



NCJRS

CATALOG



Publications and Services of the Office of Justice Programs Agencies

H i g h l i g h t s

- ◆ Crime and Justice in the United States and England, 1981-96 8

BJS report finds that the latest crime rates are generally higher in England than in the United States. Since 1981, an offender's risk of being caught, convicted and sentenced to incarceration has generally risen in the United States, but fallen in England. Since 1981, U.S. crime rates have generally fallen or remained stable, while English crime rates have all risen.

- ◆ Crack, Powder Cocaine, and Heroin: Drug Purchase and Use Patterns in Six U.S. Cities 9

NIJ *Research Report* presents information collected from 2,056 recently arrested crack cocaine, powder cocaine, and heroin users from six U.S. cities, focusing on where and how the arrestees obtained and used the drugs.

- ◆ FY 1998 Open Solicitation Announcement 9

BJA *Solicitation* encourages State, local, and tribal governments to identify and address emerging or chronic criminal justice issues within their communities.

- ◆ Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project 10

OJJDP *Bulletin* in the Youth in Action series provides young people with helpful, hands-on tools with which they can start their own crime prevention projects.

- ◆ Sexual Harassment: A Reference Handbook, Second Edition 12

Reference handbook addresses the continuing concern about sexual harassment in the United States.

◆
Bureau of Justice
Statistics

◆
National
Institute
of Justice

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Bureau of Justice
Assistance

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Office of
Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency
Prevention

◆
Office for
Victims
of Crime



ABOUT NCJRS

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, NCJRS contains specialized information centers to provide publications and other information services to the constituencies of each of the five U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy. Each agency has established specialized information centers, and each has its own 800-number and staff to answer questions about the agency's mission and initiatives, as follows:

**National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
800-851-3420**

The research, evaluation, and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

**Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
800-638-8736**

The agency that provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency; improve effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system; and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

**Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
800-627-6872**

The Office for Victims of Crime is committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

**Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
800-732-3277**

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

**Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
800-688-4252**

The agency that provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

**Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)
800-666-3332**

The national source of drug and crime statistics and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Online Resources

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS Justice Information Center World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

E-mail

To automatically receive information about NCJRS, send an e-mail to look@ncjrs.org.

To ask a question or to obtain other services, send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

To subscribe to JUSTINFO, the bimonthly free newsletter from NCJRS, which is delivered via e-mail, send this message: "subscribe justinfo," and give your name. Send to listproc@ncjrs.org.

Dear Colleagues

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. The Office of Justice Programs helps provide that information by putting its research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to their daily activities. This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for doing this.

Office of Justice Programs

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

This bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and other sources. All of the publications produced by the Office of Justice Programs agencies are listed in the *Catalog* and are available through NCJRS.

Using the Catalog

The *Catalog* contains seven sections:

Just In describes a selection of new books, articles, and audiovisual materials acquired for addition to the NCJRS abstracts collection, many of which can be ordered through NCJRS.

Justice in the Journals highlights key articles in professional journals.

Justice on the Net offers information on what's new on the Internet for those interested in criminal and juvenile justice and how to find resources.

Justice International highlights justice news from outside the United States.

NCJRS Collectibles lists publications and audiovisual materials distributed by NCJRS that have been previously announced and continue to be of value.

For Your Information highlights news items of interest to the criminal justice community.

Grants and Funding describes recent awards by the Office of Justice Programs agencies.

Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, mail or fax the order form on the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 22.

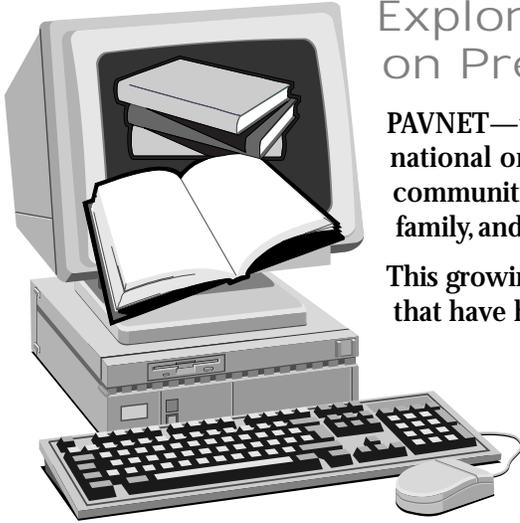
For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. To become a registered user, write or call NCJRS.

NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
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800-851-3420

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Explore a Free "Virtual Library" on Preventing Violence

PAVNET—the Partnerships Against Violence Network—is a national online database of diverse antiviolence strategies that communities can adapt to help them tackle their community, family, and youth violence problems.

This growing central repository contains descriptions of programs that have helped communities combat violence.

PAVNET Makes Hunting for Information Easy

Searching this database of more than 1,100 listings is easy. The Web site is powered by a full-text search engine.

Typical topics include:

school violence	handgun violence	school dropout prevention
child and elderly abuse	conflict resolution	domestic violence
substance abuse	gang violence	sexual abuse
afterschool/ summer programs	volunteers in program services	

PAVNET's Benefits

- Link to award-winning programs, such as Harvard University's Innovations in American Government.
- Find out about funding resources and technical assistance for State and local programs.
- Link to other antiviolence coalitions, community partnerships, and resources.
- Browse the directory of Federal Internet sites and clearinghouses.
- Read abstracts of videotapes, publications, and other teaching materials.

Join Online Discussions about Violence

Police officers, psychotherapists, social workers, students, program administrators, and criminal justice practitioners comprise the more than 500 PAVNET listserv subscribers who post questions and answers about the hottest topics on violence.

<http://www.pavnet.org>

A collaborative effort by the U.S. Departments of Justice, Agriculture, Education, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Defense, and Health and Human Services.

Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions (\$5 per document plus 10¢ per page). Call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 to verify availability.

Publications in this *Catalog* designated "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet or a modem connection (see page 2).

Corrections

Chicago's Safer Foundation: A Road Back for Ex-Offenders

Peter Finn
National Institute of Justice,
National Institute of Corrections, and
Office of Correctional Education

1998. 19 pp. NCJ 167575

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Highlights the Safer Foundation, the largest community-based provider of employment services for ex-offenders in the United States. This Program Focus explains that, upon release from prison, many ex-offenders encounter problems securing permanent, unsubsidized employment because they lack occupational skills and have little or no job hunting experience. In addition, many employers refuse to hire individuals with criminal records. With a professional staff of nearly 200 in 6 locations throughout Chicago, the Safer Foundation helps ex-offenders not only find employment but also develop a positive mindset to ensure that they will remain employed and succeed in life.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996

Correctional Statistics Unit
Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 215 pp. NCJ 170013

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Presents data on the growing number of persons in the United States under some form of correctional supervision in 1996: 3.2 million on probation, 518,500 in jail, 1,127,500 in prison, and 704,700 on parole. At yearend 1996, 3,219 persons were sentenced to death. Data are drawn from annual BJS surveys and include jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners, probationers, and parolees by sex, race, Hispanic origin, admission type, release type, and sentence length. Data are also provided on persons held in U.S. military confinement facilities and (for the first time) on the number of incarcerated persons in U.S. commonwealths and territories. A special chapter on the 1996 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails describes convicted and unconvicted jail inmates in terms of sex, race, age, Hispanic origin, criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and family backgrounds, and compares jail inmates in 1996 with those in 1989 and 1983.

Federal Offenders Under Community Supervision, 1987-96

William Adams and Jeffrey A. Roth
Urban Institute
John Scalia
Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 10 pp. NCJ 168636

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Describes trends in the composition of offenders under Federal supervision between 1987 and 1996. Between midyear 1987 and midyear 1996, the number of offenders under active supervision increased 21 percent, from 71,361 to 88,189. The number of offenders under probation supervision decreased 37 percent and the number under postimprisonment supervision (parole and supervised release) tripled. The proportion of defendants sentenced to imprisonment increased from 53 percent in 1987 to 69 percent in 1996.

Managing Prison Growth in North Carolina Through Structured Sentencing

Ronald F. Wright
National Institute of Justice

1998. 15 pp. NCJ 168944

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically.

Discusses how the North Carolina General Assembly and the State's Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission designed a sentencing structure that increases the certainty and the length of imprisonment for the most serious felonies while creatively using community and intermediate sanctions for lesser offenses to control corrections costs. This Program Focus details how North Carolina's reliance on guidelines to structure decisions about the use and duration of confinement has created a more promising future for criminal justice in the State.

Successful Job Placement for Ex-Offenders: The Center for Employment Opportunities

Peter Finn
National Institute of Justice,
National Institute of Corrections, and
Office of Correctional Education

1998. 19 pp. NCJ 168102

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically.

Highlights the Center for Employment Opportunities' (CEO's) program for helping ex-offenders prepare for, find, and keep jobs. This Program Focus explains CEO's approach to the problems that many newly released offenders have reintegrating into society. CEO's program is unique because it provides day labor for participants, most of whom were released the previous week from boot camp. In addition to enabling the ex-offenders to earn a daily income, this program helps them structure

The NCJRS Abstracts Database -- Free on the Web!

Search the NCJRS Abstracts Database—a staple resource for criminal justice researchers for many years—directly on the World Wide Web at <http://www.ncjrs.org/database.htm>.

This service will remain free to all users on the Web.

The Database provides abstracts (100 to 200 words in length) for more than 145,000 justice-related Federal, State, and local government documents, books, research reports, journal articles, program descriptions, and evaluations. The NCJRS Abstracts Database (formerly known as the NCJRS Document Data Base) is also available for purchase on CD-ROM, and is accessible via DIALOG, a commercial database vendor.

Features of the Abstracts Database on the Web allow users to:

- ◆ Perform simple or complex searches, combining words and phrases with "and," "or," "not," and parentheses. For example, "drug courts and (California or Florida)."
- ◆ Search all parts of the records, or search specifically by subject, author, or NCJ number.
- ◆ Limit searches by publication date. The entire Database, from the early 1970s to the present, is online.



NCJRS welcomes your feedback on this new service!
E-mail askncjrs@ncjrs.org, or call 800-851-3420
or 301-519-5500 with questions and comments.

their lives and develop good work habits. Day labor is a short-term means of achieving CEO's overall mission: placing ex-offenders in permanent, unsubsidized, full-time jobs that provide adequate benefits and compensation.

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Courts

Federal Criminal Statistics: Reconciled Data, 1997

John Scalia
Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 25 pp. NCJ 169277

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Describes the processing of defendants in the Federal criminal justice system. This report includes the number and disposition of defendants investigated by U.S. attorneys, the number of defendants in cases filed in U.S. district courts, the disposition of defendants in cases terminated in U.S. district courts, sanctions imposed on defendants convicted, the number of persons under Federal correctional supervision (probation, parole, supervised release, and incarceration), and trends in Federal criminal case processing. This report is the latest in the Federal Criminal Case Processing series.

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Crime Prevention

Making America Safer: What Citizens and Their State and Local Officials Can Do To Combat Crime

Edwin Meese III and Robert E. Moffit, eds.

1997. 206 pp. ACCN 170599

Not available from NCJRS. Order from The Heritage Foundation, 214 Massachusetts Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20002 (800-544-4843). \$19.95 plus \$4 shipping and handling.

Presents research by Heritage Foundation scholars and crime experts who offer common-sense policies for preventing and combating crime. This report examines the root causes of crime, focuses on the role of personnel management and technology in the police force, and shows what efforts are working in the fight against juvenile crime. The report discusses various approaches to punishment, such as building more prisons and enacting mandatory minimum sentences for gun offenders and repeat violent offenders, and emphasizes the State, local, and community responsibility for crime control.

Teaching Brain Power, Not Gun Power: Low-Intensity, Low-Cost Programs for Juvenile Weapons Offenders

Jennifer Trone and Darlene Jorif
Bureau of Justice Assistance and
Vera Institute of Justice

1997. 24 pp. NCJ 169269

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically.*

Offers a practical guide to planning educational programs for some of the least serious juvenile weapons offenders. This booklet draws lessons from the Vera Institute's experience working with government officials in New York City to plan and test a brief educational intervention. In addition, three other programs that jointly address community justice, crime prevention, and juvenile court reform are analyzed: the Handgun Intervention Program in Detroit, Project LIFE (Lasting Intense Firearms Education) in Indianapolis, and Street Law's Save Our Streets program in Washington, D.C. *Teaching Brain Power, Not Gun Power* can help policymakers and criminal justice professionals determine which juveniles to target and when to intervene, maximize the impact of intervention, make an impression on young people, and create a broad base of local support for low-intensity, low-cost programs.

Watch Your Car Program Fact Sheet

Bureau of Justice Assistance

1998. 4 pp. FS 000151

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Provides examples of car thefts and explains how the national Watch Your Car Program raises the deterrence threshold in such instances. This BJA Fact Sheet describes how the program allows vehicle owners to actively participate in the prevention of auto theft. Based on Texas' Help End Auto Theft (HEAT) program, Watch Your Car offers motorists theft-prevention stickers to place on their cars. One set of stickers informs police that a vehicle is not usually driven between the hours of 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.; another decal alerts police that a vehicle is not normally driven across U.S. borders or near U.S. ports. The program authorizes police officers to stop any stickered vehicle driving through an area or at a time inconsistent with normal use to determine if the driver is an authorized operator. In addition to the national program, BJA will award a limited number of implementation grants for the development of State-level Watch Your Car programs.

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Criminal History Records

Compendium of State Privacy and Security Legislation, 1997 Overview

Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 155 pp. NCJ 168964

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

References and classifies State legislation on privacy and security of State criminal history record information. The statutes discussed in this report are classified into 26 categories and presented by classification and by State. The introduction summarizes changes and key issues that have arisen during the preceding 2 years. This document, the sixth in a series, is compiled every 2 years.

National Conference on Sex Offender Registries: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference

Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 114 pp. NCJ 168965

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Contains the speeches and panel discussions at the National Conference on Sex Offender Registries sponsored in August 1997 by BJS and SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. Included in this report are presentations by Federal, State, and local governmental representatives, administrators, and researchers. This was the latest in the series of national conferences sponsored by BJS on issues related to criminal history record quality, identification, domestic violence, and sex offenders.

National Sex Offender Registry Assistance Program: Fiscal Year 1998 Program Announcement

Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 15 pp. NCJ 169273

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Announces the BJS National Sex Offender Registry Assistance Program (NSOR-AP). The program provides funds to assist States in enhancing State sex offender registries and developing an interface with the FBI's national sex offender registry. All States

are eligible to receive an award. The awards will be made to the agency designated by the Governor of the State to administer this program. The NSOR-AP program is a component of the BJS National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP). The appropriation for Fiscal Year 1998 is \$25 million.

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Criminal Justice Research

Crime and Justice in the United States and England, 1981-96

Patrick A. Langan and David P. Farrington
Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 100 pp. NCJ 169284

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Compares the United States and England with respect to crime rates, conviction rates, incarceration rates, and average length of sentences. The report notes that crime rates as estimated by victim surveys are all higher in England than the United States; crime rates as measured by police statistics are higher in England for half of the measured crime types. Latest statistics in the report show that a person who commits a serious crime in the United States is now generally more likely than one in England to be caught, convicted, and incarcerated. Sentences to prison are also generally longer in the United States than England. Since 1981, most U.S. crime rates have fallen or remained stable, while English crime rates have generally risen. Also since 1981, an offender's overall risk of being caught, convicted, and sentenced to incarceration has generally risen in the United States but fallen in England.

Using Gunshot Detection Technology in High-Crime Areas

Lorraine Green Mazerolle
National Institute of Justice

1998. 4 pp. FS 000201

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Summarizes the findings of a recent NIJ-sponsored study on the effectiveness of gunshot detection systems. This Research Preview explains how a gunshot detection system works. It is composed of acoustic sensors that identify and discriminate gunshots, transmitting a message to the police computer dispatch center within seconds of the firing. Researchers at the University of Cincinnati undertook this study

to determine the accuracy of these systems and their potential impact on police response times and workloads.

Drugs and Crime

Crack, Powder Cocaine, and Heroin: Drug Purchase and Use Patterns in Six U.S. Cities

K. Jack Riley
National Institute of Justice and
Office of National Drug Control Policy

1997. 39 pp. NCJ 167265

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.
Also available electronically.

Presents information collected from 2,056 recently arrested crack cocaine, powder cocaine, and heroin users from six U.S. cities, focusing on where and how the arrestees obtained and used the drugs. This Research Report details how drug purchase and consumption patterns differ substantially depending on the drug involved. For example, crack users are more likely to know numerous dealers, live on the street or in a shelter, and purchase the drug in their own neighborhood. Having such information can shape the way law enforcement officers, service providers, and policymakers address the problem.

The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998

Office of National Drug Control Policy

1998. 93 pp. NCJ 168639

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Outlines ONDCP's comprehensive plan to reduce drug use in America by more than 50 percent over the next 10 years. ONDCP's strategy focuses on reducing the demand for drugs through education and treatment and limiting the drug supply through law enforcement and international efforts. Created with the help of law enforcement, policymakers, and stakeholders, the publication profiles America's illegal drug use, sets goals and objectives, details plans for combating drug use and trafficking, and provides budget information. An invaluable guide, *The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998* can help police officers, organizations, and community leaders restore and improve the quality of life in our cities and towns.

Grants and Funding

FY 1997 Discretionary Grant Program Awards

Bureau of Justice Assistance

1998. 80 pp. NCJ 169272

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.
Also available electronically.

Provides a solid foundation for program administrators to plan strategies and initiatives for reducing crime and drug abuse. *FY 1997 Discretionary Grant Program Awards* describes the awards appropriated through the Byrne Memorial Grant Program. Although Congress allocates some funds for national programs, BJA disburses the formula grants to State and local governments and discretionary grants to innovative programs both public and private. The report, arranged by subject, provides information on grants, grantees, programs, and contact information.

FY 1998 Open Solicitation Announcement

Bureau of Justice Assistance

1998. 18 pp. SL 000281

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.
Also available electronically.

Encourages State, local, and tribal governments to identify and address emerging or chronic criminal justice issues within their communities. This Solicitation explains that BJA is soliciting concept papers under nine broadly defined topic areas representing priority issues for BJA, as expressed by practitioners throughout the criminal justice system. Concept paper submissions must be received at BJA by close of business on July 2, 1998. Submissions will be reviewed by panels of expert practitioners who will make recommendations for awards to the Director of BJA.

Juvenile Justice

A Juvenile Justice System for the 21st Century

Shay Bilchik
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

1998. 8 pp. NCJ 169276

Available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Describes how to build a juvenile justice system for the 21st century that will protect communities and ensure that all youth become productive, contributing adults. This OJJDP Bulletin details the objectives and elements of an effective juvenile justice system and suggests legislative and administrative strategies for its implementation. Specific tools are offered, including offender risk and needs assessment instruments, that can be used to improve the operation of the juvenile justice system. When implemented, this 21st century system will increase juvenile justice system responsiveness, accountability, community involvement, and program effectiveness, and decrease costs of juvenile corrections.

Combating Underage Drinking: A Compendium of Resources

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
1998. 39 pp. NCJ 168963

Only available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/ojjdp/underage>.

Offers a tool to assist States and localities in addressing the growing problem of underage drinking. This compendium has been designed to be an initial source of information on developing and enhancing approaches to combat underage drinking. In the first of three sections, this document provides an overview of the problem of underage drinking, including the extent of the problem, national statistics, examples of promising approaches, and information on OJJDP's role and initiatives. The second section consists of resource information for Federal, State, and local agencies and national and private organizations along with a listing of State substance abuse agencies and Governors' highway safety representatives. The third section, an annotated bibliography, highlights books, journal articles, and reference materials. To provide the most comprehensive information available, this document will be updated bimonthly.

Juvenile Justice, Volume V, Number 1

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
1998. 32 pp. NCJ 170025

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Features three articles describing dangers that youth face today and offers parents practical steps that they can take to protect their children. The lead article in this OJJDP Journal is "Reason To

Hope: On the Front Lines With John Walsh." This interview elicits insights on key missing children issues from Mr. Walsh, who transcended his family's personal anguish to help other missing children and their parents. Complementing this article is "Keeping Children Safe," which further elaborates on enhancing the system's response when children are missing. A third article, "A Safety Net for the Internet," describes how the "virtual world" of cyberspace can pose risks to children and helps parents protect their children from cyberpredators.

Planning a Successful Crime Prevention Project

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
1998. 28 pp. NCJ 170024

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Helps youth plan, select, and implement successful crime prevention projects by using the five steps of the Success Cycle: assessing the community's needs, planning a successful project, lining up resources, acting on the plan, and developing monitoring and evaluation techniques. Worksheets are included. In addition, the Bulletin provides examples of projects that young people have successfully implemented across the United States along with a list of national resources that young people can turn to for additional guidance.

Law Enforcement

National Guidelines for Death Investigation

*National Institute of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Assistance, and
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*
1997. 48 pp. NCJ 167568

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy. *Also available electronically.*

Outlines the tools needed and the steps required for gathering information from death scenes, bodies, and witnesses. Before now, there had been no national standards or guidelines for conducting death investigations in the United States. This Research Report is designed to help death investigators follow proper procedures and ensure that proper investigative techniques are used consistently at every death scene.

Sex Offender Community Notification

*Bureau of Justice Assistance and
National Criminal Justice Association*

1997. 82 pp. NCJ 168620

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Focuses on sex offender notification laws and their development and implementation. This report provides case studies of four States—Alaska, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Washington—whose laws differ in the level of notification they require and the discretion they allow local law enforcement agencies. The case studies provide a summary of each State's sex offender registration and notification laws and relevant case law, as well as a discussion of its experiences in implementing its notification law. The report also provides a summary of Federal law on sex offender registration and notification, presents issues that State policymakers developing and implementing such laws are likely to face, and features a list of State Internet sites that provide sex offender registry information.

State and Local Law Enforcement Wireless Communications and Interoperability: A Quantitative Analysis

*Mary J. Taylor, Robert C. Epper, and Thomas K. Tolman
National Institute of Justice and
National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology
Center*

1998. 114 pp. NCJ 168961

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.
Also available electronically.

Details the findings of an NIJ-sponsored study focusing on interoperability issues in the local, State,

and Federal law enforcement community. This Research Report explains that interoperability, the ability of different agencies to communicate with each other across jurisdictions, often depends on wireless communications systems. NIJ undertook this study to provide information to policymakers and law enforcement officials on the condition of communications between agencies and the future implications of new technologies and policies.

Reference and Statistics

Bureau of Justice Statistics Fiscal Year 1998: At a Glance

*Lisa Price-Grear
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 56 pp. NCJ 169285

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Highlights BJS FY 1998 initiatives, ongoing programs, and available services and publications. Also presents findings of major statistical series, lists recent and forthcoming reports, and describes how to obtain BJS products and services electronically or by more traditional means. The report describes data collection programs, illustrates the coverage of the justice system, and summarizes programs to help States to develop and improve capabilities in justice statistics and information systems, such as the State Justice Program for Statistical Analysis Centers and the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

Tell NCJRS!

We Are Committed to Quality Service!

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We view all customer feedback as an opportunity to improve. Please let us know of any problem you have encountered in obtaining the information, products, or services you need.

**Call: 800-851-3420
Option 6**

**Write to: Tell NCJRS
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD
20849-6000**

E-mail to: tellncjrs@ncjrs.org

Crime Data Requests, 1994–96: A Review of Requests for Crime Information From the State Law Enforcement Division of South Carolina

Kevin Strom

Bureau of Justice Statistics

1998. 12 pp. NCJ 170028

Only available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cdr.htm>.

Presents findings from the review of data requests made to the Uniform Crime Report Department of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) to gain an improved understanding of the types of criminal data most commonly requested and to identify standard incident-based tables that could streamline SLED's provision of information. These conclusions, discussed in the report, were developed following the analysis: (1) summary and incident-based information in the publication *Crime in South Carolina* satisfied an estimated one-third of requests; (2) the majority of requests could not be satisfied with published sources, thereby requiring SLED to calculate the necessary summary or incident-based statistics; (3) about 40 percent of solicitations were for incident-based data.

National Juvenile Detention Directory

American Correctional Association

1997. 240 pp. NCJ 169460

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Correctional Association, 4380 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706-4322 (800-222-5646). \$40.00/members; \$50.00/nonmembers, plus shipping and handling.

Provides comprehensive information to help organize and categorize today's growing juvenile justice population. This reference book lists juvenile detention facilities in each State and categorizes them as secure detention, staff secure detention, and secure holdover facilities. It also includes a list of facilities that house juveniles committed for treatment and rehabilitation as well as a list of facilities that detain juveniles on a short-term basis.

Victims

Breaking the Cycle of Violence: Interventions for Bullying and Victimization

Richard J. Hazler, Ph.D.

1996. 222 pp. ACCN 170198

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Taylor & Francis, 1900 Frost Road, Suite 101, Bristol, PA 19007-1598 (800-821-8312). \$21.95 plus \$2.50 shipping and handling.

Provides a studied look at the issues and people involved in student-to-student bullying and victimization and gives the most current and practical intervention and prevention techniques available. One of the very few resources available on the subject, this book is particularly appropriate for all professional therapists and school teachers who work directly with children and their families. A step-by-step model for helping bullies and victims improve their relationships is presented in a straightforward manner that any professional can use and any parent can understand.

Sexual Harassment: A Reference Handbook, Second Edition

Lynne Eisaguirre

1997. 286 pp. ACCN 170238

Not available from NCJRS. Order from ABC-CLIO, Inc., 130 Cremona Drive, P.O. Box 1911, Santa Barbara, CA 93116-1911 (805-968-1911). \$39.50.

Addresses the continuing concern about sexual harassment in the United States. This book contains an overview of the various perspectives on the issue, court cases, legislative history, and laws on sexual harassment in employment. It also contains biographical sketches of a representative sample of 34 people who have contributed to the debate, findings from several surveys, resource lists, and a directory of relevant organizations and agencies.

Students' Reports of School Crime: 1989 and 1995 Supplements to the National Crime Victimization Survey

*Kathryn A. Chandler and Chris Chapman
National Center for Education Statistics
Michael R. Rand and Bruce M. Taylor
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

1998. 52 pp. NCJ 169607

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically.*

Compares findings from the 1989 and 1995 School Crime Supplements (SCS) to the BJS National Crime Victimization Survey on student reports of victimization, drug availability, street gang presence, and gun presence at school. In each year, the SCS was administered to about 10,000 persons ages 12 through 19 currently attending school. This report presents the first findings from the 1995 supplement that discuss relationships among the variables examined, such as how drug availability, street gang presence, and gun presence are related to student reports of being victimized at school.

Violence

Efforts by Child Welfare Agencies to Address Domestic Violence: The Experiences of Five Communities

*Laudan Y. Aron and Krista K. Olson
The Urban Institute*

1998. 158 pp. ACCN 166054

Available on loan or copy from NCJRS.

Documents what five child protection services (CPS) agencies have learned about the relationship between spousal abuse and child abuse and what they have done to integrate domestic violence concerns into programs designed to protect children. This Final Report presents research that shows a significant number of battered mothers have children who are abused or neglected. Because of the strong correlation between domestic violence and child abuse, it is essential for CPS and all social services agencies that help families cope with violence to address spousal abuse in their efforts. In order to incorporate domestic violence issues into their approach for protecting children, CPS agencies must encourage awareness of domestic violence, retrain staff, and revamp screening procedures. ◆



Grants Available Through NJ's Data Resources Program

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is seeking applicants to conduct original research using data from the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data (NACJD), especially those from previously funded NIJ projects. Researchers from all disciplines interested in addressing topical criminal justice policy concerns through the exploration and analysis of archived data are encouraged to apply. Particular consideration will be given to proposals that provide direct applications to criminal justice policies or practices or that suggest innovative applications of emerging statistical techniques and analytic methodologies.

Awards of up to \$25,000 will be made to support research to be conducted within a 9-month period. Indirect charges for these awards will be limited to 20 percent of direct costs. Awards will not be made to individuals to conduct additional analyses on data they collected under a previous NIJ grant or contract. For application information, request the solicitation "Data Resources Program: Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data" from NCJRS at 800-851-3420. The Request for Proposals is available online at <http://www.ncjrs.org/fedgrant.htm#nij>. **Upcoming due dates in 1998 are August 15 and December 15.**

Data collections from the NIJ Data Resources Program are now available for downloading via the World Wide Web pages of NACJD at the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR) at the University of Michigan.

Connect to the NACJD home page using the following URL: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/nacjd>.

For information about obtaining data sets, other than through the NACJD Web site, call 800-999-0960. Questions or comments can also be sent to nacjd@icpsr.umich.edu.

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many of the projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Criminal Justice and Behavior

Volume 25, Number 1, March 1998

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320. (805-499-0721). Annual subscription \$219.

“The Factors Related to Rape Reporting Behavior and Arrest: New Evidence from the National Crime Victimization Survey” by Ronet Bachman (pp. 8-29). Examines those factors related to the probability of a rape victimization being reported to police and the subsequent probability of an arrest being made. The National Crime Victimization Survey, conducted from 1992 to 1994, examined five characteristics: victim-offender relationships, injuries sustained by victims, weapon use by offenders, marital status and age of victims, and location of occurrence. Results focused exclusively on one-on-one incidents of rape perpetrated by males against adult women. The factors that significantly increased the likelihood of reporting the crime were if the victim sustained physical injuries in addition to the rape and if the offender used a weapon. Because none of the factors were significant in predicting the probability of police making an arrest, the article discusses implications for policy and the effectiveness of rape law reforms.

“Self-Control and Criminal Opportunity: Cross-Sectional Test of the General Theory of Crime” by Douglas Longshore and Susan Turner (pp. 81-98). Describes a study that tested two hypotheses from the general theory of crime. The first is that low self-control is a major individual-level cause of crime; the second is that the effect of self-control is contingent on criminal opportunity. Using information compiled for five Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) programs between 1991 and 1994, the study focused on criminal measures that included the number of criminal acts of force and number of criminal acts reported in a 6-month period by a sample of 522 offenders. The study found that the

relationship between self-control and fraud crimes was contingent on criminal opportunity; however, the relationship between self-control and force crimes was not.

“Use of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles in a Group of Female Offenders” by Glenn Walters, William N. Elliott, and Deborah Miscoll (pp. 125-134). Explores the psychometric performance of the Psychological Inventory of Criminal Thinking Styles (PICTS) in a group of 227 female offenders in two correctional facilities. Results showed that female offenders achieved significantly higher scores on the PICTS thinking styles scale than male offenders. In addition, it was hypothesized that the high scores were due to the willingness of female offenders to seek help and self-disclose personal problems.

FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin

Volume 66, Number 12, December 1997

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954. (202-512-1800). Annual subscription \$20.

“Investing in the Future: Protecting the Elderly From Financial Abuse” by Johnny Coker and Bobby Little (pp. 1-5). Discusses issues related to the crime of financial abuse within the elderly population. Although physical abuse among the elderly has been recognized by the law enforcement field and programs have been created to address this problem, the issue of financial exploitation of the older person has not been well documented or defined. Several strategies can serve as a springboard for successful crime prevention programs: training for police in the areas of guardianship; using power of attorney instruments; forming coalitions and sharing information among social services; creating laws that encourage reporting of abuse; and educating the elderly to recognize financial victimization.

“Thermal Imaging: Much Heat But Little Light” by Thomas D. Colbridge (pp. 18-24). Addresses the legal issues created by the use of thermal imaging in the pursuit of criminals. Although criminals may use technology at will, law enforcement personnel can use the same technology only within the confines of their Federal and State constitutions. In the case

of thermal imaging, which detects infrared radiation emitted from an object and converts its reading into a two-dimensional picture, concern over privacy violations in the fourth amendment of the U.S. Constitution have imposed certain guidelines on law enforcement personnel. The issue of whether the use of thermal imaging constitutes illegal searches has been sent to the U.S. Supreme Court which, to date, has not resolved this debate.

Perspectives

Volume 22, Number 1, Winter 1998

Not available from NCJRS. Order from American Probation and Parole Association, c/o The Council of State Governments, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-1910. (606-244-8207). Annual subscription \$35.

“The Effectiveness of Juvenile Arbitration in South Carolina: Professionals Need Not Apply” by Susan Alford (pp. 30-34). Describes how one county in South Carolina designed a successful juvenile arbitration program that emphasizes community involvement. Begun in 1983, the Lexington County Juvenile Arbitration program was designed with four key elements in mind: the juvenile population served, the waiver of fees, the nonlegal nature of arbitration hearings, and the use of nonprofessionals as arbitrators. As a result of the success of this program, the county is not only seeing low recidivism rates and strong community collaboration, but its concept is being adapted in each of the remaining 13 judicial circuits in South Carolina, which will allow the program to be implemented statewide.

“Probation: The Times Are Changing” by Donald Cochran and John F. McDevitt (pp. 20-25). Describes the evolution of the police officer/probation officer relationship over the past 100 years and how this change has resulted in the concept of partnerships rather than separate roles. The authors trace the historical relationship between law enforcement and probation departments in America, explaining how probation law was created in the late 1800s in Massachusetts, well after law enforcement had been established. Because of this, law enforcement and probation officers worked independently until the mid-twentieth century, when riots and unrest forced the two fields to work together. The events of the 1960s, in particular, laid the groundwork for today’s

era of collaboration between the two departments, and a current example set in Boston has demonstrated how effective established partnership initiatives between law enforcement and probation can be.

The Police Chief

Volume 64, Number 12, December 1997

Not available from NCJRS. Order from International Association of Chiefs of Police, 515 North Washington Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2357. (703-836-6767). Annual subscription \$25.

“Interpol’s USNCB: An Invaluable Resource for International Investigations” by John J. Imhoff and Lieutenant Mike Muth (pp. 16-28). Describes the mission, administration, and availability of Interpol’s U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB) to assist law enforcement personnel worldwide. Established in 1969, the Washington, D.C.-based USNCB facilitates international law enforcement cooperation, serves as the central liaison in information sharing worldwide, coordinates information for international investigations, and conducts analyses of patterns of international criminal activities. Divided into six divisions—Investigative Support, Alien/Fugitive Investigative, Criminal Investigative, Drug Investigative, Financial Fraud, and State Liaison—USNCB can provide assistance in diverse areas, such as alien smuggling, immigration fraud, firearms and explosive traces, and disaster victim notification and identification.

“Computerized Crime Mapping” by Lois Pilant (pp. 60-69). Provides information on the latest technology designed to help law enforcement fight crime. Computerized crime mapping combines geographic information from global positioning satellites with crime statistics gathered by the local department’s CAD system and demographic data gathered by private companies or the U.S. Census Bureau. The result is a visual illustration or picture that can aid local law enforcement and the community in dealing with crime. The picture is so detailed that it can map a geographic subplane to where fire hydrants are located or where hazardous materials are stored. Although most crime maps are implemented by using a computer with specially trained officers in crime analysis, newer versions of the mapping software have extended its reach to all of the agency’s officers. —◆

This section of the *Catalog* presents interesting Internet developments and Web sites. If there is a question about the Internet that you would like to see answered in an upcoming issue, let us know by e-mailing your questions to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

Funding Information Available Online

The *Federal Register*, a publication of the Government Printing Office, provides daily notices from government departments. If you are interested in funding opportunities or the type of research an agency is likely to support, this is a good place to start. Located at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/#fr>, the *Federal Register* offers a useful search function to help users find information.

Private corporations and foundations are excellent sources for research support. The Foundation Center, with libraries and research staff across the country, disseminates information on foundations and corporate funding of research. The center also provides assistance in researching fundraising, grants, proposal writing, and solicitations. The Foundation Center Web site, <http://www.fdncenter.org>, includes an online library and information about funding trends, grantmakers, publications, seminars, and training.

An Online Source for Government Contractors

Are you looking for a resource to connect you to the contacts and financial support you need to win and maintain government contracts? GovCon, the Government Contractor Resource Center, provides information on just about every aspect of government contracting. Located at <http://www.govcon.com>,

GovCon offers access to *Commerce Business Daily*, a service that notifies users of procurements, contract awards, and other information vital to contractors. In addition to *Commerce Business Daily*, the site offers the following databases:

- ◆ Active Contracts.
- ◆ Teaming Opportunities.
- ◆ State & Local Bidding Opportunities.

GovCon also details the Federal Government's upcoming move from a paper procurement system to an electronic procurement system. GovCon provides information on the Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act that can help you prepare for this transition.

Career Opportunities for Criminal Justice Professionals

Have you accomplished your goals at your current position? Are you looking to make a bigger impact in your field? The Internet is a quick and easy way to research career opportunities. For Federal Government jobs, the best place to look online is USAJOBS at <http://www.usajobs.opm.gov>. USAJOBS presents details on employment opportunities within the Federal Government, such as the requirements for becoming a Secret Service agent. To search for positions outside the Federal Government, point your Web browser to <http://www.careerbuilder.com>. CareerBuilder features tools to assist in your search as well as a large number of job listings.



Mark Your Calendars

Planning for OJJDP's *Juvenile Justice: Focus on the Future* National Conference is under way. The conference will be held at the Grand Hyatt in Washington, D.C., December 10–12, 1998. Check the OJJDP Web site for the latest conference news and details (www.ncjrs.org/nconf98.htm).

Selections From the NCJRS Collection

The following is a selection of publications and audiovisual materials available from NCJRS. Look it over for items you may have missed when they were first announced. To order items, check the appropriate NCJ number on the order form.

Building Integrity and Reducing Drug Corruption in Police Departments

Bureau of Justice Assistance

1989. 136 pp. NCJ 120652. \$15 U.S., \$19.50 Canada and other countries.

Provides results of a study conducted in six major city police departments that examined the contributing factors of drug-related police corruption and recommended methods of improving integrity in policing. With input from the police departments of Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, San Diego, and Washington, D.C., this study focused on three principal areas. The first section, on the applicant selection process, explains the importance of measuring applicants against department standards, the possibility of standard compromise, and the significance of selection criteria. The second section addresses the importance of reinforcing and strengthening integrity among police officers, and the final section highlights possible anticorruption efforts and techniques used by departments and recommends ways to strengthen department initiatives.

Crime File: Juvenile Rehabilitation

National Institute of Justice

1990. Videotape. 28 min., 30 sec. NCJ 123677. \$21.30 U.S., \$23.41 Canada, \$30.74 other countries.

Focuses on the Paint Creek Youth Center, a treatment program for serious juvenile offenders in Bainbridge, Ohio, and presents a panel discussion of the effectiveness of such programs and issues in expanding their use. The Paint Creek program has "open" facilities and uses intensive, positive peer pressure to force residents to confront the consequences of their behaviors. This 1-year program is structured around a point system that measures progress in positive changes, and role modeling

and role playing are used to teach the development of positive attitudes and behaviors. Panel discussion includes an explanation of the admittance criteria; the program's effectiveness in reducing recidivism; the benefits of being managed by a private, non-profit group; problems related to expansion of the program; and the value of various juvenile treatment techniques.

Family Violence: Interventions for the Justice System

Bureau of Justice Assistance

1993. 33 pp. NCJ 144532. \$15 U.S., \$18.50 Canada and other countries.

Presents findings of two federally funded family violence research projects conducted from 1986 to 1990. While both projects were designed to develop and document improved justice system practices for handling cases of family violence, one project emphasized criminal prosecution and the other focused on coordination of services. This Program Brief highlights 10 critical elements for improving justice system practices—program leadership, early case identification and response, designated personnel, coordination, written policies, affirmative prosecution, formal entry of court orders, formal monitoring and enforcement, treatment programs for batterers, and training for police and court personnel—and considers the cost for providing these services.

Improving the Use of Management by Objectives in Police Departments

National Institute of Justice

1987. 105 pp. NCJ 105669. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Examines critical issues police departments face when deciding about the adoption, design, and implementation of management-by-objectives (MBO) programs. Based on data collection between 1983 and 1984 of 300 police departments, results indicate that MBO systems may have considerable potential for helping police departments motivate management personnel to improve service delivery and service outcomes. Properly designed MBO programs include elements such as setting objectives and performance targets, obtaining feedback,

and increasing participation by low- and mid-level management. However, because most police departments did not take advantage of the motivational potential of such programs, the study found problems related to vague objectives, insufficient performance review and training, inadequate reporting systems, and exclusion of low-level managers. The study includes 12 notes and 159 references.

National Directory of Corrections Construction: 1993 Supplement

National Institute of Justice

1993. 363 pp. NCJ 142525. \$32 U.S., \$41 Canada and other countries.

Provides corrections officials with a wide range of options for decisionmaking on corrections construction. This directory describes construction and financing methods and costs for 148 of the prisons and jails completed and operational since 1985. The listings include facilities that serve special inmate populations and those that use advanced technology. The facilities are described with respect to their construction time, costs for specific components, construction type, dimensions, inmate design capacity, inmate housing areas, construction process, inmate cells, security systems, current staff, and architect's comments. Floor plans, appended background information, and annotated lists of related publications are provided.

Open Versus Confidential Records: Proceedings of a BJS/SEARCH Conference

Bureau of Justice Statistics

1988. 69 pp. NCJ 113560. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Provides background information on the issues involved with open versus confidential records, the perspectives of the competing interests for both privacy and openness, and the implications of expanding public access to criminal justice records. Based on the 1987 National Conference on Open Versus Confidential Records, these proceedings cover a wide agenda, including discussion of the National Crime Information Center and its integrity and use. The "Setting the Scene" section provides legal and policy analyses of the public availability of criminal history records as well as a discussion of the demand for those records by noncriminal justice agencies. The "Forces for Change" section discusses private

employers and the media accessing criminal history records and access to juvenile justice records, and the "Implications of Change" section offers a social science perspective on the issues.

Reduced Recidivism and Increased Employment Opportunity Through Research-Based Reading Instruction

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

1993. 73 pp. NCJ 141324. \$13 U.S., \$17.50 Canada and other countries.

Discusses the hypothesis that research-based reading instruction can be used to reduce recidivism and increase employment opportunities for incarcerated juvenile offenders. The research found that reading failure is most likely a cause, not just a correlate, for the frustration that can result in delinquent behavior. To remove the barriers to improved reading instruction, especially for individuals with disabilities, teachers must be provided with the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of the alphabetic principles that govern English spelling and become confident in using instructional phonics methods. Researchers found that inservice training must come from private sector literacy providers because departments of education, schools, and colleges have not provided this type of instruction. A 38-item annotated reference list is included.

What Works: Promising Interventions in Juvenile Justice: Program Report

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

1994. 257 pp. NCJ 150858. \$19 U.S., \$26.75 Canada and other countries.

Provides a listing of 425 prevention and treatment programs in the juvenile justice system that have been designated as promising interventions. Based on results of a national survey of 3,000 juvenile justice professionals, including juvenile and family court judges, court administrators, probation officers, and line staff, this directory contains the following information for each entry: program name, program type, contact person, address, target population, type of administration, structure, staff, per diem rates, annual budget, evaluation date, primary intervention, and a program summary. The ages and genders of the juveniles treated also are given. Programs are grouped under 23 classifications that denote their primary intervention. —◆

Perspectives on Crime and Justice Lecture Series Available on Audiotape!

NIJ is pleased to announce the availability of audiotapes from the 1998 Perspectives on Crime and Justice Lecture Series. In the office, at home, or in the car, the audiotapes are a great way to catch up on the latest issues confronting criminal justice professionals. The lectures, given by today's leading scholars, focus on policy and theoretical matters such as the role of police in society and race relations and the criminal justice system.

The following presentations are now available:

- ◆ George Kelling, Rutgers University, "Crime Control, the Police, and the Culture Wars: Broken Windows and Cultural Pluralism" (NCJ 169608).
- ◆ Randall Kennedy, Harvard University, "Race, the Police, and 'Reasonable Suspicion'" (NCJ 169609).
- ◆ David Musto, Yale University, "The American Experience With Stimulants and Opiates" (NCJ 169610).
- ◆ Joan Petersilia, University of California at Irvine, "A Decade of Experimenting With Intermediate Sanctions: What Have We Learned?" (NCJ 170031).

The audiotapes sell for \$15.50 (U.S.) and \$17.50 (Canada and other countries). To order audiotapes, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

NIJ Solicitations

Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research (SL 000240)

With the release of the 1998 *Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research*, NIJ challenges criminal justice researchers and practitioners to explore, develop, and institute innovative theories and solutions. Substantially updated from the 1997 version, *Solicitation for Investigator-Initiated Research* outlines possible topics and avenues for application. The solicitation,

guidelines, application forms, and sample budget sheet—everything researchers and program directors need to apply for NIJ grants—are available online at the NIJ and Justice Information Center Web sites. Application due dates are June 16, 1998, and December 15, 1998.

Local Evaluations of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program (1998) (SL 000252)

NIJ, as part of a continuing effort with the Office of Justice Programs' Corrections Program Office, is soliciting local process and outcome evaluations of programs sponsored by the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) program. RSAT encourages States to adopt comprehensive drug treatment strategies—including aftercare services—for prison inmates. *Local Evaluations of the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program (1998)* requires researchers to collaborate with the national assessment of RSAT and State agencies to develop thorough evaluations. The applications for process evaluations due dates are May 5, 1998, and September 15, 1998. The applications for outcome evaluations due dates are April 14, 1998, August 18, 1998, and February 16, 1999.

Data Resources Program Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data (SL 000278)

NIJ is looking for original analyses of previously collected research. *Data Resources Program Funding for the Analysis of Existing Data* asks researchers to use information stored in the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data to further the understanding of criminal behavior and the criminal justice system. NIJ is particularly interested in studies of NIJ-supported research, comparisons of similar research from different sites, the application of innovative methodologies, and research that can have an immediate impact on the development of applications. The application due dates are August 15, 1998, and December 15, 1998.

For more information on these and other solicitations, visit the NIJ Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij> or the Justice Information Center Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org>, or call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

Conferences

Look for the NCJRS representative and exhibit, present on behalf of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and/or the agencies of the Office of Justice Programs, at the following conferences. For further information on State, regional, national, and international conferences of interest to criminal and juvenile justice professionals, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420.

National Sheriff's Association 1998 Annual Conference and Exhibition

June 28–July 1, 1998

Phoenix, Arizona

Contact: National Sheriff's Association at 800-424-7827

The American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children Sixth National Colloquium

July 9–12, 1998

Chicago, Illinois

Contact: The American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children at 312-554-0166

1998 Annual Meeting of the National Criminal Justice Association

July 10–15, 1998

Las Vegas, Nevada

Contact: National Criminal Justice Association at 202-624-1440

23rd Texas Crime Prevention Association's Annual State Training Conference

July 14–17, 1998

Dallas, Texas

Contact: Corporal Curtis Perrymore at 817-272-3902

National Association of Court Management 1998 Annual Conference

July 15–16, 1998

San Antonio, Texas

Contact: National Center for State Courts at 804-259-1841

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives 1998 Annual Conference

July 18–23, 1998

New Orleans, Louisiana

Contact: National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives at 703-658-1529

The 1998 National Association of Counties 64th Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits

July 19–21, 1998

Portland, Oregon

Contact: National Association of Counties at 202-393-6226

The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence 8th National Conference and 20 Year Anniversary Celebration

July 19–22, 1998

Denver, Colorado

Contact: National Coalition Against Domestic Violence at 303-839-1852

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges 61st Annual Conference

July 19–22, 1998

Key Largo, Florida

Contact: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges at 702-784-6012

National Conference of State Legislatures 1998 Annual Meeting and Exhibit

July 20–24, 1998

Las Vegas, Nevada

Contact: National Conference of State Legislatures at 303-830-2200

The Annual Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation: Viewing Crime and Justice From a Collaborative Perspective

July 26–29, 1998

Washington, D.C.

Contact: Institute for Law and Justice at 703-684-5300

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice Annual Training Conference

July 26–30, 1998

Orlando, Florida

Contact: National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice at 919-683-1801

National District Attorneys Association 1998 Annual Conference

July 26–30, 1998

Jackson Hole, Wyoming

Contact: National District Attorneys Association at 703-549-9222

41st Annual Institute of Alcohol and Drug Studies

July 26–August 7, 1998

Austin, Texas

Contact: The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse at 512-471-3123

California Gang Investigators Association and the ATF's Seventh Annual National Gang Violence Conference

July 28–31, 1998

Anaheim, California

Contact: Detective Norm Sorenson, Long Beach Police Department, at 562-570-7130

National Association of Police Organizations Annual Convention

July 30–August 1, 1998

Portland, Oregon

Contact: National Association of Police Organizations at 202-842-4420

Criminal Justice and South Africa: Selected Web Sites

South Africa's emergence from apartheid into the community of nations makes it possible to examine a society that is remaking itself on a daily basis. As a country that recently underwent a profound social and political revolution, South Africa and its criminal justice community must cope with high crime rates and a criminal justice system that is converting from a repressive system used to maintain political order to a system that is responsive to the needs of all South African citizens. The World Wide Web sites listed below allow the international criminal justice community to learn more about criminal justice in South Africa.

South African Police Service (SAPS)

The official SAPS Web site provides a comprehensive overview of how the national police force is attempting to gain the support of all South Africans in fighting crime. SAPS issues quarterly reports on crime in South Africa, which are available online. These reports contain text summaries and reported crime statistics broken down by type of offense and by South African state (province). The site also includes detailed descriptions and guides on establishing community policing initiatives. The SAPS Web address is <http://www.saps.co.za/>.

Business Against Crime (BAC)

This organization links the private commercial sector with the South African criminal justice community in an attempt to permanently reduce the level of crime in South Africa. BAC members contribute in-kind expertise and materiel to assist the South African law enforcement community, and set up partnerships to ensure that this assistance continues in the long term. An example of such a partnership is Project Lifeline, in which the South African office of an international management consulting firm aims to improve the operational performance of 100 of the most needy police stations in South Africa. The project accomplishes its goal by assisting police management at the stations to improve the use of existing resources, build the skills and morale of the personnel deployed at the stations, and improve the participation of local

communities in crime prevention. The BAC Web address is <http://www.web.co.za/bac/>.

Institute of Security Studies (ISS)

This nonprofit thinktank researches and disseminates studies on all aspects of South African and regional security issues. The Crime and Policing Program examines criminal justice issues in South Africa. ISS papers and monographs resulting from Crime and Policing Program projects are available online. ISS and the South African banking group Nedcor founded the Criminal Justice Information Centre to collect and regularly disseminate information and statistics on crime in South Africa. This information is published in the monthly *Nedcor/ISS Crime Index*. The ISS Web site address is <http://www.iss.co.za/>.

Conference Announcement

In October 1998, the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council (GJMC), in cooperation with the South African Government and international entities, will host the International Conference for Crime Prevention Partnerships to Build Community Safety. The conference topic is "Urban Safety—Safety for All." The conference will examine three interrelated themes: (1) designing safer cities: partnerships for urban crime prevention; (2) access to justice: rethinking crime prevention; and (3) addressing the culture of violence: social development needs of megacities. Professionals active in criminal justice and related fields, government officials, organizations working in crime prevention partnerships, and the media are encouraged to attend.

For more information, please contact:

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 Halfway House
 1685 South Africa
 Telephone: 27 11 315 7096
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GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs agencies, as well as recently completed final technical reports resulting from these grants, that are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Copies of these reports—in manuscript form as received from the authors—are available through interlibrary loan and, for a photocopying fee, through NCJRS.

“The Use of Closed-Circuit Television and Videotaped Testimony in Child Sexual Abuse Trials: An Evaluation of BJA’s Funding Program” by Sharon G. Elstein, Barbara E. Smith, Howard Davidson, Donald Rebovich, Kathy Free, Mark Ellis, and Caren Sempel. NCJ 162930. National Institute of Justice, 1996. Grant number: 94-IJ-CX-0054.

Evaluates how States actually used Bureau of Justice Assistance grant funding earmarked for purchasing equipment and training in the use of closed circuit television and/or videotape equipment in child sexual abuse trials. This report documents how BJA-funded sites used the funding, assesses the usefulness of the available technologies with respect to reducing victim trauma while testifying, and offers a perspective on whether prosecutors are requesting use of the technologies, whether judges are allowing their use, and how many cases are being appealed based on the use of the technologies.

“Day Fines in Four U.S. Jurisdictions” by Susan Turner and Joan Petersilia. NCJ 163409. National Institute of Justice, 1996. Grant number: 91-DD-CX-0037.

Presents the findings of an NIJ-funded evaluation of a multisite demonstration project on day fines in four U.S. jurisdictions. Day fines, a structured approach to imposing fines that considers both the offender’s ability to pay and the severity of the offense, have long been used in Europe. This report explains that, until now, there had been relatively little research on day fines to guide policymakers in this country. No reliable data exist on the frequency or amount of financial sanctions imposed on different offenders, how imposed sanctions are monitored and enforced, or their effectiveness relative to other sentences. The project, begun in late 1991, was designed to enhance the application and enforcement of structured day fines as sanctions for drug offenders and other misdemeanants and felons. It is hoped that day fines—if appropriately imposed, monitored, and enforced—can develop into a credible intermediate sanction.

“Final Activities Report” by Kentucky State Police. NCJ 170239. National Institute of Justice, 1998. Grant number: 96-IJ-CX-0041.

Details the first phase of the Kentucky State Police Forensic Laboratory’s (KSPFL’s) 5-year plan to convert all traditional serological methods to a DNA-based technique. This report explains that the conversion needs to be conducted in phases so that KSPFL can continue to provide services to law enforcement agencies and take advantage of newer techniques as they may develop. Phase 1 was dedicated to training existing staff to meet or exceed the minimum education level mandated for a DNA analyst. The training course, conducted at the KSP Central Forensic Laboratory, was considered a great success. Eight KSP personnel and 21 analysts from 8 neighboring forensic laboratories enrolled and passed the course. —◆

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