL CASES AND TO REDUCE CRIME BY INCAPACITATING THIS GROUP OF OFFENDERS. SELECTED JURISDICTIONS TO BE THE FOCUS OF ANALYTICAL CASE STUDIES FOR EXAMINING PROCESSES AND EFFECTS OF THE CCP AT THE LOCAL LEVEL WILL BE INVESTIGATED IN TERMS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE, AND CRIME LEVELS. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES WILL PROVIDE AN EXTENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESSING FROM ARREST TO SENTENCING IN EACH SELECTED CITY BEFORE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AND DURING THE CCP AND WILL ALLOW THE SPECIFICATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES LIKELY TO BE AFFECTED BY PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. DATA WILL BE COLLECTED FOR FOUR GROUPS: DESIGNATED CAREER CRIMINAL DURING THE TREATMENT YEAR, NONCAREER CRIMINALS DURING THE TREATMENT YEAR, CRIMINALS FROM A BASE-

LINE YEAR WHO WOULD THEORETICALLY HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED CAREER CRIMINALS, AND CRIMINALS FROM A BASELINE YEAR WHO WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN DESIGNATED CAREER CRIMINALS. THE ANALYSIS OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR ASCERTAINING POTENTIAL PROGRAM EFFECTS ON CRIME LEVELS. A QUANTITATIVE MODEL WILL BE EMPLOYED TO DERIVE ESTIMATES OF SAVED CRIMES BASED ON ANTICIPATED CHANGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PERFORMANCE MEASURES. ESTIMATES OF SAVED CRIMES WILL BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACTUAL AND EXPECTED CRIME LEVELS, DERIVED FROM DETERMINATION MODELS NOT UTILIZING PERFORMANCE MEASURES, TO SEE IF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACTUAL AND EXPECTED CRIME RATES CAN BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY VALUES DERIVED FROM PERFORMANCE MEASURES. EIGHT GENERAL TYPES OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES ARE SUGGESTED FOR THE EVALUATION: CHARGE RATES, PLEA RATES, TRIAL RATES, CONVICTION RATES, DISMISSAL RATES, INCARCERATION RATES, LENGTH OF SENTENCES, AND PROCESSING TIME. DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE CONCEPT AND PLAN OF EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED, AND FIGURES ILLUSTRATING THE EVALUATION PROCESS ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

226. **NEIGHBORHOOD NONSENSE—'THE STREET WAR' (FROM TERRORISTS—YOUTH, BIKER AND PRISON VIOLENCE, 1978, BY JAMES R DAVIS—SEE NCJ-50053).** By J. R. DAVIS. GROSSMONT PRESS, 3446 HANCOCK STREET, SAN DIEGO, CA 92110. 6 p. 1978. NCJ-50055
- THE INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF STREET YOUTH GANGS ARE DESCRIBED, AND SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR ELIMINATING THEIR CRIME AND VIOLENCE. AS A RESULT OF THE LOW PROFILE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAMS OF SO MANY METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS AND THE INDIFFERENCE OF JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS, STREET GANGS ARE INCREASING. THE MISCONCEPTION THAT STREET GANGS ARE PLAY GROUPS HAS LEAD TO THE UNDERESTIMATION OF THE EXTENT OF STREET GANG CRIME BY THE MEDIA AND ITS DISMISSAL BY POLICE OFFICIALS. MOST YOUTH GANGS CONSIST OF LESS THAN 20 MEMBERS. THEY SPEND MUCH OF THEIR TIME INTIMIDATING MERCHANTS TO PAY THEM MONEY FOR PROTECTION AND EXTORTING MONEY FROM CHILDREN. THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE BY THE GANG ACTIVITY SECTION OF THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT: (1) GANG ORGANIZATION RESULTS FROM FEAR OR PEER PRESSURE; (2) GANG MEMBERS ARE USUALLY MALES AND RANGE IN AGE FROM 8 TO 20 YEARS; (3) GANG HIERARCHY IS DETERMINED BY THE AGE AND EXPERIENCE (OFTEN INDICATED BY THE NUMBER OF MURDERS, RAPES, AND THEFTS THEY HAVE COMMITTED) OF GANG MEMBERS; AND (4) GANG ETHNICITY, WEATHER CONDITIONS, AND URBAN CROWDING SHOULD BE CONSIDERED WHEN THE MODALITIES AND MOTIVATIONS OF GANGS ARE EXAMINED. A SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER NUMBER OF ACTIVE FEMALE GANG MEMBERS WAS FOUND ON THE WEST COAST THAN WERE FOUND ON THE EAST COAST. MOST GANG MEMBERS LIVE IN GHETTOS AND ARE MEMBERS OF SINGLE-PARENTED FAMILIES IN TRANSITION. THE ECONOMIC INSTABILITY OF THEIR FAMILIES GREATLY INFLUENCES THESE YOUTHS. APPARENTLY, LARGE SOCIAL CONGREGATIONS OF YOUTH, HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, POOR POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND CLOSED SCHOOL GROUNDS CONTRIBUTE TO THE INCREASE IN THE INCIDENCE OF GANG ACTIVITIES. BECAUSE OF INEFFECTIVE POLICE METHODS, INSUFFICIENT POLICE MANPOWER, THE AVAILABILITY OF SO-

PHISTICATED WEAPONRY TO YOUTHS, AND THE ABILITY OF YOUTHS TO USE LEGAL AID TO AVOID PROSECUTION, GANG CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES HAVE NOT BEEN ELIMINATED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS BE TAKEN TO ERADICATE OR PREVENT GANG VIOLENCE OR CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES: (1) LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES MUST ACKNOWLEDGE THE EXISTENCE OF THE PROBLEM AND INCREASE THE PUBLIC'S AWARENESS OF IT; (2) THE PUBLIC SHOULD DEMAND THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INFORM THEM OF WAYS TO ELIMINATE THE PROBLEM; (3) LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS SHOULD OBTAIN COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND (4) PREVENTION MUST BE EMPHASIZED. (JCP)

227. **NEIGHBORS AGAINST CRIME TOGETHER—A PROJECT EVALUATION.** By D. Q. BRODIE and D. I. SHEPPARD. 15 p. 1977. NCJ-53925

USING A PRETEST-POSTTEST DESIGN, OVER 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS WERE INTERVIEWED IN AN EVALUATION OF THE DENVER, COLO., NEIGHBORS AGAINST CRIME TOGETHER (NEIGHBORS ACT) PROJECT, A COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION EFFORT. THE LEAA-FUNDED CRIME PREVENTION PROJECT BEGAN IN 1975 WITH THREE MAJOR OBJECTIVES: (1) TO REDUCE VIOLENT CRIME AND BURGLARY IN 20 HIGH CRIME CENSUS TRACTS BY 10 PERCENT, (2) TO INCREASE CITIZEN AWARENESS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM AND IMPROVE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION, AND (3) TO DEVELOP AN INNOVATIVE MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO KEEP THE COMMUNITY INFORMED AND A RESEARCH SURVEY PROJECT TO EVALUATE PROJECT OUTCOMES. CRIME PREVENTION EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, PRESENTED AT SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AND OTHER COMMUNITY MEETING PLACES, WERE DESIGNED TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE CRIME PROBLEM AND TO INSTRUCT THE PUBLIC IN PREVENTION TECHNIQUES. BLOCKWATCHING ORGANIZATIONS EVOLVED. THE MEDIA EFFORT ALSO WAS AIMED AT BOTH EDUCATION AND AWARENESS. BROCHURES AND PAMPHLETS WERE DISTRIBUTED, SLIDE PRESENTATIONS WERE GIVEN, AND SPOTS WERE ACQUIRED ON LOCAL RADIO AND TELEVISION. THE EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM WAS CONDUCTED OVER AN 18-MONTH PERIOD, FROM 1975 TO 1976, AND HAD THREE MAJOR PHASES; A PRETEST, A POSTTEST, AND A PANEL. THE PRETEST CONSISTED OF 1,081 RANDOM HOUSEHOLD INTERVIEWS. THE POSTTEST CONSISTED OF 1,051 SUCH INTERVIEWS. THE PANEL CONSISTED OF 91 CASES THAT WERE FOLLOWED FROM PRETEST TO POSTTEST. IT WAS FOUND THAT IN 1976, FEWER CITIZENS REPORTED BEING A VICTIM OF BREAKING AND ENTERING OR BURGLARY. IT WAS FOUND ALSO THAT PUBLIC AWARENESS HAD INCREASED, CITIZENS HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME PREVENTION, AND FEWER PEOPLE WERE FEARFUL OF THEIR HOMES BEING BURGLARIZED. NO TABLES OR STATISTICS ARE PRESENTED. (MLC)

Supplemental Notes: PREPARED FOR NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, D/C, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 10 CITIZEN ACTION AGAINST CRIME—EVALUATIONS.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

228. **NEUTRALIZING INMATE VIOLENCE—JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN INSTITUTIONS.** By B. C. FELD. BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 288 p. 1977. NCJ-54462

ONE IN A SERIES OF FIVE WORKS ON THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES REFORMS, THIS BOOK COMPARES ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF TREATMENT IN 10 JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS TO FIND WAYS TO REDUCE INMATE VIOLENCE. THIS STUDY ASSESSES THE EXTENT TO WHICH INMATE SUBCULTURE IS SUBJECT TO ORGANIZATION INFLU-

ENCES AND MODIFICATION, WITH CORRESPONDING SHORT- AND LONG-TERM CHANGES IN INMATE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH PRIOR SOCIAL EXPERIENCES PREPARING INMATES TO COPE WITH PRISON SUBCULTURE VIOLENCE DETERMINES THE NATURE OF THEIR INSTITUTIONAL ADAPTATIONS. TEN COTTAGES FROM THE TRAINING SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE YOUTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT, WITH A WIDE RANGE OF TREATMENT GOALS AND TECHNIQUES, WERE SELECTED FOR COMPARISON. PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION AND INMATE AND STAFF INTERVIEWING WERE USED AND SUPPLEMENTED BY DATA FROM OBSERVATION FIELD REPORTS, INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS, COURT REPORTS, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATIONS OF INMATES. IN ADDITION TO MATCHING AND COMPARING COTTAGE POPULATIONS, SEVERAL STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES WERE APPLIED TO DISCOVER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARTICULAR BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND OTHER DIFFERENCES IN THE POPULATIONS OF COTTAGES. INMATE SUBCULTURES AND INMATE ATTITUDES TOWARD STAFF, OTHER INMATES, AND SUBCULTURE ADAPTATION, THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE INMATE SUBCULTURES (REGARDING INMATE VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION, INFORMING, AND OTHER INDICATORS OF SUBCULTURAL NORMATIVE ORIENTATION) AND THE INFLUENCE OF SEX AND RACE ON SUBCULTURAL ADAPTATION ARE EXAMINED. RESULTS SHOW THAT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS USING FORMAL COLLABORATION IN A DEMOCRATIC, EGALITARIAN STRUCTURE, USING CONSISTENCY IN RESPONDING TO TROUBLE-SOME INCIDENTS, OFFERING DIVERSE PROGRAM METHODS, AND DISCOURAGING STAFF-INFLICTED VIOLENCE ARE LESS VIOLENT. REFERENCES, AN INDEX, AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: SERIES ON MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH CORRECTION REFORMS.

Sponsoring Agencies: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531; MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MA 02108; FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

Availability: BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138.

229. **NEW DIRECTIONS FOR DEALING WITH THE SERIOUS OFFENDER.** By J. PETERSILIA. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95823. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, V 30, N 1 (SPRING 1977), P 2-12. NCJ-41704

THIS PAPER, A PRODUCT OF THE RAND CORPORATION'S RESEARCH AGREEMENTS PROGRAM. FOCUSES ON THE SERIOUS HABITUAL OFFENDER AND SUMMARIZES CURRENT POLICY DIRECTIONS FOR DEALING MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THIS TYPE OF OFFENDER. A NUMBER OF MAJOR POLICY ISSUES ARE ADDRESSED, AMONG THEM: SHIFTING THE VIOLENT JUVENILE TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL COURT; INCREASING THE RELIANCE PLACED ON MERE INCAPACITATION; MOVING TOWARD MANDATORY, DETERMINATE SENTENCING; MAKING USE OF VOLUNTARY REHABILITATION PROGRAMS; LESSENING PLEA BARGAINING; AND INCREASING THE USE OF PROACTIVE POLICING. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...MSP

230. **NEW DIRECTIONS IN CORRECTIONS (FROM CRIME AND ITS IMPACT ON THE BLACK COMMUNITY, 1976, BY LAWRENCE E GARY AND LEE P BROWN—SEE NCJ-48198).** By C. E. OWENS. HOWARD UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR URBAN AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH, WASHINGTON, DC 20059. 18 p. 1976. NCJ-48212



THE PRESENT DIRECTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED, AND FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS ARE IDENTIFIED. RECENT ADVANCES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY IN CORRECTIONS, AT THE STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS ARE CITED. REFERRING TO RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS IN CONNECTICUT, ALABAMA, WASHINGTON, AND CALIFORNIA, NEW TRENDS ARE NOTED IN MORE HUMANE AND PRODUCTIVE PROCEDURES, FACILITIES, AND PROGRAMS. AMONG THESE ARE SPEEDIER TRIALS, INCREASED NUMBERS OF PUBLIC DEFENDERS, RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISIONS AFFECTING ARREST PROCEDURES AND PRISONER RIGHTS, MODERN JAILS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS, INCREASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, AND INCREASED LEVELS OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT AND SUPPORT. EXPANDED INVOLVEMENT OF THE SOCIAL AND BEHAVIOR SCIENCES AS A MEANS OF PROVIDING A BROAD RANGE OF ESSENTIAL CLIENT SERVICES IS ALSO CITED AS A WELCOME IMPROVEMENT IN CORRECTIONS. TWO CRITICAL AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR FUTURE RESEARCH ARE: (1) THE ESTABLISHMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND EVALUATION OF INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMS, AND SITUATIONS THAT DEAL WITH OFFENDERS CLASSIFIED AS VIOLENT, RECIDIVIST, DANGEROUS, AND HARDCORE; AND (2) THE ESTABLISHMENT AND EVALUATION OF DETERRENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS FOR BLACKS. EXTENSIVE REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

231. **NEW JERSEY-ADULT PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM IN SALEM COUNTY (NJ).** NEW JERSEY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, STATE HOUSE ANNEX, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 39 p. 1979. NCJ-62706

A STUDY OF ADULT PROBATIONER RECIDIVISM IN SALEM COUNTY, N.J. IS REPORTED, AND RESULTS ARE COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS SIMILAR STUDIES IN MORRIS AND PASSAIC COUNTIES. RECIDIVISTS ARE DEFINED AS ALL PERSONS WHO, HAVING ONCE BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIMINAL ACT, ARE CONVICTED FOR ONE OR MORE SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES COMMITTED WHILE ON PROBATION AND/OR DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS FOLLOWING THE TERMINATION OF PROBATION. THE SALEM SAMPLE INCLUDED THOSE PERSONS PLACED ON PROBATION FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1970, THROUGH AUGUST 31, 1975, WHOSE TERMS RESULTED FROM ASSAULT, HOMICIDE, RAPE, ROBBERY, ARMED ROBBERY, AND LARCENY OFFENSES. CRIMINAL HISTORIES WERE OBTAINED FROM THE STATE POLICE, AND EACH CASE WAS TRACED THROUGH APRIL 24, 1978. IN COMPARING THE STATISTICS FROM SALEM AND MORRIS COUNTIES, 40 PERCENT OF THE 65 MORRIS COUNTY PROBATIONERS RECIDIVATED COMPARED TO ONLY 16 PERCENT OF THE 38 SALEM PROBATIONERS. FURTHER, ALMOST HALF OF THE MORRIS COUNTY RECIDIVISTS WERE CONVICTED OF MULTIPLE SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES COMPARED TO ONLY 17 PERCENT OF SALEM RECIDIVISTS. FOR BOTH COUNTIES, THE VIOLENCE INDEX OF ALL RECIDIVISTS' SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES SHOWS THAT ABOUT TWO-THIRDS HAD COMMITTED NO NEW VIOLENT OFFENSES. MOST OF THE RECIDIVISTS COMMITTED THE FIRST OFFENSE EITHER DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF PROBATION OR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER PROBATION DISCHARGE. ANALYSIS SHOWED NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RECIDIVISM AND PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY. A COMPARISON OF RECIDIVISM STATISTICS BETWEEN SALEM AND PASSAIC COUNTIES ALSO SHOWS THAT RECIDIVISTS ARE MOST LIKELY TO COMMIT THEIR FIRST OFFENSE DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF PROBATION OR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER PROBATION DISCHARGE. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

232. **NEW JERSEY—STATE JUDICIARY ADDRESS—RICHARD J HUGHES, CHIEF JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY—TO THE LEGISLATURE, NOVEMBER 21, 1977.** By R. J. HUGHES. NEW JERSEY SUPERIOR COURT, STATE HOUSE ANNEX, TRENTON, NJ 08625. 38 p. 1977. NCJ-46152

CASE LOADS, CASE DISPOSITIONS, REFORMS ATTEMPTED, RESULTS OF THESE ATTEMPTS, AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF BOTH THE CIVIL AND CRIMINAL DIVISIONS OF THE NEW JERSEY UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM ARE SUMMARIZED. THE MAJOR REFORM ATTEMPT OF 1975-1976 WAS A COORDINATED EFFORT TO REDUCE THE TIME BETWEEN ARREST AND INDICTMENT TO 45 DAYS AND TO REDUCE THE TIME BETWEEN INDICTMENT AND TRIAL TO 60 DAYS. HOWEVER, AS OF THE END OF 1977, ABOUT 24 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES WERE MORE THAN 1 YEAR OLD. THE GREATER USE OF SELECTIVE INDICTMENTS AND PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS HAS HAD SOME IMPACT ON THE PROBLEM. CRIMINAL CASES FILED DURING 1978-1977 TOTALED 25,748, A 6.9 PERCENT DECREASE FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR. PRETRIAL DIVERSION DISPOSED OF 3.3 PERCENT OF THE CASES. EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO EXPAND THIS PROGRAM. AT PRESENT THE COURT IS ATTEMPTING TO CONCENTRATE ITS LIMITED RESOURCES ON THE MOST SERIOUS TARGETS FOR SWIFT PROSECUTORIAL ACTION. THIS INCLUDES NOT ONLY THOSE ACCUSED OF ARMED ROBBERY AND OTHER VIOLENT STREET OFFENSES, BUT ALSO THOSE ACCUSED OF CHILD ABUSE OR WIFE ABUSE, OFFENSES WHICH HAVE JUST RECENTLY EMERGED AS SIGNIFICANT PROBLEMS. A SECOND MAJOR REFORM HAS BEEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A NEW LAW WHICH ALLOWS A JUVENILE TO BE TRIED AS AN ADULT IF THE CRIME IS SERIOUS ENOUGH TO WARRANT IT. AUTHORITIES HOPE THAT THIS WILL REDUCE THE PRACTICE OF USING YOUNGER ADOLESCENTS TO COMMIT SERIOUS OFFENSES BECAUSE OF THEIR RELATIVE IMMUNITY FROM PROSECUTION—A PRACTICE WHICH HAS BECOME INCREASING PREVALENT AMONG DRUG RINGS AND JUVENILE GANGS. THE NUMBER OF COUNTIES ORGANIZING JUVENILE INTAKE UNITS HAS INCREASED. THESE UNITS ARE NOW DIVERTING A LARGER NUMBER OF FIRST-TIME OFFENDERS AND JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION. CURRENT PROJECTS ARE A RESTITUTION PROGRAM WHEREBY JUVENILES CONVICTED OF VANDALISM REPAY THE DAMAGES AND A NEW PROGRAM MANDATING COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A SENTENCE. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION AS A WHOLE HAS STARTED A STUDY OF SENTENCE DISPARITY AND HAS INCREASED TRAINING FOR PROBATION PERSONNEL AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN COURT DIVERSIONARY PROGRAMS. THE 'RAHWAY STATE PRISON LIFERS PROGRAM' IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL UNDER THIS PROGRAM, MEN SERVING LIFE SENTENCES VISIT JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS TO TELL THE YOUNG OFFENDERS WHAT LONG TERM SENTENCES IN ADULT INSTITUTIONS ARE LIKE. THE 'TELL IT LIKE IT IS' PROGRAM IS VOLUNTARY ON THE PART OF THE ADULTS AND HAS HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE LATER CONDUCT OF THE JUVENILES. THE NUMBER OF CASES HANDLED BY THE NEW JERSEY COURT SYSTEM HAS INCREASED BY 14 TIMES THE 1948 FIGURE, WHILE THE NUMBER OF JUDGES HAS INCREASED BY ONLY FIVE TIMES. THIS FACT IS BLAMED FOR THE GROWING PROBLEM OF BACKLOGGED CASES. MOST OF THIS ACTIVITY IS IN THE APPELLATE DIVISION. WHILE CIVIL CASES INCREASE 13 PERCENT, AND CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE CASES BOTH DECREASED ABOUT 3 PERCENT, APPEALS SHOWED A 20.6 PERCENT INCREASE OVER THE 1975-1976 CASELOADS. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

233. **NEW LOOK AT RECIDIVISM AMONG PATUXENT INMATES.** By H. J. STEADMAN. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 200-209. NCJ-50371

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR INMATES AT A MARYLAND FACILITY FOR THE CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS ARE ANALYZED AND COMPARED WITH RATES FOR OTHER MARYLAND INMATES. THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES TO OFFENDERS WHO WERE DESIGNATED DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS AND COMMITTED INVOLUNTARILY TO THE INSTITUTION TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. ALL CRIMINAL ACTIVITY DURING THE FIRST 3 YEARS AFTER RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY THROUGH PAROLE, SENTENCE EXPIRATION, OR COURT MANDATE WAS ANALYZED FOR EACH OF FIVE RESEARCH GROUPS: (1) ALL PATUXENT INMATES PLACED ON PAROLE STATUS IN 1971 AND 1972; (2) ALL PATUXENT INMATES RELEASED IN 1971 AND 1972 THROUGH REDETERMINATION (OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUS) HEARINGS OR LEGAL TECHNICALITIES; (3) ALL INMATES FROM 1964 THROUGH 1972 WHO WERE EVALUATED AT PATUXENT AND FOUND TO BE DEFECTIVELY DELINQUENT BUT NOT COMMITTED TO THE INSTITUTION BY THE COURT; (4) ALL INMATES REFERRED FOR EVALUATION BY PATUXENT STAFF IN 1967 AND FOUND NOT TO BE DEFECTIVELY DELINQUENT; AND (5) A SAMPLE OF 100 INMATES PAROLED IN 1971 AND 1972 FROM MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. ACCORDING TO THE ANALYSIS, OFFENDERS WHO COMPLETED THE PATUXENT PROGRAM AND WERE PAROLED CAME TO THE INSTITUTION WITH LONGER AND MORE SEVERE ARREST RECORDS THAN ANY OF THE OTHER GROUPS BUT AFTER RELEASE WERE ARRESTED APPROXIMATELY AS OFTEN AS THE OTHER GROUPS. PATUXENT APPEARS TO REDUCE THE REARREST RATES FOR HARDCORE OFFENDERS TO THE LEVEL OF OTHER OFFENDER GROUPS. IT SHOULD BE KEPT IN MIND, HOWEVER, THAT THE RELATIVELY LONGER INCAPACITATION OF PATUXENT PAROLEES RETURNS THEM TO THE COMMUNITY AT AN AVERAGE AGE OF 33 COMPARED TO AGE 27 FOR THE OTHER STUDY GROUPS. THE PATUXENT OFFENDERS, THEREFORE, WERE INCAPACITATED AT A TIME WHEN STATISTICALLY THEY WOULD BE AT A VERY HIGH RISK OF REARREST. THE RECIDIVISM DATA SHOULD ALSO BE CONSIDERED IN LIGHT OF THE COSTS OF THE PATUXENT PROGRAM TO THE STATE AND TO THE OFFENDER. SUPPORTING DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

234. **NEW PATUXENT LEGISLATION.** By J. R. RAPPEPORT. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 256-267. NCJ-50373

LEGISLATION MODIFYING THE ROLE AND OPERATIONS OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION, A MARYLAND FACILITY FOR DANGEROUS OFFENDERS, IS REVIEWED. THE LEGISLATION WAS PASSED BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE IN APRIL 1977 AND WAS SIGNED INTO LAW ON MAY 26, 1977. PREVIOUSLY, PATUXENT PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES TO INMATES WHO, HAVING BEEN DESIGNATED DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, WERE COMMITTED INVOLUNTARILY TO THE INSTITUTION TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. IN GENERAL, THE 1977 LEGISLATION ELIMINATED THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND MADE PATUXENT A TREATMENT CENTER OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR INMATES WHO WISHED TO VOLUNTEER FOR TREATMENT. ASSOCIATED WITH THIS CHANGE WAS THE CREATION OF A MANDATORY 25-YEAR NONPAROLABLE (EXCEPT BY PATUXENT) SENTENCE FOR THIRD-TIME VIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE LEGISLATION ALSO ELIMINATED THE 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT' DESIGNATION FOR PATUXENT IN-

MATES. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REVISIONS ARE CITED, AND A COPY OF THE FULLY REVISED STATE LAW GOVERNING THE OPERATION OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IS PROVIDED. (LKM)

235. **NEW YORK JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1976 RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENT—AN ANSWER TO THE PROBLEM OF THE SERIOUSLY VIOLENT YOUTH.** By M. HOLIHAN. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, FORDHAM ROAD, BRONX, NY 10458. *FORDHAM LAW REVIEW*, V 45, N 2 (NOVEMBER 1976), P 408-426. NCJ-38317

THIS NOTE EXAMINES THE NEW YORK JUVENILE JUSTICE REFORM ACT OF 1976, AN ATTEMPT TO DEAL MORE EFFECTIVELY WITH THE JUVENILE WHO COMMITS A SERIOUS, VIOLENT OFFENSE WITHOUT SURRENDERING HIM TO THE ADULT CRIMINAL SYSTEM. THE DEVELOPMENT AND BACKGROUND OF THE AMERICAN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE PRESENT STATE AND OPERATIONS OF THE NEW YORK JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED. A SYNOPSIS OF THE NEW ACT IS PROVIDED, IDENTIFYING SECTIONS OF EXISTING LAWS AMENDED BY THE ACT'S PROVISIONS. THE SECTION OF THE NEW ACT WHICH SPECIFIED MANDATED MINIMUM RESTRICTIVE PLACEMENT OF THOSE JUVENILES WHO HAVE COMMITTED CERTAIN SERIOUS AND VIOLENT OFFENSES IS EXAMINED IN DEPTH, ASSESSING ITS IMPACT ON THE CURRENT SYSTEM IN TERMS OF PERSONNEL, INTAKE, ADJUDICATION, AND DISPOSITION REQUIREMENTS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE STRUCTURE AND CONTROLS IMPOSED BY THE ACT HAVE THE POTENTIAL FOR MAJOR, MEANINGFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE HANDLING OF VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

236. **NEWARK (NJ)—VICTIMIZATION SURVEY—FINAL REPORT (ISSUED IN TWO NUMBERED VOLUMES).** NEWARK HIGH IMPACT ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM OFFICE. 300 p. 1974. NCJ-25183

RESULTS OF A 1972 SURVEY OF 9,700 HOUSEHOLDS AND 2,000 BUSINESSES IN WHICH RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED ABOUT THEIR VICTIMIZATION FROM ASSAULTIVE VIOLENCE WITH AND WITHOUT THEFT, AND THEFT WITHOUT ASSAULT. THIS REPORT PROVIDES AN ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA ON CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN NEWARK GATHERED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND STATISTICS SERVICE. DATA IS PRESENTED ONLY FOR THOSE WHO ARE OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE AND WHO RESIDE WITHIN THE CITY. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS, THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND OFFENDER AND DETAILS OF THE VICTIMIZATIONS ARE REPORTED. THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE REPORT EXAMINES THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION OF THE CITY, PRESENTS A SUMMARY OF THE SURVEY FINDINGS, AND PROVIDES A DESCRIPTIVE OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF NEWARK. THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY WERE THAT: BLACKS SUFFER A HIGHER RATE OF VICTIMIZATION THAN WHITES; THE LARGEST NUMBER OF VICTIMIZATIONS WERE PERSONAL THEFTS WITHOUT ASSAULT, FOLLOWED BY ASSAULTIVE VIOLENCE WITH NO THEFT; THE TWO MAJOR RACES IN NEWARK APPEAR TO VICTIMIZE THEMSELVES; AND THAT THE POOR, YOUNG, AND UNEMPLOYED ARE THE MOST LIKELY VICTIMS OF CRIME. THE SECOND VOLUME OF THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE CORE TABLES OF THE VICTIMIZATION SURVEY AND ANALYSES OF THE DATA PRESENTED IN THESE TABLES.

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.



237. **NOBODY CAME—CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS.** By M. WRIGHT. BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND. *HOWARD JOURNAL OF PENOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION*, V 16 N 1 (1977), P 22-31. NCJ-43572
- WAYS OF RESPONDING MORE EFFECTIVELY TO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF CRIME EXPLORED IN A DISCUSSION DRAWING ON EXPERIENCE IN GREAT BRITAIN AND ELSEWHERE. WHEN A CRIME IS COMMITTED, THE ACTION THAT FOLLOWS TRADITIONALLY IS FOCUSED ON THE OFFENDER. THE VICTIM HAS LITTLE PLACE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION SCHEME, INTRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1964, OFFERS COMPENSATION TO PERSONS INJURED AS A RESULT OF VIOLENT CRIMES OR DURING ATTEMPTS TO ARREST OFFENDERS, TO PREVENT OFFENSES, OR TO HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. ALTHOUGH IT HAS LIMITATIONS, THE SCHEME IS AN EXAMPLE OF THE STATE'S ASSUMPTION OF RESPONSIBILITY OR COMPENSATING VICTIMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE. IN ADDITION TO THE NATIONAL SCHEME, BRITAIN HAS LOCALIZED, VOLUNTEER-STAFFED VICTIM SUPPORT SCHEMES WHICH OFFER PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE AND MORAL SUPPORT, BUT NOT COMPENSATION, PRIMARILY TO VICTIMS OF PROPERTY OFFENSES. A COLUMBUS, OHIO, PROGRAM REFERS DISPUTES AND MINOR CRIMINAL ACTS TO AN INFORMAL HEARING, DURING WHICH THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER CAN AGREE TO A SOLUTION OUTSIDE OF COURT. THE MINNEAPOLIS RESTITUTION CENTER ARRANGES REPAYMENT CONTRACTS BETWEEN VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS. THE QUESTION OF WHETHER REPARATION IS ADEQUATE SANCTION IS ADDRESSED. BOTH THE RETRIBUTIVE AND THE DETERRENT ASPECTS OF PUNISHMENT ARE CONSIDERED, AND SHORTCOMINGS IN THE LOGIC OF TRADITIONAL APPROACHES TO PUNISHMENT ARE POINTED OUT. THE PROPOSAL THAT THE VICTIM BE HELPED BY THE OFFENDER OR BY THE COMMUNITY AND THAT THE OFFENDER BE REQUIRED TO MAKE AMENDS TO THE VICTIM OR TO THE COMMUNITY IS SAID TO BE ONE APPROACH TO DEMONSTRATING RESPECT FOR THE VICTIM'S FEELINGS AND OFFERING PRACTICAL HELP TO THE VICTIM WHILE TREATING THE OFFENDER IN A WAY THAT WILL DRAW HIM BACK INTO SOCIETY RATHER THAN INCREASE HIS ISOLATION.
238. **NORMAL HOMICIDES AND THE LAW.** By V. L. SWIGERT and R. A. FARRELL. AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1722 N STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, V 42, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1977), P 16-32. NCJ-40004
- WORK FOCUSES ON THE EFFECTS OF A POPULAR CONCEPT OF CRIMINALITY IN THE ADJUDICATION OF HOMICIDE DEFENDANTS. DATA FROM A SAMPLE OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR MURDER SUGGEST THAT THE STEREOTYPE OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, THE 'NORMAL PRIMITIVE', CONSTITUTES AN OFFICIAL IMAGERY WITHIN WHICH LEGAL DECISIONS ARE MADE. PATH ANALYTIC TECHNIQUES INDICATE THAT CONFORMITY TO THE CRIMINAL CONCEPTION, ALONG WITH THE SOCIAL CLASS OF THE DEFENDANT, HAS SIGNIFICANT CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF PUBLIC COUNSEL, DENIAL OF BAIL, AND A PLEA OF GUILT BEFORE THE JUDGE. LACK OF ACCESS TO LEGAL RESOURCES, IN TURN, PRODUCES THE MORE SEVERE CONVICTIONS AWARDED BY THE COURT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP
239. **NOTE—CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AMONG THE ELDERLY.** By D. SCHICHOR and S. KOBRIN. GERONTOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 1835 K STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. *GERONTOLOGIST*, V 18, N 2 (APRIL 1978), P 213-218. NCJ-52221
- TRENDS IN CRIMINAL OFFENSE PATTERNS AMONG CITIZENS OVER 55 YEARS OF AGE ARE EXAMINED, AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THESE TRENDS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. DURING THE 11-YEAR PERIOD FROM 1964

THROUGH 1974, ARRESTS FOR INDEX (FELONY) CRIMES AS A PROPORTION OF TOTAL ARRESTS INCREASED BY A SUBSTANTIAL 43 PERCENT FOR ALL AGE GROUPS. IN THE ELDERLY POPULATION, ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES INCREASED BY 224 PERCENT WHILE ARRESTS AMONG THE CRIME-PRONE YOUTH GROUP REMAINED STEADY AT ABOUT 40 PERCENT. ELDERLY CITIZENS SHOWED A MORE PROMINENT PATTERN OF VIOLENT CRIMES THAN EITHER THE TOTAL ARRESTED POPULATION OR THE YOUTH GROUP. AGGRAVATED ASSAULT WAS MOST SIGNIFICANT IN THE CATEGORY OF VIOLENT OFFENSES, WITH ARRESTS CONSISTENT AT ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES IN THE 55 YEARS AND OVER AGE GROUP. ARRESTS OF THE ELDERLY FOR SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES WERE LARGELY CONCENTRATED IN THE GENERAL AREA OF LARCENY-THEFT. FIVE NONINDEX (MISDEMEANOR) OFFENSES WERE NOTABLE FOR THEIR PROMINENCE IN ARREST STATISTICS ON THE ELDERLY: GAMBLING, DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE, DRUNKENNESS, DISORDERLY CONDUCT, AND VAGRANCY. LITTLE INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE WITH REGARD TO SETTINGS IN WHICH VIOLENCE AMONG THE ELDERLY OCCURS, WEAPONS OR OTHER MEANS EMPLOYED, AND THE CHARACTER OF ASSAULT VICTIMS. A PLAUSIBLE HYPOTHESIS FOR PROMINENCE OF VIOLENT CRIMES AMONG THE ELDERLY IS THAT INTERPERSONAL PRIMARY RELATIONSHIPS BECOME INTENSE AS THE RANGE OF SOCIAL INTERACTION CONTRACTS WITH ADVANCING AGE; THE RESULT IS INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONFLICT. RELATED TO THE CONTINUING INCREASE IN THE NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF ELDERLY PERSONS IN THE POPULATION IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF GROUP CONSCIOUSNESS. THERE APPEARS TO BE A LINK BETWEEN THE CIVIC STATUS OF GROUPS AND THE DEGREE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY ATTRIBUTED TO MEMBERS FOR LAWBREAKING ACTS. IN TURN, THE STATUS OF GROUPS IN THE STRICTEST SENSE IS A FUNCTION OF POLITICAL POWER. THE POSSIBILITY OF AN INCREASE IN THE ATTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY TO THE ELDERLY WILL CONFRONT CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES WITH NOVEL PROBLEMS IN DISCRIMINATING AGAINST IMPAIRED AND COMPETENT ELDERLY OFFENDERS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

240. **NOTES ON DEFINING THE 'DANGEROUSNESS' OF THE MENTALLY ILL (FROM DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—A PROBLEM IN LAW AND MENTAL HEALTH, 1978, BY CALVIN J. FREDERICK—SEE NCJ-54290).** By A. D. BROOKS. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 24 p. 1978. NCJ-54292
- THE CONSEQUENCES OF A LEGAL DETERMINATION THAT A PERSON IS MENTALLY ILL AND DANGEROUS ARE REVIEWED. NEW APPROACHES FOR DETERMINING DANGEROUSNESS WHICH PROTECT CIVIL RIGHTS ARE SUGGESTED. THE LEGAL DETERMINATION THAT A MENTALLY ILL PERSON IS DANGEROUS CAN HAVE DRASTIC CONSEQUENCES. IT MAY MEAN A LENGTHY INVOLUNTARY CONFINEMENT IN A CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL OR A TRANSFER TO A HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE (EVEN THOUGH NO CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED), AND IN SOME STATES THE PERSON MAY BE SENT TO PRISON EVEN THOUGH GUILTY OF NO OFFENSE. FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER THE CONSEQUENCES CAN BE EVEN MORE SEVERE, INCLUDING INDETERMINATE CONFINEMENT REGARDLESS OF SEVERITY OF OFFENSE, UNAUTHORIZED DRUG TREATMENT, AND CONFINEMENT IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY REGARDLESS OF SEVERITY OF OFFENSE. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE DEFINITION OF 'DANGEROUSNESS,' THE PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS, HOW MUCH SO-CALLED DANGEROUS-

NESS SOCIETY SHOULD TOLERATE, AND THE PROCEDURES USED TO DETERMINE DANGEROUSNESS. BEFORE THE EARLY 1970'S DANGEROUSNESS WAS NEITHER PRECISELY DEFINED NOR CAREFULLY DETERMINED. THEN A NUMBER OF LANDMARK CASES LIMITED A COURT'S AUTHORITY TO DEPRIVE A MENTALLY ILL PERSON OF LIBERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS. THESE JUDICIAL DECISIONS ARE REVIEWED IN DETAIL. PREVIOUS PROCEDURES USED TO DETERMINE DANGEROUSNESS ARE THEN CRITIQUED. EXAMPLES OF PERFUNCTORY PSYCHIATRIC TESTIMONY ARE GIVEN, AS FOUND IN COURT TRANSCRIPTS. THE EFFECTS OF THE GREATER ATTENTION TO DUE PROCESS ON THE PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSION ARE EXAMINED. LEGISLATION IN IOWA, MASSACHUSETTS, AND PENNSYLVANIA WHICH DEFINES 'DANGEROUSNESS TO SELF' AND 'DANGEROUSNESS TO OTHERS' IS REVIEWED. FINALLY, TWO DECISIONS FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT COURT ARE OFFERED AS EXAMPLES OF DUE REGARD BEING SHOWN FOR THE OFFENDER AND FOR SOCIETY. THE ARTICLE CONTAINS FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

241. **OBSERVATION AND STUDY—CRITIQUE AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON FEDERAL PROCEDURES.** By L. C. FARMER. 42 p. 1977. NCJ-46983
- THE PURPOSES, PROCESSES, AND PROBLEMS OF PRESENTENCE STUDIES CONDUCTED TO PROVIDE FEDERAL JUDGES WITH INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SENTENCING DECISION ARE INVESTIGATED. THE STUDIES, WHICH MAY BE ORDERED BY ANY DISTRICT COURT JUDGE, ARE PREPARED BY PERSONNEL AT FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS FACILITIES. THE STUDIES ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE THE JUDGE WITH INFORMATION ON THE CONVICTED OFFENDER'S MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH, SOCIAL BACKGROUND, AND PREVIOUS CRIMINAL EXPERIENCE, BASED ON DATA GATHERED DURING 90 DAYS OF OBSERVATION AND STUDY (60 DAYS FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS). THE PRESENTENCE STUDY PROCESS IS COMPLEX, INVOLVING A VARIETY OF AGENCIES, PROFESSIONS, AND PROCEDURES. JUDGES, PROBATION OFFICERS, AND CORRECTIONS OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED DISSATISFACTION WITH THE STUDY REPORTS. ON THE BASIS OF UNSTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN PRESENTENCE STUDIES, OBSERVATION OF STUDY PROCEDURES, EVALUATION OF STUDY REPORTS, AND A SURVEY OF REASONS FOR ORDERING STUDIES, CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN REGARDING THE ADEQUACY OF THE STUDY PROCESS. A REVISED MODEL FOR BUREAU-PREPARED PRESENTENCE STUDIES IS PRESENTED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USING STUDIES PERFORMED BY LOCAL PROFESSIONALS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO BUREAU STUDIES ARE OFFERED. THE NEED FOR JUDICIAL OVERSIGHT OF PRESENTENCE STUDIES AND FOR APPROPRIATE TRAINING FOR JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS IS STRESSED. APPENDICES INCLUDE METHODOLOGICAL NOTES AND GUIDELINES FOR PREPARING PRESENTENCE STUDY REFERENCE LETTERS. (LKM)
- Availability: FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER, 1520 H STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.
242. **OFFENCES OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, CRUELTY AND NEGLECT AGAINST CHILDREN IN LANCASHIRE (ENGLAND) (FROM CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE, 1975, BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN SEE NCJ-25797).** By J. MOUNSEY. CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. 4 p. 1975. NCJ-48968
- THIS PAPER, BASED ON CHILD ABUSE STUDIES AND POLICE EXPERIENCE IN LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND REFLECTS WILLINGNESS OF THE POLICE FORCE TO GET INVOLVED IN CHILD ABUSE CALLS AND THE CONSEQUENCES WHEN THE POLICE ARE CALLED TOO LATE. THE APPEARANCE OF CHILD ABUSE

IS SEEN AS THE TIP OF THE ICEBERG; A CONSCIOUS EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, SOCIAL WORKERS, AND OTHERS SIMILARLY AND DEVOTEDLY DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE TO CALL THE POLICE INTO THESE CASES EARLY, AND NOT AS A LAST RESORT, HAS BEEN DEVELOPING. THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS FACING POLICE WHEN THEY ARE CALLED IN AT A POINT TOO FAR ALONG IN CHILD ABUSE CASES. IT IS OFTEN TOO LATE FOR REAL HELP BECAUSE THE CHILD HAS SUFFERED DEATH OR SERIOUS PERMANENT INJURIES RESULTING FROM THE BATTERING PARENT'S PROGRESSIVELY HARSHER ABUSE. WHILE A POLICEMAN'S DUTY IS THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND THE PREVENTION OF CRIME, THERE SHOULD NOT BE A CASE WHERE AN ABUSED CHILD WHOSE CONDITION HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE NOTICE OF ANY MEDICAL-SOCIAL AGENCY IS RETURNED TO THE SAME DOMESTIC ENVIRONMENT FOR FURTHER PUNISHMENT. THE FOCUS OF A UNITED STATES LAW IS DISCUSSED REGARDING THE REPORTING OF CASES OF CHILD ABUSE. A COMPARISON IS MADE BETWEEN ITS MANDATORY NATURE AND THE VOLUNTARY NATURE OF THE ENGLISH REPORTING PRACTICES. THE NECESSITY FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AGENCIES IS STRESSED BECAUSE UNILATERAL POLICE ACTION OFTEN HAS TO BE TAKEN SIMPLY BECAUSE OTHER AGENCIES INVOLVED ARE NOT PREPARED TO COOPERATE. LANCASHIRE'S POLICE FORCE HAS A JUVENILE LIAISON DEPARTMENT WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLATING AND ASSESSING INFORMATION ON ALL CASES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE POLICE. THIS INFORMATION IS BEING USED TO BUILD UP A COMPREHENSIVE INDEX TO BE USED BY THE POLICE AS WELL AS OTHERS. A FINAL DISCUSSION EMPHASIZES THE NEED FOR EDUCATION OF THE YOUNGER POLICE OFFICERS WHO ARE OFTEN THE FIRST TO BE CALLED INTO A TURBULENT DOMESTIC SITUATION. (RBS)

243. **OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS—NEW DIRECTIONS IN DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING—UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT.** By C. E. POPE. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER, 1 ALTON ROAD, ALBANY, NY 12203. 69 p. 1975. NCJ-29645
- FIRST OF THREE MONOGRAPHS FOCUSING ON THE JUDICIAL PROCESSING OF 32,694 CALIFORNIA FELONY OFFENDERS (FROM ARREST THROUGH COURT DISPOSITION) IN 12 SEPARATE COUNTIES BETWEEN 1969 AND 1971. THE OVERALL OBJECTIVES OF THE SERIES ARE TWOFOLD—TO DESCRIBE AND ANALYZE A TRANSACTIONAL DATA BASE IN WHICH OFFENDERS ARE TRACKED THROUGH VARIOUS STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND TO DEMONSTRATE SOME OF THE POSSIBLE USES OF THIS DATA IN PROVIDING INFORMATION OF THE TYPE HERETOFORE NOT READILY AVAILABLE. THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE UNDERLYING NATURE OF TRANSACTION DATA, HIGHLIGHTING MANY OF ITS POSSIBLE USES. THE FLOW OF CALIFORNIA FELONY ARRESTEES THROUGH THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM IS PRESENTED AND DISCUSSED ALONG WITH THE SENTENCE DISPOSITION ACCORDED THOSE CHARGED WITH VIOLENT AND PROPERTY CRIMES AND THE EXTENT OF DIFFERENTIAL PROCESSING BETWEEN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS. THIS REPORT IS PART OF A UTILIZATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS PROJECT DESIGNED TO SHOW STATE AND LOCAL PLANNERS AND OTHER USERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS HOW AVAILABLE DATA CAN BE UTILIZED FOR SOLVING PRACTICAL PROBLEMS. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL CALIFORNIA OSTS (OFFENDER-BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS) CODEBOOK, WITH AN INCLUSIVE LIST OF DATA ELEMENTS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)
- Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION & STATISTICS SERVICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.
- Availability: GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00380-0.

244. **OFFICIAL REPRESSION AND VIOLENT CRIME.** By W. M. YOUNG. 418 p. 1978. NCJ-56011

EFFECTS ON CRIMINAL VIOLENCE OF REPRESSIVE MEASURES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ARE EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF INCREASING RATES OF REPORTED VIOLENT CRIMES AS WELL AS INCREASING CITIZEN FEAR OF CRIME. FOUR VARIABLES—SOCIAL CUSTOMS, ASPIRATIONS, THE SOCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT, AND PERSONALITY—ARE EXAMINED QUALITATIVELY WITH RESPECT TO TWO HYPOTHESES: THAT REPRESSION INCREASES VIOLENCE AND THAT REPRESSION REDUCES VIOLENCE. CRIME STATISTICS, CASE STUDIES, REVIEW OF PRINTED AND MASS MEDIA INFORMATION, AND PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES FORM THE BASIS FOR ANALYSIS, WHICH FOCUSES ON FOUR VIOLENT CRIMES: HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AND CRIMINAL ASSAULT. HISTORICAL, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL FORCES IN THE UNITED STATES ARE THE SOURCES OF A CONTINUING HIGH LEVEL OF VIOLENCE, ESPECIALLY WHEN CONTRASTED WITH THE LOW VIOLENCE RATES IN CANADA. ALL THE VARIABLES EXAMINED INDICATE THAT REPRESSION TENDS TO INCREASE VIOLENCE UNDER A WIDER RANGE OF CONDITIONS THAN IT REDUCES VIOLENCE. ALTHOUGH NATIONALLY-BASED GOVERNMENT ACTION AND CHANGE ARE NEEDED TO CONTROL EXPANSION OF VIOLENT CRIME, CURRENT PRESSURES TOWARD REPRESSIVE MEASURES MAY MOVE THE U.S. AWAY FROM LIBERTY AND TOWARD TOTALITARIANISM. TO AVOID OVERREACTING TO VIOLENT CRIME, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SHOULD CHANGE FROM THEIR PRESENT PARAMILITARY STRUCTURE TO A MORE DEMOCRATIC MODEL EMPHASIZING PARTICIPATORY DECISIONMAKING. IN ADDITION, THEIR FOCUS SHOULD CHANGE FROM CRIME FIGHTING TO PUBLIC SERVICE, PEACEKEEPING, AND MAINTAINING ORDER. QUESTIONS ADMINISTRATORS SHOULD ASK TO APPRAISE THEIR ORGANIZATIONS ARE LISTED. EIGHT FIGURES, FOOTNOTES FOR EACH CHAPTER, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

245. **ON PREVENTING AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE.** By F. M. OCHBERG. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERSBURG, MD 20760. POLICE CHIEF, V 67, N 2, SPECIAL ISSUE (FEBRUARY 1980), P 52-56. NCJ-65047

PREVENTION OF AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE ARE DISCUSSED, EXAMPLES OF VIOLENCE ARE CATEGORIZED, AND MODELS OF PREVENTION ARE OUTLINED. A TOTAL OF 97 INCIDENTS OF ASSAULT AND MURDER BY ADOLESCENTS IN CALIFORNIA WERE EXAMINED; IT WAS FOUND THAT THESE ACTS FELL INTO 6 CATEGORIES: VIOLENCE ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL OR NEUROLOGICAL ILLNESS; EXPLOSIONS OF AFFECT WHERE FRUSTRATION, JEALOUSY, OR RAGE WERE THE TRIGGERING EVENT; SEXUAL VIOLENCE TRACED TO HABITUAL DEVIANT SEXUAL BEHAVIOR; GROUP-SANCTIONED VIOLENCE; ACCIDENTAL VIOLENCE DURING FELONIOUS ACTS; AND INSTRUMENTAL VIOLENCE CHARACTERIZED BY RATIONAL CONTROL. THESE SIX CATEGORIES ARE SEEN AS AN IMPERFECT CLASSIFICATION OF ACTS OF VIOLENCE. NO VIOLENT ACT OCCURS IN COMPLETE ISOLATION AND THERE IS ANTECEDENT, INTERACTION, AND OUTCOME. SETTINGS, ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS, AND TRIGGERING EVENTS ARE PART OF ANY VIOLENT ACT. A MODEL PICTURING THE VIOLENT ACT DEMONSTRATES THAT PREVENTION CAN BE APPLIED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN A SEQUENCE OF EVENTS, INVOLVING INDIVIDUALS AND ACTIONS. METHODS TO PREVENT AND REDUCE VIOLENCE CAN BE APPLIED TO THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE MODEL. THESE METHODS INCLUDE BIOLOGICAL AND BEHAVIORAL MODIFICATION OF THE SUBJECT (PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS, REHABILITATION, PSYCHO-

THERAPY), PSYCHOLOGICAL MODIFICATION OF THE VICTIM (COUNSELING, TRAINING, SOCIAL SERVICES), DAMAGE LIMITATION TO VICTIMS (EFFECTIVE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT), REDUCTION OF AVAILABLE FORCE (REGULATING USE OF WEAPONS AND AUTOMOBILES); ANALYZING TRIGGER EVENTS (MANIPULATING AND NEGOTIATING SUCH EVENTS), AND MODIFYING THE SETTING (CHANGING THE PHYSICAL CHARACTER OF ENVIRONMENTS WHICH LEAD TO CRIME). THUS, VIOLENT ACTS MUST BE UNDERSTOOD IN TERMS OF ANTECEDENT EVENTS, ENVIRONMENTS, AVAILABLE FORCE, AND THE SUFFERING BORN BY VICTIMS. BY ATTENDING TO THESE ELEMENTS IN THE MODEL OF VIOLENCE, SUCCESS MIGHT BE ACHIEVED IN COMBATING IT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

246. **ON THE CLASS BASIS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE (FROM TWO FACES OF DEVIANCE—CRIMES OF THE POWERLESS AND POWERFUL, 1978, BY PAUL R WILSON AND JOHN BRAITHWAITE—SEE NCJ-62117).** By J. BRAITHWAITE and B. CONDON. UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND PRESS, ST LUCIA, QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA. 20 p. 1979. NCJ-62126

THIS ESSAY ARGUES THAT SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY POWERFUL PEOPLE OR GROUPS COMMIT MANY MORE VIOLENT CRIMES THAN DO RAPISTS, THIEVES, AND MURDERERS ON WHOM MOST PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS OF CRIME AND DEVIANCE ARE FOCUSED. AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL CRIME STATISTICS SHOW THAT WORKING CLASS PEOPLE AND BLACKS COMMIT VIOLENT CRIMES AT RATES THAT ARE OFTEN 5 TO 10 TIMES AS HIGH AS RATES FOR MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE AND WHITES. HOWEVER, THESE STATISTICS FAIL TO ACCOUNT FOR INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE IN WHICH DEATHS OR INJURIES RESULT FROM INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS PREFERRING PROFIT OVER PUBLIC SAFETY. FOR EXAMPLE, MANY BABIES DIE BECAUSE OF LACK OF PROPER FOOD, SHELTER, AND MEDICAL FACILITIES, BUT THESE DEATHS ARE NOT COUNTED IN VIOLENT CRIME STATISTICS. SIMILARLY, DEATHS FROM LUNG DISEASE AMONG ASBESTOS WORKERS ARE IN PART TRACEABLE TO THE THWARTING OF EFFECTIVE SAFETY REGULATIONS OR VIOLATING EXISTING REGULATIONS, YET THESE DEATHS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN CRIME STATISTICS. THE CURRENT AUSTRALIAN LEGAL SYSTEM IS INCAPABLE OF DEALING WITH INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE ENTAILING COLLECTIVE RATHER THAN INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY. IN ADDITION, INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE AMONG THE WORKING CLASS IS IN PART THE RESULT OF A RULING CLASS IDEOLOGY WHICH EXPECTS, AND THEREFORE PROVOKES, WORKING CLASS VIOLENCE. MOREOVER, THE RULING CLASS HAS LEGITIMIZED CERTAIN FORMS OF INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE, SUCH AS BEATINGS OF PRISONERS BY PRISON STAFF. THESE AND OTHER EXAMPLES SHOW THAT, ALTHOUGH SOME INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE RESULTS FROM THE PROFIT ORIENTATION OF CAPITALISM, SOME COMES FROM DIFFUSION OF RESPONSIBILITY AND RESULTING LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY IN LARGE HIERARCHICAL ORGANIZATIONS. TO DEAL WITH THESE PROBLEMS OF VIOLENCE, THE LEGAL SYSTEM NEEDS TO CHANGE AND TO FOCUS ON COLLECTIVE CRIME AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY. ONE TABLE AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. FOR RELATED ARTICLES IN THE SAME BOOK, SEE NCJ-62118-62125. (CFW)

247. **OPTIONAL PROGRAMMING—A MODEL STRUCTURE FOR THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT BUTNER.** By R. B. LEVINSON and D. A. DEPPE. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. FEDERAL PROBATION, V 40, N 2 (JUNE 1976), P 37-44. NCJ-35812

THE STRUCTURE AND PROGRAMS OF THE CORRECTIONAL COMPONENT OF THE FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT BUTNER, NORTH CAROLINA, ARE DESCRIBED. BUTNER CONCENTRATES ON REPEAT OFFENDERS WITH RECORDS OF VIOLENCE, AND PARTICIPATION, AFTER A THREE MONTH

PERIOD, IS VOLUNTARY. BEYOND THE REQUIREMENT THAT EACH INMATE PARTICIPATE ALWAYS IN AT LEAST ONE WORK AND ONE WORK OR SELF-IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITY, AND THAT THEY ATTEND ALL STAFF-PLANNED ACTIVITIES, INMATES CHOOSE THEIR OWN PROGRAMS AND SCHEDULES. A PROPOSED EVALUATION PROJECT IS DESCRIBED.

248. **ORIGINS OF PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT IN ANGLO-AMERICAN LAW, PART 1—THE ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.** By A. DERSHOWITZ. UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW, TAFT HALL, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, CINCINNATI, OH 45221. UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI LAW REVIEW, V 43, N 1 (1974), P 1-60. NCJ-14003

REVIEW OF AND RATIONALES FOR EARLY ENGLISH COMMON LAW MECHANISMS USED FOR DETAINING PERSONS IN THE ABSENCE OF A CRIMINAL CONVICTION. WHILE LITTLE ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO ARTICULATING A JURISPRUDENCE OF PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT, THE AUTHOR STATES THAT AT LEAST TWO APPROACHES HAVE PROVIDED SOME JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PRACTICE. THE FIRST OF THESE HE CALLS THE 'DANGEROUS OR INCHOATE ACT' APPROACH UNDER WHICH SOCIETY CAN INTERVENE BEFORE A CRIMINAL ACT HAS CAUSED ACTUAL HARM. THIS RATIONAL SERVES AS A BASIS FOR ATTEMPT, CONSPIRACY, AND SOLICITATION CRIMES. THE SECOND APPROACH IS CHARACTERIZED AS 'THE DANGEROUS PERSON APPROACH'. IT DOES NOT REQUIRE THE COMMISSION OF ANY SPECIFICALLY PROSCRIBED PAST ACT AS A CONDITION TO INTERVENTION. A PERSON MAY BE CONFINED BECAUSE IT HAS BEEN PREDICTED THAT HE MAY COMMIT A DANGEROUS OR HARMFUL ACT AT SOME FUTURE TIME. MOST SUCH PREDICTIONS WILL, IN FACT, BE BASED UPON SUSPICION THAT THE PERSON COMMITTED CERTAIN PAST ACTS; BUT THESE ACTS GENERALLY NEED NOT BE PROVED; NOR NEED THEY HAVE BEEN PROHIBITED BY LAW. SOME OBVIOUS EXAMPLES OF THE DANGEROUS PERSON APPROACH ARE THE CONFINEMENT OF PREDICTED SABOTEURS OR SPIES DURING WARTIME, COMMITMENT OF MENTALLY ILL PERSONS THOUGHT TO BE DANGEROUS, AND PRE-TRIAL PREVENTIVE DETENTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS ON THE BASIS OF LIKELY FUTURE CRIMINALITY. ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROVIDED BY AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH LAW FROM THE PRACTICE OF OUTLAWING AND EXILING OFFENDERS TO COMMANDING RELATIVES TO GUARD A DANGEROUS PERSON AND PUT UP A FINANCIAL SECURITY FOR HIS GOOD BEHAVIOR THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ASYLUMS FOR THE CRIMINAL, THE INSANE, AND THE POOR. SEE NCJ-30529 FOR PART 2. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

249. **OTHER SIDE OF CRIME—THE VICTIM.** NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY SENATE TASK FORCE ON CRITICAL PROBLEMS, ALBANY, NY 2224. 18 p. 1975. NCJ-39012

THIS STUDY CONCLUDES THAT THE RIGHTS OF CRIMINAL VICTIMS CAN BE STRENGTHENED BY THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VICTIM ADVOCATE TEAMS TO CARRY OUT A PROPOSED CRIME VICTIMS BILL OF RIGHTS. ALTHOUGH THE MIRANDA DECISION HAS STRENGTHENED RIGHTS FOR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS, A PERSON WHO BECOMES A CRIME VICTIM MUST ALSO HAVE HIS RIGHTS ENSURED, ACCORDING TO THIS 1975 STUDY BY A NEW YORK STATE SENATE TASK FORCE. IN 1967 THE STATE LEGISLATURE ESTABLISHED THE CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION BOARD, BUT IN 1972 THE BOARD RULED FAVORABLY ON ONLY 715 OF THE FEW 2,061 CRIMINAL VICTIM CLAIMS. (THERE WERE SOME 137,000 VIOLENT CRIMES IN THE STATE IN 1974). THE VICTIMS' UNFAMILIARITY WITH THEIR RIGHT TO FILE CLAIMS AND RED TAPE ARE CITED AS FACTORS HAMPERING THE STATE'S VICTIM AID PROGRAM (VAP). THE TASK FORCE URGED ESTABLISHING FOUR-MEMBER VICTIM ADVOCATE TEAMS. EACH YEAR THESE VICTIM ADVOCATE TEAMS COULD SERVE 1,000 VICTIMS AT AN ANNUAL COST OF \$120,000 PER TEAM. THE

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDED THAT THE LEGISLATURE APPROVE \$360,000 FOR A THREE CITY PILOT PROGRAM WHICH, IF SUCCESSFUL, WOULD BE THE BASIS FOR PUTTING TEETH INTO THE STATE'S VAP....BS

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

250. **OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF THE AGGRESSIVE OFFENDER.** By F. L. CARNEY. ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 714 EAST 78TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, V 31, N 2 (1977). NCJ-50888

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OF AGGRESSIVE PATIENTS IN AN INPATIENT AND OUTPATIENT SETTING IS DESCRIBED AND COMPARED. IN 1972, A SPECIAL OFFENDER CLINIC (SOC) WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION AND PAROLE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, WHICH WAS DESIGNED TO TREAT OFFENDERS PREVIOUSLY INSTITUTIONALIZED BECAUSE OF LACK OF ADEQUATE COMMUNITY RESOURCES. TWO TYPES OF OFFENDERS WERE INVOLVED: SEXUAL OFFENDERS, SUCH AS VOYEURS, EXHIBITIONISTS, PEDIOPHILES, AND RAPISTS; AND AGGRESSIVE OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF TWO OR MORE ASSAULTS. OFFENDERS WERE REFERRED TO THE SOC AFTER CONVICTION BUT BEFORE SENTENCING. AFTER EXAMINATION BY A PSYCHIATRIST AND A PSYCHOLOGIST, EACH REFERRAL WAS PRESENTED TO THE STAFF—CONSISTING OF A PSYCHIATRIST-DIRECTOR, PSYCHIATRISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, AND PROBATION OFFICERS FOR CONSIDERATION. THOSE SELECTED FOR THE PROGRAM WERE PLACED ON PROBATION BY THE JUDGE, WITH THE CONDITION THAT THEY ATTEND THE SOC. STANDARDS FOR SELECTION OF CLIENTS ARE NOT DISCUSSED. UPON COMPLETION OF TREATMENT, THE PATIENT REMAINED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE SOC PROBATION OFFICER UNTIL EXPIRATION OF PROBATION. THERAPIST TECHNIQUES AND CLIENT RESPONSES ARE DESCRIBED FOR AGGRESSIVE PATIENTS IN THE SOC PROGRAM AND THOSE IN A STATE HOSPITAL AND PATUXENT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, (MD.) BASED ON THE OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF THE AUTHOR, WHO WORKED AS A PSYCHOLOGIST WITH CLIENTS IN BOTH SETTINGS. CLIENTS IN THE OUTPATIENT SETTING ARE CONSIDERED TO HAVE HAD MORE CONTROLS TO AID FUNCTIONING IN FAMILY, JOB, AND SOCIAL SITUATIONS THAN THE INSTITUTIONALIZED CLIENTS. THE AGGRESSIVE ACTING-OUT BEHAVIOR OF THE OUTPATIENTS WAS OF THE EXPLOSIVE TYPE, OCCURRING AFTER PERIODS OF CONTROLLED FRUSTRATION. THERAPY WAS CONSIDERED MORE SUPERFICIAL IN TERMS OF DEALING WITH FEELINGS IN THE SOC CLIENTS THAN WITH INSTITUTIONALIZED CLIENTS. ADVICE WAS PRACTICAL IN ITS FOCUS ON CONTROLLING BEHAVIOR, RATHER THAN CHANGING FEELINGS. TRUST IN THE THERAPIST IS DEEMED IMPORTANT IN BOTH CONTEXTS, AND THE HANDLING OF COUNTERTRANSFERANCE REACTIONS IS DISCUSSED AS CRUCIAL IN DEALING WITH CLIENTS. THE RECIDIVIST RATE FOR THE SOC PROGRAM WAS 28 PERCENT AND THE PROBATION OFFICERS RATED SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT OF CLIENTS IN THE COMMUNITY AS SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED. THERAPIST RATINGS ALSO SHOWED A PATTERN OF IMPROVEMENT IN CLIENTS OF SOC. (RCB)

251. **OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729).** By M. E. WOLFGANG. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 38 p. 1978. NCJ-55730

SOCIOCULTURAL, BIOLOGICAL, AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH REGARDING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS REVIEWED IN THIS REPORT; FUTURE RESEARCH NEEDS ARE HIGHLIGHTED. UNTIL 1970, THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF



OVERVIEW

VIOLENCE IN AMERICA WAS PUBLISHED IN THE TASK FORCE VOLUMES OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. MOST COMMISSION FINDINGS ON CRIMINAL HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, AND AGGRAVATED ASSAULT ARE STILL VALID. WITH RESPECT TO LITERATURE ON CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, THE ANNUAL PUBLICATIONS' GROWTH RATE HAS BEEN HIGHER THAN THAT FOR ALL CRIMINAL ANALYSES, BUT THE EXTENT TO WHICH THAT LITERATURE INFORMS ITS READERS ABOUT PUBLIC POLICY IS NOT CLEAR. MOST OF THE RESEARCH IS DESCRIPTIVE RATHER THAN EXPLANATORY; LITTLE IS DIRECTED TO MAJOR SOCIAL POLICY SUGGESTIONS, AND PROBABLY LITTLE IS DISSEMINATED IN ANY COORDINATED WAY TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS, LEGISLATORS, OR MEMBERS OF THE JUDICIARY. IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, TO GENERALIZE ABOUT THE BASIC EMPHASIS AND CONCLUSIONS. FIRST, IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINALITY, EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON CULTURAL AND GROUP FORCES THAT PRODUCE ACTORS WHO REPRESENT FORMS OF DEVIANCE FROM THE DOMINANT VALUE, OR MORAL DEMAND, SYSTEM. THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER IS NOT IGNORED; HE IS SIMPLY CLUSTERED WITH OTHER INDIVIDUALS SIMILAR IN ATTRIBUTES DEEMED THEORETICALLY OR STATISTICALLY MEANINGFUL. HENCE, RESEARCHERS USE MEANS, MEDIANS, MODES, PROBABILITY, INFERENTIAL STATISTICS, AND MATHEMATICAL MODELS FOR ANALYZING PREDOMINANT BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. SINCE 1980, CRIMES OF VIOLENCE HAVE INCREASED AT LEAST 180 PERCENT; JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIMES BY 293 PERCENT. EXPLANATIONS FOR THE INCREASE USUALLY INCLUDE SUCH FACTORS AS UNEMPLOYMENT, BROKEN HOMES, INADEQUATE EDUCATION, HOUSING, RACIAL INJUSTICE, RELATIVE DEPRIVATION, LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND LENIENCY IN THE COURTS. WITH REGARD TO RESEARCH ON BIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN CRIMINALITY, MOST FINDINGS ARE INCONCLUSIVE AND CONCERNED WITH GENETICS, BRAIN DISORDERS, AND HORMONE LEVELS. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED THAT BRAIN TUMORS, PARTICULARLY THOSE AFFECTING THE LIMBIC SYSTEM, CAN CAUSE UNPROVOKED VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. PRESENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS INSUFFICIENT; FUTURE RESEARCH EFFORTS SHOULD FOCUS UPON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIOLOGICAL FACTORS, ENDOCRINE LEVELS, AND NUTRITION WITH FAMILIAL AND MACROSOCIAL FORCES; REFERENCES PROVIDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY GIVEN JANUARY 10, 1978.

252. **OVERVIEW OF THE CONTRACT RESEARCH CORPORATION EVALUATION OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION.** By H. B. SHEAR. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 134-143. NCJ-50367
- THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, FINDINGS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF AN EVALUATION OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION, A MARYLAND FACILITY FOR THE CUSTODY AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS, ARE SUMMARIZED. THE STUDY BEGAN IN AUGUST 1976, AT A TIME WHEN THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE WAS CONSIDERING ABOLISHING THE INSTITUTION. CREATED BY LAWS IN 1951, PATUXENT PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES TO OFFENDERS WHO, HAVING BEEN DESIGNATED DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS, WERE COMMITTED INVOLUNTARILY TO THE INSTITUTION TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. THE EVALUATION WAS DESIGNED TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THEORETICAL MODELS THAT GOVERNED THE INSTITUTION'S OPERATIONS AND THE ACTUAL PROCESSES OF DECISIONMAKING, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT. EVALUATORS SOUGHT TO DETERMINE WHETHER PATUXENT ACTUALLY HAD A MODEL OF OPERATION, WHETHER THAT MODEL WAS SCIENTIFICALLY VALID, WHETHER DECISIONMAKING PRACTICES WERE EFFECTIVE AND FAIR, WHETHER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT WERE EFFECTIVE, AND WHETHER THE INSTITUTION WAS COST-EFFECTIVE. FOUR STUDY TEAMS GATHERED INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: THE PROCESSES OF REFERRAL, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE; THE QUALITY AND RESULTS OF SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES AND TREATMENT MODALITIES; RECIDIVISM RATES OF PATUXENT INMATES COMPARED WITH OTHER MARYLAND INMATES; AND THE RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PATUXENT AND ALTERNATIVES IN THE MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE OVERALL CONCLUSIONS WERE THAT MARYLAND'S PRACTICE OF INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TO PATUXENT FOR AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE UNDER A DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUTE REQUIRING PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WAS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE AND THAT SUCCESS WAS MOST LIKELY WHEN INMATES PARTICIPATED WILLINGLY IN THEIR OWN REHABILITATIVE REGIMENS. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTITUTION BE CONTINUED AS A SPECIAL TREATMENT FACILITY, WITH MODIFICATIONS. REFLECTING THE EVALUATORS' RECOMMENDATIONS, THE STATE LEGISLATURE ELIMINATED INDETERMINATE SENTENCES AT PATUXENT, MADE ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION VOLUNTARY, REPLACED THE DESIGNATION 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT' WITH 'ELIGIBLE PERSON' IN DESCRIBING PERSONS QUALIFIED FOR ADMISSION TO PATUXENT, AND PROVIDED FOR A PERMANENT RESEARCH FACILITY AND ONGOING EVALUATION AT THE INSTITUTION. (LKM)

VIOLENT OFFENDER

TIFICALLY VALID, WHETHER DECISIONMAKING PRACTICES WERE EFFECTIVE AND FAIR, WHETHER DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT WERE EFFECTIVE, AND WHETHER THE INSTITUTION WAS COST-EFFECTIVE. FOUR STUDY TEAMS GATHERED INFORMATION ON THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: THE PROCESSES OF REFERRAL, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE; THE QUALITY AND RESULTS OF SPECIFIC DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES AND TREATMENT MODALITIES; RECIDIVISM RATES OF PATUXENT INMATES COMPARED WITH OTHER MARYLAND INMATES; AND THE RELATIVE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PATUXENT AND ALTERNATIVES IN THE MARYLAND CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE OVERALL CONCLUSIONS WERE THAT MARYLAND'S PRACTICE OF INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TO PATUXENT FOR AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE UNDER A DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT STATUTE REQUIRING PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WAS COUNTERPRODUCTIVE AND THAT SUCCESS WAS MOST LIKELY WHEN INMATES PARTICIPATED WILLINGLY IN THEIR OWN REHABILITATIVE REGIMENS. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE INSTITUTION BE CONTINUED AS A SPECIAL TREATMENT FACILITY, WITH MODIFICATIONS. REFLECTING THE EVALUATORS' RECOMMENDATIONS, THE STATE LEGISLATURE ELIMINATED INDETERMINATE SENTENCES AT PATUXENT, MADE ADMISSION TO THE INSTITUTION VOLUNTARY, REPLACED THE DESIGNATION 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT' WITH 'ELIGIBLE PERSON' IN DESCRIBING PERSONS QUALIFIED FOR ADMISSION TO PATUXENT, AND PROVIDED FOR A PERMANENT RESEARCH FACILITY AND ONGOING EVALUATION AT THE INSTITUTION. (LKM)

253. **PAROLE BOARD LIABILITY FOR THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF PAROLEES—RIESER V THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.** By K. D. DANIEL. CAPITAL UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW, CAPITAL UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OH 43209. *CAPITAL UNIVERSITY LAW REVIEW*, V 8, N 1 (1978), P 149-167. NCJ-52787
- IN THIS CASE STUDY, LIABILITY WAS IMPOSED ON THE WASHINGTON, D.C., DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR THE RAPE-MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY ONE OF ITS PAROLEES. AN INDIVIDUAL WHO HAS BEEN INJURED AS THE RESULT OF A PAROLEE'S CRIMINAL ACTS AND WHO WISHES TO SUE THE PAROLE BOARD MUST FIRST DISTINGUISH THE PARTICULAR THEORY OF ACTION. POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE CAUSES OF ACTION BASED ON THE IMPROPER RELEASE OF THE PAROLEE, A PAROLE OFFICER'S FAILURE TO DISCLOSE THE PAROLEE'S VIOLENT BACKGROUND, AND FAILURE OF A PAROLE OFFICER TO SUPERVISE ADEQUATELY THE PAROLEE'S ACTIVITIES. IN QUASI-JUDICIAL IMMUNITY, IT IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE THAT THOSE WHO DETERMINE AN INDIVIDUAL'S ELIGIBILITY FOR PAROLE SHOULD NOT CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE POTENTIAL FOR SUBSEQUENT PERSONAL LIABILITY. OTHER OBSTACLES, IN ADDITION TO QUASI-JUDICIAL IMMUNITY, MUST BE OVERCOME BEFORE THE IMPOSITION OF PAROLE BOARD LIABILITY WILL RESULT. FROM THE DECISION TO RELEASE AN INDIVIDUAL ON PAROLE, THESE BARRIERS INVOLVE THE CONCEPTS OF DUTY AND PROXIMATE CAUSATION. A PLAINTIFF WHO ALLEGES FAILURE ON THE PART OF A PAROLE OFFICER TO DISCLOSE THE PAROLEE'S VIOLENT BACKGROUND STANDS A BETTER CHANCE OF RECOVERY THAN A PLAINTIFF RELYING ON NEGLIGENT RELEASE THEORY. WHEN A PLAINTIFF BASES A CAUSE OF ACTION UPON FAILURE OF A PAROLE OFFICER TO SUPERVISE THE PAROLEE'S ACTIVITIES, THE POSSIBILITY OF RECOVERY IS AGAIN TENUOUS. A PAROLE OFFICER SHOULD BE CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WARNING A POTENTIAL EMPLOYER OF THE LATENT DANGER A CLIENT REPRESENTS, BUT THIS RESPONSIBILITY SHOULD BE LIMITED BY CONCOMITANT DUTIES OF THE EMPLOYER. THE DECISION IN THE RIESER VERSUS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CASE IS SIGNIFICANT SINCE LIABILITY WAS IMPOSED, IN PART, BECAUSE OF THE PAROLE OFFICER'S FAILURE TO SUPERVISE

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CLIENT ACTIVITIES, A FUNCTION THAT MANY COURTS REFUSE TO REVIEW. THE CASE EXPANDED THE POTENTIAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO WHOM A PAROLE BOARD MAY OWE AN ACTIONABLE DUTY OF CARE AND CLARIFIED THE PAROLE OFFICER'S DUTY TO DISCLOSE THE PAROLEE'S BACKGROUND TO A POTENTIAL EMPLOYER. CASE LAW IS CITED. (DEP)

254. **PAROLE DENIAL PROCESS IN NEW JERSEY—AD HOC PAROLE COMMITTEE PUBLIC INFORMATION REPORT NUMBER 1.** NEW JERSEY AD HOC PAROLE COMMITTEE. 55 p. 1975. NCJ-19445
- REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY STATE PRISONERS DENIED PAROLE CONDUCTED TO SUPPORT THE ARTHORS CONTENTION THAT THE PAROLE BOARDS CRITERIA FOR DENYING PAROLE WAS BOTH ARBITRARY AND INVALID. THREE HUNDRED TWENTY-SIX OF THE 329 INMATES DENIED PAROLE AT THE STATE PRISON AT TRENTON SINCE THE 1971 STATE SUPREME COURT RULING (MONK V. NEW JERSEY STATE PAROLE BOARD) REQUIRING THE BOARD TO GIVE REASONS ANYTIME IT DENIED PAROLE PARTICIPATED IN THIS SURVEY. DATA WAS GATHERED ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THOSE INMATES DENIED PAROLE AND THE REASONS GIVEN FOR DENIAL. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PRISONER WHO IS DENIED PAROLE IN NEW JERSEY IS LIKELY TO BE 35 YEARS OLD, BLACK, EITHER PROTESTANT OR MUSLIM, EITHER PRESENTLY MARRIED OR MARRIED SOMETIME IN THE PAST, AND CONVICTED OF A VIOLENT CRIME. DUE TO THE EXTREME FREQUENCY OF CERTAIN REASONS GIVEN FOR DENIAL, IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE PAROLE BOARD USES AN UNDISCLOSED FORMULA FOR DENYING PAROLE (INSTEAD OF THE INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION CITED AS THE BOARD'S GOAL). REFORM OF THE NEW JERSEY STATE PAROLE BOARD IS SUGGESTED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS SOME ACTUAL QUOTES FROM PAROLE DENIALS AND COPIES OF THE INDIVIDUAL PAROLE AFFIDAVIT FORM AND THE MODEL PAROLE ACT PROPOSED BY THE ADHOC PAROLE COMMITTEE.
- Sponsoring Agency: ARCA FOUNDATION.
255. **PATTERNS IN PRISON RIOTS.** By F. DESROCHES. CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS*, V 16, N 4 (OCTOBER 1974), P 332-351. NCJ-16669
- A COMPARISON OF COMMON TRENDS IN PRISON RIOTS SINCE 1950, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO INMATE COOPERATION, THE TAKING OF AND TREATMENT OF HOSTAGES, INMATE DEMANDS, AND THE BRUTALIZATION OF LESS FAVORED INMATES. RIOTS AT SAN QUENTIN, ATTICA, OHIO PENITENTIARY, JACKSON PRISON, TRENTON, AND KINGSTON PENITENTIARY IN CANADA ARE DISCUSSED. GUARDS OFTEN ARE TAKEN AS HOSTAGES, BUT GENERALLY ARE TREATED WELL. INMATE DEMANDS SOMETIMES APPEAR NEBULOUS, AND THERE IS THE TENDENCY FOR THE INMATES TO DEMAND MEDIA EXPOSURE EITHER PRIOR TO, DURING, OR IN PLACE OF NEGOTIATING WITH OFFICIALS. MOST INMATES APPARENTLY DO NOT WANT TO BE INVOLVED IN RIOTS, BUT ARE COERCED INTO THEM WITH AN 'EITHER YOU'RE WITH US OR YOU'RE AGAINST US' ARGUMENT. SEX OFFENDERS AND INMATE INFORMANTS STAND A GOOD CHANCE OF BEING TORTURED OR KILLED DURING RIOTS. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF PRISON RIOTS ARE COMPARED.—SUMMARY IN FRENCH

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256. **PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE—A CALIFORNIA SAMPLE (FROM TODAY'S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L. BELIVEAU ET AL. SEE NCJ-65021).** By J. R. TINKLENBERG and F. OCHBERG. UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE COMPAREE, SOCIAL SCIENCES BUILDING, P O BOX 6128, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA H3C 3J7; UNIVERSITE DE GENES CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE CRIMINOLOGIE CLINIQUE, GENES, ITALY; INSTITUT PHILIPPE PINEL DE MONTREAL, 12, 333 BOULEVARD, MONTREAL, QUEBEC 478, CANADA. 34 p. 1979. NCJ-65031
- TO DETERMINE PATTERNS OF ADOLESCENT VIOLENCE AND COMPARE THEM WITH PREVIOUS FINDINGS COMBINING DATA FROM ADULTS AND JUVENILES, A STUDY WAS CONDUCTED OF 95 VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN CALIFORNIA. SUBJECTS WERE JUVENILES INCARCERATED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES BETWEEN JUNE 1973 AND MARCH 1977. ALL 95 YOUTHS HAD TAKEN THEIR VICTIMS' LIVES OR ASSAULTED THEM WITH A DEADLY WEAPON AND HAD BEEN A DIRECT PARTICIPANT IN THE ACT. DATA WERE COLLECTED BY SEMISTRUCTURED INTERVIEWS AND BY REVIEW OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. THE STUDY'S SUBJECTS WERE SIMILAR IN CLASS, ETHNICITY, URBAN BACKGROUND, AND PRIOR ARREST RECORDS TO THOSE IN OTHER PERCENT STUDIES OF ASSAULTIVE ADULT AND JUVENILE CRIMINALS. DATA SHOW THAT CRIMES MOST OFTEN OCCURRED IN LATE EVENING HOURS. IN CONTRAST TO FINDINGS FOR ADULT CRIMES, 37 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED DURING ANOTHER FELONY, USUALLY A ROBBERY; 21 PERCENT WERE COMMITTED DURING GANG WARFARE. MOREOVER, ALMOST HALF OF THE VICTIMS WERE COMPLETELY UNKNOWN TO THEIR ASSAILANTS; ANOTHER 39 PERCENT WERE CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES. VICTIMS WERE OFTEN OLDER CAUCASIANS. OVER THREE-FIFTHS OF THE OFFENDERS HAD TAKEN ALCOHOL, EITHER ALONE OR WITH OTHER DRUGS, SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSAULT; DRUGS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OF THE OFFENDERS USED GUNS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT THREE-QUARTERS OF THE ASSAULTS BELONGED TO TWO CATEGORIES: FELONIOUS AND DYSSOCIAL. THE FINDINGS ON GUNS, ALCOHOL, AND TIME OF ASSAULT INDICATE THAT GOVERNMENT MAY NEED TO RECONSIDER SUCH RESTRICTIVE MEASURES AS FIREARMS REGISTRATION, STRICT LIQUOR LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND CURFEWS FOR OFFENDERS, ALTHOUGH THESE MEASURES PRESENT MANY POLITICAL AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS, THEY MERIT CONSIDERATION IN VIEW OF CHANGING PATTERNS OF VIOLENT CRIME. TABLES, A FIGURE, AND A REFERENCE LIST ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)
257. **PATUXENT AND DISCRETION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By B. H. HOFF. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 144-160. NCJ-50368
- THE FAIRNESS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE JUDICIAL DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES RELATIVE TO REFERRAL, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE AT THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND ARE ASSESSED. PATUXENT IS A FACILITY FOR THE CONFINEMENT AND TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. UNDER MARYLAND LAW, OFFENDERS JUDGED TO BE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS CAN BE COMMITTED INVOLUNTARILY TO THE INSTITUTION TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESSES GOVERNING REFERRAL, COMMITMENT, AND RELEASE AT PATUXENT WERE ASSESSED AS PART OF AN EVALUATION OF THE INSTITUTION CONDUCTED IN 1976. THE DECISIONMAKING PORTION OF THE STUDY INVOLVED ANALYSIS OF STATUTORY AND CASE LAW, REVIEWS OF PATUXENT RECORDS AND COURT FILES, AND INTERVIEWS WITH JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND DEFENSE ATTORNEYS IN SEVERAL MARYLAND



JURISDICTIONS. THE STUDY REVEALED A NUMBER OF SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT IMPEDED BOTH THE EFFECTIVENESS AND THE FAIRNESS OF THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS BY WHICH OFFENDERS WERE COMMITTED TO PATUXENT. STANDARDS FOR REFERRAL TO THE INSTITUTION WERE NEITHER CLEAR NOR UNIFORMLY APPLIED, YET REFERRALS RESULTED IN COMMITMENT ABOUT 50 PERCENT OF THE TIME. JUDICIAL AND PROSECUTORIAL POLICIES AGAINST REFERRING OFFENDERS TO PATUXENT RESULTED IN WIDE GEOGRAPHIC VARIATIONS IN REFERRAL AND COMMITMENT RATES. STATUTORY AMBIGUITY (INCLUDING AMBIGUITY IN THE DEFINITION OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT) AND CASE DECISIONS PERMITTING PATUXENT UNREVIEWABLE POWER TO INCLUDE OR EXCLUDE INMATES WHO MET STATUTORY CRITERIA CREATED SERIOUS THREATS TO DUE PROCESS. THE RELUCTANCE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW (PATUXENT'S PAROLE AUTHORITY) TO RECOMMEND RELEASE OF INMATES CONTRASTED MARKEDLY WITH THE MORE LIBERAL POLICIES OF THE COURTS. BEYOND THESE FINDINGS, THE EVALUATORS NOTED THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT WITH ACCURACY WHETHER INMATES CONTINUE TO POSE A THREAT TO SOCIETY. THE EVALUATORS CONCLUDED THAT THE MARYLAND LAW GOVERNING COMMITMENT OF OFFENDERS TO PATUXENT WAS NOT WORKING IN AN EFFICIENT, FAIR, OR UNIFORM MANNER AND THAT, BECAUSE OF INHERENT AMBIGUITIES AND LIMITED KNOWLEDGE ABOUT DANGEROUSNESS, SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE OPERATION OF THE LAW WAS IMPOSSIBLE. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

258. **PATUXENT—CONTROVERSIAL PRISON CLINGS TO BELIEF IN REHABILITATION.** By C. HOLDEN. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. *SCIENCE*, V 199 (10 FEBRUARY 1978), P 665-668.

NCJ-48630

THE HISTORY OF PATUXENT—A PRISON DESIGNED TO REHABILITATE HARD-CORE, DANGEROUS CRIMINALS—IS PRESENTED, AND THE PUBLIC ATTITUDES DETERMINING ITS DIRECTION ARE DISCUSSED. PATUXENT WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER A 1951 MARYLAND STATUTE CALLING FOR A SPECIAL FACILITY TO HOUSE 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS'—DEFINED AS INDIVIDUALS WHO EVIDENCED 'PERSISTENT AGGRAVATED ANTISOCIAL OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR' SO AS TO BE AN 'ACTUAL DANGER TO SOCIETY.' THERE WERE SEVERAL CONCEPTS UNDERLYING THE LAW: THAT THERE EXISTED A DEFINABLE SUBPOPULATION OF MENTALLY DISTURBED (BUT NONPSYCHOTIC) CRIMINALS; THAT DANGEROUS ONES SHOULD BE PUT AWAY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THEY NO LONGER WERE DANGEROUS; AND THAT THE BEST WAY TO INDUCE THEM TO CHANGE WAS TO PUT THEM IN A COMBINED PRISON-HOSPITAL SETTING THAT MADE AVAILABLE THE WISDOM OF MODERN PSYCHIATRY. THE PRISON IS FOUNDED ON A SIMPLE FORM OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION—A GRADUATED TIER SYSTEM THROUGH WHICH PATIENTS MUST PASS BEFORE THEY CAN BE RELEASED. TIER ONE IS MADE UP OF STARK PRISON CELLS. IN THE NEXT THREE TIERS RESIDENTS HAVE GRADUALLY INCREASED PRIVILEGES AND POSSESSIONS. RESIDENTS ARE ASSIGNED TO FOUR UNITS (WHICH CUT ACROSS THE TIER SYSTEM), WITH EACH UNIT BEING OVERSEEN BY A TEAM COMPOSED OF SEVERAL PSYCHIATRISTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS. EACH PRISONER IS IN CONTINUOUS CONTACT WITH THE SAME TEAM AS HE WORKS HIS WAY THROUGH THE PROGRAM. THE PROGRAM COMBINES EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND THERAPY. THE SUCCESSFUL PRISONER EVENTUALLY ENDS UP AT THE 'PRERELEASE' CENTER, A SEPARATE BUILDING ON THE GROUNDS. IT IS NOTED THAT WHAT MAKES THE PATUXENT PROGRAM UNIQUE IS THE EMPHASIS ON STRUCTURING THE ENTIRE MILIEU TO REINFORCE POSI-

TIVE BEHAVIOR. CONSIDERED AN ADVANCED MODEL FOR REHABILITATING DANGEROUS, HARD-CORE CRIMINALS AT THE TIME OF ITS FOUNDING, THE TIDE TURNED IN THE LATE 1960'S AS CIVIL LIBERTARIANS ATTACKED THE MEDICAL MODEL, PARTICULARLY THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE THAT GAVE PATUXENT ITS UNIQUE LEVERAGE OVER ITS INMATES. IN A MAJOR REVISION OF THE PATUXENT MANDATE, THE 1977 MARYLAND LEGISLATURE DEFUSED THE CONTROVERSY BY ABOLISHING THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AND ELIMINATING INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT TO THE INSTITUTION. IN 1976, AN INDEPENDENT CONSULTING FIRM EVALUATED PATUXENT AND PRONOUNCED IT RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM, ALTHOUGH THE PATUXENT STAFF STILL CLAIMS A 37 PERCENT RECIDIVISM RATE, COMPARED WITH ABOUT 60 PERCENT IN OTHER STATE PRISONS. THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF PATUXENT CONTINUES AS A SOURCE OF CONTROVERSY, BUT IN THE ABSENCE OF OTHER PROVEN ALTERNATIVES FOR THE REHABILITATION OF HARDENED CRIMINALS, THERE IS A RELUCTANCE TO ABOLISH ITS PROGRAM. (RCB)

259. **PATUXENT INSTITUTION FROM A PSYCHIATRIC PERSPECTIVE, CIRCA 1977.** By P. B. HOFFMAN. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 2, SYMPOSIUM ISSUE (1977), P 171-199.

NCJ-50370

THE HISTORY OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IS TRACED, AND THE 1976 EVALUATION OF THE FACILITY—PARTICULARLY THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PORTION OF THE STUDY—IS DISCUSSED. CREATED BY LAW IN 1951 AND OPENED IN 1955, PATUXENT PROVIDED PSYCHIATRIC AND OTHER SERVICES FOR MARYLAND OFFENDERS WHO, HAVING BEEN DESIGNATED 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS' UNDER STATE LAW, WERE COMMITTED TO THE FACILITY TO SERVE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES. THE EVALUATION, UNDERTAKEN TO HELP THE STATE LEGISLATURE DECIDE WHETHER TO CONTINUE, TERMINATE, OR MODIFY THE PATUXENT PROGRAM, COVERED DECISIONMAKING, RECIDIVISM, COST-EFFECTIVENESS, AND DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT. THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT TEAM STUDIED THE FOLLOWING FACTORS: THE STAFFING AND ADMINISTRATION OF PATUXENT; DETERMINATION OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY; MAJOR TREATMENT COMPONENTS INCLUDING A GRADED TIER SYSTEM OF POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENTS INTENDED TO ENCOURAGE INMATES TO DEVELOP BEHAVIOR CONTROLS, INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND A UNIT TREATMENT TEAM SYSTEM; TREATMENT MODALITIES WITHIN THE MAJOR COMPONENTS SUCH AS BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION, PEER COUNSELING, PSYCHOTROPIC AND ANTICONVULSANT MEDICATION, COUNSELING WITHIN PATUXENT'S PRERELEASE CENTER AND A HALFWAY HOUSE PRIOR TO RELEASE; THE INSTITUTIONAL BOARD OF REVIEW, THE BODY RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING THE PROGRESS OF PATUXENT INMATES AND FOR GRANTING LEAVES OF ABSENCE, WORK RELEASE ASSIGNMENTS, AND PAROLE. THE EVALUATION FOUND THAT A DUAL MODEL OF OPERATION EXISTED AT PATUXENT, WITH REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT AND CUSTODIAL COMPONENTS SIMULTANEOUSLY PRODUCING EXPECTATIONS OF STAFF AND INMATES ALIKE. NO CRITERIA THAT THEORETICALLY OR OPERATIONALLY DISTINGUISHED DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS FROM NONDEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS WERE FOUND. DATA PRODUCED BY THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT STUDY TEAM FAILED TO DEMONSTRATE THE OVERALL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PATUXENT TREATMENT PROGRAM AND POINTED TO SPECIFIC PROBLEMS WITH TREATMENT MODALITIES (LACK OF TREATMENT PLANS, FAILURE TO APPLY AND APPRAISE PSYCHOTHERAPY RIGOROUSLY, INCONSISTENTLY ADMINISTERED BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION

TECHNIQUES, AND MARKED DEFICIENCIES IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING). TOGETHER WITH THE FINDINGS OF THE OTHER STUDY TEAMS, THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT TEAM'S DATA LED TO RECOMMENDATIONS TO ELIMINATE INDETERMINATE SENTENCES AT PATUXENT, TO ABOLISH THE DESIGNATION 'DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT,' TO MODIFY AND UPDATE PATUXENT'S TREATMENT PROGRAM, TO EVALUATE PATUXENT'S OPERATIONS ON AN ONGOING BASIS, AND TO MAKE ADMISSION TO PATUXENT VOLUNTARY. (LKM)

260. **PATUXENT REVISITED.** By J. R. RAPPEPORT. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 3, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 10-16.

NCJ-54206

A MEMBER OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF PATUXENT INSTITUTION, PROVIDING TREATMENT FOR 'DANGEROUS' OFFENDERS GIVEN INDETERMINATE SENTENCES ACCORDING TO A MEDICAL MODEL FOR CORRECTIONS, RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF PATUXENT. THE AUTHOR, A MEMBER OF THE GOVERNING AND ADVISORY BOARDS OF THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN JESSUP, MD., FOR MANY YEARS, RESPONDS TO CRITICISM OF THE PROCEDURES GOVERNING THE PRISON'S OPERATION, AS PRESENTED IN 'THE EVALUATION OF PRISON TREATMENT AND PREVENTIVE DETECTION PROGRAMS: SOME PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION' (1974—SEE NCJ-49939). PATUXENT RECEIVES OFFENDERS DETERMINED BY PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION AND RECENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR TO BE 'DANGEROUS' AND COMMITTED BY JUDICIAL DECISION TO AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE WITH PROVISION FOR DUE PROCESS. RELEASE OCCURS THROUGH A HEARING THAT DETERMINES WHETHER THE OFFENDER IS 'REASONABLY SAFE' FOR RETURN TO THE COMMUNITY. IN RESPONSE TO THE CRITICISM THAT 'DANGEROUSNESS' CANNOT BE SCIENTIFICALLY ASSESSED OR PREDICTED, IT IS ARGUED THAT A RECENT PATTERN OF VIOLENCE AND INJURIOUS BEHAVIOR IS A REASONABLE MEASURE OF THE LIKELIHOOD OF A CONTINUATION OF SUCH BEHAVIOR SHOULD NO TREATMENT INTERVENTION OCCUR. ON THE OTHER HAND, PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS FOLLOWING TREATMENT OR A PERIOD OF INCARCERATION WHERE THE PREVIOUS THREATENING BEHAVIOR HAS CEASED ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE DIFFICULT. THIS IS WHY A BROADER CRITERION OF 'REASONABLY SAFE' IS EMPLOYED FOR RELEASE FROM PATUXENT. CRITICISM OF THE INDETERMINATE SENTENCE AS ALLOWING FOR A PERIOD OF INCARCERATION THAT MAY EXTEND BEYOND A DETERMINATE SENTENCE DESIGNED TO FIT THE CRIME IS MET BY NOTING THAT THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN PATUXENT IS 4 YEARS, WITH RESIDENTS BEING MOST OFTEN RELEASED SOONER THAN THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN UNDER A DETERMINATE SENTENCE FOR THE SAME CRIME. THE CRITICISM THAT AN EXPERIMENTAL STRUCTURE FOR DATA GATHERING TO EXAMINE OUTCOMES OF THE PATUXENT PROGRAM IS LACKING IS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE VALID, ALTHOUGH IT IS MAINTAINED THAT SUCH SCIENTIFIC DEMANDS ARE NEITHER POSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES NOR IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. IT IS GENERALLY CONCLUDED THAT, IN SPITE OF ACKNOWLEDGED LIMITATIONS, PATUXENT RELEASEES HAVE A GREATER CHANCE OF AVOIDING RECIDIVISM THAN IF THEY HAD SERVED DETERMINATE SENTENCES IN A REGULAR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

261. **PEACEKEEPING—POLICE, PRISONS, AND VIOLENCE.** By H. TOCH. 148 p. 1977.

NCJ-44297

POLICE-SUSPECT CONFRONTATIONS, VIOLENCE IN PRISONS, AND EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH AND REDUCE FUTURE CONFLICT ARE EXAMINED. CHAPTER 1 DETAILS SOME COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES WHICH MAY INVITE AND SHAPE VIOLENCE. INSTITUTIONAL RE-

FORMS ADDRESSED TO SUCH THEMES WHICH MAY REDUCE VIOLENCE FOR THE POLICE AND IN PRISONS ARE EXPLORED. FOLLOWING CHAPTERS DISCUSS THE SHAPE OF POLICE VIOLENCE, REDUCING POLICE VIOLENCE, MANIFESTATIONS OF PRISON VIOLENCE, AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT IN PRISONS. THE TEXT FOCUSES ON THE 'DANGEROUS' INMATE AND DELINEATES TREATMENT FOR VIOLENT INMATES. A FINAL CHAPTER DISCUSSES MEANS AND GOALS OF PEACEKEEPING. THE AUTHOR BEGINS EACH CHAPTER WITH A VIEW OF THE PROBLEM AS IT APPEARS AT FIRST GLANCE, AND AMENDS THE PORTRAIT TO MAKE IT FIT REALITY, AS LEARNED FROM RESEARCH AND EXPERIENCE. HIS BASIC ASSUMPTION IS THAT VIOLENCE BREEDS VIOLENCE, AND THAT CONTROL MAKES CONTROLLERS VULNERABLE. HE NOTES THAT THE MOST DIRECT APPROACHES TO VIOLENCE BACKFIRE, AND THAT VIOLENCE IS AN INEVITABLE RISK FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES THAT DEFINE THEIR MISSION AS 'FIGHTING CRIME.' THE AUTHOR SEES VIOLENCE REDUCED ONLY THROUGH ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE, BY A REDEFINITION OF MISSION TOWARD PEACEKEEPING. THE IMPORTANCE OF SOME STAFF-INMATE COMMUNITY IN PRISONS IS STRESSED. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

Availability: D C HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

262. **PENNSYLVANIA—AN EVALUATION OF THE PRE-RELEASE PROGRAMS OF THE STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AT PITTSBURGH.** By G. F. SANDERS. 80 p. 1978.

NCJ-48819

THE CRITERIA FOR GRANTING INMATES PRERELEASE STATUS, OPINIONS OF INMATES, EX-INMATES, AND PROFESSIONAL STAFF ABOUT PRERELEASE PROGRAMS, AND THEIR IMPACT ON POSTINCARCERATION ADJUSTMENT ARE EXAMINED. THE HISTORY, GENERAL CONCEPT, AND PURPOSES OF PRERELEASE PROGRAMS ARE CONSIDERED BRIEFLY. THE SPECIFIC INSTITUTION STUDIED HAS PRERELEASE FURLOUGH PROGRAMS, WHERE AN INMATE IS ALLOWED TEMPORARY LEAVE FROM THE INSTITUTION AND RETURNS WITHIN A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED 7 DAYS. IT ALSO USES THE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER, WHERE THE INMATE IS TRANSFERRED TO A PROGRAM OPERATED UNDER THE SEPARATE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT SERVICE DIVISION FOR THE REMAINDER OF HIS SENTENCE. AN EXAMINATION WAS MADE OF THE INMATE CASE FILES AND SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH INMATES IN THE SAMPLE TO DETERMINE THEIR OPINIONS OF THE PROGRAMS. THE STAFF OF THE INSTITUTION PROVIDED A LIST OF MEN WHO WOULD BE COMING UP FOR PRERELEASE CONSIDERATION WITHIN A TIME SPAN OF 3 TO 4 MONTHS AND A LIST OF MEN WHO ALREADY HAD BEEN CONSIDERED FOR PRERELEASE. THE LATTER LIST WAS DIVIDED INTO 5 CATEGORIES: FURLOUGH STATUS; HAD FURLOUGHS BUT NOW ON PAROLE; AT A COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER (CSC); WAS AT A CSC BUT NOW ON PAROLE; AND REFUSED PRERELEASE. A RANDOM SAMPLE WAS DRAWN FROM EACH OF THE CATEGORIES TO COMPOSE A TOTAL SAMPLE OF 133 MEN. OF THE TOTAL SAMPLE, 82 WERE INTERVIEWED FOR THE STUDY. COUNSELORS INVOLVED IN THE PRERELEASE PROGRAMS, THE PAROLE AGENTS, AND JUDGES ALSO WERE QUESTIONED CONCERNING THE PRERELEASE PROGRAMS. BACKGROUNDS OF THE OFFENDER SUBJECTS WERE CORRELATED WITH SELECTION FOR PRERELEASE. FOR THE ENTIRE SUBSAMPLE OF INMATES AND PAROLEES INTERVIEWED, THE PRERELEASE PROGRAMS WERE RATED AT AN AVERAGE OF 5 ON A SCALE OF 0 TO 10. FIRST OFFENDERS CONVICTED OF VIOLENT CRIMES, WITH EMPLOYABLE SKILLS, AND WHO PARTICIPATE IN INSTITUTION-

AL PROGRAMS ARE MOST LIKELY TO BE CHOSEN FOR THE PRERELEASE PROGRAMS. OFFENDERS IN THIS CATEGORY ALSO GENERALLY ARE CONSIDERED TO BE LESS OF A SECURITY RISK. THOSE WITH LONG HISTORIES OF INCARCERATION AND POOR VOCATIONAL SKILLS WERE LEAST LIKELY TO BE SELECTED FOR PRERELEASE. IT WAS FOUND THAT MANY OF THE STAFF MEMBERS INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAMS ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THEM. QUESTIONS USED IN INTERVIEWS, DATA GATHERED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURG—MASTERS DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

263. **PENNSYLVANIA—GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS—REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.** 70 p. 1978. NCJ-57248

THIS REPORT AND SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS THE PRODUCT OF A 6 MONTH STUDY OF THE STATE'S MENTAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICE. THE TASK FORCE, WHICH INCLUDED MEMBERS FROM THE JUDICIARY, LEGISLATURE, PSYCHIATRY, AND CHILD-SERVING PROFESSIONS, AS WELL AS REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE AND DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, EXAMINED TWO REPORTS ON THE CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL SITUATION BY A PSYCHIATRIST, SPECIALIZING IN ADOLESCENTS, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC RECORDS AT THE NINE STATE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES, LIMITED DATA FROM THE OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, AND VERBAL REPORTS FROM INSTITUTIONAL DIRECTORS AND THEIR DIRECT CARE STAFF. IN ADDITION, IT SURVEYED CORRECTION DEPARTMENTS IN SEVERAL OTHER STATES CONCERNING THEIR FACILITIES FOR MENTALLY DISTURBED YOUTHS AND ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS, PATIENT POPULATIONS PER EACH FACILITY, AND THE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH MENTALLY ILL JUVENILES. THE FOCUS OF THE STUDY WAS ON ASSESSING THE NUMBERS OF YOUTH INVOLVED, AND THE TYPE, NATURE, AND ADEQUACY OF AVAILABLE TREATMENT SERVICES, AS WELL AS THE CHANGES NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE CURRENT MENTAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM. ON THE BASIS OF THE DATA GATHERED, THE TASK FORCE WAS ABLE TO MAKE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS: (1) THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM SHOULD HAVE AVAILABLE TO IT PREADJUDICATION/PREDISPOSITION MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR DIAGNOSIS, EVALUATION, AND CONSULTATION; (2) AMBULATORY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES SHOULD BE PROVIDED IN YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS, YOUTH FORESTRY CAMPS, AND STATE-SUPERVISED JUVENILE FACILITIES; (3) A TOTAL OF 180 TO 210 DECENTRALIZED MAXIMUM SECURITY BEDS SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR HARD CORE VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS WITH SPECIALIZED MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT AND RESEARCH SERVICES; AND (4) A TOTAL OF 30 TO 50 SECURE, DECENTRALIZED PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENT BEDS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR MENTALLY ILL JUVENILE OFFENDERS. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED AND APPENDICES CONTAIN THE STUDY DATA AND PROFILES OF THE VARIOUS PENNSYLVANIA FACILITIES AND PROJECTS FOR JUVENILE AND MENTALLY ILL JUVENILE OFFENDERS. (DAG)

**Availability:** PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, P O BOX 2675, HARRISBURG, PA 17120; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

264. **PERSONAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS OF A MURDERER (ISSUED IN TWO NUMBERED VOLUMES).** By J. C. LOGAN. 666 p. 1969. NCJ-19888

CONSIDERS THE FEASIBILITY OF MAKING AN ACCURATE POSTMORTEM MORPHOGENETIC PERSONALITY STUDY OF A SINGLE SUBJECT. THE SUBJECT USED IN THIS STUDY WAS A MAN CONVICTED OF MURDER AND INCARCERATED IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT FOR ALMOST A HALF CENTURY—ROBERT F. STROUD, POPULARLY KNOWN AS THE 'BIRDMAN OF ALCATRAZ'. OTHER PROBLEMS INVESTIGATED WERE WHETHER THE SUBJECT COULD BE DIAGNOSED AS HOMOSEXUAL, PSYCHOPATHIC AND/OR PREDISPOSED AT VIOLENT CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND, IF SO, WHAT WERE THE ACCOMPANYING FACTORS AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS. PERSONAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS (PSA) WAS UTILIZED FOR THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL AUTOPSY. THE SUBJECT'S 814 PAGE AUTOBIOGRAPHY THROUGH HIS MID-TEENS WAS ANALYZED IN TERMS OF 593 INCIDENTS, 29 TOPICS AND 231 ATTITUDINAL CATEGORIES, THE FREQUENCIES OF REFERENCES TO EACH PAIR. CHI-SQUARE COMPUTATIONS WERE MADE OF ALL CORRESPONDENCES AND THE SUBJECT'S PERSONALITY WAS DESCRIBED BY INTERPRETING THE FREQUENCIES AND SIGNIFICANT CORRESPONDENCES. FIVE TRAINED PSYCHOLOGICAL CLINICIANS RATED THE ACCURACY OF HYPOTHESES AS APPLICABLE TO THIS SUBJECT ON THE BASIS OF THE PSA. THEIR RATINGS WERE COMPARED WITH THOSE MADE BY ANOTHER GROUP OF FIVE JUDGES, ON THE BASIS OF THEIR OWN PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SUBJECT WHILE HE WAS INCARCERATED. FURTHER COMPARISONS WERE MADE WITH RATINGS BY A THIRD GROUP OF JUDGES BASED SOLELY ON READING THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY. ALL THREE GROUPS OF JUDGES FOUND THE SUBJECT TO HAVE BEEN HOMOSEXUAL, PSYCHOPATHIC AND CRIMINALLY PREDISPOSED. RATINGS BASED ON PSA SUPPORTED 147 OF 172 HYPOTHESES ON CONCOMITANTS OF SUCH CATEGORIES, ALMOST ALL CORROBORATED BY RATINGS OF THE OTHER TWO GROUPS OF JUDGES. IN ADDITION, RATINGS BY THE SECOND GROUP OF JUDGES SUPPORTED 12 OF 16 HYPOTHESES ON CONCOMITANTS OF LONG-TERM INCARCERATION AS APPLICABLE TO STROUD, BUT REJECTED HYPOTHESES THAT INCARCERATION PREVENTED HIS SELF ACTUALIZATION. CONCLUSIONS ARE THAT A POSTMORTEM MORPHOGENETIC PERSONALITY STUDY OF A SINGLE SUBJECT CAN BE BOTH ACCURATE AND VALID. THAT PSA IS A RELIABLE AND VALID METHODOLOGY; THAT ONE'S PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY THE TIME HE PASSES PUBERTY AND PERSISTS UNTIL DEATH; AND THAT SELF ACTUALIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS INFLUENCED BUT NOT NECESSARILY THWARTED BY LONG-TERM SOLITARY CONFINEMENT. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A BIOGRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF THE LIFE OF ROBERT F. STROUD, A DESCRIPTION OF THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND CORRESPONDENCE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN STROUD'S RECORDS FROM THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PRISONS, AND EXCERPTS FROM RECORDS OF STROUD OBTAINED BY COURT ORDER. AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF REFERENCES IS ALSO INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Supplemental Notes:** DISSERTATION—UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.

265. **PERSPECTIVES ON COURT-DECISION-MAKING (FROM DECISION-MAKING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—REVIEWS AND ESSAYS, 1975, BY DON M. GOTTFREDSON—SEE NCJ-31371).** By L. T. WILKINS. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203. 23 p. 1975. NCJ-55593

THE COURT DECISIONMAKING PROCESS IS ANALYZED AND A MODEL OF DECISIONMAKING IS APPLIED TO THE SENTENCING OF THE 'DANGEROUS' OFFENDER. WHILE ALL DE-

CISIONS HAVE SIMILARITIES, THE CONSEQUENCES THAT MAY DERIVE FROM A DECISION USUALLY HAVE A BEARING ON THE PROCESS BY WHICH THEY ARE MADE. COURT DECISIONS ARE GENERALLY CHARACTERIZED BY THEIR POTENTIAL TO HAVE SERIOUS, LIFE-CHANGING CONSEQUENCES FOR THOSE AFFECTED. THIS MAKES IT IMPERATIVE THAT THE QUALITY OF THE DECISIONS MADE BE SERVED BY A DECISIONMAKING PROCESS IN WHICH THE COMPONENTS HAVE BEEN CAREFULLY DEvised TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE INTENDED GOALS. WHILE OBTAINING SUFFICIENT DATA IS IMPORTANT IN ANY DECISION, THE AMOUNT OF INFORMATION OBTAINED IS NOT NEARLY SO IMPORTANT AS THE OBTAINING OF INFORMATION APPROPRIATE FOR THE RESULTS SOUGHT THROUGH THE DECISION. THE DECISION AS TO WHAT INFORMATION IS RELEVANT IS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS, ALONG WITH A CAREFULLY CONSTRUCTED RATIONALE AS TO THE RESULTS DESIRED FROM THE DECISION. PENDING FURTHER RESEARCH IN COOPERATION WITH DECISIONMAKERS IN A VARIETY OF DECISION SITUATIONS, THERE ARE FEW INDICATIONS OF HOW COURTS MIGHT PROCEED TOWARD IMPROVED DECISIONMAKING. A SUGGESTED METHODOLOGY IS THAT OF BREAKING DOWN THE DECISIONMAKING PROCESS FOR ANY GIVEN DECISION INTO COMPONENTS FOR SEPARATE EXAMINATION, WITH THE COMPONENTS THEN RECOMBINED AFTER REFORM TO PRODUCE AN OVERALL IMPROVED DECISIONMAKING PROCESS. THIS GENERAL METHODOLOGY FOR IMPROVING DECISIONMAKING IS APPLIED TO THE SENTENCING OF THE 'DANGEROUS' OFFENDER AS AN EXAMPLE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT IN FUTURE DECISION RESEARCH FOR THE COURTS, COMPUTER AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY NOT BE VIEWED AS A MEANS OF PRECLUDING THE CONSTRUCTION OF MORAL PARAMETERS THAT REFLECT HUMANE AND JUST APPROACHES TO BOTH THE GOALS AND PROCESS OF DECISIONMAKING. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (ECB)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

266. **PHENOMENON OF MARITAL VIOLENCE AND THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL RESPONSE IN ENGLAND (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE, 1978, BY JOHN M. ECKELAAR AND SANFORD N. KATZ—SEE NCJ-55454).** By M. D. FREEMAN. BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 4S1. 37 p. 1978. NCJ-55458

FOUR EXPLANATIONS OF THE ETIOLOGY OF WIFE BATTERING ARE PUT FORTH; THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN ENGLISH LAW GENERALLY AND THEIR STATUS UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW ARE EXAMINED; AND THE ROLE OF THE COURTS IS REVIEWED. THE ANCIENT TRADITION OF WIFE BEATING IS TRACED HISTORICALLY, AND THE LACK OF INFORMATION REGARDING MARITAL VIOLENCE IS DEcriED. FOUR EXPLANATIONS OF MARITAL VIOLENCE HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH BY EXPERTS. THE DOMINANT VIEW EMPHASIZES INDIVIDUAL PATHOLOGY AND RECOMMENDS A MEDICAL TREATMENT MODEL. A SECOND VIEW BLAMES FRUSTRATION AND STRESS DUE TO SOCIOCULTURAL FACTORS. A THIRD SEES VIOLENCE AS AN IMPOTENT MALE'S ATTEMPT TO CONTROL HIS WIFE, WHILE THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT SEES IT AS A MALE-DOMINATED SOCIETY'S ATTEMPT TO CONTROL WOMEN GENERALLY. WHATEVER THE EXPLANATION, ENGLISH COMMON LAW TRADITIONALLY HAS OFFERED LITTLE PROTECTION TO THE BATTERED WIFE. TODAY WIFE BEATING IS A FELONY UNDER ENGLISH LAW, AND A HUSBAND CAN BE PROSECUTED FOR ANY FORM OF ASSAULT WITHIN MARRIAGE EXCEPT RAPE. HOWEVER, WIVES ARE NOT ELIGIBLE TO FILE CLAIMS UNDER THE CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION BOARD. THE PROBLEM OF NON-ENFORCEMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW IN CASES OF MARITAL VIOLENCE IS EXAMINED IN DETAIL. THE ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE, THE RELUCTANCE OF WIVES TO PROSECUTE,

AND THE PROBLEMS DOMESTIC CASES FACE IN COURT ARE EXAMINED. THE CHANGE IN ENGLISH LAW (1962) WHICH ALLOWS SPOUSES TO SUE EACH OTHER IN TORT HAS NOT BEEN WIDELY USED, BUT THERE HAS BEEN INCREASING USE OF NONCOHABITATION CLAUSES BY ABUSED SPOUSES. THE MERITS OF DIVORCE AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF ARE DEBATED. DIVORCE REQUIRES A STRONG COMMITMENT ON THE PART OF THE BATTERED SPOUSE, WHILE INJUNCTIONS HAVE LEGAL AND ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS. THESE ARE, HOWEVER, THE TWO BEST REMEDIES UNDER LAW. THE FINAL SECTION URGES SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WIVES, AND A CONCERTED SOCIAL WELFARE AND LEGAL ATTACK ON THE PROBLEM. THERE ARE 306 REFERENCES APPENDED. (GLR)

**Supplemental Notes:** MODIFIED FROM 'LE VICE ANGLAIS?—WIFE-BATTERING IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LAW', FAMILY LAW QUARTERLY, V 11 (1977).

267. **PICK THEM UP OR PUT THEM DOWN—ASSESSMENT OF THE BLACK REPORT.** By B. GORMALLY. BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND; HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM, 169 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON SW9 0PU, ENGLAND. *HOWARD JOURNAL OF PENOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION*, V 16, N3 (1978), P 144-153. NCJ-50784

THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS THAT CONSIDERED HOW TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN NORTHERN IRELAND IN LIGHT OF INCREASING STREET VIOLENCE AND LACK OF POLICE RAPPORT IS ASSESSED. THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS REVIEW GROUP WAS SET UP UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF SIR HAROLD BLACK IN JANUARY 1976, TO EXAMINE THE CARE AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER THE NORTHERN IRELAND ACTS, TO CONSIDER THE FUTURE OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND PROBATION SERVICE, AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO CHANGE IN LEGISLATION AND ORGANIZATION. THE RESULTS OF THEIR INQUIRY ARE DISCUSSED WITH RESPECT TO THE NORTHERN IRELAND SITUATION, BRITISH COMPARISONS, INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES, AND PROBATION AND SUPERVISION. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE REVIEW GROUP FAILED TO COME TO TERMS WITH THE PROBLEM OF DEALING WITH JUVENILE CRIME IN A SITUATION OF CIVIL UNREST AND WIDESPREAD INVOLVEMENT OF YOUTH IN POLITICALLY MOTIVATED CRIMINAL CONDUCT. THEY FAILED TO CONSIDER THAT PERHAPS THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE REGION IS ONLY A CONTRIBUTORY FACTOR AND NOT THE ROOT CAUSE OF INCREASED DELINQUENCY. ALSO, THE REVIEW GROUP IS OF THE OPINION THAT THE BASIC CONCEPT UNDERLYING BOTH THE SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE IS THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE COMMON GENESIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND NONOFFENDERS. HOWEVER, WHILE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES OR CHILDREN'S HEARINGS DECIDE THE NATURE OF TREATMENT UNDER JUVENILE CARE ORDERS, IN NORTHERN IRELAND THE POWER TO DETERMINE TREATMENT IS STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE JUVENILE COURT. THE PRINCIPLE UNDERLYING THIS SYSTEM IS THAT CONTROL AND DETERRENCE ARE BASIC INGREDIENTS OF TREATMENT, CONFLICTING WITH THE IDEA THAT CRIME IS MERELY ONE INDICATOR AMONG OTHERS OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SHOULD NOT BE SINGLED OUT FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT. THIS CONFLICT IS EVIDENTLY TRANSPOSED TO THE AVAILABLE TREATMENT MODALITIES AS WELL; TRAINING SCHOOLS (OFTEN USED INAPPROPRIATELY) AND BOSTAL TRAINING DOMINATE THE SYSTEM OF CARE AND TREATMENT, AND THERE HAS BEEN CRITICISM OF THE LACK OF LINKAGE BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACHES AND COMMUNITY PROGRAMS COMMONLY UTILIZED IN ENGLAND. PROBATION CASEWORK TECHNIQUES IN THE REGION CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE ENGLISH APPROACH, ALTHOUGH



INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT DOES NOT EXIST AS A STATUTORY OPTION, IN LIGHT OF THE RICH RESOURCES FOR SPORTS AND LEISURE AVAILABLE IN NORTHERN IRELAND, SOME INTERESTING INTERMEDIATE PROGRAMS COULD BE DEVELOPED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

268. **PILOT EXPERIMENT COUNTERACTING VIOLENCE IN A PENAL INSTITUTION.** By G. K. STURUP. ISTITUTO TOTUS HUMO, VIA ALBERTO MARIO 42, 20149 MILANO, ITALY. *TOTUS HOMO*, V 5, N 1-2-3 (1974), P 52-57. NCJ-20438

REPORT ON INDIVIDUALIZED THERAPY FOR VIOLENT INMATES DEVELOPED AT HERSTEDVESTER, A SPECIAL INSTITUTION IN DENMARK FOR CHRONIC CRIMINALS WITH SEVERE BEHAVIOR DISTURBANCES. THE INDIVIDUALIZED INTEGRATING GROWTH THERAPY DEVELOPED AT HERSTEDVESTER DURING THE FORTIES, BASED ON INTERVENTION DURING EMOTION-LADEN MOMENTS AND ANAMNESTIC ANALYSIS, WAS FOUNDED ON A HUMANITARIAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE INMATES AS FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS IN TROUBLE. IT AIMED AT STRENGTHENING A DEVELOPMENT OF THE INMATE'S SELF-RESPECT WHILE AT THE SAME TIME INSISTING UPON THE RIGHTS OF THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT ELEMENT IN THE TREATMENT PROGRAM WAS THE POSSIBILITY OF DEVELOPING IN MANY STAFF MEMBERS AND IN MANY INMATES A GENUINE RESPECT FOR THE FACTS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERYONE TO ENGAGE HIMSELF IN ATTEMPTS AT BRINGING ABOUT A LASTING SOLUTION OF ACTUAL PROBLEMS. THIS MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS A 'WE FEELING' RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUALIZED SOLUTION AND A DISRESPECT FOR STANDARDIZED RULE-REGULATED SOLUTIONS COMMON TO LARGE PENAL INSTITUTIONS. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)—SUMMARIES IN FRENCH AND ITALIAN

269. **POLICE AND THE MENTALLY ILL—A COMPARISON OF COMMITTED AND ARRESTED PERSONS.** By J. MONAHAN, C. CALDEIRA, and H. D. FRIEDLANDER. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY*, V 2, N 4 (1979), P 509-518. NCJ-70263

THIS STUDY COMPARED POLICE PERCEPTIONS AND DECISIONMAKING REGARDING REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES OF PERSONS SUBJECTED TO ARREST AND TO CIVIL COMMITMENT. RECENT RESEARCH HAS FOUND THAT THE POLICE ARE INVOLVED WITH THE MAJORITY OF CASES REFERRED TO URBAN MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS FOR INVOLUNTARY CIVIL COMMITMENT. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE BASIS FOR POLICE DECISIONMAKING, A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 50 POLICE OFFICERS WERE INTERVIEWED IN ORANGE COUNTY, CALIF., AFTER THEY HAD PETITIONED A PERSON FOR INVOLUNTARY CIVIL COMMITMENT; AND A COMPARISON RANDOM SAMPLE OF 50 OFFICERS WERE INTERVIEWED AFTER THEY HAD BOOKED A PERSON FOR ARREST ON A CRIMINAL CHARGE. THE OFFICERS HAD RECEIVED A MEAN OF 24 HOURS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN THE HANDLING OF MENTALLY DISORDERED PERSONS, AND 94 PERCENT HAD TAKEN ADDITIONAL COLLEGE COURSES IN PSYCHOLOGY OR MENTAL HEALTH. THEIR MEAN PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT WAS 6.2 YEARS. NINETY-FIVE WERE MALE, AND 86 WERE WHITE (11 MEXICAN-AMERICANS, TWO BLACKS, ONE ASIAN-AMERICAN). THE STUDY FOUND THAT (1) PERSONS ARRESTED WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE MALE AND NON-WHITE THAN THOSE COMMITTED TO A MENTAL HOSPITAL, ALTHOUGH WITHIN THE ARRESTED AND COMMITTED GROUPS, NO SIGNIFICANT SEX OR RACE DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN POLICE PERCEPTIONS OF MENTAL ILLNESS, DANGEROUSNESS, OR GRAVE DISABILITIES. (2) VIRTUALLY ALL PERSONS PETITIONED FOR COMMITMENT WERE PERCEIVED AS BEING MENTALLY ILL, WHILE LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE ARRESTED PERSONS WERE CONSIDERED MENTALLY ILL. (3) COMMITTED PERSONS WERE PER-

CEIVED TO BE SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY TO BECOME VIOLENT TO OTHERS, 5 TIMES AS LIKELY TO BE GRAVELY DISABLED, AND 20 TIMES AS LIKELY TO BE HARMFUL TO THEMSELVES. (4) IN 30 PERCENT OF THE ARREST CASES, THE POLICE COULD HAVE PETITIONED FOR COMMITMENT, BUT THEY REFRAINED BECAUSE THEY DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE DEGREE OF ILLNESS WAS SUFFICIENT TO SUSTAIN A COMMITMENT. (5) IN 30 PERCENT OF THE COMMITMENT CASES, THE POLICE COULD HAVE EFFECTED A LEGAL ARREST. POLICE CHOSE TO COMMIT RATHER THAN ARREST PEOPLE WHEN THEY WERE FACED WITH A CHOICE. AND (6) IN VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE COMMITMENT CASES INVOLVING DANGEROUSNESS TO OTHERS, A PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE ACT OR THREAT HAD OCCURRED WITHIN A DAY, AND USUALLY WITHIN AN HOUR OF THE COMMITMENT. YET IN ALMOST HALF OF THE COMMITMENT CASES INVOLVING DANGEROUSNESS TO SELF, NO ATTEMPTED OR OVERTLY THREATENED ACT PRECEDED COMMITMENT. THESE PERSONS WERE COMMITTED EITHER BECAUSE THEY WERE VIEWED AS INCOHERENT OR UNABLE TO PROVIDE FOOD AND HOUSING FOR THEMSELVES, OR BECAUSE THEY WERE IN A CONDITION TO BE VICTIMIZED BY OTHERS. IN SUM, MENTALLY DISTURBED PERSONS WERE NOT BEING 'CRIMINALIZED' BY PLACEMENT IN JAIL AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO COMMITMENT, AND SERIOUS LAWBREAKERS WERE NOT BEING PLACED IN HOSPITALS RATHER THAN IN JAILS. THE POLICE DID AN ACCURATE JOB OF TRIAGE (TREATMENT ALLOCATION) ALONG THE DIMENSIONS DICTATED BY OFFICIAL PUBLIC POLICY.

270. **POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING DISTURBANCE CALLS—AN EVALUATION OF CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING.** By J. R. SNORTUM and J. B. PEARCE. 13 p. 1977. NCJ-53940

THE EFFECTS OF A CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING COURSE ON POLICE EFFECTIVENESS IN HANDLING DISTURBANCE CALLS ARE ASSESSED IN THIS STUDY OF THE EL MONTE POLICE DEPARTMENT, EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA. A 56-HOUR TRAINING COURSE WAS ADMINISTERED TO ALL 64 PATROL OFFICERS IN THE EL MONTE POLICE DEPARTMENT BY A TRAINER FROM AN OUTSIDE CONSULTING AGENCY. COURSE CONTENT INCLUDED SAFETY FACTORS, METHODS FOR DEFUSING VIOLENT SITUATIONS, INFORMATION GATHERING, MEDIATION AND REFERRAL OF DISPUTANTS, AND THE HANDLING OF INVOLVED PARTIES. GROUP DISCUSSION, LECTURES, ROLE PLAYING, AND VIDEOTAPE FEEDBACK WERE USED IN THE TRAINING. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM FOUR SOURCES: (1) DISPATCHER CALL SLIPS, (2) ARREST RECORDS, (3) OFFICER RATINGS OF DISTURBANCE CALLS, AND (4) TELEPHONE INTERVIEWS WITH DISPUTANTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE APPROACH PROCEDURE ADVOCATED IN THE TRAINING COURSE WAS ALREADY IN USE BY MANY OF THE POLICE OFFICERS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT TRAINED OFFICERS SEEMED BETTER PREPARED TO MANAGE CRISIS SITUATIONS IN WAYS THAT BUILT GOOD POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATION. HOWEVER, IT DID NOT APPEAR THAT THE TRAINING HAD AN IMPACT ON A DESIRED REDUCTION OF CALL-BACKS TO THE SAME ADDRESS. THE EVALUATORS MAKE SIX RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS KIND OF CRISIS INTERVENTION: (1) EXPERIMENT WITH A BRIEFER COURSE AND INCREASE THE INTENSITY OF ROLE PLAYING BY CUTTING BACK ON ELABORATENESS, (2) DEVELOP A CUMULATIVE FILE ON DISTURBANCE CALLS IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY PROBLEM FAMILIES, (3) MAKE MORE EXTENSIVE USE OF REFERRALS TO SOCIAL AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES, (4) ALLOW DUTY TIME FOR OFFICERS TO FOLLOWUP ON REFERRALS, (5) CONTINUE A RANDOM MONITORING OF POLICE HANDLING OF DISTURBANCE CALLS USING TELEPHONE SURVEYS, AND (6) DEVELOP A 2-HOUR TRAINING COURSE FOR THE MANAGERS OF LARGE APARTMENT COMPLEXES

AND HOUSING PROJECTS TO TEACH THE FUNDAMENTALS OF CONFLICT MANAGEMENT. TABLES ARE APPENDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977—PANEL 19 EVALUATION OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

271. **POLICE, PRISON, AND THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE.** By H. TOCH. 149 p. 1977. NCJ-39511

IN REALIZING A JUXTAPOSITION OF PURPOSE OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND POLICE FORCES, THE AUTHOR VIEWS THEIR COMMON PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE AND ALSO DESCRIBES VIOLENCE AS A PRODUCT OF THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES. DESPITE THE NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS IN RECENT YEARS FOR AGENCIES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD TO WORK TOGETHER ON SOLUTIONS TO COMMON PROBLEMS, ARCHAIC TENDENCIES TOWARD 'ISOLATIONISM' PERSIST. THIS PREDILECTION IS REFLECTED IN THE RESEARCH LITERATURE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACTIVITIES, WHICH SEEMS TO DEAL WITH THE POLICE AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AS SEPARATE ENTITIES. THE AUTHOR OF THIS MONOGRAPH, HOWEVER, ADOPTS A DIFFERENT VIEW. IN REALIZING A JUXTAPOSITION OF PURPOSE OF THE AGENCIES, HE PROPOSES THAT THEY CAN LEARN FROM EACH OTHER'S EXPERIENCES WHILE RESEARCHING NEW METHODS OF REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF BOTH CLIENT AND STAFF VIOLENCE. HE CONTENTS THAT SUBSTANTIAL LINKS EXIST BETWEEN THE TWO CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNCTIONS: THE POLICE ARE THE TENTACLES OF SOCIAL CONTROL, AND PRISONS ARE THE TEE'YH. THE TEXT ADDRESSES THEIR COMMON PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE AND ALSO DESCRIBES VIOLENCE AS A PRODUCT OF THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES. PROBLEMS PARTICULAR TO EACH AGENCY ARE DISCUSSED, BEGINNING WITH A DISCUSSION OF TYPES OF VIOLENCE IN POLICE WORK: NOTED ARE CITIZEN VIEWS OF POLICE VIOLENCE AND METHODS FOR ITS REDUCTION. INCLUDED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF PRISON VIOLENCE IS COMMENTARY ON INMATE ASSAULTS, INMATE SELF-INFLICTED VIOLENCE, AND ASSAULTS ON STAFF. THE FORMS VIOLENCE TAKES IN EACH ORGANIZATION AND FOR ITS CLIENTS AND STAFF ARE DESCRIBED. CONCLUDING THE TEXT IS A DISCUSSION OF INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS WHICH MAY REDUCE VIOLENCE FOR THE POLICE AND PRISONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Supplemental Notes:** CRIME AND DELINQUENCY ISSUES: A MONOGRAPH SERIES.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203.

**Availability:** GPO.

272. **POLICY DEVELOPMENT SEMINARS, 1974, V 1—ON GUNS AND WEAPONS OF VIOLENCE—ON ORGANIZED CRIME—ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS.** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531. 520 p. 1974. NCJ-18164

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF PROCEEDINGS OF THREE SEMINARS, SPONSORED BY LEAA, WHICH WERE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE INTERFACE BETWEEN AUTHORITIES IN VARIOUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELDS IN ESTABLISHING MORE EFFECTIVE POLICY POSITIONS. THE FIRST SEMINAR, ON GUNS AND WEAPONS OF VIOLENCE, CONTAINS DISCUSSIONS ABOUT FIREARMS TRACING AND EXPLOSIVES TAGGING AS WELL AS AN ANALYSIS OF THE MEASUREMENT OF ACTUAL CRIME VERSUS REPORTED CRIME. EACH SEMINAR TRANSCRIPT INCLUDES WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS. THE SEMINAR ON ORGANIZED CRIME WAS CONCERNED WITH SPECIFIC AREAS OF ORGANIZED CRIME AND POLICY ALTERNATIVES

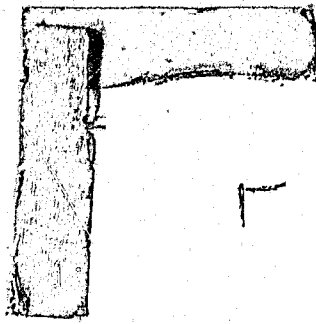
TO COMBAT IT, INTERAGENCY COOPERATION IN FIGHTING ORGANIZED CRIME, AND THE PAST AND FUTURE OF FEDERAL LEGISLATION TO COMBAT ORGANIZED CRIME. THE THIRD SEMINAR WAS DEVOTED TO THE POLICY DEVELOPMENT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS. SPEAKERS PRESENTED AN OVERVIEW OF THE SUBJECT, A DISCUSSION OF OFFENDER BASED TRANSACTION STATISTICS, AND AN EXPLANATION OF LEAA'S GENERAL CRIMINAL STATISTICS PROGRAM. FOR VOLUME TWO, WHICH CONTAINS SEMINAR TRANSCRIPTS ON THE ROLE OF THE POLICE EXECUTIVE AND ON CORRECTIONS, SEE NCJ-18165.

**Availability:** NTIS Accession No. PB 241 434-AS; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

273. **POLITICS AND PRISON REFORM—THREE TEST CASES.** By H. B. TOLLEY JR. SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION, 1860 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NY 10023. *INTELLECT*, V 105, N 2377 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977), P 93-96. NCJ-46306

AN OVERVIEW OF DISTURBANCES IN THE ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, AND NEW YORK PRISONS INDICATES LITTLE IMPROVEMENT AND LITTLE INTEREST IN PRISON REFORM OR INMATE REHABILITATION ON THE PART OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. OCCASIONAL REVELATIONS OF BRUTALITY OR MAJOR DISORDERS HIGHLIGHT THE GROSS FAILURES OF THE U.S. PENAL INSTITUTIONS. THREE CASES IN PARTICULAR HAVE RECENTLY AROUSED NATIONAL INTEREST: REPORTS OF TORTURE AND MURDER IN ARKANSAS PRISONS; WIDESPREAD VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA JAILS, SPOTLIGHTED BY THE KILLING OF BLACK REVOLUTIONARY GEORGE JACKSON; AND THE ATTICA REBELLION IN NEW YORK, RESULTING IN 43 DEATHS. THE LESSONS THAT CAN BE DRAWN FROM A COMPARISON OF THE POLITICAL RESPONSE TO THESE TRAGEDIES ARE EXAMINED. THE USE OF WHIPS AND AN ELECTRIC TORTURE MACHINE, FORCED SEX WITH FEMALE PRISONERS BY PRISON AUTHORITIES, AND OTHER LURID TALES IN ARKANSAS GAVE RISE TO A MAJOR ATTEMPT AT REFORM. A NEW PRISON DIRECTOR WAS INSTALLED, AND HIS SUSPICIONS OF INMATE MURDER WERE GIVEN NATIONAL PUBLICITY, BUT WERE NOT PROVEN. ALL THREE BRANCHES OF THE ARKANSAS GOVERNMENT REACTED BY MINIMIZING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEWS AND SOUGHT TO CONTAIN THE SCANDAL. ALTHOUGH THE DIRECTOR WAS REMOVED, VIOLENCE AND INMATE MURDER STILL CONTINUE, DESPITE GUBERNATORIAL PLEDGES OF REFORM. A FEW REFORMS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT, NOTABLY CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND REMOVAL OF TRUSTEE GUARDS FROM CONTROL OF THE PRISON FARMS. IN CONTRAST, CALIFORNIA'S SYSTEM WAS COMPARATIVELY PROGRESSIVE AND HUMANE. NEVERTHELESS, STABBINGS AND MURDERS STILL ABOUND. THE SINGLE MOST BLOODY INCIDENT AT SAN QUENTIN RESULTED IN THE DEATHS OF THREE GUARDS AND THREE INMATES, INCLUDING GEORGE JACKSON. IN ITS AFTERMATH, THE CALIFORNIA SENATE REFUSED TO PASS A BILL REFORMING INDETERMINATE SENTENCES, AND TWO PROPOSED SMALLER INSTITUTIONS WERE NOT BUILT. LEGAL GROUPS SUPPORTING PRISONERS' RIGHTS BECAME VERY ACTIVE. PRISON REFORM IS AGAIN OCCURRING AND THE PRISON POPULATION HAS DECLINED SUBSTANTIALLY AS MORE PRISONERS ARE NOW GRANTED PAROLE. THE BLOODY ATTICA REBELLION IN NEW YORK ATTRACTED WORLDWIDE ATTENTION, AND NEW YORK, LIKE CALIFORNIA, RESPONDED WITH REPRESSIVE CONTROLS AFTER THE DISORDERS. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ENACTED A PACKAGE OF REFORM MEASURES THAT REFLECTED FEWER SECURITY CONCERNS THAN IN CALIFORNIA. THE REFORMS HAVE BEEN LABELED BY AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AS MERELY COSMETIC. COMMITMENT TO REFORM IS SEEN AS AMBIVALENT. SOME OF THE REFORMS UNDERWAY IN ARKANSAS, SUCH AS BANNING CORPORAL PUNISHMENT AND REPLACING IT WITH





**CONTINUED**

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SOLITARY CONFINEMENT, ARE PRACTICES NOW DEPLORED ELSEWHERE. THE PUBLIC RESPONSE TO UNDENIABLE REPORTS OF BRUTALITY IS GENERALLY EITHER AN ATTACK ON THE BAD NEWS OR A DENIAL OF ITS REALITY. IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS, TREATING CRIMINALS IN AMERICA DEPENDS ON A PUBLIC WHICH HAS GENERALLY FAVORED PUNISHMENT OVER REHABILITATION. (DJM)

274. **POSITION PAPER FOR THE SEMINAR ON THE ISOLATED PRISONER.** By J. P. CONRAD and S. DINITZ. ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, 1501 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OH 43201. 77 p. 1977. NCJ-50547

CONDITIONS THAT INFLUENCE THE INCIDENCE OF PRISON VIOLENCE ARE EXPLORED, AND MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL PRISONERS WHO PRESENT UNUSUAL DANGERS TO CUSTODIAL STAFF AND THEIR FELLOW PRISONERS ARE DESCRIBED. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PRISON VIOLENCE PROBLEM IS EXHIBITED IN THE INCREASE IN THE USE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SEGREGATION AND IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY UNIT POPULATIONS. PRISON OFFICIALS HAVE INCREASINGLY BEEN ADOPTING A POLICY THAT REQUIRES APPLICANTS FOR PROTECTION TO JUSTIFY THEIR REQUESTS BY NAMING THE PERSONS WHO PRESENT A THREAT TO THEM AND EXPLAINING THE SITUATION THAT CAUSED THE THREAT. THE INTEREST OF THE ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS IN CRIME AND JUSTICE BEGAN WITH THE CONCERN TO REDUCE THE USE OF INCARCERATION AS A RESPONSE TO CRIMINAL OFFENSES. THE ACADEMY BELIEVES THAT THE USE OF PRISONS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE CONFINEMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY, BUT NO AGREEMENT ON A STRICT DEFINITION OF DANGEROUS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED. A DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT WAS INITIATED BY THE ACADEMY. DATA WERE OBTAINED ON PRISONERS HELD IN SEGREGATED FACILITIES IN WASHINGTON, IDAHO, MINNESOTA, TEXAS, AND SOUTH CAROLINA. THE PROJECT ALSO HAD ACCESS TO DATA FROM CALIFORNIA, ILLINOIS, AND OHIO. THE FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT ARE ANALYZED IN RELATION TO CHANGING MANAGEMENT MODELS AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON PRISON DISCIPLINE, CHANGING SENTENCING PATTERNS AND POLICIES, INFLUENCES FROM THE STREET, DUE PROCESS AND CIVIL LIBERTY, CONTRAST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF VIOLENT PRISONERS (WASHINGTON, TEXAS AND CALIFORNIA), RESEARCH (WASHINGTON AND TEXAS), AVAILABLE REMEDIES (FULL EMPLOYMENT, SMALLER UNITS, MORE AND BETTER TRAINED STAFF, THE USE OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCES, INCENTIVES AND DISINCENTIVES, CLASSIFICATION, AND MEDICAL MANAGEMENT), AND THE LAWFUL PRISON. SUPPORTING DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS, 320 FIRST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20534.

275. **POSTRELEASE TRAUMA THESIS—A RECONSIDERATION OF THE RISK OF EARLY PAROLE FAILURE.** By W. W. MINOR and M. COURLANDER. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 16, N 2 (JULY 1979), P 273-293. NCJ-61521

RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL EVIDENCE SUGGEST THAT THE POSTRELEASE TRAUMA THESIS, I.E., THE TIME IMMEDIATELY AFTER PRISON RELEASE THAT CAUSES THE OFFENDER PARTICULAR STRESS, SHOULD BE EXAMINED EMPIRICALLY. THE THESIS IS QUESTIONED ON THREE GROUNDS: THEORETICAL, STATISTICAL, AND ORGANIZATIONAL. THEORETICALLY, THE POSTPRISON PERIOD IS MARKED BY TRAUMA INDUCED BY EXTREME DISCONTINUITY IN ROLE EXPECTATIONS, DEGREE OF INDEPENDENCE, AND RESPONSIBILITY. HOWEVER, MUCH RECENT LITERATURE HAS STRESSED THAT INMATES MAINTAIN A CONTINUED ROLE THROUGHOUT THEIR CAREERS. FURTHER, THERE IS LITTLE

EVIDENCE THAT TRANSITION-EASING PROGRAMS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTS INMATES LEAVING PRISON. IN THE STATISTICAL AREA, SOME RESEARCHERS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF COMPUTING PAROLE FAILURE RATES MAY EXAGGERATE RISK OF FAILURE DURING THE FIRST FEW MONTHS. IN THE AREA OF ORGANIZATION, PAROLE STATISTICS MAY IGNORE THE FACTORS OF THE PAROLE AGENT'S DISCRETIONARY POWER, HIS CRITERIA IN DECISIONMAKING, AND HIS APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT STANDARDS TO DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF OFFENDERS. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE RESEARCHER FOUND THAT VIOLENT OFFENDERS RECEIVED MORE STRINGENT TREATMENT THAN PROPERTY OFFENDERS ALTHOUGH VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE BETTER PAROLE RISKS. FURTHER, PAROLE STATISTICS MAY REFLECT CONSCIOUS POLICY CHANGES OR DIFFERENTIAL GROUP HANDLING TO ENSURE FAVORABLE PROGRAM OUTCOMES. ORGANIZATIONAL CONSTRAINTS, THEREFORE, MAY AFFECT PAROLE AGENT'S DECISIONS, AND THESE MAY INCLUDE SUCH DIVERSE ELEMENTS AS THE POTENTIAL FOR ADVERSE PUBLICITY, ASSESSMENT OF CASE OUTCOME, AGENT'S LENGTH OF SERVICE, AND PAPERWORK DEMANDS. FINALLY, BELIEF IN EARLY PAROLE FAILURE MAY RESULT IN A SELF-FULFILLING PROPHECY SINCE INCREASED SURVEILLANCE AFTER RELEASE IS THEN JUSTIFIED AND INCREASES THE CHANCES OF PAROLE REVOCATION. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AOP)

Supplemental Notes: AN EARLIER VERSION OF THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES, CINCINNATI, OHIO, ON MARCH 14, 1979.

276. **PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS—A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY AUSTRALIA.** AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 10-18 COLBEE COURT, PHILLIP ACT, AUSTRALIA 2606. 7 p. 1978. NCJ-52692

THESE 33 BOOKS AND PROFESSIONAL PAPERS DISCUSS BOTH PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND POSSIBLE METHODS OF HANDLING DANGEROUS INMATES. MOST OF THE MATERIALS IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE FROM THE UNITED STATES, ALTHOUGH SOME ITEMS ARE INCLUDED FROM ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, AND INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS. ALL ARE IN ENGLISH; MOST WERE PUBLISHED DURING THE PERIOD 1970-1976. PUBLISHER DATA ARE GIVEN FOR THE BOOKS, BUT NOT FOR THE JOURNAL CITATIONS. (GLR)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

277. **PREDICTION AND CONTROL OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729).** By J. MONAHAN. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 78 p. 1978. NCJ-55733

USE OF VIOLENCE PREDICTION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS, THE STATE OF RESEARCH AND PREDICTION ACCURACY, AND RECOMMENDED RESEARCH DIRECTIONS ARE DISCUSSED. THE TASK OF IDENTIFYING VIOLENCE-PRONE INDIVIDUALS HAS BEEN ALLOCATED TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. BUT BOTH SYSTEMS USE THESE PREDICTIONS AS VARIABLES IN DECIDING WHO SHOULD BE INSTITUTIONALIZED. THE GRAVITY OF THIS SITUATION MAKES SEVERAL RESEARCH ISSUES SIGNIFICANT: (1) THE ABILITY TO PREDICT WHO WILL ENGAGE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS VERY POOR, BUT IT IS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY PERSONS WHO ARE AT HIGH RISK; (2) THE BEST PREDICTOR OF FUTURE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS A RECORD OF PAST VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, WHILE THE POOREST PREDICTORS ARE THOSE THAT RELATE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING; (3) ACTUARIAL TABLES MAY BE SUPERIOR TO CLINICAL JUDGMENTS IN

PREDICTING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR; AND (4) CLINICAL PREDICTION ALLOWS SOCIALLY SENSITIVE PREDICTOR VARIABLES TO BE HIDDEN. PREDICTIONS ARE INACCURATE FOR SEVERAL REASONS, INCLUDING LACK OF CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK, DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE PREDICTOR, DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE SUBJECT, ILLUSORY CORRELATION, UNRELIABILITY OF THE CRITERION, AND POWERLESSNESS OF THE SUBJECT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE PREDICTION EMPLOY MULTIPLE DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE, MULTIPLE TIME PERIODS FOR FOLLOWUP VALIDATION, AND MULTIPLE METHODS OF VERIFYING THE OCCURRENCE OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. FUTURE RESEARCH PRIORITIES SHOULD FOCUS ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND UNEMPLOYMENT, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND CIVIL COMMITMENT, AND CORPORATE VIOLENCE. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS, REFERENCES, SOME TABULAR DATA INCLUDED. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: TESTIMONY GIVEN JANUARY 10, 1978.

278. **PREDICTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR—SOCIAL POLICY ISSUES.** By C. GREENLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW AND PSYCHIATRY*, V 1 (1978), P 205-221. NCJ-68908

RECENT CANADIAN, BRITISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN LITERATURE ON MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS AND SOCIAL POLICY IS REVIEWED, FOCUSING ON ISSUES OF DETECTION AND THE TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DANGEROUS INDIVIDUALS. TO FORMULATE POLICY CONCERNING THE DANGEROUS INDIVIDUAL, DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND SOCIOPATHY CAN BE REGARDED AS A DISEASE OR A DEFECT OF SOCIALIZATION. EACH DIAGNOSIS REQUIRES A UNIQUE MANAGEMENT RESPONSE (I.E., HOSPITALIZATION OR IMPRISONMENT). SOCIETY'S TENDENCY TO ASCRIBE MENTAL ILLNESS TO INDIVIDUALS WHO ENGAGE IN AGGRESSIVE AND DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE INCIDENCE OF CRIMINALITY AMONG HOSPITALIZED MENTAL PATIENTS. HOWEVER, A 1975 NEW YORK STATE STUDY SHOWED THAT THE ARREST RATE FOR DISCHARGED PATIENTS WITH PERSONALITY DISORDERS WAS 98.5 PER 1,000, COMPARED TO 32.51 PER 1,000 FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION. A GERMAN STUDY REPORTED THAT IN VIOLENT CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE MENTALLY ILL, MORE THAN HALF OF THE VICTIMS WERE SPOUSES, LOVERS, CHILDREN, OR PARENTS; FOR DEPRESSED PATIENTS 100 PERCENT OF THE VICTIMS WERE CLOSE RELATIVES. A NEW YORK CITY STUDY REVEALED THE SPECIAL VULNERABILITY OF DISCHARGED MENTAL PATIENTS WHOSE DEATH RATE OF 24.9 PER 1,000 COMPARED TO 11.2 IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. SUCH STUDIES TEND TO REFUTE AN ARGUMENT, TRADITIONAL TO SOME PSYCHIATRIC ORIENTATIONS, THAT THE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT IS LESS LIKELY TO COMMIT OFFENSES RESULTING IN SERIOUS LASTING PHYSICAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM. TO PROTECT BOTH THE INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY, A MANDATORY AND COMPREHENSIVE POSTDISCHARGE PROGRAM SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. OTHER ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED INCLUDE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF FALSE POSITIVES FOR SCREENING PROCEDURES WHICH MAY IDENTIFY POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER. OVER 50 FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

279. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR.** By E. I. MEGARGEE. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*, V 3, N 1 (MARCH 1976), P 3-22. NCJ-34029

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ERRORS IN VIOLENCE PREDICTION ARE EXAMINED AND THE ETHICAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. ERROR IS INEVITABLE

WHENEVER PSYCHOLOGISTS ATTEMPT TO PREDICT FUTURE BEHAVIOR. THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE STEPS INVOLVED AND THE FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE PREDICTION OF BEHAVIOR IN GENERAL AND DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR IN PARTICULAR. ERRORS CAN OCCUR IN IDENTIFYING THE RELEVANT PERSONALITY AND SITUATIONAL VARIABLES TO SAMPLE, ASSESSING THESE VARIABLES, AND DETERMINING THEIR INTERACTION. THE EFFECTS OF THESE ERRORS ARE MULTIPLIED BY THE FACT THAT VIOLENCE IS A LOW BASE-RATE PHENOMENON. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

280. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS AS A FUNCTION OF ITS PERCEIVED CONSEQUENCES.** By J. MONAHAN and L. CUMMINGS. PERGAMON PRESS, INC, MAXWELL HOUSE, FAIRVIEW PARK, ELMSFORD, NY 10523. *JOURNAL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE*, V 2, N 3 (FALL 1974), P 239-242. NCJ-19284

STUDY WHICH EVALUATED ONE OF THE FACTORS HYPOTHESIZED TO ACCOUNT FOR PSYCHIATRIST/PSYCHOLOGIST OVER-PREDICTION OF VIOLENT CRIME—DIFFERENTIAL CONSEQUENCES TO THE INDIVIDUAL WHOSE VIOLENCE IS BEING PREDICTED. SUBJECTS WERE PRESENTED WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN JUDGED BY PSYCHIATRISTS TO INDICATE DANGEROUSNESS. IN ONE CONDITION, SUBJECTS WERE TOLD THAT A PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS WOULD LEAD TO ANOTHER'S MENTAL HOSPITALIZATION AND IN ANOTHER CONDITION THEY WERE TOLD THAT SUCH PREDICTION WOULD LEAD TO A PRISON SENTENCE. THE RESULTS SUPPORTED THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS ARE AT LEAST IN PART A FUNCTION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE PREDICTION: SUBJECTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO PREDICT ANOTHER DANGEROUS IF THE PREDICTION WOULD LEAD TO HIS MENTAL HOSPITALIZATION THAN IF IT WOULD LEAD TO IMPRISONMENT. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

281. **PREDICTION OF DANGEROUSNESS IN JUVENILES—A REPLICATION.** By S. E. SCHLESINGER. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (JANUARY 1979)*, P 40-48. NCJ-45926

A STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO EXAMINE THE VALIDITY OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES OF JUVENILE DANGEROUSNESS IDENTIFIED BY NINE PREVIOUS STUDIES AND BY STAFF MEMBERS OF A FAMILY COURT AND ITS PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC. THE RECORDS OF 122 JUVENILES OVER 15 YEARS OF AGE REFERRED TO THE CLINIC FOR EVALUATION WERE STUDIED FOR THE PRESENCE/ABSENCE OF PREDICTOR VARIABLES. (TO PROTECT PRIVACY, THE CLINIC IS NOT NAMED.) PREDICTOR VARIABLES ASSESSED INCLUDED ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPH (EEG), EXTREMELY UNFAVORABLE LIFE/FAMILY EXPERIENCES, POOR PERSONALITY PROGNOSIS, POOR INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, BEDWETTING, ARSON, CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, OVERSTRICT/LAX PARENTAL DISCIPLINE, TRUANCY, SCHOOL MISCONDUCT, EDUCATIONAL UNDERACHIEVEMENT, SOCIOPATHY, ALCOHOLISM/DRUG DEPENDENCE, HISTORY OF VIOLENCE, COMMITMENT FOR VIOLENT OFFENSE, FIGHTING, TEMPER TANTRUMS, INABILITY TO GET ALONG WITH OTHERS, PARENTAL BRUTALITY, EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE/MURDER, PARENTAL SEDUCTION OR PERVERSION, SEX, RELIGION, RACE, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, READING DISABILITY, ADOPTION STATUS, PHYSICAL DEFECT, BROKEN FAMILY, MARITAL DISCORD, FAMILY SIZE, PARENTAL ALCOHOLISM, DYSFUNCTIONAL FAMILY, AND SOCIAL ISOLATION OF THE JUVENILE. CHI-SQUARE ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED FOR 124 COMPARISONS AMONG PREDICTOR VARIABLES, CLINIC RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CRITERION BEHAVIORS (VIOLENCE, LARCENY/BURGLARY, IN NEED OF SUPERVISION, RUNAWAY, AND OTHERS). TABLES INDICATE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE, CASE BREAKDOWN FOR EACH



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VARIABLE, PLACEMENT RECOMMENDATION, AND CRITERION BEHAVIOR. IT WAS FOUND THAT ONLY 15.6 PERCENT OF THE JUVENILES WERE REFERRED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES AND ONLY 5.7 PERCENT COMMITTED VIOLENT/DANGEROUS OFFENSES DURING A 1-YEAR FOLLOWUP PERIOD. NO SYSTEMATIC RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PREDICTOR VARIABLES, CLINIC RECOMMENDATIONS, AND CRITERION BEHAVIORS WERE FOUND, NOR DID THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PREDICTIONS OF DANGEROUSNESS AND SUBSEQUENT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR REACH SIGNIFICANCE. THE RESULTS DO NOT SUPPORT THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY PREVIOUS RESEARCH, NOR DO THEY SUPPORT COURT AND CLINIC ASSUMPTIONS OF A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VARIABLES AND SUBSEQUENT DANGEROUSNESS. A NUMBER OF METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN PREDICTION RESEARCH ARE IDENTIFIED, INCLUDING THE UNCERTAIN RELIABILITY OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILE VARIABLES, THE UNAVOIDABLE BIAS OF RESEARCH SAMPLES BASED ON JUVENILE OFFENDERS, AND INACCURATE OFFENDER RECORDS. PREDICTORS IDENTIFIED MAY BE DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE IN SPECIFIC CASES. UNCONTROLLABLE FACTORS MAY INFLUENCE FOLLOWUP DATA, AND RESEARCH REPORTS INDICATE AN EXTREMELY HIGH NUMBER OF FALSE POSITIVES. IN ADDITION, THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS NOT AMENABLE TO IDENTIFICATION IN TERMS OF A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCT. (JAP)  
**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104; WORKSHOP IN POLITICAL THEORY AND POLICY ANALYSIS, 814 E THIRD, BLOOMINGTON, IL 47401.

282. **PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557).** By J. MONAHAN. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 17 p. 1975. NCJ-29559  
 EXPLORATION OF HOW SOCIETY MAKES USE OF PREDICTIONS OF VIOLENCE AND SOME SOCIAL POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF VIOLENCE PREDICTION STUDIES. THE TERM VIOLENCE IS DEFINED AND THE EMPIRICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS OF VIOLENCE PREDICTION ACCURACY IS DISCUSSED. FACTORS THAT MIGHT EXPLAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS CHARACTERIZED AS DISMAL ARE EXAMINED. A PROPOSAL FOR AN ALTERNATE STRATEGY FOR THE PREDICTION AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENT ACTS BY IDENTIFYING VIOLENCE-PRONE SITUATIONS IS SET FORTH.

283. **PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CONFLICT IN CORRECTIONS FINAL REPORT.** CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE, 918 16TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20006. 41 p. 1979. NCJ-58420  
 INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES IN CALIFORNIA, KENTUCKY, NEW YORK, AND SOUTH CAROLINA WERE EXPLORED TO EVALUATE WAYS OF MINIMIZING CONFLICT AMONG INMATES AND SETTLING DISPUTES. THE PREMISE OF A GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE IS THAT INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE AND LITIGATION WILL DECREASE BY PROVIDING INMATES WITH A FORMAL AVENUE FOR CHALLENGING DEPARTMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES, AND BY CREATING A FORUM IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS OF STAFF AND INMATES CAN BE REVIEWED. THE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE RECEIVED A GRANT FROM LEAA IN 1975 TO EXAMINE METHODS FOR RESOLVING DISPUTES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. SIX PRINCIPLES, DEVELOPED BY THE CENTER IN PREVIOUS WORK WITH THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY, GUIDED THE PROJECT: (1) ACCESS FOR ALL INMATES WITH GUARANTEES AGAINST REPRISALS; (2) INMATE AND LINE STAFF PARTICIPATION IN THE DESIGN AND OPERATION OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES; (3) WRITTEN RESPONSES WITH REASONS TO ALL GRIEVANCES; (4) REASONABLE TIME LIMITS AT ALL LEVELS WITH PROVISION FOR

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EMERGENCIES; (5) OUTSIDE REVIEW OF GRIEVANCES; AND (6) BROAD JURISDICTION FOR GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. TO EVALUATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES, A PILOT INSTITUTION OR PAROLE OFFICE WAS IDENTIFIED IN EACH OF THE FOUR STATES AND GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES WERE EXAMINED. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION BETWEEN STATES WAS STRESSED THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. THE APPLICABILITY OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES IN THE STATES WAS ADEQUATELY TESTED IN VARYING CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES, ALTHOUGH SIMILAR, VARIED ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURE OF THE STATE BUREAUCRACY, POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, THE EXTENT OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICER LABOR ACTIVITY, AND THE CONDITION OF THE STATE'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. THE USE OF CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS WAS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES IN THE FOUR STATES APPEARED TO HAVE GAINED INMATE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND STAFF APPROVAL AND TO HAVE PRECIPITATED NEEDED CHANGE. A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF EACH PROJECT SITE IS PRESENTED, AND THE APPLICABILITY OF DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES ASSOCIATED WITH INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES TO OTHER INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS IS DISCUSSED.

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

284. **PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.** UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND INSTITUTE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CRIMINOLOGY, COLLEGE PARK, MD 20742. 70 p. 1972. NCJ-09633

CONDITIONS THAT LEAD TO COLLECTIVE DISORDERS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND SUGGESTIONS OF POTENTIAL WAYS OF ALLEVIATING THOSE CONDITIONS. PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF NINE MONOGRAPHS EXTRACTED FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENFORCEMENT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY HELD IN WASHINGTON, D.C., ON MAY 1-3, 1972. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ORIENTATION OF 'TENSION MANAGEMENT' AND 'ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVISM' BY CORRECTIONAL MANAGERS IS SUGGESTED AS 'PREVENTIVE MEDICINE' FOR PRISON DISORDERS. THE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE ATTICA TRAGEDY ARE ANALYZED AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR PREVENTING SIMILAR OCCURRENCES. BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE THEORY AND EMPIRICAL DATA ON PRISON RIOTS ARE USED TO EXAMINE SOURCES OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE PROVISION OF LEGAL REMEDIES TO RESOLVE INMATE GRIEVANCES IS DISCUSSED AS A POTENTIAL MEANS OF PRECLUDING VIOLENCE. THIS DISCUSSION SUGGESTS THAT SUCH MEANS MAY ONLY PROVOKE INMATE DISSATISFACTIONS. RESEARCH EFFORTS ON THE PREVENTION AND DETERRENCE OF VIOLENCE IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE SUMMARIZED ALONG WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE AREAS WHICH SHOULD BE EXPLORED. (SNI ABSTRACT)

**Supplemental Notes:** CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH SERIES—EXTRACTED FROM PROCEEDINGS OF FOURTH NATL SYMPOSIUM ON LAW ENF.

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

**Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00193-9; NTIS Accession No. PB 224 542/AS; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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285. **PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT—A SUGGESTED FRAMEWORK FOR CONSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS.** By A. M. DERSHOWITZ. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW, 2500 RED RIVER, AUSTIN, TX 78705. TEXAS LAW REVIEW, V 51, N 7 (NOVEMBER 1973), P 1277-1324. NCJ-12713

THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT 'PREVENTIVE DETENTION' BE REGARDED AS A CONTINUUM BASED ON THE DEGREE TO WHICH PRIOR ACTS INFLUENCE PRESENT OR FUTURE DETENTION. BROADLY CONCEIVED, MOST PUNISHMENTS ARE DESIGNED, AT LEAST IN PART, TO PREVENT FUTURE CRIMES—THE PREVENTIVE COMPONENT BEING A MATTER OF DEGREE. PUT ANOTHER WAY, PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT IS A CONTINUUM. AT ONE POLE IS THE PURELY PREVENTIVE SYSTEM—THE 'PSYCHOLOGICAL' EXPLORATION FOR CRIMINAL 'TENDENCIES' DESIGNED TO IDENTIFY AND CONFINED THE POTENTIAL CRIMINAL AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE STAGE IN HIS LIFE. THERE HAVE BEEN THOSE WHO HAVE ADVOCATED PREVENTIVE MEASURES—FROM PREVENTIVE EXECUTION TO REMEDIAL EDUCATION—AGAINST PERSONS WHO HAD NOT YET COMMITTED FORMALLY PUNISHABLE ACTS, BUT WHO WERE PREDICTED TO BECOME CRIMINALS. AT THE OTHER POLE IS THE CONVICTED CRIMINAL'S SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT. ALTHOUGH FORMALLY IMPOSED AS PUNISHMENT FOR HIS PAST CRIME, IT HAS THE IMPORTANT EFFECT OF PREVENTING FUTURE CRIMES, AT LEAST DURING THE SENTENCE. BETWEEN THESE TERMINAL POINTS ON THE PREVENTIVE CONTINUUM LIE A WIDE VARIETY OF CONFINEMENT MECHANISMS EMBODYING DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF PREVENTION. FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ANALYSIS, HOWEVER, THREE POINTS ARE CONSIDERED: CONFINEMENT THAT REQUIRES NO PRIOR ACT, CONFINEMENT BASED ON SUSPICION OF A PRIOR ACT, AND CONFINEMENT THAT, WHILE REQUIRING PROOF OF A PRIOR ACT, EXCEEDS THE DURATION NORMALLY ASSOCIATED WITH A CRIMINAL CONVICTION FOR THE SAME CONDUCT. THE AUTHOR NOTES THE VARIOUS DEVICES WHICH HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN SECURING A PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT, INCLUDING THE USE OF A 'CIVIL' RATHER THAN A CRIMINAL LABEL. HE ALSO NOTES THE THEORIES USED TO ATTACK SUCH PROCEEDINGS—EQUAL PROTECTION, DUE PROCESS, AND THE RIGHT TO TREATMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

286. **PRISON GANGS IN THE COMMUNITY—A BRIEFING DOCUMENT FOR THE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS (CA).** 138 p. 1978. NCJ-56070

THE HISTORY, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, AND CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF FOUR MAJOR CALIFORNIA GANGS ARE TRACED. THEIR PRISON ACTIVITIES AND THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRISON AND COMMUNITY MEMBERS ARE DOCUMENTED. CONFIDENTIAL TESTIMONY FROM INFORMANTS, OFFICIAL COURT TESTIMONY, AND INTERVIEWS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PRISON OFFICIALS ARE USED TO DEVELOP THIS PICTURE OF THE ARYAN BROTHERHOOD (A WHITE PRISON GANG WHICH IS INVOLVED IN BANK ROBBERY AND HOMICIDE IN THE COMMUNITY), THE BLACK GUERRILLA FAMILY (WHICH ENGAGES IN DRUG TRAFFIC AND ALSO HAS REVOLUTIONARY AIMS), LA NUESTRA FAMILIA (A LATINO GANG WITH STRONG RURAL BRANCHES WHICH ORIGINATED IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST THE MEXICAN MAFIA), AND THE MEXICAN MAFIA (WHICH BEGAN IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS ABOUT 1957 AND IS INVOLVED IN A WIDE RANGE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY). IT IS EMPHASIZED THAT THE GANGS HAVE GROWN OUT OF STRONG NEEDS WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. IN PRISONS THE GANGS PROVIDE PROTECTION TO THEIR MEMBERS. ON THE STREETS THEY PROVIDE A SENSE OF BELONGING AND A SOURCE OF FUNDS. RECRUITMENT OF JUVENILE MEMBERS ON THE STREETS AND IN YOUTH CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IS DOCUMENTED. SEVERAL PROJECTS STARTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE CALIFORNIA

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YOUTH AUTHORITY TO DEAL WITH GANGS ARE DESCRIBED. THESE PROJECTS RECOGNIZE THAT GANG MEMBERSHIP EXERTS STRONG APPEAL. THE FOCUS IS ON ABATING GANG VIOLENCE BY INVOLVING THE YOUTH IN POSITIVE ACTIVITIES AND PROVIDING NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES TO OFFSET GANG INFLUENCE. APPENDICES CONTAIN A DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECTS OF PRIVACY LEGISLATION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES WHICH RELY ON INFORMANTS, THE 'BY-LAWS' FOR LA NUESTRA FAMILIA, AN EXAMINATION OF YOUTH GANG WARFARE (SEE NCJ 56071), AND AN ARTICLE ON GANGS IN EAST LOS ANGELES (NCJ 56072). REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (GLR)

**Sponsoring Agency:** CALIFORNIA BOARD OF CORRECTIONS, STATE OFFICE BUILDING, NO 1, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

287. **PRISON HOMICIDE.** By S. F. SYLVESTER, J. H. REED, and D. O. NELSON. 126 p. 1977. NCJ-45620

THIS MONOGRAPH PRESENTS AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF HOMICIDES IN U.S. STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS DURING 1973; DATA WERE COMPILED RELATIVE TO EVENT, OFFENDER, AND VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS. THE INVESTIGATION INVOLVED THE POPULATION OF ALL KNOWN PRISON HOMICIDES IN 1973 WHICH OCCURRED IN ADULT MALE FELON STATE OR FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS HOUSING 200 OR MORE INMATES; THESE HOMICIDES NUMBERED 128. RELEVANT DATA WERE COLLECTED FROM SURVEYS OF LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AS WELL AS FROM EXTENSIVE FIELD WORK BY THE PROJECT STAFF. RESEARCH FINDINGS OF THE 18-MONTH UNDERTAKING SHOWED THAT KILLINGS ARE MOST COMMON AMONG MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISONERS WITH HISTORIES OF VIOLENT OFFENSES AND THAT, CONTRARY TO EXPECTATIONS, GANG CONFLICTS AND RACIAL ANTAGONISMS WERE NOT THE PREDOMINANT FACTORS IN PRISON HOMICIDE. WITH RESPECT TO MORTALITY IN PRISON, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CRUDE DEATH RATE WAS LOWER THAN THAT OF THE NONINCARCERATED POPULATION, ALTHOUGH BOTH THE SUICIDE AND HOMICIDE RATES WERE HIGH. CONCERNING THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT ITSELF—STAFF, PHYSICAL FACILITIES, AND PENAL PROGRAM—THERE WAS LITTLE EVIDENCE THAT THE OCCURRENCE OF HOMICIDE IS RELATED TO THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF MODERN REHABILITATIVE INFLUENCES. A CRUCIAL ASPECT OF PRISON HOMICIDE WAS THE DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND MURDERER. TWO TYPES OF HOMICIDE WERE IDENTIFIED: THOSE IN WHICH THERE WAS A SINGLE ASSAILANT; AND THOSE IN WHICH THERE WERE TWO OR MORE PRISONERS INVOLVED AS MURDERERS. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN PATTERNS OF HOMICIDE IN PRISON AND IN SOCIETY LIE IN THE CONCENTRATION OF HOMICIDES WITHIN THE VIOLENCE-PRONE SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION (ALL OF THE HOMICIDES REPORTED OCCURRED IN 27 STATES; 23 STATES HAD NO PRISON HOMICIDES). DIFFERENCES LIE IN THE MORE INSTRUMENTAL OR PRECIPITATING FACTORS, SUCH AS LACK OF FIREARMS, UNAVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL, AND ABSENCE OF FAMILY MEMBERS AS POTENTIAL VICTIMS. TABULAR DATA, A LIST OF RELATED READINGS, AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

**Supplemental Notes:** SOC 10MEDICAL SCIENCE SERIES.

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

**Availability:** HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

288. **PRISON INMATE AS VICTIM.** By I. DRAPKIN. VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. VICTIMOLOGY, V 1, N 1 (SPRING 1976), P 98-106. NCJ-52496

VIOLENCE IN PRISONS THAT RESULTS IN INMATES BECOMING VICTIMS AND THE RIGHTS OF INMATES ARE DISCUSSED. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT HUMAN RIGHTS IS LIBERTY. FROM THE SOCIAL POINT OF VIEW, LIBERTY REPRESENTS THE ABSENCE OF UNDESIRABLE RESTRICTIVE FORCES GOVERNING THE LIFE OF THE COMMUNITY. FROM THE INDIVIDUAL PERSPECTIVE, LIBERTY IS A STATE WITHOUT EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS THAT PERMITS ONE TO CHOOSE HIS OR HER BEHAVIOR ACCORDING TO LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY LAW. APART FROM THE RIGHT OF POLICE TO DETAIN SUSPECTS FOR A GIVEN PERIOD OF TIME, IMPRISONMENT IS ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENT WAYS IN WHICH INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY IS RESTRICTED. THE PRISON, AS IT IS ORGANIZED AND FUNCTIONS, HAS FAILED AS AN INSTITUTION. A NUMBER OF COMMON FEATURES CHARACTERIZE THE PRISON IN NUMEROUS BOOKS ABOUT PRISON CONDITIONS: ILL TREATMENT BY WORDS OR DEEDS, OVERCROWDING, LACK OF HYGIENIC CONDITIONS, INADEQUATE WORKING CONDITIONS AND MEDICAL SERVICES, UNSANITARY FOOD, DRUG CONSUMPTION, RESTRICTIONS ON VISITS AND MAIL, AND SEX ABUSE. THREE ASPECTS OF THE PRISON ARE MOST SIGNIFICANT WHEN CONSIDERING REFORM: (1) THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH THE YOUNG AND OTHER AGE GROUPS ARE VIOLATED BY OTHER INMATES, THEREBY DESTROYING SELF-RESPECT; (2) CASES OF CRUEL AND UNNECESSARY DEATH OF INMATES SUFFERING FROM ACUTE DISEASES; AND (3) THE STATE OF ACUTE OR CHRONIC DEPRESSION THAT OFTEN LEADS TO SUICIDE OR HOMICIDE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (DEP)

**289. PRISON KILLINGS AND DEATH PENALTY LEGISLATION.** By P. C. BUFFUM. PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY, ROOM 302, SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING, 311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107. *PRISON JOURNAL*, V 53, N 1 (UNDATED), P 49-57. NCJ-25312

STUDIES OF PRISON KILLINGS OF BOTH INMATES AND STAFF ARE REVIEWED IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE WHETHER MANDATORY DEATH PENALTIES SHOULD BE LEGISLATED FOR THE MURDER OF GUARDS OR MURDERS COMMITTED BY THOSE SERVING LIFE TERMS. THE AVAILABLE DATA FROM UNITED STATES PRISONS INDICATE VERY-LOW RATES OF HOMICIDE COMMITTED AGAINST GUARDS AND PRISON INMATES. DATA SOLICITED FROM OTHER COUNTRIES ON PRISON KILLINGS SHOW SIMILAR LOW RATES IN HOMICIDES OF PRISON INMATES AND GUARDS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT WHILE THE DATA INDICATE THAT PRISON HOMICIDES ARE ON THE RISE, THEY DO NOT PROVIDE EMPIRICAL SUPPORT FOR LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS INCORPORATING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR THESE PRISON HOMICIDES.

**290. PRISON PLANNING PROBLEM IN CALIFORNIA (FROM CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES PLANNING, 1979, BY M ROBERT MONTILLA AND NORA HARLOW—SEE NCJ-54616).** By J. J. ENOMOTO. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 10 p. 1979. NCJ-54617

THIS DOCUMENT DESCRIBES THE 12 MAJOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN CALIFORNIA, EXAMINES THE PROBLEMS OF PRISON GANGS, SURVEYS THE EFFECT OF THE DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW, AND GIVES INMATE STATISTICS. FOLLOWING A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RESOURCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO STUDY CORRECTIONAL PLANNING FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, THIS OVERVIEW SURVEYS THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. IN FISCAL YEAR 1976 TO 1977 THE DEPARTMENT HAD A BUDGET OF \$258 MILLION AND 8,400 CAREER EMPLOYEES. IT OPERATED 12 MAJOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 19 MINIMUM SECURITY CONSERVATION CAMPS, 2 COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTERS, 60 LOCAL PAROLE OFFICES, PLUS OUTPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC CLINICS AND A FEW COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS. THE SURVEY FINDS THAT EXISTING IN-

STITUTIONS ARE LARGE PHYSICAL PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER SUBSTANDARD OR ARE LAID OUT IN A WAY THAT RESTRICTS THE ADMINISTRATOR'S ABILITY TO MANAGE INMATES SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY. AGE, RACE, SEX, AND OFFENSE DATA ARE REVIEWED FOR INMATES. IT IS FOUND THAT THE INMATE POPULATION IS YOUNGER, MORE VIOLENT, AND MORE URBAN THAN IN YEARS PAST, AND THE PROBLEMS POSED BY PRISON GANGS ARE REVIEWED. RECENT INCREASES IN INMATE RIGHTS AND FEWER RESTRICTIONS ON INMATE BEHAVIOR HAVE FACILITATED THE OPERATIONS OF THESE GANGS. MAJOR CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM NEEDS ARE IDENTIFIED AS INCREASED PHYSICAL SAFETY FOR STAFF AND OTHER INMATES AND GREATER OPPORTUNITY FOR MEANINGFUL WORK FOR INMATES. THE EFFECT OF THE DETERMINATE SENTENCING LAW ON PRISON POPULATION IS REVIEWED. THE SUDDEN DECREASE IN NUMBER OF INMATES IN 1977 IS EXPECTED TO BE OFFSET BY AN INCREASE IN 1978 AS MORE PERSONS ARE INCARCERATED UNDER THIS STATUTE. THE SYSTEM USED TO PROJECT PRISON POPULATION IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

**291. PRISON SEXUAL VIOLENCE.** By D. LOCKWOOD. ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 179 p. 1979. NCJ-65294

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON VICTIMS OF PRISON SEXUAL THREATS AND ATTACKS IS DISCUSSED, AS ARE PATTERNS OF VICTIM SELECTION, 'TARGET' VIOLENCE, AND STAFF HANDLING OF THE PROBLEM. THE STUDY IS LIMITED TO SEXUAL BEHAVIOR PERCEIVED AS THREATENING AND OFFENSIVE BY TARGETS OF AGGRESSORS. FROM OCTOBER 1974 TO SEPTEMBER 1975, A TOTAL OF 107 'TARGETS' WERE INTERVIEWED IN THE NEW YORK STATE PRISONS OF ATTICA, AUBURN, AND COXSACKIE. ALTHOUGH INTERVIEWS WERE OPEN ENDED, THEY DEALT WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF RECENT SEXUAL OVERTURES, THE PHYSICAL AND VERBAL RESPONSE OF THE PERSON RECEIVING THE OVERTURE, THE THOUGHTS AND FEELINGS OF THE TARGET, LIVING PATTERNS RESULTING FROM SEXUAL PRESSURE, AND PEER AND STAFF RELATIONS. THEY ALSO ADDRESSED INMATES IDEAS ABOUT SOLUTIONS TO THEIR PROBLEMS AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF SEXUAL PRESSURE TO OTHER PROBLEMS. A 'NONTARGET' CONTROL GROUP WAS SELECTED, MADE UP OF 4 PERCENT OF THE POPULATIONS OF ATTICA, AN ADULT PRISON, AND COXSACKIE, A YOUTH PRISON. AGGRESSORS WERE MOST OFTEN YOUNG BLACKS. VICTIMS WERE WHITES WHO HAD A GENERALLY SLIGHTER BUILD THAN AGGRESSORS AND NONTARGETS AND WHO WERE PERCEIVED AS HAVING FEMININE PHYSICAL AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. ABOUT HALF OF 152 INCIDENTS EXAMINED INVOLVED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, WITH THOSE INITIATING THE VIOLENCE DIVIDED EVENLY IN NUMBER BETWEEN AGGRESSORS AND TARGETS. BOTH THE PRISON AND THE OUTSIDE SUBCULTURES FROM WHICH THE TARGETS AND AGGRESSORS CAME TENDED TO ADVOCATE VIOLENCE AS A PRIMARY MEANS OF RELIEVING FRUSTRATION AND IRRITATION. BECAUSE VICTIMIZATION TENDS TO STIMULATE FEAR AND PATTERNS OF ISOLATION AND SUSPICION, VICTIMS CONTINUED TO BE AFFECTED EMOTIONALLY MONTHS AFTER THE EVENT. PRISON STAFF DID NOT USUALLY INTERVENE DIRECTLY IN THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT THAT OCCURRED BETWEEN AGGRESSORS AND THEIR TARGETS. FURTHER, THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION THAT SUCH INTERVENTION WOULD BE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING THE PROBLEM. THE PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON VIOLENCE, WHERE SKILLED TRAINERS TEACH CONFLICT RESOLUTION WITHOUT VIOLENCE, IS ONE INNOVATION THAT OFFERS SOME HOPE FOR ALTERING THE PATTERN OF PRISON SEXUAL VIOLENCE. A MORE LONG-TERM SOLUTION, HOWEVER, MUST BE LINKED WITH THE ALTERATION OF TRADITIONAL MALE ATTITUDES TOWARDS FEMALES IN DEALING WITH THE GENERAL PROBLEM OF SEXUAL AG-

GRESSION IN SOCIETY. REFERENCES AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

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

**Availability:** ELSEVIER NORTH-HOLLAND, INC, 52 VANDERBILT AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

**292. PRISON SOCIETY AND THE FUTURE—A WORKSHOP—PROCEEDINGS.** A. M. MARCUS, Ed. UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER 8, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. 163 p. 1977. NCJ-62517

CRITICAL ISSUES RELATING TO THE USE OF PRISONS IN A CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM (WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON CANADA) ARE DISCUSSED IN A WORKSHOP IN AUGUST, 1977, SPONSORED BY THE WORLD FEDERATION OF MENTAL HEALTH. 'THE PENITENTIARY SYSTEM IN CRISIS,' 'VIOLENCE IN PRISON,' AND 'PRISON, SOCIETY, AND THE FUTURE' ARE THE TOPICS DISCUSSED BY THE PANELS, WITH PROVISION FOR DISCUSSIONS BETWEEN PANEL MEMBERS AND WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS. A RECENT REPORT TO THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT BY A SUBCOMMITTEE ON CORRECTIONAL REFORM IN CANADA IS CRITIQUED BY ONE OF THE WORKSHOP SPEAKERS. CONSTRUCTED AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF RECENT INMATE RIOTS IN SOME CANADIAN PRISONS, THE REPORT CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE REFORMS WHICH WILL CHANGE THE INHUMANE AND DEBILITATING CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MANY INMATES LIVE. THE PRINCIPAL THRUST OF THE REPORT IS COMMENDED, BUT CRITICAL CORRECTIONAL ISSUES NOT ADEQUATELY CONSIDERED BY THE REPORT ARE NOTED. THE PANEL CONSIDERING VIOLENCE IN PRISON GENERALLY AGREED THAT ALTHOUGH MOST INMATES HAVE A PROPENSITY TOWARD VIOLENT BEHAVIOR BEFORE IMPRISONMENT, PRISON USUALLY PERPETUATES OR EVEN AGGRAVATES CONDITIONS TENDING TO STIMULATE VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION. THE TYPE OF CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT AND INMATE PROGRAMS THAT CAN COUNTER INMATES' DISPOSITIONS TOWARD VIOLENCE ARE DESCRIBED. THE PANEL DISCUSSING PRISON, SOCIETY, AND THE FUTURE PLACES LITTLE FAITH IN THE ABILITY OF THE PRISON TO ACCOMPLISH CONSTRUCTIVE CHANGE IN INMATES' BEHAVIOR; HOWEVER, PUNITIVE DEMANDS FROM THE PUBLIC AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL ARE NOTED TO FAVOR THE CONTINUATION AND EVEN EXPANSION OF THE PRISON SYSTEM, ALBEIT WITH DETERMINATE RATHER THAN INDETERMINATE SENTENCES IMPOSED. THE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE IS THAT THE USE OF IMPRISONMENT WILL DECREASE WHILE THE USE OF EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION WILL INCREASE. INMATE PROGRAMS AND THE TRAINING OF PRISON STAFF SHOULD BE SUCH THAT PRISON CONDITIONS ARE AS HEALTHFUL AS POSSIBLE. A LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

**Supplemental Notes:** WORKSHOP HELD IN VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, AUGUST 1977.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**293. PRISON VIOLENCE AND FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS (FROM PRISON VIOLENCE, 1976, BY ALBERT COHEN, GEORGE COLE, ROBERT BAILEY—SEE NCJ-36045).** By J. B. JACOBS. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 9 p. 1976. NCJ-36047

THIS ARTICLE PROPOSES THAT PRISON VIOLENCE MAY BE REDUCED BY IMPROVING PRISON MANAGEMENT SO THAT THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRISON VIOLENCE (LOCATION AND HARDWARE) ARE DIMINISHED. THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT THE PRISON STAFF HAS THE PARAMOUNT RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT INMATES FROM ONE ANOTHER. IN ORDER TO REDUCE VIOLENCE, HE CONTENDS THAT MANAGEMENT MUST BE MORE SOPHISTICATED, RATIONAL, SYSTEMATIC, AND THOROUGH. NOTING THAT PRISON VIOLENCE

IS OFTEN ATTRIBUTED TO THE VIOLENCE PRONENESS OF INMATES, THE PRESENCE OF TROUBLEMAKERS, AND THE PRISON CONDITIONS, THE AUTHOR ARGUES THAT A MORE FRUITFUL APPROACH MAY BE TO INVESTIGATE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR VIOLENCE. HE CALLS FOR THE COLLECTION OF SYSTEMATIC STATISTICS ON PRISON VIOLENCE SO THAT PATTERNS IN THE LOCATIONS, TIMES, TYPES OF VICTIMS, TYPES OF OFFENDER, AND MOST COMMON TYPE OF WEAPON MAY BE DETERMINED. SUCH STATISTICS WOULD ALLOW PRISON MANAGEMENT TO IDENTIFY AREAS IN NEED OF IMPROVEMENT AND TO ELIMINATE THE CONDITIONS (SUCH AS LOOSE SCRAP METAL IN PRISON SHOPS OR UNSUPERVISED AREAS) WHICH PROVIDE AN OPPORTUNITY FOR PRISON VIOLENCE. SEE ALSO NCJ 36051, 36054.

**Supplemental Notes:** PAPER PRESENTED AT CONFERENCE COSPONSORED BY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM—UNIV OF CONNECTICUT AND CONNECTICUT DEPT OF CORRECTION, MAY 30—JUNE 1, 1975, DURHAM, NH.

**294. PRISON VIOLENCE—SOME DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES.** By A. VENO and M. J. DAVIDSON. ACADEMIC PRESS, INC, 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10003. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY*, V 5, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 399-409. NCJ-44799

ETHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS AND LEARNING THEORIES ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY RELATE TO THE INSTIGATION OF PRISON VIOLENCE. ETHOLOGISTS VIEW AGGRESSION AS AN INNATE RESPONSE TO CERTAIN BROAD SITUATIONAL CUES, WHICH MAY BE EITHER LEARNED OR BIOLOGICALLY CODED. SOCIAL LEARNING THEORISTS VIEW AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AS THE RESULT OF LEARNING, THE AGGRESSIVE RESPONSE BEING MAINTAINED OR EXTINGUISHED AS A RESULT OF DIFFERENTIAL REINFORCEMENT. THE TWO APPROACHES CONVERGE IN TERMS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL NATURE OF THE STIMULI OF AGGRESSION BUT DIFFER IN THEIR CONCEPTS OF THE PROCESSES UNDERLYING AGGRESSIVE RESPONSES. DUE TO THIS CONCEPTUAL DIFFERENCE, THE TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT ORGANIZE ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULI QUITE DIFFERENTLY. CLASSICAL ETHOLOGISTS SEE OVERCROWDING, DEFENSE OF TERRITORY AND/OR PERSONAL SPACE, AND STATUS (DOMINANCE-SUBMISSION HIERARCHIES) AS INSTIGATORS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. SOCIAL LEARNING THEORISTS VIEW INSTIGATION OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN TERMS OF REINFORCERS, SUCH AS ATTAINMENT OF TANGIBLE MATERIAL AND SEXUAL PARTNERS, GUARD BEHAVIOR, STATUS, AND DIMINISHED VICTIMIZATION IN PRISON. BOTH THEORIES IDENTIFY DEFENSE OF STATUS AS AN IMPORTANT CAUSE OF VIOLENCE, AND BOTH WOULD RECOMMEND ALTERING METHODS OF ATTAINING STATUS IN PRISONS SO AS TO ELIMINATE VIOLENCE. WITH REGARD TO OTHER INSTIGATORS, THE TWO THEORIES ARE NOT IN DIRECT OPPOSITION, BUT RATHER FOCUS ON DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE SAME CONCEPT. IT IS POSSIBLE TO VIEW SITUATIONAL FACTORS IN THE PRISON AS ACCOUNTING FOR A GENERALLY HEIGHTENED READINESS FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL LEARNING AS ACCOUNTING FOR THE EXPRESSION OF SPECIFIC KINDS OF AGGRESSION. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

**295. PRISONS AND PRISONERS—A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE.** By L. H. BOWKER and J. POLLOCK. R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303. 100 p. 1978. NCJ-52584

THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO PRISONS AND PRISONERS AND SUCH SPECIALIZED TOPICS AS PRISON VIOLENCE AND MINORITY AND FAMILY RELATIONS ARE REFERENCED IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PRISONER SUBCULTURES. THE CITED MATERIALS ARE SUBDIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: (1) BOOKS AND ARTICLES ON PRISONER SUBCULTURES AMONG INCARCERATED MEN; (2) PUBLICATIONS ON FEMALE CORRECTIONAL SUBCULTURES; (3) PUBLICATIONS ON CORRECTIONAL SUBCULTURES IN INSTITUTIONS



FOR BOYS; AND (4) BACKGROUND MATERIALS FOR THE STUDY OF PRISONS AND PRISONERS. A BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW INTRODUCES EACH SECTION, HIGHLIGHTING PARTICULARLY OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS. THE MATERIALS WERE PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1930 AND 1977 AND ARE ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR WITHIN THE INDIVIDUAL SUBSECTIONS. IN ADDITION TO FOCUSING ON PHILOSOPHICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, ECONOMIC, PSYCHOLOGICAL, PHENOMENOLOGICAL, AND POLITICAL APPROACHES TO STUDYING PRISONS AND PRISONERS, ATTENTION IS DEVOTED TO ETHNIC AND MINORITY INTERACTION WITHIN PRISONS, FAMILY RELATIONS, AND FOUR VARIETIES OF PRISON VIOLENCE—RIOTS, INTERPERSONAL ASSAULT AND HOMICIDE, SELF-MUTILATION, AND VIOLENT OR EXPLOITIVE HOMOSEXUALITY.

Availability: R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC, 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO, CA 94303.

296. **PRISONS—THE CRIME OF TREATMENT.** By L. COLEMAN. OPINION PUBLICATIONS INC, 82 COCHITUATE ROAD, FRAMINGHAM, MA 01701. *PSYCHIATRIC OPINION*, V 11, N 3 (JUNE 1974), P 5-16. NCJ-52153

THE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY OF PRISONS AND THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING ARE ADDRESSED, AND IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS FOR INMATES BE IMPROVED. AS A FIRST STEP IN PRISON REFORM, CLOSE ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO PRINCIPLES OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY, INSTITUTIONS THAT HAVE DEVELOPED TO AFFECT THESE PRINCIPLES, AND THE IMPACT OF THE TREATMENT PHILOSOPHY OF PRISONS ON INMATES. A TRULY MOTIVATED PRISONER, UNDER A SYSTEM WHERE EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON THE MAN RATHER THAN ON THE DEED AND WHERE RELEASE FROM PRISON IS GEARED TO A PERSON'S RESPONSE TO TREATMENT, CAN WORK ON HIS PROBLEM AND IMPROVE HIMSELF WHILE SPEEDING UP RELEASE. IN THIS MANNER, GREATER INFLUENCE CAN BE EXERTED BY PSYCHIATRISTS AND OTHER MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. EVIDENCE SEEMS TO INDICATE THAT EXISTING THERAPEUTIC ENDEAVORS HAVE BEEN INEFFECTIVE, AND CONSIDERATION MUST BE GIVEN TO THE OVERALL IMPACT OF THE PHILOSOPHY RESPONSIBLE FOR REPLACING PUNISHMENT WITH TREATMENT. TREATMENT PROGRAMS HAVE MADE LITTLE DIFFERENCE, BUT THE PHILOSOPHY OF TREATMENT IS OF MAJOR CONSEQUENCE. MOST STATES HAVE SOME FORM OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING. THE THEORY OF AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF REHABILITATION INEVITABLY FOLLOWS FROM HUMANE CONSIDERATIONS OF THE EXISTING TREATMENT MODEL. IT IS NECESSARY, HOWEVER, TO ASCERTAIN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF AN INDIVIDUAL'S LIFE BEING COMPLETELY IN THE CONTROL OF OTHERS DURING THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION. THIS IS PARTICULARLY THE CASE DURING PAROLE WHEN PAROLE OFFICERS HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF AUTHORITY OVER RELEASED PRISONERS. INHUMAN CONDITIONS IN PRISON (ISOLATION, IDLENESS, LOSS OF LOVED ONES, AND DAILY DEGRADATION OF PRIDE AND SELF-ESTEEM) ARE FACTORS IN EVALUATING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF INDETERMINATE SENTENCING. ALTHOUGH PRISONERS SEE REHABILITATION AS A MEANINGLESS CONCEPT, THEY RECOGNIZE THAT PLEASING ADULT AUTHORITIES WILL ENHANCE THEIR CHANCE OF RELEASE. IN CALIFORNIA, THE RESPONSE TO VIOLENCE HAS BEEN MORE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. ADJUSTMENT CENTERS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE AND SERVE AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE HARM RESULTING FROM THE TRANSPLANTATION OF PSYCHIATRIC IDEALS INTO THE PRISON SETTING. BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION UNITS ARE EMERGING FROM FEDERAL AND STATE PRISON SYSTEMS WITH INCREASING REGULARITY. UNCHECKED POWER IS THE BASIS OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL BRUTALITY OF CONTEMPORARY PRISON LIFE.

JUSTICE REQUIRES A SYSTEM OF FIXED SENTENCING, WITH THE TERM SET AT THE TIME OF CONVICTION AND RELATED TO THE NATURE OF THE CRIME. THE PAROLE SYSTEM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED, PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE BUT ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS, AND EDUCATIONAL AND JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS SHOULD BE EXPANDED.

297. **PROBLEMS IN USING ASSAULT FREQUENCY TO EVALUATE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS.** By V. L. QUINSEY and P. MCGRATH. ONTARIO MINISTRY OF HEALTH. 13 p. NCJ-26599

THE INFREQUENCY OF ASSAULTS AND THE UNCERTAINTY OF STIMULI THAT PROVOKE ASSAULTS MAKE EVALUATION OF THERAPY PROGRAMS AIMED AT ASSAULTIVE BEHAVIOR DIFFICULT. THE NUMBER OF ASSAULTS PER MONTH EXHIBITED BY FOUR MALE PATIENTS IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION IN ONTARIO, CANADA WAS RECORDED FOR AN AVERAGE OF 28 MONTHS. THE AVERAGE ASSAULT FREQUENCY WAS APPROXIMATELY ONE ASSAULT PER MONTH AND THE INTER-ASSAULT INTERVAL VARIED WIDELY. BECAUSE OF THE VARIABILITY IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHEN ASSAULT FREQUENCY HAD BEEN LOWERED BY SOME THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION FOR AN INDIVIDUAL PATIENT. A SYSTEM OF RECORDING ASSAULTIVE DATA IN THE FORM OF THE PROBABILITY OF AN ASSAULT GIVEN A PARTICULAR SITUATION WAS RECOMMENDED. SUCH A SYSTEM WOULD REST ON AN ACCURATE AND DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF THE STIMULI WHICH OCCASION ASSAULTS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

298. **PROCESS OF CRIMINAL COMMITMENT FOR PRETRIAL PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION—AN EVALUATION.** By J. L. GELLER and E. D. LISTER. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY*, V 135, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 53-60. NCJ-44595

THIS STUDY EXAMINES THE PRACTICE OF CRIMINAL COMMITMENT FOR PRETRIAL PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION AND ANSWERS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE WAY IT HAS BEEN USED. IN 1971 THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE REVISED THE LAWS REGARDING THE ADMISSION, TREATMENT, AND DISCHARGE OF MENTALLY ILL INDIVIDUALS IN AN ATTEMPT TO RECTIFY THE MISUSE OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COMMITMENT, TO SAFEGUARD THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, AND TO AVOID THE POTENTIALLY DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF COMMITMENT. GUIDELINES WERE ESTABLISHED TO MAKE EXPLICIT THE PROCESS OF PRETRIAL COMMITMENT. THE RECORDS OF 87 PRETRIAL COMMITMENTS IN 1975 MADE UNDER THIS LAW WERE EXAMINED. STATISTICS WERE ALSO COMPILED FOR ALL ADMISSIONS TO THE HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD OF 1966 TO 1975. IT WAS FOUND THAT ONLY 2 OF THE 87 PRETRIAL COMMITMENTS UNDER THE NEW RESULTED IN A FINAL COURT DISPOSITION OF COMMITMENT AND THAT PRETRIAL COMMITMENTS INCREASED DURING THE PERIOD IN CONTRAST TO A DECREASE IN OTHER KINDS OF ADMISSIONS. ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT SERIOUS ATTENTION BE PAID TO ARGUMENTS THAT PRETRIAL COMMITMENT SERVES NOT SO MUCH TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOR THOSE WHO NEED IT, BUT TO CONTROL AND SEQUESTER SOCIAL DEVIANTS AND TREAT THEM UNDER COERCION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

299. **PROFILE OF PORTLAND (OR) TARGET CRIMES, 1972.** PORTLAND (OR) CITY-COUNTY JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE. 379 p. 1974. NCJ-13922
- COMPILATION OF DATA ON TARGET CRIME (HOMICIDE, RAPE, ASSAULT, ROBBERY, AND BURGLARY) INCIDENTS, OFFENDERS, AND VICTIMS AS WELL AS ON THE JUSTICE SYS-

TEM'S RESPONSE. COMPLETE STATISTICAL INFORMATION IN TABULAR FORM WITH BRIEF TEXTUAL ANALYSIS IS OFFERED FOR EACH OF THE FIVE TARGET CRIMES. THIS DATA INCLUDES DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, ADJUDICATION PROFILES, AND LENGTH OF TIME OF DISPOSITIONAL PHASES OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS.

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

300. **PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT—HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS.** By S. H. BROUNSTEIN, K. B. BROSI, S. J. COX, J. DERBY, W. D. FALCON, K. FALKNER, and B. E. FORST. INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH, 1125 15TH STREET, NW, SUITE 600, WASHINGTON, DC 20005. 32 p. 1977. NCJ-40229

OVERVIEW OF 17 VOLUME DATA ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PRESENTS HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS OF THE MULTI-YEAR PROSECUTOR'S INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PROMIS) RESEARCH PROJECT. THE PROSECUTION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (PROMIS) PRODUCED A COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF DATA ON APPROXIMATELY 100,000 'STREET CRIME' CASES THAT AROSE OUT OF NORMAL PROSECUTION AND COURT OPERATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OVER A SIX YEAR PERIOD. THE INSTITUTE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL RESEARCH (INSLAW) HAS ANALYZED THE DATA, AND THE PROMIS RESEARCH PROJECT HAS YIELDED A WIDE RANGE OF FINDINGS ON TOPICS SUCH AS: THE POLICY-MAKING UTILITY OF CRIME DATA, THE PRIORITY OF THE REPEAT OFFENDER, THE HIGH FEAR CRIMES OF ROBBERY AND BURGLARY, THE LOW-CONVICTION CRIME OF SEXUAL ASSAULT, THE PROSECUTION OF CRIMES INVOLVING WEAPONS AND OF VICTIMLESS CRIMES. THE IMPACT OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS ON THE DISPOSITION OF VIOLENT CRIMES, THE SCOPE AND PREDICTION OF RECIDIVISM, GEOGRAPHIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PATTERNS OF CRIME, THE PROCESSING OF FEMALE DEFENDANTS, PLEA BARGAINING AND COURT DELAY, PRETRIAL RELEASE DECISIONS AND SENTENCING PRACTICES ARE ALSO COVERED. THERE ARE 17 PUBLICATIONS IN THE SERIES. THIS FIRST REPORT PRESENTS A GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSLAW STUDIES IN SUCH AREAS AS POLICE AND PROSECUTION OPERATIONS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM EFFECTIVENESS FROM A VICTIM'S AND CRIME SPECIFIC PERSPECTIVE. THE PROMIS REPORTS ON 'EXPANDING THE PERSPECTIVES OF CRIME DATA' AND 'CURBING THE REPEAT OFFENDER' ARE LISTED AS NCJ-40230 AND NCJ-40228 RESPECTIVELY....MSP

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

301. **PROSAIC SOURCES OF PRISON VIOLENCE.** By H. W. MATTICK. WORLD CORRECTIONAL SERVICE CENTER, 2849 WEST 71ST STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60629. 11 p. NCJ-09467

EXPLANATIONS ARE SOUGHT FOR THE SPORADIC FLUCTUATIONS IN PRISON VIOLENCE SINCE THE POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IS A CONSTANT FEATURE OF PRISON LIFE. STORIES OF PRISON DISTURBANCES ARE RECOUNTED IN AN EFFORT TO POINT OUT THE SHAPE AND DIRECTION OF PRISON VIOLENCE DURING RECENT YEARS. THE MAJOR THESIS IS THAT PERIODIC EPISODES OF VIOLENCE IN PRISON ARE CAUSED BY SUBTLE CHANGES IN A PRISON'S POWER STRUCTURE. THE POWER STRUCTURE IS A RESULT OF THE DELICATE UNDERSTANDING BUILT UP AMONG INMATES AND GUARDS. ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CHANGES ARE

GROUPS OF PRISONERS BEING TRANSFERRED WITHOUT NOTICE, KEY STAFF CHANGES, OR THE IMPLEMENTATION OR DISCONTINUANCE OF WORK ASSIGNMENTS OR TREATMENT PROGRAMS. CHANGES DISRUPT PRISON LIFE AND INCREASE THE PROBABILITY OF VIOLENCE. TODAY'S PRISONS ARE EVEN MORE LIKELY TO BE DISTURBED BY SMALL CHANGES SINCE, DUE TO RACIAL ANIMOSITY AND RELATIVELY CONSERVATIVE THINKING BY PENAL ADMINISTRATORS, A WORKABLE LEVEL OF TOLERANCE BETWEEN PRISONERS AND GUARDS IS DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE.

302. **PROSAIC SOURCES OF PRISON VIOLENCE (FROM CRIME AND JUSTICE, 1971-1972—AN AMS ANTHOLOGY, 1974 BY JACKWELL SUSMAN—SEE NCJ-28615).** By H. W. MATTICK. AMS PRESS INC, 56 EAST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10003. 9 p. 1974. NCJ-28628

ONE OF THE REASONS FOR INCREASED PRISON VIOLENCE MAY BE THAT THE RURAL, CONSERVATIVE, CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION CANNOT REACT TO THE INCREASED SOCIAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE INMATES. OTHER REASONS MIGHT BE FOUND IN THE CLOSED-SOCIETY NATURE OF PRISONS OR THE DEGREE OF CONTROL THAT THE CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT ATTEMPTS TO EXERT OVER THE INMATES. THE AUTHOR IN CLOSING, ADMONISHES SOCIETY TO HEED THE ERRORS OF THE PAST.

303. **PSYCHIATRIC CARE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.** By L. H. ROTH and F. R. ERVIN. 8 p. 1971. NCJ-10053

A REVIEW OF CONVICTED FEDERAL PRISONER RECORDS TO OBTAIN INFORMATION ON RELATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHIATRIC CARE OF OFFENDERS, SOCIAL CLASS, AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED AT THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY IN LEWISBURG, WHICH IS A MEDIUM SECURITY ALL MALE INSTITUTION. THE RESEARCHERS REFERRED TO TWO TYPES OF PSYCHIATRIC CONTACTS—NON-CRIMINAL AND CRIMINAL. IT WAS FOUND THAT 18 PERCENT OF THE PRISONERS HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE NON-CRIMINAL PSYCHIATRIC CONTACT IN THE PAST, AND THAT 10 PERCENT OF THE MEN HAVE HAD AT LEAST ONE PREVIOUS PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATION, UNRELATED TO CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. AT LEAST HALF OF THE LEWISBURG MEN HAVE HAD SOME TYPE OF PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. AFTER INCARCERATION BEGINS THE DEGREE OF PSYCHIATRIC CONTACT DECREASES SIGNIFICANTLY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MORE EFFORT AND EXPENDITURE BE DEVOTED TOWARDS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF THE CONVICTED OFFENDER IN ORDER TO PREVENT OR REDUCE FUTURE VIOLENCE. OFFENDERS FROM THE LOWEST SOCIAL CLASS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN SEEN PSYCHIATRICALY THAN ARE OFFENDERS FROM THE OTHER SOCIAL CLASSES.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

304. **PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION OF DANGEROUSNESS IN TWO TRIAL COURT JURISDICTIONS.** By M. L. FORST. UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW, PITTSBURGH, PA 15260. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5, N 1 (1977), P 98-110. NCJ-59636

A SAMPLE OF ALL SEX-RELATED CASES IN TWO CALIFORNIA COUNTIES DURING THE PERIOD 1968 THROUGH 1972 SHOWED THAT A DEFENDANT IS VERY LIKELY TO BE ADJUDGED A MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER (MDSO) IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. ONE JURISDICTION WAS IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE STATE, ONE IN THE SOUTHERN PART. FIRST, ALL SEX-RELATED CONVICTIONS WERE SURVEYED. THEN PSYCHIATRIC REPORTS WERE OBTAINED FOR THOSE DEFENDANTS FOR WHOM THE MDSO DETERMINATION WAS MADE. (IT IS NOTED THAT THESE PSYCHIATRIC



REPORTS ARE PART OF THE PUBLIC RECORD WHILE PROBATION REPORTS ARE SEALED AFTER 30 DAYS.) THE SOUTHERN COUNTY HAD 670 CASES WITH MSDO DETERMINATIONS INITIATED FOR 122 AND 36 ADJUDGED MSDO. THE NORTHERN COUNTY HAD 561 CASES, 34 PROCEEDINGS, AND 6 ADJUDGED MSDO. AN MSDO DETERMINATION MUST BE MADE BY AT LEAST TWO, BUT NOT MORE THAN THREE PSYCHIATRISTS, ONE OF WHOM IS ASSOCIATED WITH A COUNTY OR STATE MEDICAL FACILITY. IN BOTH COUNTIES THESE PSYCHIATRISTS DISAGREED IN ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF CASES. THE REPORTS OFTEN USED VAGUE AND OUTDATED TERMINOLOGY AND OFTEN THE PSYCHIATRISTS RELIED AS MUCH ON PAST CRIMINAL HISTORY AS ON OVERT SYMPTOMS. ON AN AVERAGE, THEY HAD 30 MINUTES IN WHICH TO MAKE THEIR DIAGNOSIS. SINCE BEARING THE LABEL OF MENTALLY DISORDERED CARRIES SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES, THE ENTIRE MSDO PROCESS NEEDS TO BE REVISED, CLEAR CRITERIA SPELLED OUT, AND BETTER DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES MANDATED. THE STUDY CONTAINS STATISTICS AND REFERENCES. (GLR)

305. **PSYCHIATRIST AND THE RAPIST—LEGAL ISSUES (FROM CLINICAL ASPECTS OF THE RAPIST, 1978 BY RICHARD T RADA—SEE NCJ-45709).** By R. L. SADOFF. GRUNE AND STRATTON, INC. 11 p. 1978. NCJ-45714

THE ROLE OF THE PSYCHIATRIST AS AN EXPERT WITNESS IN RAPE CASES IS EXAMINED FROM THE LEGAL STANDPOINT. BACKGROUND RELATIVE TO RAPE CASES IS PROVIDED, INCLUDING THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF RAPE, THE CONCEPT OF CONSENT, AND STATUTORY RAPE. THE ISSUE OF CORROBORATION OF THE VICTIM'S TESTIMONY THROUGH EVIDENCE IS COVERED. PSYCHIATRISTS MAY OCCASIONALLY BE CALLED UPON TO EXAMINE THE COMPLAINANT, AS A WOMAN'S PREVIOUS MENTAL STATE MAY IMPINGE UPON HER VERACITY IN CERTAIN CASES. IN RAPE TRIALS, THE PSYCHIATRIST MAY TESTIFY AS AN EXPERT WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION, FOR THE DEFENSE, OR FOR THE COURT. IN ADDITION, HE OR SHE MAY TESTIFY AT THE SENTENCING HEARING ABOUT THE DEFENDANT'S NEED FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OR HIS STATUS IN SOME JURISDICTIONS AS A MENTALLY DISORDERED SEX OFFENDER. TREATMENT WITHIN THE CORRECTIONAL OR MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM THAT IS GEARED IN SOME STATES FOR SPECIAL TREATMENT OF THE SEX OFFENDER MAY ALSO BE RECOMMENDED BY THE PSYCHIATRIST. ASSISTANCE IN PREPARING ADEQUATE LEGISLATION FOR VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS AND CREATING MEANINGFUL PROGRAMS FOR CORRECTIONAL MANAGEMENT OF THOSE FOUND GUILTY OF COMMITTING VIOLENT SEX CRIMES MAY BE PROVIDED BY THOSE IN THE FIELD. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DAS)

306. **PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By S. L. BRODSKY. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGISTS, RR 5, BOX 2, MARYSVILLE, OH 43040. 183 p. 1972. NCJ-10239

ACTIVITIES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS CONCERNED WITH LAW VIOLATION, SOCIAL DEVIANCY, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, INCLUDING SUGGESTIONS FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND SERVICES. THE MATERIAL IN THIS REPORT DEVELOPED FROM A SERIES OF CONFERENCES HELD IN FLORIDA IN JANUARY 1972. THIS DOCUMENT ATTEMPTS TO IDENTIFY SOCIETAL AND JUSTICE SYSTEM NEEDS AND PROBLEMS, AND INDICATES A NUMBER OF WAYS TO ATTAIN THESE OBJECTIVES. THE METHODS RANGE FROM DEVELOPMENTS IN GRADUATE EDUCATION, TO SPECIFIC EXAMPLES OF PSYCHOLOGISTS INTRODUCING PUBLIC POLICY AND JUSTICE SYSTEM CHANGE.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT & DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20201.

307. **PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** H. TOCH, Ed. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 511 p. 1978. NCJ-52371

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, CRIME, AND OFFENDER TREATMENT ARE EXAMINED FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE IN THIS ANTHOLOGY FOR STUDENTS AND EXPERTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD. THE FIRST CHAPTERS EXAMINE SETTINGS AND FRAMEWORKS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS THEY APPEAR FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL VIEWPOINT. THE PSYCHOLOGY OF IMPRISONMENT AND OF THE POLICE AND THE COURTROOM IS DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF PSYCHIATRIC DIVERSION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (E.G., INSANITY AND IRRESPONSIBILITY PLEAS). THE FOLLOWING CHAPTERS DEAL WITH THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND PROVIDE PERSPECTIVES ON OFFENDERS, EXPLANATIONS OF OFFENDER BEHAVIOR, AND A PSYCHOANALYTIC VIEW OF CRIMINAL DEVELOPMENT. MEASURING OR FORECASTING POTENTIAL DELINQUENCY AND A SOCIAL LEARNING PERSPECTIVE ON THE MECHANISMS OF AGGRESSION ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. THE FINAL CHAPTERS, ON TREATING AND UNDERSTANDING THE OFFENDER, DISCUSS JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, THE ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY, ALCOHOL AND DRUG OFFENDERS, SEX OFFENDERS, WHITE-COLLAR CRIMINALS, FEMALE OFFENDERS, AND SOCIAL LEARNING AS A TREATMENT TOOL. NAME AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE INCLUDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED FOR EACH CHAPTER. SEE ALSO NCJ-52372-52390. (KBL)

Availability: HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

308. **PSYCHOPATHY AND VIOLENT CRIME.** By A. B. HEILBRUN JR. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY*, V 47, N 3 (1979), P 509-516. NCJ-60026

A PREVIOUSLY UNDISCLOSED RELATIONSHIP AMONG PSYCHOPATHY, VIOLENCE, AND IMPULSIVENESS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR IS UNCOVERED WHEN INTELLIGENCE IS INTRODUCED AS A MODERATOR VARIABLE. AS PART OF PAROLE EVALUATION, A SERIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WERE GIVEN TO 76 WHITE PRISONERS IN THE GEORGIA PENAL SYSTEM. THEIR MEAN AGE WAS 30.14 YEARS, THEIR MEAN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL WAS 10.36 YEARS, AND A MEAN INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (IQ) WAS 105.09. THIS IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE AVERAGE, PROBABLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT ONLY THOSE WHO COULD READ AT THE SIXTH GRADE LEVEL WERE CHOSEN FOR THE STUDY. TEST RESULTS WERE CORRELATED WITH PRISON RECORDS TO DISCOVER ANY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND BOTH THE VIOLENCE AND THE IMPULSIVENESS OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THE SUBJECTS WERE INCARCERATED. PSYCHOPATHY, COMBINED WITH INTELLIGENCE, WAS FOUND TO BE PREDICTIVE OF VIOLENCE, WITH 90 PERCENT OF THE LOWER IQ PSYCHOPATH GROUP COMMITTING VIOLENT CRIMES, COMPARED TO 58 PERCENT FOR THE SAMPLE AS A WHOLE. CLOSER EXAMINATION OF THE CRIMINAL RECORDS SHOWED THAT THIS GROUP WAS ALSO MORE IMPULSIVE THAN THE VIOLENT CRIMINAL GROUP AS A WHOLE. A SURPRISING RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN PSYCHOPATHY AND SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT, WITH 61 PERCENT OF THE MORE INTELLIGENT PSYCHOPATHS COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL COMPARED WITH 41 PERCENT OF THE MORE INTELLIGENT NONPSYCHOPATHS, 38 PERCENT OF THE LESS INTELLIGENT PSYCHOPATHS, AND 12 PERCENT OF THE LESS INTELLIGENT NONPSYCHOPATHS. THIS STUDY POINTS OUT THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERATING INFLUENCES IN ANY STUDY OF BEHAVIOR AND SUGGESTS THAT IQ IS SUCH A MODERATING INFLUENCE WHEN ONE ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. TABLES PRESENT A STATISTICAL

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA. NUMEROUS REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

309. **PSYCHOSURGERY, CONDITIONING, AND THE PRISONER'S RIGHT TO REFUSE 'REHABILITATION'.** By J. J. GOBERT. VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW ASSOCIATION UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA 22901. *VIRGINIA LAW REVIEW*, V 61, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1975), P 155-196. NCJ-54921

THE INTRODUCTION OF PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING IN PRISONS IS EXPLORED IN RELATION TO PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS, EIGHTH AMENDMENT AND OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS, AND REHABILITATION ISSUES PERTINENT TO INMATES. PSYCHOSURGERY IS ACCOMPLISHED BY STEREOTACTIC TECHNIQUES TO CUT FAULTY CIRCUITING SYSTEMS IN THE BRAIN USING TINY ELECTRODES TO DESTROY AREAS OF THE LIMBIC SYSTEM WHICH IS BELIEVED TO BE THE LOCUS OF VIOLENT DRIVES. THE SUBJECT OF BEHAVIORAL CONDITIONING LEARNS TO DO THINGS WHICH ARE REWARDED OR ASSOCIATED WITH POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT AND TO AVOID BEHAVIOR RESULTING IN NEGATIVE REINFORCEMENT. THE PROCESS OF DISCOURAGING OTHERS FROM ACTING ILLEGALLY BY PUNISHING THE OFFENDER IS TERMED GENERAL DETERRENCE TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM SPECIAL DETERRENCE WHICH RELATES TO THE ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF SANCTIONS ON THE INDIVIDUAL PUNISHED. PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING SERVE SPECIAL DETERRENCE AND REHABILITATION MORE THAN RESTRAINT, RETRIBUTION, OR GENERAL DETERRENCE. AN INTENDED OBJECTIVE OF PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING PROGRAMS, HOWEVER, IS NOT GENERAL DETERRENCE. THESE PROGRAMS ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE GOVERNMENT INTERESTS IN REHABILITATION AND SPECIAL DETERRENCE; BY CHANGING THOUGHTS AND BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF PRISONERS, OFFICIALS HOPE TO PREVENT THE COMMISSION OF FURTHER CRIME. PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING, UNLESS SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHER PROGRAMS BASED ON ACHIEVING GOALS OF GENERAL DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION, WILL NOT SATISFY FUNCTIONS OF PUNISHMENT. THEY ARE NOT DEPENDENT ON INMATE COOPERATION, AND THEIR CONSTITUTIONALITY IS QUESTIONABLE. GIVEN CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS ASSERTABLE BY PRISONERS, PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING PROGRAMS ARE VULNERABLE TO ATTACK ON SEVERAL GROUNDS: (1) SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF THEORIES ON WHICH PROGRAMS ARE BASED; (2) EXISTENCE OF FAIR PROCEDURES FOR SELECTING PRISONERS TO PARTICIPATE IN PROGRAMS AND POTENTIAL DUE PROCESS, EQUAL PROTECTION, AND CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT CLAUSE VIOLATIONS; AND (3) COMPETING INTERESTS AT STAKE, SUCH AS FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS AND THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY. PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS SAFEGUARDS ARE ESSENTIAL WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF RESTRAINT AND SPECIAL DETERRENCE THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT AND PRISON REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, SINCE MOST PROGRAMS (INCLUDING PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING) PROCEED ON THE IMPLICIT BUT USUALLY UNSTATED ASSUMPTION THAT RECIDIVISM WILL OCCUR. THE DANGER OF DISCRIMINATORY OR CAPRICIOUS ACTION FURTHER STRENGTHENS THE ARGUMENT FOR PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS. IN DETERMINING IF THE EIGHTH AMENDMENT PROSCRIBES PSYCHOSURGERY AND CONDITIONING, THE THRESHOLD QUESTION IS WHETHER THE TECHNIQUES CONSTITUTE PUNISHMENT. PUBLIC OPINION SEEMS TO OPPOSE THESE TECHNIQUES. COURTS SHOULD SCRUTINIZE ANY WAIVER FOR SUBTLE COERCIVE FORCES THAT MAY HAVE INFLUENCED DECISIONS MADE BY PRISONERS TO UNDERGO PSYCHOSURGERY OR CONDITIONING AND SHOULD ADDRESS LEGAL EFFECTS OF PRISONER REFUSAL TO PARTICIPATE IN SUCH PROGRAMS. CASE LAW IS CITED. (DEP)

310. **PUBLIC COMPENSATION OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIME—HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST? (FROM ASSESSING THE CRIMINAL RESTITUTION, AND RETRIBUTION, 1977 BY RANDY E BARNETT AND JOHN HAGEL 3D—SEE NCJ-46958).** By R. E. MEINERS. BALLINGER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 17 DUNSTER STREET, HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE, MA 02138. 21 p. 1977. NCJ-46972

THE ARTICLE DISCUSSES PROPOSALS FOR A VICTIM COMPENSATION BILL BEFORE CONGRESS, WHY SUCH A BILL IS LIKELY TO PASS, HOW MUCH IT WOULD COST IN OPERATION, AND WHO THE MAJOR BENEFICIARIES WOULD BE. BILLS DEALING WITH THE COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF CRIME HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED EVERY YEAR IN CONGRESS SINCE 1965. A FEDERAL COMPENSATION BILL APPEARS LIKELY TO BECOME LAW BEFORE 1980 IN A FORM CLOSE TO ITS PRESENT STRUCTURE. AS OF 1977, THE BILL WOULD ESTABLISH A VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD AS AN INDEPENDENT AGENCY WITHIN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. IT WOULD ACT AS A QUASI-JUDICIAL BODY IN HEARING AND GRANTING CLAIMS. ANY ATTORNEYS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE BOARD IN CONNECTION WITH ANY CLAIM WOULD HAVE THEIR FEES PAID BY THE BOARD (NOT BY THE VICTIM). STANDARDS ARE SET FOR THE AMOUNTS OF PAYMENTS WHICH WOULD BE ALLOWED TO VICTIMS, AS WELL AS TO ANY INDIVIDUALS INJURED IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT A CRIME OR STOP AN ASSAILANT. AN ACCURATE ESTIMATE OF THE COSTS OF SUCH A PROGRAM IS DIFFICULT. VARIOUS AGENCIES AND JURISDICTIONS HAVE MADE ESTIMATES BASED ON DIFFERENT DATA. ESTIMATES HAVE RANGED FROM \$26 MILLION TO \$500 MILLION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979. THE BILL HAS RECEIVED SUPPORT FROM A WIDE VARIETY OF GROUPS AND HAS LITTLE OPPOSITION. THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION IS IN FAVOR OF IT, AS THE FEES PAID TO ATTORNEYS BY THE COMPENSATION BOARD COULD PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT FOR QUITE A FEW LAWYERS. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE GENERALLY SUPPORTS VICTIM COMPENSATION BILLS, AS THEY ARE OFTEN JOINED WITH LEGISLATION PROVIDING FOR PAYMENTS TO POLICE INJURED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. IN ADDITION, COMPENSATION PROGRAMS FOR VICTIMS WOULD ENCOURAGE THEM TO REPORT CRIMES AND TO COOPERATE FULLY WITH POLICE. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE OFFICIALS STAND TO BENEFIT FROM THE PROGRAM, AS IT WOULD RESULT IN THE EXPANSION OF THE DEPARTMENT'S SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. CONGRESSMEN BENEFIT FROM THE ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH POLITICALLY POPULAR PROGRAMS. STATES WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE FEDERAL SUBSIDY WHICH THE PROGRAM WOULD INVOLVE. FINALLY, PUBLIC OPINION HAS FAVORED SUCH A PROGRAM, EVEN BEFORE THE ISSUE OF VICTIM COMPENSATION CAME TO NATIONAL ATTENTION. BASED ON THEORIES OF BUREAUCRACY, IT CAN BE PREDICTED THAT ONCE A COMPENSATION PROGRAM IS INITIATED, IT WOULD GROW RAPIDLY. THOSE IN CHARGE OF OPERATING IT WOULD HAVE INCENTIVES TO EXPAND IT SO AS TO ENHANCE THE POWER OF THEIR BUREAUS AND THE PRESTIGE AND PAY OF THEIR OWN POSITIONS. PRECEDENTS FOR THE PHENOMENON CAN BE FOUND IN THE GROWTH OF THE OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION, THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION, AND THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD. CAUTION IS ADVISED, CONSIDERING THE POTENTIAL FOR THIS TREMENDOUS GROWTH OF ANOTHER BUREAUCRATIC AGENCY, WHICH COULD ENCOMPASS MORE IN TERRITORY AND MONEY THAN ORIGINALLY ENVISIONED. (VDA)

311. **RACE, CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, AND LENGTH OF PAROLE.** By A. B. HEILBRUN. INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY AND TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY, 34 SURREY STREET, CROYDEN, SURREY CRO IRJ, UK. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY*, V 18, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 53-61. NCJ-46089
- THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RACE OF THE CRIMINAL, VIOLENCE OF THE CRIME, AND LENGTH OF THE PAROLE

PERIOD ON THE SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF THE PAROLE IS STUDIED FROM FILES OF THE GEORGIA BOARD OF PAROLES AND PAROLES. RECORDS OF 1509 MALE FELONS WERE DRAWN FROM THE FILES SUBJECT TO TWO CONSTRAINTS: (1) ALL RECORDS HAD TO BE COMPLETE TO ELIMINATE ERRORS, AND (2) AN EQUAL NUMBER OF SUCCESS AND FAILURES HAD TO BE PULLED SO THE SAMPLE WOULD BE BALANCED. PAROLE PERIODS FOR THESE RANDOMLY SELECTED PERSONS RANGED FROM 3 MONTHS TO MORE THAN 2 YEARS; 63 PERCENT HAD COMMITTED NON-VIOLENT CRIMES, 58 PERCENT WERE BLACK, AND 53 PERCENT HAD SUCCESSFUL PAROLES. BLACK VIOLENT OFFENDERS OUTNUMBERED WHITE VIOLENT OFFENDERS TWO TO ONE. IT WAS FOUND THAT VIOLENT OFFENDERS HAD GREATER PAROLE SUCCESS FOR SHORTER PERIODS OF TIME, BUT AS THE TRACKING PERIOD EXTENDED THEY WERE NO BETTER RISKS THAN NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE OFFENDER MOST SUBJECT TO IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR WHICH RESULTS IN PAROLE VIOLATION IS THE BLACK VIOLENT OFFENDER. THIS BECOMES MORE OF A FACTOR AS THE TRACKING PERIOD LENGTHENS. INTERESTINGLY, MURDERERS HAD A 16 PERCENT SUCCESS RATE, COMPARED TO A 42 PERCENT SUCCESS RATE FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF ROBBERY, 65 PERCENT FOR THOSE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER, 68 PERCENT FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS, AND 70 PERCENT FOR ASSAULT OFFENDERS. HIGHEST SUCCESS RATES WERE MORE 80 PERCENT FOR DRUG OFFENSES, ARSON, AND DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE. RACE WAS INSIGNIFICANT IN DETERMINING PAROLE OUTCOME, EXCEPT FOR THE IMPULSIVE BEHAVIOR NOTED FOR THE BLACK VIOLENT OFFENDER. SEVERAL EARLIER STUDIES WHICH REPORTED THAT VIOLENT CRIMINALS HAD BETTER OUTCOMES THAN NONVIOLENT ARE CITED. THIS STUDY FINDS THAT VIOLENT OFFENDERS DO INDEED ADJUST TO PAROLE CONSTRAINTS OVER A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, BUT AFTER SEVERAL MONTHS THEY HAVE EITHER AN EQUAL OR A MUCH LOWER SUCCESS RATE. (GLR)

312. **RACIAL BIAS IN THE DECISION TO GRANT PAROLE.** By I. CARROLL and M. E. MONDRICK. LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION UNIVERSITY OF DENVER COLLEGE OF LAW, 200 WEST 14TH AVENUE, DENVER, CO 80204. LAW AND SOCIETY REVIEW, V 11, N 1 (FALL 1976), P 93-107.

NCJ-45442

THE CASES OF 243 PRISONERS WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE PAROLE BOARD OF AN EASTERN PRISON BETWEEN OCTOBER 1, 1970, AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1971, ARE EXAMINED FOR EVIDENCE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. ALTHOUGH BLACK PRISONERS WERE PAROLED IN APPROXIMATELY THE SAME PROPORTION AS WHITE PRISONERS, BLACKS WERE EVALUATED BY DIFFERENT CRITERIA. MOST BLACK PRISONERS HAD TO MEET AN ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT NOT IMPOSED UPON WHITE PRISONERS—PARTICIPATION IN INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS. THE RESULT WAS THAT MOST BLACK PRISONERS WHO WERE PAROLED HAD SERVED SIGNIFICANTLY LONGER PROPORTIONS OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN HAD WHITE PAROLEES. THERE WAS AN APPARENT TENDENCY ON THE PART OF THE PAROLE BOARD TO FAVOR OLDER BLACK PRISONERS AND BLACK PRISONERS WITH PRIOR CONVICTIONS AND TO PENALIZE YOUNGER BLACK PRISONERS AND THOSE WITH NO PRIOR CONVICTIONS. THE FEW BLACK PRISONERS WHO WERE PAROLED WITHOUT HAVING PARTICIPATED IN TREATMENT BENEFITED IN COMPARISON BOTH TO OTHER BLACK PAROLEES AND TO WHITE PAROLEES. IN COMPARISON TO OTHER BLACK PAROLEES, THESE FEW WERE OLDER, MORE LIKELY TO BE PROPERTY OFFENDERS, AND SLIGHTLY MORE LIKELY TO HAVE PRIOR CONVICTIONS. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT THE PAROLE BOARD'S BIAS MAY NOT HAVE BEEN RACIAL PER SE BUT ACTUALLY A BIAS AGAINST PERCEIVED MILITANCY IN YOUNGER BLACK PRISONERS AND THOSE CON-

VICTED OF DRUG AND VIOLENT OFFENSES. THE PAROLE BOARD MAY HAVE VIEWED PARTICIPATION IN TREATMENT PROGRAMS NOT AS AN INDICATION OF REHABILITATION BUT AS EVIDENCE THAT THE OFFENDER WAS NO LONGER MILITANT. THE APPARENT LENIENCY DISPLAYED TO OLDER BLACKS, DESPITE THEIR MORE EXTENSIVE CRIMINALITY, SUPPORTS SUCH AN INTERPRETATION. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** THIS IS A REVISION OF A PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOSTON, MARCH 1976.

313. **RACIAL ISSUES IN PRISON PLANNING (FROM CA. DEPT. OF CORR.—REP. ON COLLQ. ON CORR. FACILITIES PLANNING, NOVEMBER 3-4, 1977, BY NORA HARLOW—SEE NCJ-46915).** By J. O. BOONE. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 630 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814; AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 23 p. 1978. NCJ-46928

PRISON REFORM IN CALIFORNIA IS DISCUSSED WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON FACILITY AND PROGRAM DESIGN WHICH ENHANCES INMATE MOTIVATION FOR CHANGE. RACIAL ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS ARE DISCUSSED WITHIN THIS CONTEXT. A POSSIBLE FACTOR IN RECIDIVISM IS THE SECURITY AND PROTECTION THAT THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT OFFERS TO THE OFFENDER. IT IS AN ENVIRONMENT WHICH SUPPLIES BASIC NEEDS FOR SHELTER AND FOOD WHILE REQUIRING A MINIMUM OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. PRISON PLANNERS MUST TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION NOT ONLY WHAT THE PRISON BRINGS TO ITS INMATES, BUT ALSO WHAT INMATES BRING TO THE PRISON. THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPRESSION OF BLACKS FOR SEVERAL CENTURIES HAS GENERATED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISEASES WHICH MUST BE BETTER UNDERSTOOD BY PRISON PLANNERS IF ATTEMPTS AT PRISON REFORM ARE TO BE EFFECTIVE. PRISON PROGRAMS OUGHT TO MOTIVATE, AND PRISON DESIGN AND LOCATION SHOULD FACILITATE THAT MOTIVATION. THE CRUX OF THE RACIAL ISSUE BOTH WITHIN PRISONS AND IN THE EXTERNAL WORLD IS TO PROVIDE EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY AND OPPORTUNITY OF PROTECTION. A PRIMARY CONCERN OUGHT TO BE IN THE POLICY RATIONALE UNDERLYING A PARTICULAR CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM OR TOOL, WHETHER THAT PROGRAM OR TOOL EXISTS TO MAINTAIN THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM OR WHETHER IT IS INSTRUMENTAL IN PRODUCING INMATE CHANGE. THE THRUST OF CORRECTIONAL REFORM LEGISLATION HAS BEEN IN THE DIRECTION OF INSURING GREATER RIGHTS, INCLUDING CIVIL RIGHTS, FOR PRISONERS. HOWEVER, IF SUCH LEGISLATION IS TO BE MEANINGFUL AND EFFECTIVE, DETERMINED AND EARNEST IMPLEMENTATION OF ITS PROGRESSIVE OBJECTIVES WILL BE NECESSARY. THE CORRECTIONAL APPROACH OF PLACING OFFENDERS INTO ABNORMAL AND INADEQUATE PRISON ENVIRONMENTS AND EXPECTING THEIR REHABILITATION INTO THE ENVIRONMENT THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIORS IN THE FIRST PLACE IS NOT ONLY INEFFECTIVE BUT ALSO UNREALISTIC. THE REHABILITATIVE PROGRAM INITIATED AT THE LORTON REFORMATORY COMPLEX IN WASHINGTON, D.C., SET ASIDE THIS APPROACH. OPPORTUNITIES IN THE COMMUNITY WERE EXAMINED, AND ON THE BASIS OF COMMUNITY CONDITIONS A SELF-HELP SURVIVAL STRATEGY WAS OUTLINED EMPHASIZING MUTUAL INTERACTION AND INVOLVEMENT AMONG THE PRISON, THE INMATES, AND THE COMMUNITY. THE PROBLEM OF VIOLENCE IN PRISONS IS EXAMINED, AND IT IS SUGGESTED THAT VIOLENCE DONE TO THE PRISONERS IN THE FORM OF UNFAIRNESS, ARBITRARINESS, AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION SPAWNS VIOLENCE IN THE INMATES. EFFECTIVE REFORM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEM WILL REQUIRE NOT ONLY THE AMELIORATION OF DEBILITATING PRISON CONDITIONS, BUT ALSO REMEDIATION OF SOCIAL

CONDITIONS. WHILE PROGRAMS AND DESIGNS WITHIN CORRECTIONS MAY AIM TO PROVIDE HUMANE, MOTIVATING, AND JUST CONDITIONS, SUCH REFORM MAY FAIL UNTIL ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL, AND SOCIAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE AND EQUAL. (JAP)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

314. **RANK AND TERRITORY OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDER.** By W. T. AUSTIN. GEORGIA JOURNAL OF CORRECTIONS, V 3, N 1 (WINTER 1974) P 20025. NCJ-65471

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL RANK (RELEVANT POSITION IN A DOMINANT HIERARCHY) AND SPATIAL TERRITORY POSSESSED BY 45 INMATES CONFINED TO A GEORGIA WORK CAMP IS DISCUSSED. OBSERVED WAS A BARRACKS-STYLE DORMITORY (REFERRED TO AS THE BULLPEN) IN WHICH THE INMATES WERE HOUSED FOR A MAJOR PART OF THE DAY. VARIOUS TYPES OF INTERACTIONAL BEHAVIOR OF THE 45 INMATES WERE RECORDED FROM AN OBSERVATION POST FOR APPROXIMATELY 2 WEEKS. ONE OF THE FINDINGS VALIDATED FROM AN EARLIER STUDY WAS THAT THE HIGHER THE INMATE'S RANK, THE GREATER WAS HIS POSSESSION OF VALUED BULLPEN TERRITORY. OF THE 45 INMATES EXAMINED, THOSE WHO WERE INCARCERATED ON VIOLENT OFFENSES (MURDER, ROBBERY, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER, VOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER) WERE NOT NECESSARILY MORE DOMINANT THAN OTHER INMATES, BUT DID APPEAR TO POSSESS MORE VALUED OBJECTS OR BULLPEN SPACE THAN INMATES CONFINED ON NONVIOLENT OFFENSES. DOMINANCE WAS DETERMINED BY RECORDING INMATES INTERACTION AS WELL AS INMATE EXPRESSION OF AGONISM (BEHAVIOR PERFORMED TOWARD OTHER INMATES AND STAFF WHICH WAS SUGGESTIVE OF DOMINANCE OR SUBORDINANCE). THE TWO INDICATORS OF INMATE TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR WERE THE TYPE OF PERSONAL LIVING SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE INMATES AND THE DISTANCE OF EACH INMATE'S BUNK AREA FROM THE TELEVISION SET. FINDINGS INDICATED THAT THOSE INMATES LOCATED TOWARD THE TOP OF THE DOMINANCE HIERARCHY WERE IN POSSESSION OF SINGLE BUNKS, WERE IN LESS CONGESTED AREAS, AND HAD A CLEAR VIEW OF THE TELEVISION SET. IN NO CASE WAS A VIOLENT OFFENDER DEVOID OF SPECIAL TERRITORIAL RECOGNITION. ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN EFFORTS DIRECTED TOWARD ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FOR CRIME PREVENTION AND TOWARD NEW ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE INCARCERATED, THE TOPIC OF RANK AND TERRITORY OF THE VIOLENT OFFENDERS HAS BEEN NEGLECTED. SINCE INMATES INCARCERATED ON VIOLENT OFFENSES DO RESPOND DIFFERENTLY IN SOCIAL INTERACTIONAL SETTINGS THAN INMATES INCARCERATED ON NONVIOLENT OFFENSES, THE MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SUCH PRISONERS SHOULD BE EXAMINED. ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED INCLUDE DISTINGUISHING VIOLENT FROM NONVIOLENT PRISONERS BY DEFENSE OF PERSONAL TERRITORY; DIFFERENTIATING BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF POTENTIAL VIOLENCE POSSESSED BY PRISONERS CONFINED ON VIOLENT INMATES IN SPECIAL INSTITUTIONAL WORK SETTINGS; AND TREATING THE VIOLENT INMATE DIFFERENTLY FROM THE NONVIOLENT INMATE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

**Supplemental Notes:** REPRINT.

315. **RAPE AND ITS VICTIMS—A REPORT FOR CITIZENS, HEALTH FACILITIES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES.** By M. J. GATES, E. BARNETT, and J. R. CHAPMAN. CENTER FOR WOMEN POLICY STUDIES, 2000 P STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 373 p. 1975. NCJ-29894

RESULTS OF NATIONAL SURVEYS OF CITIZEN ACTION GROUPS, MEDICAL FACILITIES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES TO DETERMINE THEIR APPROACH TO AND HAN-

DLING OF RAPE CASES, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR INNOVATIVE CHANGES. UNTIL RECENTLY THE CRIME OF FORCIBLE RAPE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE VICTIM HAD RECEIVED LITTLE ATTENTION. BUT WITH THE GROWING ANXIETY ABOUT ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE IN OUR SOCIETY, WHICH HAS REACHED SEGMENTS OF THE POPULATION HERETOFORE UNTRoubLED BY THE THREAT OF CRIME, THE RISING INCIDENCE OF RAPE HAS EMERGED AS A PROBLEM OF NATIONAL DIMENSIONS. IN RAPE AND ITS VICTIMS, DISCUSSION IS CONFINED TO FORCIBLE RAPE OF ADULT WOMEN, GENERALLY DEFINED AS THE CARNAL KNOWLEDGE OF A FEMALE THROUGH THE USE OF FORCE OR THE THREAT OF FORCE BY A MALE OTHER THAN HER HUSBAND. THE BOOK IS DIVIDED INTO FOUR SECTIONS: 'THE POLICE RESPONSE,' 'THE RESPONSE OF MEDICAL FACILITIES,' 'THE RESPONSE OF PROSECUTORS' OFFICES,' AND 'THE RESPONSE OF CITIZENS' ACTION GROUPS.' THE MATERIAL PRESENTED IN EACH IS BASED UPON THE FINDINGS OF NATIONAL SURVEYS CONDUCTED AMONG EACH OF THESE FOUR GROUPS, WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS PLACED ON AGENCIES THAT HAVE BEGUN INNOVATIVE CHANGES IN THEIR APPROACH TO CASES OF RAPE. EACH SECTION PRESENTS FINDINGS FROM THESE NATIONWIDE SURVEYS AND THEN SUGGESTS GUIDELINES BASED ON THOSE PROGRAMS, TECHNIQUES, PROCEDURES, AND POLICIES THAT APPEAR TO BE ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE AND VALUABLE IN TREATING RAPE VICTIMS AND WHICH THEREFORE MIGHT BE SUITABLE FOR TRANSFER AND REPLICATION IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS. IN ADDITION TO THE GUIDELINES IN EACH SECTION, THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN MATERIALS THAT MAY BE USED AS SAMPLE FORMS FOR POLICE AND HOSPITAL PROCEDURES OR THAT AUGMENT THE DISCUSSION OF SUCH TOPICS AS THE POLICE INTERVIEW OF A RAPE VICTIM, COUNSELING FOR RAPE VICTIMS, AND LEGAL ISSUES BEING RAISED BY RAPE LAW REFORMISTS. (SNI ABSTRACT)

**Supplemental Notes:** PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE SERIES.

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

**Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00363-0; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

316. **RAPE AND THE LAW—THE CRIME AND ITS PROOF (FROM RAPE THE VIOLENT CRIME, 1977 BY MATTHEW NEARY AND FRANCES PATAI—SEE NCJ-45827).** By F. J. LUDWIG. JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 445 WEST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019; AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, 7207 PERSHING AVENUE, UNIVERSITY CITY, MO 63130. 84 p. 1977. NCJ-45828

PROBLEMS OF PROOF ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEW YORK STATE CRIMINAL STATUTE ON RAPE ARE EXAMINED. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FORCIBLE RAPE AND STATUTORY RAPE IS EXPLAINED, AND NEW YORK STATUTES REGARDING BOTH TYPES OF RAPE ARE DESCRIBED. PROBLEMS OF PROOF ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY RELATE TO INVESTIGATION, EVIDENCE GATHERING, AND ARREST; SUPPRESSION OR ADMISSION OF PROBATIVE EVIDENCE; THE DOCTRINE OF UTMOST RESISTANCE; AND THE TWO-WITNESS RULE. IT IS NOTED THAT A 1974 AMENDMENT TO THE NEW YORK CRIMINAL CODE IN EFFECT REPEALED THE TWO-WITNESS RULE IN CASES OF PROSECUTION FOR FORCIBLE RAPE, SODOMY, OR SEXUAL ABUSE. AS IS THE CASE WITH OTHER CRIMES, DEFENDANTS IN SUCH CASES MAY BE PROSECUTED AND CONVICTED SOLELY ON THE TESTIMONY OF THE VICTIM. HOWEVER, VESTIGES OF THE TWO-WITNESS RULE STILL APPLY TO CASES OF CONSENSUAL SODOMY AND TO CASES IN WHICH THE VICTIM IS DEEMED INCAPABLE OF CONSENT BY REASON OF BEING UNDER THE AGE OF 17 OR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE OR INCAPACITATED. THE REMAINING IMBALANCE BETWEEN THE ACCUSED AND THE ACCUSER IN RAPE CASES



**RAPE**

IS DISCUSSED. SELECTED PROVISIONS FROM THE NEW YORK PENAL LAW ARE APPENDED. (LKM)

317. **RAPE PROBLEM.** By T. C. N. GIBBENS and K. L. SOOTHILL. SOCIETE INTERNATIONALE DE CRIMINOLOGIE, 4 RUE MONDOVI, PARIS (1ER), FRANCE. *INTERNATIONAL ANNALS OF CRIMINOLOGY*, V 17, N 1 & 2 (1978), P 103-115.

NCJ-59768

RAPE VICTIMIZATION STUDIES SUGGEST THAT CRIMINAL LAW CAN INTERVENE IN SUCH INCIDENTS ONLY WITH GREAT CAUTION, AND SUGGEST THAT CHANGING PATTERNS OF SOCIAL LIFE WILL LEAD TO INCREASING ERRORS IN RAPE PROSECUTIONS. THE THREE TRENDS OF THE INCREASE IN REPORTED CRIMES OF RAPE, THE WORK OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN ASSISTING RAPE VICTIMS, AND THE COMPLAINTS OF THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL LAW ARE RELATED TO EACH OTHER AND REPRESENT A SHIFT IN CULTURE AND MORES TO WHICH THE LAW MUST ADJUST. RAPE IS VIRTUALLY THE ONLY CRIME IN WHICH THE MENTAL STATE OF THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM ARE EQUALLY IMPORTANT IN DECIDING NOT ONLY WHAT SORT OF OFFENSE HAS OCCURRED BUT ALSO WHETHER A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED AT ALL. THERE ARE MANY GRADATIONS OF OFFENSE, VARYING ACCORDING TO THE INJURY THAT OCCURRED, AND THE EXISTENCE OF CONSENT. VIOLENCE IS EMPHATICALLY NOT AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF THE OFFENSE, BUT WITHOUT INJURY THE PROSECUTOR MAY BE UNABLE TO CORROBORATE HER TESTIMONY. STUDIES OF THE ATTITUDES OF CONVICTED RAPISTS, VICTIMS, AND QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONDENTS INDICATE THAT VARYING CULTURAL PATTERNS CONFUSE THE LEGAL ISSUE OF CONSENT. THE COMMUNICATIONS THAT MAY INDICATE CONSENT TO A POTENTIAL ASSAILANT MAY NOT IMPLY CONSENT FROM THE VICTIM'S PERSPECTIVE. ALTHOUGH THE WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN FORCED OR CAJOLE INTO INTERCOURSE AGAINST HER WILL FEELS THAT SHE HAS AND PROBABLY HAS BEEN RAPED, REGARDLESS OF THE INTENT OF THE ASSAILANT, CRIMINAL LAW WILL NOT EXCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF THE MAN'S BELIEF. SUGGESTED REFORMS FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES INCLUDE THE EXCLUSION OF EVIDENCE OF THE VICTIM'S PREVIOUS BEHAVIOR, AND SENTENCING SHOULD VARY ACCORDING TO THE BEHAVIOR OF BOTH PARTIES. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

318. **RAPE—THE VIOLENT CRIME.** M. NEARY and F. PATAI, Eds. AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR PROFESSIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, 7207 PERSHING AVENUE, UNIVERSITY CITY, MO 63130; JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 445 WEST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019. 249 p. 1977.

NCJ-45827

TRANSCRIPTS OF SPEECHES AND QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSIONS FROM A SYMPOSIUM ON RAPE HELD AT JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEW YORK, N.Y., IN 1975 ARE PRESENTED. THE SEMINAR BROUGHT TOGETHER POLICE OFFICERS, LAWYERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, EDUCATORS, AND OTHERS TO DISCUSS THE NATURE OF FIRST-DEGREE (FORCIBLE) RAPE AND TO CONSIDER WAYS OF COMBATING THE RAPE PROBLEM IN NEW YORK. INCLUDED ARE DISCUSSIONS OF RAPE ANALYSIS, INVESTIGATION, AND PREVENTION FROM THE POLICE PERSPECTIVE; LEGAL ASPECTS OF RAPE (CORROBORATION, LAWFUL USE OF FORCE BY A VICTIM); PATTERNS OF RESISTANCE BY VICTIMS AND THEIR MEDICAL CONSEQUENCES; AND SOCIETY AND THE RAPIST; ALSO INCLUDED ARE A RAPE VICTIM'S ACCOUNT OF HER EXPERIENCES AND COMMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF WOMEN'S GROUPS IN NEW YORK. THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE APPENDED TO THE SEMINAR TRANSCRIPT: AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF PROOF PRESENTED BY NEW YORK CRIMINAL LAWS REGARDING RAPE; GUIDELINES FOR USE BY POLICE OFFICERS UPON ARRIVAL AT THE SCENE OF A RAPE; GUIDELINES FOR INTERVIEWING RAPE

**VIOLENT OFFENDER**

VICTIMS; A PAPER ON HEALTH PROFESSIONALS AND THE RAPE VICTIM; AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. FOR SELECTED READINGS, SEE NCJ 36402 AND 45828-45829. (LKM)  
**Supplemental Notes:** THIS IS A TRANSCRIPT OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON RAPE THAT WAS HELD AT JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1975.

319. **RECIDIVISM STUDY OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS.** By M. BRENNAN. COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, JUVENILE DIVISION, 1100 S HAMILTON AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60612. 19 p. 1977.

NCJ-51851

THE RESULTS OF A RECIDIVISM STUDY OF VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN COOK COUNTY, ILL., ARE REPORTED. IN 1974, OVER 800 YOUTHS IN COOK COUNTY HAD RECORDS OF DELINQUENCY FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES. OVER 200 OF THESE DELINQUENTS WERE SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; THE REMAINING 606 FORMED THE BASE GROUP FOR THE STUDY. MEMBERS OF THE BASE GROUP WERE TRACED FROM 1974 THROUGH MARCH 1977 FOR FINDINGS OF NEW OFFENSES. OF THESE JUVENILES, COMPOSING THE BASE GROUP, 84 WERE FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED NEW OFFENSES, VIOLENT OR NONVIOLENT. THE OVERALL RECIDIVISM RATE (14 PERCENT) WAS LOWER FOR OLDER JUVENILES. FOR MORE THAN HALF OF THE 84 RECIDIVISTS, THE NEW FINDING WAS FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES. ELEVEN RECIDIVISTS HAD FINDINGS FOR MORE THAN ONE OFFENSE, RESULTING IN A MULTIPLE RECIDIVISM RATE OF 2 PERCENT FOR THE BASE GROUP. ONLY 3 PERCENT BECAME INVOLVED IN OFFENSES MORE SERIOUS THAN THAT FOR WHICH THEY WERE REFERRED ORIGINALLY. OF THE JUVENILES IN THE BASE GROUP, 368 HAD HAD AT LEAST ONE PETITION PRIOR TO 1974. THOSE WHOSE 1974 FINDING WAS THEIR FIRST PETITION WERE CALLED FIRST OFFENDERS, WHILE THOSE WHO HAD AT LEAST ONE EARLIER PETITION BEFORE THE 1974 FINDING WERE CALLED REPEATERS. THE RECIDIVISM RATE WAS 12 PERCENT FOR FIRST OFFENDERS AND 15 PERCENT FOR REPEATERS. IT WAS HIGHEST AMONG REPEATERS AGED 9 TO 13 YEARS COMPARED WITH FIRST OFFENDERS IN THE SAME AGE GROUP AND OLDER YOUTHS. THE YEARLY RECIDIVISM RATE, I.E., THE PROPORTION OF THE BASE GROUP COMMITTING NEW OFFENSES IN A GIVEN YEAR, INCREASED OVER THE YEARS STUDIED. IF A NEW OFFENSE WAS COMMITTED WHILE THE YOUTH WAS ON PROBATION, THE RECIDIVISM WAS LESS VIOLENT DURING THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PROBATION THAN LATER. AFTER PROBATION, RECIDIVISM WAS LESS VIOLENT IF PROBATION HAD LASTED ONE YEAR THAN IF IT HAD BEEN SHORTER. FINDINGS ARE REPRESENTED GRAPHICALLY, AND APPENDED TABLES DOCUMENT RESEARCH FINDINGS.  
 Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

320. **RECIDIVIST VICTIM—A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY.** By J. H. JOHNSON and H. B. KERPER. SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, HUNTSVILLE, TX 77340. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE MONOGRAPH*, V 4, N 1, (1973).

NCJ-09447

THE SOCIAL, MEDICAL, AND CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NORMAL GUNSHOT AND STAB WOUND VICTIMS IN AUSTIN, TEXAS, ARE DISTINGUISHED FROM THOSE OF RECIDIVIST VICTIMS. THE CONCEPT OF THE RECIDIVIST VICTIM EMERGED FROM LOCAL HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE WITH PATIENTS WHO WERE ADMITTED NOT ONCE, BUT SEVERAL TIMES FOR TREATMENT RESULTING FROM AN ACT OF VIOLENCE. DATA FROM THE DOWNTOWN CITY AREA WAS COLLECTED, AND SEPARATE GROUPINGS OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS WERE MADE BY RACE (WHITE, BLACK, LATIN) AND SEX. THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY ARE SUMMARIZED IN A SERIES OF PROFILES. IT WAS FOUND THAT RECIDIVIST VICTIMS HAD DISTINCT CHARACTERISTICS. RECIDIVIST VICTIMS TENDED TO BE OLDER THAN OTHER VICTIMS, TO HAVE

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

A MORE PROMINENT PATTERN OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE, AND TO HAVE A LONGER HISTORY OF ARRESTS AND JAIL SENTENCES. IN ADDITION TO DATA ON THIS PARTICULAR STUDY, THE TEXT INCLUDES A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON VICTIMOLOGY AND SUMMARIES OF VARIOUS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN VICTIM COMPENSATION PLANS.  
**Sponsoring Agency:** TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL.

321. **REDUCING VIOLENCE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ-29557).** By H. TOCH. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 11 p. 1975.

NCJ-29561

THE OAKLAND (CA) POLICE DEPARTMENT CONFRONTS VIOLENT POLICEMEN WITH A PANEL OF PEERS; IN POLICE AND IN CORRECTIONAL SITUATIONS (BOTH GUARD AND INMATE), THE KEY TO VIOLENCE REDUCTION IS THE SUBCULTURE ORGANIZATION. THE IDEAL VIOLENCE REDUCING PROGRAM WOULD BE A CONJOINT ATTACK ON PERSONAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, AND PEER GROUP FORCES SUSTAINING VIOLENCE; THE MOST POTENT FULCRUM FOR INTENSIVE INTERVENTION IS THE PEER GROUP OR SUBCULTURE, RATHER THAN THE PERSON. PERSON-CENTERED APPROACHES ENCOUNTER TOO MUCH RESISTANCE FROM PEER AND SUBCULTURAL GROUPS TO SUCCEED.

322. **REFLECTIONS ON THE RENAISSANCE OF DANGEROUSNESS.** By A. E. BOTTOMS. BARRY ROSE PUBLISHERS, LITTLE LONDON, CHICHESTER, SUSSEX, ENGLAND; HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM, 169 CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON SW9 0PU, ENGLAND. *HOWARD JOURNAL OF PENOLOGY AND CRIME PREVENTION*, V 16, N 2 (1977), P 70-96.

NCJ-50781

THIS CRITIQUE OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS EXAMINES SPECIFIC PROPOSALS OF THE BUTLER COMMITTEE AND THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL ON CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. ACCORDING TO THE BUTLER COMMITTEE DANGEROUSNESS IS A PROPENSITY TO CAUSE SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY OR LASTING PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM. THE TERMS 'SERIOUS' AND 'LASTING,' HOWEVER, ARE NOT DEFINED. THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL ON CRIME DOES NOT RESTRICT THE USE OF DANGEROUSNESS TO THE MENTALLY ABNORMAL BUT EMPLOYS IT FOR ALL POTENTIALLY REPEAT VIOLENT OFFENDERS. FOR THE COUNCIL DANGEROUSNESS INVOLVES THE PROBABILITY THAT AN OFFENDER WILL INFLICT SERIOUS AND IRREMEDIAL PERSONAL INJURY IN THE FUTURE. THE TWO PROPOSALS ON DANGEROUSNESS ADVOCATE PREVENTIVE CONFINEMENT OF DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. THEY ARE EVALUATED WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PENAL SYSTEMS IN RELATION TO THE FOLLOWING THREE MAIN TRADITIONS OF THOUGHT: TRADITIONALIST, CLASSICIST, AND POSITIVIST. THE TRADITIONALIST SCHOOL IS BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF RETRIBUTION AND GENERAL DETERRENCE LINKED USUALLY TO A CERTAIN MODE OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT. IT RELIES HEAVILY ON THE ELIMINATION OF DANGEROUSNESS BY EXECUTION OR TRANSPORTATION, AND VIEWS THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AND THE PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS AS FAR MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED. THE CLASSICIST SCHOOL VIEWS THE INDIVIDUAL AS A FREE RATIONAL AGENT AND THE STATE AS EXISTING THROUGH A SOCIAL CONTRACT AMONG RATIONAL CITIZENS FOR THEIR MUTUAL PRESERVATION. POSITIVISTS ARE COMMITTED TO THE APPLICATION OF NATURAL SCIENCE METHODS TO THE STUDY OF INDIVIDUALS AND SOCIETY AND ARE CONCERNED WITH ELIMINATING ANTISOCIAL CONDUCT. THERE ARE TWO MAJOR LINES OF CRITICISM WHICH MAY BE MADE OF PROPOSALS SUCH AS THOSE OF THE BUTLER COMMITTEE AND THE SCOTTISH COUNCIL. THE FIRST IS EMPIRICAL AND CENTERS AROUND THE ISSUE OF 'FALSE POSITIVES,' CONCERNING CASES WHERE A PSYCHIATRIST MAY PREDICT WRONGLY THAT A PERSON WILL BEHAVE VIOLENTLY. THE SECOND LINE OF

**RELATIONSHIP**

CRITICISM QUESTIONS THE CONCEPTUAL ASSUMPTIONS OF THE POSITIVISTS WHICH LIE BEHIND THE PROPOSALS; THE PROPOSALS IGNORE THE MEANING CONTENT OF HUMAN ACTIONS AND TREAT HUMAN ACTION IN THE SAME WAY AS IT WOULD TREAT ANIMAL BEHAVIOR. THESE PROPOSALS ALSO IGNORE THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN THE SPHERE OF CRIMINAL ACTION AND ACCEPT WITHOUT QUESTION THE ROLE OF THE SCIENTIFIC EXPERT. EXAMPLES OF DANGEROUS ACTIONS THAT ARE NOT COVERED BY THE PROPOSALS ARE INCLUDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (DEP)

323. **REFORMING CORRECTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS-ALTERNATIVES AND STRATEGIES.** By Y. BAKAL and H. W. POLSKY. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 235 p. 1979.

NCJ-57693

MASSACHUSETTS' CLOSING OF ITS JUVENILE TRAINING SCHOOLS IN FAVOR OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES IS EXAMINED, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CORRECTIONS REFORM ARE DRAWN. OVERVIEWS OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS IN GENERAL AND THE RATIONALE FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS IN PARTICULAR OPEN THE DISCUSSION. DETAILS ARE PROVIDED OF THE EVENTS THAT LED TO THE DECISION TO CLOSE MASSACHUSETTS' JUVENILE CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS, THE STRATEGIES USED, AND THE LESSONS LEARNED. THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESIDENTIAL AND NONRESIDENTIAL COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS IS DESCRIBED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING, FOSTER CARE, AND FAMILY/COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION STRATEGIES; THE REGIONALIZATION AND PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE FEATURES OF THE COMMUNITY-BASED SYSTEM; THE TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OF STAFF FOR THE SYSTEM; AND THE MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF SERVICE PROVIDERS. THE CREATION OF INTENSIVE PROGRAMS IN SECURE SETTINGS FOR VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS CITED AS THE ACHILLES' HEEL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS REFORM, AND ISSUES SURROUNDING CORRECTIONS POLICY IN DEALING WITH SUCH YOUTHS ARE DISCUSSED. LESSONS IN SOCIAL CHANGE AND CORRECTIONS REFORM DERIVED FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIENCE ARE EXAMINED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE CULTURAL, POLITICAL, AND LEADERSHIP ASPECTS OF THESE PROCESSES. PRINCIPLES OF THE CHANGE PROCESS IN CORRECTIONS ARE OUTLINED. THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF STRONG, CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP IN ACHIEVING STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE IS BROUGHT OUT. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

324. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NARCOTIC ADDICTION AND CRIME.** By P. CUSHMAN. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 38, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1974), P 38-43.

NCJ-16948

A STUDY IN WHICH THE CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF 269 NARCOTIC ADDICTED INDIVIDUALS, REFLECTED IN THEIR NEW YORK CITY POLICE ARREST RECORDS, WAS EXAMINED LONGITUDINALLY IN RELATION TO VARIOUS STAGES OF NARCOTICS USE. THREE PHASES OF NARCOTIC ADDICTION WERE STUDIED—BEFORE THE ONSET OF ADDICTION, DURING THE YEARS OF ILLICIT NARCOTIC USE, AND DURING METHADONE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND ADDICTION HISTORY OF THE SUBJECTS ARE FIRST DISCUSSED, THE ARREST RECORDS OF EACH SUBJECT WERE STUDIED IN DETAIL, FOR EACH ARREST THE CALENDAR YEAR, THE AGE OF EACH PATIENT, AND THE PATIENT'S ADDICTION STATUS WERE RECORDED. ARREST RECORDS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IN THE AREA STUDIED WERE USED AS A CONTROL. PREDOMINANTLY NONCRIMINAL BEFORE ADDICTION, THE RESULTS



## RELEASE

SHOWED THAT THE PATIENTS HAD PROGRESSIVELY INCREASED RATES OF ANNUAL ARRESTS AFTER ADDICTION STARTED. DURING HEROIN USE THE INCREASED ARRESTS WERE PRIMARILY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUG LAWS, PROSTITUTION, VIOLENCE, PROPERTY CRIME, AND MISBEHAVIOR. DURING TREATMENT, THE FREQUENCIES OF ARRESTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF DANGEROUS DRUG LAWS, PROSTITUTION, AND PROPERTY CRIME FELL STEEPLY, APPROACHING THE LEVEL OF THE CONTROL POPULATION, WHILE MISBEHAVIOR AND VIOLENCE REMAINED SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN THE CONTROL. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

325. **RELEASE FROM A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL VARIABLES.** By V. L. QUINSEY. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND BEHAVIOR*, V 6, N 4 DECEMBER 1979), P 390-399. NCJ-64862

A STEPWISE REGRESSION ANALYSIS WAS USED TO PREDICT LENGTH OF STAY IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION FROM 14 CLINICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN AN ALL-MALE, MAXIMUM-SECURITY PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTION IN ONTARIO, CANADA, AND UTILIZED 14 CLINICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES. TWO GROUPS WERE STUDIED SEPARATELY: A CROSS-SECTIONAL GROUP OF 181 MEN WHO WERE POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR RELEASE TO A LESS-SECURE SETTING AND A GROUP DISCHARGED TO A LESS SECURE SETTING. IT WAS PREDICTED THAT AN ADMISSION OFFENSE OF HOMICIDE, A DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY DISORDER, AND A YOUNGER AGE OF ADMISSION WOULD BE POSITIVELY CORRELATED WITH LENGTH OF STAY BECAUSE THESE VARIABLES ARE RELATED TO PERCEIVED DANGEROUSNESS. IN THE CROSS-SECTIONAL GROUP, EDUCATION WAS THE BEST PREDICTOR. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY AGE ON ADMISSION AND AN OFFENSE OF HOMICIDE. IN THE DISCHARGE GROUP, AN OFFENSE OF MURDER WAS THE BEST PREDICTOR FOLLOWED BY A DIAGNOSIS OF RETARDATION. THE REASON FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LENGTH OF STAY AND BOTH YEARS OF EDUCATION AND A DIAGNOSIS OF RETARDATION ARE OBSCURE BUT ARE PROBABLY NOT RELATED TO THE PATIENTS' PERCEIVED DANGEROUSNESS. THERE IS SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE FROM OTHER RESEARCH THAT YEARS OF EDUCATION AND RETARDATION ARE NOT RELATED TO PERCEIVED PATIENT DANGEROUSNESS. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR THE RELATION OF EDUCATION AND RETARDATION TO LENGTH OF STAY WHICH DO NOT INVOLVE PERCEIVED DANGEROUSNESS. PERHAPS THE MOST OBVIOUS INVOLVES THE BUREAUCRATIC STRUCTURE OF INSTITUTIONS; A FURTHER EXPLANATION IS THAT BRIGHTER PATIENTS ARE SIMPLY BETTER ABLE TO PRESENT ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING THEIR RELEASE AND ARE MORE LIKELY TO TRY AND SECURE THE SUPPORT OF LAWYERS FOR THEIR CASE. REFERENCES ARE NOTED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—MJW)

Sponsoring Agency: CANADA SOLICITOR GENERAL, 340 LAURIER AVENUE, WEST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A 0P8.

326. **RELEASED CRIMINALLY INSANE OFFENDER—SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT (FROM CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS SOCIAL CONTROL AND CONFLICT, 1977 BY C RONALD HUFF—SEE NCJ-44951).** By T. P. THORNBERRY and J. E. JACOBY. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 16 p. 1977. NCJ-44958

THE AUTHORS ANALYZE THE IMPACT OF A 1971 FEDERAL COURT DECISION WHICH RESULTED IN THE RELEASE OF 586 'CRIMINALLY INSANE' PATIENTS FROM A MAXIMUM-SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL THESE OFFENDERS, WHOSE COMMITMENT THE COURT DEEMED UNCONSTITUTIONAL, WERE RELEASED FROM PENNSYLVANIA'S FARMVIEW STATE HOSPITAL AND REFERRED TO THE CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL NEAREST THEIR HOMES FOR EVALUATION. THEY WERE TO BE SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED TO THE COMMUNITY UNLESS THERE WERE 'COMPELLING REASONS' FOR THEIR CONTINUED CONFINEMENT. ULTIMATELY, 65 PERCENT OF THEM WERE RELEASED TO THE COMMUNITY. THE PRINCIPAL QUESTION RAISED BY THE AUTHORS WAS WHETHER THESE PATIENTS WERE ABLE TO ADJUST TO THE INCREMENTALLY EXPANDED FREEDOM OF LIVING FIRST IN A CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL AND THEN (FOR TWO-THIRDS OF THEM) IN THE COMMUNITY. IF THESE PATIENTS COULD NOT ADJUST TO THE FREEDOM OF COMMUNITY LIVING AFTER YEARS OF MAXIMUM-SECURITY CONFINEMENT, IT WOULD RAISE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE EXTENT TO WHICH THEIR NEEDS HAD ACTUALLY BEEN MET BY THE COURT'S RULING. SUCH A FINDING WOULD ALSO SUGGEST THAT ALTERNATE MEASURES FOR SECURING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF SUCH PATIENTS MIGHT HAVE TO BE EMPLOYED IN THE FUTURE. THE DATA PRESENTED DO NOT SUPPORT THE CONTENTION THAT THESE PATIENTS WERE INCAPABLE OF ADJUSTING TO A COMMUNITY SETTING. USING A GENERAL ADJUSTMENT SCALE THAT CONTAINED A NUMBER OF SUBSCALES MEASURING SOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOM DISTRESS, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THESE PATIENTS EXHIBITED A LEVEL OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT WHICH WAS QUITE COMPARABLE TO A SAMPLE OF PATIENTS RELEASED FROM A 'TYPICAL' MENTAL HOSPITAL. ALTHOUGH THERE WERE SOME DIFFERENCES IN CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THE TWO GROUPS, THE CONSISTENCY AND SIMILARITY OF THE DATA INDICATE THAT THE PATIENTS WERE QUITE CAPABLE OF FAVORABLY ADJUSTING TO THE COMMUNITY LIVING PROVIDED FOR THEM. THIS CONCLUSION IS QUITE CONSISTENT WITH OTHERS ARRIVED AT IN A LARGER FOLLOWUP STUDY. THE AUTHORS COULD FIND NO EVIDENCE THAT THESE ALLEGEDLY DANGEROUS PATIENTS WERE DISRUPTIVE AT THE CIVIL HOSPITAL TO WHICH THEY WERE TRANSFERRED, NOR WERE THEY EXCEPTIONALLY VIOLENT AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM THE TRANSFER HOSPITAL. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT LONG-TERM CONFINEMENT IN MAXIMUM-SECURITY SETTINGS MAY WELL BE UNNECESSARY FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Supplemental Notes: PART OF A LARGER RESEARCH PROJECT ENTITLED 'RELEASE OF DANGEROUS MENTAL PATIENTS—THE DIXON CASE'.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

327. **RELEASED OAK RIDGE PATIENTS—A FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF REVIEW BOARD DISCHARGES.** By V. L. QUINSEY, A. WARNEFORD, M. PRUESSE, and N. LINK. STEVENS AND SONS, 11 NEW FETTER LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. *BRITISH JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY, DELINQUENCY, AND DEVIANT SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR*, V 15, N 3 (JULY 1975), P 264-270. NCJ-27684

OAK RIDGE IS THE MAXIMUM SECURITY DIVISION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH CENTER IN PENETANGUISHENE, ONTARIO, AND IS USUALLY RESERVED FOR DANGEROUS, OFTEN VIOLENT, MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS. CRIMINAL CONVICTION AND RE-ADMISSION DATA WERE OBTAINED ON 91 PATIENTS RELEASED BY THE REVIEW BOARD FROM OAK RIDGE, AND RELATED TO THE PATIENTS' PRE-RELEASE CHARACTERISTICS. DURING THE FOLLOW-UP PERIOD, WHICH VARIED AMONG PATIENTS FROM ONE TO FOUR YEARS, 38 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE WERE CONVICTED OF A CRIME, RE-ADMITTED TO OAK RIDGE, OR BOTH. OF THE PATIENTS 15 PER CENT WERE RE-ADMITTED AND 16 PER CENT COMMITTED A VIOLENT ACT AGAINST PERSONS. MOST OF THE VIOLENT PATIENTS WERE FOUND TO HAVE COMMITTED VIOLENT CRIMES BEFORE. PATIENTS DIAGNOSED AS PERSON-

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ALITY OR CHARACTER DISORDERS, PARTICULARLY IF THEY HAD NEVER MARRIED, WERE MORE LIKELY TO GET INTO TROUBLE AFTER RELEASE THAN THOSE WHO WERE NOT. MOST OF THE CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE 91 RELEASEES WERE ECONOMIC AND NON VIOLENT IN NATURE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

328. **RELEVANCE OF CRIMINAL LAW TO INTER-SPOUSAL VIOLENCE (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE, 1978, BY JOHN M EEKELAAR AND SANFORD N KATZ—SEE NCJ-55454).** By R. I. PARNAS. BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 451. 5 p. 1978. NCJ-55461

RESPONDING TO MARITAL VIOLENCE SOLELY BY MEANS OF A SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAM DOES LITTLE TO REDUCE ITS TOTAL INCIDENCE. INSTEAD, FULL CRIMINAL SANCTIONS OUGHT TO BE INVOKED AFTER THE SECOND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CALL. THE TREND TOWARD A SOCIAL WORK APPROACH TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IS TRACED. CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS AND OTHER POLICE EFFORTS TO DEAL WITH THIS DIFFICULT PROBLEM ARE BRIEFLY REVIEWED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, DISTASTEFUL AS THE JOB IS TO POLICE OFFICERS, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MUST REMAIN A POLICE RESPONSIBILITY BECAUSE THE POLICE ARE THE ONLY ONES EQUIPPED TO HANDLE FAMILY DISTURBANCES. THE QUESTION IS: WHAT SHOULD THE LEGAL SYSTEM'S RESPONSE BE AFTER THE DISPUTE HAS BEEN HALTED BY POLICE INTERVENTION? EXPERIENCE INDICATES THAT IT IS IRRESPONSIBLE TO DROP THE MATTER AT THIS POINT. DOMESTIC DISPUTES OFTEN CONTINUE TO ESCALATE UNTIL SERIOUS VIOLENCE TAKES PLACE. ADEQUATE RECORDS SHOULD THEREFORE BE KEPT SO THAT THOSE RESPONDING TO SUBSEQUENT CALLS WILL KNOW OF THE DISPUTANTS' PRIOR HISTORY. THE 'SLAP ON THE WRISTS' WHICH IS COMMON IN THE COURTS TODAY DOES LITTLE TO STOP THE PROBLEM. SOCIAL SERVICE RESPONSES TO THE PROBLEM SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN UNDUE EMPHASIS, FOR THERE IS SIMPLY NO EVIDENCE THAT THEY PREVENT REPETITION. INSTEAD, FULL CRIMINAL SANCTIONS INCLUDING FINES, JAILS, EMBARRASSMENT, AND SUCH SHOULD BE INVOKED, AT LEAST AFTER THE SECOND ASSAULT—AFTER THE FIRST IF IT IS SERIOUS. SOCIAL SERVICES MAY BE PART OF THE PROCESS, BUT THEY SHOULD BE SUBORDINATED. THIS APPROACH WILL NOT INCREASE DIVORCE AND WELFARE ROLLS SIGNIFICANTLY. LENIENCY HAS NOT WORKED IN THIS AREA AND ONLY IF OFFENDERS KNOW THAT MARITAL VIOLENCE WILL BE PROSECUTED, JUST AS ANY OTHER ASSAULT, WILL THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSE BE REALIZED. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

329. **REMARKS TO MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CITY COUNCIL, IN REPLY TO A NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY REPORT CONCERNING THE COST OF INCARCERATION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.** By W. CIUROS JR. 13 p. 1978. NCJ-48480

DESPITE CONTINUING CALLS FOR EXPANDED USE OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, SUCH OPTIONS ARE ALREADY WIDELY USED FOR ALL BUT THE HARDCORE CRIMINAL POPULATION. IN A NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD) REPORT, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT NEW YORK CITY PAYS APPROXIMATELY \$26,000 A YEAR TO KEEP A PRISONER INCARCERATED. HOWEVER, THIS FIGURE IS MISLEADING BECAUSE IT ASSUMES THAT THE LEGAL, MEDICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL COSTS OF THE INMATE WOULD NO LONGER BE BORNE BY THE CITY IF THE INMATE WERE NOT INCARCERATED. THE NCCD REPORT ALSO IDENTIFIED THE SOCIETAL COSTS OF INCARCERATION RESULTING FROM THE UNEMPLOYED STATUS OF THE INMATE. THIS TOO IS BASED ON A FALSE ASSUMPTION. UNEMPLOYMENT IS A MAJOR FACTOR LEADING TO INCARCERATION, NOT VICE-VERSA. IN REALITY, A MAJORITY OF DEFENDANTS ARE UNEMPLOYED, AND ONLY 5 PERCENT WHO ARE EMPLOYED

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HAVE INCOMES OVER \$10,000 PER ANNUM. THE REPORT ALSO CITES THE COST TO THE CITY OF MAINTAINING THE INMATE'S FAMILY. AGAIN, STUDIES OF THE PRISON POPULATION HAVE SHOWN THAT MOST DEFENDANTS RECEIVED SOME KIND OF WELFARE AID PRIOR TO IMPRISONMENT AND THAT MOST ARE SINGLE. THE NCCD REPORT NOTES THAT INCREASED USE OF ALTERNATIVES COULD SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE PRISON POPULATION WHILE STILL PROTECTING THE PUBLIC FROM DANGEROUS OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, A STUDY OF 1,184 INMATES AT THE RIKERS ISLAND HOUSE OF DETENTION DEMONSTRATED THAT 93 PERCENT OF THE INMATES WERE CHARGED WITH FELONIES, AND OF THESE, ALL BUT 5 PERCENT WERE CHARGED WITH CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE, SUCH AS MURDER, ARSON, RAPE, AND ARMED ROBBERY. MOREOVER, ON ANY GIVEN DAY 40 TO 50 PERCENT OF THE DETENTION POPULATION ARE REMANDED WITH NO BAIL AT ALL. IN SUMMARY, MOST DEFENDANTS IN JAIL ARE JAILED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES, HAVE LENGTHY PRIOR RECORDS, AND HAVE ALREADY BEEN UNSUCCESSFULLY EXPOSED TO ALTERNATIVES IN PRIOR CONTACTS WITH THE LAW. IN DEMANDING EXPANDED USE OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION, IT MUST BE ASSURED THAT THE ALTERNATIVE IS APPROPRIATE AND THAT A MEANS STILL REMAINS FOR REMOVING DANGEROUS OFFENDERS FROM THE COMMUNITY. AN ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS BETWEEN 1969 AND 1976 SHOWS THAT ALTHOUGH ARRESTS HAVE INCREASED, THE NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS INCARCERATED PRETRIAL OR POSTTRIAL HAS DECREASED: ONLY 5 PERCENT OF THOSE CHARGED WITH FELONIES WIND UP IN STATE PRISONS, WHILE THE REMAINDER RECEIVE ALTERNATIVE DISPOSITIONS. THIS IS PROOF THAT THE NCCD RECOMMENDATION FOR EXPANDED USE OF ALTERNATIVES IS, AT LEAST IN NEW YORK CITY, ALREADY A REALITY. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: DELIVERED AT THE MANHATTAN HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MEN (TOMBS), 125 WHITE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, MARCH 7, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

330. **REORDERING PRIORITIES WOULD FREE POLICE AND CRIMINAL COURTS TO DEAL WITH PREDATORY CRIMES.** By N. MORRIS. CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, BOX 4446, SANTA BARBARA, CA 93103. *CENTER MAGAZINE*, V 10, N 4 (JULY/AUGUST 1977), P 39-42. NCJ-47175

PEOPLE EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. PRIORITIES MUST BE ESTABLISHED, EMPHASIZING REDUCTION OF VIOLENT AND PREDATORY CRIMES. THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN LED TO EXPECT TOO MUCH FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN THAT THE SYSTEM CANNOT REFORM SOCIETY OR CURE ITS ILLS. PRIORITIES IN CRIME CONTROL MUST BE REORDERED. RESOURCES MUST BE ALLOCATED MORE INTELLIGENTLY. THE REALLOCATION MUST BEGIN WITH THE PROPOSITION THAT THE PRIME FUNCTION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS THE PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY FROM VIOLENT AND PREDATORY CRIME. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DIVERT ITS LIMITED RESOURCES FROM THOSE AREAS OF CRIME WHICH RESULT IN LESS SOCIAL HARM THAN VIOLENT AND PREDATORY CRIME. AN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW OF CRIME MUST BE DEVELOPED, FOR THE POLICE AND COURTS TODAY ARE CONCERNED WITH MATTERS THAT THEY WERE TRADITIONALLY NOT INTENDED TO HANDLE. TRADITIONAL CRIMINAL LAW CANNOT DEAL WITH THE NEW TYPES OF CRIME THAT HAVE EMERGED, SUCH AS CORPORATE CRIMINALITY OR INDUSTRIAL CRIMES. THE POLICE AND COURTS CANNOT HANDLE THE CRIMINAL CHARGES ARISING FROM THE GROWING REGULATORY, AS DISTINCT FROM PROHIBITORY, REACH OF CRIMINAL LAW. FURTHERMORE, THE OPERATION OF CRIMINAL LAW IN THE AREA OF VICTIMLESS CRIME HAS WASTED RESOURCES. THE PROBLEM IS THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SYSTEM IS ILL-EQUIPPED TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC FROM OTHER THAN TRADITIONAL CRIMES. IN SHORT, THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF CRIMES: PREDATORY, BUSINESS, AND VICTIMLESS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT POLICE AND COURTS DEAL WITH PREDATORY CRIMES, THAT BUSINESS CRIMES BE HANDLED BY ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND THAT VICTIMLESS CRIMES BE HANDLED FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE PERSPECTIVE. (DJM)

331. **REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. *AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGIST*, V 33 (DECEMBER 1978), P 1099-1113. NCJ-62100
- KEY ETHICAL ISSUES FOR PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE WORK ARE IDENTIFIED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING THE ETHICAL PRACTICE OF PSYCHOLOGY ARE PRESENTED. IN LATE 1975, THE BOARD OF SOCIAL AND ETHICAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PSYCHOLOGY WAS REQUESTED TO RECOMMEND OFFICIAL POSITIONS FOR THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION ON MATTERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY. THE BOARD COMMISSIONED A TASK FORCE ON THE ROLE OF PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO INVESTIGATE THE WAYS IN WHICH PSYCHOLOGISTS ARE INVOLVED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE ETHICAL ISSUES RAISED BY THIS INVOLVEMENT. THE TASK FORCE RECOMMENDED THAT (1) PSYCHOLOGISTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS SHOULD INFORM ALL PARTIES TO A GIVEN SERVICE OF THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENTIALITY THAT APPLIES AND SHOULD SPECIFY ANY CIRCUMSTANCES THAT WOULD CONSTITUTE AN EXCEPTION TO CONFIDENTIALITY; (2) THE IDEAL LEVEL OF CONFIDENTIALITY OF THERAPEUTIC SERVICES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SETTINGS SHOULD BE THE SAME AS THE LEVEL OF CONFIDENTIALITY EXISTING IN VOLUNTARY NONINSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS; (3) OTHER THAN FOR LEGITIMATE RESEARCH PURPOSES, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS OF OFFENDERS SHOULD BE PERFORMED ONLY WHEN THE PSYCHOLOGIST HAS A REASONABLE EXPECTATION THAT SUCH ASSESSMENTS WILL SERVE A USEFUL THERAPEUTIC OR DISPOSITIONAL FUNCTION; (4) PSYCHOLOGISTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM HAVE AN ETHICAL OBLIGATION TO LEARN OF THE CONCEPTS AND OPERATIONS OF THAT SYSTEM; (5) PSYCHOLOGISTS SHOULD NOT OFFER CONCLUSIONS ON MATTERS OF LAW AND SHOULD MAKE CLEAR THE STATE OF THE EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE RELATED TO THEIR ABILITY TO ACCOMPLISH PARTICULAR OBJECTIVES; (6) PSYCHOLOGISTS SHOULD ENCOURAGE AND COOPERATE IN THE EVALUATION OF THE SERVICES THEY PERFORM; AND (7) PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PRISONS SHOULD CONFORM TO THE STANDARDS OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN SUBJECTS; OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION, 1800 G STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20550.

332. **REPORT ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.** By C. R. KORNBLUM. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, 3580 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, 9TH FLOOR, LOS ANGELES, CA 90010. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW*, V 6, N 1 (OCTOBER 1978), P 8-18. NCJ-51892
- THE CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE SPONSORED A STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO EVALUATE THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO BOTH VICTIMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS. HELD IN 1977, THE CONFERENCE PANELISTS REPRESENTING LAW ENFORCEMENT, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY AND LEGAL SERVICES, WOMEN'S SHELTERS, VICTIMS' MEDICAL EXPERTS, AND PSYCHOLOGY EXPERTS PRESENTED EXPERTISE ON

THE SUBJECT OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. PRELIMINARY SURVEYS CONDUCTED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE INDICATED THAT THE FOLLOWING AREAS WERE OF GREATEST INTEREST TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, PUBLIC AGENCIES, AND THE PUBLIC: LAW ENFORCEMENT CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES, RESPONSE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS, ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION IN BATTERING CASES, AND EMERGENCY AND LONG-TERM SERVICES AVAILABLE TO VICTIMS AND THEIR CHILDREN. TOPICS ADDRESSED IN THE SIX CONFERENCE PANELS WERE THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN GENERAL, LAW ENFORCEMENT INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEDURES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES, DEVELOPMENTS IN CRISIS INTERVENTION TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION TO DEAL WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROBLEMS, AND THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (CONCILIATION COURTS, LEGAL SERVICES TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES, MODELS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATION, POLICE REFERRALS, MEDICAL SERVICES, SHELTERS FOR BATTERED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CHILD CARE, UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS, FUNDING SPECIAL SERVICES TO VICTIMS AND TO LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION. (DEP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

333. **REPRESENTING BATTERED WIVES, OR WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE POLICE ARRIVE.** By M. D. FIELDS. BUREAU OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS, 1231 25TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. *FAMILY LAW REPORTER*, V 3, N 22 (APRIL 5, 1977), P 4025-4029. NCJ-42159

THIS ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE OPTIONS TO THE BATTERED WIFE, AND WHAT SHE CAN EXPECT FROM THE COURTS. MOST JUDGES, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, TEND TO SIDE WITH THE HUSBAND IN A WIFE-BEATING CASE. THIS, THEREFORE, CREATES SPECIAL PROBLEMS FOR THE FEMALE VICTIM. THE AUTHOR, A FEMALE ATTORNEY WHO HAS REPRESENTED BATTERED WIVES, DESCRIBES HOW TO INTERVIEW BATTERED WOMEN TO GET THE MOST INFORMATION FROM THEM FOR THE COURT HEARING. PROBLEMS OF PROTECTING THE CLIENT FROM FURTHER ATTACKS BY THE HUSBAND ARE ALSO EXAMINED, AS WELL AS ENFORCING A FAVORABLE JUDGEMENT. IN THE FINAL SECTION, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES SOME OF THE FAILINGS OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM REGARDING BATTERED WIVES...BDS

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT.

334. **RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE.** By D. J. WEST, P. WILES, and C. STANWOOD. UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7 WEST ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9DT, ENGLAND. 124 p. NCJ-16313

RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITH OVER 2,000 CITATIONS. THE CITATIONS ARE GROUPED UNDER SUBJECT HEADINGS WHICH INCLUDE GENERAL SURVEYS AND STATISTICS, SOCIAL STRUCTURE, SOCIAL THEORIES, PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH. ALSO INCLUDED ARE BIOLOGICAL FACTORS, ANIMAL BEHAVIOR, CHILD AND FAMILY, SOCIAL CONTROL, ASSESSMENT OF VIOLENT INDIVIDUALS, MENTAL ILLNESS AND TREATMENT, HOMICIDE AND VIOLENT DEATH, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, DRUG ABUSE, YOUTH AND VIOLENCE, MASS MEDIA, POLITICAL ASPECTS AND RACE ARE COVERED AS WELL.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 7 WEST ROAD, CAMBRIDGE CB3 9DT, ENGLAND.

335. **RESEARCH PRIORITIES IN OPERATIONAL PLANNING AGAINST ARMED HOLDUPS (FROM ARMED ROBBERY IN AUSTRALIA—RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND PREVENTIVE CONSIDERATIONS, 1977—SEE NCJ-53410).** By K. MILTE and S. MILLER. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 10-18 COLBEE COURT, PHILLIP ACT, AUSTRALIA 2806. 12 p. 1978. NCJ-53413

ACHIEVEMENTS THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CAN REALISTICALLY ATTAIN IN REDUCING ARMED ROBBERIES ARE EXAMINED, AND RESEARCH AND OPERATIONAL PLANNING RELEVANT TO ARMED ROBBERIES IN AUSTRALIA ARE REVIEWED. RESEARCHERS, POLICE ADMINISTRATORS, ARCHITECTS, AND PROTECTIVE SECURITY EXPERTS ARE RESTRAINED BY COST CONSIDERATIONS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF GOALS. DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN MINIMIZING THE INCIDENCE OF ARMED ROBBERIES ARE EXACERBATED BY THE COMPLICATED STRUCTURE OF CITIES AND BY DEMANDS CREATED BY CRIME WAVES. ONE OF THE MOST SIGNIFICANT POLICE RESEARCH PROJECTS WAS THE PREVENTIVE PATROL EXPERIMENT IN KANSAS CITY, MO. THE EXPERIMENT CALLED INTO QUESTION ONE OF THE BASIC ASSUMPTIONS OF POLICING, THAT VISIBLE POLICE PRESENCE IS THE BEST CRIME DETERRENT. IT INVOLVED VARIATIONS IN THE LEVEL OF ROUTINE PREVENTIVE PATROL IN 15 CITY PATROL BEATS. THESE BEATS WERE DIVIDED RANDOMLY INTO THREE GROUPS. IN FIVE REACTIVE BEATS, ROUTINE PREVENTIVE PATROL WAS ELIMINATED, AND OFFICERS WERE INSTRUCTED TO RESPOND ONLY TO CALLS FOR SERVICE. IN FIVE CONTROL BEATS, ROUTINE PREVENTIVE PATROL WAS MAINTAINED AT ITS USUAL LEVEL OF ONE CAR PER BEAT. IN THE REMAINING FIVE PROACTIVE BEATS, ROUTINE PREVENTIVE PATROL WAS INTENSIFIED OVER ITS USUAL LEVEL THROUGH THE ASSIGNMENT OF ADDITIONAL PATROL CARS AND THROUGH THE FREQUENT PRESENCE OF CARS FROM REACTIVE BEATS. THE THREE PATROL CONDITIONS DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT CRIME, SERVICE DELIVERY, OR CITIZEN FEELINGS ABOUT SECURITY. ANOTHER STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES REVEALED THAT POLICE RESPONSE TIME WAS NOT A SIGNIFICANT PREDICTOR OF ENCOUNTER OUTCOMES, PUBLIC SATISFACTION WITH RESPONSE TIME AND RESPONDING POLICE OFFICERS, OR PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD POLICE IN GENERAL. FURTHER STUDY IN KANSAS CITY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE USE OF A CRIMINAL INFORMATION CENTER TO DISSEMINATE INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION WAS SUPERIOR TO AN OFFENDER-ORIENTED STRATEGY. AN EXPERIMENT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, THAT CONSIDERED PATROL-PREVENTABLE OFFENSES, INCLUDING ROBBERY, ASSAULT AND VIOLENCE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AUTOMOBILE THEFT, ARSON, AND LOITERING AND MALICIOUS DAMAGE. THE FIELD PART OF THE EXPERIMENT INVOLVED TESTING A VARIETY OF PATROL STRATEGIES. OTHER PROJECTS INITIATED IN AUSTRALIA ARE CONCERNED WITH OFFENSE ANALYSIS, OFFENDER ANALYSIS, OCCUPATIONAL ROLES, THE POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM, REACTION TIME DETERMINANTS, MANPOWER PLANNING, HELICOPTER PATROLS, AND INTELLIGENCE AND COLLATOR SYSTEMS. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

336. **RESTITUTION—AN ACCEPTABLE ALTERNATIVE TO PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION? (FROM SOURCE BOOK—CITIZEN ACTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1978, BY D W DENTON AND J SPITZ—SEE NCJ-56111).** By C. L. CHILES. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES, ARLINGTON, TX 76019. 12 p. 1978. NCJ-56114
- USING A RESEARCH PROJECT TO DETERMINE PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD OFFENDERS WHO MAKE RESTITUTION AND THOSE WHO DO NOT, THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE SYSTEM OF RESTITUTION AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION. THERE ARE ANCIENT AND MODERN PRECEDENTS FOR A CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM INVOLVING

PUNISHMENT AND REHABILITATION AS SOCIETAL RESPONSES TO THE CONVICTED OFFENDER. THE NOTION OF PUNISHMENT AS A REMEDY IS PART OF THE JUDEO-CHRISTIAN ETHIC WITH ITS CONCEPT OF HELL AND A PUNITIVE GOD. HOWEVER, PUNISHMENT IS OFTEN OPPOSED BECAUSE IT IS SEEN AS BEING ANTIETHICAL TO TREATMENT. IN FACT, A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF MONEY IS SPENT FOR COUNSELING, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, EDUCATION, AND THERAPY FOR THE OFFENDER. HOWEVER, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT RESTITUTION IS A MORE JUST AND EFFECTIVE METHOD OF DEALING WITH CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. A SYSTEM OF RESTITUTION FOR CRIME VICTIMS HAS EXISTED SINCE THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES, AND TODAY (1978) FIVE STATES HAVE LEGAL PROVISIONS FOR COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES. TO DETERMINE PUBLIC ATTITUDES TOWARD OFFENDERS WHO MAKE RESTITUTION AS OPPOSED TO THOSE WHO DO NOT, A RESEARCH PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED USING TELEPHONE SURVEYS AND QUESTIONNAIRES OF RESIDENTS IN AUSTIN, TEXAS. ACCORDING TO THE FINDINGS OF THIS PROJECT, THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO ACCEPT THE GENERAL HYPOTHESIS THAT THE GENERAL PUBLIC WILL HAVE A LESS PUNITIVE ATTITUDE TOWARD OFFENDERS WHO OFFER TO MAKE RESTITUTION. THEREFORE, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT REFORM IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WILL INVOLVE A GREATER EMPHASIS ON RESTITUTION TO THE VICTIM BY THE OFFENDER. WHEREAS THE EXISTING THRUST OF CORRECTIONS EMPHASIZES CORRECTING THE BEHAVIOR OF THE OFFENDER, THE FUTURE APPROACH MAY WELL BE THAT OF HELPING AND/OR COERCING THE OFFENDER TO CORRECT THE WRONG DONE TO THE VICTIM. (WJR)

337. **RESTITUTION BY THE CRIMINAL—A BETTER WAY OF 'PAYING' FOR CRIME?** By A. T. HARLAND. CENTER FOR INFORMATION ON AMERICA, WASHINGTON, CT 06793. *VITAL ISSUES*, V 27, N 2 (OCTOBER 1977), COMPLETE ISSUE. NCJ-59179

AN OVERVIEW OF THE CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION, ITS USE HISTORY IN THE U.S., AND SALIENT ISSUES REGARDING ITS ADOPTION (BENEFITS TO THE OFFENDER AND VICTIM, LIABILITY DETERMINATION, ETC.) IS PRESENTED. WHETHER RESTITUTION IS SYMBOLIC OR DIRECT, SERVICE OR FINANCIAL, IT IS PROVIDED BY THE OFFENDER AND ENFORCED THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS PART OF MORE TRADITIONAL DISPOSITIONS. RESTITUTION OVERLAPS WITH TWO OTHER CRIMINAL JUSTICE INNOVATIONS, VICTIM COMPENSATION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE. ALTHOUGH THE CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION IS MENTIONED IN ANCIENT CRIMINAL LAWS, THE USE OF RESTITUTION HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY CRIMINOLOGISTS OVER TIME, AND RESTITUTION HAS, IN FACT, BEEN APPLIED IN AN UNSYSTEMATIC MANNER AS A PAROLE CONDITION. RENEWED INTEREST IN THIS MODE OF PUNISHMENT OCCURRED IN THE EARLY 1970'S. AMONG THE NEW DEVELOPMENTS ARE PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE STATE-FUNDED COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES, AND VICTIM-ASSISTANCE PROJECTS THAT RENDER AID THROUGH A MORE SERVICE-ORIENTED APPROACH INCLUDING COUNSELING, REFERRAL, AND LEGAL AND MEDICAL ADVICE. IN 1972, THE FIRST RESTITUTION PROGRAM BEGAN OPERATION AT THE MINNESOTA RESTITUTION CENTER, AND AS MORE PROGRAMS BEGAN TO DEVELOP, LEAA AWARDED \$2 MILLION IN GRANTS TO THE STATES OF COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, GEORGIA, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, AND OREGON TO EXAMINE THE CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH CENTER IN ALBANY, N.Y., ALSO RECEIVED FUNDS TO EVALUATE THE SEVEN PROJECTS. A NUMBER OF UNRESOLVED ISSUES CONCERNING RESTITUTION REMAIN. FOR INSTANCE, THE ARREST FOR PROPERTY CRIMES, THOSE MOST SUITABLE FOR A RESTITUTION REMEDY, IS LOW; SOME VICTIMS RECEIVE INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR DAMAGES RESULTING



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FROM A CRIME AND RESTITUTION WOULD DUPLICATE THESE BENEFITS; IN CASES OF MULTIPLE VICTIMS, PAYMENT PRIORITY MIGHT BE A PROBLEM; THE AMOUNT TO BE PAID IN RESTITUTION WOULD HAVE TO BE ASSESSED BY TAKING ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGINAL COST OF AN ITEM AND THE DEPRECIATION ON THE ITEM. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (MJW)

338. **RESTRAINING THE WICKED—THE INCAPACITATION OF THE DANGEROUS CRIMINAL.** By S. VAN DINE, J. P. CONRAD, and S. DINITZ. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 151 p. 1979.

NCJ-57633

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY OF THE PRACTICALITY OF INCAPACITATION AS THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS REPORTED. DRAWING ON THE CRIMINAL HISTORIES OF 342 ADULTS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, IN 1973, THE STUDY EXPLORES THE PREVENTIVE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS INCAPACITATIVE SENTENCING POLICIES BY CALCULATING HOW MANY OF THE 1973 CRIMES WOULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED HAD THE POLICIES BEEN IN FORCE AT THE 1973 ARRESTEES' LAST PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS FOR FELONIES. THE MOST SEVERE POLICY—A MANDATORY 5-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR ANY FELONY CONVICTION—WOULD HAVE PREVENTED 210 CRIMES FOR WHICH ARRESTS WERE MADE IN 1973. THESE 210 CRIMES CONSTITUTE 7.3 PERCENT OF THE 2,892 VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED IN 1973 AND 3.6 PERCENT OF THE VIOLENT CRIMES FOR WHICH CONVICTIONS WERE OBTAINED. IF IT IS ASSUMED THAT RECIDIVISTS COMMIT THE SAME PROPORTION OF CLEARED AND UNCLEARED CRIMES, THE 5-YEAR/ALL FELONIES POLICY MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED 26.7 PERCENT OF ALL REPORTED CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN 1973. THE OTHER, LESS SEVERE SENTENCING POLICIES WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN CONSIDERABLY LESS CRIME REDUCTION. IF THE 5-YEAR/ALL FELONIES POLICY WERE IN FORCE IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, THE NUMBER OF PRISON COMMITMENTS WOULD INCREASE 500 TO 600 PERCENT. IF APPLIED THROUGHOUT THE STATE, THE POLICY WOULD INCREASE THE PRISON POPULATION FROM 13,000 TO AT LEAST 65,000 IN 5 YEARS. THE LESS RESTRICTIVE POLICY OF SENTENCING ALL VIOLENT OFFENDERS TO 5-YEAR PRISON TERMS WOULD REDUCE A 90-PERCENT POSITIVE RATE; I.E., ONLY 10 PERCENT OF THOSE INCARCERATED WOULD HAVE COMMITTED ANOTHER VIOLENT CRIME HAD THEY NOT BEEN INCARCERATED. THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS ON THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND HUMAN COSTS OF INCAPACITATIVE SENTENCING POLICIES LEAD TO THE CONCLUSION THAT ACHIEVING MODEST REDUCTIONS IN THE CRIME RATE BY ASSIGNING OFFENDERS TO STATISTICAL CLASSES RATHER THAN JUDGING THEM INDIVIDUALLY IS NOT AN ACCEPTABLE STRATEGY. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AN INDEX, AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

339. **RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ON PAROLE—EARLY FINDINGS.** By W. L. KIME. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, STEVENS T MASON BUILDING, LANSING, MI 48913. 6 p. 1976.

NCJ-35468

USING SIX VARIABLES, IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF TWO OR THREE, EIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS OF PAROLEES ARE CONSTRUCTED FOR WHOM THE RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ON PAROLE CAN BE PREDICTED. THE RISK STUDY INVOLVED THE CAREFUL CODING OF A LARGE NUMBER OF VARIABLES ON JUST OVER 2,000 PERSONS PAROLED IN MICHIGAN IN 1971. VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF VARIABLES WERE TABULATED AGAINST BEHAVIOR ON PAROLE TO DETERMINE WHICH COMBINATIONS SEEMED TO BEST PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AMONG ONE HALF OF THE SAMPLE. THE OTHER HALF OF THE SAMPLE WAS USED TO VALIDATE—

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SUCCESSFULLY—THESE RESULTS. THERE WAS FOUND TO BE A HIGH RISK OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ON PAROLE AMONG SINGLE PAROLEES ORIGINALLY CONVICTED OF AN ASSAULTIVE CRIME; AMONG SINGLE PAROLEES CONVICTED OF ROBBERY WHO HAD HAD JUVENILE COMMITMENTS; AND AMONG SINGLE MEN CONVICTED OF ROBBERY WHO HAD BEEN ARRESTED AT LEAST ONCE BEFORE REACHING THE AGE OF 15. ALSO HIGH RISKS WERE SINGLE MEN CONVICTED OF ASSAULTIVE CRIMES WHO HAD BEEN RAISED BY THEIR MOTHERS; AND SINGLE MEN CONVICTED OF ASSAULTIVE CRIME WHO HAD SERVED AT LEAST HALF OF THEIR SENTENCE IN INVOLUNTARY SEGREGATION. THE RISK OF VIOLENT CRIMES BY THESE GROUPS, IN THE ORDER PRESENTED, RANGED FROM 24 TO 44 PERCENT. LOW RISK GROUPS INCLUDE THOSE NON-SINGLE MEN (MARRIED OR DIVORCED AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME) CONVICTED OF NON-ASSAULTIVE CRIMES; NON-SINGLE MEN CONVICTED OF NON-ASSAULTIVE CRIMES WHO HAD HAD NO JUVENILE COMMITMENTS; AND NON-SINGLE MEN CONVICTED OF NON-ASSAULTIVE CRIMES WHO HAD HAD NO JUVENILE COMMITMENTS, AND WHO HAD NOT BEEN ARRESTED PRIOR TO AGE 19. RISKS FOR THESE GROUPS RANGED FROM 10.5 TO .5 PERCENT.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

340. **ROLE OF PENAL QUARANTINE IN REDUCING VIOLENT CRIME.** By P. M. JOHNSON. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 24, N 4 (OCTOBER 1978), P 465-485.

NCJ-51622

SELECTIVE QUARANTINE OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS BASED ON THEIR POTENTIAL FOR VIOLENCE IS SUGGESTED AS A MEANS FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCARCERATION. THE AIMS AND FUNCTIONS OF IMPRISONMENT ARE REVIEWED, AND IT IS ARGUED THAT PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC (AS OPPOSED TO RETRIBUTION, DETERRENCE, OR REFORMATION) SHOULD BE THE BASIS FOR DECISIONS REGARDING INCARCERATION. QUARANTINE—INCAPACITATING THE OFFENDER BY ISOLATING HIM OR HER FROM THE PUBLIC—IS PRESENTED AS AN INCARCERATIVE FUNCTION FOR WHICH IMPACT ON PUBLIC PROTECTION MAY BE ANALYZED RATIONALLY. AN EXAMINATION OF THE LIMITS OF THE POTENTIAL EFFECT OF QUARANTINE UNDER ACTUAL AND IDEAL CIRCUMSTANCES INDICATES THAT EXISTING PROPOSALS FOR INCREASING THE USE OF GENERAL INCAPACITATION WOULD REDUCE SERIOUS VIOLENT CRIME BY NO MORE THAN 10 PERCENT, AT A STAGGERING COST FOR PRISON CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION. WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF MICHIGAN CRIMINAL LAW AND CORRECTIONS, TWO ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS ARE PRESENTED: A SYSTEM OF SELECTIVE QUARANTINE BASED ON A PERSON'S POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE VIOLENCE WHICH COULD BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN THE EXISTING AUTHORITY OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND A SYSTEM THAT EXPANDS ON THE CORRECTIONAL MODEL BY ADDING CHANGES WITHIN THE AUTHORITY OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. THE SECOND JUDICIAL MODEL MAKES SELECTIVE QUARANTINE SENTENCING OBJECTIVE. HIGH RISK CASES PREVIOUSLY PLACED ON PROBATION WOULD FACE IMPRISONMENT, AND LOW RISK CASES PREVIOUSLY SENT TO PRISON WOULD BE DIVERTED THROUGH NONPRISON DISPOSITIONS. THE LENGTH OF INCAPACITATION FOR PRISONERS SENTENCED UNDER THE JUDICIAL MODEL WOULD BE REGULATED, AS IN THE CORRECTIONAL DISCRETION MODEL, TO A NET OF 5 YEARS FOR HIGH RISK AND 2 YEARS FOR MIDDLE RISK. LOW RISK CASES WOULD NOT BE SENTENCED TO PRISON. RISK OF FUTURE VIOLENCE WOULD BE DETERMINED BY USING ACTUARIAL METHODS SIMILAR TO THOSE USED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES. A BASE EXPECTANCY OF

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VIOLENCE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED AND VALIDATED FOR PAROLEES IN MICHIGAN. A COMPARISON OF THE CRIME REDUCTION POTENTIAL OF THE JUDICIAL AND CORRECTIONAL MODELS, BASED ON STATISTICS ON MICHIGAN OFFENDERS, REVEALS THE FORMER TO BE MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE (8.8 PERCENT REDUCTION, COMPARED TO 3.8 PERCENT FOR THE CORRECTIONAL MODEL). A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, AGAIN WITH MICHIGAN DATA, SHOWS THAT THE JUDICIAL SELECTIVE QUARANTINE MODEL IS NEARLY TWICE AS COST-EFFICIENT AS MICHIGAN'S EXISTING SYSTEM, AND SEVERAL TIMES MORE COST-EFFICIENT THAN CERTAIN OTHER PROPOSALS FOR CHANGING CORRECTIONAL POLICIES. THE FEATURE THAT ENHANCES THE COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTIVE QUARANTINE IS THAT, UNLIKE GENERAL INCAPACITATION, IT MINIMIZES THE CONFINEMENT OF NONREPEATERS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT SELECTIVE QUARANTINE IS A FEASIBLE APPROACH TO INCREASING PUBLIC PROTECTION AT TOLERABLE HUMAN AND FISCAL COSTS. FURTHER REFINEMENT OF THE STRATEGY IS URGED. SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

341. **SANCTION OF IMPRISONMENT—FOR WHOM, FOR WHAT, AND HOW.** By D. GILMAN. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 21, N 4 (OCTOBER 1975), P 337-347.

NCJ-30998

CRITICISM OF THE MODEL SENTENCING ACT'S DEFINITIONS OF DANGEROUS AND NONDANGEROUS OFFENDERS, ITS SENTENCING PROVISIONS, AND THE AMOUNT OF DISCRETIONARY POWER THAT ITS GRANTS THE SENTENCING JUDGE. A NEW SENTENCING ACT IS PROPOSED AUTHORIZING IMPRISONMENT OF OFFENDERS WITH A KNOWN PATTERN OF REPETITIVELY VIOLENT ACTS AND RENDERING ALL OTHERS INELIGIBLE FOR IMPRISONMENT. THE NEW ACT WOULD ALSO ELIMINATE PSYCHIATRIC PREDICTIONS OR DIAGNOSES FROM SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS UNLESS INTRODUCED BY THE DEFENSE. JUDICIAL SENTENCING DISCRETION WOULD BE RESTRICTED BY ESTABLISHING MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SENTENCES ACCORDING TO THE DEGREE OF SERIOUSNESS OF A CRIME AND SENTENCING DISPARITY MINIMIZED BY THE ABOLITION OF GOOD-TIME CREDITS AND PAROLE.

342. **SEARCH FOR CRIMINAL MAN—A CONCEPTUAL HISTORY OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER.** By Y. RENNIE. 365 p. 1978.

NCJ-46277

THE INDIVIDUAL AS CRIMINAL MAN IS EXAMINED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF HISTORY, SCIENCE, SOCIETY, AND LAW; AND BOTH THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES FOR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR ARE EXPLORED. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE DEFINITION OF LAW AND CRIME CHANGE OVER TIME AND VARY FROM SOCIETY TO SOCIETY. FOR MARXISTS, THE ECONOMY, CLASS CONFLICTS, AND IDEOLOGY OF THE DOMINANT CLASS DEFINE BOTH WHAT IS LAW AND WHAT IS CRIME. BY THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY, DARWINIST ANTHROPOLOGY HAD RAISED THE QUESTION OF RACIAL INFERIORITY OR SUPREMACY AS A CAUSE OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, AND THE SUPREMATIST REVOLUTION HAD DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL AND INSANE. WITH THE RISE OF THE EMPIRICAL SCIENCES, FINER DISTINCTIONS BEGAN TO BE MADE AS TO THE CAUSES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, E.G., SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION (IMMIGRANTS, REFUGEES, FAMILIAL NEGLECT) OR PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES (SUCH AS ALCOHOL, CHROMOSOME IMBALANCE, PSYCHOPATHIC AGGRESSION, OR BRAIN DAMAGE). SUCH DISTINCTIONS RAISE SERIOUS QUESTIONS AS TO THE TREATMENT OF THE CRIMINAL AND THE END OF LAW. IS SOCIETY OR THE INDIVIDUAL AT FAULT? SHOULD THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME OR SHOULD THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIMINAL? THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE

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POINT OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS NOT THE PREVENTION, CURE, OR ABOLITION OF CRIME; IT IS JUSTICE ITSELF, AND THAT THE PROBLEM OF THE CYCLICAL NATURE OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THEORIES LEADS TO THE TAKING OF POSITIONS RATHER THAN THE SOLVING OF PROBLEMS. (BAC)

Supplemental Notes: THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER PROJECT. Sponsoring Agency: ACADEMY FOR CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS, 1501 NEIL AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OH 43201.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

343. **SEARCHING FOR CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY IN SCANDINAVIA (FROM PAPERS ON CRIME CONTROL, 1977-1978, BY INKERI ANTTILA—SEE NCJ-58108).** By I. ANTTILA. RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF LEGAL POLICY, SILTASAARENKATU 12 A, 00530 HELSINKI 53, FINLAND. 8 p. 1978.

NCJ-58112

THE ROLE OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS OF FINLAND AND OTHER SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES IS DISCUSSED. THE TERM 'CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY' IS RARELY USED IN SCANDINAVIA, PARTICULARLY IN FINLAND, WHERE INSTEAD THERE IS REFERENCE TO FORENSIC PSYCHIATRISTS, WHO EXAMINE OFFENDERS IN CONNECTION WITH COURT TRIALS; TO CRIMINAL PSYCHIATRISTS, WHO INVESTIGATE CRIME AND OFFENDERS IN GENERAL; AND TO PRISON PSYCHIATRISTS, WHO TREAT INMATES. THE SCOPE OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY IN FINLAND ENCOMPASSES BOTH EXAMINATIONS (MENTAL CONDITION OF DEFENDANTS, APPROPRIATE TREATMENT FOR VIOLENT RECIDIVISTS AND FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS, PLACEMENT FOR OFFENDERS JUDGED CRIMINALLY IRRESPONSIBLE), AND TREATMENT (OF CRIMINALLY IRRESPONSIBLE PATIENTS AND OF PRISONERS ASSIGNED TO PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES). THE ROLE OF CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY IN SCANDINAVIA HAS VARIED FROM TIME TO TIME, REFLECTING FLUCTUATIONS IN PENOLOGICAL IDEOLOGY. IN THE 1970'S, THE TREND HAS BEEN AWAY FROM A TREATMENT ORIENTATION AS LEGISLATURES INTRODUCE REFORMS TO ASSURE LEGAL SAFEGUARDS FOR OFFENDERS WHO ARE JUDGED DANGEROUS OR ABNORMAL. FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY RARELY ENTERS THE REALM OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY, BUT PSYCHIATRISTS OFTEN PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN INDIVIDUAL CASES AND SITUATIONS. IN ADDITION, THE FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIST'S ROLE GOES BEYOND OFFICIAL DUTIES TO ENCOMPASS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HELPING TO MAKE PRISONS MORE HUMANE. THE CAUSE OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH WOULD BE ADVANCED BY GREATER COOPERATION BETWEEN SOCIOLOGICALLY ORIENTED CRIMINOLOGISTS AND CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGISTS IN CLARIFYING THEIR DIVISION OF LABOR. THE FORMER ARE CONCERNED PRIMARILY WITH SOCIAL FACTORS (UNEMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, ETC.) THAT AFFECT THE LEVEL AND TREND OF CRIMINALITY, WHILE LATTER ARE INTERESTED IN INDIVIDUAL-LEVEL FACTORS (E.G., VERBAL SKILLS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA) THAT DETERMINE WHO BECOMES AN OFFENDER. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: PREPARED STATEMENT FOR THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON COMPARATIVE CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY, SANTA MARGHERITA, ITALY, MAY 6, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

344. **SELECTIVITY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By T. BAKER, F. MANN, and C. J. FRIEDMAN. PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY, ROOM 302, SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING, 311 SOUTH JUNIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107. *PRISON JOURNAL*, V 55, N 1 (SPRING-SUMMER 1975), P 22-34.

NCJ-54705

TWO DIFFERENT PROFILES OF THE SAME GROUP OF JUVENILES WERE DEVELOPED, THOSE WHO ENGAGED IN VIOLENT ACTS ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL POLICE AND COURT RECORDS AND THOSE WHO ENGAGED IN SELF-REPORTED VIOLENT ACTS. THE SAMPLE FOR THE STUDY INCLUDED A LARGE GROUP OF JUVENILES FROM UNDERPRIVILEGED

AREAS IN AND AROUND PHILADELPHIA, PA. THERE WERE 536 SUBJECTS, 61 PERCENT BLACK AND 39 PERCENT WHITE. ALL WERE MALES BETWEEN 15 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE AND WERE SELECTED FROM THREE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. POLICE AND COURT RECORDS WERE SCORED FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF A VARIETY OF VIOLENT AND LIFE-THREATENING OFFENSES, INCLUDING RAPE, ATTEMPTED RAPE, ASSAULTIVE HOMOSEXUAL BEHAVIOR, AGGRAVATED ASSAULT, ASSAULT AND BATTERY, CARRYING CONCEALED AND DEADLY WEAPONS, ROBBERY, VIOLATION OF THE UNIFORM FIREARMS ACT, HOMICIDE, AND ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE. THE DELINQUENCY CHECK LIST WAS EMPLOYED TO OBTAIN SELF-REPORTED DATA ON VIOLENT ACTS. IN COMPARING PROFILES OF YOUTH IDENTIFIED AS VIOLENT OFFENDERS, CRITERION VARIABLES WERE THE FREQUENCY OF ALL VIOLENT OFFENSES ON OFFICIAL POLICE AND COURT RECORDS AND THE TOTAL SCALED SELF-REPORTED SCORE OF 11 VIOLENCE ITEMS FROM THE DELINQUENCY CHECK LIST. STEPWISE MULTIPLE REGRESSIONS WERE COMPUTED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TWO PROFILES. IN BOTH PROFILES, THERE WAS MARKED SIMILARITY IN EVIDENCE OF SERIOUS INFAMILY DISTURBANCES AND FAMILY SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION. YOUTH MORE PRONE TOWARD VIOLENT ACTS WERE LESS CONSTRUCTIVELY INVOLVED WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND TENDED TO SEEK LOYALTIES WITH THE STREET GANG. YOUTH ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AS COMPARED WITH OFFENDERS NOT PROCESSED, WERE MORE INCLINED TO AVOID CONSTRUCTIVE INFLUENCES IN FAMILY ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE AND TO DISRUPT THE FAMILY BY LYING, STEALING, MAKING MESSSES, DESERTING THE FAMILY, AND STARTING FIGHTS AND ARGUMENTS. ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING FINDINGS CONCERNING THOSE ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIME WAS THE GREATER PROPORTION OF BLACK YOUTH IN COMPARISON WITH WHITE YOUTH. WHEREAS THERE WERE NO RACIAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OFFENDERS AND NONOFFENDERS FOR SELF-REPORTED VIOLENCE, RACE CAME UP AS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENTIATING THE OFFICIAL VIOLENT OFFENDER FROM THE YOUTH WITHOUT AN OFFICIAL RECORD OF VIOLENCE. THE PROFILE OF THE SELF-REPORTED VIOLENT OFFENDER WAS DISTINGUISHED FROM THAT OF THE OFFICIALLY-IDENTIFIED VIOLENT OFFENDER BY MORE OPEN AND DIRECT DEFIANCE AGAINST PARENTS. THE IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE AND SELECTIVITY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS STRESSED. SUPPORTING DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. AN APPENDIX CONTAINS PROCEDURAL INFORMATION ON VARIABLES OF THE STUDY.

345. **SENTENCING SEX OFFENDERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES—AN INTERIM REPORT.** By I. POTAS. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 10-18 COLBEE COURT, PHILLIP ACT, AUSTRALIA 2606. 113 p. 1977. NCJ-45117
- AN INSIGHT INTO THE SENTENCING PROCESS ITSELF IS PROVIDED, INDICATING THE BASIC PRINCIPLES APPLICABLE IN THE DETERMINATION OF SENTENCE AND ILLUSTRATING HOW SENTENCING DECISIONS ARE REACHED. THE REPORT IS PART OF A LONG-TERM STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF SENTENCING AS ENUNCIATED IN THE JUDGMENTS OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL. THE MAJORITY OF CASES ANALYZED WERE TAKEN FROM UNREPORTED JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT AND INVOLVE CHALLENGES MADE EITHER TO THE SEVERITY OR LENIENCY OF THE SENTENCES IMPOSED AT THE TRIAL. THE REPORT PROVIDES SOME INDICATION OF WHAT SENTENCES ARE ACTUALLY BEING IMPOSED UPON CONVICTED SEX OFFENDERS IN THE HIGHER CRIMINAL COURTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND INCLUDES STATISTICAL INFORMATION. BY EXAMINING THE JUDGMENTS, A BROAD SENTENCING PATTERN AND PHILOSOPHY EMERGE. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN SENTENCING INVOLVES AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SERIOUSNESS

OF THE OFFENSE. IN THIS REGARD, THE LEGISLATURE GIVES GUIDANCE BY INDICATING THE MAXIMUM PENALTIES WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED. A STUDY OF THESE PENALTIES, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE SENTENCES IMPOSED IN PRACTICE, REVEALS THAT MAXIMUM PENALTIES ARE RARELY IMPOSED. INCLUDED IN THE CONCEPT OF SERIOUSNESS IS THE DEGREE OF VIOLENCE USED BY THE OFFENDER; GENERALLY SPEAKING, THE GREATER THE DEGREE OF VIOLENCE THE MORE SERIOUS THE OFFENSE AND THE HEAVIER THE PENALTY. THE DISPARITY BETWEEN THE AGES OF THE OFFENDER AND THE VICTIM IS ALSO RELEVANT IN ASSESSING THE GRAVITY OF AN OFFENSE (E.G., THE INTENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE TO PROTECT YOUNG GIRLS FROM SEXUAL MOLESTATION OR INTERFERENCE CAN BE EASILY DISCERNED FROM THE STATUTORY GRADING OF PENALTIES). OTHER FACTORS THAT FREQUENTLY EMERGE FROM THE CASES STUDIES INCLUDE THE DEGREE OF PREMEDITATION INVOLVED IN THE CRIME, WHETHER THE OFFENDER WAS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AT THE TIME OF THE OFFENSE, WHETHER THE CRIME COMMITTED BY THE OFFENDER WAS OUT OF CHARACTER, THE OFFENDER'S REPUTATION IN THE COMMUNITY, AND THE OFFENDER'S WORK RECORD. ONE FACTOR PARTICULARLY RELEVANT TO SEX CRIMES IS WHETHER THE VICTIM PRECIPITATED OR PROVOKED THE OFFENSE. THE SENTENCES IMPOSED IN CASES WHERE THE VICTIM HAD PLACED HERSELF IN A POSITION OF RISK (E.G., HITCHHIKING) APPEAR TO BE SLIGHTLY LESS SEVERE THAN IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE OFFENDER HAD CREATED THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMMIT THE OFFENSES (E.G., THE OFFENDER INVADERS THE PRIVACY OF THE VICTIM'S HOME). THE COURT'S POLICY OF SENTENCING IN THE MORE SERIOUS CASES IS BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES OF DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION. REHABILITATION ASSUMES A SECONDARY ROLE IN RELATION TO CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. THE TWO MOST SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN SENTENCING IN THIS AREA ARE THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON THE DEGREE OF VIOLENCE USED AND THE OFFENDER'S PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTOR IN ASSESSING SENTENCE IS THE MEDICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC CONDITION OF THE OFFENDER; HERE, THE COURT TENDS TO EMPHASIZE THE NEED TO PROTECT THE COMMUNITY IN PREFERENCE TO CONSIDERING THE INTERESTS OF THE OFFENDER. REMORSE IS ALSO A PLEA FOR REDUCING THE SEVERITY OF SENTENCE; HOWEVER, IN MANY CASES WHERE SUCH SUBMISSIONS ARE RAISED, THEY APPEAR TO CARRY LITTLE WEIGHT WITH THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL. IN MANY CASES, THE SUBJECTIVE ELEMENTS TEND TO BE REFLECTED IN THE LENGTH OF THE NONPAROLE PERIOD RATHER THAN IS THE HEAD SENTENCE. THE NONPAROLE PERIOD REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM PERIOD OF IMPRISONMENT WHICH THE OFFENDER IS REQUIRED TO SERVE AS PUNISHMENT FOR HIS CRIME. APPENDIXES PRESENT STATUTORY LIMITS FOR SEXUAL OFFENSES AND A SUMMARY OF RAPE OR RAPE-RELATED SENTENCING DECISIONS AT THE TIME OF WRITING.

Availability: AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY, 10-18 COLBEE COURT, PHILLIP ACT, AUSTRALIA 2606.

346. **SENTENCING THE SEX OFFENDER.** By A. SAMUELS. BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 4S1. NEW LAW JOURNAL, V 128 (JULY 13, 1978), P 676-678. NCJ-66285
- THIS PAPER FOCUSES ON THE SENTENCING OF SEX OFFENDERS UNDER GREAT BRITAIN'S CRIMINAL LAW IN CASES OF UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, INCEST, RAPE, AND HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES. MOST JUDGES TAKE THE VIEW THAT WHEN THERE IS A VIRTUOUS FRIENDSHIP WHICH ENDS IN UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, IT IS INAPPROPRIATE TO PASS SENTENCES OF A PUNITIVE NATURE. HOWEVER, A MAN IN A SUPERVISORY POSITION WHO ABUSES

HIS POSITION OF TRUST FOR SEXUAL GRATIFICATION USUALLY IS SENTENCED NEAR THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED BY LAW. THUS, A YOUNG MAN WHO SEDUCES A GIRL UNDER 16 GOES TO DETENTION, WHILE AN OLDER MAN CAN EXPECT TO BE IMPRISONED. THE BIGGER THE AGE DIFFERENTIAL BETWEEN VICTIM AND OFFENDER, THE MORE SERIOUS THE OFFENSE IS VIEWED UNTIL A PLATEAU IS REACHED AT WHICH AGE CEASES TO BE OF ANY SIGNIFICANCE. INCEST USUALLY BRINGS 4 TO 6 YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT, BUT CAN ATTRACT UP TO 10 YEARS. THIS HARSHNESS OF PRISON SENTENCING MAY BE MODERATING. WHEREVER POSSIBLE, A PROBATION ORDER WITH A CONDITION OF RESIDENCE WOULD SEEM A PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT, PROVIDED THE COURT ESTABLISHED THE ABSENCE OF RISK FOR THE VICTIM. NONCUSTODIAL SENTENCING CAN BE EXPECTED IN MOST CASES OF BROTHER-AND-SISTER INCEST. CONSIDERABLE FLEXIBILITY EXISTS IN RAPE SENTENCING. ALTHOUGH AN ORDINARY RAPE USUALLY CARRIES 2 TO 5 YEARS, A VENIAL CASE MIGHT RESULT IN A SMALL FINE OR PROBATION. FACTORS RELEVANT TO RAPE CASES INCLUDE THE RECORD OF SEX OFFENSES AND VIOLENCE, AGE OF VICTIM, VIOLENCE THREATENED AND USED, AND OTHER OFFENSES INVOLVED. IN GRAVE RAPE CASES, SENTENCES FROM 8 TO 15 YEARS ARE USUAL, WHILE ATTEMPTED RAPE DRAWS 7 YEARS. SINCE TREATMENT OF THE RAPIST IS DIFFICULT, IMPRISONMENT IS THE ONLY COURSE USUALLY OPEN TO THE COURT. ALTHOUGH HOMOSEXUAL OFFENSES NORMALLY CARRY A PRISON SENTENCE (USUALLY A SEVERE RETRIBUTIVE, PUNITIVE, AND DETERRENT SENTENCE), GROSS INDECENCY IS DEALT WITH AS A PUBLIC NUISANCE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER IS FINED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (MJW)

347. **SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY—A THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS.** By R. E. ISRALOWITZ. 26 p. 1978. NCJ-66292

BASED ON A 1977 STUDY OF THE SECURE CARE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS IN MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (DYS), A THEORETICAL AND STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER POPULATION IS PRESENTED. LITERATURE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INDICATES THAT A SERIOUS MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENT USUALLY COMES FROM A DETERIORATED NEIGHBORHOOD, LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY, OR A TENSE AND HOSTILE TWO-PARENT FAMILY HOME. THE SERIOUS DELINQUENT IS OFTEN ABSENT FROM SCHOOL AND SHOWS ASSAULTIVE TENDENCIES, DEFIANCE OF AUTHORITY, FEELINGS OF GUILT AND INADEQUACY AND IMPULSIVITY. HE IS EASILY INFLUENCED BY CERTAIN STIMULI, SUCH AS VIOLENCE ON TELEVISION, AND IS A REPEAT OFFENDER WHOSE CONTACTS WITH AUTHORITIES TEND TO REINFORCE HIS BEHAVIOR. AN OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY INCLUDES (1) COMMITMENT OF VIOLENT OFFENSES AND/OR (2) REPEATED VIOLATIONS (FIVE OR MORE) WITH POTENTIAL FOR CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY TO ANOTHER PERSON. DATA FROM DYS FROM JANUARY 1976 TO MARCH 1977 WERE GATHERED TO DEVELOP A PROFILE OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER POPULATION. A RANDOM SAMPLE OF 80 CASES NOT CONSIDERED SERIOUS BY DYS CASEWORKERS WAS COMPARED WITH ALL 100 CASES CONSIDERED SERIOUS DURING THE STUDY PERIOD. GROUPS WERE COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO SOCIAL FACTORS AND LEGAL VARIABLES. BIVARIATE ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT OLDER YOUTHS, BLACK YOUTHS, AND YOUTHS FROM SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES WERE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE A MORE NEGATIVE LABEL BY JUVENILE JUSTICE DECISION-MAKERS. IN CONTRAST, MULTIVARIATE REGRESSION ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT THE ONLY SOCIAL VARIABLE ATTRIBUTABLE TO CASEWORKER IDENTIFICATION WAS FAMILY COM-

POSITION (THAT IS, SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES). IN TERMS OF LEGAL VARIABLES, SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS HAD MORE RECORDED OFFENSES, MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES, MORE VIOLENT OFFENSES, MORE SERIOUS LAST OFFENSES, AND MORE SERIOUS DISPOSITIONS, THAN OTHER OFFENDERS. IN BOTH GROUPS, RECIDIVISM WAS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM, ALTHOUGH IT WAS HIGHER IN THE SERIOUS OFFENDER GROUP. OVER THREE-FIFTHS OF THE SERIOUS OFFENDERS AND ONE-FIFTH OF THE GENERAL OFFENDERS HAD COMMITTED AT LEAST ONE VIOLENT OFFENSE. FOOTNOTES, TABLES, AND A REFERENCE LIST ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-CFW)

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

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

348. **SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND SECURE CARE—AN EVALUATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES DECISION-MAKING PROCESS.** By R. E. ISRALOWITZ. 30 p. 1978. NCJ-54783

THE EFFECTS OF SOCIAL AND LEGAL VARIABLES ON THE SECURE CARE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS FOR SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE EXAMINED. SOCIAL AND LEGAL VARIABLES THAT INFLUENCE THE DECISION PROCESS AFFECTING JUVENILES AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN REFERRED FOR TREATMENT BY THE MASSACHUSETTS JUVENILE COURTS TO THAT STATE'S DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (DYS) ARE STUDIED. THE SPECIFIC DECISION PROCESS EXAMINED OCCURS AT TWO LEVELS: (1) THE DYS REGIONAL CASEWORKERS' RECOMMENDATIONS THAT CERTAIN JUVENILES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED FOR SECURE PLACEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT'S SECURE CARE REVIEW TEAM (SCRT), AND (2) THE SCRT'S DECISION TO PLACE OR NOT TO PLACE A YOUTH IN A SECURE CARE FACILITY. DATA FOR THE STUDY WERE GATHERED FROM DYS CASE RECORDS OF YOUTHS WHO HAD RECEIVED SERVICES ANY TIME DURING THE 15-MONTH PERIOD, JANUARY 1976 TO MARCH 1977. ONE STUDY GROUP CONSISTED OF A RANDOM SAMPLE OF CASES (N80) DRAWN FROM THE POPULATION OF YOUTHS COMMITTED TO DYS FOR SERVICES BY JUVENILE COURTS, BUT WHO HAD NEVER BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE SCRT FOR SECURE CARE. THIS REPRESENTED THE 'GENERAL' POPULATION. THE OTHER GROUP CONSISTED OF ALL DYS CASES (N100) REFERRED BY CASEWORKERS FOR SECURE PLACEMENT REVIEW BY THE DYS-SCRT AND SUBSEQUENTLY ACCEPTED OR REFUSED SECURE CARE SERVICES. A TOTAL OF 81 ACCEPTED CASES AND 19 REFUSED CASES WERE EXAMINED. FINDINGS SHOW THAT SECURE CARE DECISIONS AT THE CASEWORKER LEVEL ARE PRIMARILY INFLUENCED BY YOUTHS' LEGAL BACKGROUND, BUT 'FAMILY COMPOSITION' EXERCISES SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON DECISIONS WITH SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES BEING VIEWED LESS FAVORABLY THAN TWO-PARENT FAMILIES. AT THE SCRT DECISION LEVEL, NEITHER SOCIAL OR LEGAL VARIABLES APPARENTLY INFLUENCED DECISION-MAKING. RECIDIVISM EMERGED AS THE PRIMARY FACTOR AFFECTING THE SECURE CARE DECISION AND WAS ALSO FOUND TO BE A PREDICTOR OF THE SCOPE AND VIOLENCE OF OFFENSES. TABULAR DATA, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE SECOND NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 20-21, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

349. **SERIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN MINNESOTA—A RESEARCH REPORT.** By L. C. SOMMERER, S. COLEMAN, and D. GENADEK. MINNESOTA CRIME CONTROL PLANNING BOARD, 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD, ST PAUL, MN 55101. 43 p. 1978. NCJ-54056



**SERIOUS**

IN A STUDY OF OVER 1,000 REFERRALS TO COURT IN 10 MINNESOTA COUNTIES IN JANUARY AND JUNE 1975, SERIOUS CRIMES OF JUVENILES ARE EXAMINED. AN 18-MONTH FOLLOWUP CONSIDERS VIOLENT AND HARDCORE OFFENDERS. THIS STUDY ADDRESSED THREE PRIMARY QUESTIONS: (1) ARE SERIOUS OFFENDERS BEING CLASSIFIED ON THE BASIS OF THE VIOLENCE OF THEIR CRIME OR BY THEIR RECIDIVISM IN PROPERTY CRIME; (2) ARE THE JUVENILES CLASSIFIED AS VIOLENT OR HARDCORE LIKELY TO COMMIT ADDITIONAL SERIOUS CRIMES; AND (3) WHAT FACTORS (E.G. AGE, TYPE OF OFFENSE, DISPOSITION) IN A JUVENILE'S COURT RECORD BEST PREDICT FUTURE OFFENSE BEHAVIOR? SELECTION OF THE 10 COUNTIES FOR THE STUDY WAS PERFORMED SO THAT EACH OF THE SEVEN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING REGIONS, BOTH METROPOLITAN AND OUT-STATE AREAS, AND THE MAIN POPULATION CENTER OF EACH REGION WOULD BE INCLUDED. IT WAS FOUND THAT JUVENILES TYPICALLY DEFINED AS VIOLENT OR HARDCORE WERE OFTEN REPEAT PROPERTY OFFENDERS. DEFINITIONS PRESENTLY IN USE ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN PREDICTING RECIDIVISM. THE BEST SINGLE PREDICTOR OF REPEAT SERIOUS DELINQUENCY IS AGE. JUVENILES WHO BEGIN WITH STATUS OFFENSES AT A YOUNG AGE ARE NOT THE CAREER CRIMINALS OF THE FUTURE; RATHER, SERIOUS OFFENSES AT AN EARLY AGE MAY BE A GOOD PREDICTOR. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF CERTAINTY WHICH JUVENILES WILL COMMIT ACTS OF VIOLENCE. IT ALSO APPEARED THAT UNDER CURRENT PRACTICES, COURTS DISPOSITION OF A JUVENILE DOES NOT HAVE ANY SUBSTANTIAL IMPACT ON HIS OR HER SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM GIVE INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE YOUNGER JUVENILE WHO HAS COMMITTED A FELONY. FINALLY, A FOLLOWUP STUDY USING THIS SAME SAMPLE IS SUGGESTED. TABLES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

350. **SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER—PROCEEDINGS OF A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM HELD IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA ON SEPTEMBER 19 AND 20, 1977.** By V. A. CARLYLE. NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON, VA 22209. 190 p. 1978. NCJ-46556

THE SYMPOSIUM MET IN AN EFFORT TO IDENTIFY AND ASSESS THE PRESENT STATE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SERIOUS YOUTH CRIME. THE THREE MAJOR TOPIC AREAS GIVEN ATTENTION AT THE SYMPOSIUM WERE: DEFINITIONAL AND INCIDENT ISSUES, ISSUES OF TREATMENT AND CONTROL, AND LEGAL ISSUES AND PROBLEMS. ALTHOUGH ATTEMPTS TO DEFINE 'THE SERIOUS OFFENDER' MADE DURING THE SYMPOSIUM VARIED, THE PARTICIPANTS TENDED TO PREFER LABELING BASED ON COMMUNITY VIOLATIONS RATHER THAN INSTITUTIONAL BEHAVIOR. CONFEREES AGREED THAT THE PROBLEM OF IDENTIFYING THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER IS FAR FROM BEING SOLVED DUE TO IMPRECISE METHODS OF RECORDKEEPING PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY MANY STATES AND LOCALITIES. FACTORS INFLUENCING THE RELATIVE SOCIAL CONTEXT, SUCH AS HEIGHTENED PUBLIC FEAR OF CRIME, WERE RECOGNIZED AS IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS IN DEALING WITH THE OVERALL PROBLEM OF THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER. A NUMBER OF SPEAKERS INDICATED THAT DECISIONMAKING WITHIN THE FIELD HAS BEEN INFLUENCED MORE BY MYTHS AND BELIEFS THAN BY ACCURATE INFORMATION. FURTHER DIFFICULTIES ARISE BECAUSE AVAILABLE FACTS ARE INTERPRETED DIFFERENTLY BY VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SUFFICIENT MATERIAL WAS PRESENTED TO SUGGEST THAT AN ERA OF EXPERIMENTATION WITH THE SERIOUS OFFENDER IS DEVEL-

**VIOLENT OFFENDER**

OPING AT A TIME WHEN THE OVERALL EXPERIMENTATION OF NEW CONCEPTS WITH THE 'RUN OF THE MILL' DELINQUENT IS DECLINING. HOWEVER, THERE IS STILL A NEED FOR FURTHER PROGRAMMATIC EXPERIMENTATION. WITH SEVERAL STATES ALREADY MAKING SOME LEGISLATIVE CHANGES, RESEARCH MONIES SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO INSURE THAT RESULTS ARE ACCURATELY REPORTED. A CHANGE IN THE ROLE PLAYED BY SECURITY WAS NOTED. IN THE PAST, SECURITY HAS BEEN PRIMARILY A MANAGEMENT TOOL TO AID 'TREATMENT'; NOW SEVERAL STATES ARE PLACING CERTAIN OFFENDERS IN SECURITY FOR PURELY PUNITIVE REASONS. THE SYMPOSIUM REACHED THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: (1) MORE ACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE INCIDENCE OF OFFENSES AND OFFENDERS IS NEEDED; (2) THERE IS A NEED FOR CLEAR DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES 'THE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDER'; (3) PREDICTION OF WHO WILL BE A SERIOUS VIOLENT OFFENDER IS LITTLE MORE THAN A GUESSING GAME; (4) RESEARCH ON ATTEMPTS TO DEAL WITH SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS SHOULD BE INCREASED; (5) EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM EFFORTS WITH THE SERIOUS OFFENDER SHOULD BE INCREASED; (6) THERE IS A NEED TO DISSEMINATE ACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE; AND (7) THERE IS A DEVELOPING PHILOSOPHY OF 'JUST DESERT' FOR THIS GROUP. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

351. **SERIOUS OFFENDERS—A REVIEW OF POLICIES AND ATTITUDES BY THE CENTER FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.** CENTER FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PUBLIC SERVICE, ADULT, AND CONTINUING EDUCATION SOUTHWEST TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY, SAN MARCOS, TX 78666. 5 p. 1979. NCJ-63813

DIFFERENT STATES AND COMMUNITIES ARE TRYING DIFFERENT ALTERNATIVES TO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SENTENCES OF REHABILITATION OR LONG-TERM INCARCERATION. FIVE ALTERNATIVES ARE DESCRIBED. THREE—WAIVER TO CRIMINAL COURT, MANDATORY SENTENCING, AND LOWERING THE AGE LIMIT OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION—ARE CLEAR RESPONSES TO THE PUBLIC PRESSURE OF PUNISHMENT. THERE IS A GROWING TREND TOWARD WAIVER OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION AS JUVENILES ACCUSED OF SERIOUS OFFENSES ARE INCREASINGLY BOUND OVER FOR REGULAR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN ADULT COURT. IN 12 STATES, SUCH TRANSFER IS REQUIRED, YET THERE IS LITTLE REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE OFFENDER WILL BE THE BETTER FOR THE EXPERIENCE. LIKE THE BIND-OVER, MANDATORY SENTENCING RESPONDS TO THE YOUTHFUL CRIMINAL WITH INCARCERATION AND INTIMIDATION AND REQUIRES JUVENILE COURT JUDGES TO SENTENCE A CERTAIN CLASS TO OFFENDERS TO LONG TERMS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS AND PRISONS. LOWERING THE AGE LIMIT OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION (AS IN NEW YORK AND VERMONT WHERE THE LIMIT IS 16) WHILE RETAINING SOME JUDICIAL DISCRETION SENDS YOUTH TO ADULT COURT AT A AGE WHEN, FOR ALL OTHER SOCIAL PURPOSES, THEY ARE NOT CONSIDERED ADULTS. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, TWO ALTERNATIVES THAT MAKE SOME ATTEMPT TO PRESERVE THE IDEAL OF REHABILITATIONS MANY STATES HAVE DEVELOPED SMALL, SECURE FACILITIES TO HOLD AND HELP VIOLENT YOUTH AND PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED IN WHICH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS ARE REINTEGRATED INTO THE COMMUNITY USING COMMUNITY RESOURCES TO MAINTAIN THE OFFENDER IN A FREE SOCIETY (DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION/

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PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE PROGRAMS). MANY JUVENILE JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS CONSIDER THE DESINSTITUTIONALIZATION/PURCHASE-OF-SERVICE PROGRAMS THE MOST PROMISING OF THE POLICY OPTIONS CURRENTLY UNDER CONSIDERATION SINCE THEY RELY ON BOTH STATE AND COMMUNITY, DIMINISH THE NEED FOR LARGE STATE INSTITUTIONS, AND ARE LESS COSTLY. (MJW) Sponsoring Agency: TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE DIVISION, 411 WEST 13TH STREET, AUSTIN, TX 78701.

352. **SERVING VIOLENT YOUTH—ISSUES IN THE EVALUATION OF AN INNOVATIVE PROJECT FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THE FUTURE.** By M. SEIDE. 13 p. 1977. NCJ-46763

SCREENING AND SELECTION PROCEDURES, DIAGNOSTIC METHODS, AND TREATMENT ASPECTS OF A HOSPITAL-BASED PROGRAM FOR THE REHABILITATION OF VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE EVALUATED. IN 1976 THE COURT RELATED UNIT AT BRONX STATE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK, WAS ESTABLISHED TO CONTAIN AND REHABILITATE A TARGET POPULATION OF VIOLENT AND DISTURBED ADJUDICATED MALE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, OFFENDERS IN NEED OF EXTENSIVE DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION TO DETERMINE ANY STATE OF MENTAL ILLNESS, AS WELL AS INTENSIVE THERAPEUTIC AND REHABILITATIVE INTERVENTION. THE PROJECT OPERATES UNDER TWO STATE AGENCIES, THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE. AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION, THE FUNDING AGENCY RECRUITED FIVE OUT-OF-STATE EXPERTS TO EVALUATE THE PROJECT. THIS TEAM CONSISTED OF TWO PSYCHIATRISTS FAMILIAR WITH ADOLESCENCE AND INSTITUTIONALIZED YOUTH; TWO PSYCHOLOGISTS, ONE OF WHOM WORKED SPECIFICALLY IN THE AREA OF VIOLENCE; AND AN ATTORNEY. TIME LIMITATIONS PREVENTED AN INDEPTH RESEARCH DESIGN. THE EVALUATORS WERE SIMPLY ASKED TO SPEND AS MANY DAYS AS POSSIBLE AT THE PROJECT SITE AND ALSO TO READ MATERIALS DEALING WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE PROJECT AND ITS CLIENTELE. A WRITTEN REPORT BASED ON EACH EVALUATOR'S OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS WAS THEN COMPOSED. THE REPORT CONCLUDES THAT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM CANNOT BE SEEN ON A SHORT-TERM BASIS. HOWEVER, THE SCREENING, DIAGNOSTIC, AND TREATMENT PROCEDURES UTILIZED ARE PROPER AND ADEQUATE. THE OPERATING STRUCTURE, ESPECIALLY AS IT RELATES TO COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TWO SPONSORING AGENCIES, IS CALLED AN AREA OF DIFFICULTY, BUT ONE THAT SEEMS TO BE IMPROVING WITH TIME. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN, WASHINGTON, DC, NOVEMBER 18, 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

353. **SEXUAL ASSAULT IN A PRISON.** By C. S. MOSS, R. E. HOSFORD, and W. R. ANDERSON. 13 p. 1979. NCJ-66864

A STUDY FOCUSING ON HOMOSEXUAL RAPE IN A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IS DISCUSSED; THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO OBTAIN A WIDE VARIETY OF COMPARATIVE DATA. FORCED SEXUAL COMPLIANCE, PARTICULARLY FOR PHYSICALLY WEAKER INMATES, IS A MAJOR PROBLEM IN PRISON TODAY. LITTLE PUBLISHED INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE WHICH FOCUSES ON THE SITUATION, OFTEN BECAUSE OF VICTIMS' RELUCTANCE TO INFORM ON OTHER INMATES FOR FEAR OF REPRISALS. IN THIS 12-MONTH STUDY, OVER 12 INDIVIDUALS—7 BLACKS AND 5 CHICANOS—WERE IDENTIFIED OUT OF A TOTAL OF 1,100 INMATES AT A FEDERAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND SEGREGATED FOR HAVING RAPED OTHER INMATES. THESE

**SEXUAL**

INMATES WERE EVALUATED IN TERMS OF 48 VARIABLES IN THEIR FILES, SUCH AS YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND PRIOR ARRESTS. SEVEN BLACKS AND FIVE CHICANO INMATES WERE SELECTED AT RANDOM FROM THE SAME PRISON POPULATION FOR CONTROL PURPOSES. THE TOTAL OF 24 SUBJECTS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS: BLACK-RAPIST, BLACK-NONRAPIST, CHICANO-RAPIST, AND CHICANO-NONRAPIST. A TWO-WAY MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WAS PERFORMED ON THESE GROUPINGS, WITH THE RAPIST CONDITION DIFFERING SLIGHTLY WITH THAT OF THE NONRAPIST. THE OBTAINED VALUES FOR BLACK VS. CHICANO AND FOR INTERACTION WERE LESS THAN THE CRITICAL VALUE. BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF RAPISTS POSSIBLE FOR THE STUDY WAS SMALL, ANY INFERENCE MUST BE MADE WITH CAUTION. HOWEVER, RESULTS SUGGEST THAT IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO DIFFERENTIATE POTENTIAL MALES WHO MIGHT SUBJECT OTHER INMATES TO RAPE FROM NONRAPISTS ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION ROUTINELY RECORDED IN EVERY INMATE'S FILE. WITH A LARGER SAMPLE, A MULTIPLE REGRESSION EQUATION COULD BE CONSTRUCTED FOR PREDICTION PURPOSES. IN THIS STUDY, ALL RAPISTS WERE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS, ALL VICTIMS BUT TWO WERE CAUCASIAN, AND ALL VICTIMS WERE OF A DIFFERENT RACE THAN THE RAPIST. FOOTNOTES, REFERENCES, AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED IN THE STUDY. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: APPEARED IN PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, V 44 (1979), P 823-828.

354. **SEXUAL HOMICIDE—SOCIAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND LEGAL ASPECTS.** By V. L. SWIGERT, R. A. FARRELL, and W. C. YOELS. PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. ARCHIVES OF SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, V 5, N 5 (1976), P 391-401. NCJ-47971

FIVE CASES OF SEXUALLY RELATED HOMICIDES ARE ANALYZED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE OFFENDERS' SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES, THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSES, AND CASE DISPOSITIONS. THE CASES WERE DRAWN FROM A 50-PERCENT SAMPLE (444 CASES) OF ALL HOMICIDES REVIEWED FROM 1955 THROUGH 1973 BY A DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION CLINIC SERVING THE COURTS OF A LARGE NORTHEASTERN CITY. THE CASES INCLUDE TWO INSTANCES OF CONSENSUAL SEX BETWEEN DEFENDANT AND VICTIM (ONE HOMOSEXUAL AND ONE HETEROSEXUAL), TWO CASES OF SEXUAL SADISM (ONE HOMOSEXUAL AND ONE HETEROSEXUAL), AND ONE CASE OF HOMOSEXUAL PEDOPHILIA. ANALYSIS OF THE FIVE CASES REVEALS THE FOLLOWING: WHITES AND MALES PREDOMINATE BOTH AS OFFENDERS AND AS VICTIMS; MOST OFFENDERS HAD NOT COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL AND WORKED IN UNSKILLED OCCUPATIONS; MOST OFFENDERS HAD PRIOR CRIMINAL CONTACT WITH THE LAW; IN FOUR OF THE CASES THE DEFENDANT AND VICTIM WERE MARGINALLY KNOWN OR UNKNOWN TO ONE ANOTHER; THE MOST FREQUENT HOMICIDE SITE WAS THE RESIDENCE OF THE VICTIM; AND STRANGULATION AND KNIFINGS WERE THE METHODS USED TO CAUSE DEATH. ALL OFFENDERS CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES AND HAD BACKGROUNDS OF TRUANCY AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. SOME PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER WAS DIAGNOSED IN THREE OF THE DEFENDANTS, BUT NONE WAS DIAGNOSED AS INSANE. ALL BUT ONE OF THE OFFENDERS WERE OF AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE. NONE OF THE OFFENDERS WAS GRANTED BAIL, ONLY TWO WERE ABLE TO RETAIN A PRIVATE ATTORNEY, AND FOUR WAIVED THEIR RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. THREE WERE CONVICTED OF FIRST-DEGREE MURDER, TWO OF SECOND-DEGREE MURDER. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE SMALL NUMBER OF SEXUAL HOMICIDES IN THE 19-YEAR SAMPLE AND TO DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL

HOMICIDES AND OTHER HOMICIDES (E.G., THE FACT THAT, UNLIKE MOST HOMICIDES, SEXUAL HOMICIDES WERE MORE LIKELY TO INVOLVE STRANGERS OR CASUAL ACQUAINTANCES THAN FRIENDS OR RELATIVES). A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF SEX RESEARCH, HELD AT STONY BROOK, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 1975.

355. **SIEGE OF FORT APACHE (FROM READINGS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1978-1979—ANNUAL EDITIONS, BY DONAL E. J. MACNAMARA—SEE NCJ-47702).** By T. WALKER. DUSHKIN PUBLISHING GROUP, INC, SLUICE DOCK, GUILFORD, CT 06437. 7 p. 1978. NCJ-47706

A POLICE CAPTAIN DESCRIBES THE PLIGHT OF OFFICERS WHO WORK IN A BUSY, VIOLENT, CRIME-RIDDEN PRECINCT IN NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. THE ARTICLE CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF DESCRIPTIONS OF INCIDENTS THAT ILLUSTRATE HOW OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH BRONX'S 41ST PRECINCT MUST LEARN VALUES NOT TAUGHT AT THE POLICE ACADEMY IN ORDER TO SURVIVE AND CARRY OUT THEIR DUTIES. THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE DEPICTED IN THE ANECDOTES SUGGESTS THE ATMOSPHERE OF COMBAT AND SIEGE WITHIN WHICH THE OFFICERS WORK. INCLUDED ARE DESCRIPTIONS OF MINOR INCIDENTS THAT ESCALATED INTO VIOLENCE, INJURIES INFLICTED BY YOUTHS ON OTHER YOUTHS, A MOB ATTACK ON THE PRECINCT STATION, PARTICULARLY GRUESOME CRIMES, AND GANG WARS. THE OFFICERS' NEED TO MAINTAIN A CERTAIN SENSE OF HUMOR IN ORDER TO MAKE OTHERWISE INTOLERABLE SITUATIONS TOLERABLE IS NOTED, AS ARE THE FRUSTRATIONS OF ATTEMPTING TO MAINTAIN ORDER IN THE 41ST PRECINCT. (LKM)

Supplemental Notes: REPRINT FROM NEW YORK MAGAZINE (FEBRUARY 23, 1976).

356. **SOCIAL CLIMATE AND PRISON VIOLENCE.** By H. TOCH. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON, DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 42, N4 (DECEMBER 1978), P 21-25. NCJ-56668

THIS ARTICLE ADVOCATES THE CREATION OF A CLIMATE WITHIN PRISONS THAT WILL CONFRONT AND DEFUSE OCCASIONS FOR VIOLENCE. RECOMMENDATIONS INCLUDE THE FORMATION OF CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS. VIOLENT DISPUTES BETWEEN PRISON INMATES IN UNDERSUPERVISED AREAS, SUCH AS STAIRWELLS, CANNOT BE TOTALLY PREVENTED. HOWEVER, PRISON OFFICIALS CAN CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE WITHIN THE PRISON THAT REDUCES THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN INMATES. CONSTANT MONITORING OF PRISONERS WOULD HAVE SOME EFFECT ON INMATE VIOLENCE, BUT THE ELIMINATION OF THE MOTIVES FOR DESTRUCTIVE INCIDENTS WOULD BE A MORE EFFECTIVE METHOD. ALTHOUGH MOTIVES ARE PERSONAL AND ATTRIBUTABLE TO PERSONALITY TRAITS, THE CREATION OF THE RIGHT KIND OF ENVIRONMENT IN THE PRISON CAN DECREASE THE PREVALENCE OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS. INCREASES IN VIOLENCE MAY OCCUR IF PRISONERS ARE TACTILY REWARDED BY THE PEER ADMIRATION RECEIVED WHEN THEY ENDURE ADMINISTRATIVE PUNISHMENT. THE PREDICTABLE SCHEDULES OF MANY PRISONS PROVIDE PRISONERS WITH THE SAME TYPE OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO A RESIDENTIAL BURGLAR WHO KNOWS THE WORK AND VACATION PATTERNS OF HOMEOWNERS. INADVERTENTLY PERMITTING PRISON GANGS OR RIVALS TO MIX OFTEN RESULTS IN RETALIATORY FIGHTS. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INTERVENTION INTO INCIDENTS OCCUR SWIFTLY AFTER THE PROBLEMS APPEAR. CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS, COMPOSED OF SENIOR INMATES, CHAPLAINS, AND CUSTODIAL OFFICERS SHOULD BE READY TO INTERVENE AND ARBITRATE DISPUTES TO PREVENT LINGERING PROBLEMS. SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS SHOULD BE DISCRETE, SO AS NOT TO STIGMATIZE THE VICTIMS AND MAKE THEM

EVEN MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ATTACK. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS INCLUDE THE CONTINUAL UPDATING OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION ON GROUP TENSIONS AND PERSONAL PROBLEMS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

357. **SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** By E. VIANO and A. COHN. 317 p. 1975. NCJ-18181

ANALYZES MAJOR SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND CHANGES IN AMERICAN SOCIETY AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE CHARACTERISTICS AND DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE RAPID CHANGE IN VALUES AND PERSPECTIVES ARE NOTED. RACIAL CONFLICTS, FAMILY INSTABILITY, POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT, WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ARE EXAMINED. IT TREATS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, MENTAL ILLNESS AND SUICIDE, VIOLENCE, AND OVERCRIMINALIZATION. THESE ISSUES ARE RELATED TO THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL AND REFORM WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

Availability: NELSON-HALL PUBLICATIONS, 111 NORTH CANAL STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60606.

358. **SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONFINEMENT (FROM SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY AND DISCRETIONARY LAW, 1979, BY LAWRENCE EDWIN ABT AND IRVING R. STUART—SEE NCJ-60144).** By S. L. BRODSKY and R. D. FOWLER JR. VAN NOSTRAND REINHOLD, 135 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10020. 10 p. 1979. NCJ-60155

INMATE VIOLENCE AND PRISON CONDITIONS TENDING TO DETERIORATE INMATE MENTAL HEALTH ARE DISCUSSED, AND STEPS FOR IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT OF CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES ARE PRESENTED. STUDIES SHOW THAT THE RATE OF VIOLENCE IN PRISONS IS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THE VIOLENCE RATE IN FREE SOCIETY. ALTHOUGH THIS HIGH RATE OF PRISON VIOLENCE MAY BE DUE PARTLY TO THE SELECTIVE CONCENTRATION OF PERSONS PRONE TO VIOLENCE, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT ANXIETY STIMULATED BY THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT BECOMES TRANSFORMED INTO HOSTILE ACTION AS PART OF A LESSENING OF EMOTIONAL CONTROLS AND THE ACQUISITION OF ANTISOCIAL VALUES AND BEHAVIORS. OVERCROWDING AND LACK OF PRIVACY OCCUR IN PRISON SETTINGS AND APPEAR TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGES IN INMATES. HIGH NOISE LEVELS IN PRISONS ARE ALSO RELATED TO ANXIETY, CAUSING NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR. PROLONGED IDLENESS, A FREQUENT CONDITION OF PRISON LIFE, LEAVES INMATES WITHOUT ANY PRODUCTS TO REPRESENT THEIR VALUE, RESULTING IN A DETERIORATION IN SELF-CONCEPT, RESTLESSNESS, AND IMPAIRED PERSONAL FUNCTIONING. SUBJECTIVE PERCEPTIONS OF EVENTS IN PRISON ALSO CONTRIBUTE TO INMATE REACTIVE BEHAVIOR. PERCEPTIONS OF MISTRUST, HOSTILITY, AND SUPERIORITY ON THE PART OF CORRECTIONAL STAFF IN INTERACTION WITH INMATES CAN GREATLY AFFECT INMATE BEHAVIOR. A SURVEY OF INMATES SHOWED A DOMINANT DESIRE FOR PROGRAMS OF SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND THE COMPANIONSHIP OF INMATES WHO CAN BE TRUSTED. IN THE DETRIMENTAL ENVIRONMENT OF PRISON, CASE HISTORIES OF THOSE WHO EXPERIENCE POSITIVE DEVELOPMENT TEND TO IDENTIFY INMATES WHO ARE VERBALLY FLUENT, ARE ADEPT AT RELATIONSHIPS, AND ARE ABOVE AVERAGE IN INTELLIGENCE. INMATE CLASS ACTION SUITS HAVE DONE MUCH TO INFLUENCE COURTS TO SET STANDARDS FOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS THAT WILL NURTURE THE MENTAL HEALTH OF INMATES RATHER THAN PLUNGE THEM FURTHER INTO PATTERNS OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

359. **SOCIAL STRUCTURAL CONTINGENCIES IN THE DECISIONS OF CRIMINAL COURTS TO COMMIT DEFENDANTS AS INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL AND CRIMINALLY INSANE.** By W. B. BANKSTON, H. H. FLOYD, and D. R. MCSEVENEY. GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF URBAN LIFE, ATLANTA, GA 30303. *CRIMINAL JUSTICE REVIEW*, V 2, N 2 (FALL 1977), P 111-130. NCJ-50968

THIS LOUISIANA STUDY USED PATH ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES TO EXAMINE THE EFFECTS OF SIX VARIABLES ON THE PROCESS OF COMMITMENT OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS AS INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL. THE RATES OF FORENSIC MENTAL HOSPITAL COMMITMENTS IN THE PARISHES (OR COUNTIES) OF LOUISIANA WERE ANALYZED IN TERMS OF: (1) MILEAGE OF PARISH SEAT TO THE STATE'S SINGLE FORENSIC FACILITY; (2) RURAL OR URBAN CHARACTER OF PARISH; (3) SIZE OF METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR RELATIVE WEALTH; (4) RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ETHNICITY; (5) RELATIVE POWER OF THE PARISH POPULATION TO INFLUENCE CRIMINAL COURT OUTCOMES; AND (6) COMMUNITY CLIMATE OF REPRESSIVENESS. THE PAPER DISCUSSES THE COMMITMENT PROCEDURE AND ANALYZES THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CLIMATE OF LOUISIANA. DISTANCE TO THE STATE HOSPITAL CAN BE A SIGNIFICANT VARIABLE BECAUSE TRANSPORTING THE OFFENDER, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO DEPUTIES, TO AND FROM THE FACILITY IS VERY EXPENSIVE. THE FACTORS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE RELATIVE POWER OF THE POPULATION AND THE COMMUNITY CLIMATE OF REPRESSIVENESS ARE EXPLAINED. THROUGH PATH ANALYSIS, IT WAS FOUND THAT COMMITMENT RATES WERE LOWER IN RURAL PARISHES, POOR PARISHES, THOSE NOT INCLUDED IN STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, THOSE WHICH WERE FAR FROM THE STATE FACILITY, THOSE WHICH WERE MOSTLY NONWHITE, AND THOSE WITH A HIGH RATIO OF LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL (A MEASURE OF REPRESSIVENESS). HIGH COMMITMENT RATES WERE ASSOCIATED WITH CATHOLIC AND ACADIAN POPULATIONS AND LOW VIOLENT CRIME RATES. RESEARCHERS WERE SURPRISED THAT NONWHITE POPULATIONS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH LOW COMMITMENT RATES AND CATHOLICS AND ACADIANS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH RATES. POSSIBLE REASONS ARE EXAMINED. OF ALL THE FACTORS, DISTANCE FROM THE STATE FACILITY WAS MOST SIGNIFICANT. EXTENSIVE REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: REVISED VERSION OF PAPER PRESENTED TO THE DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL SECTION, ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, APRIL 1976, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA.

360. **SOCIOLOGY OF AGGRESSION—CRIME AND VIOLENCE.** By M. E. WOLFGANG. AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, C/O BUTTERWORTHS PTY LTD, 586 PACIFIC HIGHWAY, CHATSWOOD, AUSTRALIA 2067. *AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*, V 11, N 1 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 3-32. NCJ-53228

THE SOCIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION IS EXPLORED, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE SIGNIFICANCE OF FAMILY AGGRESSION AND CHILD AND YOUTH AGGRESSION IN CRIMINAL LAW. IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINALITY, THE FOCUS IS ON CULTURAL AND GROUP FORCES THAT PRODUCE ACTORS WHO REPRESENT FORMS OF DEVIANCE FROM THE DOMINANT VALUE OR MORAL DEMAND SYSTEM. DEFINING VIOLENCE IS DIFFICULT, AND VIOLENCE CAN BE DISTINGUISHED FROM AGGRESSION IN GENERAL. VIOLENCE REFERS TO THE INTENTIONAL USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE ON ANOTHER PERSON. THE APPLICATION OF FORCE MAY BE USED CONSCIOUSLY TO DISCIPLINE A CHILD AND TEACH HIM THE LIMITS OF PERMITTED BEHAVIOR, TO REDUCE THE DOMESTIC NOISE LEVEL, TO EXPRESS PARENTAL DISAPPROVAL, AND EVEN UNCONSCIOUSLY AS A DISPLACEMENT FOR AGGRESSION ACTUALLY MEANT FOR OTHER TARGETS. THIS MODEL OF PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION IS A UNIVERSAL FEATURE OF ALL SOCIETIES. THE AG-

GRESSION OR VIOLENCE IN WHICH A CHILD ENGAGES IS AN EXPRESSED EXTENSION OF THIS BASIC MODEL. WITHIN THE BROADER CULTURAL CONTEXT, THERE IS A SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE. THE SUBCULTURE IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SET OF VALUES, ATTITUDES, AND BELIEFS ABOUT THE USE OF PHYSICAL AGGRESSION AS A MAJOR MODE OF PERSONAL INTERACTION AND AS A DEVICE FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS. THE ACTUAL EXTENT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IS NOT KNOWN, ALTHOUGH SOME STUDIES HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE DEGREE AND CHARACTER OF SUCH VIOLENCE. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA CARRIED OUT A STUDY OF JUVENILE CRIME, USING DATA COLLECTED ON A BIRTH COHORT OF BOYS BORN IN 1945. APPROXIMATELY 10,000 MALES BORN IN THAT YEAR WHO RESIDED IN PHILADELPHIA AT LEAST FROM AGES 10 THROUGH 18 YEARS WERE ANALYZED. FINDINGS SHOWED THAT SERIOUS OFFENSES WERE COMMITTED FREQUENTLY BY A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS UP TO AGE 30 IN THE BIRTH COHORT. WITH RESPECT TO THE CHRONICITY OF OFFENDERS, NO JUSTIFICATION WAS FOUND FOR THE JUVENILE-ADULT DICHOTOMY; AT WHATEVER AGE THE CHRONIC OFFENDER BEGINS HIS FOURTH OR FIFTH OFFENSE, HE WILL COMMIT FURTHER OFFENSES WITH VERY HIGH PROBABILITIES. IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGES IN THE PHILOSOPHY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE REGARDING TREATMENT VERSUS PUNISHMENT, PREDICTION VERSUS RETRIBUTION, INDETERMINATE VERSUS DETERMINATE SENTENCES, COERCION VERSUS VOLUNTARISM, AND REMEDIES VERSUS RIGHTS ARE DISCUSSED. REFERENCES ARE CITED, AND SUPPORTING DATA ON THE PENNSYLVANIA BIRTH COHORT STUDY ARE TABULATED. (DEP)

361. **SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, ANNUAL, 20TH PROCEEDINGS.** V. FOX, Ed. FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32304. 364 p. 1975. NCJ-30775

PROCEEDINGS ON A 1975 CONFERENCE CONCENTRATING ON THE EVALUATION OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN GENERAL, AND IN THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS. SPECIFIC TOPICS OF DISCUSSION INCLUDED COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS, JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS, THE NEW ROLE OF WOMEN AS OFFENDERS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. FOR INDIVIDUAL CONFERENCE PRESENTATION, SEE NCJ-30776 THROUGH NCJ-30783.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

362. **SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN MICHIGAN—AN EVALUATION.** By R. G. LEWIS, J. R. GREENE, and S. M. EDWARDS. MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS CENTER, 301 LINTON HALL, EAST LANSING, MI 48824. 388 p. 1977. NCJ-47118

PROJECT ACTIVITIES AND OUTCOMES OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS IN MICHIGAN ARE RELATED TO THEIR STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE LEAA DEFINITION OF INTENSIVE EVALUATIONS. AT THE INCEPTION OF THE MODEL EVALUATION PROJECT, 23 SEPARATE PROJECTS WERE IDENTIFIED AS FALLING WITHIN THE CATEGORY OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS. THE SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE OF THESE UNITS WAS TO PREVENT OR REDUCE SERIOUS STREET CRIMES BY PROVIDING SPECIALIZED ENFORCEMENT UNITS THAT INITIATE NEW PATROL PATTERNS, FUNCTION AS TACTICAL MOBILE UNITS, PERFORM STREET SURVEILLANCE, AND UTILIZE OTHER NEW TECHNIQUES. THE OBJECTIVES MEASURED INCLUDED CRIME REDUCTION, PRODUCTIVITY, EFFECTIVE INFORMATION PROCESSING, AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION. THE EVALUATION OF CRIME REDUCTION IN THE JURISDICTIONS SERVED BY SPECIAL UNITS WAS BASED ON THE TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS OF UNIFORM CRIME REPORT DATA. SPECIFIC EVALUA-



TION QUESTIONS ARE LISTED. THERE WAS NO SYSTEMATIC EVIDENCE THAT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS RESULTED IN ANY CHANGE IN TERMS OF TARGET CRIME REDUCTION. A SECOND EVALUATION FOCUSED ON PRODUCTIVITY MEASURES THAT WOULD INDICATE THAT SPECIAL UNITS HELPED IMPROVE POLICE INVESTIGATIVE CAPABILITIES. A TIME-SERIES ANALYSIS WAS EMPLOYED AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPECIAL UNIT ACTIVITIES AND THE NUMBER OF CRIMES CLEARED BY ARREST WAS EXAMINED. IN ADDITION, THE IMPRESSIONS AND JUDGMENTS OF INFORMED INDIVIDUALS WERE SOLICITED THROUGH A QUESTIONNAIRE. THE RESULTS OF ALL THREE MEASURES FAIL TO INDICATE THAT SPECIAL UNITS INCREASED THE INVESTIGATIVE CAPABILITIES AND PRODUCTIVITY OF THE FUNDED JURISDICTIONS. IN MEASURING INFORMATION DISSEMINATION EFFECTIVENESS, PATROL AND DETECTIVE COMMANDERS, AS WELL AS PATROLMEN AND DETECTIVES WERE ASKED FOR THEIR BROAD EVALUATION OF THE SPECIAL UNIT'S PERFORMANCE IN THE DISSEMINATION OF CRIME ANALYSIS REPORTS; PATROL AND DETECTIVE BUREAU COMMANDERS WERE ALSO ASKED FOR THEIR EVALUATIONS REGARDING THE SPECIAL UNITS' ABILITY TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION TO OTHER UNITS IN THE SAME DEPARTMENT. RESULTING DATA INDICATED SPECIAL UNITS WERE INEFFECTIVE IN INFORMATION PROCESSING. MEASURES OF THE IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS INDICATED A DEVELOPING IMPROVEMENT IN THE UNIT CAPABILITY. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

Sponsoring Agency: MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LEWIS CASS BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, LANSING, MI 48909.

363. SPOUSAL ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES—THE ATTORNEY'S ROLE (FROM FAMILY VIOLENCE, 1978, BY JOHN M ECKELAAR AND SANFORD N KATZ—SEE NCJ-55454). By J. B. BOSKEY. BUTTERWORTH, 2265 MIDLAND AVENUE, SCARBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA M1P 451. 9 p. 1978. NCJ-55463

THE RANGE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL REMEDIES AVAILABLE TO A BATTERED SPOUSE IN THE U.S.A. AND THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH OCCUR WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF EACH ARE SURVEYED. THE ATTORNEY'S ROLE IN SECURING REMEDIES IS REVIEWED. IN THE UNITED STATES THE ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY IN FAMILY VIOLENCE IS LIMITED BY THE GENERAL RELUCTANCE OF THE COURTS TO GET INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC DISPUTES. IN THEORY A FULL RANGE OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MEASURES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE BATTERED WIFE OR BATTERED HUSBAND, BUT IN PRACTICE, CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE SELDOM BROUGHT BY THE ABUSED PARTY AND CIVIL INJUNCTIONS ARE SELDOM ENFORCED. THE MOST SEVERE PENALTY IS USUALLY A LECTURE FROM THE JUDGE. THE INEFFECTIVENESS OF THESE REMEDIES IS DUE TO THE RELUCTANCE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY AND THE COURT TO GET INVOLVED IN FAMILY MATTERS. EVEN EQUITABLE RESTRAINING ORDERS AND TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS, THE TWO MOST COMMONLY INVOKED CIVIL REMEDIES TO PROTECT THE INJURED PARTY, HAVE LITTLE EFFECTIVENESS BECAUSE ENFORCEMENT IS OFTEN LEFT TO CHANCE. ORDERS FOR SUPPORT PAYMENTS OFTEN ARE IGNORED, AND THREATS OF CONTEMPT CITATIONS ARE LITTLE DETERRANT TO THE PERSON WHO SERIOUSLY INTENDS TO INJURE A SPOUSE. THIS SITUATION IS CONTRASTED WITH THE REACTION OF THE COURTS TO CHILD ABUSE. HERE THE INTERESTS OF THE STATE ARE DEFINED MORE CLEARLY, AND A FULL RANGE OF SOCIAL AND LEGAL INTERVENTIONS ARE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON IDENTIFIED CASES. ATTORNEYS IN FAMILY LAW PRACTICE ARE URGED TO WORK FOR LAW REFORM TO MAKE DIVORCE MORE EASILY OBTAINABLE FOR THE SPOUSE WHO WISHES TO ESCAPE, TO WORK FOR SHELTERS FOR ABUSED SPOUSES AND THEIR CHILDREN, AND TO WORK FOR MEAS-

URES TO REQUIRE THE ABUSING SPOUSE TO SEEK COUNSELING. NOTES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

364. STATE OF THE ART OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (FROM JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM—NEW DIRECTIONS IN POLICY AND PROGRAMS, 1977, BY PETER J ECK AND BRENDA BRADSHAW—SEE NCJ-56707). By J. MILLER. UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES, ARLINGTON, TX 76019. 8 p. 1977. NCJ-56709

RESULTS FROM THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS IN 1972 ARE INTERPRETED, AND EFFORTS AT JUVENILE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN PENNSYLVANIA ARE DESCRIBED. A RECENT STUDY SHOWS THAT THE NUMBER OF YOUTH INSTITUTIONALIZED IN THE UNITED STATES IS GROWING. THE RATE DECREASED IN 1972, PRIMARILY AS A RESULT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, BUT IN MOST STATES THE FIGURE IS NOT DROPPING. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION SHOULD BE THE MAJOR CONCERN IN JUVENILE JUSTICE. THIS DOES NOT MEAN DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION WHICH WILL DRAW MORE JUVENILES UNDER JUVENILE JUSTICE SUPERVISION WHO WOULD HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN RETURNED HOME FOR PARENTAL SUPERVISION; RATHER, IT MEANS DEALING WITH JUVENILES IN THE CONTEXT OF A NONCUSTODIAL COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT. SINCE JUVENILE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN 1972, MASSACHUSETTS HAS NOT HAD MORE THAN 50 TO 75 YOUTHS IN A JAIL SETTING ON ANY GIVEN DAY. NOW THE STATE IS USING ABOUT 250 DIFFERENT PROGRAMS, SUCH AS HALFWAY HOUSES, GROUP HOMES, FOSTER CARE, AND ADVOCACY PROGRAMS. THE CENTER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AT HARVARD LAW SCHOOL CONDUCTED A STUDY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS EXPERIENCE WHICH GENERALLY SHOWED THAT IN TERMS OF LATER RECIDIVISM OR BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS, GROUP HOMES ARE NOT MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE FORMER INSTITUTIONS. HOWEVER, THE STUDY DID SHOW THAT SOME COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS WERE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN OTHERS. THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROGRAM WAS SPECIALIZED FOSTER HOMES, WHICH PROVIDED FOR A CAREFUL MATCHING OF JUVENILES WITH ADULTS IN A HOME SITUATION. THE SECOND MOST EFFECTIVE PROGRAM WAS THE ADVOCACY PROGRAM, IN WHICH COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE HIRED AND RECEIVED ACADEMIC CREDIT FOR SPENDING SOME 20 TO 50 HOURS A WEEK WITH ONE PROBLEM YOUTH. SIGNIFICANTLY, JUVENILE CRIME RATES DID NOT INCREASE AFTER DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND IN FACT, VIOLENT YOUTH CRIME DECREASED. IN PENNSYLVANIA, EFFORTS AT JUVENILE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION HAVE BEEN MINIMAL, BUT DUE TO AN OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, ONE LARGE ADULT FACILITY HAS BEEN CLOSED TO JUVENILES IN THE FACE OF AN EXISTING LAW THAT PERMITS SENTENCING JUVENILES TO ADULT PRISONS. IT IS ASSERTED THAT ADVANCEMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS WILL NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY TIMID BUREAUCRATS, BUT BY BOLD LEADERS WHO DARE TO ADOPT NEW, MORE HUMANE PROGRAMS FOR EVEN THE MOST RECALCITRANT JUVENILE OFFENDERS. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, PLEASE SEE NCJ 56707-56708 AND 56710-56717.

365. STRATEGIES FOR AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCY CIVIL COMMITMENT. By J. MONOHAN. PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011. LAW AND HUMAN BEHAVIOR, V 1, N 4 (1977), P 363-371. NCJ-56577

THE PROPOSAL OF DIX (1976) THAT A TRUE EXPERIMENT BE CONDUCTED TO ASSESS THE VALIDITY OF IMMINENT VIOLENCE PREDICTION IN EMERGENCY CIVIL COMMITMENT CASES IS NOTED AS WELL AS METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PREDICTION VALIDITY. DIX STATES THAT STUDIES WITH

CAREFULLY MATCHED GROUPS OF PERSONS WHOSE COMMITMENT HAS BEEN SOUGHT, WHO HAVE BEEN DETERMINED TO BE DANGEROUS, AND WHO REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO TREATMENT VOLUNTARILY ARE NEEDED. PERSONS IN ONE GROUP MUST BE SUBJECTED TO INVOLUNTARY TREATMENT, WHILE PERSONS IN THE OTHER GROUP MUST SIMPLY BE LEFT UNTREATED. HE ACKNOWLEDGES THAT THESE STUDIES MAY INVOLVE SIGNIFICANT RISK OF PHYSICAL HARM, BOTH TO SUBJECTS AND TO MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY. ALTHOUGH THERE IS QUESTION AS TO WHETHER A DEFINITIVE EXPERIMENT TESTING THE ACCURACY OF SHORT-TERM PREDICTION IS ETHICAL, LEGAL, OR FEASIBLE, THE NEED TO COLLECT AS MUCH DATA AS POSSIBLE ON SUCH PREDICTION MADE IN THE CONTEXT OF EMERGENCY CIVIL COMMITMENTS IS URGENT. FOUR METHODS BY WHICH PRELIMINARY DATA CAN BE COLLECTED ON THE VALIDITY OF PREDICTING VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCY CIVIL COMMITMENT CASES ARE: (1) NATURAL EXPERIMENTS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF EVENTS OVER WHICH RESEARCHERS HAVE NO CONTROL; (2) ASSESSING THE RELIABILITY OF PREDICTIVE JUDGMENTS; (3) CONDUCTING MODIFIED TESTS OF PREDICTIVE ACCURACY; AND (4) CARRYING OUT EXPERIMENTAL TESTS OF BORDERLINE CASES, REFUSING COMMITMENT ONLY FOR CASES IN WHICH THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENCE IS IN DISPUTE. NONE OF THE METHODS REPRESENTS A DEFINITIVE TEST OF THE ABILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS TO PREDICT VIOLENCE IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. IF MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS CAN AGREE ON WHO THEY BELIEVE WILL BE VIOLENT AND IF A REDUCTION IN CONSEQUENCES FOLLOWING PREDICTION RESULTS IN AN INCREASE IN VIOLENCE, IT WOULD BE UNWISE TO EXPOSE SOCIETY TO THE RISKS POSED BY DIRECT EXPERIMENTATION WITH EMERGENCY COMMITMENT AS PROPOSED BY DIX. THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT SHORT-TERM PREDICTIONS MAY BE MORE ACCURATE THAN LONG-TERM PREDICTIONS. REFERENCES ARE NOTED. (DEP) Availability: PLENUM PUBLISHING CORPORATION, 227 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10011.

366. STREET-CORNER WORK WITH AGGRESSIVES. By R. M. MCCLEARY. ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, V 17, N 3 (1973), P 261-267. NCJ-13108

REPORT ON THE CAUSES, LEVELS, AND TREATMENT OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS BASED ON THE STUDIES OF SEVERAL ADOLESCENT GROUPS. THE STUDIES INDICATED THAT UNUSUALLY AGGRESSIVE JUVENILES TEND TO HAVE FAMILY BACKGROUNDS WITH A COMBINATION OF THE FOLLOWING FACTORS—FIRST, EITHER ONE OR BOTH OF THE PARENTS SUFFER FROM ONE OR MORE MAJOR CHARACTER DEFECTS, SUCH AS ALCOHOLISM, EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY, OR PROMISCUITY; SECOND, BRUTALITY, NAGGING, NEGLECT, AND REJECTION ARE COMMON IN THE HOME; THIRD, THE FAMILY IS USUALLY UNSTABLE AND OFTEN BROKEN. AS A RESULT, THE CHILD EXPERIENCES NEGLECT, VIOLENCE, AND INSTABILITY. THE AUTHOR DESIGNATES THREE LEVELS OF AGGRESSION WHICH CAN RESULT FROM THESE EXPERIENCES—VERBAL REJECTION OF ALL ADULT AUTHORITY, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TOWARDS PROPERTY AND OTHER PERSONS, AND SOCIOPATHIC BEHAVIOR, WHICH INCLUDES, IN ADDITION TO VIOLENCE AND VERBAL REJECTION, A LACK OF FEELING FOR RIGHT AND WRONG.

367. STREET GANGS—PROFILES FOR POLICE. By H. C. COLLINS. NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, ONE POLICE PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10038. 255 p. 1978. NCJ-62207

THESE 30 BRIEF AND CONCISE PROFILES INSTRUCT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS IN STREET-GANG BEHAVIOR, DEPICTING THE GENERAL PROBLEMS GANGS PRESENT, THEIR

ANTISOCIAL AND CRIMINAL VALUE SYSTEM, AND THEIR LIFESTYLE. THE PROFILES DESCRIBE AND DISCUSS THE CONSTELLATION OF FACTORS AND VARIABLES THAT HAVE INFLUENCED AND PRECIPITATED THE EVENTS AND OCCURRENCES OF AN 8-YEAR GANG HISTORY THAT BEGAN IN NEW YORK CITY, IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, IN 1971. THE NEW YORK GANG OF THE 1970'S NO LONGER RESTRICTS ITS VIOLENCE TO ENEMY GANGS, BUT NOW STRIKES OUT AT THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. WITH NAMES LIKE THE SAVAGE SKULLS, BLACK ASSASSINS, BLACK SPADES, TURBANS, REAPERS, AND BACHELORS, THE GANGS HAVE INCREASED IN MEMBERSHIP IN THE 1970'S AND HAVE BECOME EMBROILED IN DISORDER, VIOLENCE, AND SENSELESS CRIME THAT THE STATE BEGAN CREATING PROGRAMS DIRECTED SOLELY AT THEIR CONTROL AND ELIMINATION (E.G., THE YOUTH GANG UNIT). THESE MODERN BRONX GANGS ARE ORGANIZED STRUCTURED GROUPS WITH IDENTIFIABLE MEMBERSHIP AND LEADERSHIP AND OPERATE ACCORDING TO STRICT RULES, CODES, ALLEGIANCES, AND TREATIES. AUTONOMIES WITH VARIOUS LEVELS OF ADVISERS, PEACEMAKERS, SPOKESPERSONS, COUNSELORS, AND MEMBERS, THE BRONX GANGS CONDUCT ACTIVITIES FROM CLUBHOUSES LOCATED ON 'TURF' OVER WHICH THE GANG HAS ABSOLUTE CONTROL. RECRUITMENT IS USUALLY VOLUNTARY, INITIATION RITES ARE NOT PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT—BUT ONCE INITIATED, MEMBERS ARE OFTEN REQUIRED BY FORCE TO REMAIN. ALTHOUGH YOUNG CHILDREN AND A MIDDLE-AGED GANG ADVISER ARE OFTEN RETAINED, THE TYPICAL MEMBER IS 16 TO 23 YEARS OLD, BLACK OR HISPANIC, MALE, AND FROM A LOW SOCIOECONOMIC, CROWDED AREA. HOWEVER, FEMALE AUXILIARIES OFTEN EXIST WITHIN GANGS, WITH THESE FEMALE MEMBERS ACTING AS SEX PARTNERS, INTELLIGENCE GATHERERS, AND WEAPON CARRIERS FOR THE MALE MEMBERS. OF THE TOTAL GANG MEMBERSHIP, 10 TO 15 PERCENT ARE HARDCORE. THE 1970 STREET GANGS ARE MORE ANTIPOLICE AND ANTIESTABLISHMENT THAN THE GANGS OF THE 1950'S; BETTER ARMED, ESPECIALLY WITH FIREARMS; MORE VIOLENT, WITH GANG RAPES AND HOMICIDES BECOMING COMMON; MORE DIRECTED AT PROFIT-MAKING FROM GANG CRIME; AND INCLINED TO USE GUERRILLA TACTICS. THE BOOK INCLUDES A CHAPTER ON POLICE AND GANG CONTROL AND APPENDIXES PRESENT STREET-GANG ARGOT AND TERMS, NAMES, MEMBER ALIASES AND NICKNAMES, SEVERAL GANGS' ANNUAL REPORTS, AND A STREET-GANG PROFILE SHEET. REFERENCES, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, PHOTOGRAPHS, AND AN INDEX ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

Availability: NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT AUDIT AND ACCOUNTING SECTION, 1 POLICE PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY 10038.

368. STRUGGLING WITH THE VIOLENCE MORASS. By H. TOCH. AMERICAN HUMANIST ASSOCIATION, 7 HARWOOD DRIVE, AMHERST, NY 14226. HUMANIST, V 38, N 5 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1978), P 20-23. NCJ-53910

THE NATURE OF VIOLENCE IS EXPLORED, VIEWS REGARDING THE FUTILITY OR UTILITY OF EFFORTS TO REHABILITATE VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE CONSIDERED, AND DIRECTIONS FOR SUCH EFFORTS ARE SUGGESTED. MOST RESPONSES TO PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT VIOLENCE ARE WORSE THAN NONRESPONSES. THERE ARE PALLIATIVES (E.G., SUGGESTIONS THAT VIOLENCE IN NEWS BE MANAGED), EXPENSIVE SYMBOLS (E.G., ESCALATIONS OF POLICE ARMAMENT), AND BROAD-GAUGED LEGISLATION THAT INEVITABLY MAKES SCAPEGOATS OF NONTARGETED OFFENDERS AND FAILS TO ZERO IN ON THE SADISTIC HOODLUM WHO REPEATEDLY ATTACKS PEOPLE WEAKER THAN HIMSELF WITH UTTER DISREGARD FOR THEIR SUFFERING. WHILE VIOLENCE DOES THRIVE AMONG PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN SETTINGS THAT ARE POOR IN OPPORTUNITY AND EMAS-

CULATING, IT FLOWERS IN THE MINDS AND ACTS ON SOME SELECTIVELY REACTIVE YOUTHS WITHIN THESE SETTINGS. REPEATED VIOLENCE ALWAYS IS A PRODUCT OF A PERSON'S PERSONALITY, AND THOSE WHO ACT VIOLENTLY MUST BE DEALT WITH AS INDIVIDUALS. THIS MEANS TREATMENT-REHABILITATION. BUT EVEN IF TREATMENT WORKS, THE QUESTION OF WHY VIOLENT OFFENDERS SHOULD BE TREATED—HOW MUCH VIOLENCE CAN BE PREVENTED THROUGH TREATMENT—REMAINS. IT MAY BE ARGUED THAT RESOURCES ARE BETTER USED IN SOCIAL REFORM OR MASSIVE POLICING, THAT THE POOR RECORD OF REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS IS CLEAR PROOF THAT INCAPACITATION AND DETERRENCE THROUGH LONG IMPRISONMENT ARE PREFERABLE APPROACHES, OR THAT VIOLENCE LURKS AMONG OFFENDERS WHO ARE NOT CAUGHT, NOT AMONG THOSE WHO ARE EXPOSED TO TREATMENT. THESE ARGUMENTS HAVE VALIDITY. HOWEVER, RATHER THAN JUSTIFYING AN END TO TREATMENT EFFORTS, THEY SUGGEST PROBLEMS WITH THESE EFFORTS AND DIRECTIONS FOR CHANGE. THE PROSPECTS THAT EMERGE ARE INTIMIDATING AND UNINVITING FOR TRADITION-BOUND PROFESSIONALS; SELECTIVE STAFFING; INNOVATIVE OUTREACH PROGRAMS; MORE MONEY FOR PEOPLE WHO WORK WITH DRUG-EXPERIMENTING DROPOUTS IN COLD-WATER FLATS AND WITH GANG MEMBERS IN THE STREETS; LESS MONEY FOR EDUCATIONAL GADGETS; MORE GROUP WORK IN INNER-CITY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS; THE HIRING OF NEIGHBORHOOD PERSONS OF INTEGRITY, RATHER THAN IRRELEVANT SPECIALISTS AND MERCENARY CONSULTANTS. A WHOLESALE REFORM OF SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, AIMED AT GETTING HELP TO PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN VIOLENCE-PROMOTIVE SETTINGS IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE NEED TO DEAL WITH THESE PEOPLE AFTER THEY HAVE BECOME THE DESTRUCTIVE PRODUCTS OF SUCH SETTINGS, IS NEEDED. ANY REFORM MUST ALSO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE. POLICE MUST BE PRESENT IN FORCE TO PROTECT POTENTIAL VICTIMS, NOT ONLY TO CHASE OFFENDERS. (LKM)

369. **STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW.** E. M. WISE and G. O. W. JELLER, Eds. 338 p. 1975. NCJ-32882  
A COLLECTION OF RECENT SCHOLARLY CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW BY ACADEMICIANS FROM THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PAPERS ARE ORGANIZED UNDER FOUR MAIN AREAS OF CONCERN TO THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW. THE ROLE, AND SOMETIMES CONFLICT, OF VALUES WITHIN AND ABOVE THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE CONSIDERED. CURRENT ISSUES OF CODIFICATION AND REFORM ARE EXAMINED. PROBLEMS RELATING TO DISPOSITION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED, AS WELL AS DEALING WITH DEVIANCE WHICH DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.  
Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD, IL 62717.

370. **STUDYING THE VICTIMS OF CRIME—SOME METHODOLOGICAL NOTES.** By H. MACKAY and J. HAGAN. VISAGE PRESS, INC, 108A SOUTH COLUMBUS STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314. VICTIMOLOGY, V 3, N 1-2 (1978), P 135-140. NCJ-54226  
METHODS USED IN VICTIMOLOGY RESEARCH DEALING WITH THE VICTIM'S INVOLVEMENT IN, INFLUENCES ON, AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE EXAMINED. THE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON FOUR STUDIES. THE FIRST, AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF VICTIM CHARACTERISTICS ON THE DISPOSITION OF CASES INVOLVING VIOLENT CRIMES, USED DATA FROM A PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM. IN A SMALLER STUDY, AIMED AT DEVELOPING A TYPOLOGY OF ASSAULT VICTIMS, RESEARCHERS IDENTIFIED ASSAULT CASES ON COURT

DOCKETS EACH DAY, OBSERVED THE TRIALS, AND THEN INTERVIEWED VICTIMS IN CASES THAT RESULTED IN CONVICTIONS. A THIRD STUDY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE VICTIMS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, WITH EMPHASIS ON PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ON ISSUES OF VICTIM SATISFACTION. THIS STUDY EMPLOYED DATA GATHERED IN INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS CONDUCTED AT FOUR STAGES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE FOURTH STUDY, ONGOING AT THE TIME THE REPORT WAS WRITTEN, DEALS DIRECTLY WITH VICTIMS' PERCEPTIONS OF AND IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. VICTIMS' NAMES ARE OBTAINED FROM POLICE RECORDS, AND INDEPTH INTERVIEWS ARE CONDUCTED BEFORE THE VICTIM'S CASE GOES TO COURT AND AGAIN AFTER FINAL DISPOSITION. THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE VARIOUS METHODS USED IN THIS STUDY TO IDENTIFY AND CONTACT VICTIMS TO GATHER AND ANALYZE DATA, ARE POINTED OUT. SUCH MATTERS AS ANALYSIS OF OFFICIAL RECORDS VERSUS DIRECT VICTIM CONTACT AND TELEPHONE VERSUS INPERSON INTERVIEWS ARE CONSIDERED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE FOURTH STUDY'S METHOD OF VICTIM CONTACT WAS CHOSEN AND TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE FORMAT AND INTERVIEW TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED IN THAT STUDY. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

371. **TEACHING BORSTAL GIRLS TO RELAX.** By E. MUIR. ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, V 19, N 3 (1975), P 237-240. NCJ-54828

A PROGRAM FOR HELPING INCARCERATED FEMALE JUVENILES TO DEVELOP PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL CONTROL SO AS TO REDUCE IMPULSIVE AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IS DESCRIBED AS PRACTICED IN A BORSTAL SERVING SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND. THE PROGRAM DESCRIBED IS CONDUCTED IN H.M. INSTITUTION, GATESIDE, GREENOCK, THE ONLY WOMEN'S BORSTAL SERVING SCOTLAND AND NORTHERN IRELAND. GIRLS AGED 16-21 (15-21 FOR IRISH GIRLS) ARE HOUSED THERE ON CHARGES RANGING FROM SHOPLIFTING TO ASSAULT. THE MORE DIFFICULT AND DISTURBED GIRLS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED TO LACK SELF-CONTROL TO THE EXTENT THAT THEY REACT EXPLOSIVELY TO ENVIRONMENTAL STIMULI CONSIDERED ONLY MINOR IRRITATIONS BY MOST PEOPLE. A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO GIVE SUCH GIRLS GREATER CONTROL OVER THEIR PHYSICAL, VERBAL, AND EMOTIONAL REACTIONS TO A VARIETY OF STRESSFUL SITUATIONS HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED. BASIC RELAXATION TRAINING SIMILAR TO THAT USED BY ANTENATAL CLINICS IS EMPLOYED. BY ALTERNATING TENSION AND RELAXATION OF SUCCESSIVE MUSCLES OF THE BODY, THE GIRLS LEARN TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN TENSE AND RELAXED FEELINGS. THIS IS ACCOMPANIED BY INFORMATION ON ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL FUNCTIONING. DETAILS OF THE EXERCISE PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. ONCE THE GIRLS HAVE MASTERED CONTROL OVER THE RELAXATION OF THEIR MUSCLES AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES, TRAINING IN SOCIAL SKILLS AND NONVERBAL COMMUNICATION BEGINS. THIS INVOLVES A MORE SOPHISTICATED METHOD OF PHYSICAL CONTROL THROUGH MAINTAINING TENSION AND RELAXATION IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY AT THE SAME TIME SO AS TO PRODUCE THE COORDINATED ACTION AND BEHAVIOR MOST APPROPRIATE TO A SITUATION. THIS IS DONE THROUGH GROUP DISCUSSIONS AND THE ROLE PLAYING OF SITUATIONS THAT CUSTOMARILY STIMULATE AGGRESSION IN PERSONS WITH POOR CONTROL. LOW SELF-IMAGE, A FACTOR CONTRIBUTING TO AGGRESSIVE DEFENSIVE REACTIONS, IS PROGRESSIVELY RAISED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS

DESIGNED TO INCREASE ACCEPTANCE OF SELF. POSITIVE EFFECTS FROM THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN NOTED BY BORSTAL STAFF AND THE GIRLS THEMSELVES. (RCB)

372. **TESTIMONY OF JAMES BANNON, EXECUTIVE DEPUTY CHIEF, DETROIT (MI) POLICE DEPARTMENT (FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, 1978—SEE NCJ-57922).** By J. BANNON. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 15 p. 1978. NCJ-57941

AFTER REVIEWING STATISTICS WHICH INDICATE THAT WIFE ABUSE IS UNDERREPORTED BY AT LEAST 50 PERCENT IN DETROIT, MICH., CHANGES ARE SUGGESTED FOR EACH POINT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO INCREASE VICTIM CONFIDENCE. WOMAN BATTERING GOES UNREPORTED BECAUSE THE VICTIM FEELS THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WILL NOT TAKE HER SERIOUSLY AND SHE IS ALSO AFRAID THAT THE ASSAULTS WILL BE INTENSIFIED IF SHE REPORTS THEM. UNFORTUNATELY BOTH ASSUMPTIONS ARE TRUE. IF THE BATTERING OF WOMEN IS TO BE PUT ON THE SAME LEVEL AS OTHER ASSAULTS, THE POLICE AND THE COURTS ARE GOING TO HAVE TO GIVE IT PRIORITY TREATMENT. THE SAME POLICEMAN WHO WILL BREAK INTO A HOUSE WITHOUT A WARRANT WHEN DRUG USE IS SUSPECTED WILL WAIT POLITELY ON THE PORCH UNTIL INVITED IN BY THE ASSAULTING HUSBAND. LAWS NEED TO BE CHANGED TO ALLOW POLICE TO MAKE WARRANTLESS ARRESTS FOR SUCH MISDEMEANORS AS 'DISTURBING THE PEACE' WHEN THE OFFICER SUSPECTS THAT FELONY ASSAULT IS ALSO INVOLVED. PROSECUTORS MUST SET UP ADVOCACY SYSTEMS SO THAT BATTERED WOMEN ARE GIVEN AID AND SUPPORT IN PRESSING CHARGES. THE POLICE ALSO NEED EITHER A SHELTER TO WHICH THE WIFE CAN BE TAKEN OR SOME PROVISION FOR REMOVING THE HUSBAND FROM THE HOME SO THAT THE BATTERING DOES NOT CONTINUE ONCE THE OFFICER LEAVES. THE DEFINITION OF 'BATTERED WIFE' NEEDS TO BE EXTENDED TO ANY CONSISTING SEXUAL UNION, AS 'BATTERED GIRLFRIENDS' ARE EQUALLY COMMON. THE COURTS ALSO MUST RECOGNIZE THE SERIOUS NATURE OF THE ASSAULT AND HAND DOWN SEVERE FINES OR USE WEEKEND SENTENCES. UNTIL WIFE-BEATING BECOMES A PUBLIC PROBLEM, THOUSANDS OF WOMEN WILL CONTINUE TO BE VICTIMS IN THEIR OWN HOMES. FOR RELATED ARTICLES, SEE NCJ 57922-57940. (GLR)

Supplemental Notes: MARCH 16, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

373. **THERAPY OF LOSS OF TEMPER AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.** By S. CHOLST. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, V 22, N 3 (1978), P 244-254. NCJ-57233

A JAIL PSYCHOTHERAPIST'S APPROACH TO HELPING INMATES CONTROL THEIR TEMPER IS DESCRIBED, TOGETHER WITH THE PHILOSOPHY OF REHABILITATION UNDERLYING THE APPROACH. PEOPLE WHO LOSE THEIR TEMPER EASILY USUALLY HAVE LITTLE SELF-RESPECT. EASY LOSS OF TEMPER, AND THE VIOLENCE OFTEN ASSOCIATED WITH IT, REPRESENT AN EFFORT TO GAIN RESPECT FROM OTHERS, PARTICULARLY AMONG MEN WHO GROW UP LEARNING THAT THEIR SURVIVAL DEPENDS ON CONSTANT ASSERTION OF THEIR TOUGHNESS. A THERAPIST WHO WORKS WITH NEW YORK CITY JAIL INMATES USES GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL THERAPY TO HELP INMATES WHO FEEL THAT THEIR FAILURE TO CONTROL THEIR TEMPER HAS GOTTEN THEM INTO TROUBLE. THESE INMATES ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONCENTRATE ON THEIR OWN OPINIONS OF THEMSELVES RATHER THAN OTHERS' OPINIONS. THEY ARE SHOWN THE ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY REMAINING CALM IN THE FACE OF A REAL OR PERCEIVED ATTACK. THE

FIRST ADVANTAGE IS THAT, BY DEMONSTRATING CONCERN FOR HIS ANTAGONIST AND BY USING HIS ABILITY TO THINK THROUGH A SITUATION RATHER THAN REACTING TO IT, THE INMATE GAINS RESPECT FOR HIMSELF. THE SECOND ADVANTAGE IS THAT HIS BEHAVIOR LEADS OTHERS TO RESPECT HIM. THE TEMPER THERAPY WAS PARTICULARLY HELPFUL TO AN INMATE WHOSE CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE PRISON CONDITIONS WAS THWARTED BY HIS INABILITY TO CONTROL HIS TEMPER IN MEETINGS WITH THE WARDEN. WHEN THE INMATE LEARNED NOT TO EXPLODE IN ANGER WHEN THE WARDEN DISAGREED WITH HIM, HIS CAMPAIGN GOT BETTER RESULTS. THIS FORM OF THERAPY IS BASED ON THE IDEA THAT CORRECTIONS SHOULD BE A MATTER OF TEACHING OFFENDERS THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD THEIR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS. USING PRISONS FOR SUCH PURPOSES ADDRESSES THE POLARIZATION THAT SEPARATES THOSE WHO BREAK THE LAW FROM MAINSTREAM SOCIETY. (LKM)

374. **THEY THINK, 'I CAN KILL BECAUSE I'M 14'—A CASE STUDY IN A JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM THAT NEITHER PROTECTS THE VICTIMS NOR HELPS THE RISING NUMBER OF VIOLENT YOUTH.** By T. MORGAN. NEW YORK TIMES, 229 WEST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10036. NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE (JANUARY 19, 1975), P 9-11, 16, 21-22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34. NCJ-16177

EXAMINATION OF THE SITUATION CAUSED BY THE INCREASING TREND OF JUVENILES COMMITTING SERIOUS AND VIOLENT CRIMES AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM WHICH REQUIRES THAT THOSE UNDER 16 BE DEALT WITH DIFFERENTLY THAN ADULTS. CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED OF TEN, TWELVE, AND FOURTEEN YEAR OLD YOUTHS, WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES OF RAPE, MURDER, ROBBERY, AND ASSAULT. MOST, IF NOT ALL, OF THESE YOUTHS ARE EITHER SENT TO A TRAINING SCHOOL FOR A MAXIMUM OF 18 MONTHS, RELEASED TO THE CUSTODY OF THEIR PARENTS, OR DIVERTED FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN OTHER WAYS. THIS HAPPENS, DUE TO WHAT THE AUTHOR CALLS 'CRACKS' IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. ALL OF THESE YOUTHS ARE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS, AND A LARGE MAJORITY ARE FOUND TO NEED PSYCHIATRIC HELP. HOWEVER, A GENERAL LACK OF PUBLIC FACILITIES, REFUSALS BY PRIVATE AGENCIES AND MENTAL HOSPITALS TO ACCEPT CASES, AND THE LEGAL POLICY OF TREATING JUVENILES UNDER 16 DIFFERENTLY THAN ADULTS, ALL CONTRIBUTE TO A 'TURNSTILE' EFFECT WHICH RETURNS THESE VIOLENT-ACTING YOUTHS TO THE STREETS. SUGGESTIONS FOR CORRECTING THIS SITUATION INCLUDE LOWERING THE AGE LIMIT FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION FROM 16 TO 14 AND REQUIRING THAT PRIVATE SOCIAL AGENCIES RECEIVING PUBLIC FUNDS ACCEPT THOSE CASES REFERRED TO THEM.

375. **THINKING ABOUT DANGEROUS OFFENDERS.** By S. DINITZ and J. P. CONRAD. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. CRIMINAL JUSTICE ABSTRACTS, V 10, N 1 (MARCH 1978), P 99-130. NCJ-47050

THIS PAPER DISCUSSES THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS, ITS SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES, CLINICAL ASPECTS OF THE PSYCHOPATH/SOCIOPATH, AND LAWS ON HABITUAL CRIMINALS AND SEXUAL PSYCHOPATHS. THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS DEFINED AS THE REPETITIVELY VIOLENT CRIMINAL WHO HAS COMMITTED OR ATTEMPTED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE, FORCIBLE RAPE, ROBBERY, OR ASSAULT MORE THAN ONCE. THE HISTORY OF THE CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS TRACED TOGETHER WITH ITS RELATIONSHIPS AND DEPENDENCE ON SOCIAL POWER, ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CLASS, AND MORE RECENTLY ON VARIOUS PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES. THIS METAMORPHOSIS HAS INVERTED THE IDEA



COMPLETELY. THE DANGEROUS WERE ONCE THE POWERFUL SINCE THEY CONTROLLED THE DESTINIES OF ALL WHO SERVED THEM. NOW, THE DANGEROUS ARE MEMBERS OF THE UNDERCLASS—FEARED NOT BECAUSE OF THEIR POWER, BUT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF IT. THIS REVERSAL IN THE CONCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM ILLUSTRATES NOT ONLY THE VAST CULTURAL SHIFTS IN SOCIAL HISTORY, BUT ALSO THE IRRESPONSIBILITY THAT CHARACTERIZES CERTAIN SOCIAL RELATIONS AT EVERY AGE. THE THEORIES OF VARIOUS SCHOOLS (SOCIAL DARWINISTS, PHRENOLOGISTS, HEREDITARIANS) AS THEY RELATE TO THE UNDERCLASS ARE DISCUSSED, AS ARE THE RESEARCH EXPERIMENTS OF GENETICISTS, NEUROLOGISTS AND PSYCHOSURGEONS, AND DRUG THERAPISTS. THE DIFFICULTY THAT THE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES HAVE HAD IN TRACING THE CAUSES OF DANGEROUSNESS IS PARALLELED BY THE DIFFICULTY IN ISOLATING SUCH TYPES FOR CLINICAL DESCRIPTION. AT THE HEART OF THE CLINICAL PERSPECTIVE ON DANGEROUSNESS IS THE PSYCHOPATHIC, SOCIOPATHIC, OR ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY. DIAGNOSTIC SIGNS AND BEHAVIOR TRAITS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY ARE ENUMERATED, AS ARE EIGHT PHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES HAVING TO DO WITH SUCH DYSFUNCTIONS AS ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC PATTERNS. THE LEGAL CONCEPT OF DANGEROUSNESS IS ALSO CONFUSED. ONE OF THE MOST PERSISTENT CONFLICTS REVOLVES AROUND THE LEGAL DEFINITION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND HOW MENTAL DISORDERS IMPINGE UPON IT. VARIOUS STATUTES HAVE BEEN ENACTED WHICH ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF DANGEROUSNESS, SPECIFICALLY THE HABITUAL CRIMINAL AND SEX PSYCHOPATH LAWS. THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THESE STATUTES ARE REVIEWED, AND A CRITIQUE OF THESE AND OTHER DANGEROUS PERSON LAWS IS OFFERED. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT HOWEVER WELL INTENTIONED, THESE LAWS WERE INADEQUATE CONCEPTUALLY AND PROCEDURALLY. A POSTSCRIPT TO THE REPORT MAINTAINS THAT THERE IS LITTLE PROSPECT OF PREDICTING THE COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT CRIME, AND THAT NEITHER STATISTICAL OR CLINICAL METHODS HAVE SO FAR BEEN EFFECTIVE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—DJM)

376. **TO DO JUSTICE—AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF INMATE GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES AND A FINAL REPORT TO THE CENTER FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE.** By J. H. LAVE and M. L. BECKER. UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-ST LOUIS CENTER OF METROPOLITAN STUDIES, 8001 NATURAL BRIDGE RD, ST LOUIS, MO 63121. 667 p. 1978. NCJ-57546
- THIS STUDY ANALYZES THE DEVELOPMENT AND SUCCESS OF INMATE GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCEDURES IN SEVERAL STATES. STAFF OF THE COMMUNITY CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROGRAM IN ST. LOUIS EVALUATED THE CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL JUSTICE'S PROJECT WHICH FOCUSED ON DEVELOPMENT OF INMATE GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES. PROJECT EFFECTIVENESS WAS ASSESSED IN TERMS OF THE REDUCTION OF VIOLENCE WITHIN INSTITUTIONS, INCREASE IN INMATES' PERCEPTION OF FAIR HANDLING OF COMPLAINTS, REDUCTION OF LITIGATION AGAINST INSTITUTIONS, INCREASED CLARITY OF WRITTEN GRIEVANCE POLICIES, AND INCREASE IN CITIZEN VOLUNTEER CORRECTIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND PARTICIPATION. ASSESSMENT METHODS INCLUDED OBSERVATION, QUESTIONNAIRES, INTERVIEWS, AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORD ANALYSIS. THE NEED FOR EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS TO RESOLVE INMATE GRIEVANCES AND FOR ACCURATE ASSESSMENT OF MECHANISM EFFECTIVENESS IS APPARENT IN THAT THE NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED BY FEDERAL AND STATE PRISONERS IN FEDERAL COURTS REPRESENTS OVER 20 PERCENT OF ALL CIVIL CASES FILED. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE ANALYSIS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WITHIN CALIFORNIA, NEW

## VIOLENT OFFENDER

YORK, SOUTH CAROLINA, COLORADO, AND KENTUCKY REVEALED THAT THE DIFFERENCES AMONG THE PRISONS, INMATES, AND STAFFS ARE MONUMENTAL, IMPLYING THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION, OPERATION, AND IMPACT OF SUCH PROCEDURES MUST BE CONSIDERED ON A STATE-BY-STATE BASIS. VARIOUS STRATEGIES OF IMPLEMENTATION WERE UTILIZED IN THE FIVE STATES STUDIED INCLUDING JUDICIAL DECREE, LEGISLATIVE ACTION, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTIVE. THE OPERATION WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS OF UTILIZATION OF THE MECHANISM BY INMATES, TYPES OF GRIEVANCES HANDLED MOST EFFECTIVELY, MONITORING, AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND PREVENTION. IMPACTS ARE ASSESSED ACCORDING TO EFFECTS ON LEAA OBJECTIVES, INMATES, LINE OFFICERS, THE ADMINISTRATION, AND SUITABILITY OF THE MECHANISMS TO OTHER AREAS. TABULAR DATA, CHARTS, AND GRAPHS, ARE PROVIDED. APPENDICES CONTAIN SURVEY INSTRUMENTS, FLOW CHARTS, DATA FORMS, AND OTHER INFORMATION. (LWM)

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

377. **TOWARD A NEW LAW ON RAPE.** By M. D. SCHWARTZ and T. R. CLEAR. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 26, N 2 (APRIL 1980), P 129-151. NCJ-66606

RAPE LAW REFORM IS DISCUSSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON ENDING THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN SEXUAL ASSAULT LAWS AND GENERAL ASSAULT LAWS AND ON ISSUES INVOLVED IN THIS APPROACH TO RAPE LAW REFORM. THE TWO MAIN PROBLEMS WITH CURRENT RAPE LAWS ARE EVIDENCED IN THE INSUFFICIENT NUMBERS OF CONVICTIONS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM'S OPEN HOSTILITY TO RAPE VICTIMS. BOTH PROBLEMS ULTIMATELY REST ON HISTORICAL ATTITUDES TOWARD WOMEN. PSYCHIATRIC AND CRIMINOLOGICAL LITERATURE REFLECTS THESE ATTITUDES. SEVERAL APPROACHES HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED TO REMOVE THE RESULTING OBSTACLES TO PROSECUTION. NONSEXIST LEGISLATION COULD BE PRODUCED EITHER BY DEVELOPING A SEXUALLY NEUTRAL ASSAULT LAW, AS IN MICHIGAN, FLORIDA, AND SEVERAL OTHER STATES, OR BY INCORPORATING WHAT IS NOW CALLED RAPE INTO AN EXISTING ASSAULT LAW. THE LATTER APPROACH WOULD CHANGE THE FOCUS FROM THE VICTIM TO THE OFFENDER. SEX PENETRATION IN ITSELF COULD FULFILL THE DEFINITION OF SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY IN THE ASSAULT LAW TO AVOID TRYING TO MEASURE DEGREES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL HARM RESULTING FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT. A RESULTING MATRIX OF TERMS WOULD INCLUDE HARASSMENT AND ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH, THIRD, SECOND, AND FIRST DEGREES. STATUTORY RAPE WOULD BE CONSIDERED AN ASSAULT IN THE FOURTH DEGREE. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE LAW (1) REMOVE SEMANTICALLY CHARGED WORDS LIKE RAPE FROM THE LAW, (2) EMPHASIZE THAT RAPE IS A CRIME OF VIOLENCE; (3) INCLUDE SEVERAL GRADED OFFENSES; (4) STATE THAT RESISTANCE BY THE VICTIM IS NOT NECESSARY; (5) PERMIT HUSBANDS TO BE PROSECUTED FOR SEXUALLY ASSAULTING THEIR WIVES; (6) STATE THAT CORROBORATION IS NOT REQUIRED; (7) RELATE PENALTIES TO THE PENALTIES FOR THE OTHER FORMS OF ASSAULT; (8) LOWER THE AGE FOR ABSOLUTE STATUTORY RAPE TO 12; AND (9) PROVIDE FOR A SEPARATE HEARING ON THE RELEVANCE OF EVIDENCE ON THE VICTIM'S SEXUAL HISTORY. A RAPE SHIELD LAW WOULD PROBABLY BE CHALLENGED AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL. REFORM WILL BE EASIER TO ACCOMPLISH AS A MAJOR PACKAGE THAN AS A PIECE-

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

MEAL EFFORT. EXTENSIVE FOOTNOTES WHICH INCLUDE REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

**Supplemental Notes:** EARLIER VERSION PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS OF THE ACADEMY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES, MARCH 8, 1978.

378. **TOWARD MORE EFFECTIVE JUSTICE.** By C. T. MANGRUM. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, 500 WELLS FARGO BANK BUILDING, 5TH STREET AND CAPITOL MALL, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW*, V 5, N 2 (JANUARY 1978), P 1-9. NCJ-46848
- A REVIEW IS UNDERTAKEN OF A POSITION PAPER DEVELOPED BY THE CALIFORNIA PROBATION, PAROLE AND CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION AND OUTLINING THE RESPONSIBILITY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES TO VICTIMS AND WITNESSES. THE PAPER RESULTED FROM THE INTERAGENCY EFFORT OF GROUPS HAVING CLOSE CONTACT WITH CRIME VICTIMS. THE MOST SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE PAPER IS ITS ADVOCACY STANCE, A CONCEPT WHICH IT IS HOPED WILL IMPROVE RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE AGENCIES AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC. THE PLIGHT OF VICTIMS NEEDS TO BE CHANGED, AND THE AGENCIES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM MUST ASSUME LEADERSHIP IN BRINGING ABOUT THE CHANGE. AS THE PUBLIC BECOMES AWARE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY CONCERN FOR AND RESPONSIVENESS TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT OFFENDERS, THERE WILL BE AN INCREASED SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC TO COOPERATE IN REPORTING CRIMES, ASSISTING POLICE, ACTING AS WITNESSES, AND SERVING AS JURORS. JUSTICE FUNCTIONS MAY ALSO BE ENHANCED AS A RESULT OF NEW DATA GATHERED IN THE COURSE OF INCREASED INVOLVEMENT WITH VICTIMS AND WITNESSES. AS MUCH AS ANYTHING ELSE, THE VICTIM NEEDS GREATER UNDERSTANDING FROM EVERYONE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FIELD. DIRECT SERVICES TO VICTIMS SHOULD INCLUDE PROMPT RESPONSE TO THE REPORT OF THE CRIME AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO ANY SERVICES REQUIRED, SUCH AS EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION FOR MEDICAL CARE AND NOTIFICATION OF RELATIVES OF THE EMERGENCY. IN SOME INSTANCES, CARE FOR MINOR CHILDREN AND SECURITY CHECKS ON THE VICTIM'S HOME SHOULD BE PROVIDED. AN EFFORT SHOULD ALSO BE MADE TO QUICKLY RETURN PROPERTY. SPEEDY APPLICATION FOR INDEMNIFICATION THROUGH THE VICTIM OF VIOLENT CRIME COMPENSATION LAW SHOULD BE MADE. RESTITUTION BY THE OFFENDER SHOULD BE CONSIDERED IN SENTENCING. AN IMPORTANT GROUP OFTEN OVERLOOKED BY THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IS WITNESSES. THE INDIFFERENCE, RUDENESS, AND INCONVENIENCE OF POSTPONED HEARINGS WITHOUT GIVING PRIOR NOTICE TO WITNESSES IS OFTEN DISCOURAGING. WITNESSES MUST BE KEPT ABREAST OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE, AND SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED BY THE SYSTEM. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY FOR THE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO ACCOMPLISH THESE GOALS IS THROUGH A CENTRAL COORDINATING PERSON OR AGENCY SPECIFICALLY CHARGED WITH MATCHING SYSTEM SERVICES TO WITNESS AND VICTIM NEEDS. THIS AGENCY SHOULD BE A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATION, ALTHOUGH IT COULD BE STRUCTURALLY AFFILIATED WITH AN EXISTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY. THE AGENCY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED AT THE COUNTY LEVEL, THE MOST NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC AND POLITICAL DIVISION. IN LARGER METROPOLITAN AREAS, IT COULD BE A NEIGHBORHOOD-BASED AGENCY. (DJM)
- Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

379. **TRACKING OFFENDERS THROUGH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By L. DEVIN-SHEEHAN. 17 p. 1977. NCJ-53741
- IN A DESCRIPTIVE, CROSS-SYSTEM STUDY, THE SUFFOLK COUNTY JUVENILE TASK FORCE TRACKED 496 YOUTHS

## TREATING

THROUGH COMPONENTS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, N.Y. TO EXAMINE THE PROFILES OF STATUS OFFENDERS, JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, VIOLENT OFFENDERS, YOUTHS DIVERTED FROM THE SYSTEM, MULTIPLE OFFENDERS, AND RECIDIVISTS, ONLY A CROSS-SYSTEM APPROACH COULD ADDRESS THE FOLLOWING CONCERNS ADEQUATELY: TIME LAGS IN THE SYSTEM; TIME LAGS' RELATIONSHIP TO OFFENDERS' PLEA AND CASE CHARACTERISTICS AND OUTCOME; DIFFERENT CRITERIA FOR DIVERSION IN DIFFERENT SYSTEM COMPONENTS; DIFFERENT OUTCOMES FOR OFFENDERS WITH PRIVATE COUNSEL, COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL, OR NO COUNSEL; AND VARIATION IN AND EFFECT OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COURT CONSULTATION UNIT AND THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT. USING A SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING TECHNIQUE, A SAMPLE OF 533 JUVENILE OFFENDERS WAS SELECTED FROM THE 3,232 INDIVIDUALS PROCESSED THROUGH PROBATION INTAKE IN 1975. USABLE DATA WERE OBTAINED FOR 496 CASES FROM RECORDS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, PROBATION DEPARTMENT, FAMILY COURT, AND THE NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTHS. THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT WAS AN OPTICAL SCANNING SHEET ON WHICH 80 DEMOGRAPHIC AND OUTCOME VARIABLES COULD BE RECORDED. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED. IT WAS FOUND THAT OFFENSES COMMITTED BY MALES WERE MORE SERIOUS THAN THOSE BY FEMALES, AND SEX DIFFERENCES WERE APPARENT IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCREASING AGE AND NUMBER OF OFFENDERS. A CONSISTENT NUMBER OF BOYS (ABOUT 14 PERCENT) ARE IN EACH AGE GROUP IN THE AGE CATEGORIES 7-11, 12, 13, AND 14, BUT AGE 15 CONTAINS 41 PERCENT OF THE MALE SAMPLE. THE FEMALES, HOWEVER, SHOW A STEADY INCREMENT IN THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS IN EACH CATEGORY. DELINQUENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO LIVE WITH THEIR NATURAL PARENTS THAN WERE STATUS OFFENDERS. THE AVERAGE TIME SPAN FROM DATE OF FIRST HEARING TO DATE OF TRIAL (FOR THOSE PLEADING NOT GUILTY) WAS 60 DAYS. THE AVERAGE TIME SPAN FROM DATE OF FIRST TRIAL HEARING UNTIL FINAL FACT-FINDING HEARING WAS 42 DAYS. DELAYS FOR CASES GOING TO TRIAL ARE ATTRIBUTED TO TRIAL SCHEDULING AND ADJOURNMENTS PRIOR TO THE TRIAL'S FINAL FACT-FINDING. IT IS ARGUED THAT THE CROSS-SYSTEM APPROACH PROVIDES REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLES FROM WHICH TO WORK, AND IT PERMITS EXAMINATION OF EACH COMPONENT IN THE SYSTEM. CROSS-SYSTEM RESEARCH IS LIMITED BY THE ACCESSIBILITY OF THE NEEDED INFORMATION. FLOW CHARTS AND TABLES ARE INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. (MLC)

**Supplemental Notes:** PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY, 1977—PANEL 27 EVALUATING COMPLEX PROGRAMS—CROSS-SYSTEM EVALUATIONS.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

380. **TREATING THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER—ISSUES AND PROBLEMS.** By A. B. SMITH and L. BERLIN. 382 p. 1974. NCJ-14607
- LOOKS CRITICALLY AT MANY OF THE LEADING STUDIES AND RESEARCH PROJECTS DEALING WITH PROBLEMS OF THE OFFENDER. FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF CRIME, SOCIAL ATTITUDES, AND CAUSATION THEORIES, THE AUTHORS FOCUS ON PROBATION AND PAROLE. OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED INCLUDE PUNISHMENT VS. TREATMENT, PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN CORRECTIONS, TREATMENT MODALITIES—PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, SCHOOLS OF CASEWORK AND THERAPY, AND GROUP THERAPIES—TRADITIONAL AND INNOVATIVE. CONSIDERATION IS GIVEN TO THE TREATMENT AND THE NATURE OF CRIMES SUCH AS DRUG ADDICTION, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AND CRIMES OF VIOLENCE. COMMENTS ARE MADE ON ALCOHOLISM AND CRIME AND CRIME AND

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MARITAL PROBLEMS. OTHER TOPICS INCLUDE THE SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, AND PATHOLOGY OF GAMBLING, CURRENT TRENDS IN TREATING THE CRIMINAL OFFENDER, AND RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONS.

Availability: OCEANA PUBLICATIONS, INC; DOBBS FERRY, NY 10522.

381. **TREATING THE OFFENDER—PROBLEMS AND ISSUES.** M. RIEDEL and P. A. VALES, Eds. AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212; PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 222 p. 1977. NCJ-46790  
TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES AND RELATED PROBLEMS ARE EXPLORED IN SELECTED PAPERS FROM THE NOVEMBER 1973 MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY. THE BOOK IS ONE OF A SERIES ARISING FROM THE MEETING, AT WHICH SEVERAL HUNDRED SCHOLARS CONCERNED WITH CRIME, DELINQUENCY, DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, AND CORRECTIONS GATHERED TO PRESENT PAPERS AND EXCHANGE VIEWS. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: INDEFINITE COMMITMENT IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIMINALLY INSANE; COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN PRISONS; FACTORS AFFECTING ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN PUNISHMENT AND DETERRENCE; THE VALUE OF ADULT INMATE MANPOWER; UNIONIZATION IN PRISONS; OCCUPATIONAL DIMENSIONS OF CORRECTIONAL WORK; AND INMATES' PERCEPTIONS OF SIGNIFICANT OTHERS. OTHER TOPICS ARE THE FOLLOWING: VICTIMIZATION OF WHITE INMATES BY BLACK INMATES; PAROLE OUTCOMES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS AND WHITES; TRAINING 'INCORRIGIBLE' INMATES FOR CAREERS AS CORRECTIONAL COUNSELORS; A MULTIDIMENSIONAL DRUG TREATMENT PROJECT; OUTDOOR LIVING EXPERIENCES AS A MEANS OF EVALUATING INSTITUTIONAL REEDUCATION; PERCEPTIONS OF JURORS; AND THE HISTORY OF JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE. SEE NCJ-11279, 16196, 18671, AND 46791-46799 FOR SELECTED READINGS. (LKM)  
Supplemental Notes: PRAEGER SPECIAL STUDIES IN U.S. ECONOMICS, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL ISSUES.  
Availability: PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017.

382. **TREATING THE SEXUAL OFFENDER (FROM VIOLENCE PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L. KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020).** By W. R. REEVY. JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 25 p. 1978. NCJ-55034  
AN OVERVIEW OF TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS, PARTICULARLY ASSAULTIVE SEX OFFENDERS, FOCUSES ON THE GOALS AND PROCESSES OF GROUP THERAPY. THE DISCUSSION OPENS WITH REFERENCE TO A 1964 SURVEY WHICH FOUND THAT 10 PERCENT OF 122 HOSPITALS RECEIVING SEX OFFENDERS PROVIDED SPECIAL TREATMENT FOR THESE OFFENDERS AND 73 PERCENT TREATED THE OFFENDERS TOGETHER WITH PSYCHOTIC OR OTHER PATIENTS. TREATMENT MODELS, THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO GROUP THERAPY AND OTHER MODALITIES, AND FINDINGS REGARDING COMMON CHARACTERISTICS OF SEX OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS AT ATASCADERO STATE HOSPITAL IN CALIFORNIA, WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE HOSPITAL, CENTRAL STATE HOSPITAL IN WISCONSIN, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO TREATMENT METHODS USED IN PROGRAMS FOR RAPISTS AND OTHER ASSAULTIVE SEX OFFENDERS. PROBLEMS LIKELY TO CONFRONT PRISON PSYCHOLOGISTS AS THEY ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH GROUP THERAPY PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS ARE NOTED. THE FOLLOWING PHASES IN THE GROUP THERAPY PROCESS ARE IDENTIFIED: WORKING THROUGH OFFENDERS' DISTRUST AND ANGER, BEGINNING WITH LEGAL AUTHORITIES AND PRISON STAFF, AND THEN TURNING TO PARENTS, SIBLINGS, WIVES, AND GIRL-

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FRIENDS; WORKING WITH OFFENDERS' ANGER TOWARD THEMSELVES AND LACK OF ABILITY TO DIRECT THEIR LIVES; AND HELPING OFFENDERS ANALYZE THEIR OFFENSES. THE MAIN GOAL OF SPECIAL THERAPY FOR SEX OFFENDERS IS TO PREPARE THEM FOR PARTICIPATION IN OTHER PRISON PROGRAMS (EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, ETC.) THAT CAN PROVIDE THEM WITH THE SKILLS THEY NEED TO LIVE AS NONOFFENDERS. (LKM)

383. **TREATING THE VIOLENT OFFENDER (FROM VIOLENCE PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L. KUTASH ET AL—SEE NCJ-55020).** By D. J. MADDEN. JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 9 p. 1978. NCJ-55033  
CLINICAL ISSUES IN THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS BY PSYCHIATRISTS AND PSYCHOLOGISTS ARE DISCUSSED. THE CLINICIAN'S ROLE IN THE EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS IS REVIEWED. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL HISTORY IN THE TREATMENT OF SUCH OFFENDERS IS EMPHASIZED, AND GUIDELINES FOR OBTAINING A THERAPEUTICALLY USEFUL HISTORY ARE OFFERED. FACTORS THAT AFFECT THE TREATMENT PROCESS—PATIENTS' COMMUNICATION PROBLEMS, FEELINGS OF DISTRUST, IMPAIRED ABILITY TO RECOGNIZE THE CONSEQUENCES OF ACTIONS, DIFFICULTIES IN FOCUSING ANGER—ARE DISCUSSED. PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE ISSUE OF CONTROL AS CENTRAL TO THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT CLINICIANS CAN EASILY RECOGNIZE VIOLENT ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS BUT OFTEN FAIL TO PERCEIVE THAT VIOLENT PATIENTS ARE THEMSELVES DISTURBED BY THEIR LOSS OF CONTROL AND MAY BE EXHAUSTED BY THE CONSTANT STATE OF HYPERVIGILANCE THEY MUST MAINTAIN TO STAY IN CONTROL. AMONG THE TREATMENT MODALITIES DISCUSSED ARE INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP THERAPY, MEDICATION, AND SURGICAL PROCEDURES. CLINICIANS ARE REMINDED THAT EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF VIOLENCE MEANS NEITHER MAKING PATIENTS INERT OR IMPASSIVE WITH MEDICATION, NOR SNUFFING OUT ALL AGGRESSION. THE GOAL OF THERAPY WITH AGGRESSIVE PATIENTS IS TO HELP THEM CONTROL THEIR OWN AGGRESSION IN A MANNER THAT WILL ALLOW THEM TO BE PERSONALLY AND SOCIALLY USEFUL MEMBERS OF SOCIETY. (LKM)

384. **TREATMENT OF DANGEROUS PRISONERS IN THE PENITENTIARY CENTER IN THE STATE OF MEXICO. (TRATAMIENTO DE INTERNOS PELIGROSOS EN EL CENTRO PENITENCIARIO DEL ESTADO DE MEXICO.)** By H. MARCHIORI. 14 p. (In English and Spanish) NCJ-26065  
A DESCRIPTION OF THE TREATMENT PROGRAM INITIATED FOR DANGEROUS INMATES—INMATES WHOM IT HAD FORMERLY BEEN NECESSARY TO ISOLATE—AT THE PENITENTIARY CENTER OF THE STATE OF MEXICO. THIS TREATMENT CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF INCREASING THE INMATE'S INTERACTION WITH STAFF AND FELLOW INMATES IN AN ATTEMPT TO DECREASE HIS FEELINGS OF ALIENATION. WORK THERAPY, INCREASED PRIVILEGES, AND GRADUAL REINTEGRATION FOLLOW, DEPENDING UPON THE INDIVIDUALS RESPONSIVENESS TO TREATMENT. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT PRELIMINARY RESULTS HAVE BEEN ENCOURAGING.— IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH  
Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

385. **TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS (FROM RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR—OVERVIEW AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS, 1978—SEE NCJ-55729).** By A. N. GROTH. US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 8 p. 1978. NCJ-55737  
TYPES OF TREATMENT OR REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS BEING USED FOR THE CONVICTED RAPIST OR CHILD MOLESTER ARE ASSESSED; RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE TO THE

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HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR IMPROVEMENTS. THE TREATMENT OR REHABILITATION OF THE DANGEROUS SEXUAL OFFENDER (RAPIST OR CHILD MOLESTER) CONSTITUTES A NEW FRONTIER IN THE MEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES. TO A LARGE EXTENT, MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES HAVE LET THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ALONE DEAL WITH THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER; 'TREATMENT' FOR THE MAJORITY IS SOME FORM OF PENALTY SUCH AS FINE, PROBATION, OR PRISON SENTENCE. FORTUNATELY, THERE APPEARS TO BE A GROWING REALIZATION THAT PENALTY ALONE IS INSUFFICIENT TO REHABILITATE THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER. TREATMENT, HOWEVER, IS DEPENDENT UPON CAREFUL AND ACCURATE DIAGNOSIS. IT IS NOT KNOWN WHAT CREATES A RAPIST OR CHILD MOLESTER, THE SPECIFIC PATTERN OF LIFE EXPERIENCES, SITUATIONAL FACTORS, AND PRECIPITATING EVENTS THAT PROMPT SUCH BEHAVIOR; EFFECTIVE TREATMENT METHODS ARE, THEREFORE, NOT EASY TO DETERMINE. NEVERTHELESS, TREATMENT EFFORTS CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE BASIC CATEGORIES INCLUDING PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND BEHAVIORAL. PHYSICAL TREATMENT METHODS INCLUDE PSYCHOSURGERY AND SURGICAL AND CHEMICAL (HORMONAL) CASTRATION. PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT MODALITIES ENCOMPASS ALL FORMS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY SUCH AS INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING AND GROUP THERAPY. BEHAVIORAL TREATMENTS SEEK TO ELIMINATE THE INAPPROPRIATE SEXUAL RESPONSES OF OFFENDERS AND REPLACE THEM WITH MORE ACCEPTABLE BEHAVIORS. BEHAVIORAL APPROACHES FOCUS ON THE SYMPTOMS WHEREAS PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION FOCUSES ON PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS OR OFFENDER TRAITS. IT IS URGED THAT THOSE SPECIALIZED TREATMENT PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE BE USED FOR THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER, AND THAT A SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE IN THIS FIELD BE ENCOURAGED THROUGH LECTURES, WORKSHOPS, AND SEMINARS. (LWM)

Supplemental Notes: JANUARY 12, 1978.

386. **TREATMENT OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER (FROM CRIMINOLOGY IN PERSPECTIVE—ESSAYS IN HONOR OF ISRAEL DRAPKIN, 1977 BY SIMHA F. LANDAU AND LESLIE SEBBA—SEE NCJ-45543).** By S. H. MANNE. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 12 p. 1977. NCJ-45552  
GROUP THERAPY FOR THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER AS CARRIED OUT AT THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN JESSUP, MARYLAND, IS EXAMINED; AS STEP-BY-STEP DESCRIPTION OF THERAPY IS PROVIDED. THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION DEALS WITH CONVICTED DANGEROUS FELONS WHO ARE REMANDED TO THE INSTITUTION ON AN INDETERMINATE CIVIL SENTENCE, WITH APPROPRIATE LEGAL SAFEGUARDS. FROM HIS EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE AT PATUXENT, THE AUTHOR FOCUSES ON THE COURSE OF GROUP THERAPY WITH AN ALLEGEDLY INTRACTIBLE, NONMOTIVATED, SOCIO-PATHIC OFFENDERS' GROUP CONFINED UNDER THE SPECIAL CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE INSTITUTION. OPEN-ENDED, RANDOMLY SELECTED GROUPS OF PATIENTS ARE FORMED; 10 PATIENTS ARE CONSIDERED THE OPTIMAL NUMBER (ALTHOUGH THE GROUP WILL REDUCE IN NUMBER BY ATTRITION), WHILE A GROUP BELOW 5 MEMBERS CEASES TO FUNCTION AS A GROUP, TAKING ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL THERAPY IN A GROUP SETTING. THE AUTHOR HAS FOUND THE SOLE CONTRAINDICATION TO BE HAVING A SINGLE SEX OFFENDER IN A GROUP COMPOSED OF NON-SEX OFFENDERS, AS THE LONE SEX OFFENDER IS TOO INADEQUATE AND IMMATURE TO PERMIT EXPLORATION OF HIS UNDERLYING PROBLEMS BY OTHERS. THE INITIAL GROUP MEETING IS ONE AT WHICH LIMITS, RULES, AND REGULATIONS ARE SET; EXPLANATIONS FOR EACH RULE ARE GIVEN. DIFFICULTIES FOR THE THERAPIST IN THE INITIAL PHASE INCLUDE AVOIDING HOSTILE RE-

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SPONSES TO THE PATIENTS' REACTIONS, RESISTING CONFRONTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS, AND TAKING CARE NOT TO FRIGHTEN THE PATIENT OR ACT IN AN INSENSITIVE MANNER. THE SECOND PHASE OF THE PROCESS BEGINS WHEN GROUP MEMBERS START TO CHALLENGE OR SUPPORT EACH OTHER AND BRING UP LIFE EXPERIENCES IN THERAPY. AT THIS POINT, THE THERAPIST URGES THE PATIENTS TO CONCENTRATE ON THE FEELINGS THEY ARE EXPERIENCING 'HERE AND NOW.' IN THE THIRD PHASE, THE PATIENT MOVES FROM A 'PLATEAU,' WHICH HE HAS ATTAINED BECAUSE OF THE MINIMAL INSIGHTS GAINED IN THE SECOND PHASE THAT LEAD HIM TO FEEL CURED, TO TRUE INSIGHTS WHICH ARE REGARDED AS MAJOR BREAKTHROUGHS. AN ATMOSPHERE OF COHESIVENESS WITHIN THE GROUP DEVELOPS, AND THE GROUP AND THERAPIST ARE PERCEIVED AS WORKING TOWARD A COMMON GOAL. THE THERAPIST MUST NOT ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE CARRIED AWAY BY THIS 'WELCOME TRUST AND DEPENDENCY WHICH HAVE REPLACED THE PATIENTS' INITIAL HOSTILITY AND AGGRESSION. THE FINAL STAGE IN GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY OCCURS WHEN THE PATIENT RECOGNIZES HIS IDENTIFICATION WITH THE THERAPIST; SUPPORT FROM PEERS AND THE THERAPIST IS ACCEPTED, BUT IS NOT VITAL FOR HIS FUNCTION. THIS PHASE IS COMPLETED WHEN THE PATIENT IS CONDITIONALLY RELEASED BY THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION BOARD OF REVIEW; CONDITIONAL RELEASE IS ALSO INDETERMINATE, AND TREATMENT FOR THE PATIENT CONTINUES IN THE OUTPATIENT CLINIC. THE AUTHOR CAUTIONS THAT THERAPY FOR THE OFFENDER DOES NOT FOLLOW A LINEAR PROGRESSION TOWARD EMOTIONAL STABILITY; THERAPY IS COMPOSED OF FALSE STARTS, PLATEAUS, AND STEPS BACKWARD, AND THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PERCEIVING THE SELF AND THE ENVIRONMENT IN A LESS CONFUSED MANNER IS A GRADUAL ONE. FUTURE DIRECTION FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DANGEROUS OFFENDER IS SEEN AS THAT OF A UNIFIED WHOLE; REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN ISOLATION WILL BE THE GOAL OF SMALLER REHABILITATION-ORIENTED INSTITUTIONS. (DAS)

387. **TREATMENT OF THE VIOLENT INCORRIGIBLE ADOLESCENT.** By V. L. AGEE. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 185 p. 1979. NCJ-58727  
THE EXPERIENCE OF THE CLOSED ADOLESCENT TREATMENT CENTER (CATC) IN COLORADO IS THE BASIS FOR THIS DISCUSSION OF TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH VIOLENT YOUTHS WHO RESIST TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH THE BOOK DEALS PRIMARILY WITH PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR HABITUALLY AGGRESSIVE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, SOME OF THE PRINCIPLES PRESENTED PERTAIN TO COMMUNITY TREATMENT AND TO ALL TYPES OF DELINQUENTS. THE TERM AVERSIVE TREATMENT (ATE) IS USED TO REFER TO A GROUP OF YOUTHS WHOSE VIOLENCE MAKES MOST PEOPLE AVOID THEM AND WHO REPEATEDLY SABOTAGE OR RESISTS ATTEMPTS AT INTERVENTION. THE BOOK COVERS THE ETIOLOGY OF ATE'S AND THE FAILURE OF THE MENTAL HEALTH AND YOUTH CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ATE'S. A SYSTEM FOR CLASSIFYING ATE'S ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF INTERPERSONAL MATURITY AND AN EXPRESSIVE/INSTRUMENTAL BEHAVIORAL DIMENSION IS PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH GUIDELINES FOR MATCHING CLASSIFIED ATE'S WITH TREATMENT PROVIDERS. METHODS OF INTRODUCING STRUCTURE, LIMITS, AND CONTROLS INTO THE LIVES OF ATE'S ARE DESCRIBED, AS ARE SPECIFIC TREATMENT TECHNIQUES (THERAPEUTIC MILIEU, STRUCTURED PEER GROUP THERAPY). A DETAILED DESCRIPTION IS PRESENTED OF THE PROGRAM AT THE CATC, WHICH WAS THE FIRST FACILITY DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR ATE'S. ALSO PROVIDED IS A SUMMARY OF A CATC PROGRAM EVAL-



UATION, WHICH FOUND THAT THE CENTER WAS ECONOMICALLY EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE IN MEETING ITS TREATMENT GOALS. SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN TREATING JUVENILE MURDERERS AND SEX OFFENDERS AND IN TREATING ATE'S THROUGH INDIVIDUAL THERAPY OR GROUP HOME PLACEMENT IN THE COMMUNITY ARE DISCUSSED. CASE STUDIES OF THE BACKGROUNDS, CHARACTERISTICS, AND TREATMENT OF TWO ATE'S ARE PROVIDED. ILLUSTRATIVE EXCERPTS FROM CATC CASE FILES ARE INTERSPERSED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERVIEWING JOB APPLICANTS WHO WISH TO WORK WITH ATE'S, DETAILS OF THE COLORADO TREATMENT PROGRAM, AND A COPY OF THE PROBLEM-ORIENTED RECORDKEEPING FORM USED BY THE PROGRAM.

Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

388. **TREATMENT OF VIOLENCE.** By J. E. WILLIAMS. JOHN WRIGHT AND SONS, LTD, 42-44 TRIANGLE WEST, BRISTOL BS8 1EX, ENGLAND. *MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND THE LAW*, V 12, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 269-274. NCJ-07464  
AUTHOR SUPPORTS THE NOTION THAT MORE RESOURCES SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT OF THE REPEATEDLY VIOLENT OFFENDER. A PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENT CRIME MAKES A DISTINCTION BETWEEN INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP VIOLENCE. INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE IS CLASSIFIED AS INSTRUMENTAL VIOLENCE WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH CRIME, PSYCHOTIC VIOLENCE, SITUATIONAL VIOLENCE SUCH AS THAT INDUCED BY ALCOHOL OR DRUGS, AND SEXUAL AGGRESSION. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES AND EVALUATES TREATMENT PROGRAMS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO DEAL WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE. HE RECOMMENDS THAT ALL PERSONS IN AUTHORITY OVER OFFENDERS LEARN ABOUT THE NATURE OF AGGRESSIVE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND THEIR OWN AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS WHICH MAY BE AROUSED IN DEALING WITH THREATENING SITUATIONS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PROVIDED.
389. **TREATMENT OF VIOLENCE.** By J. E. HALL WILLIAMS. JOHN WRIGHT AND SONS, LTD, 42-44 TRIANGLE WEST, BRISTOL BS8 1EX, ENGLAND. *MEDICINE, SCIENCE AND THE LAW*, V 12, N 4 (OCTOBER 1972), P 269-274. NCJ-26243  
AFTER PRESENTING A METHOD OF CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENT CRIME, THE AUTHOR REVIEWS TREATMENT POSSIBILITIES FOR THE REPEATING VIOLENT OFFENDER, THE 'SITUATIONAL' VIOLENT OFFENDER, AND PSYCHOTIC VIOLENT OFFENDERS. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT LITTLE CAN BE DONE WITH RESPECT TO THE SERIOUS, RECIDIVISTIC VIOLENT OFFENDER EXCEPT TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC BY INCARCERATING THE OFFENDER. IT IS STATED THAT FOR LESS VIOLENT OFFENDERS, NOT ENOUGH TIME IS SPENT IN CUSTODY TO ALLOW ADEQUATE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF POTENTIALLY REPETITIVE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. THE AUTHOR FURTHER STATES THAT ACCURATE METHODS OF PREDICTING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR HAVE YET TO BE DEVELOPED. AMONG THE OTHER TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE ARE THE NEED FOR STUDIES ON VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, THE TRAINING OF CORRECTIONAL STAFF AND POLICE IN RECOGNISING AND CONTROLLING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IN OTHERS AND IN THEMSELVES, AND POLITICAL AND SUB-CULTURAL VIOLENCE.
390. **TREATMENT OF VIOLENT SEX OFFENDERS.** By R. L. SADOFF. ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 19, N 1 (1975), P 75-80. NCJ-30210  
THIS PAPER USES CASE STUDIES TO ILLUSTRATE TREATMENT PROGRAMS WHICH EMPHASIZE THE TYPE OF INDIVID-

UAL WHO HAS THE ABERRANT BEHAVIOR AND NOT THE BEHAVIOR ITSELF. THE AUTHOR POINTS OUT THAT CONFINEMENT, CONFINEMENT, PHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS OF TREATMENT, AND SOME BEHAVIORISTIC APPROACHES HAVE PROVED MORE EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH OFFENDER RECIDIVISM THAN PSYCHOTHERAPY. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

391. **TRENDS IN STATE CORRECTION—JUVENILES AND THE VIOLENT YOUNG OFFENDER.** By R. D. VINTER. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 25, N 2 (APRIL 1979), P 145-161. NCJ-56235  
THIS TRENDS ANALYSIS OF STATE CORRECTIONS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS FOCUSES ON PROBLEMS THAT THE FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RATIONAL AND RESPONSIVE JUVENILE POLICY CONTINUE TO PRESENT FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. NATIONWIDE, BETWEEN 1970 AND 1974, THERE WAS A SHARP DECREASE IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND ONLY A SLIGHT RISE IN ADULT INCARCERATION. CORRELATION ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN STATE RATES OF JUVENILE AND ADULT INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND LEVELS OF FOUR CRIME CATEGORIES (TOTAL INDEX, VIOLENT, PROPERTY, AND BURGLARY) INDICATED NO LINK BETWEEN CRIME AND JUVENILE INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES. HOWEVER, ASSOCIATIONS WERE FOUND BETWEEN CRIME AND ADULT INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES. IT IS ARGUED THAT SUCH UNDERINSTITUTIONALIZATION, PARTICULARLY FOR VIOLENT JUVENILES, RESULTS BECAUSE STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICIES AND PRACTICES IMPEDE THE RATIONAL ASSIGNMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS ACCORDING TO THE SEVERITY OF AN OFFENSE. FURTHERMORE, YOUTHS WHO COMMIT VIOLENT AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES OFTEN ARE MIXED IN ALL KINDS OF STATE FACILITIES WITH LARGE PROPORTIONS OF MISDEMEANANT AND STATUS OFFENDERS. THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS FOR THESE IRRATIONAL PATTERNS OF TREATMENT. INCREASING FISCAL CONSTRAINTS, AGGRAVATED BY ESCALATING COSTS OF DAILY OPERATIONS, HAVE LEAD TO THE REDUCTION OF NUMBERS IN JUVENILE CORRECTION FACILITIES. ALSO, DESPITE THE RHETORICAL EMPHASIS ON PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, DISJUNCTURES AND CLEAVAGES EXIST BETWEEN NEARLY ALL LOCAL AND STATE LEVEL OPERATIONS, RESULTING MOSTLY FROM AMBIGUOUS POLICIES, PRIORITIES, AND GUIDELINES. ANOTHER CONTRIBUTING FACTOR IS JUVENILE CORRECTION'S MARGINALITY IN GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND POLICYMAKING; ITS AFFAIRS RECEIVE LITTLE PRIORITY AND NO CONSISTENT ATTENTION FROM POLITICAL PARTIES OR LEGISLATURES. IT ALSO SEEMS THAT MOST STATE ADMINISTRATORS ARE HAMPERED BY INADEQUATE INFORMATION PROCEDURES WHICH ARE INCAPABLE OF SUPPLYING SUFFICIENT DATA TO GUARANTEE THAT VARIOUS TYPES OF OFFENDERS ARE DIFFERENTIALLY ASSIGNED AMONG ALTERNATIVE FACILITIES. REFERENCES ARE FOOTNOTED.  
Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE.  
Availability: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601; - UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS; 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106.
392. **TRENDS IN VIOLENT CRIME AMONG EX-MENTAL PATIENTS.** By J. J. COCOZZA, M. E. MELICK, and H. J. STEADMAN. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212; AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1314 KINNEAR ROAD, COLUMBUS, OH 43212. *CRIMINOLOGY*, V 16, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1978), P 317-334. NCJ-52832  
USING AN ANALYSIS OF ARREST RATES OF TWO SAMPLES OF FORMER MENTAL PATIENTS EXAMINED AT TWO POINTS

IN TIME, CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR OF THE MENTALLY ILL IS INVESTIGATED, WITH PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO VIOLENCE. FOLLOWING A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE PUBLIC IMAGE OF EX-MENTAL PATIENTS AS FREQUENT PERPETRATORS OF CRIME, PARTICULARLY VIOLENT OFFENSES, THE METHODOLOGY OF A STUDY OF THIS ISSUE IS DESCRIBED. ONE SAMPLE STUDIED CONSISTED OF 1,938 MENTAL PATIENTS RELEASED FROM NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS IN FISCAL 1975; AND A SECOND SAMPLE WAS COMPOSED OF 1,920 EX-PATIENTS RELEASED FROM NEW YORK STATE PSYCHIATRIC CENTERS IN 1968. THE 1968 SAMPLE WAS SELECTED AS REPRESENTATIVE OF MENTAL PATIENTS RELEASED BEFORE MAJOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OCCURRED. FOR ALL PERSONS IN THE TWO STUDY GROUPS, HOSPITALIZATION RECORDS WERE OBTAINED FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH, AND CRIMINAL RECORDS WERE SECURED FROM THE STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICE. THE AVERAGE FOLLOWUP PERIOD AFTER RELEASE FOR EACH SAMPLE WAS 19 MONTHS. IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHAT FACTORS MIGHT BE ASSOCIATED WITH SUBSEQUENT ARREST FOR VIOLENT CRIME, 23 VARIABLES OBTAINABLE FROM THE DATA EXAMINED WERE CONSIDERED. RESULTS ARE SAID TO INDICATE THE FEW PEOPLE RELEASED FROM STATE MENTAL HOSPITALS WERE INVOLVED IN CRIME, AND THOSE EX-MENTAL PATIENTS MOST APT TO BE ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES ARE THOSE WITH CHARACTERISTICS SIMILAR TO THOSE IN OFFENDER POPULATIONS IN GENERAL; I.E., YOUNGER INDIVIDUALS WITH LENGTHY PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORDS. ALTHOUGH MENTAL HOSPITALIZATION IS, DUE TO NEW YORK STATE POLICY, AN EVER-INCREASING OCCURRENCE FOR THOSE CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MENTAL ILLNESS PER SE IS NOT AN INCREASINGLY COMMON FACTOR IN VIOLENT CRIME; HOWEVER, UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF EXPANDING THE PLACEMENT OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS IN MAXIMUM SECURITY MENTAL FACILITIES, THOSE TREATED IN THESE TYPES OF MENTAL FACILITIES WOULD EXPECTEDLY BE A HIGH RISK FOR VIOLENT BEHAVIOR UPON RELEASE. STUDY DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

393. **TYPE A, AB, B MURDERERS—THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE VICTIMS AND TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.** By R. I. SIMON. AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, 1700 18TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20009. *BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PSYCHIATRY AND THE LAW*, V 5 (1978), P 344-362. NCJ-56468  
THIS REPORT BY A FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIST CLASSIFIES 30 MURDERERS BASED ON DATA FROM PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS. IT INCLUDES DETAILED CASE STUDIES OF EACH TYPE AND GIVES SUGGESTIONS FOR THERAPEUTIC TREATMENT. THE MURDERERS IN THIS STUDY ARE NOT TOTALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF MURDERERS IN GENERAL, AND NO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS ATTEMPTED. ALL EXCEPT ONE FEMALE WERE BLACK AND OF LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. THE 10 TYPE A MURDERERS HAD A TANGENTIAL OR INCIDENTAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THEIR VICTIM; THE 7 TYPE AB MURDERERS FORMED SUSTAINED RELATIONSHIPS CHARACTERIZED BY DEEP DEPENDENCY WITH STRONG SADISTIC TRENDS TOWARD THE VICTIM; AND THE 4 TYPE B MURDERERS MAINTAINED PROLONGED, LONG-SUFFERING RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE VICTIM BEFORE THE MURDERS. IN TYPE A MURDERS, ALCOHOL AND IMMEDIATE WEAPONRY WERE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS. DIAGNOSES SHOWED A SCHIZOID, INADEQUATE, PASSIVE-AGGRESSIVE OR EXPLOSIVE PERSONALITY, AND PREVIOUS HISTORIES OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. EARLY PARENTAL LOSS AND DEPRIVATION OCCURRED IN MOST CASES. TYPE B MURDERS WERE VICTIM-INDUCED. THE MURDERER, USUALLY A WOMAN, OFTEN WAS THE LONG-SUFFERING SUBMISSIVE PARTNER OF A CONTROLLING, SADISTIC HUSBAND OR BOYFRIEND.

UNLIKE TYPE A, REMORSE WAS USUALLY PRESENT. TYPE AB MURDERERS SHARED MANY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE A MURDERERS BUT COULD SUSTAIN A RELATIVELY ENDURING THOUGH SADISTIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE VICTIM. THEY WERE CONSIDERED THE MOST DANGEROUS AND MOST AT RISK TO MURDER. PSYCHIATRIC INTERVENTION WAS SEEN AS HELPFUL IN EXPLORING ALCOHOLISM AND THE NEED FOR WEAPONRY IN TYPE A AND AB MURDERERS AND IN TREATING GUILT AND SUICIDAL IMPULSES IN TYPE B MURDERERS. VARIOUS TYPES OF TREATMENT, GUN REHABILITATION PROGRAMS, AND ENCOURAGING OTHER FORMS OF AGGRESSION (JUDO, BOXING) MIGHT AID IN PREVENTION AND FURTHER RESEARCH INTO VIOLENT BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE GIVEN. (AOP)

394. **UDIS (UNIFIED DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION SERVICES) DEINSTITUTIONALIZING THE CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDER.** By C. A. MURRAY, D. THOMSON, and C. B. ISRAEL. 275 p. 1978. NCJ-45072  
A CHICAGO EXPERIMENT WITH AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION FOR CHRONIC INNER-CITY DELINQUENTS IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS REPORT. THE PROGRAM'S OPERATIONS AND RESULTS ARE EXAMINED AND EVALUATED. THE UNIFIED DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION SERVICES (UDIS) PROGRAM BEGAN IN OCTOBER 1974; THE EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED FROM APRIL 1976 TO SEPTEMBER 1977. UDIS' ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES ARE TO REDUCE DELINQUENCY AMONG CHICAGO AND SURROUNDING COOK COUNTY YOUTH AND TO REDUCE COMMITMENTS TO THE JUVENILE DIVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (REFERRED TO AS DOC). IN ADDITION TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZING THE CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDER, OTHER FUNCTIONS OF UDIS ARE TO UNIFY RESOURCES AND TO GET THE YOUTH OUT OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FAST—WITHIN 6 MONTHS IF POSSIBLE. A JUVENILE OFFENDER IS SAID TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR UDIS IF HE HAD BEEN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT ON TWO PETITIONS OR IF HE HAD COMMITTED A SERIOUS OFFENSE AND, FOR EITHER REASON, WAS LIKELY TO BE COMMITTED TO DOC. YOUTHS ARE RECOMMENDED TO UDIS BY A PROBATION OFFICER, EVALUATED BY UDIS FOR ELIGIBILITY, REFERRED TO UDIS BY THE PROBATION OFFICER AT THE NEXT COURT HEARING, AND ASSESSED BY UDIS PSYCHOLOGISTS OR SOCIAL WORKERS IF THE JUDGE CONSENTS. A UDIS CASE MANAGER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING A PROGRAM PLAN JOINTLY WITH THE YOUTH, HIS FAMILY, HIS PROBATION OFFICER, AND THE SERVICE AGENCIES. SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER UDIS INCLUDE ADVOCACY, COUNSELING, EDUCATIONAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING, GROUP HOMES/FOSTER CARE, RURAL PROGRAMS (WILDERNESS PROGRAMS AND A WORK CAMP), AND INTENSIVE CARE (PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND TREATMENT). THE EVALUATION OF UDIS INVOLVED COMPARING POLICE, COURT, AND INTERVENTION RECORDS FOR 191 MALE DELINQUENTS ASSIGNED TO UDIS, 159 MALE DELINQUENTS ASSIGNED TO THE DOC JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE SAME TIME PERIOD, AND 142 MALE DELINQUENTS ASSIGNED TO THE DOC JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE 21 MONTHS PRECEDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UDIS; IT WAS FOUND THAT, WHETHER THE PROGRAM WAS UDIS OR DOC, CORRECTIONAL INTERVENTION IN THE LIFE OF THE CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDER IN THIS STUDY HAD A POWERFUL AND APPARENTLY LONG-TERM INHIBITING EFFECT ON SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENT ACTIVITY. WHEN POSTINTERVENTION POLICE RATES OF THE COMBINED UDIS AND DOC SAMPLES WERE COMPARED TO THEIR POLICE RECORDS DURING THE YEAR PRECEDING INTERVENTION, IT WAS SEEN THAT ARRESTS DROPPED BY 67.8 PERCENT, COURT APPEARANCES DROPPED BY 64.4 PERCENT, VIOLENCE-RELATED OFFENSES DROPPED BY 73.7 PERCENT, AND AGGREGATE 'SERIOUS-

NESS' COSTS OF THE OFFENSES TO THE COMMUNITY DROPPED BY 65.2 PERCENT PER PERSON-MONTH (SIGNIFICANT AT THE .001 LEVEL). A 2-YEAR FOLLOWUP PERIOD SHOWED NO EVIDENCE OF A TENDENCY TO SLIP BACK INTO THE INITIAL DROP. THE RECIDIVISM ANALYSIS DID NOT MAKE A CASE FOR THE OVERALL SUPERIORITY OF EITHER UDIS OR DOC. DOC HAD AN EDGE IN REDUCING THE INCIDENCE OF OFFENSES; UDIS HAD AN EDGE IN REDUCING THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE OFFENSES THAT CONTINUED TO BE COMMITTED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED. APPENDIXES PRESENT THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS, REFERENCES, AND SAMPLE OUTPUTS OF THE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SYSTEM FOR TRACKING UDIS CLIENTS. SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. FOR AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ-45071.

**Sponsoring Agency:** ILLINOIS LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION, 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA, 10TH FLOOR, CHICAGO, IL 60606.

**Availability:** AMERICAN INSTITUTES FOR RESEARCH, 1055 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007.

395. **UNAFEI (UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS) REPORT FOR 1976 AND RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES NO 13.** UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 26-1 HARUMI-CHO, FUCHU, TOKYO, JAPAN. 181 p. 1977. **NCJ-43800**

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND SEMINAR CONDUCTED BY THE INSTITUTE IN 1976 ARE SUMMARIZED, AND RESOURCE MATERIALS FROM A COURSE ON COMBATING VIOLENT CRIME ARE PRESENTED. DURING THE YEAR THE INSTITUTE SPONSORED THREE INTERNATIONAL COURSES, A SEMINAR, AND TWO TRAINING COURSES. A TOTAL OF 63 CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS FROM 19 COUNTRIES IN ASIA AND NEIGHBORING REGIONS PARTICIPATED IN THE ACTIVITIES. THE SEMINAR TOPIC WAS THE FORMATION OF A SOUND SENTENCING STRUCTURE AND POLICY. THE TRAINING COURSES DEALT WITH CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF OFFENDERS AND WITH MEASURES FOR ABATING AND PREVENTING VIOLENT CRIMES. ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED IN THE SEMINAR ARE SUMMARIZED. TOPICS OF GROUP DISCUSSIONS HELD DURING THE TRAINING COURSES ARE NOTED. THE INSTITUTE'S PLANS FOR 1977 ARE SUMMARIZED. LISTS OF SEMINAR AND TRAINING COURSE PARTICIPANTS, LECTURERS, AND REFERENCE MATERIALS DISTRIBUTED BY THE INSTITUTE IN 1976 ARE INCLUDED. THE BULK OF THE DOCUMENT COMPRISES PAPERS AND WORKSHOP SUMMARIES FROM THE COURSE ON CRIME PREVENTION. TOPICS COVERED IN THE PAPERS ARE THE FOLLOWING: THE DEATH PENALTY; MEASURING DELINQUENCY; VIOLENCE IN AND OUT OF PRISONS; CORRECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES; EMPIRICAL RESEARCH ON THE STATE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY; CRIMINAL LAW REFORM IN JAPAN; YOUTHFUL EXTREMISM IN JAPAN; CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN INDIA; CRIME CONTROL IN MALAYSIA; CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN SINGAPORE; VIOLENCE CAUSED BY DRINKING; AND ADMISSIBILITY OF CONFESSIONS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS. WORKSHOP TOPICS INCLUDE: CRIME PREVENTION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES; INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF VIOLENT AND OTHER CRIMES; PROBLEMS IN THE SPEEDY AND FAIR ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE; AND ASPECTS OF VIOLENT CRIMES AND CRIMINALS. CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY TRAINING COURSE PARTICIPANTS IN REGARD TO INCIDENCE AND TRENDS OF VIOLENT CRIME, EXPLANATIONS FOR VIOLENT CRIME, AND MEASURES FOR ABATING AND PREVENTING VIOLENT CRIME ARE REPORTED. FOR SEPARATE ABSTRACTS OF THE TRAINING COURSE PAPERS AND WORKSHOP SUMMARIES, SEE NCJ-43801 THROUGH 43816.

396. **UNDERSTANDING AND TREATING SEXUAL OFFENDERS—THE STATE OF THE ART (FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT—A LITERATURE ANALYSIS, 1977, BY STANLEY L BRODSKY ET AL—SEE NCJ-47151).** By S. L. BRODSKY. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY CENTER FOR CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY, BOX 2968, UNIVERSITY, AL 35486. 20 p. 1977. **NCJ-47153**

THE STATUS OF EFFORTS TO CLASSIFY AND TREAT SEXUAL OFFENDERS IS ASSESSED, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AN INTEGRATED TREATMENT PROGRAM OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION. DOZENS OF TYPOLOGIES OF RAPISTS AND OTHER SEXUALLY AGGRESSIVE PERSONALITIES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. ORGANIZING DIMENSIONS HAVE INCLUDED THE PREASSAULT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN VICTIM AND ASSAILANT, THE LIFE PATTERNS AND PSYCHODYNAMICS OF THE ASSAILANT, THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE, AND THE TARGET. IN CONTRAST TO THE TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION APPROACH SEEKS TO DESCRIBE THE TRAITS CONSISTENTLY PRESENT IN SUCH OFFENDERS. SUMMARY DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES REVEAL NO CLEAR, SINGULAR PATTERN OF FINDINGS. PRELIMINARY STUDIES OF THE WIVES OF ASSAILANTS RAISE THE POSSIBILITY THAT WIVES AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS MAY PROVIDE INSIGHT INTO THE MOTIVATIONS OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS. LITTLE BRAIN SURGERY, SURGICAL CASTRATION, OR ANTIANDROGEN THERAPY IS MOST COMMON. BOTH GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL PSYCHODYNAMIC THERAPIES USED WITH PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS HAVE BEEN APPLIED TO SEXUAL OFFENDERS. BEHAVIORAL THERAPIES FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS APPEAR TO BE THE AREA IN WHICH THE GREATEST BREAKTHROUGHS ARE BEING MADE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW TECHNIQUES, OF OUTCOME MEASURES, AND OF QUALITY CLINICAL RESEARCH MAKES BEHAVIORAL THERAPY THE MOST PROMISING AREA OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST IS AN INTEGRATED TREATMENT PROGRAM CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS: REDUCTION OF DEVIANT SEXUAL AROUSAL; DEVELOPMENT OF HETEROSEXUAL AROUSAL; AND ACQUISITION OF HETEROSEXUAL SOCIAL SKILLS, HETEROSEXUAL-SOCIAL SKILLS, AND ASSERTIVE BEHAVIORS. (LKM)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

397. **USE OF DISCRETION IN A MAXIMUM SECURITY MENTAL HOSPITAL THE DIXON CASE (FROM REFORM IN CORRECTIONS—PROBLEMS AND ISSUES, 1977, BY HARRY E ALLEN AND NANCY J BERAN—SEE NCJ-46620).** By T. P. THORNBERRY and J. E. JACOBY. PRAEGER PUBLISHERS C/O CBS INC, 521 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 15 p. 1977. **NCJ-46622**

THE POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS OF 432 SUBJECTS IS MEASURED IN RELATION TO THE TACIT DECISION OF THE HOSPITAL TO RETAIN THE SUBJECTS AND ALSO IN RELATION TO THE REPORTED INCIDENTS OF IN-HOSPITAL VIOLENCE. THE SAMPLE SELECTED FOR STUDY COMPRISED A GROUP OF ADJUDICATED MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED BY A COURT ORDER FROM A HOSPITAL DEALING SPECIFICALLY WITH SUCH OFFENDERS. COURT ACTION WAS INITIATED ON BEHALF OF THOSE RESIDENTS RETAINED BY THE HOSPITAL STAFF BEYOND THE TERMINATION OF LEGAL JURISDICTION WITHOUT FURTHER DUE PROCESS. THIS GROUP DERIVED FROM THE DIXON CASE WAS CHOSEN AS A NATURAL EXPERIMENT TO MEASURE THE POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS OF OFFENDERS WHO EXCEPT FOR A COURT ORDER, WOULD HAVE BEEN REFUSED RELEASE BY THE HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION (A PARALLEL TO PAROLE BOARD DECISIONMAKING). POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS WAS ALSO MEASURED IN RELATION TO REPORTED IN-HOSPITAL INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE TO DETERMINE THE VALIDITY OF THIS FACTOR IN PREDICTING FUTURE DANGEROUSNESS. TWO DATA SOURCES WERE

USED TO DETERMINE WHICH OF THE SUBJECTS EXHIBITED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR AFTER RELEASE—POLICE ARREST RECORDS AND CIVIL MENTAL HOSPITAL RECORDS, WHICH WOULD SHOW READMISSIONS THAT WERE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ARREST. THE 4-YEAR PERIOD AFTER RELEASE WAS USED AS A FOLLOWUP. THE DATA SHOWED THAT ONLY 14 PERCENT OF THE SAMPLE EXHIBITED DANGEROUS BEHAVIOR. EVEN IN THE YOUNGEST AGE GROUP, NORMALLY THE MOST VIOLENT, ONLY ONE OF FOUR SUBJECTS BEHAVED IN A DANGEROUS MANNER. IT IS ALSO CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS A VERY WEAK RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INCIDENTS OF IN-HOSPITAL VIOLENCE AND POSTRELEASE DANGEROUSNESS. IT IS SUGGESTED, THEREFORE, THAT ADMINISTRATORS IN HOSPITALS FOR MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS BE SEVERELY LIMITED IN DISCRETIONARY POWERS TO DETERMINE CONFINEMENT AND THAT THE VARIABLE OF IN-HOSPITAL INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE NOT BE A PRINCIPAL FACTOR IN CONSIDERING A RESIDENT'S SUITABILITY FOR RELEASE. TABLES OF DATA AND TEST RESULTS ARE INCLUDED. (RCB)

**Supplemental Note:** THIS PAPER IS PART OF A LARGER RESEARCH PROJECT ENTITLED 'RELEASE OF DANGEROUS MENTAL PATIENTS—THE DIXON CASES' SUPPORTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

398. **USE OF THE BUSS-DURKEE HOSTILITY SCALE AMONG BRITISH PRISONERS.** By J. GUNN and J. GRISTWOOD. INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY, DECRESPIGNY PARK, LONDON SE5 8AF, ENGLAND. 10 p. **NCJ-29310**

RESULTS OF THE APPLICATION OF A HOSTILITY MEASURING SCALE AMONG BRITISH PRISONERS: THE RESULTS DID NOT VALIDATE THE SCALE. THE INSTRUMENT SHOWS REASONABLE SHORT-TERM STABILITY, AND SPLIT HALF RELIABILITY (EXCEPT FOR THE VERBAL SUBSCALE), BUT THE SUBSCALES (APART FROM A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIRECT HOSTILITY, NEGATIVISM, RESENTMENT AND SUSPICION) WERE NOT STRONGLY CORRELATED. THE ITEM/TOTAL CORRELATIONS FOR THE SUBSCALES WERE CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY. IT DOES NOT CORRELATE WELL WITH A VIOLENCE SCALE BASED ON HISTORICAL EVENTS. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDED THAT THE INSTRUMENT HAS MINIMAL INCREMENTAL VALIDITY AND RECOMMEND THAT EITHER AN INTERVIEW OR A QUESTIONNAIRE DERIVED FROM AN INTERVIEW WOULD BE A BETTER METHOD OF ASSESSING HOSTILITY AND VIOLENCE AMONGST PRISONERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

399. **UTAH STATE PRISON INMATES—A PROFILE—INCOMING (1800-1977) AND INCARCERATED (1962-1978).** By L. R. PAYNE. UTAH DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS RESEARCH AND STATISTICS, P O BOX 2500, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84110. 57 p. 1978. **NCJ-67621**

THIS STUDY INVESTIGATED CHARACTERISTICS OF INCARCERATED AND INCOMING UTAH PRISON INMATES AND ATTEMPTED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS REGARDING THE CHANGING NATURE OF INMATES. RESEARCHERS COMPILED AND ANALYZED ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS FROM 1962 TO 1978 (1963, 1964, AND 1968 WERE UNAVAILABLE) FOR INCARCERATED INMATES. THEY ALSO COLLECTED INFORMATION ON INCOMING INMATES IN A PARTICULAR YEAR, BEGINNING IN 1880 AND CONTINUING IN 10 YEAR INTERVALS UNTIL 1970 AND ADDING 1977. THEY GATHERED PERSONAL INFORMATION, DEMOGRAPHIC DATA, AND CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION. FINDINGS FOR INCARCERATED INMATES SHOWED THAT FROM 1962 TO 1978 THERE WAS A 15 PERCENT INCREASE IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, BUT A 13 PERCENT

DECREASE IN CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY. USE OF WEAPONS IN CRIMES INCREASED 19 PERCENT FROM 1969 TO 1978. DRUG USE BY INMATES INCREASED 51 PERCENT DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS, WHILE ALCOHOL USE DECREASED 6 PERCENT. TWO-THIRDS OF ALL UTAH CRIMES CAN BE EXPECTED TO BE DRUG OR ALCOHOL RELATED. THE ESCAPE RECORD OF INMATES INCREASED 13 PERCENT FROM 1969 TO 1978. APPROXIMATELY 30 PERCENT OF ALL INCARCERATED INMATES FROM 1976 TO 1978 SPENT TIME IN MENTAL HOSPITALS. WHILE THE INMATE POPULATION HAS INCREASED 75 PERCENT OVER THE PAST 9 YEARS, PAROLE VIOLATION, JUVENILE INSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND RUNNING AWAY FROM JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS HAVE DECREASED IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. COSTS INCREASED 221 PERCENT IN THE LAST 6 YEARS. THERE WAS A TREND TOWARD BETTER EDUCATED INMATES. FOR INCOMING INMATES, CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY DECREASED 16 PERCENT FROM 1940 TO 1977, WHILE CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS HIT A LOW OF 15 PERCENT IN 1940 AND A HIGH OF 41 PERCENT IN 1890, DUE TO POLYGAMY. WHILE THE AVERAGE AGE FOR THE INCOMING INMATE WAS 26.7 YEARS IN 1880, IT WAS 32 YEARS IN 1960, AND 27.4 YEARS IN 1977. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT INMATES HAVE BECOME MORE DIFFICULT AND VIOLENCE PRONE BECAUSE OF INCREASES IN CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS, WEAPONS USED, INJURIES TO PERSONS, DRUG USE, AND ESCAPE RECORDS. TABLES AND FOUR REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (JLF)

400. **VICTIM COMPENSATION AND OFFENDER RESTITUTION—WHO'S KIDDING WHOM? (FROM CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, 1978, BY VERNON FOX—SEE NCJ-59701).** By W. G. DOERNER. FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32306; CENTER FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND PUBLIC SERVICE. 10 p. 1978. **NCJ-59707**

A VICTIM-WITNESS PROJECT IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., INDICATES THAT VICTIM COMPENSATION AND OFFENDER RESTITUTION PROGRAMS ARE NOT HAVING THE ANTICIPATED POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ON VICTIMS. THE VICTIM-WITNESS PROJECT IN MILWAUKEE WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE SCOPE, RANGE, AND IMPACT OF PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY VICTIMS AS A DIRECT RESULT OF CRIME AND FROM ENTRANCE INTO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH 1,775 VICTIMS OVER A 48-WEEK PERIOD. THE RESULTS OF INTERVIEWING DEMONSTRATED THAT VICTIMS EXPERIENCE A VARIETY OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE CRIME ITSELF. APPROXIMATELY HALF EXPERIENCED MENTAL OR EMOTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, LOSS OF TIME FROM NORMAL ACTIVITIES, AND PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE. ABOUT 25 PERCENT SUFFERED LOSS OF INCOME, ENCOUNTERED PROBLEMS WITH THEIR FAMILIES, AND SUFFERED PHYSICAL INJURY. PHYSICALLY INJURED VICTIMS SUSTAINED A MEDIAN MEDICAL BILL OF \$60. ALTHOUGH INSURANCE COMPANIES REIMBURSED 58 PERCENT OF THESE VICTIMS, UNINSURED VICTIMS HAD A MEDIAN MEDICAL BILL OF \$98. THE MEDIAN INCOME LOSS WAS \$86 PER VICTIM. THE MEDIAN PROPERTY LOSS OR DAMAGE FIGURE WAS NEARLY \$200 BUT DECREASED TO \$138 AFTER INSURANCE ADJUSTMENTS. AFTER ENTERING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, VICTIMS HAD TO PAY FOR TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING, GET BABYSITTERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN, AND SPEND A LONG TIME WAITING AT THE COURTHOUSE. THE ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS, DEFINED AS PROGRAMS TO REIMBURSE VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS FOR INJURIES, LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT LESS THAN 2 PERCENT OF ALL VIOLENT CRIME VICTIMS APPLY FOR COMPENSATION BENEFITS. FURTHERMORE, IT IS NOT UNCOMMON FOR VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARDS TO REJECT HALF OF ALL CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION BENEFITS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTITUTION



VICTIM

TION PROGRAMS IS LIKEWISE INADEQUATE. RESTITUTION REQUIRES THE IDENTIFICATION, APPREHENSION, AND PROCESSING OF OFFENDERS. STATISTICS SHOW, HOWEVER, THAT ONLY ABOUT 20 PERCENT OF INDEX CRIMES ARE CLEARED BY ARREST. IN GENERAL, EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT THERE IS A SERIOUS GAP BETWEEN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF VICTIMS AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS TAKEN BY CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. REFERENCES ARE CITED. (DEP)

401. **VICTIM COMPENSATION FOR THE POOR (FROM CRITICAL ISSUES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY R G IACOVETTA AND DAE H CHANG—SEE NCJ-63717).** By S. G. VINCENT-NATHAN. CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS, 1003 CHAPEL HILL STREET, P O BOX 8791, DURHAM, NC 27707. 16 p. 1979. NCJ-63723

MONETARY COMPENSATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO POOR VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES. PROGRAMS SHOULD BE FUNDED PRIMARILY BY THE GOVERNMENT AND COULD PLAY A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN CRIME PREVENTION. SINCE COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTY CRIMES WOULD PLACE A HEAVY BURDEN ON TAXPAYERS, ONLY NEEDY VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES SHOULD RECEIVE COMPENSATION. ALTHOUGH VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAMS ARE INCREASING, THEY HAVE NOT BEEN BASED ON RATIONAL EVALUATIVE METHODS. CAUSATIVE FACTORS IN CRIME CAN BE IDENTIFIED AS THE OFFENDER, THE VICTIM, AND SOCIAL-GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR COMPENSATION CAN BE BASED ON AN ASSESSMENT OF THE DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THESE ELEMENTS. OFFENDERS SHOULD BE EXPECTED TO PAY SOME COMPENSATION, BUT THE CURRENT PRISON SYSTEM DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY OPPORTUNITIES TO EARN SUFFICIENT WAGES OR DEVELOP SKILLS TO MAKE RESTITUTION POSSIBLE. VICTIMS WHO PRESENT A VULNERABLE TARGET FOR CRIME OR PROVOKE A VIOLENT ATTACK SHOULD RECEIVE LESS COMPENSATION. GOOD SAMARITANS, INNOCENT BYSTANDERS, LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, JUVENILES, ELDERLY PERSONS, AND THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED SHOULD NOT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR VICTIMIZATION. THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT IN PROVIDING COMPENSATION ARE INTERRELATED, BUT BECAUSE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS HAVE FAILED TO PREVENT CRIME AND PROTECT CITIZENS THEY BEAR THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR AIDING VICTIMS. THE ADMINISTRATION OF COMPENSATION COULD BE DONE THROUGH A THREE-LEVEL SYSTEM OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL UNITS WHICH WOULD DEVELOP STANDARDS, IMPOSE AND COLLECT TAXES, AND PROCESS CLAIMS. TAX FUNDS COULD BE SUPPLEMENTED BY OFFENDERS, CONTRIBUTIONS AND COMMUNITY EFFORTS. COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS IN REGARD TO CRIME PREVENTION WOULD BE RAISED, AND THE PROMISE OF LOWER TAXES FOR REDUCED CRIME RATES WOULD PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INCENTIVE. SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING A VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM CONCLUDE THE ARTICLE. DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND FOOTNOTES ARE APPENDED. (MJM)

402. **VICTIM COMPENSATION IN CRIMES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE (FROM INTERDISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN CRIMINOLOGY—PAPERS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CRIMINOLOGY, 1964 BY WALTER C. RECKLESS AND CHARLES L NEWMAN—SEE NCJ-06247).** By M. E. WOLFGANG. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, 1800 CANNON DRIVE, COLUMBUS, OH 43210. 12 p. 1965. NCJ-30604  
THIS PAPER EXPLORES AND SUPPORTS THE PRINCIPLE THAT SOCIETY HAS A RESPONSIBILITY TO COMPENSATE THE VICTIM OF A CRIMINAL ASSAULT. REVIEWED ARE EXAMPLES OF COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES SUSTAINED BY VICTIMS OF CRIMINAL ASSAULTS IN PRIMITIVE CULTURES, THE EARLY HISTORY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION BEFORE THE RISE OF THE STATE WHICH ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY FOR

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ADJUDICATION IN CRIMINAL CASES, AND CONTEMPORARY TORT AND CRIMINAL LAW. ALSO CONSIDERED ARE OFFENDER RESTITUTION FOR PROPERTY DAMAGES, PERSONAL REPARATION BY THE OFFENDER TO THE VICTIM, AND PRECEDENTS IN FEDERAL AND STATE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS AND IN THE SWEDISH PENAL CODE FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROGRAM OF VICTIM COMPENSATION. PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF VICTIM COMPENSATION IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED INCLUDE DETERMINING THE CRIMINAL OFFENSES TO BE THE LEGAL BODY OF ADJUDICATION, FIXING THE AMOUNT AND TYPE OF BENEFITS, AND DEALING WITH THE QUESTION OF VICTIM PRECIPITATION OR PROVOCATION. IN ADDITION, RESEARCH EFFORTS TO INDEX CRIME SERIOUSNESS TO COST IN MONEY VALUES ARE EXAMINED.

403. **VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION—HEARINGS BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 95TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, ON HR 7010 AND RELATED BILLS, MARCH 29, APRIL 22, 25 AND 27, AND MAY 5, 1977.** US CONGRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, WASHINGTON, DC 20515. 376 p. 1979. NCJ-58967  
HEARINGS WERE HELD BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY IN 1977 TO ADDRESS MEASURES FOR COMPENSATING VICTIMS OF CRIME. TESTIMONY WAS PRESENTED BY REPRESENTATIVES FROM GOVERNMENT (NEW YORK, CALIFORNIA, NEW JERSEY, NEBRASKA, ILLINOIS, AND MINNESOTA), THE NATIONAL DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ASSOCIATION AND ITS COMMISSION ON VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE, THE CBS NEWS PROGRAMS '60 MINUTES,' THE NEW JERSEY VIOLENT CRIMES COMPENSATION BOARD, THE NATIONAL RETIRED TEACHERS ASSOCIATION, THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION BOARDS, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, THE GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER (WASHINGTON, D.C.), AND THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF POLICE ASSOCIATIONS. THE HEARINGS FOCUSED ON H.R. 3686 AND RELATED BILLS PERTAINING TO CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION. TOPICS DEALT WITH IN PRESENTATIONS INCLUDED RESTITUTION, SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIME VICTIMS SUCH AS THE ELDERLY AND THE POOR, PROPERTY LOSS, FEDERAL AND STATE ROLES IN VICTIM COMPENSATION, WHETHER CRIMES MERITING COMPENSATION SHOULD BE SPECIFIED, AND PROCEDURES IN HANDLING AND FILING CLAIMS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN H.R. 7010 (VICTIMS OF CRIME COMPENSATION ACT OF 1977), STATEMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD, A COST ANALYSIS OF H.R. 3686, TECHNICAL NOTES, AND INFORMATION ON CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS. (DEP)

404. **VICTIMS OF RAPE AND WIFE ABUSE (WOMEN IN THE COURTS, 1978, BY WINIFRED L HEPPELLE AND LAURA CRITES—SEE NCJ-48844).** By M. GATES. NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, 300 NEWPORT AVENUE, WILLIAMSBURG, VA 23185. 26 p. 1978. NCJ-48850  
ATTITUDES TOWARD VICTIMS OF RAPE AND WIFE BEATING ARE DISCUSSED AS THEY AFFECT LAW AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. CONSEQUENCES FOR THE VICTIMS ARE DISCUSSED, AND REFORMS IN PROGRESS ARE MENTIONED. ALTHOUGH RAPE IS PERHAPS THE FASTEST GROWING VIOLENT CRIME, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS NOT EFFECTIVE IN DEALING WITH IT. ACCORDING TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION STATISTICS, THE OFFENDER IS APPREHENDED IN ONLY ONE-HALF OF THE CASES, AND CONVICTED IN ONLY 69 PERCENT OF THE CASES THAT MAKE IT TO THE COURT. KALVEN AND ZEISEL'S 1966 STUDY OF AMERICAN JURIES OFFERS SOME EVIDENCE EXPLAINING THE LOW RATE OF CONVICTIONS. JURIES ARE MORE APT THAN JUDGES TO ACQUIT AN ACCUSED RAPIST, AND THEY TEND

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

TO CONSIDER RAPE AN ACCIDENTAL CRIME RESULTING FROM IMPRUDENT BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE VICTIM. PRESUMPTIONS ABOUT FEMALE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF THE JURY OR JUDGE, OFTEN INFLUENCING DECISIONS, RELATE TO A BELIEF THAT THE VICTIM LIED, DESERVED IT, OR LIKED IT. STATEMENTS BY VARIOUS JUDGES ARE CITED WHICH INDICATE THESE BIASES. THE CAUTIONARY INSTRUCTION USED IN MOST STATES BEFORE THE 1970'S AND THE CORROBORATION REQUIREMENTS OF MOST COURTS FOR OBTAINING CONVICTIONS UNTIL THE EARLY 1970'S ARE BASED ON THESE PRESUMPTIONS. TWO FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE LOW RATE OF RAPE CONVICTIONS ARE THE DIFFICULTY IN PROVING RESISTANCE, EXCEPT WHEN BODILY INJURY IS APPARENT, AND THE ADMITTANCE OF THE SEXUAL HISTORY OF THE VICTIM AS EVIDENCE, WHICH IN THE PAST HAS OFTEN SERVED TO DISCREDIT THE CREDIBILITY OF THE PLAINTIFF. REFORMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REFORMS OF THE RAPE LAW ARE DISCUSSED, WHICH WOULD HELP TO ELIMINATE THE BIASES THAT PRESUME CONSENT ON THE PART OF THE WOMAN. BATTERED WOMEN APPEARING IN COURT AS COMPLAINANTS IN WIFE ABUSE CASES OFTEN MEET WITH THE SAME ATTITUDES AS RAPE VICTIMS. AN ADDITIONAL PROBLEM IS THAT SOCIETY SEEMS TO ACCEPT MORE AGGRESSION BETWEEN FAMILY MEMBERS THAN BETWEEN UNRELATED PERSONS. EXAMPLES OF THIS ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF JUDGES IN CRIMINAL COURTS ARE PRESENTED. MANY BATTERED WIVES AND WOMEN APPLY TO CIVIL COURT FOR PROTECTION ORDERS, BUT THE APPROACH IS SELDOM SUCCESSFUL. THIS IS TRUE FOR A NUMBER OF REASONS: MOST STATES ALLOW A PROTECTIVE ORDER ONLY AFTER DIVORCE HAS BEEN FILED FOR; MANY WOMEN CANNOT AFFORD THE EXPENSE OF AN ATTORNEY NECESSARY TO FILE FOR SUCH AN ORDER; POLICE FREQUENTLY DO NOT ENFORCE THESE PROTECTIVE ORDERS; AND A MAN BROUGHT TO COURT FOR VIOLATION OF A PROTECTIVE ORDER IS SELDOM SENTENCED TO JAIL. SOME BATTERED WIVES ENDURE ABUSE FOR YEARS FOR RELIGIOUS REASONS, FOR ECONOMIC REASONS, OR IN ORDER TO HOLD THE FAMILY TOGETHER, AND WHEN THEY DO GO TO COURT, THEY RECEIVE LITTLE ASSISTANCE. WOMEN WHO RESORT TO VIOLENCE TO PROTECT THEMSELVES FROM BEATINGS AND SEXUAL ASSAULT HAVE HAD SOME SUCCESS IN WINNING COURT CASES. EXAMPLES ARE PRESENTED. TWENTY-NINE STATES HAVE PROPOSED OR PASSED LEGISLATION TO AID ABUSED WIVES. PROVISIONS FOR SHELTERS AND COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORT SERVICES, SPECIAL POLICE TRAINING, MANDATED RECORDKEEPING OF DATA ON ABUSE, AND IMPROVED PROTECTIVE ORDERS ARE INCLUDED IN MOST. BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES ARE PROVIDED. (DAG)

405. **VICTIMS' RIGHTS—A NEW TORT?** By F. CARRINGTON. ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA, 1050 31ST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20007. TRIAL, V 14, N 6, (JUNE 1978), P 39-41, 58-59. NCJ-47515  
WHILE COMMON LAW TORT PRINCIPLES GIVE VICTIMS A RIGHT OF ACTION AGAINST AN ASSAILANT, MOST CRIMINALS ARE JUDGMENT-PROOF. THEREFORE, THE AREA OF THIRD-PARTY LIABILITY IS GROWING INTO A MAJOR FORM OF TORT ACTION. UNTIL THE LATE 1970'S, THIRD-PARTY LAWSUITS, PARTICULARLY THIRD-PARTY SUITS ARISING FROM CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES, WERE SELDOM WON BY THE PLAINTIFF. SINCE THEN, COURTS HAVE AWARDED DAMAGES ON FINDINGS OF NEGLIGENCE AGAINST CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS, PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS, AND LANDLORDS. THE CORRECTIONAL AND PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICIALS GENERALLY RELEASED OR FAILED TO SUPERVISE OFFENDERS WITH HISTORIES OF VIOLENT CRIME. SUBSEQUENTLY, THE OFFENDERS KILLED A RELATIVE OF THE PLAINTIFF. IN THE LANDLORD CASES, BUILDING SECURITY GENERALLY WAS PROVEN INADEQUATE. VICTIMS OR RELATIVES OF VIC-

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TIMS ARE INCREASINGLY TURNING TO THIRD-PARTY SUITS BECAUSE MOST CRIMINALS ARE JUDGMENT-PROOF. MOST CRIMES ARE COMMITTED BY THE POOR, AND A PERSON IN PRISON HAS FEW ASSETS WHICH CAN BE SEIZED. THIRD PARTIES, HOWEVER, MAY BE COLLECTABLE IF THE VICTIM CAN PROVE THE DEFENDANT'S NEGLIGENCE. A MAJOR PROBLEM IN SUITS INVOLVING CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL OR PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS IS THE DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY. THIS OBSTACLE HAS BEEN SURMOUNTED BY PROVING GROSS NEGLIGENCE IN THE RELEASE OF A PRISONER WITH A HISTORY OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. SUCH RULINGS TEND TO INDICATE THAT, WHILE THE EXERCISE OF CUSTODIAL DISCRETION WILL BE PROTECTED, THE ABUSE OF THAT DISCRETION NO LONGER WILL BE TOLERATED. SIMILAR REASONING HAS PREVAILED IN THIRD-PARTY SUITS AGAINST LANDLORDS OR OTHERS RESPONSIBLE FOR BUILDING SECURITY. SUITS HAVE BEEN WON IN WHICH LANDLORDS FAILED TO PROVIDE SECURITY LOCKS, HIRED EX-OFFENDERS WITH RECORDS OF SEX OFFENSES TO WORK IN APARTMENT COMPLEXES INHABITED MAINLY BY YOUNG WOMEN, AND FAILED TO WARN OF THE POSSIBLE DANGER OF CRIME. OTHER COURTS HAVE DENIED DAMAGES IN SIMILAR CASES. THE PERSON PRESSING A THIRD-PARTY SUIT IS ACTUALLY MAKING NEW LAW IN MANY CASES, LAW THAT CAN BENEFIT SOCIETY. THE POSSIBILITY OF TORT LIABILITY MAY MAKE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS MORE CAREFUL IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR DUTIES AND LANDLORDS MORE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SECURITY OF THEIR TENANTS. BOTH OF THESE ACTIONS CAN PROTECT THE PUBLIC AT LARGE FROM FUTURE CRIME. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (GLR)

406. **VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.** D. CHAPPELL and J. MONAHAN, Eds. 164 p. 1975. NCJ-29557  
EDITED VERSIONS OF THE MAJOR PAPERS PRESENTED OR SUBMITTED TO THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE ON VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE HELD IN DECEMBER, 1973, IN ISSAQUAH, WASHINGTON. PARTICIPANTS AND CONTRIBUTORS INCLUDED CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS, BEHAVIORAL SCIENTISTS, LEGISLATORS, GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS, AND MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES FROM ALASKA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IDAHO, OREGON, AND WASHINGTON. TOPICS INCLUDE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF VIOLENCE, PREDICTING VIOLENCE, VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM COMPENSATION, FORCIBLE RAPE, AND THE POLITICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE. ALSO INCLUDED IS A BIBLIOGRAPHY. FOR INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, SEE NCJ-29558 THROUGH NCJ-29566. Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.
407. **VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1969-1974 (FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1975 BY DUNCAN CHAPPELL AND JOHN MONAHAN—SEE NCJ 29557).** F. FOGARTY, Ed. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 29 p. 1975. NCJ-29566  
SELECTIVE LIST OF MATERIALS PUBLISHED ON VIOLENCE SINCE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE CAME OUT WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS REPORTS. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS DIVIDED INTO THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS: GENERAL PERSPECTIVES, COLLECTIVE AND SYSTEM VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE, SEXUAL VIOLENCE, THE MASS MEDIA AND VIOLENCE, JUVENILE VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE AND VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY, DRUG-INDUCED VIOLENCE, AND COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES.
408. **VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY—THE INDIVIDUAL, THE FAMILY AND SOCIETY.** R. L. SADOFF, Ed. SPECTRUM PUBLICATIONS, INC, 75-31 192ND STREET, FLUSHING, NY 11366. 147 p. 1978. NCJ-53974

**VIOLENCE**

THIS COLLECTION OF PAPERS BY MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND PSYCHOLOGY EXPERTS PRESENTS A BROAD-BASED APPROACH TO STUDYING AND DEALING WITH VIOLENCE AS IT RELATES TO INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, AND COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITY. THE PAPERS, ORIGINALLY PRESENTED AT TWO CONFERENCES ON VIOLENCE, PROVIDE GUIDELINES TO IDENTIFICATION, PREDICTION, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. AMONG THEM IS A WORK OUTLINING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ROOTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR AND DELINEATING FORMS AND CAUSES (BIOLOGIC, PSYCHOGENIC, AND SOCIOECONOMIC) OF VIOLENCE, AND HISTORICAL REVIEW OF METHODS FOR TESTING FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND INSANITY AND OF TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS RELATING TO VIOLENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND AN ARGUMENT PROPOSING THE MANDATORY TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PERSONS. PSYCHODYNAMIC ASPECTS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR INCLUDING POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND CULTURAL FACTORS ARE DEALT WITH IN A LATER PAPER, AND A LINK BETWEEN NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR (THE DYSCONTROL SYNDROME) IS DESCRIBED. A CRIMINOLOGIST APPROACHES THE PROBLEM FROM THE STANDPOINT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND TIES THE SOCIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS TO INTRAPSYCHIC, MEDICAL, AND LEGAL FACTORS. A JUDGE REVIEWS COURT EXPERIENCES TO DESCRIBE THE SPECIAL VULNERABILITY OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, THE ELDERLY, AND THE INSTITUTIONALIZED TO VIOLENCE, AND A LAW PROFESSOR PRESENTS THE MEDICAL-LEGAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE TOWARD CHILDREN, FOCUSING ON ABUSE, NEGLIGENCE, AND PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY. THE CLOSING CHAPTER DEALS SPECIFICALLY WITH JUVENILE VIOLENCE AND DISCUSSES INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY AND SOCIAL-LEGAL CONTROLS. AN INDEX AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

409. **VIOLENCE AND VICTIMIZATION WITHIN THE NORTH CAROLINA PRISON SYSTEM.** By D. A. FULLER, T. ORSAGH, and D. RABER. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27514. 35 p. 1976. NCJ-37463

THIS REPORT DESCRIBES THE AMOUNT AND PRECIPITATING CAUSES OF NORTH CAROLINA'S PRISON VIOLENCE, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VICTIMS, AND PRACTICAL POLICY ALTERNATIVES TO REDUCE VIOLENCE. THE DATA INDICATE THAT THE RATE OF UNPROVOKED VICTIMIZATION IS MUCH LOWER THAN COMMONLY BELIEVED (ONLY 0.6 PERCENT CHANCE OF UNPROVOKED VICTIMIZATION QUARTERLY). THE RATE FOR ALL VICTIMIZATIONS IS 19.4 PERCENT QUARTERLY. IT WAS FOUND THAT ECONOMIC MATTERS, SEX, AND REVENGE ARE THE MAIN FACTORS PRECIPITATING VICTIMIZATION. POLICY ALTERNATIVES ARE TO PROVIDE MORE DIRECT SUPERVISION AND/OR TO CLASSIFY OFFENDERS MORE ACCURATELY.

Sponsoring Agency: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, P O BOX 27687, RALEIGH, NC 27611.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

410. **VIOLENCE AND VICTIMS.** S. A. PASTERNAK, Ed. 228 p. 1975. NCJ-34058

COLLECTION OF PAPERS DEALING WITH CREATIVE AND TESTED METHODS FOR THE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF A BROAD VARIETY OF DANGEROUS PERSONS. SOME OF THE VIOLENCE-PRONE PERSONS DISCUSSED ARE THE SELF-REFERRED VIOLENT PERSON, THE POTENTIAL KILLER, THE CHILD ABUSING PARENT, THE RAPIST, AND MEN WHO HAVE COMMITTED ATROCITIES IN THE MILITARY. EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON ECLECTIC TREATMENT OF VIOLENT PATIENTS WITH CHAPTERS DEALING WITH IMPORTANT SUBGROUPS

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SUCH AS PSYCHOTHERAPY OF PSEUDOHOMOSEXUAL PANIC AND VIOLENCE CLINICS, VICTIMS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR ARE ALSO DEALT WITH. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Availability: HALSTED PRESS, 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.

411. **VIOLENCE IN FEDERAL PRISONS—THE EFFECT OF POPULATION DENSITY ON MISCONDUCT.** By P. L. NACCI, H. E. TELBAUM, and J. PRATHER. 22 p. 1977. NCJ-54110

RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM A STUDY THAT EXAMINES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CROWDING AND MISCONDUCT IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND SOME MODIFICATIONS THAT CAN ALLEVIATE THE PROBLEM ARE PROPOSED. FEDERAL INMATE POPULATIONS ARE SOARING, WITH SPACE PROVISIONS LAGGING BEHIND, THUS MAKING CROWDING A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN PRISONS. THE LITERATURE ON RESEARCH INTO THE EFFECTS OF CROWDING ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR IS REVIEWED. THE RESULTS OF THE STUDIES CITED INDICATE THAT HIGH DENSITY AND CONFINEMENT ARE INEXTRICABLY LINKED TO ELEVATED AROUSAL LEVELS, WITH SYMPTOMOLOGY BEING A POSSIBLE BYPRODUCT OF THIS ASSOCIATION. IN AN ATTEMPT TO TEST THESE FINDINGS IN THE CONTEXT OF A PRISON SETTING, A STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO TEST THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MISCONDUCT RATES AND DENSITY LEVELS IN 4 TYPES OF FEDERAL PRISONS: JUVENILE-YOUTH, YOUNG ADULT, INTERMEDIATE-TERM ADULT, AND LONG-TERM ADULT. DATA WERE GATHERED FROM 37 INSTITUTIONS. FORMS WERE MAILED TO THE CHIEF CORRECTIONAL SUPERVISORS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL, WHO COMPLETED THEM. THE FORMS ASKED FOR FREQUENCY OF MISCONDUCT INCIDENTS OCCURRING FROM JULY 1973 TO JUNE 1976. RULE INFRACTIONS WERE SEPARATED INTO THE FOLLOWING OVERLAPPING CATEGORIES: (1) INFRACTIONS ADJUDICATED BY THE INSTITUTIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE (TYPICALLY CONTRABAND, HOMOSEXUALITY, ESCAPES, AND ASSAULTS); (2) TOTAL ASSAULTS (INMATE/INMATE PLUS INMATE/STAFF); AND (3) INMATE/INMATE ASSAULTS. AN INDEX OF DENSITY WAS CALCULATED BY DIVIDING THE AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION FOR AN INSTITUTION BY THE YEAR-END PHYSICAL CAPACITY. OVERALL CORRELATIONS SHOWED THAT HIGH DENSITY IS ASSOCIATED WITH HIGH RATES OF ASSAULTIVENESS, WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BEING STRONGEST IN INSTITUTIONS HOUSING YOUNG ADULTS. WHILE COSTLY EXPANSIONS OF SPACE ARE DEEMED UNREALISTIC AT THE PRESENT TIME, IT IS PROPOSED THAT WITHIN EXISTING SPACE LIMITATIONS, ARCHITECTURAL AND PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS CAN BE MADE SO THAT INMATES' PERCEPTIONS OF CROWDING CAN BE REDUCED. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BASED IN THE BELIEF THAT REDUCING THE EXTERNAL STIMULI TYPICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH CROWDING CAN HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS REDUCING DENSITY. DATA OBTAINED FROM THE STUDY ARE INCLUDED, ALONG WITH REFERENCES. (RCB)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 22-24, 1977.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

412. **VIOLENCE IN PRISON (FROM PRISON, SOCIETY AND THE FUTURE A WORKSHOP—PROCEEDINGS, PART 2, 1977, BY A M MARCUS SEE NCJ-62517).** A. M. MARCUS, Ed. UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER 8, BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA. 67 p. 1977. NCJ-62519

A WORKSHOP PANEL COMPOSED OF A POLITICIAN, A PRISON WARDEN, A CRIMINOLOGIST, AND A PSYCHIATRIST DISCUSSES THE CAUSES AND RESOLUTIONS OF INMATE VIOLENCE, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE CANADIAN PENAL SYSTEM. VIOLENCE AND AGGRESSION THRIVE IN A PERSON WHOSE RELATIONS WITH OTHER PEOPLE HAVE

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BEEN COLD AND INDIFFERENT, SUCH THAT LOW SELF-ESTEEM AND A SENSE OF POWERLESSNESS IN CONTROLLING EVENTS FOR ONE'S BENEFIT ARE PRODUCED IN THE PSYCHE. VIOLENT AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR THEN BECOME THE LAST RESORT FOR EXPERIENCING AND EXPRESSING POWER OVER THE PEOPLE AND EVENTS IN ONE'S ENVIRONMENT. THE FORMATIVE INFLUENCES UPON MOST INMATES TEND TO STIMULATE VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. PRISON, IN MOST CASES, PERPETUATES AND EVEN INTENSIFIES THE KIND OF RELATIONAL AND PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT THAT AGGRAVATES PROPENSITY TOWARD VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. PRISON POLICY AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES MUST BE CLEARLY DEFINED AND EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED SO AS TO CREATE, IN SO FAR AS IS POSSIBLE, A PRISON STRUCTURE AND PROGRAM THAT CAN COUNTER STIMULI TOWARD VIOLENCE. A POLICY DESIGNED AND APPLIED TOWARD THIS GOAL WOULD ESTABLISH WORK, RECREATIONAL, AND HUMAN RELATIONS PROGRAMS FROM WHICH INMATES COULD DERIVE A SENSE OF IMPORTANCE, THE POWER TO GAIN BENEFITS WITHOUT VIOLENCE, AND COULD SUBLIMATE AGGRESSIVE DRIVES INTO CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES. AN INMATE GRIEVANCE STRUCTURE SHOULD ALSO EXIST AND BE TREATED SERIOUSLY BY CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL. CORRECTIONS STAFF SHOULD BE TRAINED TO DEAL FAIRLY AND POSITIVELY WITH INMATES, EVEN TO THE POINT OF DEVELOPING FRIENDSHIPS WITH THEM, WHILE GUARDING AGAINST INMATE MANIPULATIVE BEHAVIOR. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANT RESPONSES TO THE PANELISTS' STATEMENTS ARE PRESENTED.

413. **VIOLENCE IN PRISONS—A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.** By D. ELLIS, H. G. GRASMICK, and B. GILMAN. UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS, 5801 S ELLIS AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY, V 80, N 1 (JULY 1974), P 16-43. NCJ-16181

EXAMINES VARIABLES RELATED TO GROUP BEHAVIOR AND RELATES THEM TO VIOLENCE IN PRISONS. AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CONSTRUCT AND TEST A CAUSAL MODEL OF REPORTED AGGRESSIVE TRANSGRESSIONS IN 29 FELON AND 26 MISDEMEANANT PRISONS AND AMONG 278 FELON INMATES. THE AUTHORS FOUND THAT OF THE 7 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED IN THE MODEL, ONLY 3—THE PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED FOR VIOLENT OFFENSES, PERCENTAGE INCARCERATED FOR 1 YEAR OR MORE, AND PAROLE REFERRAL DATE—APPEAR IN BOTH FELON AND MISDEMEANANT CASES. SECOND, ONLY AGE AND VISITS ARE RELATED TO AGGRESSIVE TRANSGRESSIONS AT BOTH AGGREGATE (PRISON) AND INDIVIDUAL (INMATE) LEVELS. THIRD, A LARGER PROPORTION OF ALL POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES WERE SUPPORTED BY THE DATA IN FELON PRISONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Sponsoring Agency: NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION, 840 WEST MORGAN STREET, RALEIGH, NC 27603.

414. **VIOLENCE IN PRISONS AND OUT (FROM UNAFEI—REPORT FOR 1976 AND RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES NO 13, 1977—SEE NCJ-43800).** By R. B. MCKAY. UNITED NATIONS ASIA AND FAR EAST INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 26-1 HARUMI-CHO, FUCHU, TOKYO, JAPAN. 7 p. 1977. NCJ-43803

REASONS BEHIND THE VIOLENCE IN AMERICAN PRISONS ARE DISCUSSED AND A STRATEGY FOR ABATING THE VIOLENCE IS SUGGESTED BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK STATE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON ATTICA. THE ATTICA COMMISSION CONCLUDED THAT CONCERN EXPRESSED BY THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK AND OTHER OFFICIALS THAT ONLY MINIMUM FORCE BE USED TO RESTORE ORDER AT ATTICA WAS NOT TRANSLATED INTO EFFECTIVE RESTRAINTS. IN THE ASSAULT BY STATE POLICE, 39 PERSONS WERE KILLED BY GUNFIRE AND 80 OTHERS SUFFERED GUNSHOT WOUNDS. THE COMMISSION ALSO FOUND THAT

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HUNDREDS OF INMATES LATER WERE BRUTALIZED BY CORRECTION OFFICERS, TROOPERS, AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES. VIOLENCE AT ATTICA IS SAID TO REFLECT CONDITIONS IN AMERICAN PRISONS IN GENERAL. VIOLENCE-PRONE ATTITUDES OUTSIDE THE PRISONS ARE TRANSLATED INTO VIOLENT ACTION INSIDE THE PRISONS. THE PRACTICE OF DIVERTING LESSER OFFENDERS FROM THE PRISON SYSTEM HAS AFFECTED THE NATURE OF THE PRISON POPULATION. DESPITE DIVERSION, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS CONTINUES TO RISE. THE LEVEL OF VIOLENCE—CORRECTION OFFICER AGAINST INMATE, INMATE AGAINST CORRECTION OFFICER, AND INMATE AGAINST INMATE—IN AMERICAN PRISONS IS ILLUSTRATED IN EXCERPTS FROM REPORTS ON STATE PRISONS IN CALIFORNIA, MASSACHUSETTS, AND ALABAMA. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED: (1) ESTABLISHMENT OF VICTIM COMPENSATION PROGRAM; (2) REEXAMINATION OF THE PURPOSES OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SANCTIONING SYSTEM; (3) REFORM OF SENTENCING PRACTICES TO REDUCE INEQUITIES RESULTING FROM UNCONTROLLED JUDICIAL DISCRETION; (4) ENFORCEMENT OF STANDARDS FOR PRISON CONDITIONS; AND (5) ENCOURAGEMENT OF PROGRAMS TO HELP EX-INMATES ADJUST TO FREEDOM.

415. **VIOLENCE IN SOCIETY—REPORTS PRESENTED TO THE 10TH CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, 1972.** COUNCIL OF EUROPE LIBRAIRIE BERGER-LEVRULT, PLACE BROGLIE, STRASBOURG, FRANCE. 256 p. 1974. NCJ-17010

TREATS STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENT CRIME, CRIMINAL POLICY AND PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS CRIMES OF VIOLENCE, PHENOMENOLOGICAL AND CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE, AND ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS SHOWS A TREND IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TOWARD VIOLENCE BEING ASSOCIATED WITH CRIMES COMMITTED FOR GAIN. WHILE GANGSTERISM REMAINS STABLE, SPECIAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE SEEM TO BE SPREADING, PARTICULARLY PHYSICAL AND MORAL COERCION, BLACKMAIL, AND THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES. STATISTICAL TABLES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES ARE INCLUDED. SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE PROSECUTION AND SENTENCING POLICIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES ARE NOTED AND IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF AN EXAGGERATION OF THE RISKS OF VICTIMISATION FROM CRIMES OF VIOLENCE IN THE MIND OF THE PUBLIC. IN THE CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT SOCIAL PLANNERS CONSTRUCT ENVIRONMENTS THAT AIM TO MAKE VIOLENCE BOTH UNNECESSARY AND UNREWARDING. VIOLENCE IN ITS RELATION TO PHYSIOLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IS EXAMINED IN THE ETIOLOGY OF VIOLENCE. Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

416. **VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY (FROM VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN L. KUTASH ET AL SEE NCJ-55020).** By M. WOLFGANG. JOSSEY-BASS, INC, 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 16 p. 1978. NCJ-55026

CULTURAL DIMENSIONS OF VIOLENCE, THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION, THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE WITHIN FAMILIES, THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY, AND FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION POLICY ARE DISCUSSED. THE USE OF PHYSICAL FORCE BY PARENTS TO RESTRAIN AND PUNISH CHILDREN, SANCTIONED VIOLENCE IN WARS AND OTHER CONTEXTS, SEX ROLES, AND VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIA ARE AMONG CULTURAL FACTORS SAID TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROCESS OF SOCIALIZATION THROUGH WHICH CHILDREN COME TO ACCEPT VIOLENCE AS PART OF THEIR LIVES. STUDIES POINTING TO A NUMBER OF CONDITIONS—SENSORY DEPRIVATION, LACK OF AFFECTION, SEXUAL REPRESSION, PUNITIVENESS,



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ETC.—THAT BREED VIOLENCE ARE CITED. THE SUBCULTURE OF VIOLENCE THEORY—THE IDEA THAT ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE IS TRANSMITTED CULTURALLY FROM ONE GENERATION TO THE NEXT—IS DISCUSSED, WITH REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS LEARNED AND TO THE SOCIAL DYNAMICS OF FAMILY LIFE. STATISTICS FROM THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS AND OTHER SOURCES INDICATIVE OF THE EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF FAMILY CRIMINAL VIOLENCE—MATICIDE AND PATRICIDE, SPOUSE KILLING, SPOUSE, PARENTS KILLING CHILDREN, ETC.—ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING DATA ON THE DISPOSITION OF FAMILY HOMICIDE CASES AND A BRIEF MENTION OF STUDIES IN OTHER COUNTRIES. POLICY STATEMENTS TO THE EFFECT THAT FAMILY VIOLENCE IS LARGELY BEYOND POLICE CONTROL ARE QUESTIONED. A KANSAS CITY, MO., STUDY LINKING HOMICIDES AND ASSAULTS WITH PRIOR FAMILY DISTURBANCE CALLS IS CITED AS EVIDENCE THAT GREATER ATTENTION TO THE HANDLING OF SUCH CALLS MIGHT REDUCE DOMESTIC HOMICIDE AND FAMILY VIOLENCE IN GENERAL. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, WHILE VIOLENCE IN THE FAMILY IS PARTLY A REFLECTION OF VIOLENT EXPRESSIONS IN THE CULTURE GENERALLY, SERIOUS CRIMES IN FAMILIES MOST COMMONLY ARE RELATED TO SUBCULTURAL VALUES THAT EITHER FAIL TO INHIBIT PHYSICAL RESPONSES OR ACTUALLY CONDONE OR ENCOURAGE THEM. THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF DISPERSING THE MEMBERS OF VIOLENT SUBCULTURES, PERHAPS BY INTRODUCING GREATER HETEROGENEITY INTO NEIGHBORHOODS AND HOUSING PROJECTS, ARE CONSIDERED. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** A VERSION OF PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 1976 SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENCE IN FAMILIES, PHILADELPHIA, (PA), MARCH 21, 1976.

- 417. VIOLENCE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS—A FIRST REVIEW OF RESEARCH INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS, 1968-1970 FOR THE USE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICERS.** HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH, INC. WESTGATE RESEARCH PARK, 7710 OLD SPRINGFIELD ROAD, MCLEAN, VA 22101. 114 p. 1970. **NCJ-32926**

THIS REPORT CONSIDERS THE ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL AND AGENCIES IN PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN HIGH SCHOOLS. THIS REPORT IS PART OF AN EFFORT DIRECTED AT PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AT ALL LEVELS FROM GRADE SCHOOL TO COLLEGE, AS WELL AS PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE WHICH RESULTS FROM THE ACTIVITIES OF EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS AND YOUTH GANGS. SUBJECTS COVERED INCLUDE HIGH SCHOOLS AS A CONCERN FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER; THE POLICE ROLE BEFORE, DURING, AND AFTER A VIOLENT INCIDENT; AND THE TYPES OF VIOLENT INCIDENTS WHICH MAY DRAW POLICE ATTENTION.

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

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 418. VIOLENCE IN THE URBAN PRISON (FROM SOUTHERN CONFERENCE ON CORRECTIONS, ANNUAL, 20TH—PROCEEDINGS, 1975 BY VERNON FOX—SEE NCJ-30775).** By A. L. CASTRO. FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY, TALLAHASSEE, FL 32304. 12 p. 1975. **NCJ-30776**

DRAWING ON HIS EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED BY INMATES WHOSE AGGRESSIVE TENDENCIES CONTINUE IN PRISON AND NEW YORK'S EFFORTS AT CONTROL. THE DIFFICULTY INHERENT IN PRESENTING INMATES SERVING LONG SENTENCES WITH A CREDIBLE DETERRENT THREAT FOR ACTS OF VIOLENCE IS

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DISCUSSED. VIOLENCE IS SAID TO BE MORE PREVALENT IN DETENTION FACILITIES THAN IN SENTENCED INSTITUTIONS, DUE TO THE UNSTABLE POPULATION AND TRANSIENT NATURE OF THOSE HELD THERE. THE HABITUALLY AGGRESSIVE INMATE REQUIRES IDENTIFICATION AND CAREFUL SUPERVISION, INTAKE SCREENING, COMPREHENSIVE INMATE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, AND SPECIALLY TRAINED MENTAL HEALTH STAFFS AND CUSTODIAL PERSONNEL CAN BE HELPFUL IN CONTROLLING SUCH VIOLENCE. PROPER STAFF TRAINING AND HUMANIZATION OF THE CORRECTIONAL ENVIRONMENT CAN REDUCE TENSIONS WHICH OFTEN LEAD TO PRISON VIOLENCE.

- 419. VIOLENCE—PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION.** I. L. KUTASH, S. B. KUTASH, and L. B. SCHLESINGER, Eds. JOSSEY-BASS, INC. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 598 p. 1978. **NCJ-55020**

A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE ON AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, AND MURDER IS PROVIDED IN A SOURCEBOOK DIRECTED TO THOSE WHO STUDY VIOLENCE AND TO THOSE WHO WORK WITH VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND THEIR VICTIMS. THE BOOK OFFERS PRACTITIONERS IN PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, SOCIOLOGY, AND OTHER DISCIPLINES A COMPREHENSIVE OVERVIEW OF THE CAUSES, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. PSYCHOANALYTICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, ETHOLOGICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL THEORIES ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE REVIEWED. THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF MURDER—INTRAFAMILY MURDER, MURDERS BY WOMEN, ASSASSINATIONS, ETC.—ARE EXAMINED IN LIGHT OF RESEARCH FINDINGS. WHY PEOPLE BECOME VIOLENT AND HOW THAT VIOLENCE ERUPTS INTO FAMILY ASSAULTS, VANDALISM IN THE SCHOOLS, CHILD ABUSE, SEXUAL ASSAULTS, AND OTHER ACTS ARE EXPLORED. DISPOSITION, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION ARE ADDRESSED IN CHAPTERS ON TREATMENT VERSUS CORRECTION AND ON TREATMENT OF SEXUAL OFFENDERS, OTHER VIOLENT OFFENDERS, VIOLENT POLICE OFFICERS, AND THE VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION. SOCIETY'S ROLE IN RECOGNIZING, CONTROLLING, AND PREVENTING VIOLENCE IS ALSO CONSIDERED. THE 26 CHAPTERS CONTAIN CASE STUDIES AND CLINICAL EXAMPLES THAT PROFESSIONALS WILL FIND USEFUL IN DEALING WITH CHILD ABUSE, SCHOOL VIOLENCE, SEXUAL OFFENSES, AND OTHER PROBLEMS. AN INDEX AND A 63-PAGE LIST OF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. FOR ABSTRACTS OF INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS, SEE NCJ-55021-55038. (LKM)

**Supplemental Notes:** JOSSEY-BASS SOCIAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE SERIES.

**Availability:** JOSSEY-BASS, INC. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104.

- 420. VIOLENCE—TREATMENT VERSUS CORRECTION (FROM VIOLENCE PERSPECTIVES ON MURDER AND AGGRESSION, 1978, BY IRWIN, L. KUTASH ET AL.—SEE NCJ-55020).** By S. L. HALLECK. JOSSEY-BASS, INC. 433 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104. 17 p. 1978. **NCJ-55031**

ISSUES AND PROBLEMS SURROUNDING THE REHABILITATION OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED, AND ARGUMENTS FOR RETAINING REHABILITATION AS A CRIMINAL JUSTICE GOAL ARE PRESENTED. THE CONVENTIONAL GOALS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE ARE DESCRIBED IN TERMS OF INCAPACITATION, DETERRENCE, RETRIBUTION, AND REHABILITATION. THREE VIEWS OF REHABILITATION ARE OUTLINED—THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM BY ANY MEANS; THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM WHILE GUARDING THE WELFARE OF THE OFFENDER; AND THE PREVENTION OF RECIDIVISM WHILE ATTEMPTING TO MAKE THE OFFENDER A GOOD-CITIZEN. THE THIRD VIEW IS SAID TO BE MOST DIFFICULT TO ADVANCE WHEN THERE IS EMPHASIS ON DETERRENCE AND RETRIBUTION. THE CASE FOR RETAINING REHABILITATION AS A CRIMINAL JUSTICE GOAL IS BASED ON THE

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FOLLOWING POINTS: REHABILITATION HAS NOT BEEN PROVED INEFFECTIVE; DETERRENCE AND REHABILITATION CAN BE COMPATIBLE; LENGTH OF INCARCERATION SHOULD NOT BE AFFECTED BY LENGTH OF REHABILITATION; HUMANE PEOPLE NATURALLY TRY TO REHABILITATE OTHERS; AND REHABILITATION IS ECONOMICAL. THE INHERENT MORAL RIGHTNESS OF REHABILITATION IS ALSO DISCUSSED. REHABILITATION SETTINGS, APPROACHES, AND PROBLEMS ARE REVIEWED. DIFFICULTIES IN DECIDING ON RELEASE DATES AND IN PREDICTING FUTURE VIOLENCE ARE NOTED, AS ARE THE EFFECTS OF POSTRELEASE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES IN DIMINISHING THE RISK OF RECIDIVISM. THE DISCUSSION CLOSES WITH AN ETHICAL QUESTION: HOW FAR IS SOCIETY ENTITLED TO GO IN CHANGING AN OFFENDER PSYCHOLOGICALLY AND PHYSIOLOGICALLY IN THE NAME OF REHABILITATION? (LKM)

- 421. VIOLENT AND HARDCORE JUVENILE OFFENDER IN HENNEPIN COUNTY (MN), REVISED EDITION, 1976.** HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL, 404 SOUTH 8TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55404; HENNEPIN COUNTY OFFICE OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, A2308 GOVERNMENT CENTER, 300 S 6TH STREET, MINNEAPOLIS, MN 50487. 108 p. 1976. **NCJ-63167**

THIS REPORT PRESENTS AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE VIOLENT AND HARDCORE (VHC) JUVENILE OFFENDER IN HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN. IT SURVEYS CORRECTIONAL PRACTICES AND SUGGESTS POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS. THE TARGET POPULATION IS LIMITED TO YOUTH WHO RESIDE IN HENNEPIN COUNTY AND HAVE COMMITTED MAJOR VIOLENT CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OR HAVE REPEATEDLY COMMITTED MAJOR PROPERTY CRIMES. INFORMATION AND SUPPORTING DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM A LITERATURE REVIEW, SITE VISITS, INTERVIEWS WITH STAFF AT COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND A SURVEY OF JUVENILE RECORDS. A DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF VHC YOUTH IN HENNEPIN COUNTY SHOWS THAT MALES, MINORITIES, AND OLDER YOUTH (16 TO 18 YEARS) ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY REPRESENTED WHEN COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL JUVENILE DELINQUENT POPULATION. MOST VHC YOUTH (83 PERCENT) LIVE IN MINNEAPOLIS (COMPARED TO ONLY 56.5 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL JUVENILE DELINQUENT SAMPLE), MOST HAVE BEEN REFERRED TO COURT INTAKE FOUR OR MORE TIMES (A MUCH HIGHER RATE THAN FOR THE TOTAL SAMPLE), AND MOST ARE REPEAT MAJOR PROPERTY OFFENDERS. PROBATION, COMMITMENT TO THE HENNEPIN COUNTY HOME SCHOOL, OR COMMITMENT TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS WERE THE THREE MOST COMMON DISPOSITIONS. THE REPORT ANALYZES THE NEEDS AND AVAILABILITY OF PROGRAMS FOR VHC YOUTH AND DESCRIBES COURT CORRECTIONAL THEORIES AND PRACTICES. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT COMMITMENT TO A SECURE FACILITY BE AN ALTERNATIVE DISPOSITION FOR JUVENILES WHO POSE A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE COMMUNITY. A MODIFIED DETERMINATE DISPOSITION SHOULD BE USED FOR COMMITMENT TO A SECURE FACILITY, AND A VARIETY OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD BE AVAILABLE THERE. TABULAR DATA, REFERENCES, A GLOSSARY, AND APPENDICES CONTAINING A SYNOPSIS OF CASE FILES AND THE COURT POSITION ON DETERMINATE SENTENCES ARE PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CRISIS PROJECT REPORT.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 422. VIOLENT ATTACKS AND CHRONIC OFFENDERS—A PROPOSAL FOR CONCENTRATING THE RESOURCES OF NEW YORK'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ON THE 'HARD CORE' OF THE CRIME PROBLEM.** By M. H. MOORE, J. Q. WILSON, and R. GANTS. NEW YORK STATE ASSEMBLY, CAPITOL, ALBANY, NY 12224. 55 p. 1978. **NCJ-54593**

**VIOLENT**

A STUDY OF NEW YORK CRIME STATISTICS FINDS THAT MOST VIOLENT CRIMES INVOLVING STRANGERS ARE ROBBERIES COMMITTED BY CHRONIC OFFENDERS AGED 16 TO 19. THE LACK OF FACILITIES FOR HANDLING THESE OFFENDERS IS NOTED. THE SURVEY FINDS THAT THE CRIMINAL OFFENSES GENERATING THE MOST FEAR AND HOSTILITY ARE THOSE THAT INVOLVE VIOLENT ATTACKS BY STRANGERS IN PUBLIC LOCATIONS OR INTRUSIONS INTO PRIVATE HOMES. THE KEY OFFENSE IS ROBBERY; IT IS THE MOST COMMON OF THE SERIOUS CRIMES AMONG STRANGERS AND ACCOUNTS FOR ABOUT ONE QUARTER OF THE MURDERS THAT OCCUR UNDER KNOWN CIRCUMSTANCES. STUDIES IN NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND CALIFORNIA SHOW THAT AN UNUSUALLY SMALL PROPORTION OF INDIVIDUALS ACCOUNT FOR A SUBSTANTIAL NUMBER OF ALL CRIMES. NEW YORK DATA SHOW THAT PERSONS AGED 16 TO 19 ACCOUNT FOR 36 PERCENT OF ALL ROBBERY ARRESTS, 11 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS, AND 33 PERCENT OF ALL BURGLARY ARRESTS BUT THAT 31 TO 42 PERCENT OF THOSE IN THIS AGE GROUP CONVICTED OF FIRST DEGREE ROBBERY ARE PLACED ON PROBATION. THE STUDY EXAMINES THE CASE OF THE HABITUAL OFFENDER WHO IS TOO OLD TO BE HANDLED EFFECTIVELY BY THE DESIGNATED FELONY PROCEDURES OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM BUT WHO IS NOT YET OLD ENOUGH TO BE HANDLED BY THE ADULT COURT. NEITHER SYSTEM CONSIDERS THE 16-18 YEAR OLD TO FALL WITHIN ITS PROVINCE, YET THIS IS THE PEAK PERIOD OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT GREATER COORDINATION BE ACHIEVED BETWEEN THE JUVENILE AND ADULT COURTS, THAT APPROPRIATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BE PROVIDED FOR THESE OFFENDERS, AND THAT YOUTH BE INCLUDED IN PROGRAMS FOR SERIOUS AND CHRONIC OFFENDERS. TABLES PRESENT STUDY DATA. REFERENCES ARE APPENDED. (GLR)

**Sponsoring Agency:** NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ON ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT, EMPIRE STATE PLAZA, AGENCY BUILDING 4, ALBANY, NY 12224.

**Availability:** National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 423. VIOLENT BEHAVIOR WITHIN THE NORTH CAROLINA PRISON SYSTEM.** By D. A. FULLER and T. ORSAGH. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT, CHAPEL HILL, NC 27515. *POPULAR GOVERNMENT*, V 44, N 4 (SPRING 1979), P 8-11. **NCJ-63218**

A STATISTICAL STUDY OF THE NUMBER AND CAUSES OF ASSAULT IN 10 NORTH CAROLINA PRISONS EVALUATES THE EXTENT OF VICTIMIZATION, ASSAULT-AGE AND RACE CORRELATIONS, AND RECOMMENDS CHANGES FOR LESSENING PRISON VIOLENCE. DATA ANALYZED FOR THE LAST QUARTER OF 1975 SHOWED 16 ASSAULTIVE INCIDENTS, 22 ASSAULTS, AND 915 VICTIMIZATIONS PER 100 INMATES PER YEAR. IN COMPARISON WITH THE URBAN FREE COMMUNITY, INMATES WERE 48 PERCENT MORE LIKELY TO BE VICTIMIZED. INMATES YOUNGER OR OLDER THAN THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION WERE MORE VULNERABLE THAN THE AVERAGE PRISONER AGE 18 TO 33 YEARS. IN 61 PERCENT OF ALL ASSAULTS THE VICTIM AND THE ASSAILANT WERE OF THE SAME RACE. IN CASES OF INTERRACIAL INCIDENTS, BLACKS WERE MORE LIKELY TO ASSAULT WHITES. ALTHOUGH RECOMMENDED MEASURES TO REDUCE PRISON VIOLENCE INCLUDE MORE SINGLE-CELL FACILITIES AND MORE SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL, THESE SUGGESTIONS ARE NOT COST EFFECTIVE. HOWEVER, MORE EFFICIENT MANPOWER ALLOCATION WOULD BETTER CONTRIBUTE TO PRISON REFORM IN THAT RATES OF PRISON ASSAULT DISPLAY DEFINITE CYCLES OVER THE COURSE OF THE DAY AND THE WEEK. THE TOTAL ASSAULT RATE CAN BE REDUCED BY SEPARATING VIOLENT INMATES FROM LESS AS-

SAULTIVE PRISONERS, AND SUPERVISING THE FORMER MORE CLOSELY WITHOUT AN INCREASE IN STAFF SIZE. THIS SEGREGATION OF INMATES WOULD SEPARATE THOSE OVER 33 YEARS FROM THE MORE AGGRESSIVE OVER 21-YEAR-OLD GROUP, ASSIGNING MORE SUPERVISORS TO THE YOUNGER GROUP. A REDUCTION IN VIOLENCE SHOULD BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT THE SUBSTANTIAL COSTS THAT CONSTRUCTION AND STAFF ADDITIONS REQUIRE. FOOTNOTES AND TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)

424. **VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY ORGANISED GROUPS INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM—INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, SAINT CLOUD, FRANCE, FEBRUARY 1976.** INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, 26 RUE ARMENGAUD, 92210 SAINT CLOUD, FRANCE. 26 p. 1976. NCJ-65705

THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY ORGANIZED GROUPS, POLICE RESOURCES FOR COMBATTING SUCH CRIME, PREVENTIVE MEASURES, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION. THE SYMPOSIUM, SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL), WAS ATTENDED BY POLICE OFFICIALS FROM 34 COUNTRIES. MANY OF THESE COUNTRIES ARE PLAGUED BY VIOLENT, CRIMINAL, ORGANIZED GROUPS OPERATING FROM NATIVE OR FOREIGN BASES. GROUPS OFTEN USE BOMBS AND OTHER EXPLOSIVE MATERIALS. MOST POLICE FORCES HAVE SPECIAL PURPOSE TASK FORCES OR TACTICAL SQUADS WHOSE MEMBERS RECEIVE SPECIAL TRAINING TO DEAL WITH SUCH GROUPS. POLICE TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES INCLUDE SPECIAL COMMAND POSTS, COMMUNICATIONS, AND USE OF SUCH MATERIALS AS TEARGAS. POLICE EQUIPMENT INCLUDES BULLET-PROOF VESTS, SPECIALLY EQUIPPED ESCAPE VEHICLES, AND DATA PROCESSING UNITS. PREVENTION TECHNIQUES INCLUDE PREVENTING KNOWN OFFENDERS FROM ENTERING THE COUNTRY, AS DONE IN THE U.S., AND SURVEILLANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF PROFILES OF PERSONS LIKELY TO COMMIT VIOLENT CRIME. SPECIFIC MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO PREVENT SUCH CRIME AT SEAPORTS AND AIRPORTS. PUBLICATION OF A BOOKLET ON INTERNATIONAL CRIMINALS LIKELY TO COMMIT EXTREMELY VIOLENT CRIMES IS RECOMMENDED BY THE JAPANESE DELEGATE AND SUPPORTED BY OTHER COUNTRIES' DELEGATIONS. FURTHER, INTERPOL'S SECRETARY GENERAL MUST ADHERE TO ARTICLE THREE OF THE INTERPOL CONSTITUTION, WHICH PRECLUDES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO HANDLE PURELY POLITICAL, MILITARY, RELIGIOUS, OR RACIAL OFFENSES, BUT NOT OFFENSES AGAINST ORDINARY CRIMINAL LAW. HOWEVER, THE SECRETARY GENERAL MUST PROVIDE FOR COOPERATION WHEN CRIMES AGAINST INNOCENT VICTIMS OCCUR. THE SECRETARY GENERAL'S ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS ON THESE TWO POINTS, INFORMATION ABOUT CRIMES AND POLICE RESOURCES IN SPECIFIC COUNTRIES, AND A LIST OF SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS ARE INCLUDED. (CFW)

425. **VIOLENT CRIME—PREDICTION AND CONTROL.** By B. KOERIN. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 24, N 1 (JANUARY 1978), P 49-58. NCJ-44774

THE RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS ON THE PREDICTION OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR IS ASSESSED, AND PUBLIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS ARE CONSIDERED. GROWING PUBLIC CONCERN ABOUT VIOLENT CRIME HAS CAUSED PROFESSIONALS TO INTENSIFY THEIR EFFORTS TO DISCOVER CAUSES OF CRIME, TO DEVELOP TECHNIQUES FOR PREDICTING INDIVIDUAL VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND TO ENACT PUBLIC POLICY TO CONTROL VIOLENT OFFENSES. A REVIEW OF RESEARCH BY SOCIOLOGISTS, PSYCHIATRISTS, AND LAWYERS INDICATES THAT THE ABILITY TO PREDICT VIOLENT BEHAVIOR STATISTICALLY OR BY CLINICAL EVALUA-

TION IS AS YET FAR FROM PERFECT. THERE IS A TENDENCY IN RESEARCH STUDIES TO OVERPREDICT THE LIKELIHOOD THAT AN INDIVIDUAL WILL ENGAGE IN VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. DESPITE THE IMPERFECTION OF PREDICTIVE METHODS, POLICY IN THE AREAS OF MENTAL HEALTH AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFLECTS THE SUPPOSITION THAT PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PSYCHIATRISTS ARE ABLE TO PREDICT WHO WILL BE PHYSICALLY VIOLENT. IT IS NOTED THAT PUBLIC POLICY IS INFLUENCED AS MUCH BY PUBLIC MOOD AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS AS BY EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF CRIME CAUSATION AND CONTROL. EVEN IF PREDICTIVE VARIABLES ARE GREATLY REFINED, MORAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES INHERENT IN ANY ATTEMPT TO BALANCE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF SOCIETY WILL CONTINUE TO IMPINGE UPON ATTEMPTS TO PREDICT AND CONTROL VIOLENCE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

426. **VIOLENT DELINQUENTS—A REPORT TO THE FORD FOUNDATION FROM THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.** By P. A. STRASBURG. VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE, 30 EAST 39TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10018. 288 p. 1978. NCJ-47560

THE FINDINGS OF THIS YEAR-LONG STUDY WERE GENERATED FROM A LITERATURE SEARCH AND DISCUSSION WITH JUDGES, LAWYERS, PROBATION OFFICERS, PSYCHIATRISTS, RESEARCHERS, AND A NUMBER OF JUVENILES WITH VIOLENT HISTORIES. THIS VOLUME DEALS ONLY WITH JUVENILES APPREHENDED BY THE POLICE AND CONSEQUENTLY CAUGHT UP IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE STUDY INVOLVED VISITS TO PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS DEALING WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH AND THE ANALYSIS OF OVER 500 COURT RECORDS OF JUVENILES IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN AREA. THE SCOPE OF THE DELINQUENCY PROBLEM IS DETERMINED BY ANALYZING AND INTEGRATING ARREST DATA, SELF-REPORT SURVEYS, COHORT STUDIES, AND A VERA INSTITUTE STUDY. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF VIOLENT DELINQUENTS ARE EXAMINED AS THEY RELATE TO PATTERNS OF DELINQUENCY AND VIOLENCE, SEX, AGE, RACE, FAMILY STRUCTURE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT, EDUCATION AND LEARNING, PSYCHIATRIC CHARACTERISTICS, AND PHYSICAL HEALTH. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JUVENILE AND ADULT CRIMINALITY ALSO IS DISCUSSED BRIEFLY. OFFICIAL RESPONSES TO VIOLENT DELINQUENTS ARE ASSESSED, INCLUDING POLICE AND COURT PROCESSING, AND COURT OUTCOME AND DISPOSITION. THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT DELINQUENTS, VARIETIES OF TREATMENT, SELECTING TREATMENT MODES, AND TREATMENT IN THE PUNISHMENT CONTEXT ARE EXAMINED. THOUGHTS ON STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTING JUVENILE VIOLENCE ARE PRESENTED CONCERNING PREVENTIVE TREATMENT, INCAPACITATION, DETERRENCE, AND TARGET HARDENING. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PROVIDED REGARDING DATA COLLECTION AND BASIC RESEARCH, EXPERIMENTAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS, AND CONTINUOUS CASE MANAGEMENT. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE A SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION IN THE VERA INSTITUTE STUDY, THE VERA INSTITUTE STUDY RESEARCH INSTRUMENT, THE SELLIN-WOLFGANG SERIOUSNESS SCALE, THREE MODEL PROGRAMS, AND A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. AN INDEX, A LIST OF TABLES, AND FIGURES ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017.  
Availability: SIMON AND SCHUSTER, 1230 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY 10020.

427. **VIOLENT FEW—A STUDY OF DANGEROUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** By D. M. HAMPARIAN, R. SCHUSTER, S. DINITZ, and J. P. CONRAD. HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173. 240 p. 1978. NCJ-52651

THE SOCIAL AND CRIMINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE JUVENILE AND DELINQUENT CAREERS OF 811 VIOLENT JUVE-

NILES IN COLUMBUS, OHIO, AND THE RELATIONSHIP SUCH CHARACTERISTICS BEAR TO IDENTIFIABLE VIOLENT PATTERNS WERE STUDIED. THE STUDY EXAMINED THE FOLLOWING ASSUMPTIONS: (1) THE CHRONIC RECIDIVIST CONSTITUTES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE DELINQUENT POPULATION, BUT THE GROUP HE OR SHE REPRESENTS ACCOUNTS FOR A VASTLY DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF SERIOUS OFFENSES; (2) THE EARLIER THE ONSET OF A DELINQUENT CAREER, THE LONGER AND MORE SEVERE IT WILL BE; (3) JUVENILE OFFENDERS BEGIN TRIVIAL VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW, SUCH AS THE STATUS OFFENSES—TRUANCY, CURFEW VIOLATION, AND RUNAWAYS—AND PROGRESS TO INCREASINGLY SERIOUS CRIMES; (4) THE DISINTEGRATION OF PARENTAL AND SCHOOL AUTHORITY AND THE CHAOS OF THE SLUMS HAVE CREATED VICIOUS AND SADISTIC YOUNG PEOPLE, OFTEN MEMBERS OF STREET GANGS, WHO COMMIT HORRIFYING CRIMES ON IMPULSE OR FOR DEPRAVED ENJOYMENT; AND (5) AS OFFENDERS GROW OLDER AND MORE MATURE, THEY COMMIT FEWER AND LESS VIOLENT CRIMES (DELINQUENT CAREERS TEND TO BE SELF-LIMITING AND TO TERMINATE WITH THE ACHIEVEMENT OF MATURITY). THE MAJOR VARIABLES IN THE COHORT ANALYSIS WERE SEX, RACE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, AGE AT ONSET, TYPE OF VIOLENT OFFENSE, NUMBER OF ARRESTS, NUMBER OF VIOLENT ARRESTS, POSITION OF VIOLENT ARREST, SPACING OF ARRESTS, AND DISPOSITIONS. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS BORN BETWEEN 1956 AND 1960 AND ARRESTED AT LEAST ONCE WERE COMPARED TO DESCRIBE THE TYPICAL VIOLENT JUVENILE AND TO DETERMINE WHETHER RELATIONSHIPS EXIST AMONG THE VARIABLES. TABULAR COMPARISONS ARE PROVIDED OF THE ASSORTED DATA AND IT IS CONCLUDED THAT: (1) JUVENILE VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE A VERY SMALL FRACTION OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF YOUTH IN COLUMBUS, WITH NOT MORE THAN 2 PERCENT OF THE CITY'S YOUTH COMMITTING VIOLENT OFFENSES; (2) JUVENILES DO NOT TYPICALLY PROGRESS FROM LESS SERIOUS TO MORE SERIOUS CRIMES; (3) STATUS OFFENDERS ARE NOT HEADED DOWN A SLOPE TOWARD CONFIRMED CRIMINALITY; (4) INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT IS A DISAPPOINTING MEASURE FOR PREVENTING DELINQUENCY AND REHABILITATING VIOLENT BEHAVIOR. A LIST OF OFFENSES BY CATEGORY, STUDY CODE SHEETS, COMPUTER DISPLAYS, AND ASSORTED OTHER DATA ARE APPENDED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND INDEX ARE PROVIDED.  
Availability: HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON, MA 02173.

428. **VIOLENT JUVENILE DELINQUENTS—PSYCHIATRIC, NEUROLOGICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND ABUSE FACTORS.** By D. O. LEWIS, S. S. SHANOK, J. H. PINCUS, and G. H. GLASER. AMERICAN ACADEMY OF CHILD PSYCHIATRY, 1424 16TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036. 13 p. 1979. NCJ-61984

THIS STUDY COMPARES THE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC, INTELLECTUAL, AND EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF VIOLENT AND LESS VIOLENT INCARCERATED BOYS AND EXAMINES FACTORS LEADING TO VIOLENCE AND MEANS OF INTERVENTION. MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN ARE LIKELY TO SHOW PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS, TO HAVE MAJOR AND MINOR NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES, AND TO HAVE EXPERIENCED AND WITNESSED EXTREME PHYSICAL ABUSE. THE STUDY ORIGINATED THAT FOUND THIS WAS DESIGNED TO INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITY THAT CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT CLINIC MAY HAVE SUFFERED FROM HITHERTO UNRECOGNIZED AND UNTREATED PSYCHIATRIC, NEUROLOGICAL, AND EDUCATIONAL DISORDERS WHICH MAY HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. STUDY SAMPLES CONSISTED OF 97 BOYS AT A CORRECTIONAL SCHOOL SERVING THE ENTIRE STATE OF CONNECTICUT. THE BOYS WERE RATED FROM 1 (LEAST VIOLENT) TO 4 (MOST VIO-

LENT). DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION INCLUDED NEUROLOGICAL ASSESSMENT, AND PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL TESTS (INCLUDING WECHSLER, BENDER GESTALT AND RORSCHACH TESTS). OF THE 97 CHILDREN EVALUATED, ONLY 8 WERE CONSIDERED BY ALL RATERS TO BE NONVIOLENT. WHEN RESULTS OF THESE 8 CHILDREN WERE COMPARED WITH VIOLENT SUBJECTS, THE MOST STRIKING DIFFERENCES WERE THE GREATER PROPORTION OF MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN WHO DEMONSTRATED PARANOID SYMPTOMS, HAD HALLUCINATIONS, AND SHOWED NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES. THE MORE VIOLENT CHILDREN ALSO HAD A HISTORY OF ABUSE AT THE HANDS OF PARENTS, RELATIVES, AND FRIENDS. THESE CHILDREN SEEMED UNABLE TO CURTAIL THEIR VIOLENCE AND HAD VERBAL DIFFICULTIES. BECAUSE OF THE NEED FOR LENGTHY DIAGNOSIS AND PROLONGED TREATMENT, VIOLENT JUVENILES ARE LIKELY TO BE DISMISSED AS SOCIOPATHS AND JAILED. HOWEVER, THESE JUVENILES SHOULD RECEIVE ENLIGHTENED PSYCHOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND MEDICAL HELP. TABLES SUMMARIZE NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DIFFERENCES. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (RFC)

Sponsoring Agencies: FORD FOUNDATION, 320 EAST 43RD STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10017; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

429. **VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, 1337 22ND STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037. 20 p. 1979. NCJ-58753

THIS SELECTED, COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY INCLUDES OVER 250 CITATIONS DEALING WITH THE LIFESTYLE, TREATMENT, AND PUBLIC MISCONCEPTIONS OF VIOLENT YOUTH. THESE JOURNAL AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES, BOOKS, AND PAPERS DATE FROM 1949 TO 1978 AND ARE INTENDED FOR ANYONE DEALING WITH, OR INTERESTED IN, THE VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WAS COMPILED BY THE NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, AN ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING STRATEGIES AND ACTION TOWARD REDUCING THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE INVOLUNTARILY INSTITUTIONALIZED. DOCUMENTS FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WERE PROVIDED BY THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE, THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY INFORMATION CENTER, AND POLICE FOUNDATION SOURCES. THE LISTING COVERS REPORTS, GUIDELINES FOR WORKING WITH THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, OPINION PAPERS, RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND PROGRESS REPORTS, POLICY ISSUES, AND REFORM MEASURES FOR DEALING WITH THE VIOLENT JUVENILE. THE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY BY AUTHOR. THE CITATIONS ARE NOT ANNOTATED.

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

Availability: NATIONAL CENTER ON INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES, 1337 22ND STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20037; National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

430. **VIOLENT MEN—AN INQUIRY INTO THE PSYCHOLOGY OF VIOLENCE.** By H. TOCH. 285 p. 1969. NCJ-29049

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF VIOLENCE IN AMERICA FEATURING PEER INTERVIEW METHODS OF OBTAINING INSIDER VIEWS OF VIOLENCE FROM PRISONERS, PAROLEES, AND POLICE. THE AUTHOR FOCUSES ON THE VIOLENT INCIDENT AS THE KEY UNIT OF STUDY. HE ISOLATES SYNDROMES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENCE-PRONE PEOPLE. FROM THIS HE DRAWS IMPLICATIONS FOR THERAPY, TRAINING, PENOLOGY, AND SOCIAL ACTION.

Availability: ALDINE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1323 WEST 18TH STREET, CHICAGO, IL 60608.



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431. **VIOLENT OFFENDER.** By D. GLASER and D. KENEFICK. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20201. 39 p. 1968. NCJ-01929

FOCUS ON THE VIOLENT OFFENDER AND HIS RELATION TO THE PAROLE PROCESS. THE CONTENTS INCLUDE—CLASSIFICATION OF VIOLENT OFFENSES, TRENDS AND DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENT OFFENSES, SUBCULTURES OF VIOLENCE, FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, TYPES OF VIOLENT OFFENDERS, AND DECISION-MAKING AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER. BOTH THE STATISTICAL CONCENTRATION OF VIOLENT OFFENSES AND CASE DATA SUGGEST THAT THE CAUSE OF THESE CRIMES MAY REST LARGELY IN ATTRIBUTES OF GROUPS, RATHER THAN IN PURELY INDIVIDUAL TRAITS—HOMICIDE AND ASSAULT ARE MOST FREQUENT IN SOCIAL CIRCLES WHERE VIOLENCE IS THE EXPECTED REACTION TO A REBUFF OR INSULT. NEVERTHELESS, THE CONCEPTS OF PSYCHOPATHY, FRUSTRATION, AGGRESSION, AND DISPLACEMENT SEEM TO ACCOUNT FOR MANY DISTINCTIVELY INDIVIDUAL VIOLENCE PATTERNS. PSYCHIATRIC ADVICE, IF EMPLOYED JUDICIOUSLY, MAY AID A PAROLE BOARD IN DECIDING ON THESE CASES. HOWEVER, DIFFICULTIES INHERENT IN THE PREDICTION OF ANY INFREQUENT EVENT SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD IN FACING THESE DECISIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

432. **VIOLENT OFFENDER AND CORRECTIONS.** By T. C. ESSELTYN. 80 p. 1967. NCJ-09803

RESULTS OF A SURVEY ON STATE AND LOCAL CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS TO IDENTIFY AND TREAT THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, AND A SUMMARY OF THE GROWING LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE. THIS 1966 SURVEY INDICATED THAT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CALIFORNIA, THERE WERE FEW PROGRAMS TO ISOLATE OR DEFINE VIOLENCE AS A TRAIT IN OFFENDERS FOR TREATMENT PURPOSES. THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON VIOLENCE CONSIDERED THE FOLLOWING TOPICS—DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE, INCIDENCE AND TRENDS, THE FACTORS THAT PRODUCE THE VIOLENT INDIVIDUAL, THE SOCIAL SETTING OF VIOLENCE, THE SEX OF FENDER AND VIOLENCE. THE IMPLICATIONS OF RESEARCH FINDINGS IN THESE AREAS FOR CORRECTIONS ARE ANALYZED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON VIOLENCE AND THE TREATMENT OF VIOLENT INDIVIDUALS IS INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. Sponsoring Agency: US PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

433. **VIOLENT OFFENDER (FROM PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1979, BY HANS TOCH—SEE NCJ-52371).** By D. LESTER. HOLT, RINEHART AND WINSTON, 383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10017. 23 p. 1978. NCJ-52383

THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF VIOLENT CRIME, GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SPECIFIC VIOLENT CRIMES, AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT FOR PATHOLOGICALLY VIOLENT OFFENDERS ARE DISCUSSED. RESEARCH INTO THE QUESTION OF WHETHER VIOLENT OFFENDERS COMMIT PRIMARILY VIOLENT CRIMES, OR WHETHER THEY ALSO COMMIT FREQUENT, NONVIOLENT CRIMES HAS PRODUCED CONFLICTING RESULTS. IN 1969, A GOVERNMENT COMMISSION CONCLUDED THE FOLLOWING: THAT OFFENDERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLENT CRIMES GENERALLY HAVE LONG CRIMINAL HISTORIES, BUT USUALLY OF NON-VIOLENT OFFENSES; THAT NO EXPLANATION HAD BEEN FOUND FOR THE NONVIOLENT OFFENDER'S OCCASIONAL DEPARTURE INTO VIOLENCE; THAT THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THE SERIOUSNESS OF VIOLENCE INCREASES WITH SUCCESSIVE OFFENSES; AND THAT AGGRAVATED ASSAULT IS THE VIOLENT CRIME MOST LIKELY TO BECOME A 'SPECIALTY.' EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF VIOLENT CRIME HAVE SHOWN THAT IT TENDS TO OCCUR IN AREAS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW INCOME, CONCENTRA-

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TIONS OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES, BROKEN HOMES, WORKING MOTHERS, LOW LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS, HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, HIGH PROPORTIONS OF SINGLE MALES, OVERCROWDED AND SUBSTANDARD HOUSING, LOW RATES OF HOME OWNERSHIP AND SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS, MIXED LAND USE, AND HIGH POPULATION DENSITY. GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE INCLUDE THE ETHOLOGICAL POSITION THAT AGGRESSION IS INNATE AND THAT IT IS 'INSTINCTIVE' BEHAVIOR, THE VIEW THAT VIOLENCE HAS A GENETIC BASIS, THE IDEA THAT BRAIN DAMAGE CAUSES AGGRESSION, PSYCHOANALYTIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL THEORIES, AND THE SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL VIEW (INCLUDING SOCIAL LEARNING THEORY). RESEARCHERS HAVE EXPLORED THE BEHAVIORAL ASPECTS OF MURDER, MURDER THREATS, RAPE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT, CHILD ABUSE, AND ARMED ROBBERY. TWO TYPES OF MURDEROUS BEHAVIOR—OVERCONTROLLED (ABNORMALLY RIGID CONTROLS THAT SUDDENLY REACH A BREAKING POINT) AND UNDERCONTROLLED (GENERALLY LOW INHIBITIONS AGAINST AGGRESSION)—HAVE BEEN DEFINED, AND TREATMENT IMPLICATIONS DRAWN. A FOUR-FOLD CLASSIFICATION OF MEN WHO COMMIT RAPE—DISPLACED AGGRESSION, COMPENSATORY, SEX-AGGRESSION FUSION, AND IMPULSE—TIES TOGETHER THE MOTIVES FOR RAPE, THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE OFFENDER, AND THE OFFENDER'S EARLY HISTORY. TYPES OF CHILD-ABUSING BEHAVIOR HAVE ALSO BEEN CLASSIFIED, AND GOALS FOR THE LONG-TERM PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF ABUSING PARENTS HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED. GENERAL CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN FOUND USEFUL IN DEALING WITH PATHOLOGICALLY VIOLENT PERSONS IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS. GUIDELINES FOR DIAGNOSING PATIENTS' VIOLENCE POTENTIAL AND FOR PROVIDING VIOLENCE-RELATED PSYCHOTHERAPY HAVE BEEN DEFINED. DETAILED REVIEWS OF THE GENERAL THEORIES OF VIOLENCE, STUDIES OF SPECIFIC OFFENSES, AND DIAGNOSIS/TREATMENT GUIDELINES ARE PROVIDED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

434. **VIOLENT YOUTH—WHO ARE THEY, WHERE DO THEY BELONG?** By M. SEIDE. 23 p. 1978. NCJ-46764

A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ARE RAISED REGARDING THE VALIDITY OF LABELING DELINQUENT, DANGEROUS, VIOLENT, ASSAULTIVE, AND POSSIBLY PSYCHIATRICALY DISTURBED YOUTHS INTO PARTICULAR JURISDICTIONS. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THE ISSUES OF DEFINING BEHAVIORS AND DECIDING WHO IS TO BE TREATED AND FOR WHAT MAY IN LARGE PART BE BASED ON ARTIFICIAL DISTINCTIONS AND SOCIAL POLICY DECISIONS. IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, THE CHILD CARING SYSTEM DIVIDES RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLENT YOUTH INTO TWO STATE AGENCIES, THE DIVISION OF MENTAL HYGIENE (DMH) AND THE DIVISION FOR YOUTH (DFY). NEITHER AGENCY HAD THE SERVICES TO MEET THE NEEDS OF ADJUDICATED VIOLENT AND MENTALLY DISORDERED YOUTHS. THIS SERVICE GAP EVENTUALLY LED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COURT RELATED UNIT (CRU), A PSYCHIATRIC ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT UNIT FOR THESE YOUTH. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CRU REMAINS TO BE ESTABLISHED. HOWEVER, THE CRU EXPERIENCE AND OTHER STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT DELINQUENCY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ARE FREQUENTLY INTERTWINED DESPITE THE BUREAUCRATIC SYSTEM OF CONVENIENCE WHICH OFTEN SEPARATES THEM. YOUTHS ADMITTED TO THE CRU, ALTHOUGH REPRESENTING A HARDCORE AND APPARENTLY INCORRIGIBLE SEGMENT OF THE DELINQUENT POPULATION, DO RESPOND TO INTERVENTION AND TREATMENT TAILORED TO THEIR SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS AND INDIVIDUAL NEEDS. ALTHOUGH THERE IS A TENDENCY SIMPLY TO DISMISS SEVERELY AGGRESSIVE AND SOCIALLY DEVIANT YOUTHS AS JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, THEY CAN OFTEN BE HELPED. SEVERAL DESCRIPTIVE CASE REPORTS OF CRU

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YOUTHS ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN THE SOCIODYNAMIC AND PSYCHODYNAMIC INFLUENCES THAT DELINQUENCY CATEGORIZATIONS NEGLECT OR INACCURATELY DEFINE. DEFINING DELINQUENTS AS ENVIRONMENTALLY DETERMINED OR UNSOCIALIZED AND FOCUSING ONLY UPON THE ASOCIAL CONFLICT OF THE YOUTHS' BEHAVIOR MAKES COMPREHENSIVE INTERVENTION IMPOSSIBLE. A GLOBAL APPROACH TO TREATMENT IS THE ONLY ONE WHICH HAS ANY CHANCE OF SUCCESS WITH THESE YOUTHS. FRAGMENTED APPROACHES BASED ON SIMPLISTIC CATEGORIZATIONS AND LABELS INEVITABLY LEAVE GAPS IN THE DELIVERY OF A CHILD-CARING SYSTEM AND WILL LEAVE LARGE SEGMENTS OF THE CLIENT POPULATION UNSERVED OR IMPROPERLY TREATED. TO BE EFFECTIVE, THE CHILD-CARING SYSTEM MUST HAVE AS ITS BASE COORDINATED AND COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS INCLUDING FOLLOWUP AND AFTERCARE WHICH ARE BASED ON CAREFUL AND RELEVANT PLANNING, INTERVENTION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND REALISTIC CONCERN. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (JAP)

Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ORTHOPSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION, MARCH 31, 1978.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

435. **VIRGINIA—DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—A STUDY OF INMATE ASSAULTS IN MAJOR INSTITUTIONS.** By L. I. N. D. A. GRISEWICZ. VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, P O BOX 26963, 4615 WEST BROAD, RICHMOND, VA 23261. 31 p. 1977. NCJ-55719

AN ANALYSIS OF 630 REPORTED ASSAULTS BY INMATES (44 ON GUARDS, THE REMAINDER ON OTHER INMATES) IN 4 VIRGINIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FROM JANUARY 1974 THROUGH AUGUST 1976 IS DOCUMENTED. DURING THE PERIOD STUDIED, THE NUMBER OF ASSAULTS NEITHER ROSE NOR DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY. THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF ASSAULTS EACH MONTH WAS LESS THAN 1 PER 100 INMATES. THERE WAS AN INVERSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF GUARDS AND THE INCIDENCE OF ATTACKS. FLUCTUATIONS IN THE PRISONER-PER-GUARD RATIO EXPLAINED 49 PERCENT OF THE VARIATION IN ASSAULT RATES FROM INSTITUTION TO INSTITUTION. THE CHARACTER OF THE INMATE POPULATION WAS ANOTHER DETERMINANT OF ASSAULT RATES. THE INSTITUTION WITH THE HIGHEST ASSAULT RATE HOUSES YOUNG FIRST OFFENDERS, WHO TEND TO BE LESS ADJUSTED TO INSTITUTIONAL LIVING. THE INSTITUTION WITH THE SECOND HIGHEST ASSAULT RATE IS THE STATE PENITENTIARY, WHICH HOUSES LONG-TERM PRISONERS REQUIRING MAXIMUM SECURITY. IT APPEARS THAT INMATE CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES PREDETERMINE THAT INMATES PRONE TO BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS WILL BE PLACED TOGETHER WITHIN THE SAME INSTITUTIONS. THE NEED FOR BETTER DATA ON WHICH TO BASE STUDIES OF INMATE VIOLENCE IS NOTED. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INSTITUTIONS KEEP MONTHLY LOGS OF INFORMATION PERTAINING TO SUCH VIOLENCE (DATES OF INSPECTIONS, ACTS OF VIOLENCE, GRIEVANCES, DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS, ETC.). SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

436. **VIRGINIA—DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS—JUVENILE LEARNING CENTER—POPULATION STUDY.** By W. G. SCHOCKLIN. VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, P O BOX 26963, 4615 WEST BROAD, RICHMOND, VA 23261. 24 p. 1979. NCJ-61953

COMMITMENT AND RELEASE STATISTICS FROM JUVENILE OFFENDERS' LEARNING CENTERS IN VIRGINIA ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS STAFF OPINIONS ABOUT THE BEHAVIOR OF PRESENT POPULATIONS. THE DATA COVERED A

**WEAPON**

19-MONTH PERIOD FOR COMMITMENTS AND RELEASES AND A 12-MONTH PERIOD FOR AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY. THE DATA INDICATE THAT THE COMMITMENT RATE HAS EXCEEDED THE RELEASE RATE BY 5 PERCENT FOR THE OVERALL 19-MONTH DATA PERIOD. THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY REFLECTS A 2.1 MONTH INCREASE WITHIN THE 12-MONTH PERIOD. THESE FACTORS WERE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR AN INCREASE IN LEARNING CENTER POPULATIONS. IN ADDITION, A STAFF SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED INCLUDING 136 PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONNEL THROUGHOUT THE YOUTH REGION. QUESTIONS WERE ASKED REGARDING CHANGES IN AMOUNT OF AGGRESSIVE (HOSTILE) AND ASSAULTIVE (VIOLENT) BEHAVIOR. RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE JUVENILE POPULATION IS PERCEIVED AS BEING MORE VERBALLY AND PHYSICALLY AGGRESSIVE THAN FORMER POPULATIONS. JUVENILES SEEMED TO BE MORE VERBALLY ASSAULTIVE BUT LESS PHYSICALLY ASSAULTIVE THAN PAST POPULATIONS. MOREOVER, JUVENILES WERE HELD TO BE MORE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL, MORE AWARE OF THEIR LEGAL RIGHTS, AND COMPLETELY UNAFFECTED BY ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. STAFF SUGGEST THAT THE COMMITMENT AND RELEASE RATE FOR THE CONFINED LEARNING CENTER POPULATION SHOULD BE MONITORED ON A MONTHLY BASIS SO THAT CHANGES IN EITHER RATE COULD BE BETTER EVALUATED. DOUBLE COVERAGE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN ALL HOUSING UNITS DURING PRIME EVENING HOURS TO EASE THE BURDEN ON PROJECT SUPERVISORS. FURTHER STUDIES FOCUS ON HOW TO ALLEVIATE PROGRAM OVERCROWDING AND REDUCE STAFF TURNOVER. FINALLY, TO IMPROVE STATISTICAL RECORDKEEPING, FIELD CLERICAL PERSONNEL SHOULD RECEIVE WRITTEN PROCEDURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND REPORTING OF ROUTINE STATISTICAL TABULATIONS. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED; AN APPENDIX CONTAINS THE STAFF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. (PAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

437. **WEAPON USE IN ROBBERY (FROM VIOLENT CRIME—HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, 1978, BY JAMES A. INCIARDI AND ANNE E. POTTIEGER—SEE NCJ-52628).** By W. G. SKOGAN. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 13 p. 1978. NCJ-52630

DATA ON THE USE OF WEAPONS IN BOTH PERSONAL AND COMMERCIAL ROBBERIES IN THE UNITED STATES ARE EXAMINED IN A STUDY OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH WEAPONS AFFECT THE INCIDENCE AND NATURE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. DATA SOURCES ARE THE 1973 NATIONAL CRIME PANEL AND THE 1974 NATIONAL COMMERCIAL CRIME PANEL. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE AVAILABILITY OF WEAPONS IS CRIMINOTROPIC (AFFECTS THE STRATEGIES USED BY CRIMINALS) IS EXPLORED BY EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WEAPON USED AND THE ROBBER'S ABILITY TO SELECT A TARGET WITH IMPUNITY, TO INCAPACITATE THE VICTIM, AND TO CONTROL THE CRIME SCENE. DATA ON THE ATTRIBUTES AND TACTICS OF OFFENDERS ARE COMPARED TO ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH WEAPONS ARE CRIMINOGENIC (CAUSE OR INCREASE THE FREQUENCY OF CRIME). THE ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT LETHAL WEAPONS ENABLE ROBBERS TO MAXIMIZE THEIR TAKE WHILE MINIMIZING THEIR RISK. LETHAL WEAPONS GENERALLY ARE USED BY OLDER OFFENDERS, WHO SELECTIVELY PREY UPON MORE PROFITABLE TARGETS UNDER LESS RISKY, BETTER PLANNED CIRCUMSTANCES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT GUN CONTROL PROGRAMS MIGHT DECREASE THE FREQUENCY OF ROBBERY AND THE AVERAGE AND TOTAL TAKE IN ROBBERIES, BUT PERHAPS AT THE COST OF INCREASING THE LIKELIHOOD OF GRATUITOUS VIOLENCE AND PERSONAL INJURY TO VICTIMS, AND SHIFTING THE ATTENTION OF

CRIMINALS AWAY FROM COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND TOWARD MORE VULNERABLE INDIVIDUAL VICTIMS (E.G., FEMALES AND THE ELDERLY). THE SHIFT IN RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN COMMERCIAL AND INDIVIDUAL VICTIMS SEEMS RELATIVELY CERTAIN, BUT MORE SOPHISTICATED STUDIES OF OFFENDER CHOICE ARE NEEDED IN ORDER TO PREDICT WHETHER INCIDENCE OF ROBBERIES WOULD INCREASE OR DECREASE AS A RESULT OF GUN CONTROL. IF SUCH STUDIES DO NOT PREDICT A DECREASE, THE POLITICS OF GUN CONTROL COULD BECOME MORE COMPLEX. SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

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

438. **WESTCHESTER COUNTY (NY)—DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM.** 33 p. NCJ-63345  
ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FOR A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM SPECIALIZING IN THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CASES AND THE COORDINATION OF VICTIM SERVICES. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION PROGRAM IN THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y., DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE PROVIDES A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF INTERFAMILY VIOLENCE. THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE UNIT INVESTIGATES, PROSECUTES, AND PROVIDES LEGAL ADVICE TO VICTIMS IN CASES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE. IT ALSO COORDINATES A COMMUNITY WIDE APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF FAMILY VIOLENCE INVOLVING THE PARTICIPATION OF RELEVANT CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SOCIAL SERVICE, MEDICAL, AND MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES. AN ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY HAS OVERALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROJECT OPERATIONS. THE UNIT IS ADDITIONALLY STAFFED BY THREE PARALEGALS, A CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR, AND A SECRETARY. IT WAS ESTABLISHED AS ONE OF A SERIES OF PILOT PROJECTS UNDER A LEAA GRANT, AND THIS REPORT ACCOMPANIES A GRANT FOR SECOND-YEAR FUNDING. THE PROJECT HAS COMPLETED AND SURPASSED EVERY GRANT OBJECTIVE FOR THE FIRST YEAR. IN 7 MONTHS OF OPERATION (PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1979), THE UNIT SERVICED 568 VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE; IN ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THOSE CASES, CRIMINAL CHARGES HAVE BEEN FILED, WITH 68 PERCENT OF OFFENDERS BEING CONVICTED OR ORDERED THROUGH A STATUTORY DIVERSION PROGRAM. ABOUT 30 PERCENT CHOSE TO RETURN TO THEIR ABUSER AND DROP CHARGES OR RELOCATE, CAUSING THE CHARGES TO BE DISMISSED. POLICE TRAINING IS A CRUCIAL COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAM, AS IT SENSITIZES OFFICERS TO PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY VICTIMS AND ADVISES THEM TO PROCEDURES REQUIRED TO IMPLEMENT THE LAW REGARDING BEHAVIOR ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. (RCB)

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

439. **WESTERN AUSTRALIA—REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION UPON VARIOUS ALLEGATIONS OF ASSAULTS ON OR BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS IN FREEMANTLE PRISON AND OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ABORIGINAL OR PART-ABORIGINAL PRISONERS, ETC.** WESTERN AUSTRALIA ROYAL COMMISSION ON FREEMANTLE PRISON, PERTH, AUSTRALIA. 186 p. 1973. NCJ-17901  
REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION OF INMATE SEGREGATION, FIGHTS AND VIOLENCE AMONG THE INMATES IN THE PRISON YARDS, OFFICER-INMATE RELATIONSHIPS, THE PRISON DRUG PROBLEM AND STRIP SEARCHES, AND PRISON ADMINISTRATION AND SECURITY. THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO EACH OF THESE AREAS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE OPERATION OF FREEMANTLE

PRISON ARE ALSO DETAILED. THEY INCLUDE DIVERSIFYING AND EXTENDING THE MEANS OF RECREATION AVAILABLE TO INMATES; RESCHEDULING SUMMER LOCK-UP TIME FROM 4:30 TO 5:30 PM; INSTALLING A GENERAL ALARM SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE PRISON; AND INVESTIGATING ALLEGATIONS OF TRAFFICKING IN ILLEGAL MATERIALS BY PRISON STAFF. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A LIST OF WITNESSES WHO APPEARED BEFORE THE ROYAL COMMISSION, A LIST OF EXHIBITS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE, A LIST OF DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED BUT NOT RECEIVED IN EVIDENCE, AND AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRISON.

440. **WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT JUVENILE HOMICIDE?** By J. SORRELLS JR. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601. *CRIME AND DELINQUENCY*, V 26, N 2 (APRIL 1980), P 152-161. NCJ-66607

HOMICIDAL JUVENILES ARE LIKELY TO EITHER LACK THE CAPACITY TO IDENTIFY WITH OTHER HUMAN BEINGS BE PREPSYCHOTIC AND HIGH SUICIDE RISKS, OR BE NEUROLOGICALLY FEARFUL YOUNGSTERS. DATA FROM A STUDY OF ALAMEDA COUNTY, CALIF., JUVENILES CHARGED WITH HOMICIDE IN 1973 AND 1974 SUGGEST THAT A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF THESE JUVENILES LIVE IN POOR COMMUNITIES WHERE LIFE SEEMS BLEAK AND HOPELESS AND WHERE THE FREQUENCY OF INFANT MORTALITY INDICATES THAT LIFE IS NOT HIGHLY VALUED. IN ADDITION, THIS STUDY AND A REVIEW OF SIMILAR STUDIES INDICATE THAT THOSE CHILDREN COME FROM VIOLENT, CHAOTIC FAMILIES. THEY FALL INTO THREE GROUPS: HOMICIDAL JUVENILES WHO ARE NONEMPATHIC, OR LACK THE CAPACITY TO EXPERIENCE EMPATHY OR IDENTIFICATION WITH, OR COMPASSION FOR OTHER HUMAN BEINGS; PREPSYCHOTICS TRAPPED IN PAINFUL AND CONFLICT-RIDDEN INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS, USUALLY THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE NEUROLOGICALLY FEARFUL WHO LACK A BASIC SENSE OF SECURITY AND THEREFORE OVERREACT TO THREATENING CIRCUMSTANCES AS THOUGH THEY WERE POTENTIALLY LETHAL. RECOGNITION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS SHOULD HELP IN FASHIONING INTERVENTION STRATEGIES. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES MUST COLLECT DATA THAT CAN PINPOINT DIFFERENT PROBLEMS IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES, HOWEVER, AGENCIES SHOULD THEN COORDINATE THEIR EFFORTS IN ATTACKING PROBLEMS IN THESE HIGH-RISK COMMUNITIES. ALL CHILDREN ENTERING CUSTODY SHOULD BE SCREENED FOR EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS. CORRECTIONAL AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS SHOULD FOCUS ON EMPATHY, THE RESOLUTION OF EMOTIONAL CONFLICT, AND PERSONAL SECURITY. THE FAMILIES OF POTENTIALLY HOMICIDAL CHILDREN SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY EVALUATED AND CHILDREN SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM CHAOTIC, VIOLENT FAMILIES. JUDGES AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS ARE IN A UNIQUELY POWERFUL POSITION TO URGE AGENCIES AND THE COURTS TO IMPLEMENT THESE RECOMMENDATIONS AND TO TRY TO REHABILITATE THE HOMICIDAL JUVENILE. FOOTNOTES ARE GIVEN. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED—AOP)

**Supplemental Notes:** PRICE QUOTED FOR NCCD IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE. A SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT VERSION OF THIS PAPER WAS PRESENTED TO THE SIXTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JUVENILE JUSTICE IN SAN DIEGO (CA), 1979.

**Availability:** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK, NJ 07601; UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MI 48106; INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 3501 MARKET STREET, UNIVERSITY CITY SCIENCE CENTER, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19104.

441. **WHERE HAVE ALL THE RAPISTS GONE? AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE ATTRITION-OF-JUSTICE PHENOMENON (FROM VIOLENT CRIME HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, 1978, BY JAMES A. INCIARDI AND ANNE E. POTTIEGER—SEE NCJ-52628).** By V. M. ROSE and S. C. RANDALL. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90212. 15 p. 1978. NCJ-52631  
THE HIGH RATE OF ATTRITION AS RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CASES PROCEED THROUGH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OF A MAJOR METROPOLITAN COUNTY IN THE SOUTHWEST IS EXAMINED. THE REPORT OPENS WITH A DISCUSSION OF THE DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE RATES OF ACTUAL CRIME AND REPORTED CRIME, WITH REFERENCE TO THE APPARENT UNRELIABILITY OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AS INDICATORS EITHER OF INCREASES OR DECREASES IN THE ACTUAL RATE OF A PARTICULAR OFFENSE OR OF THE ACTUAL NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC OR TO POLICE. THE SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS DISCREPANCY FOR RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULTS, WHICH ARE TRADITIONALLY UNDERREPORTED, IS NOTED, A STUDY IN WHICH INFORMATION ON FINAL DISPOSITION WAS SOUGHT FOR 129 SEXUAL OFFENSES OFFICIALLY RECORDED BY POLICE DURING A 2-MONTH PERIOD IN 1976 IS REVIEWED. THE 129 CASES DID NOT INCLUDE THOSE THAT HAD BEEN DEEMED UNSUBSTANTIATED BY THE POLICE AND THEREFORE NOT RECORDED. ATTRITION WAS FOUND AT EACH STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS, AS WERE PROBLEMS IN TRACKING CASES. FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, SUSPECTS WERE NOT ACTIVELY SOUGHT BY POLICE IN 49 (38 PERCENT) OF THE CASES. IN NEARLY THREE-FOURTHS OF THE 80 CASES IN WHICH SUSPECTS WERE SOUGHT, A SUSPECT WAS APPREHENDED. HOWEVER, ONLY 44 CASES WERE PRESENTED TO THE GRAND JURY, 15 HAVING BEEN DISMISSED OR PLEA BARGAINED TO A LESSER OFFENSE. A SUSPECT WAS INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY IN 23 CASES, LESS THAN 15 PERCENT OF THE 129 ORIGINAL CASES REACHED TRIAL. THE MAJORITY OF CASES THAT WENT TO TRIAL WERE HEARD BEFORE A JUDGE; ONLY THREE CASES WERE HEARD BY JURIES. ALL THREE OF THE DEFENDANTS WHO HAD JURY TRIALS WERE CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO PRISON. ALL 16 DEFENDANTS TRIED BEFORE JUDGES WERE FOUND GUILTY, BUT 8 WERE SENTENCED TO PROBATION RATHER THAN PRISON. HALF OF THE CASES SCHEDULED FOR JURY TRIAL WERE STILL PENDING AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY. THE SCARCITY OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM PUBLIC RECORDS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXPLORE AS MANY VARIABLES AS HAD BEEN INTENDED. THERE WERE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS IN TRACKING CASES THROUGH THE POLICE-HANDLING, TRIAL, AND SENTENCING STAGES. HOWEVER, THE PHENOMENON OF ATTRITION WAS DOCUMENTED. PLANS TO BASE FUTURE STUDIES ON ANALYSES OF CASES AS THEY PROCEED THROUGH THE SYSTEM RATHER THAN ON OFFICIAL RECORDS ARE NOTED. NO TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

442. **WHO ARE OUR ASSAULTIVE JUVENILES—A STUDY OF 100 CASES.** By D. H. RUSSELL and G. P. HARPER. AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS, 1916 RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103. *JOURNAL OF FORENSIC SCIENCES*, V 18, N 4 (OCTOBER 1973) P 385-397. NCJ-11992  
MASSACHUSETTS STUDY UNDERTAKEN AT THE TIME OF THE ABOLITION OF CLOSED INSTITUTIONS TO DECIDE WHERE TO PLACE JUVENILES COMMITTED FOR ASSAULTIVE ACTS. ONE HUNDRED BOYS CHARGED WITH ASSAULTIVE OFFENSES WERE REFERRED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES (D.Y.S.) FOR RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH MIGHT IMPROVE THE CHANCES FOR THE BOYS' PERSONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, AND ASSIST PAROLE BOARDS TO DECIDE WHICH 'ASSAULTIVE' BOYS MIGHT 'SAFELY' BE RETURNED TO THE COMMUNITY.

EACH BOY WAS GIVEN A COMPLETE PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW AND PLACED IN ONE OF SEVEN DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES. THE MAJORITY OF THE BOYS WERE PLACED IN THE NEUROTIC CATEGORY, WHICH WAS FURTHER DIVIDED INTO THREE SUBGROUPS BASED ON IMPULSE CONTROL. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT MOST OF THE BOYS WOULD NOT BE CLASSIFIED AS DANGEROUS TYPES. MOST OF THEIR OFFENSES WERE RESULTS OF MOMENTARY PANIC. MOST WERE RAISED UNDER POOR SOCIAL CONDITIONS, AND MANY WERE EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED. AS A RESULT OF THIS STUDY, 48 BOYS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR RETURN HOME UNDER INTENSIVE PAROLE SUPERVISION. OTHERS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR PAROLE WITH OPEN PLACEMENT, CLOSED REHABILITATIVE PROGRAMS, MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS, AND SPECIAL VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS. THREE CASE STUDIES ARE INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY.

**Supplemental Notes:** PAPER PRESENTED AT 25TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FORENSIC SCIENCES, LAS VEGAS, 21 FEB 1973.

443. **WHO'S IN CHARGE? CONTROL OF GANG VIOLENCE IN CALIFORNIA PRISONS (FROM CA. DEPT. OF CORR—REP ON COLLQ. ON CORR FACILITIES PLANNING NOVEMBER 3-4, 1977, BY NORA HARLOW—SEE NCJ-46915).** By J. P. CONRAD. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 630 K STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814; AMERICAN JUSTICE INSTITUTE, 1007 7TH STREET, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814. 18 p. 1978. NCJ-46926  
IN SEVERAL CALIFORNIA PRISONS SUBSTANTIAL POWER OVER JOBS, HOUSING, AND PROTECTIVE CUSTODY HAS BEEN GAINED BY ETHNIC GANGS, WHO MAINTAIN POWER OVER FELLOW INMATES THROUGH VIOLENCE AND EVEN MURDER. THIS SITUATION APPEARS TO EXIST IN SOLEDAD, TRACY, FOLSOM, AND SAN QUENTIN PRISONS. THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM IS UNDERSCORED BY THE FACT THAT 16 MURDERS HAVE OCCURRED BETWEEN JANUARY 1 AND APRIL 1, 1978. THIS INCREASE IN VIOLENCE AMONG INMATES CAN BE ATTRIBUTED IN PART TO A BREAKDOWN IN PRISON AUTOCRACY WHICH DID NOT PERMIT CHALLENGES TO ITS AUTHORITY. INCREASED BUREAUCRATIZATION; CHALLENGES TO PRISON AUTHORITY FROM THE COURTS, THE INMATES, AND THE PUBLIC; AND FRAGMENTATION OF AUTHORITY BETWEEN TREATMENT AND CUSTODIAL ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL HAVE ALL SERVED TO REDUCE THE POSSIBLE RESPONSES TO SUBVERSION. INTELLIGENCE PROCEDURES AIMED AT PRISON GANG CONTROL FAILED. THESE PROCEDURES WERE FOLLOWED BY AN ATTEMPT TO COOPT GANG LEADERS; THIS TOO HAS FAILED. A NEW POLICY OF VIOLENCE CONTROL HAS AIMED AT KEEPING GANGS, SUCH AS THE MEXICAN MAFIA AND THE BLACK GUERRILLA FAMILY, SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER THROUGH CLASSIFICATION AND TRANSFER PROCEDURES. WHILE THIS HAS PREVENTED SOME HOSTILITIES, IT HAS ALSO CONTRIBUTED TO THE QUASI-LEGITIMIZATION OF PRISON GANG POWER AND RESULTED IN THE UNPRECEDENTED ACHIEVEMENT OF GANG CONTROL WITHIN THE PRISON FACILITIES AND INTO THE PRISONS. THEY FOLLOW THE SUBCULTURAL NORMS OF STREET GANGS; THEY ARE NOT MERELY ARTIFACTS OF THE PRISON ENVIRONMENT. SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF PRISON GANG VIOLENCE AND POWER ARE NOT SIMPLE. HOWEVER, THREE BASIC ACTION PRINCIPLES AND THREE AVOIDANCE PRINCIPLES MAY HELP BRING GREATER CONTROL BACK TO PRISON AUTHORITIES. INCREASING MEANINGFUL PRISON WORK AND ACTIVITIES AND REDUCING INMATE IDLENESS MAY HELP. REDUCTION OF PRISON UNIT SIZE TO 30 OR LESS IS AN ESSENTIAL TOOL FOR CONTROL DESIGNED TO PREVENT VIOLENCE. VIOLENCE IS STILL A FURTIVE ACTIVITY; INCREASES IN STAFF SIZE AND VISIBILITY WOULD REDUCE OPPORTUNITIES FOR GANG INTIMIDATION AND VIOLENCE. INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS UTILIZING



SYMPATHETIC PRISON GUARDS WHO COULD BECOME INMATE CONFIDANTS ARE RECOMMENDED. EMPHASIS ON THE PRISON AS A LAWFUL COMMUNITY IN WHICH DEVIATIONS FROM THE LAW WILL BE LAWFULLY BUT RIGOROUSLY DEALT WITH IS ALSO ESSENTIAL. LEGITIMATE CHANNELS FOR INMATE LEADERSHIP SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED. IN ADDITION, GANG LEADERSHIP OR AUTHORITY MUST NOT BE OVERTLY OR TACITLY RECOGNIZED BY PRISON MANAGEMENT, NO ADVANTAGE MUST BE ALLOWED TO ACCRUE FROM GANG MEMBERSHIP, AND THE UNAFFILIATED INMATE SHOULD BE ACCORDED A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION. FINALLY, IMPORTATION OF CONTRABAND SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

444. **WIFE ABUSE AND THE POLICE RESPONSE.** By R. LANGLEY and R. C. LEVY. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20535. *FBI LAW ENFORCEMENT BULLETIN*, V 47, N 5 (MAY 1978), P 4-9. NCJ-47555
- THE INCIDENCE OF WIFE ABUSE IS EXAMINED, TOGETHER WITH THE TYPICAL ARREST-AVOIDANCE RESPONSE OF POLICE. IT IS PROPOSED THAT POLICE INTERVENTION BE BASED ON A CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT APPROACH. WIFE-BEATING IS PROBABLY BOTH ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF VIOLENT CRIME AND ALSO THE MOST UNDERREPORTED. MOST ESTIMATES SHOW THAT 50 PERCENT OF ALL AMERICAN COUPLES ENGAGE IN SOME FORM OF PHYSICAL ABUSE. BOTH RESEARCH FIELD STUDIES AND ACTUAL EVENTS INDICATE A GREAT UNWILLINGNESS ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC TO INTERVENE IN VIOLENCE BETWEEN A MAN AND A WOMAN. THIS SAME UNWILLINGNESS TO INTERVENE CAN BE SEEN IN THE TYPICAL POLICE RESPONSE TO WIFE-ABUSE. ALTHOUGH WIFE-BATTERING IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE AS WELL AS A CIVIL OFFENSE, STANDARD POLICE POLICY IS TO AVOID ARREST. FOR INSTANCE, TRAINING MATERIALS FOR POLICE IN MICHIGAN AND CONNECTICUT EXPRESSLY STATE THAT THE OFFICER MAKE AN ARREST ONLY AS A LAST RESORT AND THAT ALL EFFORTS BE MADE TO DISSUADE FILING OF A FORMAL COMPLAINT. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS POLICY NEEDS TO BE REVERSED. FURTHER, POLICE ARE INADEQUATELY PREPARED TO PERFORM FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION SERVICES; IT WOULD MAKE GREATER SENSE FOR POLICE TO CONCENTRATE ON THE CRIMINAL ASPECTS OF WIFE-ABUSE CASES AND LEAVE COUNSELING AND OTHER SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL FUNCTIONS TO THE APPROPRIATE SERVICE AGENCIES. WHILE IT MIGHT BE HELPFUL FOR OFFICERS TO BE ABLE TO SUPPLY VICTIMS WITH INFORMATION ON AVAILABLE MEDICAL AND SOCIAL/MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, THEIR FIRST DUTY SHOULD BE PROTECTING THE CITIZENS AND ENFORCING THE LAW. IT IS ARGUED THAT ASSAULT ARRESTS IN WIFE-BATTERY CASES WOULD RESULT IN EXCESSIVE PAPERWORK AND WOULD NOT BE PRODUCTIVE BECAUSE MOST VICTIMS LATER DROP CHARGES OR REFUSE TO TESTIFY. THIS SUGGESTS THAT SUCH PROCEDURES MAY BE IN NEED OF REVISION TO INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND THAT THE LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM ITSELF MAY BE PLACING OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF WOMEN WISHING TO PROSECUTE. MOREOVER, SUCH ARGUMENTS FAIL TO PROVIDE A LEGITIMATE RATIONALE FOR NONENFORCEMENT OF LAW. FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS TO MERELY ASSUME THAT A WOMAN IS NOT SERIOUS IN SEEKING A REMEDY FOR ABUSE PRESENTS A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES DO NOT RESULT IN A WOMAN'S DECISION TO REMAIN WITH A BATTERING MATE. CHANGING DEEPLY HELD ATTITUDES ON THE PART OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND PERSONNEL, THE PUBLIC, AND WOMEN MAY BE REQUIRED BEFORE THE NEEDS OF VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE MAY BE ADE-

QUATELY MET. NONETHELESS, THE POLICE OFFICER'S PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE TO ENFORCE THE LAW. THE ADDITION OF WIFE-BATTERING TO THE UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM IS ALSO RECOMMENDED. (JAP)

Availability: National Criminal Justice Reference Service MICRO-FICHE PROGRAM.

445. **WOMEN, CRIME, AND JUSTICE.** S. K. DATESMAN and F. S. SCARPITTI, Eds. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016. 384 p. 1980. NCJ-65915
- THE RELATIONS AMONG WOMEN, CRIME, AND JUSTICE ARE EXPLORED IN THIS COLLECTION OF ARTICLES, WHICH FOCUSES ON THE ETIOLOGY AND PATTERNS OF FEMALE CRIME, WOMEN IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AND CRIME AND EMANCIPATION. RECENT CRIMINOLOGICAL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE STUDIES INVESTIGATING THE INVOLVEMENT OF WOMEN IN CRIME AND THE DISPARATE TREATMENT OF THE SEXES BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM CONTRIBUTE TO THIS VOLUME AND REPRESENT THE FIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY, CRIMINAL JUSTICE, LAW, AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. THE READINGS ARE INTENDED TO ENHANCE CRIMINOLOGY STUDY, DELINQUENCY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COURSES, COURSES IN SEX ROLES, AND WOMEN'S STUDIES. DISCUSSION OF THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF FEMALE CRIME EXPLORES TRENDS OVER THE PAST TWO DECADES WITH DOCUMENTATION FROM OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND SELF-REPORT DATA. THE ETIOLOGY OF FEMALE CRIME IS VIEWED FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF EXISTING LITERATURE, WITH ATTENTION TO SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSATIVE FACTORS SUCH AS BROKEN HOMES AND THE FEMALE SEX ROLE. ARTICLES EXAMINING THE PATTERNS OF FEMALE CRIME REPORT ON WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT WITH VIOLENT AND ORGANIZED CRIME, DRUG ADDICTION, GIRLS' GANGS, AND PROSTITUTION. THE JUSTICE SYSTEM'S DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES ARE ADDRESSED IN TERMS OF THE SEXIST ATTITUDES, CHIVALRY, AND PATERNALISM THAT RESULT IN SENTENCING DISPARITIES AND MISGUIDED INADEQUATE, DETENTION PROGRAMS. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST BOTH JUVENILE AND ADULT FEMALE OFFENDERS IS CONSIDERED; LEGAL SOLUTIONS ARE WEIGHED AND ARGUMENTS CITED IN SUPPORT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT. A SPECIAL ARTICLE ADDRESSES THE DILEMMA OF MOTHERS BEHIND BARS AND THE PARENTAL RIGHTS OF INCARCERATED WOMEN. FINAL REMARKS ANALYZE THE RELATIONSHIP OF WOMEN'S CRIME AND WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION, CONCLUDING THAT DESPITE THE INCREASE IN FEMALE CRIMES, THE EQUAL RIGHTS MOVEMENT HAS NOT HAD A CAUSATIVE EFFECT. TABULAR DATA AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (MRK)
- Availability: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, INC, 200 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10016.
446. **WORKSHOP ON VIOLENCE IN CANADIAN SOCIETY—REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.** UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY, TORONTO, CANADA. 217 p. 1975. NCJ-41456
- THE WORKSHOP DREW MEDICAL, LEGAL, AND UNIVERSITY FIGURES. ELEVEN PRESENTATIONS WERE GIVEN. THEY COVERED CIVIL RIGHTS AND THE VIOLENT OFFENDER, VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE, DRUG ABUSE, VIOLENCE, THE MEDIA, AND COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE. ...BDS
447. **YOUTHS COMMITTED TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS OF MINNESOTA FOR OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS.** By Z. C. EISIKOVITS. 357 p. 1977. NCJ-56132
- THE FINDINGS OF INTERVIEWS WITH 43 YOUTHS CONVICTED OF VIOLENT OFFENSES (HOMICIDE, RAPE, ASSAULT, ARMED ROBBERY) IN MINNESOTA ARE DISCUSSED. THE TYPICAL INTERVIEWEE WAS 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD, MALE, WHITE, AND FROM A LOW-INCOME, URBAN FAMILY IN WHICH THE

FATHER WAS ABSENT. SOME YOUTHS WERE IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS, OTHERS IN ADULT PRISON. THE INTERPRETATION OF THEIR COMMENTS IS OF AN EXPLORATORY, DESCRIPTIVE NATURE. IT TOUCHES ON THE YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF THEIR OFFENSES, FEELINGS ABOUT BEING IN PRISON, RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS AND ADULTS, SEXUALITY, ATTITUDES TOWARD SCHOOL AND WORK, LIFE GOALS, AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE FUTURE. THE IMPRESSION THAT EMERGED FROM THE INTERVIEWS IS THAT THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE YOUTHS ARE TREATABLE TO THE SAME EXTENT THAT YOUTHS WHO COMMIT NONVIOLENT ACTS ARE TREATABLE. THE COMMISSION OF A VIOLENT ACT AND THE NECESSITY OF LIVING WITH ITS CONSEQUENCES MADE MANY YOUTHS REASSESS THEIR LIVES. THIS EVALUATION PROCESS MAY BE AN INDICATION OF THE YOUTHS' WILLINGNESS TO GET HELP AND TO BE REHABILITATED. THE FINDINGS ARGUE IN FAVOR OF A TREATMENT APPROACH RATHER THAN A SOCIAL CONTROL APPROACH IN DEALING WITH YOUTHS WHO COMMIT VIOLENT ACTS. TREATMENT MEANS PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS FOR HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT: (1) PROVIDING YOUTHS WITH LEGITIMATE OPPORTUNITIES AT ALL STAGES OF THEIR DEVELOPMENT SO CRIME DOES NOT BECOME THE ONLY AVENUE TO SUCCESS; (2) REACHING INTO YOUTHS' NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND UNDERSTANDING THEM IN THEIR OWN CONTEXT; AND (3) PROVIDING A CONTINUUM OF TREATMENT, RATHER THAN TAKING AN EITHER-OR VIEW. DIRECT QUOTES FROM THE INTERVIEWS ARE INCLUDED, TOGETHER WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY AND COPY OF THE INTERVIEW GUIDE.

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The following documents have not yet been added to the NCJRS collection. However, because of their relevance to the topic, their bibliographic data are presented as addenda.

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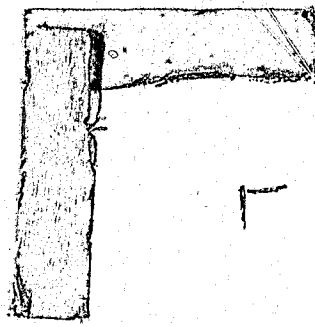
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