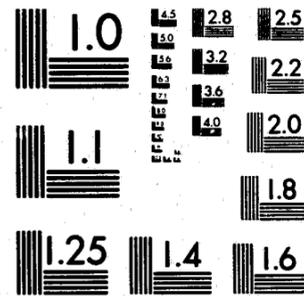


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Director's notes

Our national system of government recognizes separate power and responsibility among 50 States and thousands of cities and communities across this country. This federalist system not only secures liberty for all of us, it permits the initiative and energies that abound in the great "laboratories" of the States, as Justice Brandeis called them, to solve problems and foster true progress.

If we've learned anything from the recent past, it is that dealing with problems such as crime and drug abuse is exceedingly complex. No one part of our society has the answer. States and localities have the right and bear the responsibility for devising the most appropriate and constructive approaches to solving their specific problems.

The National Institute of Justice concentrates on developing practical information that people in the States and localities can use in working toward solutions for dealing with their specific crime problems. The Institute's experiment on reducing fear of crime, recently completed in Houston and Newark, is one of the best examples of this approach.

Now for the first time we have reliable evidence about what the police can do in a comprehensive way, beyond their traditional law enforcement activities, to reduce the fear of crime that erodes the vitality of neighborhoods and makes them prey to even more criminal activity.

The lesson of the Institute-sponsored evaluation is that specific strategies—such as neighborhood police offices, direct and regular contact by police with citizens to listen to problems and devise solutions, and police assistance in establishing community organizations—can substantially reduce fear of crime and increase citizen confidence in their security and in their police.

The strategies tested in these two cities were homegrown, devised by local individuals and officials and reflecting local needs and conditions. Most important, they were implemented without Federal subsidies and within the framework of existing resources, although support from local private sources was encouraged. Successful efforts in both Newark and Houston are continuing. Because the cities are representative of many others, it is more probable that the reported results will be useful nationally. Other cities can now examine these strategies as they develop options for their own programs to reduce fear of crime.

Another example of the initiative of local communities is described in this month's feature article on Project DARE. A joint effort by the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, Project DARE is tackling one of the most pernicious problems facing our society—drug abuse. The project is an innovative approach to helping children resist the onslaught of peer pressure and the drug culture. It has the strong support of school officials, police, and private sector groups.

The impetus for Project DARE came from Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates, a law enforcement administrator noted for his professionalism and aggressiveness in fighting crime. Chief Gates is personally dedicated to reaching out to children and teenagers and giving them the skills they need to counter the high-pressure marketing of drugs.

"We invite other communities to use our program as their own," Chief Gates told me. "We see DARE as a symbol that sheriffs and police agencies can use to build the identity and unified public support so essential to the success of drug prevention."

Preventing and controlling drug abuse can help us make inroads against crime. Research has shown that offenders who are heavy drug users commit large numbers of burglaries, larcenies, auto thefts, drug sales, and other income-producing crimes each year. Even more important, drug addicts are often more violent than criminals who do not use drugs.

The Justice Department is coordinating efforts to choke off the supply of drugs, but local communities must do their part in educating and preventing drug purchasing and abuse among our youth. The National Institute is pleased to share information about Project DARE with criminal justice officials, schools, and parents who are facing up to the plague of drug abuse.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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Los Angeles Police Officer William Guerrero uses a "self-esteem" balloon to show elementary school children how to resist pressure from their friends to drink or use drugs. Officer Guerrero is part of the Project DARE team that is working with L.A. schools to stop youthful drug use before it starts.

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Project DARE: Teaching kids to say "no" to drugs and alcohol

by William DeJong

Dear Chief Gates,

I have learned to say no to drugs and never take drugs. It messes your life up and the people who take drugs are stupid.

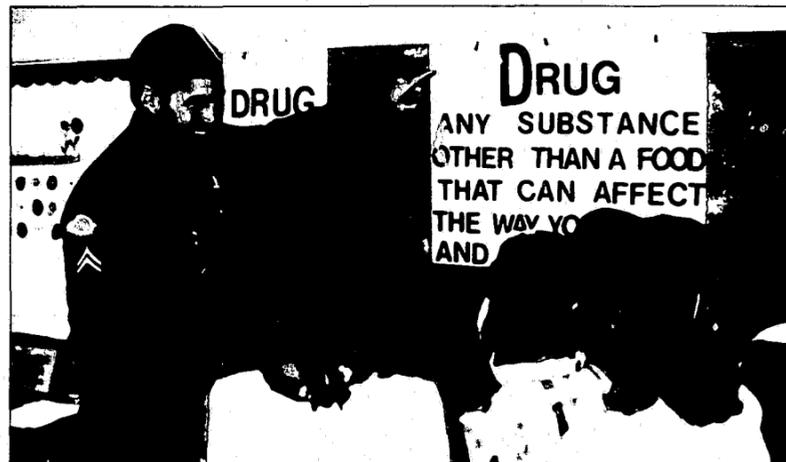
I was offered drugs and I said no. He put it in my face, and I took it and stepped on it and hit him. He said it was good. I thought about Officer Sumpter and how he said to say no.

Shawn, Fifth Grade

Shawn's letter, and thousands of equally enthusiastic letters from other fifth and sixth grade students, bring a smile of satisfaction to Los Angeles Chief of Police Daryl F. Gates. Shawn, a recent graduate of Project DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), obviously learned his lessons well.

A joint project of the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District, Project DARE is designed to equip elementary and junior high school children with the skills for resisting peer pressure to experiment with drugs and alcohol. The goal, in short, is to teach kids how to say "no." A growing consensus among experts in education and medicine holds that substance abuse prevention must begin early, well before children have been led by their peers to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Most important, Project DARE introduces this training just at the time when the peer pressure begins.¹

William DeJong is a research analyst specializing in the fields of education and criminal justice. An independent consultant, Dr. DeJong's present clients include the Education Development Center and Abt Associates. He is the author of several monographs and journal articles in the fields of criminal justice, education, and research methodology.



A Los Angeles elementary school class listens as Police Officer Thomas Lenzion points out the dangers of early drug and alcohol use. He is one of 19 Project DARE team members teaching in L.A. schools. Eventually, the team will be expanded to 53 to cover all elementary schools in the city.

DARE's instructors are Los Angeles police officers on full-time duty with the project. Assigned to five schools per semester, the officers visit their classrooms once a week to present an innovative curriculum developed by school district personnel. Veteran police officers with several years of street experience, the DARE instructors have a credibility unmatched by regular classroom teachers. Equally important, the officers are good teachers. They are carefully selected by DARE's supervisory staff and then fully trained by health specialists from the school district. The DARE supervisors make frequent visits to monitor the instructors' classroom performance.

Project DARE began when Chief Gates approached the Superintendent of

Schools, Dr. Harry Handler, in January 1983 to enlist support for a cooperative effort to combat drug and alcohol use. Traditional law enforcement efforts to control the distribution and sale of illicit drugs on school campuses, primarily through periodic "drug busts," made little impact and alienated students and school personnel from police. Chief Gates suggested that a new approach, focused on prevention, and designed to build trust between the schools and law enforcement, was needed. Dr. Handler agreed. A task force comprised of police and school personnel was appointed to develop the Project DARE training program.

Chief Gates has assigned 19 line officers to the project, with plans to increase that number to 53 to extend coverage to every elementary school in Los Angeles. A junior high school curriculum, coupled with early intervention counseling of high-risk students by school counselors, is also being implemented. When it is fully in place, Project DARE will reach more than 250,000 school children annually.

¹ D.B. Kandel and J.A. Logan, "Patterns of Drug Use from Adolescence to Young Adulthood: I. Periods of Risk for Initiation, Continued Use, and Discontinuation," *American Journal of Public Health* 74 (1984).

Chief Gates believes that Project DARE is good policing, well worth the commitment of department resources: If elementary and junior high school students can say "no" to drugs, demand for illicit drugs will drop, and drug-related street crime will be reduced. At stake, he asserts, is the future. "The police must work with the schools and the private sector to secure that future for today's kids," Chief Gates emphasizes.

Building self-esteem

Officer Bill Guerrero, unarmed, but in full uniform, holds up a bright red balloon for his class to examine. The students are attentive, obviously enjoying their sixth Project DARE lesson.

"This is our self-esteem balloon," Officer Guerrero says, smiling. "When good things happen to us, our self-esteem balloon grows." He blows up the balloon.

"But when bad things happen to us, what happens to our self-esteem balloon? That's right," He lets out all the air, making a loud rasp. The kids laugh.

"Everyone does something well," the officer continues. "Identifying our own strengths is important in building a positive self-image. We don't have to rely on others to blow up our self-esteem balloon. By pumping up our own self-esteem, we can take more control over our own behavior."

Officer Guerrero then reads "Bill's Balloon," a story designed to show that a child's experiences can either strengthen or weaken self-esteem, represented by the balloon.

"7:00 a.m. Bill wakes up, gets out of bed, and walks toward the bathroom. He discovers that it is already occupied by his sister. He hears his mother call to him, 'Bill, you leave her alone and stop picking on her.'"

The officer holds up the balloon. "What happens to Bill's self-esteem?"

"It goes down!" two or three students call out.

"9:00 a.m. Bill goes to class. The teacher asks for his homework. He tells her that he forgot to do it. The teacher reminds

him that it will count against his grade in work habits." Officer Guerrero looks expectantly at the class. "What happens?"

"Down!"

"10:30 a.m. Bill meets his friends during nutrition class. One of the boys in the group teases him about not wanting to smoke cigarettes after basketball yesterday. Bill ignores him."

"Up!"

"That's right!" Officer Guerrero fills the balloon until it is ready to burst.

Officer Guerrero is a gifted teacher but not an unusual one for Project DARE. The reasons for this excellence are clear: careful selection and rigorous training.

Through an 80-hour seminar prepared and taught by school district personnel, all new DARE instructors become well versed in a variety of teaching techniques, counseling strategies, and classroom management. A key component of their training is preparing and teaching one of the DARE lesson plans to fellow trainees. Upon completion of their training, the new instructors receive a vocational

teaching certificate from the State of California. Normally, DARE instructors stay with the program for 2 or 3 years before reassignment.

Inservice training guarantees that the instructors' skills remain sharply honed. During the school year, the instructors hold biweekly meetings to discuss and solve classroom problems. In addition, once each year, the instructors attend a week-long training session to refresh their training and refine the curriculum.

The instructors' work extends beyond the classroom. Recess is spent on the playground with the students, helping them get to know the police officers as friends. Time is also set aside for meetings with principals and teachers to discuss their concerns. For parents, an evening session provides information on symptoms of drug use, ways to improve family communication, and counseling resources.

Being "Officer DARE" is hard work but, without exception, the instructors find that the personal rewards are tremendous. Quite simply, the kids love them.



Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates introduces Project DARE to assembled children at the Lorne Avenue Elementary School. The importance of the program is underscored by the participation of California Governor George Deukmejian, seated next to Chief Gates. Police Officer Joel Price is on the right and Superintendent of Schools Harry Handler is in the background.

Project DARE: Teaching kids to say "no" to drugs and alcohol

Learning how to resist pressure

Why do young teenagers so often experiment with harmful substances?² Drug and alcohol use among adolescents typically begins in a social setting involving peers or relatives.³ Unfortunately, adolescents are often more concerned with their acceptance within a peer group than with the long-term risks of their behavior. Traditional drug abuse programs dwell on drug identification and the harmful effects of drugs and alcohol. With Project DARE, the emphasis is on helping students recognize and resist the sometimes subtle pressures that cause them to experiment with alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.⁴

Through the DARE lessons, students learn that:

- Real friends will not push them into trying drugs and alcohol.
- Contrary to popular myth, the majority of their peers do not use these substances.
- Being grown up means making their own decisions and coping with problems in a positive way.
- They can assert themselves in the face of peer pressure.

The lessons also stress that a child who feels good about himself, who can communicate his feelings, who can foresee the consequences of his behavior, and who can identify alternatives to drug

² According to a 1983 survey of graduating high school seniors, approximately one-third reported having used an illicit drug within the last 30 days. L.D. Johnston, P.M. O'Malley, and J.G. Bachman, *Drugs and American High School Students 1975-1983* (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1984).

³ J.M. Polich, P.L. Ellickson, P. Reuter, and J.P. Kahan, *Strategies for Controlling Adolescent Drug Use* (Santa Monica, California: Rand, 1984).

⁴ Four programs that are similar but do not involve police officers as instructors are reviewed by G.J. Botvin and T.A. Wills, "Personal and Social Skills Training: Cognitive-Behavioral Approaches to Substance Abuse Prevention," in *Prevention Research: Detering Drug Abuse Among Children and Adolescents*, ed. by C.S. Bell and R. Battjes (Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1985).

Ways to say no

a. Saying "No thanks"	"Would you like a drink?" "No thanks."
b. Giving a reason or excuse	"Would you like a beer?" "No thanks. I don't like the taste."
c. Broken record or saying no as many times as necessary	"Would you like a hit?" "No thanks." "Come on!" "No thanks." "Just try it!" "No thanks."
d. Walking away	"Do you want to try some marijuana?" Say no and walk away while saying it.
e. Changing the subject	"Let's smoke some marijuana." "I hear there's a new video game at the arcade."
f. Avoid the situation	If you know of places where people often use drugs, stay away from those places. If you pass them on the way home, go another way.
g. Cold shoulder	"Do you want a beer?" Just ignore the person.
h. Strength in numbers	Hang around with nonusers, especially where drug use is expected.

use will be better prepared to resist the temptation to try drugs and alcohol.

The DARE curriculum is organized into 17 classroom sessions conducted by the police officer, coupled with suggested activities taught by the regular classroom teacher. A wide range of teaching activities are used—question and answer, group discussion, role play, workbook exercises, all designed to encourage student participation and response.

The following brief summaries of each lesson capture the scope of the DARE curriculum and show the care taken in its preparation. All of these lessons were pilot tested and revised before widespread use began.

1. Practices for personal safety. The DARE officer reviews common safety practices to protect students from harm at home, on the way to and from school, and in the neighborhood.

2. Drug use and misuse. Students learn the harmful effects of drugs if they are misused, as depicted in a film, "Drugs and Your Amazing Mind."

3. Consequences. The focus is on the consequences of using or choosing not to use alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs. If students are aware of those consequences, they can make better informed decisions regarding their own behavior.

4. Resisting pressures to use drugs. The DARE officer explains different types of pressure that friends and others exert on students to get them to try alcohol or drugs, ranging from friendly persuasion and teasing to threats.

5. Resistance techniques: ways to say no. Students rehearse the many ways of refusing offers to try alcohol or drugs—simply saying "no" and repeating it as often as necessary; changing the subject; walking away or ignoring the person. They learn that they can avoid situations where they might be subjected to such pressure and can "hang around" with nonusers.

6. Building self-esteem. Poor self-esteem is one of the factors associated with drug misuse. How the students feel about themselves results from positive

and negative feelings and experiences. They learn to see their own positive qualities and discover ways to compliment others.

7. Assertiveness: a response style. Students have certain rights—to be themselves, to say what they think, to say no to offers of drugs. They must assert those rights confidently without also interfering with others' rights.

8. Managing stress without taking drugs. Students learn to recognize sources of stress in their lives and to develop techniques for avoiding or relieving it, including exercise, deep breathing, and talking to others. Using drugs or alcohol to relieve stress causes new problems.

9. Media influences on drug use. The DARE officer reviews strategies used in the media to encourage tobacco and alcohol use, including testimonials from celebrities and pressure to conform.

10. Decisionmaking and risk taking. Students learn the difference between bad risks and reasonable risks, how to recognize the choices they have, and how to make a decision that promotes their self-interest.

11. Alternatives to drug abuse. Drug and alcohol use are not the only way to have fun, to be accepted by peers, or to deal with feelings of anger or hurt.

12. Alternative activities. Sports or other physical fitness activities are good alternatives. Exercise improves health and relieves emotional distress.

13. Officer-planned lessons. The class is spent on a special lesson devised by the DARE officer himself.

14. Role modeling. A high school student selected by the DARE officer visits the class, providing students with a positive role model. Students learn that drug users are in the minority.

15. Project DARE summary. Students summarize and assess what they have learned.

16. Taking a stand. Students compose and read aloud essays on how they can respond when they are pressured to use drugs and alcohol. The essay represents each student's "DARE Pledge."

17. Assembly. In a schoolwide assembly, planned in concert with school administrators, all students who participated in Project DARE receive certificates of achievement.

Dear Chief Gates,

I really enjoyed the DARE program because the officers were very nice and made you feel comfortable when you asked dumb questions. Thank you for telling the officers to come to our school and for giving us the nicest ones!

I really think that the DARE program is a super neat thing and I will resist drugs and will not get addicted for as long as I live. I will always remember the nice officers who came to our school.

Never Using Drugs,
Olga, Sixth Grade

Project DARE represents a major financial investment on the part of both the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. Public officials are convinced, however, that this cost is inconsequential when compared to the price Los Angeles pays each year in ruined lives and street crime caused by substance abuse.

Vigorous efforts by the police department have led to growing corporate foundation support. Efforts to generate donations from private citizens are underway, aided greatly by in-kind contributions from a California ad agency that designed promotional materials. In Los Angeles, both private and public resources stand ready to combat drug and alcohol abuse by the city's young people.

Can other cities adopt the DARE approach? Successful replication of Project DARE hinges on strong cooperation between local schools and law enforcement. In many cities, building that cooperation may appear to be an insurmountable obstacle. But, as Chief Gates has shown, the police can make the first move.

Since its inception, Project DARE has served as a model program for agencies throughout the country. To assist other communities in developing programs to meet their needs, DARE has developed a training class open to officials from other jurisdictions.

For additional information, contact:

Lt. Roger Coombs, Project Director
Project DARE
Juvenile Division
Los Angeles Police Department
150 N. Los Angeles Street
Los Angeles, CA 90028
213-485-4856



Police Officer Lorrie Bostic carries the Project DARE lessons to the playground.

Dispute resolution—New Jersey style

by Linda Stamato
and Sanford Jaffe

Justice has never been the exclusive domain of courts. In fact, throughout American history, private, community, and church-based forums resolved the inevitable disputes that arise between individuals. In the last century, justice by adjudication prevailed, but if recent trends are any indication, litigation may have passed its prime.

New Jersey is a leader among States that are preparing their justice systems for a future in which the new movement in dispute resolution will play a significant part.

In Union County, during general horseplay among four boys, one boy's bicycle was hidden as a prank. The other three boys quickly told the first boy where to find it, but he did not try to retrieve it immediately. When he did, he found it had been stolen.

The boy's father brought suit against the other parents. Although a county law clerk in the Union County dispute resolution program told the parents that they could not be held legally responsible for their children's wrongdoings, the parents felt morally obligated in the matter. So, with the clerk's assistance, they worked out a formula whereby all the families shared the cost of replacing the bike.

Called the Pro Se Assistance Program, the Union County program provides free legal assistance to litigants who want to represent themselves in court. Law clerks work with defendants and plaintiffs to help them resolve their differences prior to trial or, if that fails, to help them prepare their cases for presentation.

Pro Se is but one of a number of dispute resolution projects in New Jersey that provide accessible, expeditious, and "better" resolutions of minor disputes.

While arbitration and mediation are well-established techniques for dealing with contentious issues, what is new is their expanded range of application; they can be used in as simple a situation as a neighborhood dispute over a barking dog or complex public issues concerning, for example, the size, location, operating procedures, and community impact of a resource recovery plant.

Some of New Jersey's programs are court created; others have community or bar association sponsorship. Generally, the court-based projects are oriented toward small claims matters and emphasize landlord-tenant cases and those in which small amounts of money are at issue.

Community-based projects, to which cases are usually referred by municipal court judges after a screening by court clerks or other staff, usually deal with disputes where the citizens involved are acquainted with one another. Such cases often involve spouses, neighbors, and coworkers; they resolve such issues as harassment, minor assault, criminal mischief, vandalism, petty larceny, and criminal trespassing situations.

A closer look

One court-based program in Mercer County, New Jersey, serves the Superior Court, the Family Court, and the municipal courts. Two professionally trained mediators handle minor criminal matters in which there is a continuing relationship.

A second program, in South Jersey, involves the creation of volunteer citizen community committees. Members are appointed by the judge and professionally trained. The court retains jurisdiction until the committee makes its recommendation.

A novel arrangement between the Atlantic County Bar Association and Stockton State College combines the expertise of the bar and of the academic community in yet another program.

Members of the bar and tenured college faculty mediate disputes referred by judges, court clerks, social service agencies, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and others.

A fourth program, in Morris County, is now under way. In 1984, the Board of Chosen Freeholders allocated funds for an alternative dispute resolution program that would encourage consumers, businesses, and others to resolve problems through the program, officially located in the Office of Consumer Affairs. Disputes considered suitable for the program include lost or damaged articles, warranty repairs, incompleting contracts, or unfulfilled payments.

A less litigious future

Dispute resolution programs have proved to be a cost-effective and satisfying way to achieve justice in small claims issues. A vast majority of agreements are reached in mediated settings (80 to 90 percent) and most of these agreements are sustained over time. In addition, these programs help to unburden court dockets, save money for taxpayers and litigants, expedite the settlement process, and bolster community involvement.

New Jersey's emphasis on dispute resolution may make it the first State to develop a justice system in which adjudication by judges and dispute resolution by mediators and arbitrators are provided in a complementary fashion. "Justice" may come to have a different meaning as a result. Certainly, the State's future, if all goes well, will be less contentious, less adversarial, and notably less litigious than at present.

Linda Stamato and Sanford Jaffe serve as associate director and director, respectively, of the Dispute Resolution Assistance Center of the Institute of Judicial Administration in New York. The Institute provides technical assistance in establishing dispute resolution programs to legislatures, courts, and other organizations.

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Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

The Roles of Magistrates— Nine Case Studies

C. Seron, Federal Judicial Center

Presents findings of indepth case studies of the use of magistrates in nine Federal districts. The underlying premise of the study was that a court's approach to administration and case management sets the stage for the roles magistrates will play.

Findings revealed two distinct approaches to court administration and case management. Some districts had an approach to court proceedings whereby magistrates were generally included in the court's administrative decisions. In other districts where

judges were expected to develop their own approaches to pretrial monitoring, the judges used magistrates according to their own management styles. Three models of magistrate use also were identified.

Overall, the use of magistrates was found to be an efficient way to shorten case-processing time.

1985. 148 pp. Tables. Appendixes. Footnotes. NCJ 99226

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Visiting Judges in Federal District Courts

D. Stienstra, Federal Judicial Center

Discusses issues that arise when a Federal judge temporarily presides over another court to relieve that court's burden.

The report, based on information obtained through a questionnaire sent to clerks of court, covers a range of court and case management concerns. It addresses such matters as organizing the caseload, arranging for the visitor's accommodations and travel, orienting the judge to the court, and providing the judge with staff. It describes restrictions posed by limited facilities, and the impact of such a visit on court staff and facilities.

The booklet includes ingredients that the clerks of court said are essential for a productive visit and specific methods used to facilitate the visits of judges from other courts.

1985. 40 pp. Appendixes. Footnotes. NCJ 99478

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H Street NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Crime prevention/ deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design
and security systems.

Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention

T.L. Weber

Identifies security weaknesses in residences and businesses via case studies of burglaries and robberies. The book, intended for people who supply, use, or need security services and equipment, also explores the applications, strengths, and limitations of security equipment.

The text describes sophisticated burglary and robbery techniques and ways to defeat them. The author presents recent technological innovations in security techniques involving passive infrared sensors, wireless sensing devices, and multiplex and other mediums for transmitting alarm signals. New techniques are described for the installation, service, and supervision of sensors via the application of microcomputer technology to alarm control circuits.

Chapters cover significant advances in safe and vault construction, related new Underwriters' Laboratories standards, improvements in line-security circuits, and alarm systems. A security checklist is appended to help businesses and households improve their security systems.

1985. 411 pp. Appendix. Index. Tables. Footnotes. NCJ 99191

Availability: Butterworth Publishers, 80 Montvale Avenue, Stoneham, MA 02180. Book \$24.95.

Out of the Inner Circle— A Hacker's Guide to Computer Security

B. Landreth

Profiles computer hackers—those individuals who skillfully manipulate computer codes to gain unauthorized entry into supposedly secure computer systems. Written for systems professionals, computer enthusiasts, and a general audience, the book describes hackers' goals and methods and

suggests steps for defeating their attacks on computer security systems.

The book relates the author's experiences as a former hacker, including how he was caught and arrested for tapping into GTE Telenet Corporation's electronic mail system.

For systems operators who know that their systems are being penetrated, the author provides a step-by-step method for determining what the hacker has done and how to defeat such intrusions. He gives practical advice for making computer systems tamperproof at minimal cost and discusses the cost effectiveness of external security devices and in-house steps for protecting valuable data. Particular attention is given to microcomputer security. An appendix contains an evaluation of some available security equipment.

1985. 230 pp. Index. Appendix. NCJ 99180

Availability: Microsoft Press, 10700 Northup Way, Box 97200, Bellevue, WA 98009. Book \$19.95. Paperback \$9.95.

Security During Strikes

J.W. Wensyel

Outlines defensive measures that managers can take before and during a strike to minimize its impact and clarify their companies' overall security needs.

Chapters devoted to prestrike planning show how to evaluate physical components such as lighting, perimeter barriers, and key control for security risks, and suggest ways to correct vulnerabilities.

The book also provides detailed operational information on major areas of strike security—access controls, shipping and receiving, logistics support of employees who remain in the facility during the strike, emergency-operations centers, and teams charged

Memorial Day closing

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS will be closed Monday, May 26, in observance of Memorial Day.

On the Friday before the holiday, the toll-free Customer Service line (800-351-3420) will have regular (not extended) hours, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. EDT.

with recognizing and documenting all strikers' unlawful or disruptive activities.

The author reviews the deployment of proprietary and contract security guards, relations with law enforcement agencies, management communications with supervisors and other nonstriking employees, recordkeeping, reports that should be submitted by security, and tactics for handling picket lines, bomb threats, and wildcat strikes.

1985. 235 pp. Glossary. Index. NCJ 99472

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



Criminalistics and forensics

Crime labs. Forensic science.

Death Investigation and Examination—Medicolegal Guidelines and Checklists

B.A. Lipskin and K.S. Field, eds.,
The Forensic Sciences Foundation

Offers a comprehensive set of guidelines and checklists to aid in conducting thorough and well-coordinated death investigations.

Chapters in the manual are organized to reflect the general order in which an average death investigation is accomplished. They address procedures for dealing with the physical scene investigation, the body at the scene of death, the autopsy, toxicology, dental and anthropological evidence, the death certificate, evidence management, and jurisdiction over the death.

Each chapter begins with a description of a particular investigation stage and concludes with a checklist to be used as either the basis for a report form or a reminder for the investigator.

1984. 213 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 80-IJ-CX-0074. Appendixes. Figures. Key words. Selected bibliography. NCJ 93232

Availability: The Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, 225 S. Academy Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910. Book \$65.00.



Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes.
Research and development.

Behavioral Scientists In Courts and Corrections

J.L. Ziegenfuss, Jr.

Explores how behavioral science can contribute to the more effective functioning of court and correctional systems.

The author distinguishes five primary functions of behavioral scientists—assessment and diagnosis, treatment, education and training, research, and consultation—and explains specifically how they can be used in key areas of court and corrections procedures.

Examples of key areas include pretrial psychiatric commitment, psychiatric examination, screening and diversion, plea bargaining, bail, punishment-crime rate relationships, probation and parole, police performance, institutional effectiveness, the jury, and program evaluation. The author suggests 70 study areas for social scientists to pursue.

1985. 253 pp. 1985. Chapter notes. Figures. Case studies. Bibliography. Index. NCJ 99270

Availability: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 135 West 50th Street, New York, NY 10020. Book \$32.95.

Crime and Human Nature

J.Q. Wilson and R.J. Herrnstein

Examines criminality theories and factors by drawing on research in sociology, physical anthropology, criminology, economics, medicine, biology, and psychology.

The authors propose a comprehensive behavioral theory that views criminal behavior in terms of relative cost and reward of criminality and noncriminality and that emphasizes the individual's choice to commit crime.

They examine "constitutional," developmental, and social factors that have been found to correlate with individual differences in criminality.

Constitutional factors include gender, age, intelligence, personality, and psychopathology.

Developmental factors are those related to family background, including histories of abuse, broken homes, and school-related attributes. Social factors include those associated with communities, labor markets, television and other media, and alcohol and drug use.

The book also explores historical crime trends, crime across cultures, and the relationship between race and crime.

1985. 623 pp. Appendix. Footnotes. Index. References. NCJ 99623

Availability: Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Book \$22.95.

Crime by Choice— An Economic Analysis

M.O. Reynolds

Argues that crime in the United States is closely bound to what the author perceives as the Nation's welfare-state culture; as the welfare state has expanded, the public's personal-security risks have increased. The author, an economist, offers short- and long-term strategies to reduce existing incentives to commit crime.

He says there is strong evidence to indicate that imposing greater costs on criminals will reduce crime. However, he continues, the popular belief that crime is the product of society's influence on people's behavior has led to a drastic reduction in the probability and severity of punishment. That punishment is no longer swift, sure, and secure, the author claims, is the direct cause of the fourfold expansion in crime over the past 20 years.

He advocates not increasing community rehabilitation and therapeutic treatments at the expense of prison terms; repealing drug and gun control laws that tax criminal justice resources; revising the exclusionary rule; increasing the market incentives and private contractors in the criminal justice system; and ensuring that sentencing fits the crime rather than the criminal.

1985. 235 pp. Chapter notes. Index. NCJ 98914

Availability: Fisher Institute, 6350 LBJ Freeway, Suite 183E, Dallas, TX 75240. Book \$25.95. Paperback \$8.95. Prices include shipping.

Prediction in Criminology

D.P. Farrington and R. Tarling, eds.

Brings together a wide variety of applications of prediction research in criminology. The collection includes works from the United States, Great Britain, and Canada.

Prediction research is useful in criminal justice processing and in dealing with recidivism, juvenile delinquency, criminality, self-injury, dangerousness, and criminal justice processing. The book also examines ethical and moral issues and policy implications in criminology prediction; the statistical efficiency of various methods for selecting and combining predictor variables; and the extent to which measures of personality and institutional behavior can increase the efficiency of recidivism prediction.

Papers examine methods of developing prediction instruments and assessing dangerousness in mentally ill violent offenders; the workings of the Canadian criminal justice system; and the use of statistical methods in criminological prediction.

1985. 283 pp. Chapter notes. Indexes. Tables. NCJ 99006

Availability: State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246. Book \$39.50.

Source Book on the Mentally Disordered Prisoner

New York State Department
of Correctional Services

Presents the results of a 1983 nationwide survey concerning the care and treatment of mentally ill and retarded inmates in Federal and State correctional facilities and reviews case law, legal standards, and administrative standards relevant to mentally disordered offenders.

Survey responses indicated that 6 percent of the inmates under custody as of May 1983 were classified as mentally

ill and 2.5 percent as mentally retarded, although responding departments varied enormously in both the numbers and percentages of inmates classified as mentally ill or retarded.

The report summarizes prior studies on mentally ill and retarded offenders. An analysis of legal issues focuses on the prison inmate's legal identity, the inmate's right to treatment, the transfer of inmates for treatment, and questions of confidentiality that arise out of treatment. Professional standards that address the legal rights of mentally disordered prisoners and other standards that apply to the administration of service delivery are analyzed.

1985. 146 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. EW-1. Charts. Chapter notes. Bibliography. NCJ 99476

Availability: National Institute of Corrections, 1790 30th Street, Suite 130, Bowden, CO 80301. Single copies free while supply lasts. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Capital Punishment 1984

U.S. Department of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Provides tabular, graphic, and textual information on the Nation's death row population and on the status of death penalty laws in the United States. This report is one in a series published under the National Prisoner Statistics program.

The report examines the basic characteristics of incoming, outgoing, and yearend death row inmates—sex, race, region, ethnic origin, age, marital status at time of imprisonment, and level of education—and describes the main judicial decisions during the previous year. The criminal justice matters treated include offense, time spent on death row and, for those

removed from death row, both the method of removal and status at yearend.

Also reported are data on methods of execution, statutory changes, whether laws provide for automatic appeal, and the minimum age at which the death sentence can be imposed. This year's report provides data on the criminal histories of the persons on death row, such as the number with prior felony convictions, the number with prior homicide convictions, and the criminal justice status of the offenders at time of capital offense. An appendix contains the data tables on which the report is based.

1986. 96 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 99562

■ Document free. Check order no. 47.

Capital Punishment 1983

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Contains the same types of information as the 1984 report described above, but for the previous year. For more details, please refer to the preceding summary.

1986. 96 pp. Appendix. Tables. NCJ 99561

■ Document free. Check order no. 48.

Prison Gangs—Their Extent, Nature and Impact on Prisons

C.G. Camp, Criminal Justice Institute

Reports findings of a 1984 study on the nature and extent of prison gangs across the United States; examines the impact of gangs on prisoners, inmates, and administrators; and specifies strategies used to counter prison gangs.

Information is provided on the aggregate number of prison gangs in the Nation, the number of gangs in each State, and the number of gang members. A review of the history of prison gangs in the United States traces their beginning to Washington State in 1950 and describes their development in other regions and States.

Discussion focuses on the general structure and operation of prison gangs,

including initiation requirements, leadership characteristics, gang-member relationships with nongang inmates, and gang activities within prisons. Prison gang activities include drug trafficking, intimidation of nongang inmates, strong-arm extortion, violence, conflicts between gangs, and contracted inmate murders.

1985. 245 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Legal Policy. Grant no. 84-NI-AX-0001. Bibliography. Appendixes. Tables. Illustrations. NCJ 99458

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Order no. 027-000-01236. Document \$8.50. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1983

U.S. Department of Justice,
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Presents data for 1983 on the number and movement of prisoners in all State and Federal correctional institutions. One of a series in the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, the document assesses the growth in prison population during 1983 and discusses developments in the correctional field that may have influenced this growth.

As in past reports, it examines changes in the geographic distribution of prisoners; composition of the inmate population by race, sex, and Hispanic origin; and the rates of various types of admissions and releases. In addition, information on prison capacity, facility construction, and early releases is provided for the first time.

The report discusses all prisoners subject to confinement under the jurisdiction of a given correctional system regardless of whether they are in its physical custody. This includes State prisoners held in local jails due to overcrowding.

Appendixes contain data tables on the jurisdiction population and a special table showing the number of persons in the custody of State and Federal correctional authorities at yearend 1983; a statement on the method of data collection and a facsimile of the questionnaire;

notes explaining the degree of each jurisdiction's conformity with the criteria and definitions of the NPS program; and the number of prisoners in State and Federal institutions at yearend 1925 to 1983.

1986. 50 pp. Appendixes. Tables. NCJ 99861

■ Document free. Check order no. 59.



Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Behind the Black Robes—Juvenile Court Judges and the Court

H.T. Rubin

Profiles five juvenile court judges by presenting their backgrounds, professional philosophies, goals, values, and styles, and their visions of juvenile justice reform. The book is based on interviews that the author—a former juvenile court judge—held with the five judges and on the author's observations of their judicial performance.

The author offers relevant comments concerning juvenile court history, current trends, competing principles, U.S. Supreme Court decisions and other legal guidelines, workloads, decisional influences, rehabilitation, and research findings. The judges preside in Salt Lake City, Utah; Fulton County, Georgia; Miami, Florida; Onondaga County, New York; and Kalamazoo, Michigan.

A hypothetical conversation among the judges, based on their philosophies, is presented during which the judges discuss juvenile court directions and policy, their own legal and social philosophies, the factors that have shaped their views, their concerns about juveniles, their professional satisfactions and frustrations, and the future of the juvenile court.

1985. 245 pp. NCJ 99268

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$29.00. Paperback \$14.50.

Delinquency in Two Birth Cohorts—Executive Summary

P.E. Tracy, M.E. Wolfgang, and R.M. Figlio, Center for Studies in Criminal Law, University of Pennsylvania

Compares the results of two large-scale studies of delinquency: one that followed a birth cohort of boys born in 1945 from ages 10 to 18; the other that followed a group of boys and girls born in 1958 from ages 10 to 18. Both cohorts lived in Philadelphia during the study periods.

According to the authors, one of the most important findings in the 1945-cohort study, concerning chronic delinquency, was repeated in the 1958 cohort. Both studies confirmed that a small group of habitual serious offenders is responsible for a large portion of crime.

Other results showed the proportion of delinquents in each cohort to be extremely close; 34.9 percent of the youths in the earlier cohort had at least one police contact before they turned 18, while 33 percent of the males in the 1958 cohort had such contact. Each cohort indicated a relationship between race and delinquency and delinquency and socioeconomic status. Other variables that appeared related to delinquency were residential instability and scholastic achievement.

1985. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant no. 83-JN-AX-0006. 26 pp. NCJ 99854

■ Document free. Check order no. 49.

Guide to Juvenile Restitution

A.L. Schneider, ed.
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention,
U.S. Department of Justice

Provides nonprescriptive guidance for developing, implementing, and managing juvenile restitution programs. The manual presents decisionmaking options that are based on the experiences of existing juvenile restitution programs.

The guide discusses the most fundamental decisions that need to be made when planning a restitution program: program philosophy and goals, organizational structure, location within the juvenile justice system, and the target population.

The manual describes a variety of restitution program models including the financial/community service model, which is oriented toward offenders being financially accountable for their offenses and performing community service; the victim-offender mediation model, which focuses on victim-offender reconciliation; and the victim reparations model, which has offenders compensate their victims for financial losses resulting from the crimes.

To provide guidance to program implementation, the manual addresses community support, staffing, caseloads, restitution payments, volunteers, management information systems, and forms and written materials.

1985. 168 pp. Bibliography. Figures. Sample forms. NCJ 98466

■ Document \$12.50. Check order no. 46.

The Impact of Deinstitutionalization on Recidivism and Secure Confinement of Status Offenders

A.L. Schneider
American Justice Institute

Reviews the impact of the movement to deinstitutionalize status offenders (DSO) which was initiated in the mid-1970's in an effort to reduce the number of juveniles who were held in secure confinement for misbehavior that would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

Findings, based on more than 70 empirical studies, showed no difference in recidivism between DSO and non-DSO youths. They also indicate that DSO program models vary extensively and that while commitment of status offenders to public correctional institutions has declined, their commitment to private institutions has increased.

Other findings indicate that as a result of prohibitions against confinement, many juveniles who might previously have been treated as status offenders are now treated as perpetrators of minor offenses. Also, some youths who most

need services are not receiving them. The author suggests providing services to juveniles whose behavior is noncriminal but troublesome.

1985. 25 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Grant no. 79-JN-AX-0013 (S.5). Exhibits. Footnotes. Bibliography. NCJ 99808

■ Document free. Check order no. 50.

The Youthful Sex Offender— The Rationale and Goals of Early Intervention and Treatment

F.H. Knopp, *Prison Research
Education Action Project*

Discusses the rationale for early remedial intervention for juvenile sex offenders, guidelines for determining whether a juvenile's sexual behavior is normal or part of a pattern of sexually aggressive behavior, criteria for assessing risk, goals, and methods for treating juvenile sex offenders, and recommendations for State planning to address juvenile sex offenses.

The booklet identifies key issues in the clinical evaluation of a youth's sexual behavior. The issues help clinicians differentiate what may be normative sexual activity from nonaggressive sexual activity or from dangerous, sexually assaultive behavior. Guidelines are provided for assessing the offender's personality development, particularly in the context of the youth's family situation.

Four programs that have yielded a low number of recidivists are briefly described. The concluding section outlines steps in a State's planning for comprehensive, remedial intervention for juvenile sex offenders.

1985. 31 pp. References. Footnotes. NCJ 98967

Availability: Safer Society Press, 3049 East Genesee Street, Syracuse, NY 13224. Document \$5.00. Price includes shipping and handling.



Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Moral Issues in Police Work

F.A. Elliston and M. Feldberg, eds.

Highlights and defines important ethical issues in police work. Fifteen essays by noted criminologists and philosophers address topics that encompass daily dilemmas faced by those in law enforcement.

Essays on police authority, discretion, and the police function examine the ethical rationale for using police force in a society dedicated to peace and the rationale for police authority and discretion in performing social services.

Six essays address the moral and legal appropriateness of the police use of deceptive tactics to solve or prevent crimes, with attention to undercover work and entrapment and privacy issues. Other essays deal with police use of force, deadly force, and police corruption.

1985. 304 pp. Chapter notes. Bibliography. Index. NCJ 99027

Availability: Rowman and Allanheld Publishers, Division of Littlefield, Adams and Company, 81 Adams Drive, Totowa, NJ 07512. Book \$27.00. Paperback \$13.95.

Patrol Deployment

M.J. Levine and J.T. McEwen

Discusses resource-allocation issues that affect patrol operations and demonstrates some of the mechanisms available for resolving them. Managers can use the report to select the method most suited to their department's situation.

Specifically, the report focuses on calculating the number of patrol officers needed to satisfy departmental service-delivery objectives and distributing those personnel across shifts and geographic boundaries. The report's five chapters are organized to guide the reader through the processes involved in patrol planning, from issue development through the resolution of single

and multiple issues and modification of the patrol plan.

Also addressed are the concept and benefits of patrol planning, fundamentals of analyzing a patrol plan, analytical techniques, and key planning steps for resolving resource-allocation issues. Practical examples are given that are currently used by police departments contacted or visited during the research.

1985. 64 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Appendix. Exhibits. Tables. NCJ 99803

■ Document \$5.80. Check order no. 27.

Targeting Law Enforcement Resources—The Career Criminal Focus

W.G. Gay, *University Science Center*

Presents an overview and guide to law enforcement career criminal programs.

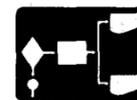
Three basic types of career criminal programs are discussed in detail, based on information gathered in a telephone survey of 80 law enforcement agencies and onsite field visits to New York City, San Diego, St. Louis, Baltimore, Washington, D.C., Kansas City, Missouri, Albuquerque, and West Covina, California.

Postarrest case enhancement and warrant service programs involve vigorous apprehension of those with outstanding warrants and increased attention to a case after an arrest has occurred. Prearrest targeting, on the other hand, focuses attention on career criminals before arrest by cultivating informants, conducting surveillance, and attempting to observe the commission of a crime.

The author also presents general guidelines for planning, developing, monitoring, and evaluating a career criminal program.

1985. 74 pp. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Charts. Annotated bibliography. NCJ 100129

■ Document \$5.80. Check order no. 28.



System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

The Criminal Justice System and Blacks

D. Georges-Abeyie, ed.

Presents original and reprinted reports of current research findings and theory on the relationships among crime, victimization, justice, and race.

Chapters address black and white attitudes toward criminal justice issues; statistics on black crime and victimization; homicide involving black perpetrators and victims; minority group involvement in juvenile crime; differential processing and sentencing disparities; and inherent biases within the criminal justice system.

The book also discusses race differences in crime commission, arrest rates, sentencing, and postsentencing treatment; institutional adjustment; and the importance of inmate education programs in the rehabilitation of the predominantly black, poor, and undereducated inmate population.

Policy implications of the increasing percentage of minorities in prison populations and recent advocacy of harsher, more punitive criminal justice practices are also addressed.

1984. 351 pp. Chapter abstracts. Chapter notes. Tables. NCJ 98968

Availability: Clark Boardman Company, Ltd., 435 Hudson Street, New York, NY 10014. Paperback \$20.00.



Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

Elder Neglect and Abuse— An Annotated Bibliography

T.F. Johnson, J.G. O'Brien, and M.F. Hudson, eds.

Offers human service professionals an annotated 144-item bibliography and a

205-item unannotated bibliography concerning materials on elder abuse and neglect written since 1975, and a directory that provides the names, addresses, and phone numbers for organizations serving older persons.

The annotated bibliography lists books, book chapters, journal articles, popular press articles, investigative committee reports, hearings, conference proceedings, prepared statements, testimonies, research reports, monographs, pamphlets, plays, professional papers, and unpublished manuscripts. Annotations contain each publication's topic, objectives, methods, findings, and conclusions. The unannotated bibliography contains a selected professional bibliography, newspaper articles, and lists of State and Federal publications.

1985. 242 pp. Appendix. NCJ 99135

Availability: Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Westport, CT 06881. Book \$35.00.

The Male Batterer

D.J. Sonkin, D. Martin, and L.E.A. Walker

Examines issues concerning men who batter women, the social attitudes that condone violence, the psychological characteristics of the typical batterer, and treatment methods—particularly therapeutic group sessions—that have helped batterers stop their violent behavior.

The book reviews the battered-woman's movement, feminist research on wife beating, the role of sexist stereotypes in domestic violence, and the response of the criminal justice system. Other topics include standardized tests to corroborate clinical observations, causes of battering, and domestic violence among military personnel.

The authors outline methods for helping batterers establish and sustain relationships without violence. They present styles of questioning and vocabulary conducive to working with batterers. Separate chapters focus on therapeutic approaches to battered

women and present a plan for developing counseling services for male batterers.

1985. 270 pp. References. Appendixes. Index. NCJ 99377

Availability: Springer Publishing Company, Inc., 200 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003. Book \$24.95.

Rights of Crime Victims

J.H. Stark and H.W. Goldstein

Offers an introduction to the kinds of problems faced by crime victims and the victim rights specified by various jurisdictions.

Using a question-answer format, chapters discuss recent legislation and litigation bearing on the rights of crime victims. They address victims' rights to participate in the criminal justice system, to receive compensation or restitution, to bring civil actions for damages against the criminal and third parties, to share in profits from the criminal's depictions of the crime, to be free of victim or witness intimidation, and to resolve disputes outside the traditional justice system.

Other chapters address the rights of elderly victims, domestic violence victims, and rape victims. Appendixes contain a State-by-State analysis of victim compensation laws and compensation programs, suggestions for retaining an attorney, a list of dispute resolution centers, and citations for domestic violence laws.

1985. 447 pp. Appendixes. Chapter notes. NCJ 99049

Availability: American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Paperback \$5.95. National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

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NIJ Reports
Criminal Justice Calendar of Events
a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

April

Apr. 11 Plattsburgh, N.Y.

Private Prisons: Threat or Opportunity?

Contact: Tony G. Poveda, Criminal Justice Program, State University of New York at Plattsburgh, NY 12901 (518-564-3302).

May

May 15-17 New Orleans, LA

Fourth National Conference on Sexual Victimization of Children.

Contact: Conference Coordinator, Division of Child Protection, Children's Hospital National Medical Center, Room R-123, 111 Michigan Ave. NW., Washington, DC 20010 (202-745-5682).

June

June 3-8 Denver, CO

Third National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution.

Contact: Janet Rifkin, The Mediation Project, 127 Hasbrouck Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413-545-2462).

June 4-6 Boston, MA

Residential Care Alternatives.

Contact: Lisa Kaplan, Community Program Innovations, P.O. Box 2066, Danvers, MA 01923 (617-774-0815).

June 4-6 Richmond, KY

National Conference for Women: Professional Development and Advancement in Health and Human Services, Corrections, and Criminal Justice.

Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606-622-1155).

June 11-14 Washington, DC

National Association of Legal Investigators Annual Conference.

Fee: \$125. Contact: Julius Bombet, P.O. Box 3158, Baton Rouge, LA 70821 (504-383-8851).

July

July 6-9 Cincinnati, OH

41st Correctional Education Association International Conference.

Fee: \$75. Contact: Janis Lane, Correctional Pre-Release Center, P.O. Box 209, Orient, OH 43146 (614-877-4361).

July 9-13 Lake Buena Vista, FL

World Congress of Victimology—Victims and the Professions: Creating New Orientations and Services.

Contact: World Congress, 2333 N. Vernon St., Arlington, VA 22207 (703-528-8872).

July 13-18 Hamilton, Ontario

27th Annual Institute on Addiction Studies.

Contact: Kathryn Irwin, Course Administrator, Alcohol and Drug Concerns, Inc., 11 Progress Ave., Suite 200, Scarborough, Ontario, M1P 4S7 Canada (416-293-3400).

September

Sep. 6-10 Denver, CO

24th Annual International Association of Women Police Training Conference.

Contact: Carol Yates, Conference Director, P.O. Box 13916, Denver, CO 80201-3916.

October

Oct. 1-3 Lexington, KY

Second Annual National Correctional Trainers

Conference: Translating Policy Into Action. Contact: Training Resource Center, Eastern Kentucky University, 105 Stratton Building, Richmond, KY 40475 (606-622-1155).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

May

May 5-8 Jacksonville, FL

Police Media Relations.

Fee: \$325. Contact: Director of Police Programs, Institute of Police Technology and Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. S., Jacksonville, FL 32216 (904-646-2722).

May 5-9 Evanston, IL

Field Training Officer Program.

Fee: \$400. Contact: Northwestern University Traffic Institute (TI), P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (312-491-5476 or toll free 800-323-4011).

May 5-9 Jacksonville, FL

Police Planning Officer Seminar.

Fee: \$325. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 5-9 University Park, PA

Police Supervisor Inservice Training Institute.

Fee: \$325. Contact: Edwin J. Donovan, The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development, University Park, PA 16802 (814-863-0277).

May 5-9 Washington, DC

Trainers Institute: Community Conflict Resolution Programs.

Contact: Terry Amsler, Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415-552-1250).

May 5-16 University Park, PA

Expanding Potential Through Excellence in Training: Police Executive Development Institute.

Fee: \$695. Contact: James R. Horner, Director, Police Executive Development Institutes, The Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802 (814-863-0262).

May 6-7 Hartford, CT

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.

Fee: \$125. Contact: Saint Publications (SP), P.O. Box 76, Austinburg, OH 44010.

May 6-7 Toledo, OH

Defensive Driving.

Fee: \$125. Contact: Jeanne L. Klein, Criminal Justice Training Center (CJTC), 945 S. Detroit Ave., Toledo, OH 43614 (419-382-5665).

May 6-8 San Francisco, CA

Design and Application of Industrial Security Systems.

Contact: Richard Tsina, Vice Chairman, Continuing Education in Engineering, University of California at Berkeley, CA 94720 (415-642-4151).

May 7-8 Oak Creek, WI

Law Enforcement Training Liability.

Fee: \$50. Contact: Milwaukee Area Technical College, Police Training Center, 6665 S. Howell Ave., Oak Creek, WI 53154 (414-768-5725).

May 8-9 Chicago, IL

Homicide Investigation Seminar.

Tuition: \$100. Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707-545-3355).

May 8-9 Detroit, MI

Terrorism: Planning for Tomorrow's Threat Today.

Fee: \$135. Contact: Paul S. Embert, School of Criminal Justice (SCJ), 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 (517-355-9648).

May 8-9 Minneapolis, MN

Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.

Contact: Dorothy Molis, Forensic Mental Health Associates (FMHA), 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (617-943-3581).

May 8-9 Toledo, OH

Rape Crisis Intervention.

Fee: \$105. Contact: see May 6-7, CJTC.

May 11-14 Chicago, IL

Appellate Court Administration.

Tuition: \$415. Contact: Institute for Court Management (ICM), 1331 17th St., Suite 402, Denver, CO 80202 (303-293-3063).

May 12-14 Jacksonville, FL

Automated Manpower Allocation Seminar.

Fee: \$295. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 12-23 Jacksonville, FL

Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.

Fee: \$475. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 12-23 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention Technology and Programming.

Tuition: \$550. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCP), School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502-583-6987).

May 13 Grand Rapids, MI

Women in Criminal Justice.

Fee: \$60. Contact: see May 8-9, SCJ.

May 13 Toledo, OH

Surveillance.

Fee: \$90. Contact: see May 6-7, CJTC.

May 13-14 Omaha, NE

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.

Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

May 13-16 Washington, DC

Conflict Manager Training Institutes for Community Mediators and Staff.

Contact: see May 5-9, Community Board Center.

May 14-16 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Undercover Operations.

Fee: \$170 in-State, \$190 out-of-State. Contact: Commander William H. Dunman, Center on Organized Crime, 4300 NW 36th St., Lauderdale Lakes, FL 33319 (305-733-6256).

May 14-16 Orlando, FL

Managing the Detective Unit.

Fee: \$150. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College (VCC), P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802, (305-299-5000 ext. 3265).

May 16-18 Orlando, FL

Police and Fire: Elevated Victim Rescue Operations.

Fee: \$100. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

May 17 Toledo, OH

Stress Management.

Fee: \$115. Contact: see May 6-7, CJTC.

May 18-23 Annapolis, MD

Caseflow Management and Delay Reduction.

Tuition: \$590. Contact: see May 11-14, ICM.

May 18-24 Winchester, VA

Providing Protective Services.

Tuition: \$2,100. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rt. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703-955-1128).

May 19-21 Huntsville, TX

Fundamental Hostage/Barricade Negotiations and Tactics.

Fee: \$125. Contact: Criminal Justice Center (CJC), Police Academy, attn.: Training Officer, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409-294-1669/70).

May 19-21 Huntsville, TX

Police Disarming Techniques Instructor Course.

Fee: \$225. Contact: see May 19-21 above, CJC.

May 19-21 Jacksonville, FL

Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.

Fee: \$325. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 19-21 Lansing, MI

Violence, Death, and Children.

Fee: \$190. Contact: see May 8-9, SCJ.

May 19-21 New York, NY

26th Annual New York Polygraph Seminar.

Contact: The National Training Center of Polygraph Science, Suite 1400, 200 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019 (212-PLaza 5-5241).

May 19-23 Evanston, IL

Vehicle Dynamics.

Fee: \$350. Contact: see May 5-9, TI.

May 19-23 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.

Fee: \$450. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 19-23 Jacksonville, FL

Seminar for the Field Training Officer.

Fee: \$325. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 19-23 Jacksonville, FL

Seminar for the Police Training Officer.

Fee: \$325. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 20-21 Milwaukee, WI

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.

Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

May 21-22 Jacksonville, FL

Psychological Screening.

Fee: \$250. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 21-23 Hurst, TX

Sexual Assault Theory and Prevention.

Tuition: \$150. Contact: Institute of Criminal Justice Studies (ICJS), Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610 (512-245-3031).

May 21-23 Orlando, FL

Combating Street Crime.

Fee: \$135. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

May 22-23 Huntsville, TX

Advance Hostage/Barricade Negotiations and Tactics.

Fee: \$95. Contact: see May 19-21, CJC.

May 22-23 Huntsville, TX

Police Baton Instructor Course.

Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 19-21, CJC.

May 22-23 Rapid City, SD

Assessment and Treatment of Juvenile and Adult Sex Offenders: A Medico-Legal Approach.

Contact: see May 8-9, FMHA.

May 26-28 Jacksonville, FL

Supervising the Field Training Officer Program.

Fee: \$295. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

May 28-30 Huntsville, TX

21st Annual Interagency Workshop: Violent Crime.

Fee: \$80 in-State, \$175 out-of-State, \$15 audit. Contact: Correctional Training Programs, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296 (409-294-1695).

May 28-30 Orlando, FL

Police Use of Deadly Force.

Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

June

June 1-4 Philadelphia, PA

Victim-Witness Programs for Juvenile Courts.

Contact: see May 11-14, ICM.

June 1-6 Reno, NV

Basic Juvenile Justice Management Institute.

Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702-784-4836).

June 2-3 Houston, TX

Contemporary Terrorism.

Tuition: \$350. Contact: see May 18-24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 2-6 Evanston, IL

Basic Hostage Negotiation.

Fee: \$400. Contact: see May 5-9, TI.

June 2-6 Jacksonville, FL

DWI Instructor.

Fee: \$325. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

You can mail your conference announcement to 600 criminal justice publications—by taking advantage of NIJ/NCJRS Conference Resource and Information Services

Ask about our Promotional Mailing List and find out more about how NCJRS's Conference Resource and Information Services can enhance your next seminar or conference. For more information on our wide range of products and services, call 800-851-3420.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSIA agencies. Information about coming

events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to NCJRS Calendar of Events, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NIJ Reports
Criminal Justice Calendar of Events
 a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

June 2-13 Jacksonville, FL

Basic Drug Law Enforcement.
 Fee: \$475. Contact: see May 5-8, IPTM.

June 2-13 Orlando, FL

Contemporary Crime Scene Technology.
 Fee: \$525. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

June 3-4 Charleston, WV

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

June 3-5 Evanston, IL

Legal Liability for Police Administrators.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see May 5-9, TI.

June 4-5 Boston, MA

Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment: Victims and Offenders.
 Contact: see May 8-9, FMHA.

June 5-6 Omaha, NE

Contemporary Investigative Technology.
 Tuition: \$350. Contact: see May 18-24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 8-20 Reno, NV

Summer College: Juvenile Justice.
 Contact: see June 1-6, NCJJ.

June 9-13 Louisville, KY

Community Initiatives in Crime Prevention.
 Tuition: \$325. Contact: see May 12-23, NCPI.

June 10-11 Boise, ID

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

June 10-13 Ft. Lauderdale, FL

Contraband Interdiction—Detecting and Searching Vehicles, Aircraft, and Vessels.
 Fee: \$170 in-State, \$190 out-of-State. Contact: see May 14-16, Center on Organized Crime.

June 12-13 Bismarck, ND

Sexual Abuse: Child Victims and Adult Survivors.
 Contact: see May 8-9, FMHA.

June 15-20 Reno, NV

Family Law and Domestic Relations Issues.
 Contact: see June 1-6, NCJJ.

June 16-17 Winchester, VA

Hostage Negotiations.
 Tuition: \$350. Contact: see May 18-24, Richard W. Kobetz.

June 16-20 Louisville, KY

Advanced Crime Prevention.
 Tuition: \$325. Contact: see May 12-23, NCPI.

June 17-18 Cedar Rapids, IA

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

June 17-20 Orlando, FL

Sieges at Correctional Facilities.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

June 17-20 San Francisco, CA

Dynamics of Conflict—Skills Training for Mediators.
 Contact: see May 5-9, Community Board Center.

June 19 Toledo, OH

Legal and Civil Liability Update for Law Enforcement Officers.
 Fee: \$89. Contact: see May 6-7, CJTC.

June 21-22 Orlando, FL

Kinesic Interrogation Techniques for Law Enforcement Officers.
 Fee: \$195. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

June 22-25 Snowmass, CO

Managing Cases in Juvenile Courts.
 Contact: see May 11-14, ICM.

June 23-25 Louisville, KY

Retraining/NCPI Graduates.
 Tuition: \$250. Contact: see May 12-23, NCPI.

June 23-27 Orlando, FL

Hostage Negotiations and Crisis Management.
 Fee: \$165. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

June 24-25 Detroit, MI

Conducting Police Drivers' Training—A Seminar for Instructors.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see May 6-7, SP.

June 26-27 Atlantic City, NJ

Child Sexual Assault: Rape, Incest, and Molestation—The Psychology of the Offender.
 Contact: see May 8-9, FMHA.

June 30—July 2 Orlando, FL

Arson Detection and Investigation.
 Fee: \$75. Contact: see May 14-16, VCC.

Special Services and Announcements

August 12—8:00 p.m.

Third Annual National Night Out. Nationwide crime watch/crime prevention demonstration. Organizations/towns interested in participating should contact National Town Watch Association, Night Out, P.O. Box 769, Havertown, PA 19083 (215-649-6662).

Correctional Supervisors Correspondence Course.
 Fee: \$40 plus \$3 postage and handling. Contact: William J. Taylor, Assistant Director, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., L-208, College Park, MD 20740 (301-699-7650).

Deadly Force and the Police Officer. Independent study course. Fee: \$95. Contact: see May 5-9, TI.

Police and Law Enforcement. an annual review of law enforcement issues, is currently accepting papers for Volume 5. Final papers are due May 1, 1986, and are expected to be 20 to 40 pages long. Authors should send prospective papers or detailed abstracts to Dr. Daniel Kennedy, Center for Criminal Justice Studies, University of Detroit, 4001 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, MI 48221 (313-927-1305).

Call for organizations to host probation and parole officer training. The American Probation and Parole Association is presenting courses throughout the U.S. and Canada on assessment and treatment of the child abuse victim and abuser for professional probation and parole officers. If your agency, association, or group wishes to host training in this area, contact Norman L. Helber, P.O. Box 638, Woodbury, NJ 08096 (609-853-3616).

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator

OJJDP sponsors juvenile justice training for police

Juveniles—whether as offenders or victims—consume a major portion of police time—a minimum of 50 percent for patrol officers. Yet juvenile law enforcement matters are generally poorly understood and often overlooked in the planning and operation of departmentwide services.

To remedy this situation, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia, under the sponsorship of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), has been presenting two types of training programs to improve police services to juveniles: an *executive-level* training program in the management of juvenile justice law enforcement for policymakers—primarily chiefs of police, sheriffs, and their key aides—and a *practitioner-oriented* program on investigating child abuse and exploitation.

The first—Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services (POLICY for short)—seeks to help law enforcement agencies and communities improve police productivity, raise the level of police services to juveniles, and integrate juvenile services into other law enforcement activities.

The second—Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program—seeks to diminish the incidence of unrecognized child abuse and neglect in law enforcement contacts.

The need

Many major police service areas directly involve young people:

- **Disturbances.** Peace-keeping activities consume up to 40 percent of police patrol time.
- **Family violence incidents.** About 20 percent involve parent-child disputes;

the remainder have a direct impact on children, who are almost always present.

- **Home burglaries.** Up to 30 percent of break-ins are committed by juveniles, especially during the school year by truants.
- **Vandalism.** Nearly all acts of vandalism are juvenile related.
- **Elderly complaints.** Founded or unfounded, these are primarily directed against juveniles.
- **Traffic enforcement.** From monitoring school crossings to managing routine traffic, police deal with many juvenile violators of pedestrian and vehicular laws.

Police officers' performance during contacts with juveniles is particularly critical because of its effect on the future attitudes of young people toward law enforcement and justice.

POLICY training

The POLICY concepts are based on a generally recognized model of policing known as ICAP—Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program. ICAP is a productivity-oriented program in use by several hundred police jurisdictions nationally and internationally. It was developed and tested over an 8-year period by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

POLICY training areas include identification, intervention, and enforcement techniques for use with special juvenile populations—specifically serious habitual offenders, youth gangs, drug/alcohol-involved youth, and physically and sexually abused or neglected children.

Basic POLICY training focuses on:

- The organizational structures and service management strategies that will make the police agency more effective in dealing with juveniles.

- Strategies for receiving referrals, setting priorities for response, and ensuring adequate service delivery.
- Crime analysis as a tool for detecting juvenile offenses, for increasing departmental proficiency in dealing with them, and for implementing prevention strategies.
- Law enforcement strategies for detecting and apprehending serious juvenile offenders and for dealing with street gangs and other disruptive groups.
- The implications of recent court decisions regarding police liability for detention.
- Investigative and policing techniques for addressing sexual and other forms of child abuse.
- Ways to identify and obtain supplemental resources for juvenile services in the local community and department.

POLICY II

Because of the enthusiastic response to the POLICY program, OJJDP is now sponsoring a followup program—POLICY II, which demonstrates, step-by-step, how to implement the management principles presented in POLICY I.

The major topic areas explored in POLICY II are:

- Improving police productivity in juvenile justice matters.
- Developing policy statements and procedures for juvenile operations.
- Exploring directed patrol activities as an alternative to preventive or random patrol.
- Assessing training needs, developing training strategies, and implementing training programs.

Juvenile restitution host site training update

The Restitution, Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program allows restitution personnel to receive onsite training at host sites specially chosen by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The following are the remaining opportunities for host site training for 1986:

April 16 Waterloo, IA
 Restitution and Community Services Work Program, Black Hawk County Juvenile Court Services

April 17-18 Quincy, MA
 The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk

June 5-6 Dallas, TX
 Juvenile Restitution Program, Dallas County Juvenile Department

June 5-6 Ventura, CA
 Juvenile Restitution Project, Ventura County Corrections Services Agency

June 19-20 Quincy, MA
 The Restitution Program (EARN-IT) of the District Court of East Norfolk

A \$100 tuition fee to the host site is reimbursable through technical assistance vouchers. For further information on the host site program, contact H. Ted Rubin, Institute for Court Management, 1331 17th Street, Denver, CO 80202, 303-293-3063. For further information on the RESTTA program, contact the National Restitution Resource Center at 800-638-8736.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques

In January 1984, a new law enforcement training program was launched by FLETC under OJJDP sponsorship. The Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program is designed for full-time law enforcement investigators who have responsibility for cases involving child abuse, sexual exploitation of children, "kiddie" pornography, and missing children.

Among the topics addressed are:

- Behavior patterns of pedophiles.
- Techniques for investigating injuries.
- Techniques for interviewing victims and offenders.
- Child pornography undercover operations.

- Case preparation and coordination with prosecutors.
- Investigation of missing-children cases.

How to participate in law enforcement training

Training takes place at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, on the Georgia coast, or at regional sites as indicated below. The cost of tuition, room, and board is provided through an OJJDP grant to FLETC. Candidates are selected from qualified persons who apply to OJJDP for admission. The criteria differ for each type of program.

POLICY I. Priority for this 3-day program for enforcement policymakers is given to police chiefs and sheriffs, but applications from subordinates who

head units with policymaking authority are also considered. Glynco training will take place July 21-24. Regional training is available May 5-8 in New York, July 7-10 in Alaska, Aug. 4-7 in Iowa, and Sep. 8-11 in Texas.

POLICY II. Applications for this 4-day program are accepted only from those departments whose executives have attended the POLICY I seminar. The applicant may be the same executive or a midlevel supervisor, juvenile unit commander, or training officer having departmental support in implementing the techniques presented in the training. Glynco training will take place June 17-26. Regional training is available Aug. 4-7 in Arizona and Oct. 27-31 in Indiana.

Child Abuse and Exploitation Training. The 4-day program is open to full-time sworn officers with authority to arrest. Applicants are selected on the basis of current duties with respect to child abuse and sexual exploitation cases and availability of course dates. Priority is given to staff of departments whose executives have attended POLICY I. Training sessions in Glynco are May 19-23, Aug. 18-22, and Sep. 22-25. Regional training will take place in New Jersey June 2-5, in Alaska July 7-10, and in New York Oct. 20-24.

Further details and registration forms for all three seminars may be obtained by writing:

Ron Laney
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 700
Washington, DC 20531
202-724-5940

A copy of the manual used by POLICY seminar participants—*POLICY—A Manual for Improving Productivity* (NCJ 97979)—may be obtained free by calling the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse/NCJRS at 800-638-8736 or writing the clearinghouse at Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Introducing the New Pride Training Manual



—the complete manual from OJJDP that will help your juvenile justice agency implement a successful delinquency program in your community.

Project New Pride reintegrates delinquent youth into their communities by helping them acquire an education, a job, and self-respect. It was begun in Denver in 1973 and has since been replicated in sites throughout the country.

The New Pride Training Manual takes you step by step through the organization and operation of each part of a New Pride program. Its six modules contain 250 pages of information and instruction, 66 overhead transparencies, sample forms, model program flow charts, and appendixes containing resource lists, information

on entrepreneurship and tips on finding funding.

The New Pride Training Manual is the most comprehensive total program training package available. It's been thoroughly tested with juvenile justice practitioners—it's a training tool that works.

The manual costs \$100 postpaid. It comes in a three-ring binder for easy use, with the color-coded transparencies inserted in protective pockets at the end of each module.

To order the New Pride Training Manual, check no. 43 on the back cover order form.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention



presents...

The National Restitution Training Series

Eight videotapes for juvenile restitution administrators and practitioners



These videotapes give practical information on every facet of restitution, from the broadest questions of goals and philosophy to how to implement a restitution program.

You can use the series to train your staff...orient volunteers...or introduce restitution to court officials, community leaders, and the media.

The National Restitution Training Series was developed by leading experts in juvenile restitution through the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance (RESTTA) program, sponsored by OJJDP. Each 1-hour program consists of a presentation before an audience of practitioners.

How to order the National Restitution Training Series

You can order the tapes separately or as a set. There is a discount if you order the entire series. With each order of an entire series, we will enclose a copy of the *Guide to Juvenile Restitution*—the leading practitioners' handbook in the restitution field.

The videotapes are available in VHS, Beta, or 3/4-inch format. To order individual tapes, check the desired programs above and indicate the desired format and price on the reverse side.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p><input type="checkbox"/> Approaches to Restitution Programming
Anne L. Schneider, Ph.D.,
Oklahoma State University
NCJ 100135</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Program Components and Processes
Andrew Klein, Quincy (Massachusetts) District Court
NCJ 100136</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Managing Restitution Programs
H. Ted Rubin, Institute For Court Management
NCJ 100137</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Restitution: Does It Work? Research Findings and Their Policy Implications
Peter R. Schneider, Ph.D.,
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
NCJ 100138</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Legal Issues in Restitution Programming
Howard Feinman, Attorney at Law
NCJ 100139</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Victim-Offender Mediation
Gary Howard, Dallas County (Texas) Juvenile Department
Andrew Klein, Quincy (Massachusetts) District Court
NCJ 100140</p> | <p><input type="checkbox"/> Measuring Program Success: How To Get Useful Evaluations for Your Juvenile Restitution Program
Anne L. Schneider, Ph.D.,
Oklahoma State University
NCJ 100141</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Management Information Systems: Strategies and Choices for Juvenile Restitution Programs
Keith Bumsted, National Center for State Courts
NCJ 100142</p> |
|---|--|---|



The National Restitution Training Series

The Technical Assistance Voucher program

Every jurisdiction served by a juvenile court is eligible to receive vouchers that can be exchanged for technical assistance. The National Restitution Training Series tapes qualify as "technical assistance" under this definition.

You may be reimbursed for the price you paid for the National Restitution Training Series videotapes by submitting the packing slip that accompanies the

tapes, plus your request for reimbursement under the Technical Assistance Voucher program, to:

Dr. Gordon Bazemore
RESTTA Technical Assistance Coordinator
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
1777 North California Boulevard
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

For further information on the Technical Assistance Voucher program, contact Dr. Bazemore at 415-939-6666.

How to order (continued)

Desired format for individual tapes:

VHS \$50 Beta \$50 3/4-inch \$65

Total number of tapes ____ Total price \$ _____

For the entire series, check the desired format below and note the price (NCJ 100134).

VHS \$350 Beta \$350 3/4-inch \$480 \$ _____

Total owed NCJRS \$ _____

Enclose payment or give account number.

Payment enclosed, payable to NCJRS.

Deduct these items from my NCJRS

Deposit Account. Acct. # _____

Charge my MasterCard or VISA

Acct. # _____

Name _____

Organization _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Expiration date _____ City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Return this form with payment, to:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
The National Restitution Training Series
Department F-ADC
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Announcing...

Private sector programs in corrections: A new NCJRS data base

Throughout the country, State and local governments are facing important decisions regarding the involvement of the private sector in providing correctional services.

To help legislators and administrators deal with these issues, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS has been collecting information on existing private sector correctional programs—both profitmaking and nonprofit. The information has been entered into a special Privatization Program Data Base.

The data base currently contains descriptions of close to 50 innovative programs—including reentry programs, halfway houses, detention and alcohol treatment centers, community-based programs, juvenile facilities, and prisons.

For each program, details have been entered regarding staffing, the budget, clients served, and unique characteristics of the operation.

NCJRS has been providing customized searches of the data base to legislators, researchers, and officials who want to know what's being done, where, and by whom. The information has been used in a variety of ways.

For instance, in the past few months State and local administrators have used the information to contact sponsoring agencies in other jurisdictions to find out how well the programs are working. And one investment company was able to research opportunities to invest in companies entering the corrections field.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS wants to ensure that the information in the Privatization Program Data Base is always current. Accordingly, it is soliciting new information now from private and sponsoring agencies.

If you are aware of correctional programs managed by the private sector, write to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Privatization Program Data Base, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Please provide

as much of the following information as you can: program name, agency name, and name, address, and telephone number of the contact person. An information specialist will call directly to obtain details.

For information on obtaining a search of the data base, call Tim Matthews, NCJRS Corrections Specialist, at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

NCJRS helps court staff order information products

To make it easy for people to find out and order what's available from NCJRS in their particular fields, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS now provides special order forms.

The first to be made available is *Courts Publications and Information Services*. Others are in preparation.

The new form contains an annotated listing of court-related National Institute of Justice publications, topical searches and bibliographies from the NCJRS data base, titles in the Research in Brief series, Criminal Justice Book Summaries, International Book Summaries, NCJRS Monthly Accessions Lists, and Crime File and other Institute-sponsored videotapes.

To obtain a free copy of *Courts Publications and Information Services*, check no. 60 on the back cover.

NCJRS distributes report of child molestation symposium

NCJRS is distributing free copies of *Protecting Our Children: The Fight Against Molestation*. The 250-page report contains the text of keynote addresses and panel presentations from a 4-day symposium sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice in 1984.

The symposium brought together legislators and professionals from law, criminal justice, medicine, and other fields. Among the issues addressed were children's rights legislation, treatment of the victim, treatment of the offender, and public education and prevention.

To obtain a copy of *Protecting Our Children*, write the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Ask for NCJ 100127.

BJS Special Report examines crime reporting

Only about 35 percent of the crimes counted by the 1983 National Crime Survey were reported to the police, according to a new BJS Special Report, *Reporting Crimes to the Police*.

The report examines in detail the 1983 reporting levels for different kinds of crimes, the connection between the seriousness of a crime and its likelihood of being reported, which victims are more likely to report crimes, and the reasons people don't report crimes.

To obtain a free copy of this report (NCJ 99432), check no. 55 on the back cover.

Calling NCJRS?

You can call toll free from 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. EST Monday through Friday by using the following telephone numbers:

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS	800-851-3420
Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse	800-638-8736
Justice Statistics Clearinghouse	800-732-3277

Callers in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska should call 301-251-5500.

After 8 p.m. EST, all callers may dial 301-251-5500 to order free documents or to leave a message on our answering devices for next-day followup by a specialist.

Announcing...

NCJRS mailing list can be purchased

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Registered User List can be purchased by publishers, professional associations, and other organizations that wish to target their offerings to criminal justice audiences.

The list—or subsets of it representing specific position levels, organizational affiliations, interest areas, or geographic regions—may be purchased for one-time use.

The NCJRS Registered User List costs \$30 per 1,000 names, with a \$90

minimum. Purchasers of the entire list of 50,000 names pay only \$28.50 per 1,000 names.

NCJRS furnishes the list in 4-across Cheshire format labels in 5-digit numerical ZIP code order. Pressure-sensitive labels, also in ZIP code order, are available for an additional charge of \$5 per 1,000.

NCJRS requires prospective purchasers of the list to submit a sample of the mailing piece with the purchase request. If the mailing piece would not be of interest to criminal justice professionals, NCJRS retains the right not to sell the list.

For those groups who have valuable information to present to the criminal justice community, however, the list offers direct access to a wide readership.

NCJRS honors the wishes of individuals who have asked not to be solicited by others, so some names are deleted when the labels are printed.

For more details and instructions on ordering the list, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420.

Prison violence bibliography offers 120 citations

The effects of crowding, prison assault rates, causal theories, characteristics of violent inmates, riots, prison gangs, and environmental/architectural factors affecting prison violence are among the topics in a new topical bibliography, *Prison violence*.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS publication contains 120 citations and abstracts on these and many other issues related to prison violence.

The bibliography costs \$17.50 and may be purchased by checking no. 42 on the back cover.

BJJ issues report on weapons use during crimes

During the 10-year period between 1973 and 1982, approximately 37 percent of all violent crimes were committed by assailants armed with weapons. Half of all robberies, a third of all assaults, and a fourth of all rapes were committed by armed offenders.

These findings appear in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report titled *The Use of Weapons in Committing Crime*. Other issues addressed are the extent of use of different types of weapons in specific violent crimes and the effect on the successful completion of the crimes. The report is based on the National Crime Survey.

For a free copy of *The Use of Weapons in Committing Crime* (NCJ 99643), check order no. 53.

The new **DRI** DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX

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The new cumulative *DRI* is an unparalleled research and reference tool. It indexes the entire National Institute of Justice/NCJRS collection—more than 75,000 items—accessioned between 1972 and 1984.

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Librarians can use the *DRI* to identify documents for their users to borrow via interlibrary loan. Researchers and other information seekers can save many hours they might have spent visiting libraries and poring through bibliographies.

And online DIALOG searchers of NCJRS can use the *DRI* indexes to help them conduct more efficient searches.

The complete *DRI* comprises 190 microfiche at a 48 x reduction ratio—the equivalent of more than 50,000 pages. The fiche are color-coded by type—Document Citations, Subject Index, Title Index, and Personal Name Index—and are inserted into a three-ring binder for easy use.

The price is only \$94.00.

To order the *DRI*, check no. 45 on the back cover.

For more information, write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS toll free at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

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Here are the newest titles, selected by criminal justice experts and professionally summarized just for you.

The Family Secret: Domestic Violence in America

Who are the women in shelters for abused women? Who are the men who batter? And what happens to their children? This summary explains the dynamics of family violence and the option shelters offer.

William A. Stacey and Anson Shupe. Published by Beacon Press, 1983.

Child Abuse and Neglect: A Guidebook for Educators and Community Leaders

Practical suggestions for educators who are developing a policy for handling child abuse and neglect. Reporting and confidentiality issues are addressed as well as the signs exhibited by children who have been abused or neglected.

Edsel L. Erickson, Alan McEvoy, Nicholas D. Colucci, Jr. Published by Learning Publications, Inc., 1984.

Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections

Puts criminological theory into the work world of the juvenile justice practitioner. The intervention programs discussed are among the best-known and most widely used.

James O. Finckenauer. Published by Academic Press, Inc., 1984.

Victims of Crime and Violence: The APA Task Force Final Report

Describes victims of crime and violence, the psychological aspects of victimization, and public and legal policies. Special emphasis is given to the relationship between psychology and law.

American Psychological Association, 1984.

Word Processing in the Courts

Step-by-step guide to selection of a word processing system: the feasibility study, cost-benefit analysis, the call for bids and evaluation of responses, hardware and software options, and implementation.

National Center for State Courts and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1984.

Risk Analysis and the Security Survey

Offers theoretical and practical help for security practitioners. A good beginning guide to risk analysis in corporate and institutional settings.

James F. Broder. Published by Butterworth Publishers, 1984.



Criminal Justice Book Summaries are only \$5 each. To order these six new summaries, check nos. 29 through 34 on the back cover.

You can save money by ordering all six plus the next six to be produced in 1986. You will receive 12 for only \$55, the cost of 11. Check order no. 35 to receive the discounted price for 12 Summaries.

The following previously announced titles are still available. To order or to obtain a descriptive flyer, call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420.

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Computers in Criminal Justice NCJ 95712
Establishment of a Foot Patrol Program NCJ 95713
Retraining Adult Sex Offenders NCJ 95714
Design Guide for Secure Adult Correctional Facilities NCJ 95715
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In addition to the police-related National Institute of Justice documents available at nominal cost from NCJRS listed on the inside back cover, the National Institute of Justice has published other reports on key law enforcement topics. Some are available free from NCJRS; others are for sale by the Government Printing Office.

Free documents available in limited quantity. Write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or call NCJRS Customer Service at 800-851-3420 to obtain single free copies of the following documents. Please note the NCJ number:

Arrests Without Conviction—How Often They Occur and Why. NCJ 90815

Citation Release—Issues and Practices. NCJ 94200

Control Units for Intrusion Alarm Systems—Technology Assessment Program, NIJ Standard—0321.00. NCJ 95397

Efficient Use of Police Resources. NCJ 91035

Expanding Knowledge in Criminal Justice—Publications of the National Institute of Justice, 1978-1982. NCJ 96030

Family Violence—Attorney General's Task Force. NCJ 94777

Jailing Drunk Drivers—Impact on the Criminal Justice System. NCJ 97733

Police Annual Report. NCJ 97981

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry, Unit IX. NCJ 92422

Documents for sale by GPO. Write Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Note stock number and price.

The Armed Criminal in America—A Survey of Incarcerated Felons. Stock no. 027-000-01240-0, \$2.50.

Calling the Police—Citizen Reporting of Serious Crime. Stock no. 027-000-01208-6, \$7.50.

Crime and Protection in America—A Study of Private Security and Law Enforcement Resources and Relationships. Stock no. 027-000-01224-8, \$3.00.

Effects of the Exclusionary Rule—A Study in California. Stock no. 027-000-01187-0, \$1.75.

Forensic Evidence and the Police—The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigation. Stock no. 027-000-01206-0, \$7.50.

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Guide to Base Station Communications Equipment. Stock no. 027-000-01233-7, \$1.50.

Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony—Enhanced Memory or Tampering with Evidence. Stock no. 027-000-01220-5, \$3.00.

Nature and Patterns of American Homicide. Stock no. 027-000-01228-1, \$3.25.

Police Handgun Ammunition: Incapacitation Effects—Vol. I, Evaluation. Stock no. 027-000-01190-0, \$2.25.

Police Handgun Ammunition: Incapacitation Effects—Vol. II, Experimental Data. Stock no. 027-000-01191-8, \$4.75.

Safe and Secure Neighborhoods: Physical Characteristics and Informal Territorial Control in High and Low Crime Areas. Stock no. 027-000-01186-1, \$5.50.

Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget. Stock no. 027-000-01231-1, \$2.00.

Synthesizing and Extending the Results of Police Patrol Studies. Stock no. 027-000-01227-2, \$7.00.

Research in Brief. Many titles in the National Institute of Justice Research in Brief series are directed to law enforcement practitioners. See the Research in Brief order form on pages 27-28.

Free documents that can be ordered using the back cover order form. Note the order number.

Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook(NCJ 07984). No. 51.

Network of Knowledge—Directory of Criminal Justice Information Sources (NCJ 96031). No. 52.

Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry (NCJ 91728). No. 57.

Understanding Police Agency Performance (NCJ 93967). No. 58.

NCJRS Monthly Accessions List—Law Enforcement

Announced just a year ago, NCJRS Monthly Accessions Lists—on law enforcement, courts, corrections, crime prevention, and juvenile justice—have been providing librarians, managers, and practitioners with early notice of new publications in their fields.

The Law Enforcement list, for instance, provides as many as 75 to 100 citations of materials on police—including terrorism, crime victimization, forensics, and organized crime—added to the NCJRS Document Data Base during the previous month.

Each citation includes information on the title, author, number of pages, and sales source for the new publication.

A 12-month subscription to the Law Enforcement Accessions List costs \$84. Subscriptions to the Courts, Corrections, Crime Prevention, and Juvenile Justice Accessions Lists are \$84 each also. Subscriptions to all five lists are available for the discounted price of \$378.

To place an order, check nos. 36 through 41 on the back cover.

Announcing...



NEW!

Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis

...a National Institute of Justice videotape for officials in corrections, pre-trial services, probation and parole, and drug treatment who are seeking new, tested methods to monitor pretrial behavior.

Research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice has shown that drug-using arrestees in Washington, D.C., released pending trial, were rearrested before trial at a 50-percent higher rate than non-drug users.

So, to help reduce pretrial arrests, NIJ funded an experiment in which the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency conducted urine tests on virtually all persons booked in D.C. to identify high-risk defendants. The technology used is an automated urine-testing process developed by the U.S. Army—*Emit*TM. It can detect with 97-99 percent accuracy the presence of five drugs—PCP, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and methadone—from 2 to 8 days following use.

Drug Surveillance Through Urinalysis shows how the D.C. Superior Court is using the latest technology to help judges set more restrictive conditions of release on defendants identified as drug users.

This 16-minute slide presentation on videotape is available in VHS, Beta, and 3/4-inch formats. The price is \$32.30. To order, check no. 44 on the back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Probation report presents State-specific data

Probation in the United States, 1980 and 1981, a 50-page report presenting State-specific summary data on Federal, State, and local adult probation, is being distributed free by NCJRS.

The report provides data on yearend populations, including distributions by sex, race, ethnicity, felony/misdemeanor, and convicted/unconvicted status.

To obtain a free copy, check no. 56 on the back cover (NCJ 87388).

Call for literature

Keeping children and young people from using alcohol and drugs is the topic of this month's Research in Action article. Project DARE in Los Angeles is an example of what can be done when a law enforcement agency works hand in hand with the school system in a school-based prevention program.

Readers of *NIJ Reports* are invited to submit reports, articles, conference speeches, publications, and other published and unpublished materials on this topic to the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS. Materials submitted will be considered for entry into the NCJRS data base so they can be shared in the field.

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The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS can help. When documents are announced through *NIJ Reports*, information is given on how to obtain the document.

NCJRS can also help you acquire other documents if they are in the NCJRS collection of more than 80,000 books, reports, articles, and other publications.

• **Document Loan Program.** The document may be borrowed from the NCJRS Library through interlibrary loan. See page 7 for details.

• **Free microfiche.** Many documents are available through the NCJRS microfiche program. See page 7.

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To find out the best way to receive a copy of a specific document, call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800-851-3420, with the NCJ number, title, or name of author ready.

BJS Special Report discusses where crimes occur

City dwellers were found to be almost twice as likely as rural residents to be victims of violent crime in 1983, and the majority of crimes occurred near the victims' homes, according to a recent BJS Special Report titled *Locating City, Suburban, and Rural Crime*. The report is based on the National Crime Survey.

To receive a copy of this report (NCJ 99535), check box 54 on the back cover.

Pass it on

Why not share the valuable information in this issue of *NIJ Reports* with your colleagues? Better yet, have them register to receive a free subscription to *NIJ Reports*, which contains information on the research activities of the National Institute of Justice and on the full range of products and services available from NCJRS.

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For free single-copy requests, check the titles of interest to you, then fold and tape the form. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery. For orders of more than 10 copies, dial toll-free 800-851-3420. Callers in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska, should call 301-251-5500.

Assessing Criminal Justice Needs NCJ 94072

Reviews key findings of the National Institute of Justice survey, "Assessing Needs in the Criminal Justice System." In the study, more than 1,400 criminal justice officials were asked to identify the most pressing problems and critical needs confronting law enforcement and the administration of justice in the United States.

Corrections and the Private Sector NCJ 94071

Summarizes the significant findings of a study commissioned by the National Institute of Justice to identify major trends in the movement toward private sector involvement in corrections. Also outlines issues

surrounding new proposals for private financing and construction of prisons and jails, and notes other important background work sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections.

Crime and Mental Disorder NCJ 94074

Reviews a study that measures effects of the release of the mentally ill from hospital institutions. This analysis found that the rate of crime among former mental patients does not appear to exceed that of the general population, when matched with like demographic factors.

Criminal Justice Response to Victim Harm NCJ 98260

Based on a National Institute-sponsored study, this brief addresses the recent interest in the victims of crime. Data taken from practitioners concerning how victim harm information is gathered and how it affects criminal justice decisions are analyzed. Keeping victims informed, improving relations between victims and the courts, and policy implications are also explored.

Drug Use and Pretrial Crime in the District of Columbia NCJ 94073

A summary of 1979 to 1981 findings reveals some striking relationships between drug use and pretrial arrest and failure to appear for court. Further research currently under way promises to provide additional information on defendants' prior or current drug histories.

(continued on back)

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Expanding Sentencing Options: A Governor's Perspective NCJ 96335

In this brief, former Delaware Governor Pierre S. du Pont assesses the dilemma facing corrections systems and reviews Delaware's proposals to create a more flexible and accountable system for sentencing and corrections.

Forensic Use of Hypnosis NCJ 96336

Presents scientific evidence and guidelines about the use of hypnosis. Discusses some of the reasons for the controversy surrounding "hypnotically refreshed" testimony.

Growing Role of Private Security NCJ 94703

Summarizes a 30-month study—the first comprehensive look at private security in more than a decade. Outlines specific strategies to better utilize the joint resources of law enforcement and private security.

Incapacitating Criminals: Recent Research Findings NCJ 92644

Provides a succinct review of the key findings of research on the effects of various incapacitation strategies. Reviews what has been learned to date on this critical subject and notes some of the methodological problems that confront research efforts to devise more effective policies.

Interviewing Victims and Witnesses of Crime NCJ 99061

Describes a new technique to aid the recall of a victim or a witness about a crime. Outlines "cognitive interview" methods for jogging memory. These methods include reconstructing the circumstances, reporting everything, and recalling the events in different order.

Jailing Drunk Drivers: Impact on the Criminal Justice System NCJ 95437

An increasing number of jurisdictions are responding to the serious problem of drunk driving by adopting stricter penalties—including mandatory confinement—to control drunk drivers. Although mandatory imprisonment has strong popular support, little is known about its impact. Researchers analyzed the experiences of criminal justice agencies dealing with mandatory confinement for drunk driving in local jurisdictions in four States.

Check this box to be placed on the National Institute of Justice mailing list to receive future Research in Brief publications.

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The Private Sector and Prison Industries NCJ 96525

Summarizes a study examining contemporary forms of private-sector involvement in prison industries and reports on the statutory, organizational, and procedural strengths and weaknesses of such involvement.

Probation and Felony Offenders NCJ 97349

A Rand Corporation study is summarized exploring the recent trend toward the "felony probation" sentence. The study investigates rearrests and reconvictions of felons on probation, and the courts' criteria for determining a sentence of probation for convicted felons. Predicting recidivism, alternative sanctions, and the issue of public safety are also studied.

Probing the Links Between Drugs and Crime NCJ 96668

Based on recent research findings, this brief investigates the relationship between levels of criminal activity and active periods of drug abuse at the level of the individual offender. Also discussed are economic impacts on victims and society from crimes committed by drug abusers, and policy implications of the cited studies.

Prosecution of Child Sexual Abuse: Innovations in Practice NCJ 99317

Discusses the problems faced and posed by the child sexual abuse victim in the criminal justice system. Reviews legislative revisions, local reforms, and new techniques aimed at alleviating these problems.

Use of Forfeiture Sanctions in Drug Cases NCJ 98259

Explores use of forfeiture, an ancient legal doctrine permitting seizure of property used in or gained from crime, as an effective weapon against the drug traffic. A chart shows legal provisions for forfeiture in each of the 50 States.

Violence in Schools NCJ 92643

Shares information about the scope and nature of violence in the Nation's public schools. Makes recommendations on how to best deal with crime in schools.

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Law enforcement

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Turn to page 25 for a list of police documents available free and from GPO and for information on the NCJRS Monthly Accessions List on law enforcement. And use the Crime File order form on page 24 to obtain police-related videotapes.

Publications

- 01. Arrest Convictability as a Measure of Police Performance NCJ 80954, 56 pp., \$5.20
- 02. Arson Investigation and Prosecution NCJ 91756, 347 pp., \$14.70
- 03. Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor NCJ 97211, 17 pp., \$4.00
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