



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**National Highway
Traffic Safety
Administration**

Community Service Restitution Programs for Alcohol Related Traffic Offenders

Bibliographies

Volume III

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HOW TO INTERPRET THESE ABSTRACTS

SAMPLE ABSTRACT

NCJRS Accession Number	→	ACCN: 72673
English Title	→	TITL: Penalties for Traffic Offenses
Journal Citation	→	JCIT: Traffic Laws Commentary, V 7, N 4 (September 1978)
Personal Author	→	PAUT: J W English; R S Want
Corporate Author	→	CORP: NATIONAL COMMISSION ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC LAWS AND OR 20036
Sponsoring Agency	→	SPON: US DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, NATIONAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20590
Sales Agency	→	SALE: SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO - WASHINGTON, WASH 050-003-00325-5, Article
Date of Publication	→	PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)
Country of Origin	→	ORIG: United States
Contract Number	→	CNUM: DOT-HS-5-01121
Supplemental Note	→	NOTE: This publication continues the "Traffic Laws Comme prior to 1972 by the National Committee on Uniform Traff
Annotation	→	ANNO: This report reviews the various traffic law penalt and the laws of the 50 States and the District of Colum
Abstract	→	ABST: The report examines the penalties and compares them offense to another. It also discusses some of the basic specific penalty options, such as fines, imprisonment, a (e.g. alcohol and drug abuse programs). In addition, th out the report to make State-by-State comparisons of per under the influence; homicide by vehicle; failure to obe too closely; stop sign violation; failure of pedestrian o stop for a school bus; violation of the basic speed rule; prohibited. Findings indicate that the fine is a univer little uniformity in statutory traffic penalties. Most
Number of Pages	→	PAGE: 86p
Language	→	LANG: English

FIELDS DESCRIPTION

ACCN = NCJRS Accession Number	CLSS = Document Class
TITL = English Title	ORIG = Country of Origin
FTIT = Foreign Title	LANG = Language
JCIT = Journal Citation	PNUM = Publication Number
PAUT = Personal Author	CNUM = Contract Number
EDTR = Editor	GNUM = Grant Number
PDIR = Project Director	NOTE = Supplemental Note
CORP = Corporate Author	ANNO = Annotation
SPON = Sponsoring Agency	ABST = Abstract
SALE = Sales Agency	SUBJ = Index Terms
PDTE = Date of Publication	CDTE = Date Item Entered the Data Base
PAGE = Number of Pages	

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NCJRS

MAR 10 1987

ACQUISITIONS

** DOCUMENT 6 OF 202 **

ACCN: 91530

TITL: DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) Sanctions - The Law and the Practice

CORP: US Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration, Washington, DC 20590SALE: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National
Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper
Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, document

PDTE: 1983 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 366 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: During 1982, 22 States and the District of Columbia passed Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) legislation that mandates more severe DWI sanctions or plugs loopholes to ensure that existing statutes are more consistently imposed.

ABST: However, a survey of 50 States and the District of Columbia found that sanctions mandated by State statutes are not being imposed as prescribed because individual jurisdictions often interpret State legislation differently. Sanctions typically imposed are considerably less severe than those stipulated by State law. All 50 States and the District of Columbia mandate the use of license actions for DWI offenders, and 26 States stipulate a mandatory penalty that cannot be suspended or probated by the courts. A total of 22 States have adopted community service as sanction for DWI offenders, with 11 of these mandating the sanction on a statewide basis. This study documents state-of-the-art DWI sanctioning practices nationwide and provides new information about the sanctions on the books and those actually imposed on DWI offenders. It provides the first practical review of DWI sanctioning practices in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia, as well as detailed information about mandatory confinement, license actions, and community service as DWI sanctions. Tables and footnotes are given. Appendixes supply a review of the sanctioning literature, directory of respondents, and sanctions on the books typically imposed for each State surveyed. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 7 OF 202 **

ACCN: 91416

TITL: International Perspectives on Restitution, Community Service (From Restitution Programs in Juvenile and Family Court, 1982, Tape R-13 - See NCJ-91403)

PAUT: M Katz; J Harding

SALE: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507, Audio Cassette

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: *****

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Running time: 50 mins. Tape does not cover complete presentation.

ANNO: After an historic review of the use of restitution in response to crimes, this presentation emphasizes the importance of having clear statutory authority for the objectives and procedures of restitution programs and examines the degree to which restitution, including community service, has met its objectives in Great Britain and the United States.

ABST: The setting for the development of restitution programs is indicated to be an awareness of the poor cost-effectiveness of incarceration, disillusionment with the rehabilitation ideal, a focus on offender culpability and accountability, and increased attention to victim needs. In Great Britain, community service programs have given varying degrees of attention to punishment, reparation, and rehabilitation, although lack of precise legislative standards for community service has contributed to confusion about the prioritizing of these three objectives. There is also confusion about the implementation of restitution programs and community service in America due to an absence of precise legislation specifying the objectives and procedures for restitution programs. Legislation should specify the maximum limits for restitution sanctions according to offense so as to set parameters for judicial discretion. The effectiveness of restitution in both Great Britain and the United States can be measured by the percentage of offenders who complete restitution assignments, the extent to which it serves as an alternative to incarceration, and reduction in recidivism. In the first area, restitution orders do have a high percentage of completions, but it has had limited impact on the numbers of persons incarcerated, primarily because there is no statutory specification for its use with serious offenders. While there is no clear evidence yet in either country that restitution is more effective than incarceration in reducing recidivism, it is certainly not less effective, and it is less costly than incarceration. Suggestions are offered for how restitution programs can be improved.

** DOCUMENT 8 OF 202 **

ACCN: 91415

TITL: Restitution/Community Service - The Legal Issues (From Restitution Programs in Juvenile and Family Court, 1982, Tape R-10 - See NCJ-91403)

PAUT: J Tolan; S Blichick

SALE: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507, Audio Cassette

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: *****

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Running time: 1 hr. The full presentation is not included on the tape.

ANNO: This examination of the legal issues involved in the use of restitution programs for juveniles reviews case law bearing upon the rights of due process and equal protection.

ABST: In examining the legal issues related to restitution, it is concluded that there is no constitutional barrier to restitution per se, but its application must conform to certain constitutional requirements. In using restitution as a form of court diversion, issues of due process arise. It is advised that the juvenile must make a knowing and intelligent choice in waiving the right to a court hearing in favor of entrance into a preadjudication restitution program. This should involve the juvenile's consultation with parents and ideally an attorney. Further, there must be probable cause for an arrest and prosecution before the diversion option is offered. Equal protection issues are advised to require the setting of written policy by which all persons considered for restitution are to be processed. In cases of noncompliance, conditions for violation must be specified either in the diversion order or the court order so as to avoid successful challenges to due process. Equal protection is also advised to require that precise and fair means for setting restitution amounts be instituted and that persons selected for restitution programs not be characterized by inability to pay fines or victim compensation.

** DOCUMENT 9 OF 202 **

ACCN: 91411

TITL: Community Service Development Process - Victim Service and Mediation (From Restitution Programs in Juvenile and Family Court, 1982, Tape #8, See NCJ-91403)

PAUT: E Medendorp; J Wrightson; A Asplund

SALE: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507, Audio Cassette

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: *****

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Running time: 1 hr.

ANNC: One presentation provides guidelines for the development of community service orders for juveniles based on the experience of Oklahoma County, Okla., and another speaker describes the process used in Maryland whereby youth participate in the selection of and the development of their community service work.

ABST: In Oklahoma County, community service is viewed as symbolic restitution, as youth perform unpaid labor that makes a positive contribution to the community. Such orders are used when the offense did not cause monetary loss or if the victim shows no interest in monetary restitution. The challenge is to find a service for each participant that is a meaningful learning experience. Guidelines that might be developed for community service programs include (1) a procedure for determining the number of hours assigned, (2) the length of time set for completion of the work, (3) the nature of the supervision, (4) who is responsible for transportation, (5) confidentiality, (6) liability should the youth suffer an accident while performing the work, and (7) the consequences of noncompliance. In Maryland, the community service process focuses on involving juveniles in determining the kind of service they will perform. This involves questioning them about their interests and skills as well as what they perceive as community problems. After youths select projects, either to be performed by a group of them or as an individual, the youth are guided through attacks on the various problems that must be confronted in performing the work. Where direct service for the victim is involved, the victim and offender are brought together to mediate an agreement. It is important that the mediator prevent such a session from becoming judgmental or degenerating into hostile exchanges. Workshop questions and answers are provided on the tape.

** DOCUMENT 10 OF 202 **

ACCN: 91410

TITL: Forms of Restitution and How To Combine Them (From Restitution Programs in Juvenile and Family Court, 1982, Tape R-7 - See NCJ-91403)

PAUT: M Katz; P Schneider

SALE: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Box 8978, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89507, Audio Cassette

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: *****

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: running time: 1 hr.

ANNO: This report on an evaluation of 85 restitution projects throughout the country compares their effectiveness according to the variables of relationship to the court, how the restitution order is determined, whether monetary restitution and community service are combined, whether the government provides a wage subsidy, type of supervision offered during the restitution program, and consequences if restitution not completed.

ABST: Under each of the aforementioned variables, the evaluation analyzed the percentage of referrals completed, in-program reoffense rate for the first 12 months, and the portion of the restitution payment made. The study found that regardless of the structure or operations of a restitution program as determined by the identified variables, the programs yielded a high completion rate, a low in-program reoffense rate, and a high rate of portions of restitution paid; however, program outcomes are somewhat better when only one aspect of restitution is used (either monetary payment or community service) and a government wage subsidy is provided.

** DOCUMENT 16 OF 202 **

ACCN: 90383

TITL: Community Service - A Developing Concept

JCIT: Federal Probation, V 46, N 2 (June 1983), P 49-57

PAUT: I F Brennan; L Mason

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, Article

PDTE: 1983 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 9 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: In its first 11 months, the community service program in the Sixth Municipal District of Cook County, Ill., has had 52 defendants complete 2,210 hours of work for the community.

ABST: Begun in October 1981, the program in its first 11 months has received 127 referrals and has accepted 68 defendants. No defendants have been unsuccessful in completing the program, which indicates that the screening process is accurate. Hours assigned have ranged from 10 to 80, with most defendants working 30 to 40 hours. Defendants have worked at collecting garbage, street repair, painting lines on the streets, putting up and repairing traffic signs, maintaining sewers, sweeping/mopping, mowing lawns, general painting, collecting debris, and working with children in a day care center. The program does not accept any defendants charged with person-oriented crimes. Final approval for participation in the program is given by any judge in any particular court from which the Social Services Department, Circuit Court of Cook County, receives referrals. The hours assigned to the program are based on the Caseload Assessment Tool. During the program's first 11 months, 30 municipalities have chosen to participate. Footnotes and 19 references are supplied.

** DOCUMENT 17 OF 202 **

ACCN: 89917

TITL: Liability in Community Corrections Programs

CORP: Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Richmond, VA 23219

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National
Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper
Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, Document

PDTE: 1983 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This pamphlet identifies the various liabilities that may conceivably arise in different categories of community corrections programs, and the insurance alternatives available for each liability are outlined.

ABST: To determine which kinds of insurance are appropriate for a particular program it should be decided into which of the following categories the program falls: (1) where the offender is not on probation and the offender's only responsibility is to perform certain community services for a government unit or a nonprofit organization, (2) where the offender is on probation and is also required to perform community services, (3) where the offender is on conditional or unconditional probation, (4) where the program is developed in accordance with Virginia's Community Diversion Incentive Act, and (5) where the program involves diversion and residential placement. After deciding into which category a program falls, the possible liabilities noted in this pamphlet should be considered and discussed with the city or county attorney as well as current insurance carrier. If the agency or locality should already have the type of insurance required, the current insurer should have specific knowledge of participation in the community corrections program. Where the locality coordinating the community service program has assigned the offender to perform service for a nonprofit organization, the contract with that organization should include a clause holding the locality 'harmless from all claims, suits, and liabilities caused by or resulting from the performance of the offenders' as well as a clause requiring the organization itself to obtain adequate insurance protection. Additionally, a certificate or insurance should be provided by the local agency allowing 30 days notice of cancellation or nonrenewal.

** DOCUMENT 18 OF 202 **

ACCN: 89907

TITL: Legislative Options in Response to Crowding in Texas Prisons

CORP: Texas Legislature Senate Committee on State Affairs, Austin, TX 78711

SALE: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National
Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper
Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, Document

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 72 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This report discusses five options to the overcrowding problem in Texas prisons as raised in Ruiz v. Estelle: in Texas prisons as raised in Ruiz v. Estelle: building more prisons, diverting offenders into alternatives to incarceration, avoiding confinement whenever possible, decreasing the time spent in prison for those inmates sent there, and emergency measures to reduce the population.

ABST: After citing the enormous expense of constructing prisons to keep up with predicted increases in inmate populations, the report addresses lower cost options that could control the rise in prison populations and reintegrate the offender into the community. The first approach reviewed under alternatives to incarceration is probation, followed by diversion for drug, mentally retarded, nonviolent sex, and driving while intoxicated offenders. Also examined are punishing minor parole violations by placements in community facilities, subsidies for communities to develop local alternatives, funneling funds for such programs through State agencies, restitution and community service, and nonresidential State-run work facilities. Suggested strategies for avoiding confinement include reclassifying crimes such as bigamy and credit card abuse, community arbitration and mediation centers, pretrial diversion, and revising laws that mandate extremely long sentences. Ways to shorten the term of confinement include parole, parole for persons over 65, shock probation in which an offender is given a brief taste of prison and then placed on probation, prerelease programs, work release, and measures to cope with overcrowding on a one-time basis (such as increasing good time formulas and commuting sentences). The report suggests a coordinated use of all options to relieve the current crisis, but emphasizes that the legislature must develop a diversified diversified criminal justice approach to give the State more alternatives than are currently available. Tables summarize the potential numbers of prisoners diverted and the costs of each option. A review of community corrections programs in several States, footnotes, and over 100 references are supplied.

** DOCUMENT 21 OF 202 **

ACCN: 89210

TITL: Alternative Proposals To Alleviate Overcrowding in Hawaii's Correctional Facilities (From Corrections in Hawaii - Studies of Hawaii's Correctional Facilities Population, 1982 - See NCJ-89208)

CORP: Hawaii Intake Service Centers, Honolulu, HI 96819

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 20

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Report No. 82-003

ANNO: An immediate measure to relieve prison overcrowding in Hawaii would be to place certain prisoners who require low security, have intermittent sentences, or are not career criminals in parole, halfway houses, community service programs, or other types of alternative sentences.

ABST: Over the long term, actions might include building more facilities and rec spaces, developing halfway houses and short-term residential facilities for nonviolent offenders who are not escape risks, developing such alternatives as community service restitution and other forms of restitution, and enacting statutory amendments to mandatory sentences. However, major impacts on the overcrowding problem cannot occur without major policy changes within criminal justice agencies, cooperation and coordination among criminal justice agencies, and support from the State legislature and the public. The Cahu Community Correctional Center had 648 sentenced felons on June 15, 1982. Most of those sentenced to long-term incarceration had either committed violent crimes or Class A felonies or had numerous arrests and convictions. Only a small number were suitable for alternative sentences. Data tables are supplied.

** DOCUMENT 22 OF 202 **

ACCN: 89209

TITL: Review of Incarcerated Population (From Corrections in Hawaii Studies of Hawaii's Correctional Facilities Population, 1982 - See NCJ-89208)

CORP: Hawaii Intake Service Centers, Honolulu, HI 96819

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Report No. 82-002

ANNO: Hawaii should increase the use of community service restitution programs as a sentencing alternative and should deemphasize intermittent sentences, jail as a condition of probation, or short terms of incarceration for misdemeanants.

ABST: In addition, further studies of inmates at State correctional facilities should focus on the development of policies and criteria to increase the number of persons placed in furlough and parole programs and on confirming findings that serious offenders are being detained. The research could also focus on issues involved in updating bail laws and coordinating their implementation among criminal justice agencies. Providing alternative sentencing to persons with intermittent sentences would have little impact on the problem of overcrowding, since only 2.6 percent of the total prison population had intermittent sentences on June 15, 1982. However, alternative sentencing would be helpful in the County of Hawaii, which had 14 persons sentenced to intermittent terms. The main source of overcrowding is sentenced prisoners, rather than those who have not been sentenced. Prosecutors are the main decisionmakers regarding the imposition of high bail, while judges are the major decisionmakers regarding sentencing alternatives. Nine data tables are provided.

** DOCUMENT 23 OF 202 **

ACCN: 89208

TITLE: Corrections in Hawaii - Studies of Hawaii's Correctional Facilities
Population

CORP: Hawaii Intake Service Centers, Honolulu, HI 96819

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 32 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: Hawaii should take both immediate and long-range actions to relieve overcrowding in its prisons.

ABST: An immediate measure would be to place certain prisoners who require low security, have intermittent sentences, or are not career criminals in parole, halfway houses, community service programs, or other types of alternative sentences. Over the long term, actions might include building more facilities and bed spaces, developing halfway houses and short-term residential facilities for nonviolent offenders who are not escape risks, developing community service restitution and other forms of restitution, and enacting statutory amendments to mandatory sentences. Providing alternative sentencing to persons with intermittent sentences would have little impact on the problem of overcrowding, except in the County of Hawaii. Hawaii should use the community service restitution program, rather than intermittent sentences, jail as a condition of probation, or short terms of incarceration for misdemeanants. Sixteen data tables are provided. For individual articles on these issues, see NCJ 89209-10.

** DOCUMENT 24 OF 202 **

ACCN: 88449

TITL: Criminal Punishment - Prisons or Alternatives

PAUT: M S Umbreit

CORP: PACT, Incorporated PACT Institute fo Justice, Valparaiso, IN 46383

SPON: National Institute of Corrections, Washington, DC 20534; Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, New York, NY 10017; American Institute of Criminal Justice, Philadelphia, PA 19102

SALE: PACT, Incorporated PACT Institute fo Justice, 106 N Franklin, Valparaiso, IN 46383, Kit; Not Available Through National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Document Loan Program

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: *****

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Kit consists of an audio cassette, 14 minutes, black and white, 72 slides, and a slide show script. Rental is available from sales source.

ANNO: This slide/tape presentation asserts that community-based alternatives to imprisonment, such as monetary restitution and community service programs, are less costly and more rehabilitative than traditional prisons and should be supported in every community.

ABST: America's incarceration rate is the highest in the free world. A disproportionate number of minorities and poor people are locked up and for longer periods of time than in other nations. Yet prisons do not rehabilitate, are often unsanitary and overcrowded, and are costly to build and operate. Prison does offer protection from the 10-20 percent of the incarcerated who are truly violent, but for the remainder, alternatives are needed. Probation is the oldest alternative to prison and costs only a fraction as much. Prisoners and Community Together (PACT), an organization based in Indiana, operates several proven alternatives: a community service restitution program in Porter County, Ind., a residential community-based center in Michigan City, Ind., a work release center in Chicago; and a victim/offender reconciliation program in Elkhart County, Ind. These programs and others like them across the country serve to punish offenders, while at the same time helping victims and reducing offenders' exposure to prison life. They are less costly than prison or jail and can help to reduce prison overcrowding.

** DOCUMENT 25 OF 202 **

ACCN: 88285

TITL: Crime Prevention and the Community (From Local Government Police Management - Second Edition, P 197-224, 1982, Bernard L Garmire, ed. - See NCJ-88274)

PAUT: D D Powerleau

SALE: International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, Document

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 28 p

CRIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This discussion of a total approach to police community service proposes programs designed to encourage community participation in police crime prevention efforts.

ABST: Police departments are community service organizations, with law enforcement being only one of the services rendered. Public cooperation must be the superordinate goal of all police activities, and police-community relations should be both a policy and process that permeates all aspects of police work. The levels of police-community relations are (1) the manner in which the police, both individually and collectively, conduct their functions; (2) the development of programs to increase public awareness of police policies, operations, and procedures; and (3) the involvement of the police in community affairs as private citizens. An important aspect of managing police-community relations involves the development and implementation of procedures to regulate the conduct of personnel, especially in the use of force and discretion. Managing the police community service program consists of injecting a community service orientation into existing functions, developing the position of community service officer to help organize community crime prevention programs and emphasize the use of informal social controls to reduce crime, and creating police-citizen councils to advise police administrators on community relations. Training should be initiated in the areas of community service, crime resistance, and juvenile diversion programs. Planning focuses on costs, crime and problem analysis, and community support and program planning. Various crime prevention programs should focus on the general aims of reducing the opportunity to commit and reducing the desire to commit crimes. Specific program suggestions are offered, and 42 footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 26 OF 202 **

ACCN: 88008

TITL: Connecticut Judicial Department - Office of Adult Probation Annual Report,
1981-1982

CORP: Connecticut Judicial Department Office of Adult Probation, Hartford, CT
06114

PDTE: Unknown (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 7 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: During 1981-82, Connecticut's Office of Adult Probation conducted staff training sessions, volunteer programs, caseload classification studies, and other programs.

ABST: The office set up the Community Service Restitution Program and handled numerous cases under the Driving While Under the Influence (Dwi) program. The caseload increased 23.9 percent over last year, with a major contribution from the Dwi program. Probation statistics are included.

** DOCUMENT 27 OF 202 **

ACCN: 87278

TITLE: Community Service - The Work Ethic Approach to Punishment

JCLF: Angolite, V 7, N 6 (November/December 1982), P 70-81

PAUI: K Krajick

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 12 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Reprinted from Corrections Magazine, V 8, N 5 (October 1982), P 70-81

ANNO: This article discusses the nature of community service programs, the types of offenders generally involved in them, and some of the problems they pose for sentencing.

ABST: Community service programs provide that an offender work so many wage-free hours doing work that will benefit the community. Although initially community service programs were perceived as alternatives to jail sentences, it now appears that community service is not lightening the load on other parts of the criminal justice system. Judges have used community service primarily as a sanction to add to probation. With few exceptions, community service programs are populated by white, middle-class, first-time offenders who have committed traffic violations or petty property offenses. Often, the only poor people doing community service are there because they cannot afford a fine. Most offenders involved in community service work perform such work as picking up trash in parks and along highways, clipping grass, or washing municipal vehicles. Many are assigned to clerical work such as stuffing envelopes and answering telephones. The bulk of community service work is probably done for private, nonprofit agencies in the offender's community (nursing homes, hospitals, and community centers). Many are worried about the volume of offenders being given community service work, because this dilutes the supervision required to keep the completion rate high. Further, those who want to govern the length of community service by the severity of the offense are pressing for long periods of community service, which are difficult to enforce. Community service sentences are most likely to be completed when there is some prodding, encouragement, or the threat of jail or prison if the work is not completed.

** DOCUMENT 28 OF 202 **

ACCN: 87123

TITL: Canceling Outstanding Fines Through Voluntary Service - The Hessian Project 'Community Service'

FILL: Tilgung uneinbringlicher Geldstrafen durch freie Arbeit - Das Hessische Projekt 'Gemeinnuetzige Arbeit'

JCIT: Bewaehrungshilfe (V 29, N 2, 1982), P 113-126

PAUT: D Zimmermann

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 14 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: West Germany

LANG: German

ANNO: West German programs in Hamburg, Berlin, and the State of hessen have instituted a community service alternative for offenders unable to pay the fines given them. Formerly, such persons could only choose incarceration in lieu of payment.

ABST: About 4.1 percent of all persons sentenced with fines in Germany wind up serving prison sentences because of inability to pay. Instead of contributing to prison overcrowding by a group the courts did not intend to incarcerate, the community service alternative enables these offenders to serve their sentences in a socially useful form. In addition, the offenders are spared all the negative personal consequences of imprisonment. Initial efforts in Berlin and Hamburg have not diverted the hoped-for number from serving prison terms. The Hessen project began in September 1981. It is to be piloted for 1 year in two jurisdictions and later extended throughout the State. Unlike Berlin and Hamburg, the Hessen project is not limited to work with government agencies and has a more flexible formula for calculating the value of manhours expended in community service. A total of 15 footnotes is provided.

** DOCUMENT 29 OF 202 **

ACCN: 86764

TITL: Federal Legislation To Combat Drunk Driving Including National Driver Register - Hearing Before the Senate Subcommittee on Surface Transportation on S 671, S 672, S 2150, March 3, 1982

CORP: US Congress Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, Washington, DC 20510

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, Document

PDTE: 1982 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 141 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NCTE: Serial number 97-95

ANNO: Witnesses from various public agencies and private organizations expressed their opinions concerning three proposed Senate bills to promote a comprehensive alcohol traffic safety program, establish a national driver register, and authorize incentive grants for State highway safety programs with driving while intoxicated components.

ABST: S. 671 would impose mandatory penalties on persons convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol, including community service, participation in a traffic safety or alcohol treatment program, and license suspension for at least 1 year. S. 672 would create a national driver register to assist State licensing officials in exchanging information electronically on motor vehicle driving records. S. 2158 outlines the development procedures and funding for this register as well as providing incentive grants for States with strict driving while intoxicated statutes. Senators sponsoring the bills and a representative from the National Highway Safety Traffic Administration described the injuries and deaths caused by drunk drivers and barriers to enforcing laws against drunk driving. Representatives from groups actively involved in combating drunk driving testified in support of the bills, such as Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, the Alliance for Traffic Safety, and the National Council on Alcoholism. State and local police and traffic officials discussed their efforts to deal with drunk drivers. Statements are included from representatives from the National Safety Council, the Alliance of American Insurers, and the Government Employees Insurance Company. The texts of the bills, additional statements, and committee correspondence are included.

** DOCUMENT 30 OF 202 **

ACCN: 86762

TITL: Community Service Orders - a First Decade of Promise

PAU1: K Fease

CORP: Howard League for Penal Reform, London, SE11 4EP, England

SALS: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche; National
Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Paper
Reproduction Sales, Box 6000 Department F, Rockville, MD 20850, Document

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 84 P

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: This booklet examines the history, theory, and practice of the community service order, with emphasis on its use in the United Kingdom.

ABST: The community service order evolved from the longstanding concept of the offender as a debtor to society. It also reflects the concept of requiring time and efforts as a form of retributive justice. However, the current operations of community service programs do not emphasize rehabilitation. The proposal for the community service order in roughly its present form in Great Britain came in 1969. In 1973, the Powers of Criminal Courts Act included provisions for community service orders. The numbers of community service orders in England and Wales grew from 1,019 in 1974 to 22,232 in 1980. In 1978, the length of the average order was between 100 and 150 hours. While early evidence showed that about half of those given community service orders received such orders instead of custody, justice personnel vary in their opinions regarding whether an order should be mainly an alternative to custody or mainly a sentence in its own right. The sentence to which community service is an alternative should be a matter of public record. The number of hours assigned could also reflect the purpose of the order. Highly disturbed individuals and those of very low intelligence are among the categories of offenders who are unsuitable for community service. The isolated individuals and those between ages 17 and 30 are among the offenders most suited to community service. Supervision is crucial to the success of community service. Clear guidelines regarding revocation of community service are important as well. Current developments in community service include its possible application to more categories of offenders. Recommendations regarding the use of community service orders, tables, footnotes, and appendixes presenting typical community service tasks and related materials are provided.

** DOCUMENT 31 OF 202 **

ACCN: 86694

TITL: Liability for Injuries to Offenders Sentenced to Community Service

JCIT: Buffalo Law Review, V 50, N 2 (1981), P 387-404

PAUT: G A Carleton

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 18 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: State or local government should provide medical and disability insurance that covers any injury suffered in the course of community service work.

ABST: There is great disparity in the way California's community service programs have handled the issue of injury liability. Recent reports show that few counties have passed resolutions providing workers' compensation coverage for court assignees to the fullest possible degree. Most counties depend on the volunteer agency to provide all the necessary insurance. Even so, most of the programs do not make medical and disability coverage by the volunteer agency a prerequisite for placement. The burden of such insurance coverage should be on the government, since this is a community corrections program operated by the judiciary. Encouragement of a broader participation of volunteer agencies in community service programs will be hampered if they are left to deal with the issue of injury liability. A possible modification of the medical insurance plan would be to require the volunteer agency to pay the first \$50.00 of medical expenses. This would eliminate many small claims. For disability coverage, the government should pay the entire amount under a system similar to the current disability payment system. The payment of disability benefits to an offender who is disabled as a result of court-ordered work would relieve the offender or the burden of providing for a family during the period of disability. An alternative to insurance paid principally by the government would be to cover all volunteers working in a county agency by a resolution passed by the local board of supervisors declaring adult offenders to be employees for purposes of workers' compensation, as provided in the California and New York codes. Sixty-seven footnotes are listed.

** DOCUMENT 32 CF 202 **

ACCN: 86032

TITL: Victim/Witness Assistance - An Advanced Course for Union Counselors

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 79 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 80-CJ-AX-0073

ANNO: This training manual presents an educational program on the needs of victims/witnesses and then outlines a method to provide assistance through the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) community services union counselor system.

ABST: The first section contains basic information about victims and witnesses, defining the terms and exploring special problems experienced by both groups. It discusses the history and main features of victim/witness assistance programs and reasons why the union counseling program is an ideal vehicle to provide such services. The manual offers two separate training outlines: a single session on victim/witness assistance to expose the union counselor to the concept and a concentrated course in victim/witness assistance for advanced union counselors. The second training course consists of six 2-hour segments to be held over a 6-8 week period. The classes address who becomes a victim, crime prevention, problems experienced by victims, compensation programs, handling special victims such as children and rape victims, and labor's role in victim/witness assistance. Each session plan gives its learning objectives, potential speakers, topics to be covered, suggested instructional methods, resources, and class exercises. The final section provides supplemental materials, including a program planning guide, references, a sample evaluation questionnaire, a victimization survey instrument, and publicity materials. Lists of national victim/witness resource organizations and victim compensation programs are appended, along with a glossary.

** DOCUMENT 33 OF 202 **

ACCN: 85914
TITL: Community Center Procedures Manual
CORP: South Carolina Department of Corrections Community Services Branch,
Columbia, SC 29202
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 62 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: This manual presents guidelines for the conduct of participants in the South Carolina Community Services Branch programs, including work release and prerelease programs for offenders.

ABST: The Community Services Branch will meet with all center superintendents and will monitor programs to ensure conformity with these guidelines. The manual addresses processing and participant orientation, job placement and employment guidelines, extended work release procedures, participant finances, restitution procedures, and employment transportation. Also discussed are such concerns as personal hygiene, personal property, violation of program rules and regulations, transfer procedures, recreational activities, and visitation. Guidelines are also provided regarding mandatory program reporting, community interaction, the 30-day prerelease program, medical and dental services, and furlough. Upon completion or processing by the Community Services Branch, approved applicants will be assigned to the work release centers selected by participants, usually within the individual's geographic home area. The Community Program supervisors will be responsible for employment development and placement, and assisting in other needs for all work/educational program participants, 30-day participants, releasees, ex-offenders, parolees, and provisional parolees. Maps and a tracking chart are appended.

** DOCUMENT 34 OF 202 **

ACCN: 85698

TITL: Reintegration of the Offender Into the Community (From Holistic Approaches to Offender Rehabilitation, P 415-435, 1982, Leonard J Hippchen, ed. - See NCJ-85681)

PAUT: P W Keve

SALE: Charles C Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, IL 62717, Document

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 21 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: Parole provides a structure and coordinates resources for an offender's reentry into the community, and work release and halfway house programs help relieve financial needs upon release; the use of exinmates in social service assignments also aids reintegration.

ABST: Although some are questioning the value of parole to the extent of recommending its abolishment, parole systems still provide the major organizational matrix to roster and conduct a variety of program elements designed to help the exinmate reenter the community effectively. The big effort in coming years must be to increase the intensity and extent of the helping process at the time of reentry to help resolve the problems associated with return to the community. Halfway house programs have been widely applied as a way of enabling ex,prisoners to live in the community while developing their earning power. Work release programs, which are sometimes used in combination with halfway houses, also enable the ex,prisoner to reenter the community without the handicap of being unemployed. A promising reentry approach that has been underused is the use of ex,prisoners in social service assignments. The benefits gained by the person who renders a useful service to another have been proven, and these benefits for exinmates can be experienced through their involvement in restitutional community service programs, regular employment in service occupations, or through voluntary exoffender organizations. Seventeen references are listed.

** DOCUMENT 35 OF 202 **

ACCN: 85416
TITL: Community Service Sentencing Program in Hawaii - June 1, 1979-May 31, 1980
PAUT: R Westlake
CORP: Hawaii Judiciary, Honolulu, HI 96804
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 124 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: The Community Service Sentencing Program (CSSP) in Hawaii had a success rate of approximately 90 percent regarding compliance with community service sentences.

ABSI: Court records of offenders sentenced to community service between June 1, 1979, and May 31, 1980, were examined to obtain program and demographic profiles and the success and recidivism rates. A statewide total of 1,286 offenders were sentenced to perform community service. These offenders performed 40,635 hours of community service, an equivalent of 5,079 8-hour working days. The CSSP had a recidivism rate of 9 percent. Community service was ordered for a wider range of offenses in comparison with the same period in 1978-79. There were generally stiffer community service sentences in comparison with the same period in 1978-79. Family court, in particular, showed a marked increase in the number of hours sentenced for specific types of offenses. Study data and forms are included. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 36 OF 202 **

ACCN: 84823

TITL: Women, Families, and Prison

CORP: North Carolina Governor's Advisory Council on Children and Youth, Raleigh,
NC 27603

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

PDTE: 1982 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 51 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: Prison facilities and programs for women are inadequate and should be restructured to accommodate the special needs of incarcerated mothers. Nondangerous women should be sentenced to restitution or community service rather than to prison.

ABST: The study interviewed staff and reviewed inmate files at the Correctional Center for Women and the Cameron Morrison Youth Center, both in North Carolina. The number of women admitted to these facilities has increased relative to male admissions. Three-quarters of the female inmates have children but only 17 percent are married. A total of 60 percent of the female inmates were aged 18 or younger when they had their first child. Nearly 80 percent are in prison for nonviolent crimes. Survey results are appended.

** DOCUMENT 37 OF 202 **

ACCN: 84654

TITLE: New Jersey State Legislature Staff Report on Prison Overcrowding - With Alternatives

CORP: New Jersey State Legislature Office of Legislative Services Division of Budget and Program Review, Trenton, NJ 08625

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1982 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 16

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: An analysis of the extent and causes of prison overcrowding in New Jersey precedes an examination of possible alternatives to deal with the problem.

ABST: New Jersey's State prison population increased from 6,199 on September 30, 1980, to a record high of 8,920 on January 31, 1982. Factors responsible for the overcrowding include higher crime rates and the effects of the new Code of Criminal Justice. As a result of this overcrowding, the appropriation for the Department of Corrections rose from \$72 million in fiscal year 1978 to \$129.6 million in fiscal year 1982. The proposed appropriation for fiscal year 1983 is \$154.2 million. An additional problem is the overcrowding of county correctional facilities, which are required to allocate space for inmates sentenced to State prisons and awaiting transfer to a State facility. In December 1981, the Governor's Task Force on Prison Overcrowding recommended several ways to relieve the prison overcrowding problem. Among recommendations from the task force and other sources are changes in parole regulations, early release of inmates who meet the rigid requirements and standards for parole, community service programs, assistance to juveniles instead of incarceration, and a bond issue to finance construction of new correctional space. An appendix presents figures, tables, and a discussion of a proposal to enact legislation to limit prison populations at 105 percent of capacity.

** DOCUMENT 38 OF 202 **

ACCN: 84301

TITL: Monetary restitution and Community Service - Annotated Bibliography,
Preliminary Report IV

PDIR: J Hudson; B Galaway

COOP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 157 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

NOTE: National Assessment of Adult restitution Programs

ANNO: The annotated bibliography includes 336 works on monetary and community
service restitution concepts and programs, restitution's legal issues, and
evaluations of restitution programming. Most of the literature was published
since 1970.

ABST: Topics include national assessments of adult restitution programs, State
and local implementation of restitution programs, self-sentencing restitution,
and restitution's history and fairness. Tables identify article topics. Foreign
literature mainly comes from Great Britain and Canada, with a few works from
West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Australia, and Israel.

** DOCUMENT 39 OF 202 **

ACCN: 84124

TITL: Juvenile Restitution - Combining Common Sense and Solid Research To Build an Effective Program, Part 1

JCIT: New Designs for Youth Development, V 3, N 3 (May-June 1982), P 3-8

PAUT: D Maloney; D Gilbeau; M Horiard; C Remington; D Steenson

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

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 6 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: Available research shows that juvenile restitution, in the form of monetary payment, community service, and victim service, has benefits for the victim, the offender, the community, the court, and the staff practitioner.

ABST: Juvenile restitution may involve the offender (1) forfeiting personal savings of work wages to repay the victim for losses due to the offense, (2) working without pay for a community organization for a specified period to symbolically repay community losses from the offense, and (3) working without pay for the victim to repair or replace the damaged or stolen property. Restitution gives victims the opportunity to participate in the court process and the satisfaction of seeing a positive response from the offender and the criminal justice system. The community benefits from restitution because it is a cost-effective method of handling offenders, can provide service to the community from the juvenile, and makes clear to the community that those who behave destructively are being made rationally accountable for their behavior. Restitution benefits the court by giving it a practical means of fulfilling its mandate to act in the interests of the juvenile while also responding to victim and community demands that the offender be held accountable for the damage done by the offense. Restitution benefits the staff practitioner by offering a clear and manageable structure and objective for casework. Further, restitution has the potential of giving the juvenile offender a vehicle for shedding a destructive sense of guilt and building a positive self-image, while learning that he/she is accountable for harm done to others. Available research on effective delinquency remediation techniques supports the use of restitution for the purposes most often ascribed to it. The effective elements of a restitution program will be discussed in part 2 of this essay in the next issue. Thirteen footnotes are listed.

** DOCUMENT 40 CF 202 **

ACCN: 83468

TITL: New Initiatives in the Treatment of Delinquents (From Child Welfare in the 80's, p 77-100, 1981 - See NCJ-83465)

PAUT: C Cunliffe-Jones

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

ORIG: Australia

PAGE: 24 p

CLSS: Document

LANG: English

ANNO: This description of new initiatives in the treatment of delinquents in New South Wales (Australia) focuses on treatment programs, the regionalization of the Department of Youth and Community Services, and the Community Welfare Bill now before the State Parliament.

ABST: Community youth centers provide an alternative to residential care for young offenders. The program of the centers aims to provide support and guidance to youth in the community. Social, recreational, community service, and camping activities are provided on the weekends to increase staff involvement with the youth. Weekend attendance at the Worimi Remand Center has been instituted as a possible condition of a probation order, and a pilot scheme of community service orders has been established in the Albury area. Work release and work experience programs have been introduced for juveniles in custody. The Department of Youth and Community Services is currently regionalizing with the aim of providing a more effective and efficient response to regional and local needs within an overall policy framework. Provisions of the Community Welfare Bill currently before the State Parliament include (1) a new procedure designed to produce more sensitive and enlightened decisions for children in need of care, (2) the institution of children's panels to determine whether court proceedings shall be initiated against juveniles alleged to have committed a criminal offense, (3) the new sentencing option of community services orders, and (4) the creation of the Children's Court of New South Wales to have jurisdiction over children charged with criminal offenses and to inquire into 'care' applications. Appended are the terms of reference of a task force to inquire into the general area of substitute care; statistics on the region of residence, sex, age, and outcome for juvenile offenders (1978-79); and a report on the first 400 male admissions to the community youth center at Stanmore.

** DOCUMENT 41 OF 202 **

ACCN: 82771

TITL: When the Defendant is Too Poor To Pay a Fine

JCIF: Judges' Journal, V 21, n 1 (Winter 1982), P 44-47, 58-59

PAUT: D McDonald

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 6 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This report describes three community service programs operated in New York City by the Vera Institute of Justice. The programs' screening criteria are designed to ensure that only convicted offenders are accepted and that this alternative is not used as an additional punishment for defendants who otherwise would have received lesser sentences.

ABST: The Vera Institute established the Bronx Community Service Sentencing Project in 1978, a Brooklyn Criminal Court project in 1980, and a Manhattan program in 1981. Clients work in teams supervised directly by project personnel, 70 hours, generally on a full-time basis. Most clients are unskilled and unemployed. They sweep, mop, move furniture, sort clothes, remove rubble, paint building interiors, install smoke alarms, and do other tasks for public or private nonprofit agencies. Although agencies and the offenders have had positive responses to the program; between 10 and 15 percent of the participants fail, usually by not showing up for work. Each project has a full-time service broker who helps the participants find jobs and other needed services. The Vera Institute is developing a method to determine the savings from averted jail use. The program incurs costs and must compete for the same limited funds as jails. Among the many unanswered questions concerning restitution sentencing are whether offenders perceive that they are making amends for the suffering they have caused and whether the sentence serves as an effective crime control tool.

** DOCUMENT 42 OF 202 **

ACCN: 82186

TITL: Review of Australian Criminological Research - Papers from a Seminar 24
February 1981

EDTR: D Eiles

CORP: Australian Institute of Criminology, Phillip Act, Australia 2606

SALE: Australian Institute of Criminology, 10-18 Colbee Court, Phillip Act,
Australia 2606, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal
Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD
20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 113 p

ORIG: Australia

LANG: English

ANNO: This report discusses the current status of Australian criminological research and includes summaries of 40 papers on various aspects of criminal justice research, including crime victims, drug offenders, and the court systems.

ABST: Systematic criminological research is a comparatively recent development in Australia. In the 1970's, Government interest in criminology increased and in 1971, a Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research was established in New South Wales. In 1978, the South Australian Government established an Office of Crime Statistics, and other States have considered establishing similar offices. The Australian Institute of Criminology has become recognized as the major center for criminological research in Australia. Summarized papers focus on paradigms of court research, young Aboriginal offenders, legal representation and delays in magistrates courts, crimes against retailers, police unionism, police management information systems, entomological timing of death, glass analysis in crime investigations, robbery incidents, defensible space concepts, and other topics. Also discussed are the sentencing of Federal offenders and drunk drivers, women homicide offenders, community service orders, sentencing mentally disordered offenders, sanctions against corporations, and battered husbands. Edited group discussions on additional research concerns conclude the report. Tables and notes are included in some of the papers. A list of seminar participants and an evaluation questionnaire of the seminar are appended.

** DOCUMENT 43 OF 202 **

ACCN: 81695

TITLE: Community Service Orders - Practice and Philosophy

CORP: National Association of Probation Officers, Surrey CR4 7JG, England

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

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 20 p

ORIG: United Kingdom LANG: English

NOTE: Report of a working group of the Professional Committee of NAPC (National Association of Probation Officers).

ANNO: England's experience with community service orders is detailed in a report providing information on kinds of offenders assigned to community service, types of work performed, and outcomes obtained. Issues relating to the Probation Service's administration of the program are raised.

ABST: Community service orders represent approximately 10 percent of probation departments' caseloads, but often the work is carried out by paraprofessional rather than regular staff. Findings of a survey of 29 community service programs show the typical community service offender to be a male, 17 to 20 years old, who was convicted of a property crime but had not previously received a custodial sentence. In most areas program success is measured by the offender's completion of the community service order; by this standard the success rate is approximately 80 percent. Most schemes assign offenders to manual tasks and other practical work in playgrounds, homes for the elderly, and other community service settings, or in improvement of public property such as parks and museums. Major administrative problems include requirements for a specialized staff, organizational separation from the overall operation of the Probation Service, and discontent among paraprofessionals who wish higher pay and more career opportunities. Despite these and other problems, the Probation Service is expected to continue administering community service orders, perhaps as one of several specialized departments. Public attitudes toward community service have been very favorable. However, it was found that community service orders are used primarily as alternatives to noncustodial sentences, and thus have failed to make dramatic reductions in the prison population. Variations in the way community service operates is attributed to the different weight accorded its three justifications -- punishment, rehabilitation, and reparation. The debate about its position in the sentencing tariff, in particular the urgent issue of whether community service should be seen only as an alternative to prison, is closely bound up with these three stances.

** DOCUMENT 44 OF 202 **

ACCN: 81138

TITL: Female Exoffenders and Community Programs - Barriers to Service

JCIT: Crime and Delinquency, V 28, N 1 (January 1982), P 40-51

PAUT: D K Lewis

SPON: US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare National Institute of
Education, Washington, DC 20203; David and Lucille Packard Foundation, Los
Altos, CA 94022; Van Loben Sels Foundation, San Francisco, CA 94104

PDT: 1982 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 12 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This 7-month study examined structural and programmatic factors impeding delivery of community services to women released from a local jail in a western city.

ABST: Interviews were held with 66 female inmates sentenced to jail terms ranging from 10 days to 1 year. Most were chronic petty offenders with a history of prior jail sentences. Half the inmates were black, and most were in their twenties. Educational, vocational, and social service programs in the women's facility were minimal, and the women were frequently overlooked when assistance was provided inmates by jail personnel. Those women who received referrals to community resources or who were knowledgeable about such resources encountered barriers when they attempted to make use of the available services (employment services, vocational training, drug treatment, etc.). Class and sex bias, a lack of funding, for community services, and the general unreponsiveness of community agencies were some of the service barriers that may be the cause of high recidivism rates among women released from the jail. Those community programs oriented toward women were tailored to meet the needs of middle-class rather than economically disadvantaged and ex-offender women. Recommendations and 13 footnotes are included.

** DOCUMENT 45 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80475

TITL: Community Service Sentencing - Jail Alternative or Added Sanction?

JCIT: Federal Probation, V 45, N 3 (September 1981), p 3-14

PAUT: M S Umbreit

SPON: National Institute of Corrections, Washington, DC 20534

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

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 12 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: The development of the PACT (Prisoner and Community Together) Community Service Restitution Program (CSR) is described, and results of various evaluations are presented, followed by a presentation of general guidelines for developing a CSR program.

ABST: The CSR program provides that offenders who would otherwise have been jailed perform service to the community for a specified period without pay. The primary intention of the program is to provide a sanction that will be used as an alternative to jail; any rehabilitation effects are secondary. The primary problem foreseen in the implementation of a CSR program is that it will be used by the courts as an additional means of social control rather than as an alternative to existing patterns of jail sentences. The PACT CSR program, initially established in four northern Indiana cities, sought to avoid this misuse of the program by requiring that the offender be given the option of performing community service only after having received a jail sentence, but prior to serving time. Further, the program uses the formula of 6 hours of community service for each day of the jail sentence. While various independent evaluations showed the PACT CSR program to be operating effectively, a staff reexamination of the program shows that, at best, only 50 percent of the offenders receiving a community service sentence would have actually served time in jail or prison. Apparently, judges were giving jail sentences, later converted to CSR orders, to persons who would formerly have received lesser sentences. In order to counter this trend, the CSR program began limiting clients to offenders involved in serious cases showing a history of a high probability of incarceration. Class B and C misdemeanors would no longer be accepted as cases for CSR. Over the short term, this strategy appears to be successful in providing further reduction in inmate populations. Seventeen guiding principles for CSR programs are suggested. Thirty-eight footnotes are listed.

** DOCUMENT 46 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80392

TITL: Evaluation of the Community Service Restitution Program - A Cluster
Analysis - Executive Summary

PAUT: G Cooper; A S West

PDIR: A S West; G Cooper

CC&P: Denver Research Institute Social Systems Research and Evaluation Division,
Denver, CO 80208

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SALE: Denver Research Institute Social Systems Research and Evaluation Division,
2135 East Wesley Street, Denver, CO 80208, Document; National Institute of
Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program,
Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 50 p

CRIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 79-ED-AX-0033

ANNO: Program evaluation to describe the processes of startup and implementation of seven community service restitution (CSR) projects which had received LEAA startup funding measured the programs' effects on offenders, criminal justice systems, and communities. This is an executive summary of the evaluation report.

ABST: In addition, cross-project comparisons were conducted to specify strategies and conditions leading to wider and more effective use of CSR with various types of clients. LEAA chose projects that provided comprehensive support and information services for clients, had client selection criteria, had made voluntary social and vocational rehabilitative services available, and employed administrative procedures for monitoring sentence performance. The seven projects were (1) Alternatives -- A Community Service Restitution Program For Women, Arrowhead Regional Corrections, Minn.; (2) the Baltimore County Volunteer Community Service Program; (3) the Northeastern University Community Service Restitution Program B in Massachusetts; (4) the Jacksonville Community Restitution Clearinghouse in Florida; (5) the Offender Aid and Restoration project of Charlottesville, Va.; (6) the Prisoner and Community Together (PACT) program of Porter County, Ind.; and (7) the San Francisco Community Services Project. Data collection was carried out through site visits, client surveys, surveys of criminal justice and placement agency staffs, and baseline studies of 100 clients for each location. Results indicated that the programs were beneficial and that clients' and the criminal justice systems' reactions were generally positive. Projects with fewer layers of management and with more autonomy for project managers appeared to run more smoothly. Other success factors were realistic objectives; firm commitment from criminal justice personnel, referral agents, and placement agencies; and coordination of planning and implementation. Additional findings on these subjects and on the impact of CSR on judges' sentencing patterns, impacts on the criminal justice system, project costs, and existing State and local laws influencing CSR are provided. Legal issues arising from CSR are also addressed regarding sentencing alternatives, diversion processes, the defendant's right to counsel, voluntariness of waiver, involuntary servitude, insurance, and more. Appendixes contain study data, data collection forms and codebooks, and the table of contents from LEAA's Handbook on Community Service Restitution. For the full report, see NCJ 80391.

** DOCUMENT 47 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80391

TITL: Evaluation of the Community Service Restitution Program - A Cluster Analysis

PAUT: G Cooper; A S West

PDIR: A S West; G Cooper

CORP: Denver Research Institute Social Systems Research and Evaluation Division, Denver, CO 80208

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SALE: Denver Research Institute Social Systems Research and Evaluation Division, 2135 East Wesley Street, Denver, CO 80208, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 115 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 79-ED-AX-00JJ

ANNO: This report evaluates seven community service restitution (CSR) projects, by measuring the programs' effects on offenders, criminal justice systems, and communities.

ABST: In addition, the report compares projects to specify strategies and conditions leading to wider and more effective use of CSR with various types of clients. Projects provided comprehensive support and information services for clients, used client selection criteria, made voluntary social and vocational rehabilitative services available, and monitored sentence performance. The seven projects were (1) Alternatives -- A Community Service Restitution Program for Women, Arrowhead Regional Corrections, Minn.; (2) Baltimore County Volunteer Community Service Program; (3) Northeast University Community Service Restitution Program in Massachusetts; (4) Jacksonville Community Restitution Clearinghouse in Florida; (5) Offender Aid and Restoration project in Charlottesville, Va.; (6) Prisoner and Community Together (FACT) program in Porter County, Ind.; and (7) San Francisco Community Services Project. Data were collected from site visits, client surveys, surveys of criminal justice and placement agency staffs, and baseline studies of 100 clients from each location. Results indicated that the programs were beneficial and that clients' and the criminal justice systems' reactions were generally positive. Projects with few layers of management and with more autonomy for project managers ran more smoothly. Other success factors were realistic objectives; firm commitment from criminal justice personnel, referral agents, and placement agencies; and coordination of planning and implementation. The report notes impacts of CSR on judges' sentencing patterns, the criminal justice system, project costs, and existing State and local laws. Among related legal issues studied were sentencing alternatives, diversion processes, defendant's right to counsel, voluntariness of waiver, involuntary servitude, and insurance. Appendixes contain study data, data collection forms and codebooks, and the table of contents from the handbook on Community Service Restitution. For an executive summary of this report, see NCJ 80392.

** DOCUMENT 48 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80383

TITL: Washington County - Community Corrections Plan, 1981-1983

CORP: Washington County Board of Commissioners, Hillsboro, OR 97123

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 107 p

CLASS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: The 1981-83 Community Corrections Plan for Washington County, Oregon, is presented.

ABST: The 1981-83 Community Corrections Plan in Washington County is a tentative 'no growth' continuation of the existing community corrections system. Although currently undetermined, the available revenue for the 1981-83 biennium likely precludes any expansion or enhancement of present supervision, service, or program levels. On January 1, 1981, Washington County assumed full responsibility for the administration of the corrections divisions field services unit in the county, thus establishing a unified and locally controlled community corrections system. The plan anticipates that the majority of the field services unit staff will remain in State employment and that vacancies or new positions will become county community corrections positions. The expected reduction in the Community Corrections Act enhancement grant funding, the probable elimination of all mental health/corrections funding, and the potential loss of all probation center operations funds require the advisory board to recommend the elimination of the following services in 1981-83: employment services, victim assistance, parole release services contract, community corrections evaluation contract, and all mental health/corrections service contracts and staff. It is expected that the following services will continue at the fiscal year 1980-81 staff and service levels: probation and parole supervision units, centralized intake and presentence unit, community service program, and volunteer program. The advisory board will reconsider the 1981-83 plan in late spring, 1981, when the funding and position allocations are more certain. The overall system goals and individual service objectives are discussed in detail, and residential services are described. A major section is devoted to administration and budget. Tables and figures are included. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 49 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80349

TITL: Washington County, Oregon Department of Community Corrections Cost Benefit Analysis

CORP: Applied Social Research, Inc

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 51 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This report examines the role of the Washington County Department of Community Corrections (Oregon) in supporting the county courts, describes the costs and benefits of these services, and assesses whether the current community corrections program represents a sound investment for the county.

ABST: Data for this study was collected from 1980 circuit and district court records on criminal and traffic offenses, statistics compiled on previous years, and financial records provided by State and county agencies. The Community Corrections Department offers restitution, community service, and supervised probation programs as sentencing options for judges. The patterns of case disposition and sentencing which have prevailed in circuit and district courts between 1977 and 1980 are described. While the use of monetary penalties and bench probation declined, community service and supervised probation increased considerably. The use of jail as a sentence declined precipitously over this period. Caseloads, dispositions, and trends are detailed for serious offenses, sexual offenses, assaults, burglary, theft, car theft, fraud, drug offenses, major traffic offenses, driving under the influence, and driving while suspended. A model of what might have occurred in terms of sentencing in the absence of the Community Corrections Department between 1977 and 1980 considers a no expansion program and a cut-back program. Expenditures of the Community Corrections Department in 1980 are reviewed, as are revenues collected by various components of the county correctional system. The value of community service work, monetary benefits from job development activities, and volunteer work are estimated. The concluding cost-benefit analysis compares net costs of community corrections with the no-expansion and no-program models and concludes that the community corrections program was superior and a sound public investment, particularly in view of continuing increases in caseloads. Tables and graphs are provided.

** DOCUMENT 50 OF 202 **

ACCN: 80347
TITL: Georgia Restitution Shelter Program
PAUT: G I Flowers
CORP: Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation Evaluation and Monitoring
Services, Atlanta, GA 30308
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
DATE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 109 p
CRIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: 74ED-99-0004
NOTE: Evaluation report number 1-150.

ANNO: Findings and recommendations are presented from an evaluation of the Georgia Restitution Shelter Program, a community-based residential program for offenders who perform unpaid community service work or work for wages and make payments to victims.

ABST: Evaluation data were obtained from a descriptive offender profile, the case record, the scope data sheet, routine probation and parole supervisors' monthly reports, and the scope termination report. One of the purposes of the program was to reduce the inmate population. The achievement of this objective could not be determined, however, because the definition of client eligibility as 'marginal risk' meant that some offenders diverted to the RSP might have been diverted to other community alternatives had the RSP program not been available. The program was moderately successful in its residential performance. Only about one-third of program enrollees were in-house failures; however, goals upon which program effectiveness was measured were loosely defined. One goal of the program was to save \$592,000 as a result of program diversion. Using a relative cost-effectiveness approach, the cost saving potential totaled \$4,108 per diverted offender compared to institutionalized offenders with comparable sentences. Some problems the program encountered were slow caseload growth, personnel problems, conceptual problems, and operational inefficiency. Forms used in the evaluation are appended. Twenty-five footnotes and 27 bibliographic listings are provided.

** DOCUMENT 51 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79998

TITL: National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs, Preliminary Report 3 -
An Exploratory Study of Victim and Offender Perceptions of the Fairness of
Restitution and Community Service Sanctions

PAUT: S Novack

PDIR: J Hudson; B Galaway

CORP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812

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

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 46

ORIG: United States LANG: English

GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

ANNO: Methodology and findings are presented from a study that examined victim
and offender perceptions of the fairness of restitution and community service
order sanctions.

ABST: The victims and offenders surveyed were associated with 19 restitution
projects located in 17 States throughout the Nation. A total of 661 forms were
sent to offenders and 355 went to victims. Forms were returned from 194 of the
offenders and 152 of the victims. Overall, both offenders and victims view
monetary restitution and community service as fair and desirable sanctions;
however, most victims prefer restitution in conjunction with other sanctions,
while offenders were more likely to prefer a sole sanction of community service
or monetary restitution, as well as a combination of one or the other with
probation. Many inmates viewed the combination of restitution and prison time as
an unfair double punishment. Over two-thirds of the offender respondents found
their community service experiences either 'useful' or 'very useful.' The survey
appears to indicate that careful placement of offenders in community service
settings yields positive results. About three-fourths of the offenders would
have preferred to meet with their victims to determine program requirements.
Almost half of the victims stated they would want to meet with the offender to
work out program requirements should they be in the same situation again. The
projects involved in the survey are listed and briefly described, and the
questionnaire is appended. Seventeen notes are listed.

** DOCUMENT 52 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79852

TITL: Traffic Offenders and Community Service Sentencing - An Overview - Final Report

PAUI: B Galaway

CORP: Social Development Associates, Inc, Duluth, MN 55812

SPON: US Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Washington, DC 20590

SALE: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151 STKN: DOT HS-805-968, Document

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 88 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

PNUM: DOT HS-805-968

CNUM: DTNH22-80-P-05229

ANNO: The extent to which community service sentencing is used for traffic offenders was examined by means of a literature review and the collection of data on current community service sentencing projects.

ABST: The project's goal was to develop preliminary data about the relationship between community service sentencing, traffic offenders, and highway safety. Community service sentencing means that an offender is required to perform unpaid service for a governmental or nonprofit organization as punishment for a traffic offense. Traffic offenders were grouped into two categories: those committing serious offenses such as drunk driving, leaving the scene of an accident, and vehicular homicide, and those committing any other moving violations. Traffic offenders were found to regularly participate in community service sentencing projects, although most traffic offenders are not sentenced to community service. Those who are sentenced to such service are likely to complete the service requirements, which usually consist of unskilled labor. The judges surveyed do not strongly support community service for traffic offenders, although they believe it to be useful when a fine or jail sentence is inappropriate. Community service provides an alternative which can be administered with modest costs and by agencies outside the criminal justice system. However, such public policy issues as the fairness of community service for traffic offenders should be addressed. Tables, bibliographies for each section of the report, and data collection instruments are provided.

** DOCUMENT 53 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79746

TITL: Community Service Restitution - A Re-examination

CORP: PACT (Prisoner and Community Together, Inc), Michigan City, IN 46360

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

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 42 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This paper reexamines the community service restitution programs operated by Prisoner and Community Together, Inc. (PACT) in four Indiana counties for young, first-time misdemeanor offenders, with attention to the criticism that most community service orders are really not alternatives to incarceration.

ABST: A history of PACT in northern Indiana begins with its 1977 program in Michigan City which was developed at a judge's request to provide an alternative for young first offenders who otherwise would have been sentenced to prison. To insure this objective, offenders were sentenced to 6 hours of community work for each day of their initial jail sentence. By 1981, the program had expanded to other counties with LEAA and private foundation funding and had been evaluated favorably by three major institutions. A National Symposium on Restitution and Community Service Sentencing in 1980 showed that few existing community service programs were designed as actual alternatives to jail or prison, and only PACT and another project were cited as having achieved this goal. These findings prompted an internal evaluation of PACT's efforts through staff meetings and a review of case data. Issues raised by these discussions included the view that restitution programs may only widen the net of social control when not used as alternatives to incarceration and that such programs are actually a form of involuntary servitude. Benefits from community service programs were also identified, such as increased community involvement in the criminal justice system and instilling a greater sense of accountability in the offender. The evaluation task force decided to retain community service as a less costly, more humane, and more effective alternative to incarceration for nonviolent offenders. Strategies to insure proper use of the program in the future are outlined which emphasize continual evaluation, restructured eligibility criteria, and increased cooperation with criminal justice personnel. They also suggested that eligible offenders who are currently incarcerated be identified and released to community service. Information materials on PACT, copies of the previous evaluations, and statistics relating to the Porter County PACT are appended.

** DOCUMENT 54 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79531

TITL: National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs - Court Ordered
Community Service in Criminal Law

PAUT: A T Harland

PDIR: J Hudson; B Galaway

CORP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812

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

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 54 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

ANNO: Some of the assumptions underlying the expansion of community service sentencing are examined, and relevant statutes, caselaw, and legislative developments are reviewed, followed by an appraisal of some of the possible legal or constitutional conflicts community service may pose.

ABST: The primary basis for the current interest in community service orders is its use as an alternative to incarceration. In addition, community service has been viewed as a voluntary offender activity that has therapeutic value. The danger of the use of community service is that it has emerged in an absence of authorizing legislation, largely under the parameters of judicial discretion. In this circumstance, it may be another extension of social control in a vacuum of procedural and substantive rules. Legislation is needed to establish community service as an independent sentence. Further, such legislation would give attention to issues of administrative detail, liability protection, procedural regularity, and substantive propriety in areas such as avoiding disparity in who is required to serve, for how long, in what types of service, and for what type of recipients. Enabling community service to stand as a separate sentence would also divorce it from its customary marriage to probation. This would free probation officers to devote themselves to intensive supervision as an alternative to institutionalization, while focusing on the development of other personnel to administer community service. Also, establishing community service as a sentence in its own right would increase its visibility and use by the courts. A total of 220 footnotes are listed. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 55 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79486

TITL: National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs - Final Report

PAUT: J Hudson; B Galaway; S Novack

CORP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812

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

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 428 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

ANNO: This final report of the National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs provides a state-of-the-art summary and program models for the use of monetary restitution and community service restitution as sanctions for adult offenders.

ABST: The literature on restitution and community service is reviewed and integrated. The study's methodology is described, and findings are reported from a national survey to identify restitution and community service programs. The survey was required to identify the study population. The sample selection and research procedures used are described, along with the characteristics of the sample of projects selected for the national assessment study. Major features of the implementation of community service and monetary restitution are then discussed on the basis of data collected from the sample of 20 projects. Topics discussed in this regard include issues related to the development of the original project idea to a formal proposal submitted for funding consideration, major changes in project inputs, activities and outputs during the implementation period, and the major types of implementation problems encountered. Models of community service and monetary restitution synthesized from the study projects are presented. The developed models identify inputs, program activities, outputs, and outcomes. Both program models and client-movement models are presented. Major findings are presented from a survey of the perceptions of victims of offenders concerning the fairness of monetary restitution and community service. Study results are summarized, and future policy and research directions are suggested. A bibliography of about 400 listings is provided, and appended are a project screening schedule, a list and characteristics of 108 identified monetary restitution or community service projects, and project abstracts and flowcharts. Tabular data and diagrams are provided. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 56 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79417

TITL: Restitution and Community Service as Dispositional Alternatives in Delinquency Cases

PAUT: J L Hutzler; T S Vereb; L R Dexel

CORP: National Center for Juvenile Justice Research Division, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, DC 20531

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 25 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 79-JN-AX-0027

ANNO: Findings are presented from a survey of the 50 States and the District of Columbia to determine their authorization for restitution and community service programs for juveniles.

ABSI: A table shows the presence or absence of each State's juvenile code of an express reference to the authority of the court or probation department to impose restitution or community service as a disposition or condition of probation in delinquency cases. Following the table, the text of the relevant statutory provision in each State is presented, with an indication of how long such a provision has existed in each State's code and an indication of how current is the survey's information on legislation in each State. A total of 34 States expressly authorize the juvenile court to impose restitution as a disposition or condition of probation in delinquency cases. In two other States, although authority is not expressly granted by the statute, it is implied. A total of 21 States expressly authorize imposition of a community service requirement as a disposition or condition of probation in delinquency cases. Of these States 18 authorize both restitution and community service dispositions. Only 11 jurisdictions do not specifically identify either restitution or community service as potential dispositions or probation conditions in delinquency cases. No jurisdiction prohibits these dispositional orders or probation conditions. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 57 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79413

TITL: Toward Realistic Reform - A Commentary on Proposals for Change in New York City's Criminal Justice System

PAUT: D E Gordon

CORP: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, NJ 07601

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 32 p

CLSS: Document

CRIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: The proposals by New York State and city officials to combat rising crime in the State by developing harsher penalties and relaxing constitutional standards for criminal justice are criticized and alternative recommendations are presented.

ABST: In response to the public's increasing fear of crime, public leaders have been calling for such measures as longer sentences and mandatory terms for certain offenders, restoration of capital punishment, permitting preventive detention, increasing prison capacity, and limiting the application of the exclusionary rule related to search and seizure. Such measures not only abandon longstanding democratic and civil libertarian traditions, but also are based on faulty data and the mistaken assumption that the criminal justice system can solve the crime problem. Instead of the proposed measures, the criminal justice system should provide speedier adjudication, reduce unnecessary pretrial detention, develop community service programs and restitution as alternatives for defendants who need not be imprisoned or fully prosecuted, and improve service to crime victims. In addition, public officials should work with private groups such as the Fortune Society and the Vera Institute to make these and other improvements in the criminal justice system. The most important effort which should be undertaken is the revitalization of the economy with the development of new, community-based enterprises to create jobs for young people and others whose only opportunity now consists of committing street crime. Such an approach will change the conditions which create the crime problem. A total of 78 reference notes and membership lists of the National Executive's Committee and the advisory council of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency are provided.

** DOCUMENT 58 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79402

TITL: National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs - Supplemental Report -
An Approach to Future Evaluation

PDIR: J Hudson; B Galaway

CORP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812

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

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 22 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

ANNO: A recommended research approach for the evaluation of community service
and financial restitution programs is presented.

ABST: The first section describes the research approach used in the national
assessment for collecting data on operations of the 20 financial restitution and
community service projects included in the study sample. A distinction is then
made between evaluation research conducted for summative and for formative
purposes. Summative research is distinguished as assessment of program outcomes
and formative evaluation is defined as the generation of information about
program process used as reedback to improve program operations. It is
recommended that initial evaluation efforts be formative. The rationale for this
recommendation is developed and the likely benefits suggested. The synthesized
program models generated from the sample of 20 community service and financial
restitution projects are then briefly described. The models conceptually depict
program inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes. It is advised that
researchers currently should use these models as a basis for structuring and
collecting data. The concluding section examines the issues and suggested
measures to be considered in conducting formative research on community service
and financial restitution programs. Outcome evaluation designs would follow the
formative evaluation approach suggested. Diagrams are included. (Author summary
modified)

** DOCUMENT 59 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79331

TITL: Local Community Service System and ISOS (Illinois Status Offender Services) - An Interorganizational Analysis

PAUT: I A Spergel; J Korbelik; J P Lynch

CORP: University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, Chicago, IL 60637

SPON: Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Chicago, IL 60606

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

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 161 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This interorganizational analysis of the Illinois Status Offender Services (ISOS) project focuses on systems of youth-serving organizations which influenced the program and on elements of the program which may have influenced these systems.

ABST: Observations were obtained on characteristics of Illinois organizations serving or concerned with youth in four Chicago communities or community clusters and in Decatur, Ill. Emphasis was placed on (1) the kinds of community service systems that exist and how they are changing to deal with status offenders in these communities, (2) the special conditions that existed that may have impeded or facilitated the effectiveness of the ISOS program, and (3) how ISOS is beginning to fit into these communities and their service systems. The Chicago communities included a low-income, mainly black neighborhood with high delinquency rates; moderate-income, mainly black neighborhoods with moderate to low delinquency rates; moderate-income, mainly white neighborhoods with fairly low delinquency rates; and a transitional community. The study concluded that communities vary systematically in relation to certain organizational and interorganizational characteristics: community basedness, goals and objectives, service patterns, tolerance for deviant behavior, and connectedness of agencies. In addition, certain community characteristics are associated with high or low rates of youth deviancy, including status offenses. The report presents a tentative model for the differential impact of ISOS on criminal justice processing of status offenders. The study findings suggest that community service variables are an important link between sociodemographic variables and police disposition variables. It is recommended that ISOS develop a more decentralized community strategy and encourage organizational interest in the more general needs of status offenders. Moreover, local agencies and groups should create appropriate and consistent local norms of behavior for status offenders. A total of 26 footnotes and related study materials are appended. (Author summary modified)

** DOCUMENT 60 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79240

TITL: Imprisonment of Aborigines in North Western Australia

PAUT: A M E Duckworth; C B Foley-Jones; P Lowe; M Malier

CORP: Western Australia Department of Corrections, Perth, Western Australia 6000

SALE: Western Australia Department of Corrections, 1004 Hay Street, Perth,
Western Australia 6000, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National
Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000,
Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 41 p

ORIG: Australia

LANG: English

NOTE: Research and Information Series paper number 21. A version of this paper was presented for discussion at the Conference of Ministers in Charge of Prisons, Probation and Parole, Takapuna New Zealand, 1981.

ANNO: Findings and recommendations are presented from a study of the impact of imprisonment on Aboriginal inmates in North Western Australia.

ABST: Specific aims of the research were (1) to evaluate the extent to which imprisonment achieved the objectives of specific deterrence, general deterrence, and punishment; (2) to determine the effect imprisonment is having on the structure of traditionally oriented Aboriginal communities; and (3) to determine whether any vocational or leisure activities would be particularly popular or feasible in the institutions surveyed. The major research tools were interviews with 96 Aboriginal inmates (45 at Broome, 31 at Roebourne, and 20 at Wyndham) and demographic data on the interview population. The interview schedule had both open-ended and forced-choice questions. Overall, the findings show that imprisonment of Aborigines in North Western Australia achieves little of value, with the possible exception of performing a questionable welfare function. It is generally recommended that fines, community service orders, and other alternatives to institutionalization be used where feasible for Aboriginal offenders. In the case of drunkenness offenses, offenders should be taken to their residences rather than the police lockup. Prison training courses should provide literacy and arithmetic skills, along with vehicle maintenance and driving instruction. Courts should also make a special effort to explain to Aboriginal offenders the legal procedures in which they are involved, particularly the relationship between the offense, the verdict, and the sentence, so they may understand the importance of revising their future behavior to avoid repeating the consequences of their offense. An evaluation of the system of using Aboriginal justices of the peace to deal with legal issues in Aboriginal communities should also be conducted. Suggestions for further research are offered, along with 19 references. The questionnaire is appended.

** DOCUMENT 61 OF 202 **

ACCN: 79145

TITL: Probation legislation in Britain and India

JCIT: Social Defence, V 15, N 57 (July 1979), P 17-27

PAUT: S K Bhattacharyya

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: India

LANG: English

ANNO: This Indian article traces the history of probation legislation in Great Britain and India and examines factors which have influenced the development of probation services in both countries.

ABST: The first probation statute in England, the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1879, provided for the release of offenders on their own recognizance by courts of summary jurisdiction and simply codified what was being practiced under common law. The 1887 Probation of First Offenders Act extended these provisions to first offenders convicted of major crimes. Supervisory mechanisms, including salaried probation officers, were established in 1907 with the Probation of Offenders Act. This law was superseded by the 1948 Criminal Justice Act which allowed courts to impose certain requirements on probation orders and clarified many probation procedures. Subsequent laws have extended probation officers' responsibilities to include certain classes of offenders released from institutions, expanded community service programs, and established day training centers for probationers. In 1972, legislation made the combination of a compulsory form of supervision with a suspended sentence possible for the first time. Although India's 1898 Code of Criminal Procedures provided for probation and several States subsequently enacted probation laws, legislation by the central government to bring uniformity to the probation system was not passed until 1958. The central statute covers a wider range of offenses than the State laws and requires presentence reports by the probation officer for offenders under 21. In India, persons treated under the probation system do not suffer from any legal stigmas, such as ineligibility to enter government service. Unlike Great Britain, the judiciary in India did not take much interest in probation work and progress has been slower. A system of hostels for probationers and persons released on bail has been established in Britain and could probably alleviate India's problems of overcrowded prisons; India also needs a national association of probation and other correctional officers to develop professional standards of service.

** DOCUMENT 62 OF 202 **

ACCN: 78941

TITL: Status Offenses and the Juvenile Justice System - Progress and Problems

PAUT: D J Berkman; C P Smith

CORP: American Justice Institute National Juvenile Justice System Assessment Center, Sacramento, CA 95814

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 27 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This assessment of the state of knowledge on status offenders and the juvenile justice system covers statistical data on arrests and court referrals, dispositions, types of treatment programs, deinstitutionalization, and current legislative reforms of juvenile codes.

ABST: Variations in the definitions used by States for status offenders and status offense behavior are first considered, and definitions developed by the Council of State Governments are recommended. Following a discussion of problems with available information on status offenders and their processing, statistics on arrests and referrals to court for 1975-77 are presented. Breakdowns by age, sex, and race show that females, whites, and younger persons were most frequently arrested for status offenses in 1977. Between 1975 and 1977, however, fewer juveniles were arrested for status offenses, while their arrest rate for less serious offenses increased. In this period, a trend for fewer police referrals, or status offenders and more referrals by family, community agencies, and self was observed. According to data on status offenders placed in detention or in correctional facilities between 1974 and 1977, persons detained for status offenses decreased, but juveniles committed for these offenses increased. The review of juvenile court dispositions of status offender cases examines characteristics of juveniles committed to treatment programs, evaluation of community service programs, and research on the use of diversion. Status offender programs which have been partially evaluated and may be effective are listed. The impact of deinstitutionalization and community service programs on the juvenile justice system and youths labeled as status offenders is addressed as are the costs of status offenses. State legislative reforms and judicial decisions which affect status offenders are summarized, followed by an outline of major conclusions and recommendations drawn from this assessment. Statistical tables and 15 references are appended.

** DOCUMENT 63 OF 202 **

ACCN: 78481
TITL: National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs - Executive Summary
PDIR: J Hudson; E Galaway
COMP: University of Minnesota School of Social Development, Duluth, MN 55812
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC 20531
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 76 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: 78-NI-AX-0110

ANNO: This report summarizes the results of the national assessment of adult restitution programs, a study designed to provide a state-of-the-art summary as well as program models for the use of monetary restitution and community service restitution as sanctions for adult offenders.

ABST: The study tasks included a review of the restitution literature, identification of currently operating programs, and a telephone survey of current programs. Other tasks included an intensive study of 20 selected projects, development of composite models of a monetary restitution project and a community service restitution project, and a survey of offenders and victims. Results showed that community service projects can be grouped into two basic categories. Programs which primarily serve felons regard community service as less important than the other sanctions, while projects serving mostly misdemeanants impose community service as an alternative to other sanctions. Among program and research needs are clarification of the penal purpose to be served by community service, studies of program costs, clearer definitions of the actual offender population served, and pilot projects to determine if programs being developed for misdemeanants could also be used for felons. Study of 13 projects involving monetary restitution components indicated such needs as systematic data collection on measures of restitution activities and the presumed outputs of each activity in order to develop clear understandings of program operations in relation to conceptual models. Other questions requiring further research include the extent to which victims and offenders perceive sanctions as fair and appropriate and public attitudes toward monetary restitution and community service sanctions. Tables, figures, and a bibliography listing about 400 references are provided.

** DOCUMENT 64 OF 202 **

ACCN: 78365

TITL: Community Service for Elderly Offenders

JCIT: Police Journal, V 54, N 3 (July-September 1981), P 235-238

PAUT: G B Markham

PDYE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

AMNO: This article describes a special program of the Essex Police Department (England) which takes into account the elderly offender's medical and social status before a referral decision is made.

ABST: When an elderly person (60 years or older) is arrested or reported for a criminal offense in Essex, the police officer on the case notifies the community services branch, which assesses the seriousness of the offense and the circumstances of the accused. If the accused is considered 'at risk,' the branch officer can administer an immediate caution or seek authority to take no further action. The officer then contacts the offender's doctor, as well as voluntary and statutory agencies, to obtain help with the offender's problems. Referral to any agency or person is done only with the knowledge and consent of the elderly person. Reports are submitted to the superintendent of the Community Services Branch who ratifies the decision and reviews the action taken to help the offender. During the first 14 months of the program, 412 elderly offenders committed 421 criminal offenses in Essex. Of the 412 offenders dealt with, 65 were prosecuted, 316 were cautioned, and no further action was taken with 31 persons. Case examples are supplied.

** DOCUMENT 65 OF 202 **

ACCN: 78235

TITL: Community Service Restitution - Policies and Procedures Manual

CORP: Community Service Restitution Program, Brookline, MA 02146

SPON: Brookline Chamber of Commerce, Brookline, MA 02168; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Northeastern University College of Criminal Justice, Boston, MA 02115; Gardiner Howland Shaw Foundation, Boston, MA 02111

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 0000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 65 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This manual describes the Community Service Restitution (CSR) Program of Brookline, Mass. and provides a comprehensive outline of operating procedures which are applicable to other programs.

ABST: The manual is intended to help in the establishment of new programs and the strengthening of existing programs. CSR became fully operational in November 1979. The 9-member staff serves 26 communities in the area and has made significant strides in attaining program goals. The primary goal was to place approximately 1,200 offenders, primarily young adult misdemeanants, in community environments during the 14 months of the project. Of the 1,200 offenders, 900 are expected to complete all assigned hours. The 75 percent successful completion rate indicates that \$144,000 in service will be returned to the community. The majority of CSR goals focus on the community as the immediate beneficiary. Additional objectives are to establish a positive line of communication and understanding between the community and the criminal justice system and to improve services within the system. Community acceptance is essential to the success of any restitution program. To ensure that information reaches as many people as possible, extensive use of the media is recommended. The target population with which most programs work consists of adult offenders, both male and female, age 17 and older. Appropriateness for CSR placement is determined by the nature of the offense, the prior record and background of the offender, the extent of the victim's injury, and the offensiveness of the case. Community service restitution may be used in any of the following stages of the criminal justice system: pretrial, postconviction, and postcommitment. The manual also addresses support services, placement, monitoring, CSR job descriptions, and management tools. Sample forms are included.

** DOCUMENT 66 OF 202 **

ACCW: 78051

TITL: Drink/Driving Offences

PAUT: D Latham; P Halnan

SALE: Colorado Advocates for Children Today Inc, C/O 1623 Oneida Street, Denver,
CO 80220, Paperback

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 182 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

NOTE: Oyez Practice Notes.

ANNO: This guidebook describes the procedure and substantive law relating to offenses involving drinking and driving motor vehicles in England.

ABST: The bulk of the commentary on the substantive law deals with the 'breathalyzer' offenses. This is because the courts have strictly interpreted the statutory provisions governing these offenses, which define the manner in which the offenses are to be proved. Most of the offenses are defined in the Road Traffic Act of 1972. The discussion of pretrial procedures covers the initiation of proceedings; rules governing British, Commonwealth, and foreign servicemen; waiving summons; form of summons; venue; limitation of time; and legal aid. The hearing, evidence, and appeals are considered in the description of trial procedures. In the description of offenses under Section 6 of the Road Traffic Act, it is indicated that the prosecution must prove that the defendant drove or attempted to drive a motor vehicle on a road or public place with excess blood-alcohol or urine-alcohol content as ascertained from a laboratory test. A detailed commentary on Section 6 offenses is provided. Statutory procedure is described for the breath test, the arrest, the procedure at the police station, and the obtaining of breath tests and specimens of blood or urine from a person who is a hospital patient. The discussion of sentencing considers custodial sentences, noncustodial sentences, disqualification and endorsement, and special reasons and mitigating circumstances. The maximum period of imprisonment for an offense of driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drink or drugs is 6 months, as is that for driving with excess blood-alcohol. Noncustodial sentences include community service orders, compensation, probation, and fines. The court is required to disqualify the offender from driving for at least 12 months unless special reasons would mitigate this order. Driving licenses of offenders are endorsed to show convictions. Appended are the relevant sections of the Road Traffic Act, the endorsement and sentence codes, and suggestions for traffic offense penalties. An index is provided.

** DOCUMENT 67 OF 202 **

ACCN: 77807

TITL: Community Service Order Programme in Ontario, Part 3 - A One Year Follow-up

PAUT: S Hermann

CORP: Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Planning and Research Branch, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1L 4E1

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

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 41 p

ORIG: Canada LANG: English

NOTE: Project 159.

ANNO: This third report in a series dealing with community service orders (CSO) as a sentencing alternative in Ontario, Canada focuses on probationer perceptions of the CSO program 1 year after the completion of their assigned hours.

ABST: The CSO as a sentencing alternative assigns offenders to work a certain number of hours in community service projects. This study involved a subsample of 207 CSO probationers, the majority of whom were male, single, about 22 years-old, and stable in the areas of education and employment. Most of the sample had been sentenced to the CSO for a single property offense. Data were collected using the Client Information Fact Sheet, the CSO Experience Form, the Follow-up Interview Schedule, and a Recidivism Data Coding Form. Although the majority of the sample reported that their CSO assignments had little practical application to their work or school, they viewed the CSO disposition as a positive experience, believing that the work performed was helpful to the community as a whole or the individuals served. Most offenders perceived the CSO sentence as 'fair' and reported that the CSO had proven to be a better experience than they had anticipated. When the subjects compared the CSO to three other sentencing alternatives, the CSO was preferred as the most beneficial alternative. The recidivism rate was also examined for the subsample for the 1-year period following CSO completion. About 12 percent of the sample had been reconvicted during the 1-year period. The majority of the recidivists received an additional probation term, while one-third of the recidivists were incarcerated. The follow-up interview form is appended, and supporting tabular data are provided. (Author abstract modified)

** DOCUMENT 68 OF 202 **

ACCN: 77385

TITL: Working the Damned, the Dumb, and the Destitute - The Politics of Community Service Restitution (From Misdemeanor Courts - Policy Concerns and Research Perspectives, P 196-244, 1980, James J Alfani, ed. - See NCJ-77379)

PAUT: C W Grau; J Kahn

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 38 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: Findings and implications are discussed from a study of the community service restitution (CSR) program of a Tacoma, Wash., misdemeanor court.

ABST: The court instituted CSR in 1977 as a judicial sentencing alternative to fines and jail. While judges determined who was sentenced to CSR, the probation department found agencies to take CSR referrals and referred offenders to the agencies. This study surveys general sentencing practices in the court, analyzes the social and legal correlates of sentencing, and examines the work performed by CSR referrals. Findings show that the sentencing of offenders to CSR is influenced by a number of legal and social factors. Offenders convicted of driving while intoxicated are unlikely to receive CSR sentencing, while young, indigent, and other low-income offenders who are not employed full-time are more likely to be sentenced to CSR. Judges openly admit that low-income is a criterion for sentencing to CSR, since it is an alternative to fines for offenders unable to pay them. As a misdemeanor court, only about 7 percent of those convicted are jailed; the practical alternatives to CSR, therefore, are fines and probation. Evidence that CSR is beneficial to offenders is thin. The agencies involved reported as many negative as positive consequences. CSR rarely increases the likelihood of improved employment options for participants, since most of the assigned work is janitorial and clerical with government agencies. Further, by farming out the tasks of discipline and punishment to agencies outside the legal system, the court qualitatively expanded the State's social control apparatuses. Tabular data, 6 notes, and 42 references are provided. Study instruments and methodology are appended. (Author abstract modified)

** DOCUMENT 69 OF 202 **

ACCN: 77344

TITL: Community Service Restitution Program - Operational Procedures Manual

PAUT: J H Buerge

CORP: Elkhart County Pact, Inc, Elkhart, IN 46514; PACT (Prisoner and Community Together, Inc), Michigan City, IN 46360

SPON: US Department of Labor Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Washington, DC 20013; Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, New York, NY 10017

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

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 64 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This manual describes the organization and procedures used by the community service restitution program (CSRP) of Elkhart County, Ind., PACT (Prisoner and Community Together), a community-based corrections organization devoted to developing a humane and rational corrections system.

ABST: Under the CSRP, performance or free community service work as symbolic restitution is offered as an option to jail. The presiding judge, at his/her discretion, presents the option of participation in the CSRP to the offender at sentencing. The offender chooses between jail and the community service program. For every day that would have been spent in jail, a client is required to do 6 hours of work. In special cases, the CSRP may be offered as a last chance for probation violators. The program is primarily designed to serve young misdemeanor offenders between the ages of 16 and 25. Examples of the kinds of convictions appropriate for the program include driving under the influence of alcohol, driving with a suspended license, under age possession of alcohol, resisting arrest, disorderly conduct, public intoxication, fleeing a police officer, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, marijuana possession, malicious trespassing, and theft. Most of these crimes, while not causing bodily harm or property damage, violate community laws and, therefore, justify symbolic restitution to the community. A detailed flow chart provides a visual description of client progress through the program. Appended are forms used in the program, an organizational chart of Elkhart County PACT, CSRP job descriptions, liability concerns, referrals to CSRP from the Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP), sample referral form from VORP, methods for recording statistics, and a criminal justice procedures flow chart.

** DOCUMENT 70 OF 202 **

ACCN: 77076

TITL: Community Service - A Going Concern, but where to?

JCIT: International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, V
24, N 3 (1980), P 234-240

PAUL: P Ralphs

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 7 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: The present status of community service programs for offenders in England and Wales is discussed.

ABST: Community service is an alternative sentence in which offenders carry out tasks in the community, usually on weekends, for a particular number of hours. In 1978, 19,400 offenders were offered and accepted this sentence. About two-thirds were under 25 years of age, nearly half were convicted of theft or handling stolen goods, a quarter of offenses were for burglary, and between 5 and 10 percent of offenses involved violence against persons. Of the sentences terminated in 1978, about 75 percent were completed satisfactorily, about 10 percent were terminated because of a failure to comply with the requirements of the court order, and about 10 percent were ended because of convictions for further offenses. Since the inception of community service in 1974, courts, probation officers, voluntary agencies, and offenders have seen it as essentially positive and constructive. Although the probation service manages the service programs, management structures vary locally. Probation officers often view community service supervision as something apart from their normal work since this sentence includes aspects of social work and penal measures independent of probation. In some areas, community service supervisors carry out much of the actual supervision and are themselves supervised by the probation officers. The service supervisors are specially trained and often manage most of the service programs themselves. Other areas use voluntary agencies for the direct supervision of clients or accept the help of sessional supervisors, weekend volunteers with useful practical experience. The future possibility of a supervisory service independent of probation officer management is considered. A three-item reference list is included.

** DOCUMENT 71 OF 202 **

ACCN: 76392

TITL: alternatives to Imprisonment - An International Perspective

JCIT: Criminal Justice Abstracts, V 13, N 1 (March 1981), P 134-148

PAUT: A Newton

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 15 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This article reviews the correctional systems of several countries, focusing on sentencing patterns and alternatives to incarceration.

ABST: Imprisonment in Sweden is justifiable only to protect society from the most serious kinds of offenders, and correctional trends emphasize community-based programs, decriminalization of minor offenses, and shorter sentences. The use of fines based on the seriousness of the crime and the offender's financial resources has risen sharply. Finland has returned to a retributive concept of punishment from a rehabilitative outlook, although prison populations are being reduced. Fines, police warnings, and restitution through community service are used increasingly. Denmark has also shifted toward fines, suspended sentences, and probation. Since 1973, prison sentences have been applied more carefully and for shorter periods to avoid overcrowding. Although the Netherlands has few alternatives to imprisonment, it has the world's lowest incarceration rate. The Dutch feel that prison has no beneficial effect on the offender and rely on fines and short determinate sentences. Their prison population has declined steadily, while the use of fines and probation has increased dramatically. Innovative alternatives to confinement in Italy are trial custody, which is similar to probation in the United States, and day release. Great Britain has had noncustodial programs for offenders since the late 19th century but has emphasized community service programs since 1972. Fines are the most common disposition in criminal cases in England, while probation is used infrequently. New Zealand developed the concept of periodic detention, which requires an offender to report to a center for a specified period each week. Because prison has been ineffective in controlling crime, Australia has adopted correctional alternatives from Great Britain and New Zealand, such as fines and periodic detention. Canada has moved to reduce its prison population through fines and community work programs. Japan has a modern prison system along Western lines and relies on fines, probation, and suspended sentences as alternatives to prison. However, the prison remains the principal component of penal systems in Africa and Latin America. Although the U.S. has developed a wide range of sentencing alternatives, such as probation, restitution, and community service projects, it continues to have one of the highest incarceration rates in the world. Overall, these data suggest that not all alternative programs have been successful and some have had undesirable side-effects. Approximately 50 footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 72 OF 202 **

ACCN: 75814

TITL: Offenders in the Community

JCIT: Ditchley Journal, V 3 (Spring 1976), P 38-57

PAUT: T Morris

SPON: German Marshall Fund of the US, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 20 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

NOTE: Report of the Third Ditchley Conference, October 1975

ANNO: The proceedings of a British Conference on practical issues relating to the effective noncustodial treatment of offenders are reported.

ABST: Issues considered by conference participants included (1) court latitude in choosing custodial and noncustodial sentencing, (2) alternatives to custodial sentencing, (3) public attitudes toward noncustodial programs, and (4) the nature of treatment programs. Legislation in Europe and North America has restricted judicial prerogatives in selecting custodial treatment methods. In remaining cases, pretrial assessments of defendants play a role in determining whether incarceration or another form of punishment will be chosen. Alternatives to incarceration include (1) fines, (2) use of community service, and (3) probation. Barriers to greater use of community service programs include concern over the program's impact on offender behavior and a lack of public acceptance. While noncustodial programs are generally less expensive than prison programs, they cannot be considered inexpensive. Savings do accrue through prisoner work in the community with resulting increases in family support. Public attitudes toward noncustodial programs have had most impact in the United States, where judges are often elected. Appointed European judges are less subject to this pressure. While humanitarian treatment strategies view restrictions on freedom negatively and punishment as undesirable, the concept of fair punishment for crimes committed remains pronounced both among average citizens and offenders.

** DOCUMENT 73 OF 202 **

ACCN: 75737

TITL: Pretrial Diversion for Alleged Shoplifters - A Structured Program of
Community Service

JCIT: Pretrial Services Annual Journal, V 3 (1980), P 159-171

PAUT: F C'Neal

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 14 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A pretrial diversion program which uses community service programming for restitution from first offender shoplifters in Fairfax County, Va. is described, with emphasis on client screening procedures, the program's relationships with the courts, monitoring strategies, and methods for dealing with noncompliance.

ABST: The process begins when the defendant appears for an initial court date. At this time, the defendant is referred to the program and project staff conduct interviews, verify data, and prepare a report for the court. The staff also identify a community agency for placement. The defendant is accepted into the program at the second court hearing date, is interviewed by an agency contact person, and an assignment and schedule are established. Program applicants must be United States citizens and Virginia residents who are facing concealment or shoplifting charges. The charge must be their first criminal charge and must be processed through a Fairfax County court. Project staff maintain contact with clients during their community service assignment and with the agency at which the assignment has been made. Cases of noncompliance with the community service agreement are investigated to determine whether extenuating circumstances exist. If none are found, the case is rerferred to court, a summons is issued, and the client is required to appear and show cause for noncompliance. Clients found in noncompliance are then brought to trial and terminated from the diversion program. During 1 year of operation, 93 percent of all participants completed their 50-hour assignment. Many completed service in addition to the 50-hour requirement. Evaluations by defendants and participating organizations have been overwhelmingly positive. Footnotes and copies of forms are included.

** DOCUMENT 74 CF 202 **

ACCN: 75715

TITL: Toward an Evaluable Community Service Sanctioning Project Model (From Special National Workshop - Criminal Justice Program Evaluation - Selected Workshop Papers - Criminal Justice Research Utilization Program, P 24-28, 1981, Elizabeth Scullin, ed. - See NCJ-75712)

PAUT: B Galaway; J Hudson

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

ORIG: United States

PAGE: 5 p

CLSS: Document

LANG: English

ANNO: The procedures for developing a composite evaluable model for community service sanctioning projects are described, and initial impressions about community service sanctioning projects are presented, followed by a preliminary draft of a composite community service sanctioning project.

ABST: Following interviews with directors of 108 projects, 20 projects were selected for study, based on their diversity in type of restitution (predominantly monetary, predominantly community service, both monetary and community service, or either monetary or community service), administrative auspices, phase in the criminal justice system, geographic location, and residential or nonresidential programming. Plans are underway to develop an evaluable model of a community service sanctioning project and an evaluable model of a monetary restitution project. Because of similarities in the inputs, activities, and outputs, it is believed that one model can be developed for each type of programming. Programs using both monetary restitution and community service sanctioning will probably reflect some merged version of the two models being developed. A draft composite model of a community service project involving the major activity components, outputs, and outcomes is presented. Tentative conclusions from the study thus far are that (1) the community service projects predominantly serve misdemeanants; (2) the projects appear to have the capacity to serve a large number of offenders at nominal costs; (3) generally, the projects have not had any major problem finding opportunities for offenders to perform unpaid community service; (4) the projects have, at best, collected evaluative data on inputs and outputs and the number of hours of service performed; and (5) the projects have highly successful completion rates. One figure is provided.

** DOCUMENT 75 OF 202 **

ACCN: 74991

TITL: San Francisco Adult Arrestees - A Study of the 1978 Adult Arrestee Population of the City and County of San Francisco, California

PAUT: B Hoffman

CORP: San Francisco City and County Municipal Court, San Francisco, CA 94102

SPON: JS Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; San Francisco Mayor's Criminal Justice Council, San Francisco, CA 94102; San Francisco Criminal Justice Planning Office, San Francisco, CA 94102

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 107 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: A-2926-2-78

ANNO: A study which was originally intended to determine the number of individuals who enter the adult criminal justice system in San Francisco, Calif., annually is presented; incidental findings are emphasized.

ABST: Study methodology involved drawing samples from the 1978 adult arrestee population. In San Francisco, arrests can be classified as processable or nonprocessable. The former more serious charges require the creation or expansion of an arrest record. In 1978, 24.1 percent of the 48,071 adult arrests in the city were for felony (processable) offenses, 32.4 percent were processable misdemeanors, and 43.4 percent were nonprocessable misdemeanors. Samples were drawn from both processable and nonprocessable categories, and data were collected on the number of arrests, type of charges, and social characteristics of arrestees. The study goal was accomplished, including development of a formula which can be used for estimation purposes. In addition, significant and interesting findings resulted from the effort. About 50 percent of the processable arrestees are first timers to San Francisco's adult criminal justice system. They are younger, and the group includes more whites and women than does the group of those arrested in prior years. Findings highlighted the existence of several separate arrestee populations: those who are arrested on nuisance violations, those who are charged with more serious offenses, those who are arrested once only, and those who are rearrested so often that they can be called chronic offenders. The system's reaction is leniency with first timers and an increase of penalties in direct proportion to seriousness of offense and length of the offender's prior record. Diversion and community service programs do appear to be more suitable than jail for first timers. Data also demonstrate that a small percentage of arrestees are responsible for a high percentage of criminal activity and criminal justice costs. Twelve footnotes, 13 references, 46 tables, and appendixes of related technical information are included. (Author abstract modified)

** DOCUMENT 70 OF 202 **

ACCN: 74822

TITL: Greater Tampa Alcohol Safety Action Project - Final Report

PAUI: R Scudder; J Waiters; M Apsey; B Cavanaugh

CORP: Tampa City Government, Tampa, FL 33602

SPON: US Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration Office of Driver and Pedestrian Programs, Washington, DC
20590SALE: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield,
VA 22151 SPKN: PB 295 450, Document, Microfiche

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 124 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

PNUM: DOT-HS-804-019

CNUM: DOT-HS-062-1-080

ANNO: This report examines the effectiveness of the Tampa, Fla., Alcohol Safety Action Project (ASAP), a 5-year effort conducted between 1972 and 1975 to reduce alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents by reducing the incidence of drunk driving.

ABST: The project was divided into two major areas of specific countermeasures -- selective enforcement and judicial/rehabilitative. The manpower level in the selective enforcement area was kept at 21 throughout most of the project -- 11 men from the Tampa Police Department and 10 men from the Florida Highway Patrol. The Florida Highway Patrolmen were unable to continue with the project for the last 6 months due to manpower cutbacks. The officers patrolled during peak offense hours, stopped cars for traffic offenses, and arrested drivers unable to perform field sobriety tests. Cars were impounded, and offenders were subjected to breathalyzer tests at the police station. Arrest activity for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) increased 340 percent during the first year of the project, and remained substantially above that level throughout the project. DWI arrests by regular patrols also increased greatly throughout the life of the project, probably because alcohol-related arrests were viewed as priority among police in Hillsborough County for the life of ASAP. The breathalyzer test refusal rate increased from 5.8 percent in 1972 to 14.2 percent in 1976, although ASAP patrol officers had consistently fewer refusals than did regular patrol officers. Average blood alcohol levels of DWI arrestees declined throughout the project. Judicial/rehabilitation countermeasures commenced with court orders issued upon DWI convictions directing offenders to attend DWI schools, therapy sessions for problem drinkers, extended group therapy sessions that were discontinued in 1977 for unsatisfactory performance, and community services such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Salvation Army programs. Presentencing diagnostic information gathering increased, and a scheduling office referred convicted offenders to the proper treatment facility. The success of the rehabilitative programs increased dramatically when, during the third quarter of 1975, a procedure was adopted to arrest and incarcerate offenders who defied court orders for treatment or who failed to continue treatment for the prescribed period. Several components of the program were maintained by the city of Tampa after termination of ASAP; several of the enforcement and rehabilitative countermeasures have been adopted in other jurisdictions. Appendixes contain fiscal and personnel reviews, administrative evaluations of enforcement and rehabilitation components, analytic studies of specific phases of the program (many published under

separate cover as well), and an index of all reports on the project or its components. Data tables are included.

** DOCUMENT 77 OF 202 **

ACCN: 74774

TITL: Solution for Prison's Overcrowding - The Thai Experience (From UNAFEI-Resource Material Series, Number 17, 1980, p 159-162, Yoshio Suzuki, ed. - See NCJ-74759)

PAUT: K Vongchaisuan

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United Nations

LANG: English

ANNO: Factors promoting overcrowding in Thai prisons are identified, and measures adopted by the Thai Department of Corrections to reduce the prison population are described.

ABST: In 1978, the average number of prison inmates in Thailand was about 69,000, while the maximum capacity of Thai prisons was about 40,000. The major factors contributing to prison overpopulation are increases in crime, delays in criminal proceedings, the infrequent use of alternatives to imprisonment even for minor offenses, the limited use of parole, and increases in penalties for violent crimes. If adopted, a bill providing for discretionary suspension of prosecution in appropriate cases will save many first offenders from incarceration. Other methods are already being used to reduce the prison population. Adoption of the good-time system in 1977 permits the early release under probation or cooperative offenders before the ends of their prison terms. The establishment of open institutions for carefully selected inmates has alleviated overcrowding. Plans have also been made for expansion of the parole system through recruitment and training of volunteer parole officers. A bill introduced in 1978 would enable convicted prisoners to earn a good-time allowance for the period during which they successfully participated in community service programs. Another measure is the expansion in the use of probation as a condition for suspended sentence. A Central Probation Office was formed and the Law for Probationary Supervision of Adult Convicted Offenders was passed. Another recommended action is the elimination of unnecessary and unreasonable delays in criminal proceedings to reduce the large population of detained suspects. One data table on the Thai prison population is provided.

** DOCUMENT 78 OF 202 **

ACCN: 74556
TITL: Community Service by Offenders
PAUF: M K Harris
CORP: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Washington, DC 20005
SPON: National Institute of Corrections, Washington, DC 20534; American Bar Association Basics (Bar Association Support to Improve Correctional Services), Washington, DC 20036
PDTE: 1979 (not Copyrighted) PAGE: 92 p CLSS: Document
ORIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: AH-O

ANNO: Various aspects of the concept of community service orders as an alternative criminal justice sanction are addressed in a report prepared by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

ABST: Because of limited fiscal resources available to corrections and the problem of severe prison overcrowding, legislators, judges, and criminal justice officials should consider community-based sanctions for those offenders who can safely remain in the community. Four topics are addressed, including the theoretical aspects of using community service as a court-imposed penalty, practical considerations, monitoring and evaluation efforts, and unresolved issues raised by community service sentencing. A community service program places convicted offenders in unpaid positions with nonprofit or tax-supported agencies to perform a specified number of hours of work or service within a given time limit as a sentencing option or condition. Community service programs operate under a variety of titles, such as court referral, volunteer work, or service restitution. Sentences involving such programs provide an alternative to incarceration, satisfy the community's desire for retribution, and may offer relief from guilt for the offender. The general steps undertaken in establishing a community service program are forming a core group of advocates; defining the nature of the program, including specifying purposes and target populations; enlisting support from organizations and individuals in the community; raising funds; hiring staff; and screening work sites. Monitoring and evaluating the programs require consideration of the consequences on offenders, criminal justice agencies, human service agencies, and the general public. Cost-benefit analyses that have been conducted thus far generally presented a positive picture. Unresolved issues to be considered involve the involuntary nature of the services performed, discrimination in selecting program participants, and disparity of sentencing judges. Approximately 30 references; appendixes of program listings, agency listings, and forms; and extensive exhibits are included.

** DOCUMENT 79 OF 202 **

ACCN: 74424

TITL: CSR (Community Service Restitution) - A Sentencing Alternative

JCIT: Texas Journal of Corrections, V 6, N 6 (November/December 1980), P 16-19,
29

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

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 5 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: The history of community service restitution (CSR) as a corrections program, common CSR principles, and the CSR operation in Travis County, Texas, are examined.

ABST: CSR is a sentencing alternative in which defendants are directed to perform services for selected governmental or nonprofit agencies. The idea began in England in the late 1960's. It developed from an investigation into alternatives to imprisonment conducted by the Home Secretary's Advisory Council on the Penal System. CSR programs were exported to America, where conventional punishments were being criticized for severing the offender's ties with family and community, thus compounding the offender's antisocial problems. The CSR programs are viewed as benefiting society, the criminal justice system, and the individual. The service to various organizations in the form of labor or professional expertise furthers the goals of these organizations at no cost. In addition, CSR reduces the cost to society of corrections and increases probationer-client involvement with the criminal justice system. Also, the availability of this sentencing alternative aids in moving crowded dockets toward more rapid disposition. Benefits to the individual include improved self-orientation, improved relationships with others, and improved relations with society as a whole. CSR avoids economic hardship of the client and family and the stigma of probation. The Travis County CSR program began in 1978, when the county's participation in one or two pilot programs was solicited. A total of 339 clients have been involved since the program's inception, and 40 agencies are now active participants. Case studies are cited including that of two welfare fraud participants who were later offered permanent jobs in the understaffed State Hospital and a schoolteacher who developed a fourth-grade curriculum on community and self-awareness.

** DOCUMENT 80 CR 202 **

ACCN: 74118

TITL: Victim and Offender Perceptions of the Fairness of Restitution and Community-Service Sanctions (From Victims, Offenders, and Alternative Sanctions, P 63-70, 1980, Joe Hudson and Burt Galaway, ed. - See NCJ-74113)

PAUI: S Novack; B Galaway; J Hudson

SALE: Heath Lexington Books, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173, Document

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 8 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: This essay presents information from a survey of adult offenders and victims regarding their perceptions of monetary restitution and community service sentences, as well as of offender-victim meetings as part of a monetary restitution program.

ABST: Subjects for the study were selected from 19 adult financial restitution and community service projects (residential and nonresidential) in the United States, sponsored by criminal justice and private agencies and operating at various levels in the criminal justice system. Survey samples were drawn from admissions to the 19 projects during a 5-month period. Two types of questionnaires were mailed to offenders and victims: they differed only on a few demographic questions. Areas covered included offender and victim perceptions of the fairness of financial restitution and community service, desirability of offender/victim contact, offender perceptions about the usefulness of community service experiences, and questions on what type of sanction the offender would choose if given a choice. Some conclusions reached by the researchers -- despite the low response rate in many of the projects -- indicate that both offenders and victims regard mutual contacts as desirable, offenders perceive financial restitution added to incarceration as unfair, financial restitution and community service requirements are regarded as fair by both offenders and victims, and offenders completing community services view their experience as useful. Tabular data and three endnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 81 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73016

TITL: Financial and Community Service Restitution for Adult Misdemeanants - A
Viable Alternative

PAUT: P Rowe-Cornelius; J S Garman, Jr

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 26 p

CLASS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980

ANNO: A brief description of the alternative sentencing program of Portsmouth,
Va., as contributed during a symposium on restitution and community service held
during 1980, is presented.

ABST: The services unit of the Portsmouth General District Court is the
alternative sentences program established in 1978 for adult misdemeanants. Using
the traditional probation approach, the services unit began with two probation
counselors and a secretary. During the second year of operation, the community
corrections program aspect was added to the services unit. The primary purpose
for financial restitution is to monetarily reimburse victims for goods,
services, or expenses incurred as a result of the offense. An individual,
business, medical facility, local government, or any other concern may be the
victim of an offense to whom financial restitution can be made. An individual
may be referred to the services unit either directly or after the presentence
report. The judge may request a presentence report before disposition if deemed
necessary. Individuals are then scheduled for interview with the services unit,
are allowed the length of the probation to pay the restitution, and are released
at the end of a 12-month probationary period provided that all the conditions of
probation are met. Violations of conditions can result in probation revocation.
The community corrections aspect became a part of the services unit in 1979. The
focus of the program is to divert adult misdemeanants who are first offenders
from traditional sentencing. Qualified candidates are afforded the opportunity
to volunteer to perform an unpaid community public service for a public or
private nonprofit agency. Each individual is placed on 6 months of supervised
probation to complete the volunteer project as opposed to the assessment of
fines, costs, or suspended jail time. To date, the community corrections program
has a 96.7 percent success rate with regard to completion of the required 50
hours of community service work. It is hoped that the program will be
implemented statewide. Tables, footnotes, and an appendix of related information
and forms are included.

** DOCUMENT 82 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73011

TITLE: Implementing Community Service Programs in Correctional and Probation Agencies

PAUT: M S Ward

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 13 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980

ANNO: Implementation problems encountered when locating community service programs within probation and correctional agencies are a focus of this paper. Autonomy of the programs is recommended.

ABST: Due to understaffing and inadequate structures and finances probation agencies, asked to perform too many functions, often do not implement the community service option clearly and consistently. In addition, the bureaucratic nature of probation departments, in part owing to their official nature, augurs against advocacy for clients. To integrate a community service program within a probation agency, such a program should be legitimized by official recognition of its viability, and run by an autonomous unit within the probation agency. Such a unit should have final responsibility in setting the limits and time parameters of the community service obligation. Autonomy is needed in order to implement and run community service programs within correctional agencies as well. The Montgomery County Department of Corrections' experience in this regard illustrates this point and offers both the insights solutions of implementation problems. The Alternative Community Services Program provides a voluntary alternative for selected offenders. Giving the program the agency status has ensured its accountability and visibility, and the establishment of an advisory board comprised of lay citizens has ensured the necessary community-wide acceptance. The program autonomy is enhanced by its location in a public library. This also removes any punitive distinction that may accrue from locating the program in either a detention or pre-release facility, and is more conducive to privacy and one-to-one interviewing. A description of the prosecutor's role and staffing patterns in the Montgomery County program, and eight references are included.

** DOCUMENT 83 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73009

TITL: Effects of a Community Service Matrix

PAUT: A J Benek; G B Irope; J Allen

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 8 P

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: A matrix which plots community service hours versus number and seriousness
of offense facilitates implementation of a community service program, as shown
in a model juvenile restitution program.

ABST: Since a community service order by the juvenile court should be
rehabilitative and not punitive in purpose, a matrix system proves a relatively
objective framework for use in ordering service hours. The main consideration in
selecting variables used to form such a matrix should be to ensure consistency
within a juvenile court jurisdiction. A simplified matrix used in Geauga-Portage
Counties defines variables in the broadest of terms: felony, misdemeanor,
first-time offender, and repeat offender. The structure was designed for
functional implementation, equitable ordering of community service, and ease of
scheduling worksite hours and of facilitating transportation of youth to
worksites. A maximum of 160 community service hours was established in order to
ensure that service hours would not exceed the time involved in another
dispositional alternative. A more specified model in use in South Carolina
considers the type of offense and the number of prior offenses in determining
the number of community service hours. This matrix is more formalized than the
Gauga model and it almost ensures that similar offenses will receive
approximately the same number of community service hours. Implementing communit
service restitution facilitates both bookkeeping and case management, requires
no expenditure of restitution money, and reduces the time between final
disposition and the youth's worksite placement, allowing for more efficient
program operations. Implementation of a community service component in Geauga
County has resulted in a considerable cost savings in comparison to the prior
period when only monetary restitution was used. Tabular data and three footnote
are provided.

** DOCUMENT 84 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73007

TITL: Recording Operational Procedures - Flow Charting a Community Service
Restitution Program

PAUT: J H Buerge

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 26 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: Flow charting is offered as a tool for criminal justice administrators and
managers to assist them in developing and operating alternative programs, with
examples drawn from the Elkhart County community service program (Indiana).

ABST: The rationale for using flow charts is outlined, with mention of such
advantages of the process as improving management techniques, its visual impact
on understanding systems, and its ability to assist in planning. Basic elements
and the fundamentals of flow charting are described, with explanations of the
graphic chart, the symbols most commonly used, and the narrative used.
Discussion then turns to Elkhart County's FACT, a community-based corrections
agency which operates the Community Service Restitution Program and the
Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program in the county. Ways in which FACT is
working in Elkhart County are indicated, and reasons for establishing community
service restitution in Elkhart County are presented. The process used by the
program is examined, and the flow chart developed to illustrate that process is
described, complete with a depiction of the symbols and narrative that accompan:
the graphic chart. Three footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 85 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73006

TITLE: Community Service Orders in Federal Probation

PAUT: S M Donnelly

SALT: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microtriche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microtriche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 16 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community Service
Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: Guidelines for community service order program design and implementation
are drawn from the U.S. Probation Office community service program that has been
operating since 1977.

ABST: Community service is symbolic restitution, which involves redress for the
victim, less severe sanction for the offender, rehabilitation of the offender,
reduction of demands on the criminal justice system, and reduction of the need
for vengeance in a society, or a combination of these factors. Community service
benefits (1) the community, in that some form of restitution is paid, (2) the
offender by giving him an opportunity to rejoin the community in a law-abiding,
responsible role, and (3) the courts by producing another sentencing
alternative. The program can be administered by probation office staff using
existing resources. It must be available uniformly for all offenders except
those incapable of performing community service work, those who may present a
danger to the community, or those whose participation may be objectionable to
community agencies. Moreover, offenders without an opiate history are generally
more successful in performing community service work than those with drug
records. The community service order should require, according to the severity
of the offense, between 50 and 200 hours to be contributed in unpaid work over a
period of 1 year or less. Each offender should receive orientation to the
community service order, and individually tailored placements should be sought
which best use each offender's interests and abilities. The offender should be
interviewed by the prospective employer to ensure for mutual satisfaction with
the placement. Followup procedures should involve monthly contacts by the
probation officer. The case supervision plan should include assessment of the
impact of the community service experience on the offender's behavior, values,
attitudes, as well as its impact on the community. However, failure to comply
should be reported to the sentencing judge, with individual circumstances
dictating resulting court action. With these guidelines, the use of community
service is appropriate for the Federal Probation System.

** DOCUMENT 86 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73005

TITL: Involving the Private Sector in Administering the Ontario (Canada)
Community Service Order Program

PAUT: J Roe

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfilm Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfilm

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 15

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: The involvement of the private sector in administering the Community
Service Order Program is a key development in corrections in Ontario.

ABST: Formally introduced in November 1977 as pilot projects in six locations, Community Service Orders (CSO's) were designed to provide an alternative to incarceration and to involve the private sector in program administration. By April 1980, 35 projects were contracted. Economic rather than ideological considerations have fueled the move towards community programs for minor offenders in Ontario. Privatization was encouraged because of evident private sector interest, necessary services could be secured more economically, public services would not have to be increased, decisionmaking could be decentralized, accountability to the community could be increased, more innovative programs could be promoted, and more flexible use of human resources would be permitted. CSO's have also encouraged a broadened, more aware, and concerned public constituency. Criticism of community correctional programming is deflected at the local level because the boards are generally comprised of reputable concerned citizens. However, critics of the program charge that private sector interests are being subjected to government interests. Early problems in involving the private sector included the reluctance of the judiciary to make use of the CSO disposition, the problem of legal liability in the event of injury to offenders while performing community services, and the attitude of unions fearful of jobs being taken away from nonoffender employees. Overall, however, privatization appears to be working successfully in Ontario. Seventeen footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 87 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73004

TITL: Overview of the Alternative Community Service Restitution Program for Women Offenders

PAUI: L E Kent

PDIR: L E Kent

CORP: Arrowhead Regional Corrections, Duluth, MN 55802

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 12 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

GNUM: 79-ED-AX-0053

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: Minnesota's Alternative Community Service Restitution program was developed by an Arrowhead regional corrections task force and Alternative Behaviors Associates to provide more services and alternatives for female offenders.

ABST: The project aims to provide an alternative to the usual sentence of a fine, probation, or incarceration for adult female offenders whose offense and social histories do not represent a danger to themselves or the community. The program is used to reduce or eliminate standard disposition by allowing female offenders to pay monetary restitution as a condition of probation, or to convert outstanding financial obligations by using an established formula of \$5 an hour for hours worked in non-profit, community agencies. The program is also designed to reduce processing expenses through pretrial or diversion agreements. Clients are referred to the program by diversion, pretrial intervention, county court, and district court. Clients that require supervision are seen at least once a week by the restitution coordinator. Visits might include counseling support services. Heavy emphasis is placed on educational, job training, and other supportive services to needy clients. The clients' hours in supportive services do not count as part of the ordered community service restitution hours. All clients are provided with an individual program and are expected to complete assigned hours or termination will occur.

** DOCUMENT 88 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73003

TITL: Restitution - A Community Approach

PAUT: D I Garfin

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 26 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented on Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community Service
Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: The roles of the court, restitutioner, victim, the public private business, and the academic community in effecting successful restitution and community service programs are discussed.

ABST: With the proliferation of restitution and community service sentencing practices and programs in the United States, a variety of individual and institutional rationales and approaches have developed. Such programs focus on offender rehabilitation, punishment of the offender, compensation of the victim, and/or education of the community. It is suggested that the historical failure of court processing is that it separates itself from those it supposedly serves. Decisions are made on restitution orders without consulting other sources. In addition, court officials must be careful not to subtly discriminate by favoring restitution programs for those offenders whose higher incomes allow them to pay victims more readily. With regard to the community, one of the major difficulties in the rehabilitation of prisoners has been their separation from familial and community ties. Formal programs can offer opportunities to show restitutioners that they are part of the community, thereby diminishing their alienation. Like offenders, victims have feelings about specific criminal events that could best be served by offering full services or counseling, assistance, and opportunities for emotional expression. Financial reimbursement can certainly begin to satisfy victim desires for repayment but may ultimately foster a fragmenting of the victim from the offender, court, and community unless preventive measures are taken. Restitution needs the support of local public service organizations such as women's leagues and government agencies. Public sponsorship is necessary for funding and media support. Involvement of the business sector of the community is also crucial for restitution program support and survival. Finally, the teacher, student, or researcher should approach the practice of restitution with a community-based orientation. Footnotes and an appendix of recommendations are provided.

** DOCUMENT 89 Of 202 **

ACCN: 73002

TITL: Evolution and Development of Georgia's Statewide Diversion Center Program

PAUT: B F Hixs

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 15 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980

ANNO: The evolution and development of Georgia's statewide diversion center
program are described.

ABST: The program was developed in response to prison overcrowding and the need for a sentencing alternative to prison or probation for marginal, nonviolent offenders who have committed primarily property offenses. With funding from a LEAA grant, the Department of Offender Rehabilitation and the State Crime Commission established four residential community-based shelters across the State in 1974 and 1975. In addition to serving as a needed alternative to incarceration, these shelters provided either real or symbolic restitution to the crime victims. Twelve diversion centers are now in operation. Most residents admitted are primarily restitution cases. Offenders sentenced to the centers work at outside jobs and pay room and board, taxes, restitution, fines, and court costs. They also contribute financially to their families at home and maintain savings accounts. In addition, they must each contribute at least 30 hours in symbolic restitution through community service work. Diversion centers have proven beneficial to the victim, to the offender, and to the community. In developing the diversion center program, Georgia correctional administrators have encountered problems in the areas of planning, support, implementation, and evaluation. Current centers house an average of 36 residents. The average resident is a white male from 20 to 23 years old who is a high school graduate, is serving 3 years for burglary, and is from an urban area. Centers use paid staff often supplemented by volunteers. The diversion center program will be expanded, with specialized centers for such groups as alcoholics and retardates in the planning stages. Attachments present entrance requirements and financial data.

** DOCUMENT 90 OF 202 **

ACCN: 73001

TITL: Two Restitution Programs - Similarities and Differences

PAUI: S M Hunt

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 0000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 13 f

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community Service
Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980

ANNO: The application of the restitution concept in two criminal justice
projects in Orleans Parish, La., is discussed, with emphasis on the effects of
social, economic, and political factors on each project.

ABST: The Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff's Adult Restitution Program, which has
been operational since 1977, provides diagnostic intake functions, job
development and placement, education, counseling, and security for adult
offenders. The Orleans Parish Juvenile Court Juvenile Restitution Program,
operational since 1978, provides screening functions, job development and
placement, counseling, and teaching services to juvenile offenders. While both
programs share common goals of victim compensation, offender rehabilitation,
deinstitutionalization, and improving confidence in the criminal justice system,
each emphasizes different aspects of the problem. However, both appear to be
more offender-oriented than victim-oriented regarding services. The adult
program is located in a renovated elementary school. All counseling and
education occurs at the school in the evening after participants have returned
from work. Participants' paychecks are collected by the staff and deposited into
individual accounts, from which restitution payments are deducted. Most
participants are accepted with only a few months of their sentences remaining.
Assignment to the juvenile program is imposed in lieu of incarceration as a
condition of probation. The program relies on the subsidized employment of
participants at community service placement sites. Restitution payments are
based on the number of hours worked per week and the amount of restitution due.
However, the 6.5 percent unemployment rate in New Orleans in 1979 affected the
employment potential of participants. Additional problems included the lack of
support from local judges in making referrals. During 1978 through 1979, the
adult program accepted 363 participants, and the successful completion rate was
58 percent. The juvenile program accepted 140 youths, and the completion rate
was 57 percent. Although both programs appear to be gaining momentum, they still
utilize the restitution concept below its maximum potential. Three references
and two organizational charts are included.

** DOCUMENT 91 OF 202 **

ACCN: 72999

TITL: Development and Utilization of a Special Group Community Service Project

PAUT: H leiber

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 13 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: The Alternative Community Service Program of Multnomah County, Oreg.,
provides offenders with the option of fulfilling the conditions of their
sentences at one of several community projects or at regular agencies.

ABST: Working within the context of community service restitution sentencing,
the program offers alternatives to incarceration or the imposition of a fine.
Approximately 165 public service nonprofit agencies work with the program on a
regular basis, including the Washington Park Zoo, the Portland Recycling Team,
and Goodwill Industries. Program objectives promote noncoerciveness;
nonexpansionism (in costs or staff enlargement); reconciliation between victim,
offender, and the community; respect for individuals' need for self-direction
and growth; positive, clear, achievable goals; and contractual situations. Since
1972, 14,000 people have been referred to the program, with 82 percent
completing their assignments successfully. One large community project,
Artquake, located in downtown Portland to draw people downtown and inspire
interest in the arts, started to take on program volunteers in 1977 for its
4-day festival with the result that the festival was an enormous success for
1977, 1978, and 1979. Increased visibility of the Alternative Community Service
Program led to enhanced support for the concept of community sentencing. Program
participants found the experience to be enriching and productive in terms of
teamwork, comradery, and a sense of accomplishment. The merging of a criminal
justice program with a widely attended cultural event was achieved in a cost
effective, cooperative, and productive manner. The regular agency base was
increased through exposure to the program at the festival and other large-scale
community service projects became more interested in working with the program.
Five footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 92 OF 202 **

ACCN: 72998

TITL: Making Restitution Work - A Historical Perspective

PAUT: R F Rhyne; W P O'Connor

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

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 13 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium and Community Service Sentencing
Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: This paper discusses restitution from an historical perspective and describes the application of restitution programs to juvenile offenders as exemplified in the Dane County (Madison, Wisconsin) Youth Restitution Program.

ABST: Western legal tradition has sought to mend the social fabric torn by the commission of a crime rather than to assuage the personal losses of the victim. In Common Law the victim of a crime could recover goods only by bringing a civil action against the thief after criminal conviction. Concern for crime victims has led to the modern revival of restitution as a remedy for criminal acts. Although restitution provides a means for bringing the offenders closer to understanding the consequences of their actions, (not merely to themselves but to their victims), the practical difficulties in rehabilitative restitution are formidable. These include the criminal character, especially of hardened recidivists, and the complexity of attempts to change behavior. In a major 1977 revision of the Wisconsin Children's Code, alternatives provided for restitution for children who committed delinquent acts resulting in damage to the property of another. The court can also order the child to repair damaged property and to participate in a supervised work program. As seen in the experience with the Dane County Youth Restitution Program, success depends on careful program design and effective administration. For maximum impact, a restitution program should begin as soon as possible, and process delays impede this objective. A smooth transition is necessary through intake, assessment, placement, and termination of a case. Therefore, a program requires an extensive job pool, self-defined assessment procedures, and realistic staff case loads. Fair and consistent treatment of offenders by staff, and a plainly written contract between staff and participants are required. Staff competency comes from knowledge of adolescent development and an understanding of their own adolescence. Other program needs include qualified jobsite supervisors; community support through public education; and a citizen's advisory board for policy guidance and continuing community support. Seven footnotes are appended.

** DOCUMENT 93 OF 202 **

ACCN: 72997

TITL: New York State Juvenile Restitution Program

PAUL: H Cohen

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

PDT: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 19 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Restitution and Community
Service Sentencing, Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 24-26, 1980.

ANNO: This report concludes that the effectiveness of the State-level organization and administration of New York State's juvenile restitution program provides strong justification for the development and implementation of similar statewide programs.

ABST: Based on laws dating from 1901, probation in New York State today remains a local function continuing under State supervision. The State Division of Probation reimburses 41.5 percent of local probation costs. Since the executive structure reorganization in the 1970's, administrative responsibility for probation has been clarified through its placement in the executive branches of government. The State director of probation clearly has responsibility for general supervision of probation throughout the State. Restitution may be ordered by the court as a condition of probation, suspended judgment, or adjournment in contemplation of dismissal. Restitution was used sparingly until the Division of Probation's restitution demonstration program which began in 1979. The demonstration has been established in three sites, which vary in demographic characteristics. The Division of Probation has the main responsibility for the project's administration and management. Implementation issues requiring resolution have concerned contractual agreements, projected client population, work placement for juveniles, and third party payments. Now in its 19th month, the demonstration program has successfully achieved its goal of reducing placements and increasing the use of restitution. Public knowledge and confidence in the program have increased. Preliminary data indicate a low recidivism rate. The Probation Division hopes to institutionalize the program and replicate it throughout the State. Footnotes which include references are included.

** DOCUMENT 94 OF 202 **

ACCN: 72326
TITL: Restitution Programs in Six States - Policies and Procedures
PAUT: A T Harland; M Q Warren; E J Brown; M K Buckman
CORP: Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center)
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 167 p CLSS: Document
ORIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: 76-NI-99-0127
NOTE: National Evaluation of Adult Restitution Programs - Research Report number three

ANNO: This report, which is one of a series on the national evaluation of adult restitution programs (NCJ 72327 and 72328), describes policies and procedures of the six restitution programs being evaluated and highlights significant shifts or gaps in policy and procedure.

ABST: First, a summary description is presented of the structure, policies, and procedures of each of the six programs (Calif., Conn., Ga., Me., Mass., and Ore.). The programs are synthesized and compared under the topics of funding, program location and structure, program goals, program role in the restitutive process, offender selection, loss assessment, plan formulation, accounting and disbursement of restitution, and monitoring and enforcement. Secondly, each program is described along a number of standardized dimensions to provide greater detail about each program. The descriptions are organized to reflect a logical chronology of planning and administrative steps toward implementing a restitution/community service program. Materials used in the various programs are appended, and tabular data, notes, and references are provided.

** DOCUMENT 95 OF 202 **

ACCN: 70377

TITL: Recent Development in Probation and Parole in British Columbia (Canada)
(From Female Offender, P 309-317, 1980, by Curt T Griffiths and Margit
Nance See NCJ-70360)

PAUT: T Harrison

ORP: Simon Fraser University Criminology Research Centre, Burnaby, Bc, Canada
V5A 1S6

SALE: Simon Fraser University Criminology Research Centre, Burnaby, Bc, Canada
V5A 1S6, Document

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 9 p

ORIG: Canada

LANG: English

ANNO: Recent development in probation and parole programs in the Canadian Province of British Columbia is described, and influences likely to affect the future direction of such programs are identified.

ABST: Since the early 1970's, British Columbia has seen the development of a number of community-based programs for offenders to serve as alternatives to incarceration. The community service order program was established for offenders convicted of minor offenses so restitution can be accomplished through the performance of a number of hours of community service, depending on the seriousness of the offense. An impaired drivers' program aims at increasing these offenders' awareness of the destructive effects of alcohol on the body and the potentially dangerous consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol. Probation supervision prior to trial has been developed for those who would otherwise have been held in custody prior to trial because of inability to pay bail. Community correction centers have been created as places of residence for offenders on temporary leave from institutions. Attendance programs have been developed whereby, as a condition of probation, a juvenile is required to attend on weekends a high-risk wilderness camp, with the major focus on improving self-reliance, positive self-image, and the experience of dealing with adversity. Diversion programs for admitted but not convicted offenders have also been expanded. In accordance with the thrust toward community-based programs, decentralization and regionalization of management and decisionmaking authority have occurred in the corrections system. Program evaluation and accountability will be increasingly important in the future to establish the value of community-based programs, because of reduced resources and a general increase in conservatism in society. For related documents, see NCJ 70361-76.

** DOCUMENT 96 OF 202 **

ACCN: 69645

TITL: Goal Conflicts and Criminal Justice Innovation - A Case Study

JCIT: Justice System Journal, V 5, N 3 (Spring 1980), P 291-298

PAUT: A T Harland

PDIE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 8 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A project for the evaluation of LEAA-funded adult restitution programs in ten States is described to illustrate the harmful effects of ignoring political interest groups in formulating project objectives.

ABST: An examination of the various restitution responses to criminal behavior notes that the most frequently employed sanctions for offenders in the State restitution program being evaluated are financial restitution and, to a lesser extent, community service. However, some objectives overlap or conflict, as shown in the following three purposes frequently given for implementing a restitution and community service program: (1) to benefit the offender, (2) to benefit the victim or the community, and (3) to benefit the criminal justice system. The operations of the Minnesota Restitution Center are described to illustrate the difficulties encountered by restitution proponents. These difficulties resulted either because the basis for their support did not match other interest groups' motives for pursuing restitution, or because their restitution goals did not coincide with more general operating goals and procedures of agencies in the criminal justice system. Further instances of strategic or political manipulation of the restitution concept for ulterior purposes are cited from the Iowa, Georgia, and California projects. The establishment of diversionary residential programs and the assignment of program participants to community service work are two means by which restitution concept was manipulated without reference to crime victim restitution. It is concluded that, if potential competing interests among the advocates of restitution are not accommodated in the early stages of project planning, the exacerbation of difference may lead to failure when the restitution project is implemented. Footnotes are provided.

** DOCUMENT 97 OF 202 **

ACCN: 69302

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM - JUVENILE DIVISION - MCLEAN COUNTY (IL) COURT SERVICES

PAUT: R HOFFARTH

CORP: McLean County Court Services Juvenile Division, Bloomington, IL 61701

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 60 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN MCLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS, IS DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT.

ABST: THE PROGRAM WAS DEVELOPED TO REDUCE COSTS AND TO PROVIDE A MEANS FOR DEALING WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES WHILE ADDING TANGIBLE CONSEQUENCES TO PROBATION. THE ILLINOIS JUVENILE COURT ACT ALLOWS THE ORDERING OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION OR COURT SUPERVISION; THE WORK MUST BE PERFORMED FOR A GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION. FIRST OFFENDERS CAN PARTICIPATE VOLUNTARILY IN THE PROGRAM IN LIEU OF FORMAL COURT PROCEEDINGS BY SIGNING AN AGREEMENT WITH THE INTAKE OFFICER OF COURT SERVICES. IN SUCH CASES, YOUTHS AND THEIR PARENTS ALSO AGREE TO COOPERATE WITH THE ASSIGNED COURT OFFICER BY ATTENDING ANY PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES WHICH HAVE BEEN DETERMINED TO BE IN THEIR BEST INTERESTS. THE COOPERATION OF PARTICIPANTS CAN BE ENFORCED THROUGH CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS. AN ALTERNATIVE TO PLACEMENT IN CHILDCARE FACILITIES, THE PROGRAM MAKES OFFENDERS MORE ACCOUNTABLE FOR ADHERING TO THEIR PROBATION ORDERS, ALLOWS THEM TO LEARN HOW TO GET ALONG IN THE COMMUNITY IN A LAW-ABIDING MANNER AND TO GAIN SOME FEELING OF SELF-WORTH, PROVIDES VALUABLE COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK, AND GIVES THE PUBLIC THE CHANCE TO BECOME MORE INVOLVED IN DEALING WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS. FUNDING INFORMATION, A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ON COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS, AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING SAMPLE FORMS AND LIABILITY INFORMATION ARE INCLUDED.

** DOCUMENT 99 OF 202 **

ACCN: 68444

TITL: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION - DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1977

CORP: Ohio Division of Parole and Community Services, Columbus, OH 43229

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 32 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES OF THE OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION DESCRIBES THE DIVISION'S PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1977.

ABST: GENERAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE DIVISION'S ORGANIZATION, BUDGET AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT, PERSONNEL, FEDERAL GRANTS, AND TRAINING PRECEDE A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMS UNDER ITS THREE MAJOR BUREAUS: 1) THE ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY, 2) THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND 3) THE BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SERVICES. THE PROGRAMS OF THE ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY IN FISCAL YEAR 1977 THAT ARE DISCUSSED IN DETAIL INCLUDE PAROLE SUPERVISION (PLACEMENT, CASE REVIEW, INTERSTATE COMPACTS, AND EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL FURLOUGHS), PROBATION DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING A MAP OF OHIO COUNTIES SERVED BY THE PROBATION DEVELOPMENT SECTION), ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH (RESEARCH AND STATISTICS AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT), AND PAROLE BOARD (HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITIES, REVIEW OFFICER ACTIVITIES, AND PAROLE BOARD INVESTIGATIONS). THE DISCHARGE OF THE MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES IN FISCAL YEAR 1977 ARE DESCRIBED ALSO. THESE INCLUDED MAINTENANCE AND SUPERVISION OF THE COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION CENTERS, CERTIFICATION AND FUNDING OF HALFWAY HOUSES, DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIALIZED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS TO AID PROBATIONERS, PAROLEES, OR FURLOUGHEES, AND ORGANIZATION AND TRAINING OF VOLUNTEERS. THE 1977 PROGRAMS OF THE BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION ARE DISCUSSED UNDER THE HEADINGS OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES, TRAINING OF STAFF, DEVELOPMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND AD-HOC ADVISORY BOARD (FOR ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS). ALSO, THE MAJOR FINDINGS ARE REPORTED OF A BUREAU-CONDUCTED SURVEY OF LOCAL OHIO JAILS INCLUDING NUMBER AND SIZE OF FACILITIES, JAIL POPULATION, AGE AND CONDITION OF FACILITIES, AND OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS OF LOCAL DETENTION FACILITIES. NUMEROUS CHARTS AND TABLES ARE PROVIDED.

** DOCUMENT 100 OF 202 **

ACCN: 68385

TITLE: OHIO DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION - DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES - ANNUAL REPORT - FISCAL YEAR 1978

CORP: Ohio Division of Parole and Community Services, Columbus, OH 43229

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 24 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: OHIO'S DIVISION OF PAROLE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION AND CORRECTION, PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF PROGRAMS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS WHICH RELATE TO OFFENDER REHABILITATION IN ITS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1978.

ABST: AN OVERVIEW INCLUDES AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART OF THE DIVISION AND DESCRIBES BRIEFLY THE COMPONENT BUREAUS. BUDGET AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT FIGURES ARE TABULATED. A CHART HELPS DEMONSTRATE PERSONNEL GROWTH FROM 1972 TO 1978, AND PERSONNEL-RELATED CHANGES WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1978 ARE RELATED. MONEYS RECEIVED FROM FEDERAL GRANTS AND TRAINING GOALS ARE CONSIDERED. ACCOMPLISHMENTS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF ADULT PAROLE AUTHORITY ARE THEN ENUMERATED, WITH MAPS, TABLES, AND FIGURES FURTHER DETAILING THE BUREAU'S FOUR SECTIONS--PAROLE SUPERVISION, PROBATION DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATION AND RESEARCH, AND THE PAROLE BOARD. THE BUREAU OF COMMUNITY SERVICES IS DISCUSSED, WITH ATTENTION TO ITS REINTEGRATION CENTERS, ITS CERTIFICATION AND FUNDING OF HALFWAY HOUSES, AND ITS SPECIAL PROGRAMS (ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS MEETINGS, USE OF VOLUNTEERS, MAINTENANCE AND RECREATION RESOURCES, UNIVERSITY COLLABORATIVE PROGRAMS, INTERAGENCY TEAM EFFORTS, AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE BOARD OF EDUCATION). FINALLY, THE BUREAU OF ADULT DETENTION FACILITIES AND SERVICES IS ADDRESSED, WITH ITS MINIMUM JAIL STANDARDS, ITS DETENTION FACILITY INSPECTION, ITS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND ITS JAILOR TRAINING. APPENDED TABLES PROVIDE PAROLE DATA AND INFORMATION ON PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS BY INSTITUTIONS, SHOCK PAROLE HEARING BY INSTITUTION, REVIEW CASES BY INSTITUTION, AND PRISON POPULATION FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 1966-78 FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

** DOCUMENT 101 OF 202 **

ACCN: 68360

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMME IN ONTARIO (CANADA), PART 2 PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR PERCEPTIONS

PAUT: M POLONOSKI

CORP: Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Planning and Research Branch, Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1L 4P1

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

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 44 p

ORIG: Canada

LANG: English

ANNO: THE SOCIAL HISTORIES, EXPERIENCES, AND PERCEPTIONS OF 192 PARTICIPANTS IN A COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER (CSO) PROGRAM IN ONTARIO, CANADA, ARE DESCRIBED.

ABST: THE CSO PROGRAM OPERATED IN 12 PILOT PROJECT AREAS THROUGHOUT ONTARIO FROM DECEMBER 1977 TO DECEMBER 1979. THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON A SUBSAMPLE OF PROBATIONERS WHO COMPLETED THEIR ORDERS DURING 1979 AND WHO WERE SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN A DEBRIEFING INTERVIEW. THE MAJORITY OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE MALE, ABOUT 22-YEARS OLD, SINGLE, WITH A FAIRLY STABLE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT HISTORY. MOST HAD BEEN SENTENCED FOR A SINGLE PROPERTY-RELATED OFFENSE, SUCH AS THEFT UNDER \$200. THEY HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO A MEAN OF 13.7 MONTHS OF PROBATION IN ADDITION TO THEIR CSO ASSIGNMENTS, WHICH RANGED FROM 10 TO 400 HOURS. THE MEAN ASSIGNMENT WAS 65.8 HOURS. ON THE WHOLE, PROBATIONERS FELT THEY HAD BEEN TREATED FAIRLY BY THE COURTS. ONE-THIRD OF THE SAMPLE, HOWEVER, THOUGHT THEY WOULD HAVE GONE TO JAIL IF THEY HAD NOT AGREED TO THE CSO AND 70 PERCENT ASSERTED THAT THE CSO EXPERIENCE WOULD HELP TO KEEP THEM OUT OF FURTHER TROUBLE WITH THE LAW. PROBATIONERS TENDED TO REMAIN AT ONE COMMUNITY PLACEMENT THROUGHOUT THEIR WORK ASSIGNMENT, AND AT LEAST HALF PERFORMED MANUAL LABOR WHILE THERE. THE MAJORITY ENJOYED THEIR PLACEMENTS AND SAID THEY HAD BEEN TREATED NO DIFFERENTLY FROM OTHER PERSONNEL AND HAD BEEN TREATED FAIRLY BY THE COMMUNITY AGENCIES. A TOTAL OF 11,778 HOURS OF FREE SERVICE WAS PROVIDED BY THESE 192 OFFENDERS. ONLY 2.9 PERCENT HAD BEEN RECONVICTED OF AN OFFENSE DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR CSO ASSIGNMENTS; 97 PERCENT COMPLETED THEIR ORDERS SUCCESSFULLY. SEVERAL PROBATIONERS REPORTED THAT THEIR CSO ASSIGNMENTS HAD AN INFLUENCE ON THEIR LIVES, PARTICULARLY ON THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS HAD SHOWN SOME INTEREST IN THEIR CSO WORK. IN TERMS OF PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF THE CSO PROGRAM, PARTICIPANTS MOST OFTEN CITED PERSONAL SATISFACTION FROM THEIR WORK EFFORTS. THE TIME THE CSO PROGRAM TOOK AWAY FROM BEING WITH FAMILIES, FROM WORK, OR FROM SCHOOL WAS CITED AS A DRAWBACK. HALF OF THOSE WHO GAVE RECOMMENDATIONS SUGGESTED THAT THE PROGRAM BE EXPANDED. THUS, IT APPEARS THAT THE CSO PROGRAM IS SUCCESSFULLY PROVIDING AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING DISPOSITION AND A POSITIVE EXPERIENCE FOR OFFENDERS. TABLES, FIGURES, REFERENCES, AND AN APPENDIX LISTING PROBATIONERS' OFFENSES ARE INCLUDED. FOR FIRST PART OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ 68359. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 102 OF 202 **

ACCN: 08359

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAMME IN ONTARIO (CANADA), PART 1 - A
DESCRIPTION OF THE INITIAL CASES

PAUT: M FOLONOSKI

CORP: Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services Planning and Research Branch,
Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1L 4P1SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

DATE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 65 p

ORIG: Canada

LANG: English

ANNO: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS FROM A 2-YEAR INVESTIGATION OF ONTARIO'S COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS (CSO'S) PROGRAM ARE PRESENTED. COVERING THE PROGRAM'S FIRST YEAR, 1978, THE FINDINGS CONCERN 12 PILOT PROJECTS SERVING 689 CLIENTS.

ABST: THE CSO'S WERE INTRODUCED TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION OF OFFENDERS WHERE THE USUAL TERMS OF PROBATION WERE AN INSUFFICIENT DISPOSITION. DURING THE FIRST YEAR, 264 PROBATIONERS COMPLETED THEIR ORDERS. THE MAJORITY OF THE CSO PROBATIONERS COMPLETED THEIR ORDERS. THE MAJORITY OF THE CSO PROBATIONERS IN THE PILOT PROJECTS WERE MALE, UNDER 20-YEARS OLD, SINGLE, AND HAD ACQUIRED AT LEAST SOME HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION. THEY HAD MOSTLY BEEN SENTENCED TO ONE OFFENSE ONLY, OFTEN A PROPERTY-RELATED OFFENSE. THE MOST COMMON CRIME OF WHICH CSO PROBATIONERS HAD BEEN CONVICTED WAS THEFT OF UNDER \$200. THE PROBATION TERMS ISSUED BY THE JUDICIARY WERE USUALLY JUST OVER A YEAR IN DURATION. THE CSO PROBATIONERS WHO HAD COMPLETED THEIR ORDERS WERE ASSIGNED AN AVERAGE OF 52.7 HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK. THE ORDERS RANGED FROM 8 TO 348 HOURS, AND ALMOST HALF THE PROBATIONERS HAD BEEN ASSIGNED 30 HOURS OR LESS. DURING THE 12-MONTH PERIOD, PROBATIONERS WORKED A TOTAL OF 12,798 HOURS OF UNPAID COMMUNITY SERVICE. THE OVERALL SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION RATE OF THE CSO ASSIGNMENTS WAS 93 PERCENT AND OVER HALF OF THE OFFENDERS COMPLETED THEIR HOURS WITHIN 2 MONTHS OF BEGINNING THEM. COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS AND THE RESPECTIVE TASKS VARIED WITH THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE IN THE PILOT PROJECT AREAS, BUT THE MOST COMMON CHOICE WAS SIMPLE MANUAL LABOR. AT LEAST 8 OUT OF EVERY 10 PROBATIONERS WERE BROUGHT INTO CONTACT WITH THE BENEFICIARIES OF THEIR EFFORTS AT SOME TIME DURING THEIR COMMUNITY SERVICE. PROBATIONERS USUALLY WORKED ALONGSIDE AND WERE SUPERVISED BY REGULAR AGENCY PAID STAFF. MOST OF THE AGENCIES REPORTED TOTAL SATISFACTION WITH THE PROBATIONERS' EFFORTS, AND ONE-FIFTH OF THE PROBATIONERS CONTINUED THEIR VOLUNTEER WORK AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THEIR ASSIGNMENTS. A FURTHER 5 PERCENT BECAME EMPLOYEES AT THEIR COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS. THUS, THE CSO PROGRAM APPEARS TO BE PROVIDING A COMMUNITY-BASED SENTENCING OPTION IN THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, IT IS, AS YET, DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PROGRAM IS PROVIDING AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION OF OFFENDERS. TABLES, FIGURES, FOOTNOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS AND TASKS PERFORMED IN THE 12 PILOT CSO PROJECTS AREAS IS APPENDED. FOR THE SECOND PART OF THIS REPORT, SEE NCJ 68360. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 103 OF 202 **

ACCN: 67964

TITLE: GUIDE TO RESTITUTION PROGRAMMING

PAUT: A T HARLAND; J Q WARREN; E J BROWN

CORP: Criminal Justice Research Center (see Michael J Hinderlang Criminal Justice Research Center)

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 71 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

PNUM: 76-NI-99-0127

NOTE: WORKING PAPER N 17

ANNO: BASED UPON RESULTS FROM EVALUATIONS OF SEVEN RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS AND FROM PROGRAMS PREVIOUSLY STUDIED, THE PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED.

ABST: INTENDED AS A GUIDE FOR PROGRAM PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, THE REPORT PROMOTES THE FORMULATION OF PROGRAM OBJECTIVES AND DESCRIBES ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR REACHING PARTICULAR OBJECTIVES. A DESCRIPTION OF THE STAGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF CORRESPONDING PROGRAM ELEMENTS. THE SCOPE OF THE PROGRAM'S ROLE IN THE RESTITUTION PROCESS IS EXAMINED, AND THE IMPORTANCE OF QUALITY CONTROL AND MONITORING AT EACH STAGE IS EMPHASIZED. A DISCUSSION OF PROGRAM PROCEDURES BEGINS WITH THE INTAKE OF OFFENDERS. THE NEED FOR EFFICIENT SCREENING PROCEDURES AND CAREFULLY DEFINED ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA IS INDICATED, IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE ARBITRARY SELECTION PATTERNS AND CONSERVE PROGRAM RESOURCES FOR OFFENDERS BEST SUITED FOR PROGRAM OBJECTIVES. FOR PROGRAMS THAT EASE THE OFFENDER'S SANCTION ON THE AMOUNT OF VICTIM LOSS, IN CONTRAST TO A FIXED SCALE OF PAYMENTS, THE NEXT INTAKE STAGE INVOLVES THE ASSESSMENT OF LOSSES. THE TYPES OF LOSSES AND VICTIMS THAT CAN BE INVESTIGATED ARE DISCUSSED, AND VARIOUS STYLES FOR ASCERTAINING LOSS ARE CONSIDERED. THE REPORT TURNS NEXT TO THE PROCEDURES AND ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH A 'PLAN' OF RESTITUTION OR COMMUNITY SERVICE. PLANS RANGING FROM SIMPLE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT VICTIMS' LOSSES BE REPAYED TO COMPLEX CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENTS ARE DISCUSSED; PLAN FORMULATIONS ARE DETAILED. THE FINAL SECTIONS OF THE REPORT DEAL WITH PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AFTER RESTITUTION OR COMMUNITY SERVICE OBLIGATIONS ARE ESTABLISHED. THE ADVANTAGES OF PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE ALSO INDICATED. A VICTIM LOSS ASSESSMENT MATRIX AND A CHART OF TYPES OF VICTIMS CONSIDERED FOR PROGRAM LOSS ASSESSMENT ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 104 OF 202 **

ACCN: 66379

TITL: ESSEX COUNTY POLICE - CHIEF CONSTABLE'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1979 - ENGLAND

PAUT: R S BUNYARD

CORF: Essex County Police, Essex CM2 6DA, England

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

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 63 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: THE CHIEF CONSTABLE'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1979 FOR THE ESSEX COUNTY, ENGLAND, POLICE FORCE INCLUDES DATA ON CRIME RATES, ROAD TRAFFIC, POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND TRAINING, AND OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

ABST: A DESCRIPTION OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY IN ESSEX COUNTY, ENGLAND, IN 1979 PROVIDES SPECIFIC DATA ON INDICTABLE OFFENSES, STOLEN PROPERTY, JUVENILE CRIME, FORENSIC SCIENCE ACTIVITIES, CRIME PREVENTION, CASES OF INTEREST, CRIME INTELLIGENCE, AND DRUG OFFENSES. INFORMATION ON ROAD SAFETY DETAILS ROAD ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS, FIXED PENALTY TICKETS, TRAFFIC PATROLS, DRUNK DRIVING INVESTIGATIONS, NUMBER AND TYPES OF POLICE MOTOR VEHICLES, VEHICLE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE, AND DATA ON TRAFFIC WARDENS. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESSEX COUNTY POLICE FORCE INCLUDES DATA ON NUMBER OF POLICE PERSONNEL, CIVILIAN SUPPORT, POLICE HOUSING, FORCE PLANNING, AND FIREARMS AND SHOTGUNS. NEXT, RECRUITING AND TRAINING ACTIVITIES ARE DESCRIBED, COVERING THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF TRAINING: (1) COURSES RUN WITHIN THE FORCE, (2) DRIVING SCHOOL (FOR POLICE VEHICLES), (3) FIREARMS, (4) FIRST AID, (5) TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT, (6) POLICE COLLEGE, (7) TRAINING OF PROBATIONER CONSTABLES, (8) POLICE PROMOTION EXAMS, AND (9) CIVILIAN STAFF TRAINING. DATA IS PRESENTED ON OPERATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS ACTIVITIES WHICH ENCOMPASS THE POLICE BOG UNIT, THE MARINE UNIT, THE FORCE SUPPORT UNIT, COMPUTER OPERATIONS, DATA PRINTERS, AND EMERGENCY CALLS. STATISTICS ON LIQUOR LICENSES, LICENSED GAMBLING ACTIVITIES, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES BRANCH OPERATIONS ARE ALSO PROVIDED. FINALLY, THE CONCLUDING CHAPTER FURNISHES MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION ON COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE, AWARDS, POLICE WELFARE AND SPORTS PROGRAMS, AND AWARDS TO CIVILIANS WHO HAVE PROVIDED ASSISTANCE TO THE POLICE. (JEG)

** DOCUMENT 105 OF 202 **

ACCN: 00203

TITL: PERSPECTIVE ON CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE

JCIT: SOCIAL WORK, V 25, N 2 (MARCH 1980), P 128-131

PAUT: J A SHAMROY

CORP: National Association of Social Workers, Washington, DC 20005

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE PROCEDURE AT THE CINCINNATI CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR IDENTIFYING SEXUALLY ABUSED CHILDREN AND THE FOLLOWUP SERVICES NECESSARY FOR THEIR PROTECTION AND EMOTIONAL ADJUSTMENT ARE DESCRIBED.

ABST: IN 1977, 292 CHILDREN RANGING IN AGE FROM 3 WEEKS TO ALMOST 15 YEARS WERE TREATED AT THE HOSPITAL FOR SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE. OF THESE, 78 WERE TREATED FOR COMPLAINTS OR SYMPTOMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE, OVER 5 TIMES AS MANY AS THE NUMBER TREATED IN 1976. THE HOSPITAL'S CHILD ABUSE TEAM IS COMPOSED OF SOCIAL WORKERS, PHYSICIANS, AND A CHILD PSYCHIATRIST. IN ADDITION, THE TEAM USES CONSULTANTS FROM THE CINCINNATI POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THE HAMILTON COUNTY WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THE TEAM MEETS ON A WEEKLY BASIS TO REVIEW ALL CASES OF CHILD ABUSE AT THE HOSPITAL, COORDINATE FOLLOWUP SERVICES, PROVIDE PEER SUPPORT AND SUGGESTIONS, CLARIFY PROBLEM AREAS IN THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS AND COORDINATE EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY. FURTHERMORE, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL WORK TOGETHER TO EXPLORE THOROUGHLY ALL COMPLAINTS OF ALLEGED CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE. FOR EXAMPLE, A CHILD VERBAL HISTORY OF ABUSE, EVEN WHEN PHYSICAL EVIDENCE IS NOT PRESENT, IS THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED. IF A CHILD HAS VENEREAL DISEASE, THE SOURCE IS ASSUMED TO BE SEXUAL CONTACT AND IS INVESTIGATED ACCORDINGLY. CHILDREN ARE ENCOURAGED TO USE DOLLS AND DRAWINGS TO COMMUNICATE THEIR EXPERIENCES. OFTEN, ONLY ONE PROFESSIONAL STAYS IN THE ROOM WITH THE CHILD, WHILE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TEAM SIT OUT OF SIGHT AND LISTEN. THE CHILD ABUSE TEAM WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE YOUTH AID SECTION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND CHILD PROTECTIVE AGENCIES TO INSURE THAT A FAMILY REFERRED BY THE HOSPITAL WILL NOT BE LOST IN FOLLOWUP. ALL BUT 6 OF THE 78 CHILDREN TREATED IN 1977 RETURNED TO THEIR MOTHER'S HOME; THEREFORE, THE MOTHER OR OTHER PRIMARY CARETAKER MUST BE GIVEN HELP IN PROTECTIVE PLANNING AND GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO VERBALIZE HER OWN ANXIETIES AND FEELINGS OF GUILT. A FAMILY APPROACH SEEMS TO BE THE BEST METHOD OF TREATMENT. DURING THE COURT PROCEEDINGS, THE AGENCY SOCIAL WORKER SHOULD SUPPORT THE FAMILY AND EXPLAIN THE COURT PROCEDURE. A TABLE, NOTES, AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (PRG)

** DOCUMENT 106 OF 202 **

ACCN: 65808

TITL: YOUNG PEOPLE IN TROUBLE - UNITED KINGDOM

JCLT: YOUTH IN SOCIETY, N 31 (OCTOBER 1978), P 4-34

PAUT: E DEAKINS; F JENKIN; L CHALKER; J ROSE; H GEACH; J R PRICE; D WHITE

CCRP: National Youth Bureau, Leicester LE1 6GD, England

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 31 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF 'YOUTH IN SOCIETY' PROVIDES 16 ARTICLES DEVOTED TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND THE PEOPLE WHO WORK MOST CLOSELY WITH THEM-THE TRUANCY PATROL, COMMUNITY HOMES, AND SOCIAL WORKERS.

ABST: THE 1969 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT IS DISCUSSED BOTH BY A GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE AND BY SPOKESMEN FOR THE LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE PARTIES. THE POWER STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE JUVENILE COURT AND THE SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES FOR JURISDICTION OVER JUVENILE OFFENDERS IS EXAMINED BY TWO SOCIAL WORKERS WHO DIFFER ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE 1969 ACT. A GUIDE FOR SOCIAL WORKERS ACCOMPANIES ARTICLES ON PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF COMMUNITY HOMES AND HOSTELS. EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH GIVEN BY THE COMMISSIONER OF METROPOLITAN POLICE EMPHASIZES PREVENTION MEASURES SUCH AS POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND THE TRUANCY PATROL AND THE NEED TO FURNISH RATHER THAN PROTECT MOST YOUNG OFFENDERS. RACISM EXHIBITED BY POLICE IN THEIR USE OF PROVISIONS OF THE VAGRANCY ACT IS CRITICIZED. EXTRACTS ARE PRESENTED FROM THE LAMBETH COMMUNITY LAW CENTER'S ANNUAL REPORT WHICH DESCRIBE THE STRUCTURE OF THE CENTER AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH THE COMMUNITY. WORK EXPERIENCES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PRESENTED FROM TWO VIEWPOINTS: VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS AND THE DISCOURAGING STORY OF A BLACK TEENAGER FROM A POOR FAMILY. IN ADDITION; A SOCIAL WORKER RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCES AS AN EMPLOYEE IN VARIOUS YOUTH PROGRAMS. BOOK REVIEWS ARE INCLUDED. (MJM)

** DOCUMENT 107 OF 202 **

ACCN: 65298
TITL: REORGANIZING AND REAUTHORIZING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
ADMINISTRATION (HEARING BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME,
1978, 95TH CONGRESS 2ND SESSION)
CORP: US Congress House Subcommittee on Crime, Washington, DC 20515
PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 773 p CLSS: Document
ORIG: United States LANG: English
PNUM: NO 80

ANNO: THIS TRANSCRIPT FROM CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS ON THE RESTRUCTURING AND
REAUTHORIZATION OF LEAA CONCERNATES ON HOW TO INVOLVE PEOPLE IN COMMUNITY
EFFORTS TO REDUCE CRIME AND ON JUVENILE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

ABST: COMMITTEE HEARINGS FOCUS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE AGENCY AND EFFECTIVE WAYS
OF ALLOCATING FEDERAL FUNDS TO HELP LOCAL CRIME FIGHTING EFFORTS. A UNIVERSITY
PROFESSOR SUBMITS A COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON JUVENILE CRIME AND SENTENCING
POLICIES, COMMENTING THAT NO MAJOR INCREASE IN YOUTH CRIME IS EXPECTED BECAUSE
OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS, BUT THAT VIOLENT CRIME COMMITTED BY JUVENILES WILL REMAIN
SUBSTANTIAL. AN LEAA OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION
SUPPORTED BY LEAA, FUND FLOW PROBLEMS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES WITH
STATES. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS AND DIVERSION PROGRAMS ARE
COVERED. NUMEROUS SUPPORTIVE MATERIALS RELATE TO LEAA ADMINISTRATION, AND
PROVIDE EXAMPLES OF GRANT PROGRAMS. REPORTS FROM A PROJECT FOR FEMALE OFFENDERS
AND THE NEW PRIDE PROGRAM FOR DELINQUENTS WITH LENGTHY CRIMINAL RECORDS ARE
PRESENTED. REPRESENTATIVES FROM A LOS ANGELES YOUTH AGENCY AND THE NATIONAL
BLACK POLICE ORGANIZATION CALL FOR MORE PROGRAMS TO REDUCE DELINQUENCY AMONG
BLACK URBAN YOUTHS. AN EXPERIENCED PRACTITIONER AND SCHOLAR CRITICIZES THE
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP) FOR THEIR EMPHASIS
ON DIVERSION AND STATUS OFFENDERS AND CLAIMS THAT LOW-INCOME MINORITY YOUTHS WHO
ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME ARE BEING IGNORED. INDIVIDUALS
INVOLVED IN THE HOUSE OF GAOJA DESCRIBE THEIR SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO COMBAT GANG
WARFARE IN PHILADELPHIA. A PROJECT DIRECTOR FROM THE LEAA-FUNDED COMMUNITY CRIME
PREVENTION SERVICES DISCUSSES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. THE
APPENDIXES CONTAIN MATERIALS ON THE HOUSE OF GAOJA, A REPORT OF A WASHINGTON,
D.C., COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM, AND A DETAILED REVIEW OF THE OJJDP. EXTENSIVE
EXHIBITS AND TABULAR MATERIAL ARE INCLUDED. (EJM)

** DOCUMENT 108 OF 202 **

ACCN: 65192

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING - SOCIAL RESTITUTION TO THE COMMUNITY (FROM ALTERNATIVES TO PRISONS - ISSUES AND OPTIONS, 1979, BY RODGER C DARNELL ET AL - SEE NCJ-65192)

PAUT: G R ROSENBERG

CORP: University of Iowa School of Social Work, Iowa City, IA 52242

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 8 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A DES MOINES, IOWA, COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED, AND ITS BENEFITS AND PROBLEMS ARE DISCUSSED.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING PROGRAM (CSSP), BEGUN IN 1978, OFFERS CERTAIN OFFENDERS THE OPTION OF WORKING WITHOUT PAY IN PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY SERVICE INSTEAD OF FULFILLING TRADITIONAL SENTENCES. THE PROGRAM IS GENERALLY OFFERED AS AN OPTION FOR FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE JILLED, FINED, OR PARTICIPATE IN DIVERSION OR PROBATION PROGRAMS. THE CSSP PROVIDES OFFENDER SERVICES FOR OVER 40 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES, RANGING FROM THE BOYS CLUB AND TUTORING TO HOSPITALS, DAY CARE CENTERS AND SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. THE OFFENDERS BENEFIT BECAUSE THEY ARE NOT INCARCERATED, REQUIRED TO PAY FINES, OR PLACED ON OVER-BURDENED PROBATION CASELOADS. MOREOVER, THERE IS NO CRIMINAL RECORD OF THE OFFENSE. THE CORRECTIONS AGENCY ALSO BENEFITS BY INCREASING ITS SENTENCING OPTIONS AT MINIMAL EXPENSE, AND THE COMMUNITY BENEFITS FROM THE SERVICES PERFORMED AND SAVINGS IN TAX MONEY. ALTHOUGH THE PROGRAM IS OPTIONAL, IT IS CONSIDERED BY MANY TO DISCRIMINATE AGAINST THE POOR WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE FINE OPTION IN LIEU OF SERVICE. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PARTICIPANTS PERCEIVE VALUE IN THE WORK PERFORMED AND THAT THE WORK BE COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR SKILLS AND INTERESTS. OTHERWISE, THE PROGRAM MAY HAVE AN OVERALL NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE OFFENDERS AND THE ORGANIZATIONS SERVED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED.
(RCH)

** DOCUMENT 109 OF 202 **

ACCN: 64146

TITL: CUTTING PRISON OVERCROWDING IN GREAT BRITAIN - SOURCES OF HELP AND
HINDRANCE

JCIT: CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 26, N 1 (JANUARY 1980), P 10-21

PAUT: M WRIGHT

CORP: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, NJ 07601

SALE: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, 411
Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ 07601, Article

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 12 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: PRICE QUOTED FOR NCCD IS FOR SINGLE ISSUE

ANNO: A DISCUSSION OF PRISON REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN FOCUSES ON THE PROPCNENTS
AND OPONENTS OF REFORM, BETTERING OF PRISON CONDITIONS, AND AS COMMUNITY
SERVICE PROGRAMS AND OTHER SUBSTITUTES FOR INCARCERATION.

ABST: VARIOUS PROJECTS EXIST TO DEAL WITH CRIMINALS, BUT PUNITIVE ATTITUDES
TOWARD OFFENDERS PREVAIL AMONG MIDDLE-CLASS AND WORKING-CLASS PEOPLE.
NEVERTHELESS, PRESSURE FOR LIBERAL CORRECTIONS REFORM PERSISTS, OFTEN COMING
FROM WITHIN THE SYSTEM. INDIVIDUAL VOLUNTEERS AND ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS THE
HOWARD LEAGUE AND NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CARE AND RESETTLEMENT OF OFFENDERS
CONTINUE TO WORK FOR CORRECTIONAL REFORM. FORCES IMPEDING LIBERAL REFORM INCLUDE
BOTH PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND THE WORKINGS AND FINANCES OF THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM.
COMMON REFORM GOALS INCLUDE SHORTER PRISON TERMS, ALTERNATIVES TO
INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR PETTY OFFENDERS TO MITIGATE PRISON CROWDING, AND THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE HUMANE PRISON CONDITIONS. A RECENT LIBERAL REFORM IS THE
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER, IN WHICH OFFENDERS PROVIDE COMMUNITY SERVICES FOR A
SPECIFIED TIME IN HOSPITALS, YOUTH CLUBS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN LIEU OF A
PRISON SENTENCE. WIDESPREAD ACCEPTANCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCES MAY
INDICATE NEW ATTITUDES AMONG CITIZENS ABOUT THE ROLE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM. FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED. (PAP)

** DOCUMENT 110 OF 202 **

ACCN: 63053

TITLE: ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON DELINQUENCY PREVENTION - 1979 PLAN, PHASE 1 -
FISCAL YEARS 1977-1979

CORP: Illinois Commission on Delinquency Prevention, Springfield, IL 62706

SALE: Illinois Bureau of the Budget, Room 108, Statehouse, Springfield, IL
62706, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice
Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850,
Microfiche

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 35 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: VOLUME 12 OF THE ILLINOIS HUMAN SERVICES PLAN SERIES

ANNO: THIS BOOKLET PRESENTS THE 1979 PLAN FOR THE ILLINOIS COMMISSION ON
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION.

ABST: THE PLAN IS PART OF A FIRST PHASE OF PLANNING AND COVERS FISCAL YEARS 1977
THROUGH 1979. THE PLAN'S FOUR PARTS DISCUSS ISSUES AND DIRECTIONS FOR FISCAL
YEAR 1979, AGENCY PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION FOR SERVICE DELIVERY, PROGRAM AND
SERVICE DATA, AND ANALYSIS OF PAST AND CURRENT TRENDS AND PROPOSED DIRECTIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979. DURING 1979 THE COMMISSION WILL EXPAND COMMUNITY SERVICES
TO ADDITIONAL AREAS OF THE STATE. IN ADDITION, IT WILL CHANGE THE RECORDS SYSTEM
TO MEET THE NEW STATE REQUIREMENTS FOR SEPARATE RECORDS ON POLICE-YOUTH CONTACTS
AND ON COURT ADJUDICATIONS. THE COMMISSION'S PURPOSE IS TO AID LOCAL COMMUNITIES
IN DEVELOPING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DELINQUENCY AND THE
REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENTS THROUGH COMMUNITY BASED MEASURES. FURTHER AIMS ARE
TO IMPROVE LOCAL COMMUNITIES' ABILITIES TO COPE WITH YOUTHS' SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
PROBLEMS. THE COMMISSION PROVIDES EDUCATION, CONSULTATION, SURVEYS, LIAISON WITH
JUSTICE SYSTEM STAFF, AND GRANTS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES. SPECIFIC COMMUNITY
SERVICE PROGRAMS INCLUDE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, DIVERSION AND ALTERNATIVE
SERVICES, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION. PAST SERVICE RECIPIENTS INCLUDE COMMUNITY
RESIDENTS, YOUTH SERVING AGENCIES, GROUPS OR INDIVIDUALS REQUESTING TRAINING,
AND HIGH RISK AREAS. FROM 1977 TO 1979 THE COMMISSION WILL DEVOTE MOST OF ITS
RESOURCES TO COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES AND WILL TRY TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF
COMMUNITY GROUPS INVOLVED IN DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EFFORTS. AMONG PAST PROGRAM
ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE IMPLEMENTATION OF A TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM, DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY COMMITTEES, AND DEVELOPMENT OF COORDINATED
EFFORTS WITH AGENCIES SERVING YOUTH. TABLES PRESENT THE AGENCY'S BUDGET,
EXPENDITURES, FUNDS RECIPIENTS, SOURCES OF FUNDS, TITLE XX EXPENDITURES, AND
EXPENDITURES BY SUBSTATE AREA. (CFW)

** DOCUMENT 111 OF 202 **

ACCN: 63007

TITL: COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENTS - AN ANALYSIS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 1978 FLORIDA JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

CORP: Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Office of Children, Youth and Families Data Analysis Unit, Tallahassee, FL 32301

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

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 26 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE STUDY EXAMINES THE IMPACT OF A LEGISLATED COMMUNITY CONTROL PROGRAM FOR JUVENILES EMPHASIZING COMMUNITY SERVICE AND RESTITUTION.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY CONTROL CONCEPT ALTERS THE TRADITIONAL ROLE OF THE PROBATION CASEWORKER AND CALLS FOR EMPHASIS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND RELATING DISCIPLINE TO THE JUVENILE'S ABILITY TO FULFILL CONTRACTS. THE 1978 LEGISLATION ALSO MANDATES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COUNCILS TO INFORM THE COURT ABOUT AVAILABLE DIVERSION PROGRAMS AND DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES. BY MID-1979 THESE COUNCILS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN HALF OF FLORIDA'S JUDICIAL DISTRICTS. THE REPORT EXAMINED DATA ON THE ASSIGNMENT OF JUVENILES TO COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMS FOR THE FIRST 7 MONTHS FOLLOWING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEGISLATION AND COMPARED THE RESULTS TO PROBATION CASELOAD STATISTICS. ALTHOUGH COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAM ASSIGNMENTS EXPERIENCED A LARGE INCREASE, A RELATIVELY LOW PERCENTAGE HAD COMPLETED THEIR WORK OBLIGATIONS. DATA ON RESTITUTION INDICATED THAT WHILE THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES PAYING RESTITUTION HAD INCREASED, THE PROGRAM STILL INVOLVED LESS THAN 5 PERCENT OF JUVENILES UNDER SUPERVISION. AN UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION OF THE COMMUNITY CONTROL CONCEPT WAS THAT SHORT-TERM SANCTIONS WOULD RESULT IN DECREASED CASELOADS AND THUS GIVE COUNSELORS MORE TIME TO PROVIDE INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICES FOR CLIENTS. WHILE CASELOADS DID DECLINE AFTER THE LEGISLATION, STATISTICS INDICATE DECREASED CONTACTS BETWEEN COUNSELORS AND CLIENTS. SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING CASELOADS AND SHIFTING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE GIVEN. TABLES ARE PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE TEXT. (MJM)

** DOCUMENT 112 OF 202 **

ACCN: 62901

TITL: DEVELOPING A PROGRAM FOR SEXUALLY ABUSED ADOLESCENTS THE RESEARCH-SERVICE PARTNERSHIP

JCIT: CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, V 3, N 3/4, SPECIAL ISSUE (1979), P 683-691

PAUT: G THOMAS; C L JOHNSON

CORP: Pergamon Press, Inc, Elmsford, NY 10523

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 9 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING A RESEARCH-SERVICE COMMUNITY PROGRAM FOR SEXUALLY ABUSED ADOLESCENTS IS OUTLINED, AND RESULTS FROM A 5-MONTH EVALUATION ARE REPORTED.

ABST: THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH, INC. (ATHENS, GA.), USING RESEARCH DATA FROM CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CASES, DEVELOPED A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM FOR VICTIMS OF SUCH ABUSE WHICH USES A DIAL-A-TAPE TELEPHONE SYSTEM TO REACH ADOLESCENTS ANONYMOUSLY WITH INFORMATION ABOUT SEXUAL ABUSE. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED DEFINES SEXUAL ABUSE UNDER THE LAW, HOW TO REPORT IT, AND OTHER REASSURING COMMENTARY TO ENCOURAGE THE CALLER TO SEEK TREATMENT AND PROTECTION. TELEPHONE COUNSELORS ARE ALSO USED FOR THOSE CALLERS WHO WISH TO STAY ON THE LINE FOLLOWING THE TAPED MESSAGE. THE APPROACH EMPHASIZES THE CALLER'S RIGHT TO ANONYMITY. ANY SUBSEQUENT COUNSELING ALSO PERMITS ANONYMITY. THE PROGRAM PLAN WAS IMPLEMENTED AS A 12-MONTH DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, USING THE SERVICES OF A PRIVATE AGENCY--FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES, INC., OF KNOXVILLE, TENN. A COMMUNITY PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN WAS CONDUCTED TO MAKE KNOWN THE EXISTENCE OF THE TELEPHONE INFORMATION SERVICE. THE FEAR OF COMMUNITY RESISTANCE TO THE PROGRAM WAS FOUND TO BE UNWARRANTED. THE PRIVATE AGENCY WORKED IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE KNOX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES. USING BASELINE DATA FOR ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ABUSE REPORTING AND CASE WORK FOR 6 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE INITIATION OF THE PROGRAM, IT WAS FOUND THAT DURING THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF OPERATION THE INCIDENCE OF ADOLESCENT SEXUAL ABUSE REPORTING AND RELATED COUNSELING CASE WORK ROSE SIGNIFICANTLY. A FINAL EVALUATION REPORT WAS TO BE PREPARED IN MARCH 1979. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (RCB)

** DOCUMENT 113 OF 202 **

ACCN: 61785

TITL: KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL - BUREAU OF TRAINING DIVISION OF LAW
ENFORCEMENT TRAINING - ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL

CORP: Kentucky Department of Justice, Frankfort, KY 40601

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 295 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS MANUAL PRESENTS THE POLICIES, PROCEDURES, AND STANDARDS FOR
ADMINISTERING KENTUCKY POLICE TRAINING PROGRAMS AND IS DESIGNED FOR USE BY
POLICE AGENCY ADMINISTRATORS AND OTHERS INVOLVED IN TRAINING.

ABST: THE MANUAL WAS ISSUED BY THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF
TRAINING. JURISDICTIONS TAKING PART IN THE KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT FOUNDATION
PROGRAM FUND AND SUBSCRIBING TO THE TRAINING STANDARDS ESTABLISHED BY THE
KENTUCKY LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE MANUAL'S
PROCEDURES. STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THESE BODIES ARE FIRST PRESENTED.
NEXT, THE STAFF AND STRUCTURE OF THE KENTUCKY BUREAU OF TRAINING ARE LISTED.
THIRD, BASIC POLICE TRAINING ACADEMY RULES AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING CURRICULUM
AND PROCEDURES FOR THE BASIC TRAINING PROGRAM ARE SET FORTH. THE MANUAL'S MAIN
SECTION LISTS SPECIFIC LEARNING GOALS AND PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES FOR THE BUREAU
OF TRAINING'S BASIC COURSE. TRAINEES MUST ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES BEFORE
COMPLETING TRAINING. THE TRAINING COVERS 13 SUBJECT AREAS: (1) INTRODUCTION TO
LAW ENFORCEMENT, (2) THE POLICE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE, (3) INTRODUCTION TO
CRIMINAL LAW, (4) THE POLICE PATROL FUNCTION, (5) TRAFFIC, (6) DEFENSIVE
DRIVING, (7) FIRST AID, (8) FIREARMS, (9) CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS, (10)
SIMULATED FIELD EXERCISES, (11) SPECIAL POLICE INVESTIGATIONS, (12) PHYSICAL
FITNESS AND DEFENSE TACTICS, AND (13) MECHANICS OF ARREST, RESTRAINT, AND
CONTACT. (CFW)

** DOCUMENT 114 OF 202 **

ACCN: 81535

TITL: PROGRAM FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS - HOW TO START, FUND, MAINTAIN

CORP: Female Offenders Program of Western Pennsylvania Inc, Pittsburgh, PA 15219

SALE: Female Offenders Program of Western Pennsylvania Inc, 1318 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, PA 15219, Document

PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 64 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS HANDBOOK DESCRIBES HOW TO START, FUND, AND MAINTAIN A COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS THAT WILL PREVENT THEM FROM REPEATING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

ABST: CONTENTS OF THE HANDBOOK, PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE FEMALE OFFENDERS PROGRAM OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, INC., INCLUDE A PROFILE OF THE WOMAN OFFENDER, STEPS FOR STARTING A COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT, PROJECT BASICS, AND CONCLUSIONS. THE TYPICAL WOMAN OFFENDER IS DESCRIBED AS BLACK, APPROXIMATELY 26 YEARS OLD, UNSKILLED, UNDEREDUCATED, UNMOTIVATED, LONELY, SUBJECT TO EXCESSIVE DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE, AND HAVING A LOW INCOME. HER MOST FREQUENT PRISON OFFENSE IS DISORDERLY CONDUCT; HER SECOND MOST FREQUENT, PROSTITUTION. ARREST HISTORIES MOST OFTEN REVEAL A COMBINATION OF DISORDERLY CONDUCT, DRUNKENNESS, VAGRANCY, LARCENY, DRUG ABUSE, PROSTITUTION, AND OCCASIONALLY, FORGERY OR BURGLARY. CRIMES FEMALES MOST OFTEN COMMIT, NOT NECESSARILY RESULTING IN IMPRISONMENT, INCLUDE FRAUDULENT USE OF CREDIT CARDS, RETAIL THEFT AND BAD CHECKS DRUGS-AND ALCOHOL-RELATED CRIMES, PROSTITUTION, AND HOMICIDE (USUALLY INVOLVING AN ABUSIVE SPOUSE OR PARAMOUR). WOMEN OFFENDERS SHOW STRONG DEPENDENCY NEEDS AND ARE OFTEN ACTUAL OR POTENTIAL CHILD ABUSERS. THIS HANDBOOK TELLS HOW TO BEGIN AND FUND A PROGRAM FOR WOMEN OFFENDERS; SELECT AN OFFICE, STAFF, AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS; WORK WITH WOMEN OFFENDERS IN INTAKE, JOB PLACEMENT, AND PRERELEASE COUNSELING, AND SELECT VOLUNTEERS. APPENDIXES DESCRIBE A WOMAN OFFENDERS PROJECT AND TIMETABLE, SAMPLE BUDGET, PROGRAM FORMS, INCLUDING AN EMPLOYMENT TRAINING QUESTIONNAIRE, VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, AND JOB DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. (AOP)

** DOCUMENT 115 OF 202 **

ACCN: 60820

TITL: WORK AS CONCEPT OF REHABILITATION - REPORT ON A STUDY TOUR OF
CONTROVERSIAL ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMUNITY WORK PROGRAMS

FTIT: ARBEIT ALS KONZEPT DER RESOZIALISIERUNG - BERICHT UEBER EINE STUDIENREISE
ZU UMSTRITTENEN PROJEKTEN DER ANGLO-AMERIKANISCHEN SOZIALARBEIT

JCIT: BEWAHRUNGSHILFE, V 25, N 4 (1978), P 324-346

PAUT: C FFEIFFER

CORP: Deutsche Bewanrungshilfe, 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, West Germany

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 13 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: West Germany

LANG: German

ANNO: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE WILDCAT PROGRAM IN NEW YORK AND THE BULLDOG
PROGRAM IN LONDON DESIGNED TO EMPLOY EXCONVICTS AND TO AID ADDICTS IS ASSESSED
ON THE BASIS OF LITERATURE, OBSERVATIONS, AND INTERVIEWS.

ABST: WORKERS IN THE WILDCAT PROGRAM, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1972, ARE
EXADDICTS, EXOFFENDERS, UNEMPLOYED JUVENILES, AND WELFARE MOTHERS, ALL FORMER
WELFARE RECIPIENTS AND PRIMARILY BLACK OR PUERTO RICAN. THE 18-MONTH PROGRAM
CONSISTS OF LIFE-SKILL TRAINING AND SPECIALTY JOB PLACEMENT COURSES. IN THE
CONFLICT BETWEEN PROJECT GOALS (I.E., PROVISION OF RELIABLE SERVICES TO THE CITY
OF NEW YORK AND REHABILITATION OF HARD-CORE UNEMPLOYED GROUPS), PRODUCTIVITY HAS
BECOME THE DOMINANT OBJECTIVE BECAUSE OF THE SOCIAL WORKER SHORTAGE AND THE
BUSINESS-MANAGER ORIENTATION OF SUPERVISORS. THE EMPHASIS ON PRODUCTIVITY ALSO
RESULTS FROM THE ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE OF THE PROGRAM ON THE CITY AND FROM THE
RAPIDITY OF THE PROGRAM'S DEVELOPMENT. IT HAS BECOME CLEAR THAT THE PROGRAM CAN
SUCCEED ONLY IF PARTICIPANTS ARE ESPECIALLY MOTIVATED AND POSSESS WORK
CAPABILITIES. THE HIERARCHICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT EMPLOYEES HINDERS
COMMUNICATION AND RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS. IN COMPARISON, THE BULLDOG PROJECT,
BEGUN IN 1975, IS MORE DECIDEDLY INFLUENCED BY THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL
WORK: EACH PARTICIPANT IS GUIDED BY A PROBATION OFFICER; THE PROJECT IS LIMITED
TO 100 CLIENTS; WORK IS DONE IN GROUPS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF GROUP LEADERS
AND PROCEEDS STEP BY STEP TO A NORMAL LEVEL OF WORK REQUIREMENTS. MOST
IMPORTANT, BULLDOG HAS REMAINED SMALL AND HAS AVOIDED ECONOMIC PRESSURES.
UNFORTUNATELY, THE RATE AT WHICH CLIENTS ARE GIVEN NOTICE REMAINS HIGH IN BOTH
PROGRAMS. OBSERVATIONS OF THE BRITISH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS TO
PROVIDE RELATIVELY YOUNG MINOR OFFENDERS WITH COMMUNITY CONTACTS SHOW THAT
OFFENDERS WITH CRIMINAL RECORDS AND PREVIOUS PRISON EXPERIENCE ARE LEAST
RELIABLE IN THEIR TASKS. WHILE PARTICIPANTS EXHIBIT ENTHUSIASM BOTH FOR PERSONAL
CONTACTS AND THE SENSE OF ACCOMPLISHMENT IN HELPING THE COMMUNITY, THE DANGERS
OF RECIDIVISM ARE NOT REDUCED. A SIMILAR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM IS BEING
DEVELOPED IN MUNICH. --IN GERMAN. (KMD)

** DOCUMENT 117 OF 202 **

ACCN: 60337

TITL: INNOCENT VICTIMS - NCJW (NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN) MANUAL ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PROGRAMS

CORP: National Council of Jewish Women, New York, NY 10010

SALE: National Council of Jewish Women, 15 East 26th Street, New York, NY 10010, Document

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 82 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN PREPARED THIS MANUAL TO PROVIDE SOME DIRECTIONS FOR VOLUNTEER LEGISLATIVE ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE TO COMBAT CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

ABST: A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND A FEW EXAMPLES OF RECENT RESEARCH POINT OUT THE MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND THE BEHAVIOR PATTERNS OF THE CHILD AND PARENT; A CHART SUMMARIZES THESE CHARACTERISTICS. DISCUSSIONS ON REPORTING LAWS, CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT STATUTES, AND THE ADJUDICATORY PROCESS PROVIDE A FRAMEWORK TO ANALYZE STATE LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS. CHARTS PROVIDE DETAILED INFORMATION ON PRESENT LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS IN EACH STATE, AND LIST ADDRESSES OF THREE ORGANIZATIONS WITH GUIDELINES FOR MODEL LEGISLATION AND SYSTEMS FOR CHILD ABUSE PROGRAMS. PROCEDURES TO ORGANIZE A STUDY GROUP AND LAUNCH A PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM INCLUDE HOLDING GENERAL INFORMATION AND PROFESSIONAL AWARENESS MEETINGS TO DISCUSS CHILD ABUSE ISSUES, KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION, THE DETECTION OF CHILD MALTREATMENT, SELF-REPORTING TECHNIQUES (ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOTLINE FOR PARENTS), AND TRAINING MEMBERS TO LECTURE BEFORE COMMUNITY GROUPS. SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF THE COUNCIL'S ACTIVITIES IN PROVIDING EDUCATIONAL SERVICES IN THE AREA OF CHILD ABUSE ARE NOTED. INTERESTED GROUPS ARE ALSO ADVISED TO TAKE SURVEYS OF COMMUNITY REPORTING PRACTICES AND SERVICES AND TO DEVELOP FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS, SUCH AS PARENTS ANONYMOUS, FAMILY OUTREACH CENTERS, CRISIS CARE CENTERS, OR FAMILY LIVING CENTERS. FINALLY, THESE GUIDELINES STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING A COALITION FOR MONITORING SERVICES PROVIDED TO PARENTS AND CHILDREN AND FOR ADVOCATING NEEDED CHANGES IN THE SERVICE SYSTEM. REFERENCES AND SURVEY FORMS ARE INCLUDED, AND APPENDIXES CONTAIN A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT, FILMS ON THE SUBJECT, SOURCES FOR ADDITIONAL MATERIALS, AND A GLOSSARY OF TERMS. (WJR)

** DOCUMENT 118 OF 202 **

ACCN: 00254
TITL: SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE AND RESTITUTION
JCIT: CRIMINAL JUSTICE ABSTRACTS, V 11, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1979), P 435-468
PAUI: A NEWTON
CORP: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, NJ 07601
SALE: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, 411
Hackensack Avenue, Hackensack, NJ 07601, Article
PDTE: 1979 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 34 f
ORIG: United States LANG: English
NOTE: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR ENTIRE ISSUE.

ANNO: BECAUSE IMPRISONMENT IS NEITHER SOCIALLY NOR ECONOMICALLY DESIRABLE FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS, COMMUNITY SERVICE AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS OFFERING A RANGE OF ALTERNATIVE PENALTIES ARE NECESSARY.

ABST: A NATIONWIDE SURVEY OF PRISON INMATES REVEALED THAT 68 PERCENT WERE EMPLOYED FULLTIME AT ARREST. SENTENCING THESE OFFENDER TYPES TO RESTITUTION CAN BE VERY BENEFICIAL. NONINSTITUTIONAL SENTENCES ALLOW OFFENDERS TO MAINTAIN THEIR EMPLOYMENT WHILE STILL MAKING REPARATION FOR THEIR OFFENSES, SAVING THEM FROM A MEANINGLESS AND CAREER-DESTROYING TERM OF INCARCERATION AND THE STATE FROM THE EXPENSE OF IMPRISONMENT. IN ADDITION, DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT WOULD BE AVOIDED, NORMAL OCCUPATIONAL PROGRESS AND FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS COULD BE CONTINUED, AND THE STATE WOULD NOT BE BURDENED WITH THE CARE OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY. BECAUSE MOST TASKS PERFORMED UNDER A COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER ARE VOLUNTEERS JOBS OR DIFFICULT-TO-FILL POSITIONS, OFFENDERS WOULD NOT TAKE WORK AWAY FROM NONOFFENDERS. FURTHERMORE, COMMUNITY SERVICE AND RESTITUTION PROGRAMS CAN EQUALIZE THE BURDEN PLACED UPON OFFENDERS OF VARYING ECONOMIC STATUS AND MAY TEACH OFFENDERS ADDITIONAL JOB SKILLS AND RESPONSIBILITY, RESULTING IN THE END IN A CHANGE OF PUBLIC STEREOTYPES ABOUT CRIMINALS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. IN GREAT BRITAIN, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS HAVE BEEN USED TO STOP THE INCREASE IN PRISON POPULATIONS, WITH INCARCERATION BEING REPLACED BY 40 TO 240 HOURS OF UNPAID WORK WITH HANDICAPPED CHILDREN OR THE ELDERLY. RESTITUTION DISPOSITIONS ARE COMMON IN THE UNITED STATES FOR CRIMES INVOLVING PROPERTY LOSS. MONETARY PAYMENTS BY THE OFFENDER TO THE VICTIM HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN 109 OF 114 COURTS SURVEYED. SPECIFIC RESTITUTION AND SERVICES PROGRAMS ARE DESCRIBED. FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED. (TWK)

** DOCUMENT 119 OF 202 **

ACCN: 00196

TITL: MAZOMANIE (WI) POLICE YOUTH OFFICER PROJECT - MONITOR REPORT - PROGRAM
EVALUATION REPORT

PAUT: F J RIOPELLO

CORP: Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, Madison, WI 53702

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 14 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A WISCONSIN PROJECT TO HIRE AND USE YOUTH POLICE OFFICERS IN DEALING WITH
JUVENILES ALREADY IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS EFFECTIVE FROM LAW
ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ASPECTS.

ABST: THE PROJECT GOAL WAS TO HIRE A POLICE YOUTH OFFICER FOR THE MAZOMANIE
POLICE DEPARTMENT AND THEN PROVIDE TRAINING IN INVESTIGATIVE AND REFERRAL
PROCEDURES WITHIN THE JUVENILE COURT, THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, AND THE DEPARTMENT
OF SOCIAL SERVICES. THE PROJECT DEVELOPED TWO MAJOR CONCERNS: (1) A LAW
ENFORCEMENT COMPONENT, WHICH CENTERS ON THE INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS,
APPREHENSION OF SUSPECTS, AND THE DISPOSITION OF CASES; AND (2) A COMMUNITY
SERVICES PERSPECTIVE, WHICH SEEKS TO INFORM AND EDUCATE THE PUBLIC INCLUDING
JUVENILES OF RESOURCES AVAILABLE. DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION, THE
PROJECT DIVERTED 77 PERCENT OF JUVENILES FROM COURT PROCESSING, BUT SINCE
PRE-PROJECT FIGURES ARE NOT AVAILABLE, NO CONCLUSIONS CAN BE MADE REGARDING
PROJECT SUCCESS. THE YOUTH OFFICER ASSIGNMENT TO KEEP CLOSE CONTACT WITH VARIOUS
AGENCIES AND TO WORK FOR GOOD COMMUNITY INTERACTION WITH PARENTS, SCHOOLS, AND
YOUTH IS PROGRESSING WELL, HOWEVER. A FOUNDATION FOR THE USE OF LOCAL AND COUNTY
RESOURCES TO ASSIST YOUTH BOTH IN AND OUT OF TROUBLE HAS BEEN REALIZED. REFERRAL
ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. ATTACHMENTS TO THE GRANT REPORT INCLUDE COPIES
OF REQUEST-FOR-SERVICE FORMS. (RFC)

** DOCUMENT 120 OF 202 **

ACCN: 59580

TITLE: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS - THE ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION - CANADA

PAUT: G WALKER

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfilm Program, box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfilm

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 34 p

ORIG: Canada LANG: English

NOTE: ADDRESS TO THE PROVINCIAL JUDGES' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, CANADA (CRIMINAL DIVISION), AT THE RAMADA INN, LONDON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1979

ANNC: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAMS AS ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON OFFER REHABILITATION AND REDUCE RECIDIVISM SAYS THE ONTARIO (CANADA) MINISTER OF CORRECTIONS.

ABST: AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL IMPRISONMENT, COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS ALLOWS ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND TREATMENT FOR DRUG, ALCOHOL, AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS. AMONG ACTIVITIES OFFERED IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IS A RESTITUTION PROGRAM WHICH ENCOURAGES PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. INMATES EARN A WAGE AND ARE REQUIRED TO PAY ROOM AND BOARD PLUS A FIXED AMOUNT TO THE VICTIM EACH WEEK. ANOTHER ALTERNATIVE OFFERING REHABILITATION IS THE TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM WHICH BEGAN IN 1969 AND HAS SERVED 82,000 PEOPLE IN ONTARIO WITH A 98% SUCCESS RATE. ADVANTAGES TO THIS PROGRAM INCLUDE PERSONAL SUPPORT BY THE INMATE OF HIS FAMILY AND HIMSELF, AND REDUCED COST TO THE TAXPAYER. PSYCHOLOGICAL BENEFITS INCLUDE ENCOURAGEMENT OF GOOD WORK HABITS, FOSTERING SELF-ESTEEM, AND REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM. ANOTHER FORM OF ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING IS THE INTERMITTANT OR WEEKEND SENTENCE. THE DESIRABILITY OF THIS OPTION IS CLOUDED BY THE STAFFING AND OVERTIME PROBLEMS, PROCEDURE AND ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS, PRISONER DIFFICULTIES SUCH AS DRUNKENNESS, CONTRABAND, AND OVERCROWDING IT IMPLIES. NEW ALTERNATIVES BEING DEVELOPED BY THE MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONS AVOID THE REMAND INCARCERATION PROBLEM. THESE INCLUDE BAIL SUPERVISION, LODGINGS, AND HOSTELS, ALL OF WHICH OFFER BENEFITS TO THE INMATES AND REDUCED COST TO THE PROVINCE. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY IS CITED FOR THE PROGRAMS, AND AN APPEAL IS MADE TO THE JUDGES FOR SUPPORT OF THE PROPOSALS. (RFC)

** DOCUMENT 121 OF 202 **

ACCN: 58575

TITL: DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS - WORK REFERRAL/COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM - AN EVALUATION REPORT

PAUT: P ROBINSON

CORP: Delaware Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice, Wilmington, DE 19801

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 32 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF A WORK-REFERRAL/COMMUNITY-SERVICE PROGRAM IN THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION ARE EVALUATED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING THE PROGRAM ARE OFFERED.

ABST: IN THE WORK-REFERRAL COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAM, OFFENDERS WORK FOR STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES TO PAY OFF FINES. THE COMMUNITY-SERVICE COMPONENT IS USED AS AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE FOR NONSERIOUS OFFENDERS, WHO PERFORM A SPECIFIED AMOUNT OF WORK FOR A STATE OR COMMUNITY AGENCY, OFTEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH PROBATION. UNLIKE THE WORK-REFERRAL PARTICIPANT, THE OFFENDER SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE DOES NOT HAVE THE OPTION OF PAYING OFF THE SENTENCE. BOTH PROGRAMS OPERATE IN ESSENTIALLY THE SAME WAY. IN ONE COUNTY, 1,668 PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THE WORK-REFERRAL PROGRAM FROM JANUARY 1976 THROUGH MARCH 1978. OF THESE, 772 COMPLETED THEIR SENTENCES, WORKING OFF \$310,140 IN COSTS AND FINES; 334 DIRECTLY PAID OFF \$62,227 IN COSTS AND FINES; 323 WERE RETURNED TO COURT FOR FAILURE TO COMPLETE THEIR SENTENCE; AND 239 WERE STILL PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM AT THE TIME OF THE EVALUATION. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, 339 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE. OF THESE, 201 COMPLETED THEIR SENTENCES, WORKING 4,422 DAYS. IN DECEMBER 1977, THE PROGRAM WAS EXPANDED TO TWO MORE COUNTIES, WHERE 128 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO WORK REFERRAL (114 COMPLETIONS) AND 59 WERE SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE (29 COMPLETIONS) FROM DECEMBER 1977 THROUGH MARCH 1978. THE PROGRAM APPEARS TO OFFER A WORTHWHILE SERVICE, ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE PROGRAM IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION OR SIMPLY AN ADDITIONAL SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE. THE PROGRAM DOES HOLD THE POTENTIAL FOR 'WIDENING THE NETS' BY SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFENDERS WHO OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED SUSPENDED SENTENCES. AMONG RECOMMENDATIONS ARE THE PROVISION OF GUIDELINES AND TRAINING MATERIALS ON WORK REFERRAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS, AND PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION REQUIRING JUDGES TO SET TIME LIMITS FOR COMPLETION OF COMMUNITY-SERVICE AND WORK-REFERRAL SENTENCES. SUPPORTING DATA AND PLANS FOR FURTHER EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED. (LKM)

** DOCUMENT 122 OF 202 **

ACCN: 57968

TITL: REPLICATION STUDY OF SENTENCE DISPOSITIONS IN A RURAL UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY
PAUT: J F KENNEY

SALE: National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield,
VA 22151 STKN: AD-A061 452, Document, Microfiche

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 45 p

ORIG: United States LANG: English

NOTE: WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY - MASTER'S THESIS

ANNO: A STUDY OF THE PULLMAN, WASH., POLICE DEPARTMENT FILES FOUND THAT STUDENTS
GENERALLY RECEIVED THE SAME SENTENCES AS NONSTUDENTS IN SHOPLIFTING CASES BUT
MORE NONSTUDENTS RECEIVED DEFERRED PROSECUTION FOR INTOXICATED DRIVING.

ABST: THIS STUDY REPLICATED A STUDY COMPLETED EARLIER USING THE FILES OF THE
MOSCOW, IDAHO, MUNICIPAL COURT. THE IDAHO STUDY RESEARCHED 100 CASES OF DRIVING
UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS AND 89 CASES OF SHOPLIFTING. NO
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN SENTENCES RECEIVED BY STUDENTS AND
THOSE RECEIVED BY NONSTUDENTS. THIS STUDY RESEARCHED 155 CASES, 50 CHARGED WITH
SHOPLIFTING AND 105 WITH DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR
DRUGS. OF THESE, 73 WERE STUDENTS AND 82 WERE NONSTUDENTS. THE SAME WEIGHTED
ANALYSIS USED IN THE EARLIER STUDY WAS USED FOR THIS DATA. CONSISTENT WITH THE
MOSCOW, IDAHO, FINDINGS, THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN SENTENCES
RECEIVED BY STUDENTS AND BY NONSTUDENTS FOR SHOPLIFTING. FOR DRIVING WHILE
INTOXICATED THE LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE WAS EXCEEDED FOR ONLY ONE
CATEGORY--DEFERRED PROSECUTION (PROSECUTION NOT PURSUED IF THE DEFENDANT SOUGHT
TREATMENT AND DID NOT LAPSE FOR A SPECIFIED PERIOD OF TIME). OF 19 DEFENDANTS
RECEIVING THIS SENTENCE, 17 WERE NONSTUDENTS AND 15 WERE OVER AGE 25. ALTHOUGH
NOT A DIRECT TOPIC OF RESEARCH, THIS STUDY FOUND IMPORTANT SENTENCING
DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE PULLMAN MUNICIPAL COURT AND THE MOSCOW COURT. IN MOSCOW
40 PERSONS WERE SENTENCED TO HARD TIME, COMPARED TO 2 IN PULLMAN; THE LATTER
MADE MUCH GREATER USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES. TABLES
PRESENT THESE STUDY STATISTICS WHILE APPENDIXES CONTAIN ADDITIONAL DATA AND
REFERENCES.

** DOCUMENT 125 OF 202 **

ACCN: 55869

TITL: COMMUNITY WORK SENTENCES - A PILOT EXPERIENCE IN QUEBEC (CANADA)

FTIT: SENTENCES DE TRAVAUX COMMUNAUTAIRES - UNE EXPERIENCI PILOTE AUX QUEBEC

JCIT: CRIME ET/AND JUSTICE, V 6, N 2 (1978), P 134-138

PAUT: G GALLANT

CORP: University of Ottawa Department of Criminology, Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5,
Canada

PDTB: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: Canada

LANG: French

NOTE: PRESENTED AT THE THIRD CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY, OTTAWA
(CN), MARCH 1978

ANNO: A PILOT PROGRAM EMPLOYING COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCES FOR DELINQUENT
ADULTS IN QUEBEC IS DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED.

ABST: THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY WORK WAS FIRST INTRODUCED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY THE WOTTON COMMITTEE AND A PILOT PROGRAM WAS LAUNCHED IN 1975; SIMILAR PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN FOUNDED IN OREGON (USA) AS WELL AS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO (CANADA). AFTER A PLANNING STAGE OF SEVERAL YEARS, THE FIRST PROGRAM WAS INTRODUCED IN QUEBEC IN APRIL 1977, TO PROVIDE THE COURTS WITH AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMPRISONMENT, PERMIT THE OFFENDER TO ATONE FOR HIS CRIME THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIAL SERVICE, MAKE POSSIBLE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, AND ENRICH THE PROBATION OFFICER'S ROLE IN SOCIAL CHANGE. THE LEGAL BASIS FOR THIS NEW TYPE OF SENTENCING IS A PROVISION OF THE PROBATION LAW WHICH PERMITS JUDGES TO SUSPEND SENTENCES, TOGETHER WITH A PROVISION EMPowering JUDGES TO IMPOSE OTHER CONDITIONS WHICH THE COURT CONSIDERS NECESSARY TO ASSURE REHABILITATION. THE PROCEDURES ESSENTIAL FOR IMPOSITION OF SUCH A SENTENCE CAN BE FOUND IN A GUIDE FOR COURTS AND PROBATION OFFICERS. THE REQUEST FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCES ORIGINATES WITH THE COURT WHICH REQUESTS THAT THE ADVISABILITY OF SUCH ACTION BE INVESTIGATED BY A PROBATION OFFICER. IF THE CANDIDATE APPEARS STABLE IN ATTITUDES AND HABITS AND HAS NOT BEEN INVOLVED WITH DRUGS, ALCOHOLISM, OR PROFESSIONAL CRIME, A SUITABLE VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY RESOURCE IS FOUND TO GUIDE THE CANDIDATE, TO VERIFY HIS WORKING HOURS, AND REPORT TO THE PROBATION OFFICER, WHO BEARS THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE SENTENCE. EVALUATION OF THE PILOT PROGRAM AT THIS EARLY STAGE IS INCONCLUSIVE, BUT PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATE THAT RECIDIVISM HAS OCCURRED IN ONLY 1 OF 30 SENTENCES, THE SENTENCES ARE IMPOSED MAINLY FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY, AND THE PROGRAM HAS THE SUPPORT BOTH OF THE COMMUNITY AND OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM. --IN FRENCH. (KMD)

** DOCUMENT 126 OF 202 **

ACCN: 55855

TITL: SOME PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY PROGRAM EVALUATION RESEARCH

JCIT: JOURNAL OF CONSULTING AND CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, V 46, N 4 (1978), P 792-805

PAUT: E I COWEN

ORGP: American Psychological Association, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 14 P

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: PROBLEMS IN EVALUATING COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED, WITH COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM EVALUATIVE RESEARCH THE CASE IN POINT.

ABST: CERTAIN ERRORS IN DESIGNING AND CONDUCTING COMMUNITY SERVICE EVALUATION STUDIES FLOW NATURALLY FROM THE SPECIAL HAZARDS OF DOING RESEARCH IN THE COMMUNITY. THESE HAZARDS INCLUDE THE LOW PRIORITY EVALUATION THAT MAY EXIST IN THE AGENCY'S VALUE HIERARCHY, THE AGENCY'S VIEW OF THE EVALUATOR AS A 'FOREIGN BODY', THE THREAT THAT EVALUATION POSES TO A PROGRAM'S FUNDING OR PERSONNEL, PROBLEMS IN GAINING ENTRY TO COMMUNITY SYSTEMS, THE COMPLEX RESEARCH DEMANDS IMPOSED BY LONGITUDINAL PROGRAMS, THE VULNERABILITY OF SUCH PROGRAMS TO CHANGE, THE INVOLVEMENT OF COMMUNITY REVIEW GROUPS, AND GROWING CONCERN ABOUT HUMAN RIGHTS AND INVASION OF PRIVACY. A KEY OBSTACLE TO SOUND EVALUATION STUDIES IS THAT THE GOALS OF THE RESEARCHER AND THOSE OF THE AGENCY FREQUENTLY WORK AT CROSS PURPOSES. AGAINST THIS BACKDROP, SPECIFIC PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATIVE RESEARCH RELATE TO SOURCES OF DATA BIAS, ISSUES OF DESIGN, THE CHOICE AND USE OF CRITERIA, AND EXPERIMENTAL CONTROL. ALTHOUGH COMMUNITY PROGRAM EVALUATION STUDIES CAN BE IMPROVED, IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE PURITY OF LABORATORY RESEARCH WILL EVER BE ACHIEVED. CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS MAY HAVE TO COME ABOUT SLOWLY AND CUMULATIVELY, BASED ON THE CONVERGENCE OF FINDINGS FROM MANY INDIVIDUAL, LESS-THAN-IDEAL OUTCOME STUDIES. LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. (LKM)

** DOCUMENT 127 OF 202 **

ACCN: 55212

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM OF THE HOLLYWOOD (FLA) POLICE DEPARTMENT

PAUT: D L DAVIDSON

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 119 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: NOVA UNIVERSITY - MASIER'S DISSERTATION

ANNO: THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM OF HOLLYWOOD, FLA., IS DESCRIBED AND ASSESSED. A REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED.

ABST: IN ORDER TO KEEP UP WITH THE INCREASING CRIME RATE, HOLLYWOOD, FLA., POLICE DEPARTMENT INSTITUTED THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM WHICH EMPLOYED CIVILIANS TO FIGHT CRIME. A LIST OF THE AUTHORIZED DUTIES OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER IS PROVIDED. COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS MAY BE ASSIGNED TO THE FOLLOWING KINDS OF POLICE CALLS: (1) VANDALISM CALLS, (2) MISSING PERSON CALLS, (3) MUNICIPAL CODE VIOLATION CALLS, AND (4) EMERGENCY MESSAGE CALLS. THE ASSIGNMENT OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER TO VARIOUS TASKS FREES POLICE OFFICERS TO CONCENTRATE ON MORE URGENT TASKS. WHEN THE PROGRAM WAS INSTITUTED IN 1974, SIX OBJECTIVES WERE PUT FORTH. OBJECTIVE NUMBER ONE CALLED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PROGRAM. THIS OBJECTIVE WAS MET, AND THE PROGRAM CONTINUES TO THRIVE. THE SECOND OBJECTIVE CALLED FOR THE SERVICE OFFICERS TO RELIEVE POLICE OFFICERS OF 5,000 MAN HOURS OF WORK EACH YEAR. IN 1977, THIS OBJECTIVE WAS MET WITH A TOTAL OF OVER 10,000 MAN HOURS PERFORMED BY THE SERVICE OFFICERS. OBJECTIVE NUMBER THREE, CALLING FOR 20 PERCENT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS TO BE SELECTED AS POLICE OFFICERS WAS ALSO REALIZED. OF THE 46 INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE SERVED AS SERVICE OFFICERS, 13 (28 PERCENT) HAVE BEEN HIRED BY THE HOLLYWOOD POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE FOURTH OBJECTIVE CALLED FOR THE HIRING OF AT LEAST 25 PERCENT MINORITY AND WOMEN SERVICE OFFICERS. TO DATE, 44 PERCENT OF THE SERVICE OFFICERS HIRED HAVE BEEN MINORITIES OR WOMEN. CLASSROOM TRAINING OF 160 HOURS WAS THE FIFTH OBJECTIVE, AND THIS WAS EASILY EXCEEDED WITH THE FIRST CLASS RECEIVING 200 HOURS OF TRAINING. FINALLY, OBJECTIVE SIX REQUIRED THAT OFFICERS LEAVING THE PROGRAM BE INTERVIEWED TO DETERMINE THEIR REASONS FOR LEAVING. THIS, TOO, HAS BEEN DONE. TABLES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (MLC)

** DOCUMENT 128 OF 202 **

ACCN: 54761

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS IN ENGLAND

JCIT: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, V
20, N 1 (1976), P 58-64

PAUT: P RALPHS

CORP: Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, London NW1 6BU,
England

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 7 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE PILOT IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM IN KENT,
ENGLAND, IS DESCRIBED.

ABST: KENT WAS ONE OF SIX AREAS IN WHICH THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER, ONE OF SEVERAL PENAL INNOVATIONS CONTAINED IN ENGLAND'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1972, WAS TESTED. IN DEVELOPING THE PILOT PROJECTS, CONSIDERATION WAS GIVEN TO THE TYPES OF OFFENDERS FOR WHOM COMMUNITY SERVICE MIGHT BE APPROPRIATE AS WELL AS TO THE PROPER ORIENTATION (TREATMENT OR DETERRENCE) OF COMMUNITY SERVICE. IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE COMMUNITY SERVICE EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE AS CONSTRUCTIVE FOR THE OFFENDER AS POSSIBLE, BUT THAT REASONABLE STANDARDS OF ATTENDANCE AND WORK PERFORMANCE SHOULD BE IMPOSED. AS THE KENT PROJECT PROGRESSED, COMMUNITY SERVICE STAFF WERE ABLE TO BECOME INCREASINGLY SELECTIVE ABOUT THE PROJECTS TO WHICH THEY ASSIGNED OFFENDERS. TWO TYPES OF PROJECTS, DIFFERENTIATED PRIMARILY BY THE EXTENT OF PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY, ARE USED. THE PILOT PROJECTS HAVE NOT YET BEEN FULLY EVALUATED, BUT AFTER 2 YEARS IT IS CLEAR THAT SERVICE ORDERS ARE RESULTING IN CONSIDERABLE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE COMMUNITY THROUGH THE LABORS OF PEOPLE WHO OTHERWISE WOULD HAVE BEEN IMPRISONED. THE PER-CAPITA WEEKLY COST OF COMMUNITY SERVICE IS 3 TO 4 POUNDS, COMPARED TO 40 POUNDS FOR PRISONS. THE COURTS ARE USING COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER FOR REPEAT OFFENDERS, INCLUDING OFFENDERS WITH PRISON RECORDS, AS WELL AS FOR FIRST OFFENDERS. IN KENT, ABSENCES FROM WORK HAVE RESULTED IN COURT ACTION FOR ABOUT 12 PERCENT OF SERVICE ORDER CLIENTS, AND AN ADDITIONAL 12 PERCENT HAVE BEEN RECONVICTED. THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER APPEARS TO BE A VIABLE SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE. SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS FURTHER DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE FEASIBILITY OF ASSIMILATING COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER ADMINISTRATION INTO THE REGULAR OPERATIONS OF PROBATION OFFICES, ARE OFFERED. DETAILS OF THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE KENT PROJECT ARE PROVIDED. (LKM)

** DOCUMENT 129 OF 202 **

ACCN: 54723

TITLE: EVALUATING COMMUNITY SERVICE DELIVERY TO OFFENDERS

PAUT: K J KLIMUSKO; A M SCILLIA; R C FORD

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

PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 11 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

NOTE: PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION,
WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 22-24, 1977

ANNO: AN OVERVIEW OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL SERVICES PROGRAM FOR THE 16TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN ILLINOIS IS PRESENTED, AND THE USE OF A DATA MANAGEMENT METHOD TO IDENTIFY HIGH-RISK CLIENTS IS NOTED.

ABST: THE PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE VOCATIONAL AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES TO YOUTHFUL AND ADULT OFFENDERS. THE 16TH CIRCUIT INCLUDES THREE COUNTIES THAT REPRESENT A DIVERSE CROSS-SECTION OF URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL COMMUNITIES. PARTICIPANTS FOR THE PROGRAM ARE REFERRED BY MULTIPLE PROCESSES FROM LOCAL AND STATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING BAIL BOND HEARINGS, PUBLIC DEFENDERS/PROSECUTORS/PRIVATE ATTORNEYS, THE POLICE, CORRECTIONAL FACILITY RESIDENTS, PROBATION, PAROLE, WALK-IN, AND OTHER COMMUNITY AGENCIES. ONCE A REFERRAL HAS BEEN MADE AND AN INTAKE INTERVIEW HAS BEEN ARRANGED, THE FOLLOWING THREE INTAKE PROCESSES ENSUE: (1) INTAKE INTERVIEW (ORIENTATION TO THE PROGRAM, CLIENT IMMEDIATE NEEDS ASSESSMENT, EMPLOYMENT HISTORY, EDUCATIONAL HISTORY, CRIMINAL HISTORY, REVIEW OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND DETERMINATION OF COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA) ELIGIBILITY); (2) CASE FILE BUILDING (INTERVIEW RESULTS, WRITTEN VERIFICATIONS, CETA DATA, AND REFERRAL SOURCE DATA); AND (3) STAFFING (REVIEW MATERIAL IN FILE, VENDORIZE TO MORE APPROPRIATE AGENCY, AND ACCEPT AND TRANSFER TO SERVICES UNIT). THE SERVICE DELIVERY PROCESS IS A COMBINATION OF REALITY-ORIENTED TECHNIQUES, AS WELL AS SKILLS DELIVERY. IT INVOLVES ORIENTATION, TEST INTERPRETATION, VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, PARTICIPANT PLANNING, JOB-SEEKING SKILLS DELIVERY, BUDGETING, JOB DEVELOPMENT AND PLACEMENT, AND FOLLOWUP OR RETENTION COUNSELING. PHASES OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY PROCESS ENCOMPASS SELF-EXPLORATION, CAREER EXPLORATION, AND EMPLOYMENT. CETA FUNDING IS OFTEN UTILIZED TO PROVIDE FOR THE TUITION, FEES, AND STIPENDS OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS. AFTER COMPETITIVE EMPLOYMENT HAS BEEN SECURED FOLLOWUP OF CLIENTS IS A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE PROGRAM. USING A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, FOLLOWUP DATA ARE COLLECTED AT 30, 90, 180, AND 365 DAYS FOLLOWING DATE OF EMPLOYMENT. INFORMATION RECORDED IN THE FOLLOWUP PROCESS INCLUDES PLACE OF RESIDENCE, EMPLOYMENT STATUS, PUBLIC AID STATUS, AND METHOD OF CONTACT. THE APPLICATION OF TERMINATION AND FOLLOWUP STATISTICS TO MONITOR PROGRAM SERVICE DELIVERY AND HIGH-RISK VARIABLES AMONG 290 CLIENTS SERVED DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM OPERATION ARE DETAILED.

** DOCUMENT 133 OF 202 **

ACCN: 53702

TITL: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE - ITS APPLICATION AND RELEVANCE TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (FRGM ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH CRIME, 1978, BY MORRAN TUTT-SEE NCJ-53694)

PAUT: J HARDING

CORP: Basil Blackwell, Oxford CX1 4HB, England

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 22 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: THE USE AND ORGANIZATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES ARE DISCUSSED, AS WELL AS REACTIONS TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM OF JUDGES, PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY, AND OFFENDER PARTICIPANTS.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER, A PUNISHMENT OF THE COURT WHEREBY THE OFFENDER SURRENDERS LEISURE TIME TO PERFORM A SERVICE WITH A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, WAS INTRODUCED TO THE MAGISTRATES AND CROWN COURTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER THE 1972 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT. OFFENDERS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE ARE SUPERVISED EITHER BY PROBATION STAFF OR BY MEMBERS OF THE WORK-PROVIDING AGENCY. A COMMUNITY SERVICE TEAM OF PROBATION OFFICERS IS RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING TASKS IN THE COMMUNITY, MATCHING AND ALLOCATING OFFENDERS TO AGENCIES, ACTING AS LIAISON WITH THOSE AGENCIES AND THE OFFENDERS AND PROBATION OFFICERS, FOLLOWING UP UNRELIABLE WORKERS, AND INITIATING BREACH PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURTS WHEN NECESSARY. COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS WERE ESTABLISHED PARTLY AS A MEANS OF REDUCING PRISON OVERCROWDING AND AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODIAL OR NONCUSTODIAL SENTENCES. OFFENDERS PLACED ON COMMUNITY SERVICE HAVE AN AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS OFFENSES AND A PREVIOUS CUSTODIAL SENTENCE. COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS ARE CHEAPER THAN CUSTODIAL CARE, ALLOW THE OFFENDER TO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY AND SUPPORT DEPENDENTS THROUGH NORMAL WAGES, AVOID SOME OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF INCARCERATION SUCH AS LOSS OF STATUS AND RESPONSIBILITY, AND OFFER OFFENDERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY. PERSONS IN THE COMMUNITY AND JUDGES VIEWED COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS POSITIVELY, ALTHOUGH JUDGES EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO BE REGULARLY INFORMED OF THE PROGRESS OF PARTICIPANTS. PROBATION OFFICERS EXPRESSED SOME SCEPTICISM ABOUT THE PROGRAM'S PRACTICALITY, BUT ADMITTED THAT KEEPING THE OFFENDER IN THE COMMUNITY DOES ELIMINATE NEGATIVE INCARCERATION EFFECTS. A SURVEY OF OFFENDER PARTICIPANTS SHOWED THAT THE MAJORITY OF THIS GROUP PREFERRED COMMUNITY SERVICE TO OTHER SENTENCES. SUPPORTING DATA ARE NOT INCLUDED. (DAG)

** DOCUMENT 134 OF 202 **

ACCN: 53686

TITL: IDAHO - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE - YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICES - REPORT, 1978

CORP: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Boise, ID 83720

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 13

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE REPORTS CONTINUED PROGRESS IN ITS 1977-78 EFFORT TO REHABILITATE DELINQUENT YOUTH.

ABST: THE YOUTH REHABILITATION SERVICE OF THE IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE REPORTS THAT FROM JULY 1, 1977 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1978 THERE WAS A MARKED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED IN THE STATE. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THESE FAVORABLE TRENDS INCLUDE THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUCH COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES AS RESTITUTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS WITH CITIZEN ADVISORY GROUPS; THE SPECIAL TREATMENT OF VIOLENT AND REPEAT OFFENDERS BY WAIVER TO ADULT COURT IN SOME CASES AND IN OTHER CASES BY PLACEMENT CONTRACTED WITH THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY; THE ADOPTION OF JUVENILE DETENTION STANDARDS; AND THE PROVISION OF WORKSHOPS AND THE GOVERNOR'S CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN FOR GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF CITIZENS AND AGENCIES. STATISTICAL INFORMATION PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM COVERED THE FOLLOWING AREAS: (1) NUMBER OF PETITIONS FILED STATEWIDE SINCE 1973; (2) OFFENSES BY KIND AND THE SEX OF THOSE FOR WHOM EXTENDED SERVICES WERE PROVIDED; (3) MOST FREQUENT OFFENSES OF MALES AND FEMALES FOR THE PAST 6 YEARS; (4) TYPE OF SUPERVISION PROVIDED, BROKEN DOWN BY OFFENSES AND SEX (AN INCREASE IN INFORMAL SUPERVISION AS OPPOSED TO FORMAL PROBATION); (5) AGES OF YOUTH REFERRED OR COMMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; (6) PERCENTAGE OF OFFENDERS BY AGE AND SEX SERVED BY ALL REPORTING AGENCIES; (7) ETHNIC BACKGROUND OF REFERRED OR COMMITTED YOUTHS (ONLY 7.6 PERCENT NONCAUCASIAN); (8) PERCENT OF YOUTH IN SCHOOL (82.6 PERCENT NON-CAUCASIAN); (9) OFFENSES OF THOSE SERVED BY REPORTING AGENCIES (DECREASE IN THE STATUS OFFENSE CATEGORY); AND (10) COMMITMENTS TO THE IDAHO YOUTH SERVICES CENTER BY SEX, AGE, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE. (INTERESTINGLY, AN INCREASE IN NUMBER REFLECTS AN INCREASE IN THE LENGTH OF PLACEMENT). THE POPULATION OF THE IDAHO YOUTH SERVICES CENTER IS GIVEN BACK TO 1967, ALONG WITH THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEING SERVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE BY REGIONS. (FCW)

** DOCUMENT 135 OF 202 **

ACCN: 52997
TITL: UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE
JCIT: CAMPUS LAW ENFORCEMENT JOURNAL, V 8, N 6 (NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 1978), P 32-34
PAUT: M HAWKINS
CORP: Campus Law Enforcement Journal, Athens, GA 30602
PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 3 p CLSS: Article
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: AN OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT CHARLOTTE IS PRESENTED.

ABST: THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IS COMPOSED OF 27 FULL-TIME PERSONNEL AND IS ORGANIZED INTO THREE SEPARATE DIVISIONS: (1) TRAFFIC, (2) SAFETY; AND (3) POLICE. THE TRAFFIC DIVISION SELLS DECALS, ASSIGNS VIOLATION PENALTIES, AND COLLECTS PARKING METER AND GATE FEES. THE DIVISION EMPLOYS AN I.D. CARD SYSTEM FOR MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND IS ASSISTED BY THE UNIVERSITY COMPUTER CENTER. THE SAFETY DIVISION PERIODICALLY INSPECTS CAMPUS FACILITIES IN ORDER TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY REQUIREMENTS. IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION, THE SAFETY DIVISION OFFERS COURSES IN DEFENSIVE DRIVING, FIRST AID, CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION, AND THE PROPER USE OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS. THE SAFETY DIVISION IS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING RECORDS OF ALL ACCIDENTS. THE POLICE DIVISION PLACES A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE. THIS DIVISION IS INVOLVED IN TRADITIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES, BUT PRIDES ITSELF IN RESPONDING TO EACH SITUATION PRESENTED, REGARDLESS OF HOW SMALL IT MAY SEEM. THE DIVISION MAKES USE OF AUTOMATED COMPUTER TERMINALS FOR RAPID RELAY OF NEEDED INFORMATION, AND IT HAS INTEGRATED DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS WITH FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING SYSTEM. SEVERAL PROGRAMS HAVE STEMMED FROM THE POLICE DIVISION. THE CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY EDUCATION OFFICE IS ONE SUCH EXTENSION AND CONDUCTS SEMINARS, ADMINISTERS SECURITY SURVEYS, AND CHARTS MONTHLY CRIME RECORDS ON CAMPUS MAPS TO IDENTIFY CRIME-PRONE AREAS. PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED IN ORDER TO STIMULATE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION. TWO OTHER EXTENSIONS ARE OPERATION GET INVOLVED AND OPERATION IDENTIFICATION, BOTH OF WHICH HELP IN THE RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY. PHOTOGRAPHS ARE INCLUDED. (MLC)

** DOCUMENT 130 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51846

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS - STATEMENT BY THE HONOURABLE R ROY MCMURTY,
ATTORNEY GENERAL - CANADA

CORP: Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General, Ottawa, Canada

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

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 8 p

ORIG: Canada LANG: English

ANNO: ONTARIO'S NEW COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM, WHICH IS BEING INSTITUTED
THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE AFTER A LIMITED TRIAL PERIOD, IS DESCRIBED. ITS
POTENTIAL AS A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR MINOR OFFENDERS IS PRAISED.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM SENTENCES OFFENDERS TO SPEND A CERTAIN
NUMBER OF HOURS HELPING IN THE COMMUNITY INSTEAD OF SENDING THEM TO CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS. IN SOME CASES DIRECT RESTITUTION IS MADE TO THE VICTIM; FOR
EXAMPLE, VANDALS MAY BE ORDERED TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE THEY CAUSED. TYPICAL
SENTENCES INCLUDE HELPING WITH YOUTH PROGRAMS AND SERVING AS VOLUNTEERS IN
PROGRAMS FOR THE AGED OR HANDICAPPED. THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN GREAT
BRITAIN. THE LEGAL PROBLEMS ARISING IN CANADA HAVE BEEN SOLVED, AND COURTS HAVE
URGED EXPANSION OF THE CONCEPT FOR FIRST TIME OFFENDERS AND THOSE CONVICTED OF
MINOR CRIMES. (GLR)

** DOCUMENT 137 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51719

TITL: ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT - MAIN PAPER (FROM CRIME LAW AND THE COMMUNITY, 1976 - SEE NCJ-51708)

PAUT: G WALLER

CORP: Juta and Company Ltd, Capetown, South Africa

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 9 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: South Africa

LANG: English

ANNO: PROBATION, PAROLE, COMMUNITY SERVICE, AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES ARE DISCUSSED.

ABST: IT IS NOTED THAT THE GENERAL SENTENCING APPROACH IN ENGLAND AND WALES IS TO IMPRISON ONLY THOSE WHO ARE DANGEROUS, OR HABITUAL CRIMINALS, OR HAVE COMMITTED A PARTICULARLY OUTRAGEOUS CRIME. FIGURES FOR 1973 ARE PROVIDED TO SHOW THE PROPORTIONAL DISPOSITION OF CASES INVOLVING INDICTABLE OFFENSES. THE PROPORTION IMPRISONED WAS 10.3 PERCENT. FOR FIRST OFFENDERS AND OFFENDERS UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE, A PRESENTENCE REPORT THAT EXAMINES THE BACKGROUND AND PSYCHOLOGY OF THE OFFENDER IS REQUIRED BY LAW, IN ORDER TO ENCOURAGE THE USE OF APPROPRIATE ALTERNATIVES TO IMPRISONMENT IN SENTENCING. PERSONS UNDER 21 CANNOT, BY LAW, BE SENTENCED TO PRISON, EXCEPT FOR A VERY SERIOUS OFFENSE; AND FIRST OFFENDERS CANNOT BE SENTENCED TO PRISON UNLESS THE COURT IS SATISFIED THAT NO OTHER SENTENCE IS APPROPRIATE. THE PROBATION AND AFTER CARE SERVICE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPERVISING THOSE ON PROBATION AND PAROLE, PREPARING SOCIAL INQUIRY REPORTS, AND COORDINATING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM. PAROLE DECISIONMAKING IS DESCRIBED IN SOME DETAIL. A PREDICTIVE INSTRUMENT IS USED WHICH WEIGHS VARIOUS BACKGROUND FACTORS OF THE PERSON BEING CONSIDERED FOR PAROLE, AND IT IS GIVEN SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AS A MEASURE OF THE LIKELIHOOD THAT ANOTHER OFFENSE WILL BE COMMITTED. THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER IS ANOTHER SENTENCING ALTERNATIVE MENTIONED. IT PROVIDES FOR OFFENDERS TO REMAIN IN THE COMMUNITY AND PERFORM CERTAIN PRESCRIBED SERVICES FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE COMMUNITY. CRIMINAL BANKRUPTCY (ENABLING INVESTIGATORS TO TRACK DOWN MONEY HIDDEN BY BEING PLACED IN THE NAME OF A SPOUSE OR OTHER PERSON) AND DEFERRED SENTENCES ARE DISCUSSED AS SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES. EACH IS DESIGNED TO ERVICE FOR THE OFFENDER TO REPAY ANY FINANCIAL LOSSES CAUSED TO THE VICTIM OF HIS CRIME. (RCB)

** DOCUMENT 138 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51554

TITL: EVALUATION OF HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAMS

EDTR: C C ATTKISSON; W A HARGREAVES; M J HOROWITZ; J E SORENSEN

CRFP: Academic Press, Inc, New York, NY 10003

SALE: Academic Press, Inc, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, Book; National Institute of Justice Library, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531

STKN: HV41.E96

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 506 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM EVALUATION DISCUSSES INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS, COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT, MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS, AND FUTURE TRENDS.

ABST: DESIGNED AS AN INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM EVALUATION AT THE ADVANCED UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL OR AS A TOOL FOR PRACTITIONERS WORKING WITH SOCIAL PROGRAMS, THE ANTHOLOGY CONSIDERS THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS OF HUMAN SERVICE DELIVERY AND ANALYZES THE PROGRAMMATIC ROLES AND MULTIPLE FUNCTIONS OF EVALUATION. THE DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR HUMAN SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS IS EXAMINED ALONG WITH THE BASIS FOR SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION. A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND PLANNING SYSTEM FOR INDIRECT SERVICES IS DESCRIBED. A SECTION ON ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE NEEDS DISCUSSES NEED IDENTIFICATION AND PROGRAM PLANNING IN THE COMMUNITY CONTEXT. SERVICE UTILIZATION, SOCIAL INDICATORS, AND CITIZEN SURVEY APPROACHES TO HUMAN SERVICE NEEDS ASSESSMENT ARE COVERED, AS ARE THE MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS. CHAPTERS CONSIDER EVALUATION OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES, GOAL ATTAINMENT SCALING, USE OF COST-OUTCOME AND COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY, AND QUALITY ASSURANCE IN PROGRAM EVALUATION. TO ILLUSTRATE EVALUATION OF INDIRECT SERVICES TO SCHOOLS, A MODEL FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION OF MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTATION SERVICES IS PRESENTED. THE FINAL SECTION FOCUSES ON PAST ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SERVICE PROGRAM EVALUATION AND OUTLINES FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR EVALUATION AND FOR EDUCATION OF EVALUATORS. MAJOR SECTIONS OF THE TEXT OPEN WITH INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS, AND CHAPTERS CONCLUDE WITH SUMMARIES OR CONCLUSIONS AND LISTS OF BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES. A SUBJECT INDEX TO THE TEXT IS PROVIDED.

** DOCUMENT 139 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51478
TITL: BRIEF OBSERVATIONS ON PRISON OVERCROWDING DEPENALIZATION OF MINOR
OFFENSES, AND ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION
FTIT: BREVI OSSERVAZIONI SO - SOVRAFFOLLAMENTO DELLE CARCERI - DEPENALIZZAZIONE
DEI REATI MINORI - MISURE ALTERNATIVE ALLA DETENZIONE
JCIT: RASSEGNA DI STUDI PENITENZIARI, V 28, N 1 (JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1978), P 45-50
PAUT: M BARBERA; L CULLA; G DONALC
CORP: Ministero di Grazia E Giustizia, Rome, Italy
PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 6 p CLSS: Article
ORIG: Italy LANG: Italian
NOTE: SPEECH PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF PENITENTIARY
ADMINISTRATION, ROME, ITALY, JUNE, 1977, ON 'THE PRISON WORLD IN CURRENT
REALITY'

ANNO: THE PRESENT OVERCROWDING OF ITALIAN PRISONS WITH INMATES SERVING SHORT
SENTENCES FOR SUCH MINOR OFFENSES AS TRAFFIC CODE VIOLATIONS, HINDERS THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF RECENTLY LEGISLATED PRISON REFORMS.

ABST: OVER ONE-QUARTER OF THE TOTAL ITALIAN PRISON POPULATION CONSISTS OF
INMATES SENTENCED TO LESS THAN 4 MONTHS' DETENTION FOR SUCH OFFENSES AS DRIVING
WITHOUT A LICENSE, OR DRIVING A NONINSURED AUTOMOBILE, WHILE MALE AND FEMALE
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS ARE OVERCROWED TO THE POINT OF CREATING A POTENTIALLY
EXPLOSIVE SITUATION AND EFFECTIVELY PRECLUDING THE TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION
PROGRAMS THEORETICALLY PRESCRIBED BY LAW. DETENTION OF MINOR VIOLATORS IS NOT
ONLY COUNTERPRODUCTIVE, BUT UNFAIR BOTH TO THE DETAINEES AND THEIR FAMILIES,
ESPECIALLY BECAUSE A PRISON RECORD, NO MATTER HOW SLIGHT THE OFFENSE INVOLVED,
IS AN ADDITIONAL OBSTACLE TO EMPLOYMENT IN A HIGH-UNEMPLOYMENT ECONOMY. BESIDE
THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND MORAL TOLL LEVIED AGAINST THESE PRISON INMATES, THEIR
UPKEEP COSTS THE TAXPAYER UPWARD OF 25,000 LIRE PER DAY. IN A RECENT POLL 70
PERCENT OF RANDOMLY CHOSEN ITALIAN CITIZENS STATED THAT THEY FAVORED THE RELEASE
OF INMATES SERVING PRISON SENTENCES OF LESS THAN 2 1/2 YEARS FOR MINOR OFFENSES.
RECENTLY, HOWEVER, NEW LAWS HAVE BEEN PASSED CRIMINALIZING OTHER TRAFFIC CODE
VIOLATIONS, ADDING FURTHER TO THE PRISON POPULATION. DEPENALIZATION OF ALL
TRAFFIC CODES VIOLATIONS, AS WELL AS OF SUCH ACTS AS ABORTION AND BIGAMY, AND
REPLACEMENT OF PRISON SENTENCES WITH ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION (E.G.,
NEW TYPES OF FINES, COMMENSURATE BOTH WITH THE OFFENSE AND THE OFFENDER'S
SOLVENCY, AND COMMUNITY SERVICE) ARE THE ONLY RATIONAL SOLUTIONS TO THE CURRENT
CRISIS OF THE ITALIAN CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. --IN ITALIAN.

** DOCUMENT 140 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51444
TITL: CONNECTICUT - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION - ANNUAL REPORT, 1977
CORP: Connecticut Department of Correction, Hartford, CT 06115
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 45 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: ACTIVITIES OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTAL UNITS ARE REPORTED: INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES, EVALUATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES, COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.

ABST: HEALTH SERVICES, DRUG AND ALCOHOL TREATMENT SERVICES, CORRECTIONAL EDUCATION, AND CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES ARE DISCUSSED IN THE REPORT ON INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES. INMATE STATISTICS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. THE EVALUATION AND INSPECTION SERVICES UNIT WAS CREATED IN 1975 TO PROVIDE EVALUATION OF INDIVIDUALS APPLYING FOR WORK AND EDUCATIONAL RELEASE, AS WELL AS FURLOUGHS. BESIDES COMMUNITY RELEASE SCREENING, THIS UNIT HAS ALSO BEEN GIVEN RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, PROGRAM EVALUATION, AND THE OPERATION OF A RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM. ACTIVITIES OF EACH OF THESE OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR ARE REPORTED. STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF FURLOUGHS GIVEN FROM 1970 - 1977 ARE PROVIDED. THE COMMUNITY SERVICES UNIT OPERATES TO ENCOMPASS ALL OF PAROLE, INCLUDING INTERSTATE COMPACT CASES AND THE COORDINATION OF COMMUNITY SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE FOR RELEASED OFFENDERS. IT IS REPORTED THAT MULTISERVICE CENTERS FOR RELEASEES WERE OPENED DURING THE YEAR IN BRIDGEPORT, NEW HAVEN, AND HARTFORD, CONN. FUNDS WERE SECURED DURING THE YEAR TO SUPPORT AN EVALUATION UNIT FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND TO EXPAND THE SCOPE OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES. REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND PROJECT FIRE--A COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAM FUNCTIONING IN 6 URBAN AREAS TO ASSIST RELEASEES WITH NARCOTIC AND ALCOHOL HISTORIES TO READJUST TO THE COMMUNITY. THE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT UNIT SERVES THE INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER FUNCTIONAL UNITS OF THE SYSTEM IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO MEET VARIOUS DETERMINED NEEDS. A PROGRAM OF STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT IS REPORTED AS THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT DURING THE YEAR. PROGRESS IS ALSO REPORTED ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF A MODEL PRISON INDUSTRIES PROGRAM KNOWN AS PLAN (PROGRAM FOR LONG-RANGE ACTION NARRATIVE). A REPORT ON LIBRARY SERVICES IS ALSO PRESENTED. (RCB)

** DOCUMENT 141 OF 202 **

ACCN: 51349
TITL: PHYSICALLY ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES - THE NEED FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES - PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GUIDE
PAUT: C J CROWLEY; J JORDAN; L V LPEREN; P VENNARD
CORP: New Jersey Department of Human Services Division of Youth and Family Services, Trenton, NJ 08625
SALE: New Jersey Dept of Human Services/Div of Youth and Family Services / Bureau of Research, P O Box 510, 1 South Montgomery Street, Trenton, NJ 08625, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 99 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
NOTE: FREE DOCUMENT

ANNO: THIS PRELIMINARY GUIDE TO COMMUNITY PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN DISCUSSES THE SCOPE OF THE WIFE ABUSE PROBLEM, CURRENT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.

ABSI: AVAILABLE STATISTICS ON THE PREVALANCE OF WIFE ABUSE TEND TO BE INACCURATE BECAUSE ONLY A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE INCIDENTS RESULT IN LAW ENFORCEMENT OR HUMAN SERVICE INTERVENTION. A 1976 ESSEX COUNTY, N.J., STUDY REVEALED THAT 63.6 PERCENT OF WOMEN WHO HAD EXPERIENCED VIOLENT INCIDENTS NEVER FILED A CRIMINAL CHARGE AND THAT 57.6 PERCENT NEVER CALLED THE POLICE. OFFICIAL DATA DOES INDICATE, HOWEVER, THAT A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF ALL REPORTED CRIMES OCCUR WITHIN FAMILIES. PREVAILING CAUSAL THEORIES BLAME SPOUSE ABUSE ON CULTURAL NORMS THAT LEGITIMATE WIFE BEATING, VIOLENCE WITHIN THE SOCIETY WHICH RESULTS IN FAMILY VIOLENCE, PREVAILING FAMILY SEX ROLES, AND ECONOMIC FRUSTRATION WITHIN FAMILIES. MANY ABUSED WOMEN STAY IN THE HOME BECAUSE OF EMOTIONAL TIES, SHAME, FEELINGS OF POWERLESSNESS, FEAR, ISOLATION, OR ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON THEIR SPOUSES. FORMAL AND INFORMAL COMMUNITY SYSTEMS FOR AIDING ABUSED WOMEN ARE OFTEN LIMITED BY LACK OF RESOURCES, AND FAMILIES AND FRIENDS OFTEN DO NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. POLICE HESITATE TO INVESTIGATE DOMESTIC DISPUTES BECAUSE OF LEGAL RESTRICTIONS WHICH LIMIT THE DEGREE OF POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN SUCH MATTERS. SOME PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR BATTERED WOMEN INCLUDING THE CHISWICK WOMENS AID PROJECT IN LONDON (ENGLAND), AND THE VICTIM WITNESS ADVOCATE PROGRAM IN ARIZONA. SUCH PROGRAMS USUALLY OFFER EMERGENCY HOUSING, CRISIS INTERVENTION, HOTLINES, COUNSELING, AND LEGAL ADVOCACY. THE MODEL PROGRAM FOR ABUSED WOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES DESCRIBES PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, GENERAL POLICIES, ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE, SERVICE COMPONENTS, CHILDREN SERVICES, PROGRAM SUPPORT SERVICES, AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED. (DAG)

** DOCUMENT 142 OF 202 **

ACCN: 49977

TITL: OTHER NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (FROM SENTENCING IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1977,
BY MARY W DAUNTON-PEAR - SEE NCJ-49976)

PAUT: M W DAUNTON-PEAR

CORP: University of Queensland Press, St Lucia, Queensland, Australia;
Australian Institute of Criminology, Phillip Act, Australia 2606

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 34 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: Australia

LANG: English

ANNO: THE STATUTORY AND REGULATORY FOUNDATION OF DECISIONS TO APPLY NONCUSTODIAL
MEASURES IN SENTENCING OFFENDERS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA IS EXAMINED. JUDICIAL
DECISIONS ARE CITED AND DISCUSSED.

ABST: WESTERN AUSTRALIAN COURTS DO NOT HAVE A WIDE RANGE OF NONCUSTODIAL OR
SEMICUSTODIAL MEASURES FROM WHICH TO CHOOSE IN IMPOSING SENTENCE. THE COURTS ARE
NOT EMPOWERED TO ORDER PERIODIC OR WEEKEND DETENTION, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS,
OR THE SUSPENDED EXECUTION OF A SENTENCE. WITHIN THE LIMITED RANGE AVAILABLE TO
WESTERN AUSTRALIAN JUDGES AND MAGISTRATES, THE FOLLOWING NONCUSTODIAL
ALTERNATIVES ARE APPLICABLE: (1) THE BIND-OVER POWER, UNDER WHICH THE SENTENCING
AUTHORITY MAY, IN THE ABSENCE OF A FIXED PUNISHMENT, POSTPONE OR SUSPEND
IMPOSITION OF SENTENCE UPON A PERSON WHO HAS PLEADED GUILTY, OR HAS BEEN FOUND
GUILTY, OR HAS BEEN COMMITTED BY A MAGISTRATE'S COURT TO QUARTER SESSIONS FOR
SENTENCE; (2) DISCHARGE, THE POWER TO RELEASE OFFENDERS WITHOUT RECOGNIZANCE;
(3) CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, AVAILABLE FOR USE AGAINST RECIDIVIST MALES FOR A
VARIETY OF SEXUAL OFFENSES, INCLUDING DEFILEMENT OF A GIRL UNDER 16 YEARS,
DEFILEMENT OF AN IDIOT, INDECENT DEALINGS WITH A GIRL UNDER 16, RAPE, ATTEMPTED
RAPE, OR INDECENT ASSAULT; (4) FINES, WHICH MAY BE IMPOSED IN VARYING AMOUNTS IN
PLACE OF OR IN ADDITION TO INCARCERATION; (5) REPARATION IN THE FORM OF
COMPENSATION OR RESTITUTION BY THE OFFENDER TO THE VICTIM; AND (6)
DISQUALIFICATION FROM DRIVING, APPLICABLE FOR A TRAFFIC OFFENSE INVOLVING THE
USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE. STATUTES, REGULATIONS, AND CASE-LAW FOUNDATIONS FOR
THESE NONCUSTODIAL ALTERNATIVES ARE CITED AND DISCUSSED. JUDICIAL DECISIONS ARE
FOOTNOTED, ALONG WITH OTHER REFERENCES. TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED. (KBL)

** DOCUMENT 143 OF 202 **

ACCN: 49904

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION

JCLI: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 41, N 4 (1977), P 7-9

PAUT: BROWN

CORP: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 3 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A PROGRAM OF UNPAID COMMUNITY SERVICE AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IS DESCRIBED. THE LEGAL RESEARCH WHICH WAS DONE, INITIAL CONTACTS WHICH WERE MADE, AND THE POSITIVE RESULTS OBTAINED ARE DETAILED.

ABST: IN 1976, THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, HELD AT MEMPHIS, BEGAN RESEARCHING THE LEGALITY OF IMPOSING UNPAID COMMUNITY WORK AS PART OF THE PROBATION CONDITION. IT WAS FELT THAT THIS UNPAID WORK WOULD HAVE SOME BENEFIT FOR THE PROBATIONER BY REQUIRING CONCRETE RESTITUTION TO SOCIETY. IT WOULD ALSO AID COMMUNITY SERVICES AND CHARITIES, WOULD MAKE PROBATION MORE ACCEPTABLE TO THE PUBLIC, AND WOULD PROVIDE AN EXPERIENCE WITH REGULAR WORK FOR THOSE WHO HAD NEVER HAD STEADY EMPLOYMENT BEFORE. THE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS RESEARCHED THE PROBLEM AND FOUND NO LEGAL BARRIERS IN FEDERAL LAW. THE MAJOR PROBLEM FOUND IN LOCAL LAW WAS THE INCREASED COST OF WORKER'S COMPENSATION TO COVER INJURIES WHICH MIGHT BE RECEIVED BY PROBATIONERS. HOWEVER, IT WAS FELT THAT THE VALUE OF THE WORK RECEIVED WOULD OFFSET THIS EXTRA COST. AGENCIES WHICH MIGHT BE ABLE TO USE PROBATIONER HELP WERE CONTACTED. THE PROBATION OFFICE SUPERVISES WORK PERFORMANCE AND IS AUTHORIZED TO INFORM THE PROBATIONER THAT IF PERFORMANCE IS EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD, THE WORK REQUIREMENTS MAY BE TERMINATED EARLY. AS OF JUNE 1977, THERE WERE 53 PROBATIONERS WORKING FOR 21 AGENCIES. THE COURT HAS HAD TO REVOKE PROBATION AND IMPOSE INCARCERATION FOR POOR WORK PERFORMANCE IN ONLY TWO CASES. IN SOME INSTANCES THE PROBATIONERS HAVE BEEN HIRED PERMANENTLY BY THE AGENCIES FOR WHICH THEY WORKED WITHOUT PAY. GENERALLY THE WORK REQUIRED IS EQUIVALENT TO ONE 8-HOUR DAY PER WEEK. PROBATIONERS ARE ASSIGNED AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF PERFORMANCE POSSIBLE. (TWO VETERINARIANS CONVICTED OF INCOME TAX EVASION WORKED PROFESSIONALLY FOR THE ANIMAL SHELTER AND THE ZOO.) THE AGENCIES CAN CALL THE PROBATION OFFICER IMMEDIATELY SHOULD ANY PROBLEM ARISE. THE PROGRAM HAS RECEIVED SUCH FAVORABLE SUPPORT THAT MANY AGENCIES HAVE ASKED FOR MORE WORKERS, AND 12 AGENCIES NOT PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO BE PART OF THE PROGRAM. (GLR)

** DOCUMENT 144 OF 202 **

ACCN: 49560

TITL: OFF DAYS SENTENCING PROGRAM (FROM OFFENDER RESTITUTION IN THEORY AND ACTION, 1978, BY BURT GALAWAY AND JOE HUDSON SEE NCJ-49547)

PAUT: A MACRI

CORP: Heath Lexington Books, Lexington, MA 02175

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A DADE COUNTY, FLA., PROGRAM OF WEEKEND COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCES FOR ADULTS CONVICTED OF MINOR OFFENSES IS DESCRIBED.

ABST: THE PROGRAM BUILDS ON THE CONCEPT OF WEEKEND SENTENCING FOR MINOR OFFENSES, SUBSTITUTING WEEKEND COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK FOR WEEKEND INCARCERATION. THE PROGRAM IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE NEEDED SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY, TO PRECLUDE EXCESSIVE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SERIOUS AND NONSERIOUS OFFENDERS, TO SAVE TAXPAYERS MONEY, TO GIVE JUDGES AN ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL SENTENCING, AND TO AVOID EMBARRASSMENT FOR OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES. MOST PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ARE BLUE-COLLAR MALES CONVICTED OF TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS OR MISDEMEANORS. AN EFFORT IS MADE TO ASSIGN PARTICIPANTS (MOST OF WHOM VOLUNTEER FOR THE PROGRAM) TO WORK CONSISTENT WITH THEIR SPECIAL SKILLS. IN ADDITION TO WORK ASSIGNMENTS ON COUNTY PROJECTS, A NUMBER OF JOBS (E.G., COUNSELING DELINQUENTS) HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE PROGRAM. PARTICIPANT RESPONSE TO THE PROGRAM HAS BEEN POSITIVE. THERE HAS BEEN SOME PROBLEM REGARDING THE ATTITUDES OF WORK SUPERVISORS AND WORKERS TOWARD OFFENDERS, BUT USUALLY THE OFFENDERS' PERFORMANCE ON THE JOB ELIMINATES THE PROBLEM. STRICT ENFORCEMENT IS USED TO COUNTER 'NO-SHOWS' AND IRRESPONSIBILITY ON THE PART OF SOME PARTICIPANTS. A COST ANALYSIS PERFORMED AS PART OF AN OVERALL EVALUATION SUGGESTS THAT THE PROGRAM RESULTS IN CONSIDERABLE SAVINGS TO THE COMMUNITY. (LKH)

** DOCUMENT 145 OF 202 **

ACCN: 49559

TITL: COMMUNITY RESTITUTION COMES TO ARIZONA (FROM OFFENDER RESTITUTION IN THEORY AND ACTION, 1978, BY BURT GALAWAY AND JOE HUDSON - SEE NCJ-49547)

PAUI: R KELDGORD

CORP: Heath Lexington Books, Lexington, MA 02173

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 6 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A PIMA COUNTY, ARIZ., PROGRAM THAT PROVIDES SELECTED PROBATIONERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPAY THE COMMUNITY FOR COSTS INCURRED AS A RESULT OF THE PROBATIONERS' LAW VIOLATIONS IS DESCRIBED.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY RESTITUTION IN SERVICE PROGRAM (CRISP) EVOLVED FROM A SENTENCE PASSED BY A JUDGE UPON A DRUNKEN DRIVER WHO WAS CONVICTED OF VEHICULAR MANSLAUGHTER. THE OFFENDER, WHO HAD BEEN SENTENCED TO JAIL SEVERAL TIMES, HAD COST TAXPAYERS A SUBSTANTIAL SUM OF MONEY. THE JUDGE SENTENCED HIM TO PERFORM COMMUNITY SERVICE AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL, WHERE HE WAS TO WORK FOR AN ALCOHOL COUNSELING PROGRAM AND OBSERVE THE SUFFERING CAUSED BY PEOPLE WHO DRINK AND DRIVE. FROM THIS BEGINNING, THE PIMA COUNTY CRISP PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED, SERVING 129 PROBATIONERS (4 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PROBATION POPULATION) BETWEEN JANUARY 1, 1976, AND JUNE 30, 1977. CRISP SENTENCES ARE DIRECTED BY THE COURT (75 PERCENT OF THE CASES) OR BY PROBATION OFFICERS. SOMETIMES AN EFFORT IS MADE TO ASSIGN THE PROBATIONER TO A CRISP ACTIVITY DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CRIME (E.G., REQUIRING YOUNG MEN CONVICTED OF ARSON TO DONATE SERVICE TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT). SOME CRISP PROBATIONERS HAVE OBTAINED PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AS A RESULT OF THEIR COMMUNITY SERVICE. EVALUATION STUDIES FOUND SATISFACTION WITH CRISP PROBATIONERS' PERFORMANCE AMONG 72 PERCENT OF THE COMMUNITY AGENCIES AND 100 PERCENT OF THE COMMUNITY RESIDENTS INVOLVED. OF 129 PROBATIONERS, 3 FAILED TO COMPLY WITH THE CRISP ACTIVITY REQUIREMENT AND HAD THEIR PROBATION REVOKED. (1KM)

** DOCUMENT 146 OF 202 **

ACCN: 49556

TITL: ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF RESTITUTION (FROM OFFENDER RESTITUTION IN THEORY AND ACTION, 1978, BY BURT GALAWAY AND JOE HUDSON - SEE NCJ-49547)

PAUT: J I GANDY

CORP: Heath Lexington Books, Lexington, MA 02173

PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

CLASS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: SURVEYS OF THE ATTITUDES OF CITIZENS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM OFFICIALS TOWARD RESTITUTION ARE REPORTED.

ABST: THE FIRST SURVEY INVOLVED A SAMPLE OF 705 POLICE OFFICERS, SOCIAL WORK GRADUATE STUDENTS, MEMBERS OF A WOMEN'S COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATION, AND JUVENILE AND ADULT PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS. THE RESPONSE RATE WAS 60.5 PERCENT. ALL RESPONDENT GROUPS EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR THE CONCEPT OF CREATIVE RESTITUTION -- THE PROCESS OF HELPING OFFENDERS MAKE AMENDS TO THEIR VICTIMS. THE DEGREE OF SUPPORT WAS LOWER FOR POLICE THAN FOR OTHER GROUPS. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF POLICE, THE RESPONDENTS ALSO SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF REHABILITATION. PEOPLE WHO SUPPORTED TRADITIONAL CONCEPTS OF PUNISHMENT (OTHER THAN REHABILITATION) ALSO SUPPORTED THE CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION, BUT LESS STRONGLY THAN PEOPLE HOLDING FAVORABLE ATTITUDES TOWARD REHABILITATION. A SECOND SURVEY CONTACTED 250 MEMBERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S LEGAL COMMUNITY (JUDGES, SOLICITORS, PRACTICING ATTORNEYS). A 38-PERCENT RESPONSE RATE WAS OBTAINED. THIS SURVEY ALSO FOUND STRONG SUPPORT FOR RESTITUTION. MOST (89 PERCENT) OF THE RESPONDENTS FELT THAT RESTITUTION PROGRAMS WERE OF POTENTIAL VALUE IN DEALING WITH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS. MOST RESPONDENTS FELT THAT OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, AUTO THEFT, SHOPLIFTING, DRUNK DRIVING, AND INCOME TAX EVASION WERE APPROPRIATE FOR RESTITUTION. THE SAMPLE WAS UNDECIDED ABOUT BURGLARY AND FELT THAT OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON (RAPE, ARMED ROBBERY) WERE INAPPROPRIATE FOR RESTITUTION. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. TABULAR DATA AND NOTES ARE INCLUDED (LKM)

** DOCUMENT 149 OF 202 **

ACCN: 47999

TITL: COMMUNITY-SERVICE RESTITUTION BY OFFENDERS (FROM RESTITUTION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 1977, BY JOE HUDSON AND BURT GALAWAY - SEE NCJ-41838)

PAUI: J HARDING

CORP: Heath Lexington Books, Lexington, MA 02173

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 29 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE FEASIBILITY OF COMMUNITY SERVICE BY OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO SHORT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES FOR PERSONS OVER 17 YEARS OF AGE IS EXPLORED THROUGH THE PILOT PROJECTS INITIATED IN SIX PROBATION AREAS IN ENGLAND.

ABST: THE AREAS WERE GIVEN THE AUTHORITY TO INTRODUCE COURT-ORDERED COMMUNITY SERVICE BY THE 1973 POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT ACT WHICH SUPERSEDED THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1972. BECAUSE THE AREAS HAD DIFFERENT LOCAL PRESSURES AND DIFFERENT POLICIES TO ACCOMMODATE THESE PRESSURES, VARYING APPROACHES TO THE COMMUNITY SERVICE SCHEME DEVELOPED. EACH APPROACH INVOLVED ALLOCATING OFFENDERS TO PERFORM WORK PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES, STATUTORY AUTHORITIES, AGENCIES STIMULATED INTO EXISTENCE BY THE ESTABLISHED COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICE, OR BY PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICES. OFFENDERS INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY SERVICE WERE SUPERVISED EITHER BY MEMBERS OF THE WORK-PROVIDING AGENCY OR BY FULL-TIME SESSIONAL PAID PROFESSIONAL STAFF. THE SUPERVISOR, WHETHER VOLUNTARY OR SESSIONAL, IS CRUCIAL SINCE HE WORKS DIRECTLY WITH CLIENTS AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INTENTIONS OF THE COURT REGARDING OFFENDERS. THE USE OF SKILLED, NONPROFESSIONAL STAFF IS RECOMMENDED, WITH REGULAR CONTACT BEING MAINTAINED ON A WEEKLY BASIS BY WRITTEN OR VERBAL COMMUNICATION. ASSUMPTIONS MADE IN THE PILOT PROJECTS ARE THAT COMMUNITY SERVICE IS AN ECONOMICALLY BETTER ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON OR DETENTION CARE, THAT COMMUNITY SERVICE ALLOWS OFFENDERS TO LIVE IN THE COMMUNITY WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR THEM, THAT COMMUNITY SERVICE AVOIDS SOME OF THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF PRISON (OVERDEPENDENCE, LOSS OF DECISIONMAKING OPPORTUNITIES AND OF RESPONSIBILITY, AND LOSS OF STATUS), AND THAT COMMUNITY SERVICE GIVES OFFENDERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE COMMUNITY. IN SETTING UP A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM, THERE ARE THREE MAIN TASKS INVOLVED: (1) TO GAIN COMMUNITY ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROGRAM; (2) TO OBTAIN THE COOPERATION OF THE COURT SYSTEM; AND (3) TO INVOLVE PROBATION OFFICERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS IN THE COMMUNITY. PROVISIONS OF THE 1973 POWERS OF THE CRIMINAL COURT ACT ARE ENUMERATED, AND THE ORGANIZATION AND EXPANSION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE CASE ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE PILOT PROJECTS AND A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM TASK LIST. (DEP)

** DOCUMENT 150 OF 202 **

ACCN: 47970

TITL: POWERS OF THE COURTS DEPENDENT ON IMPRISONMENT - REPORT OF THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE PENAL SYSTEM - ENGLAND

CORP: Great Britain Home Office Advisory Council on the Penal System, England

SALE: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P O Box 569, London, S.E.1, England, Document

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 24 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: UNDER ENGLISH LAW, A NUMBER OF COURT POWERS AND PROCEDURES ARE DEPENDENT UPON WHETHER OR NOT THE OFFENSE IS PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT. IF THE OFFENSE IS DECRIMINALIZED, THESE POWERS WOULD CEASE TO APPLY.

ABST: COURT POWERS DEPENDENT ON IMPRISONMENT INCLUDE THOSE RELATING TO COURT PROCEDURES, CUSTODIAL AND NONCUSTODIAL DISPOSITIONS, AND MISCELLANEOUS POWERS. ADDITIONAL POWERS LINKED WITH IMPRISONABILITY RELATED TO COURT PROCEDURE INCLUDE THE ISSUE OF ARREST WARRANTS, TAKING OF FINGERPRINTS, ATTENDANCE OF YOUNG PERSONS FOR FINGERPRINTING, REMAND FOR MEDICAL OR PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION, AND COMMITMENT TO CROWN COURT WITH A VIEW TO IMPOSITION OF A BORSTAL SENTENCE OR TO THE MAKING OF A HOSPITAL ORDER WITH RESTRICTIONS ON DISCHARGE. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE FOLLOWING POWERS, WHICH DO NOT INVOLVE ANY SIGNIFICANT INTERFERENCE WITH THE LIBERTY AND RIGHTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL, NOT BE MADE DEPENDENT UPON IMPRISONMENT: ISSUE OF ARREST WARRANT, TAKING OF FINGERPRINTS OF BOTH ADULTS AND JUVENILES, REMAND FOR MEDICAL/PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATIONS, ATTENDANCE CENTER ORDERS, GUARDIANSHIP ORDERS MADE BY MAGISTRATE'S COURT, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS IN CASES NONIMPRISONABLE ON FIRST OFFENSE ONLY, AND DETENTION FOR ONE DAY IN A COURT HOUSE OR POLICE STATION. THE NATURE OF THE FOLLOWING POWER OR PROCEDURES SUGGESTS THAT THEY REMAIN CONTINGENT ON THE LIABILITY TO IMPRISONMENT: COMMITMENT TO CROWN COURT FOR IMPOSITION OF A BORSTAL ORDER OR HOSPITAL ORDER WITH RESTRICTED DISCHARGE, COMMITMENT TO CROWN COURT FOR REVOCATION OF PROBATION OR FOR ACTIVATION OF A SUSPENDED SENTENCE, HOSPITAL ORDERS BY THE MAGISTRATE'S COURT, COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS NOT COVERED ABOVE, BORSTAL TRAINING, RETURN TO BORSTAL ON RECONVICTION, DETENTION IN DETENTION CENTER OR IN POLICE CELLS, CARE ORDERS, ACTIVATION OF A SUSPENDED SENTENCE, DISQUALIFICATION FROM DRIVING WHERE A VEHICLE IS USED FOR CRIMINAL PURPOSES, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEPORTATION, AND IMMEDIATE ENFORCEMENT OF FINES IN CROWN COURT AND IN MAGISTRATE'S COURT. RATIONALES BEHIND EACH OF THESE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BRIEFLY PRESENTED. IT IS ALSO SUGGESTED THAT, WHERE APPROPRIATE, LIABILITY TO IMPRISONMENT MIGHT BE RESTORED IN CASES OF SUBSEQUENT CONVICTIONS FOR AN OTHERWISE DECRIMINALIZED OFFENSE, AND THAT AN INTERMEDIATE CATEGORY OFFENSE BETWEEN NONLIABLE AND LIABLE TO IMPRISONMENT BE FORMULATED. APPENDIXES INCLUDE A LIST OF CONSULTANTS FOR THESE PROPOSALS, A SUMMARY, AND A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF STATUTORY IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS. (JAF)

** DOCUMENT 152 OF 202 **

.ACCN: 47779
.TITL: PENNSYLVANIA - COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER - RECIDIVISM EVALUATION
.CORP: Pennsylvania Office of the Budget, Harrisburg, PA 17120
.SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission Philadelphia Regional Planning
Council
.SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
.PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 46
.ORIG: United States LANG: English
.GNUM: DS-467-73A

ANNO: RECIDIVISM RATES FOR 433 MALE OFFENDERS RELEASED TO PRERELEASE PROGRAMS
ARE COMPARED WITH RATES FOR 417 OFFENDERS DISCHARGED DIRECTLY FROM PRISON AND
WITH 3,476 RELEASED DIRECTLY ON PAROLE.

ABST: THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS' COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS (CSC)
PROVIDE PRERELEASE REHABILITATION SERVICES IN A PROGRAMMED COMMUNITY SETTING.
PARTICIPANTS ARE REQUIRED TO TAKE PART IN TRAINING, EDUCATION, OR EMPLOYMENT
ACTIVITIES, AND ARE PROVIDED COUNSELING AND SUPERVISION. THE OFFENSES'
COMMUNITIES AND FAMILIES ARE INVOLVED IN THE REHABILITATION PROCESS. A
POSTRELEASE FOLLOWUP EVALUATION COVERING THE PERIOD FROM THE OFFENDER'S RELEASE
DATE IN 1971 THROUGH DECEMBER 30, 1973 SHOWS A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TYPE OF RELEASE (TO A PRERELEASE PROGRAM, PAROLE FROM
PRISON, DISCHARGE FROM PRISON) AND RECIDIVISM. RELEASE TO A CSC HAS THE LOWEST
RECIDIVISM RATE (14.8 PERCENT), DIRECT PAROLE THE HIGHEST (21.4 PERCENT). THE
CSC'S ARE MOST EFFECTIVE FOR YOUNGER OFFENDERS AND FOR OFFENDERS WITH NO PRIOR
COMMITMENTS TO A STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY. THE CENTERS DO NOT SHOW A
STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON PERPETRATORS OF CRIMES FOR WHICH RECIDIVISM
GENERALLY HAS BEEN HIGH. METHODOLOGICAL FACTORS THAT MAY INFLUENCE THE
INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS ARE NOTED. COST ANALYSIS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY,
SUPPORTING DATA, AND DOCUMENTATION ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED-LRM)

** DOCUMENT 153 OF 202 **

ACCN: 47122
TITL: INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION IN DRUG REHABILITATION
PAUT: P JOHNSON; T F UPDIKE; P KELLEY
PDIR: Z FELNE; D BCGDAN
CORP: Virginia Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Richmond, VA
23214
SPON: Virginia Division of Justice and Crime Prevention, Richmond, VA 23219
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 244 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: 73-A1922

ANNO: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOR OF DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAM
STAFF TOWARD COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCY STAFF IN VIRGINIA IS ASSESSED.

ABST: FIVE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG REHABILITATION PROGRAMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE STUDY.
TREATMENT STAFF MEMBERS WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF THEIR
CONTACTS WITH STAFF OF SELECTED COMMUNITY AGENCIES. DATA ON REFERRAL SOURCES
AND PROGRAM PARTICIPATION WERE COLLECTED FOR ALL 288 CLIENTS ENTERING THE
PROGRAMS OVER A 4-MONTH PERIOD. THE ANALYSIS DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN DIRECT
CONTACTS AND INDIRECT NETWORK LINKAGES. DIRECT CONTACT IS POSITIVELY AND
SIGNIFICANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH SECURING REFERRALS AND MAINTAINING CLIENTS.
INDIRECT LINKAGES ARE STRONGLY AND INVERSELY ASSOCIATED WITH SECURING REFERRALS
AND ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH MAINTAINING CLIENTS. THE FINDINGS IMPLY THAT IF A
DRUG PROGRAM STAFF MEMBER INVESTS IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A COMMUNITY AGENCY
STAFF MEMBER BY USING INTERPERSONAL TECHNIQUES TO FULFILL ROLE BEHAVIOR NEEDS,
THEN THE COMMUNITY AGENCY STAFF MEMBER WILL RECIPROCATE BY REFERRING APPROPRIATE
CLIENTS TO THE DRUG PROGRAM AND BY HELPING THE CLIENTS TO MAKE BETTER USE OF THE
PROGRAM. THE END RESULT OF THIS COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOR IS ENHANCED SERVICE TO
CLIENTS. SUPPORTING DATA AND DOCUMENTATION, COPIES OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS, AND A
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED--LKM)

** DOCUMENT 154 OF 202 **

ACCN: 47059

TITL: ADMINISTRATIVE DUE PROCESS IN COMMUNITY PREPAROLE PROGRAMS

JCIT: CRIMINAL LAW BULLETIN, V 13, N 5 (SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1977), P 383-400)

PAUT: D DUFFEE; T MAHER; S LAGCY

CORP: Warren, Gorham and Lamont, Inc, Boston, MA 02111

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 18

CLASS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: SAFEGUARDS FOR DUE PROCESS DECISIONMAKING IN PENNSYLVANIA'S COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS (CSC'S) -- A COMMUNITY BASED PREPAROLE PROGRAM -- ARE EXAMINED.

ABST: JUDICIAL EMPHASIS ON THE ISSUE OF PRISONERS' RIGHTS SUGGESTS THAT CORRECTIONAL OFFICIALS WOULD BE WELL ADVISED TO DEVELOP, IN ADVANCE OF COURT INTERVENTION, PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES WHICH COMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM'S CUSTODIAL AND TREATMENT OBJECTIVES WHILE ALSO PROVIDING CONSTITUTIONALLY ACCEPTABLE DUE PROCESS SAFEGUARDS. COMMUNITY PREPAROLE PROGRAMS ARE AN EXAMPLE OF INNOVATIONS WHICH HAVE NOT YET BEEN SUBJECT TO RIGOROUS EXTERNAL REVIEW. THE LEGAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF OFFENDERS IN PREPAROLE PROGRAMS IS UNIQUE, AND DUE PROCESS GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED FOR TRADITIONAL PROBATION AND PAROLE PROCESSING DO NOT PROVIDE COMPLETELY ANALOGOUS STANDARDS FOR THE PREPAROLEE WHOSE COMMUNITY STATUS IS REVOKED AS A DISCIPLINARY MEASURE. THE CSC PROGRAMS IN PENNSYLVANIA ARE PART OF A CORRECTIONAL PLAN FOR SYSTEMATIC REDUCTION OF CUSTODY AND COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION, WHICH PROVIDE SOME EXAMPLES OF THE DUE PROCESS PROBLEMS INVOLVED. AN INMATE IS ELIGIBLE FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM AFTER COMPLETION OF ONE-HALF OF HIS MINIMUM SENTENCE. CSC RESIDENTS ARE USUALLY REQUIRED TO SPEND FIVE NIGHTS A WEEK IN THE FACILITY WHILE PARTICIPATING IN WORK OR EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES DURING THE DAY; ON WEEKENDS THE RESIDENT IS USUALLY ALLOWED A FURLOUGH. MINOR VIOLATIONS OF CSC RULES AND REGULATIONS MAY RESULT IN CANCELLATION OF FURLOUGH PRIVILEGES OR LOWERING OF THE CURFEW. MAJOR VIOLATIONS OR REPEATED MINOR INFRACTIONS MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF PREPAROLE STATUS AND TRANSFER BACK TO THE INSTITUTION. ALTHOUGH THE BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS HAS ISSUED DIRECTIVES CONCERNING DISCIPLINARY ACTION HEARINGS, THE LANGUAGE OF THE DIRECTIVES IS INAPPROPRIATE AND AMBIGUOUS BOTH IN DESCRIBING WHAT CONSTITUTES APPROPRIATE RESIDENT BEHAVIORS AND IN DELINEATING HEARING PROCEDURES. MOREOVER, THESE DIRECTIVES DO NOT SPECIFICALLY REFER TO CSC'S AND SET STANDARDS OF MISCONDUCT WHICH APPLY TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BUT WHICH DO NOT APPLY TO THE GREATER LIBERTIES PERMITTED IN THE CENTERS. A LACK OF SECURE DETENTION FACILITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN STAFFING PATTERNS FURTHER INVALIDATES THE USE OF THESE GUIDELINES, AND EACH CSC HAS DEVELOPED ITS OWN MANNER FOR DEALING WITH DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS. FINALLY, THERE IS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SAFEGUARDS IN THE DIRECTIVES ARE ADEQUATE FOR THE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT LOSS OF LIBERTIES A CSC RESIDENT INCURS BY REVOCATION. PREVIOUS JUDICIAL DECISIONS PERTAINING TO PRISONERS' RIGHTS ARE REVIEWED, AND IT IS URGED THAT INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE CSC'S DEVELOP CLEAR AND CONSISTENT PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN KEEPING WITH THE INTENT AND MEANING OF THOSE ESTABLISHED BY JUDICIAL REVIEW. (JAP)

** DOCUMENT 155 OF 202 **

ACCN: 46873
TITL: NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY - LEGISLATIVE UPDATE, FEBRUARY
21 TO APRIL 2, 1978
PAUT: J PEPERONE
CORP: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, NJ 07601
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 28 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
PNUM: 14

ANNO: A VARIETY OF NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY (NCCD) REPORT
SUMMARIES AND ARTICLES ARE PRESENTED, TOGETHER WITH SYNOPSES OF CONGRESSIONAL
TESTIMONY, UPCOMING LEGISLATION, AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

ABST: AN NCCD STUDY OF PRISON COSTS IN NEW YORK CITY REVEALED THAT, AS OF 1976,
THE CITY WAS SPENDING \$26,000 ANNUALLY PER PRISONER. THIS FIGURE INCLUDES
PERSONNEL AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS AND OUTSIDE SERVICES COSTS. IN ADDITION TO
PRISON COSTS, IT INCLUDES THE COST TO SOCIETY IN TERMS OF LOST REAL ESTATE
TAXES, WELFARE PAYMENTS, AND LOST EARNINGS AMOUNTING TO \$39.95 PER DAY PER
PRISONER. USING A CONSERVATIVE 6 PERCENT PER YEAR INFLATION RATE, THESE COSTS
ARE EXPECTED TO DOUBLE WITHIN 10 YEARS. A NUMBER OF RECOMMENDATIONS DESIGNED TO
CURB PRISON COSTS, INCLUDING DIVERSION AND DECRIMINALIZATION, ARE ALSO PRESENTED.
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS IN THE U. S. AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE DISCUSSED AS AN
ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION FOR NONVIOLENT OFFENDERS WHICH COULD PROVIDE
GREATER COST EFFICIENCY, A TRUER FORM OF JUSTICE, AND GREATER REHABILITATIVE
POTENTIAL. A BRIEF CRITIQUE OF PRISON CONDITIONS IS ALSO PRESENTED. TESTIMONY
BEFORE THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE (FEBRUARY 21, 1978) SUPPORTIVE
OF H.R. 6869, THE BILL FOR REVISION AND REFORM OF THE FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE, IS
PRESENTED. FOLLOWING TESTIMONY BY THE DIRECTOR OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS
TO THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE CONCERNING PRISON REFORM GOALS AND
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1979, COMMITTEE MEMBERS QUESTIONED THE DIRECTOR ABOUT PRISON
SAFETY, INCARCERATION COSTS, OVERCROWDING, AND PRISON INDUSTRIES. REPRESENTATIVE
CONYERS OF MICHIGAN CRITICIZED THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT FOR ITS MISPLACED
PRIORITIES, ASSERTING THAT EMPHASIS SHOULD BE ON CRIME PREVENTION RATHER THAN ON
FORTIFYING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. CONYERS, AND OTHER RESEARCHERS AND
ECONOMISTS, SUGGEST THAT REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT COULD PROVIDE ONE MEANS OF
REDUCING CRIME. ATTORNEY GENERAL BELL TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE JUDICIARY
COMMITTEE ON THE PROPOSED THREE-PART REORGANIZATION PLAN FOR LEAA. THE PLAN
SPECIFIES A RESTRUCTURING OF PLANNING AND FUNDING REQUIREMENTS, FUNDING
GUARANTEES FOR UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND THE ELIMINATION OF RED TAPE.
PROBLEMS AND CONTRADICTIONS IN THE 'FAMILIES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION' (FINS)
PROPOSAL FOR DEALING WITH THE JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDER ARE IDENTIFIED. FOR
EXAMPLE, THE FINS LABEL MAY BE MORE STIGMATIZING THAN THE CURRENT JURISDICTIONAL
CATEGORY, THE FINS CATEGORY PURPORTS TO BE A NO-FAULT INTERVENTION-BASED
CATEGORY AND YET FOCUSES ON PROVING THE CHILD'S ALLEGED BEHAVIOR, AND PROBLEMS
OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE PROVISION AND COURT INTERVENTION HAVE NOT
BEEN ADDRESSED. A CRITIQUE OF DECISIONS OF THE BURGER COURT, LIMITING THE USE OF
CLASS ACTION SUITS FOR CONSUMER PROTECTION, IS PRESENTED. A LEAA NEWS RELEASE
ANNOUNCES THE AVAILABILITY OF \$30 MILLION DURING THE NEXT 3 YEARS FOR THE
SUPPORT OF JUVENILE OFFENDER RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. QUOTES PERTAINING TO THE

ABOVE TOPICS ARE INCLUDED. (JAE)

** DOCUMENT 156 OF 202 **

ACCN: 46733
TITL: SNOHOMISH COUNTY (WA) - SUPERIOR COURT - JUVENILE COURT DIVISION - PROGRAM
EVALUATION OF THE YOUTH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT - FINAL REPORT, 1978
CORP: Compass Management Group, Inc
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
SALE: Compass Management Group, Inc, Document; National Institute of Justice/
National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000,
Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche
PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 62 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO REDUCE BURGLARY RECIDIVISM AMONG
JUVENILES AFTER 1 YEAR OF OPERATION.

ABST: THE SNOHOMISH PROJECT EVALUATED IS A COUNTYWIDE WORK PROGRAM FOR
COURT-SUPERVISED MALE YOUTH, AGE 14 OR OLDER, WHO HAVE COMMITTED THE OFFENSE OF
BURGLARY. FIFTEEN YOUTHS ARE HANDLED AT ANY ONE TIME, WITH THE WORK ACTIVITIES
DESIGNED TO HELP THE COMMUNITY BEING CONDUCTED ON WEEKENDS DURING THE SCHOOL
YEAR AND DURING THE NORMAL WORK WEEK IN THE SUMMER MONTHS. THE EVALUATION
ASSESSED THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING STATED GRANT
OBJECTIVES: DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT IN TERMS OF REDUCED
BURGLARY RECIDIVISM AMONG CLIENTS; EXAMINE THE DETERRENT QUALITIES OF THE
PROGRAM; ANALYZE COST/BENEFIT EFFECTIVENESS; MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM
ON THE OVERALL COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE ENVIRONMENT; AND JUDGE THE DEGREE OF
EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES FOR THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM. DATA ON
NONPROJECT BURGLARY OFFENDERS FOR 1975, 1976, AND 1977 WERE COLLECTED, AND
RECIDIVISM RATES WERE CALCULATED BASED ON THE SAME CRITERIA AS THE EXPERIMENTAL
GROUP. THE PROJECT GROUP EXHIBITED REDUCED RECIDIVISM FOR BURGLARY, EXCEEDING
THE 10 PERCENT TARGET BY APPROXIMATELY 6 TIMES, AGAINST A 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF
COMPARISON GROUPS. OTHER EVALUATION MEASURES PROVED FAVORABLE TO THE PROJECT,
BASED UPON DATA FROM PROJECT FILES AND APPROPRIATE INTERVIEWS; HOWEVER, THE
NUMBER OF YOUTHS PROCESSED FELL SHORT OF THE GOAL BY ALMOST 30 PERCENT.
RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED IN THE AREAS OF SERVICE DELIVERY, PROGRAM
ADMINISTRATION, AND COST EFFECTIVENESS. STATISTICAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED, AND THE
APPENDIXES CONTAIN PROJECT FORMS AND DOCUMENTATION, AN EVALUATION PLAN SUMMARY
CHART, AND INFORMATION ON THE OVERALL COUNTY BURGLARY RATE AND REFERRALS TO
JUVENILE COURT.

** DOCUMENT 157 OF 202 **

ACCN: 46673

TITL: CRIMINAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES, 6TH ED. - ENGLAND AND WALES

PAUT: B HARRIS

CORP: Barry Rose Publishers, Chichester, Sussex, England

SALE: Barry Rose Publishers, Little London, Chichester, Sussex, England, Book

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 531 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS HANDBOOK FOR LOWER COURTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES ASSEMBLES APPLICABLE STATUTES DEALING WITH CRIMINAL TOPICS, TOGETHER WITH OUTLINES OF PROPER FORM FOR A HEARING AND THE SENTENCING POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

ABST: LAY AND STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES DEAL WITH 98 PERCENT OF ALL CRIMINAL CASES IN ENGLAND AND WALES. TO PROVIDE AN AUTHORITY REFERENCE WORK FOR THESE SMALL COURTS. THIS WORK DEALS WITH THE BODY OF STATUTORY PROVISIONS, REGULATIONS, AND JUDICIAL DECISIONS GOVERNING THE PRACTICE, PROCEDURE, AND POWERS OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS. EACH CHAPTER DEALS WITH ONE ASPECT OF LAW AND CONTAINS A BRIEF DIGEST OF THE LAW, FOLLOWED BY THE APPLICABLE STATUTES SET OUT IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER, FOLLOWED BY COMMENTARY AND RELEVANT JUDICIAL DECISIONS. TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE PROCESS TO COMPEL APPEARANCE; PROCESS OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION; JURISDICTION; SELECTION OF PROCEDURE; COMMITTAL FOR TRIAL; SUMMARY TRIAL; WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE; REMANDS AND BAIL; JUVENILES; CORPORATIONS; SENTENCING; IMPRISONMENT; COMMITTAL FOR SENTENCE; DETENTION FOR SHORT PERIODS; HORSTAL TRAINING (A WORKING SENTENCE FOR JUVENILES); ATTENDANCE CENTERS; DETENTION CENTERS; FINES; PROBATIONS, SUPERVISION, AND DISCHARGE; COMMUNITY SERVICE; MEDICAL TREATMENT; COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION, AND OTHER ORDERS AFFECTING PROPERTY; DRIVERS LICENSES; DEPORTATION; COSTS; PREVENTIVE JUSTICE (PEACE BONDS, SURETY BONDS); APPEAL; LEGAL AID DISQUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE OPERATION OF MAGISTRATES' COURTS; AND THE MAGISTRATES' COURTS RULES PASSED BY PARLIAMENT IN 1968. APPENDIXES GIVE COMMENTARIES ON ALL ACTS APPLICABLE TO A MAGISTRATE'S COURT, A LIST OF INDICTABLE OFFENSES WHICH MAY BE GIVEN SUMMARY TRIAL, THE CLASSIFICATION OF VARIOUS CIVIL AND CRIMINAL OFFENSES WITH COURT OF PROPER JURISDICTION, PROCEDURES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING ATTACHMENTS OF EARNINGS, A DISCUSSION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE LONDON MAGISTRATES' COURTS IN CRIMINAL CASES, THE ENDORSEMENT CODE FOR DRIVING LICENSES, AND CIVIL PROCEDURES. THE TEXT IS INDEXED AND CONTAINS TABLES OF STATUTES, OF RULES AND REGULATIONS LISTED, AND OF CASES CITED. (GLR)

** DOCUMENT 158 OF 202 **

ACCN: 46589

TITL: AB (ASSEMBLY BILL) 3121 IMPACT EVALUATION - ATTENTION HOME PROGRAM
EVALUATION - EVALUATION REPORT

PAUT: J ROWLAND; D HCGNER

CORP: Fresno County Probation Department Research Unit, Fresno, CA 93721

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

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 94 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE CHARACTER OF DISPOSITIONS, THE USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TARGET POPULATION, AND THE BEHAVIORAL IMPACT OF A NEW DIVERSION POLICY FOR STATUS OFFENDERS ARE EVALUATED.

ABST: CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY BILL 3121 PROVIDES THAT STATUS OFFENDERS NOT BE INSTITUTIONALIZED WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH IN EITHER DETENTION OR TREATMENT FACILITIES. IN ADDITION, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NONSECURE ENVIRONMENTS KNOWN AS 'ATTENTION HOMES' IS ORDERED, WITH SERVICES FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES SECURED FOR THE CLIENTS. TO EVALUATE THE IMPACT OF THE NEW LAW, BASELINE DATA WERE COLLECTED ON ALL JUVENILES REFERRED TO JUVENILE HALL INTAKE FOR THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW LAW (DECEMBER 1, 1976). COMPARISON DATA WERE THEN COLLECTED ON ALL JUVENILES PROCESSED AND REFERRED TO ATTENTION HOMES FOR THE 10 MONTHS FOLLOWING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW LAW. GROSS POPULATION COMPARISONS SHOWED THE FOLLOWING: A REDUCTION OF ABOUT 15 PERCENT IN THE OVERALL REFERRAL RATE TO JUVENILE HALL; AN INCREASE OF 13 PERCENT IN THE '602' POPULATION (DELINQUENT CRIMES); A DECREASE OF 54 PERCENT IN THE '601' POPULATION (STATUS OFFENDERS); AN INCREASE OF 24 PERCENT IN CHARGES INVOLVING ALCOHOL; AND A PROJECTED DECLINE OF 4 PERCENT IN THE JUVENILE HALL POPULATION. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STATUS OFFENDER POPULATION BEFORE AND AFTER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LAW SHOWED THE ATTENTION HOME POPULATION DOUBLED AFTER IMPLEMENTATION; THE FEMALE POPULATION INCREASED BY 12 PERCENT, AND THE CAUCASIAN POPULATION INCREASED BY 7 PERCENT. IN EXAMINING RUNAWAY BEHAVIOR OF THOSE IN ATTENTION HOMES, IT WAS FOUND THAT FEMALES RAN AWAY MORE FREQUENTLY, 14 YEAR OLDS ACCOUNTED FOR A GREATER PERCENTAGE THAN THEY REPRESENTED IN THE POPULATION, AND RUNAWAYS TENDED TO HAVE ARREST HISTORIES MORE HEAVILY WEIGHTED WITH 601 CHARGES THAN THE NONRUNAWAY POPULATION. ALSO, IT WAS FOUND THAT 21 PERCENT OF THE RUNAWAY POPULATION LEFT WITHIN THE FIRST 5 HOURS OF PLACEMENT, AND 28 PERCENT RAN OFF 2 OR MORE TIMES. FOLLOWUP STUDIES ON CLIENT BEHAVIOR INDICATED THAT 24 PERCENT OF THE ATTENTION HOME POPULATION HAD CHARGES OF 602 CRIMES BROUGHT AGAINST THEM WITHIN 5 MONTHS AFTER LEAVING THE HOME.

** DOCUMENT 159 OF 202 **

ACCN: 46098

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSESSED IN 1976 - ENGLAND

PAUT: K PEASE; S BILLINGHAM; I EARNSHAW

CORP: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, S.E.1, England

SALE: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, P O Box 569, London, S.E.1, England,
Document

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 36 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

NOTE: HOME OFFICE RESEARCH STUDY NO 39

ANNO: THE USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO A CUSTODIAL SENTENCE IN ENGLAND, RECONVICTION RATES, AND OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS ARE EXAMINED.

ABST: THIS IS A SECOND REPORT ON EXPERIMENTAL COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS CONDUCTED IN SIX AREAS OF ENGLAND. THE FIRST REPORT DESCRIBED THE NATURE OF THE PROGRAM, WHILE THE PRESENT ONE IS AN EVALUATION OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS. AN ESTIMATE WAS MADE OF THE PROPORTION OF THOSE GIVEN COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS WHO WERE DIVERTED FROM CUSTODY. THIS ESTIMATE IS WITHIN THE 45 TO 50 PERCENT RANGE OF THOSE GIVEN ORDERS. A STUDY OF OVER 1 YEAR OF RECONVICTION RATES FOR THOSE GIVEN COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS DURING THE PROGRAM'S FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION IN EACH OF THE 6 EXPERIMENTAL AREAS REVEALED THAT 44.2 PERCENT OF ALL THOSE SENTENCED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE WERE RECONVICTED WITHIN A YEAR OF THE SENTENCE. THIS WAS IN THE SAME RANGE OF RECONVICTION AS THAT OF A GROUP RECOMMENDED FOR, BUT NOT GIVEN, A COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF SYSTEMATIC CHANGE IN THE LEVEL OF SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSES COMMITTED AFTER A SENTENCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OR IN THE TIME AT RISK BEFORE RECONVICTION. IT IS NOTED THAT THE SUBJECTS OF THE STUDY WERE THOSE INVOLVED IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AT A TIME WHEN THE PROJECT WAS NEW AND DEVELOPING. TABULAR DATA ARE PRESENTED, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS PRESENTED.

** DOCUMENT 100 OF 202 **

ACCN: 45953
TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM - THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPERIENCE - V 1 -
BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF INITIAL CASES
PAUT: A D KIRKALDY
SPON: British Columbia Department of the Attorney-General, Victoria, BC, Canada
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche
PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 124 p
ORIG: Canada LANG: English

ANNO: THE PROGRAM, IN WHICH THE COURT ISSUES AN ORDER FOR THE OFFENDER (JUVENILE OR ADULT) TO PERFORM A SET NUMBER OF HOURS OF SERVICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO A SHORT PRISON TERM, IS DESCRIBED.

ABST: THIS CANADIAN COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM IS BASED ON A SIMILAR PROGRAM, THE BRITISH COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE PROGRAM, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY SINCE 1972. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROGRAM WAS SET UP IN 1975 AND BY THE END OF MAY 1976 HAD ADMITTED 1459 OFFENDERS. THE LENGTH OF THE SERVICE ORDER IS A MAXIMUM OF 200 HOURS WITHIN A 6-MONTH PERIOD FOR ADULTS, AND 100 HOURS IN 3-MONTH PERIOD FOR JUVENILES. AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION TWO MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE. THE FIRST, ALREADY IMPLEMENTED, WAS TO FORMALLY EXPAND THE PROGRAM FROM VANCOUVER TO THE ENTIRE PROVINCE. THE SECOND, NOT YET IMPLEMENTED, HAS BEEN TO CHANGE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO ENABLE COMMUNITY SERVICE TO EXIST AS A SEPARATE DISPOSITION UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACTS. THIS REPORT INCLUDES A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST 1,459 ADMISSIONS. A SECOND VOLUME, TO BE ISSUED LATER, WILL SUMMARIZE THE 3,000 CASES ADMITTED JUNE 1976 TO JUNE 1977. GENERALLY, JUVENILE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 55.7 PERCENT; 88 PERCENT ARE MALE; NATIVE INDIANS ACCOUNT FOR 9.0 PERCENT. THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES ARE 'THEFT UNDER \$200' AND 'BREAK AND ENTER.' ABOUT ONE-THIRD ARE ADMITTED BY PROBATION OFFICER ENQUIRY, THE OTHERS BY A COURT STANDARD PROBATION ORDER. ALMOST ALL THE PARTICIPANTS ARE ASSIGNED WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN FOR THE VICTIM. HALF OF THE ORDERS ARE FOR WORK IN A COMMUNITY OR SERVICE AGENCY, 36.1 PERCENT ARE FOR COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES AND PARK DEVELOPMENT, 4 PERCENT WORK FOR THE VICTIM ON JOBS NOT RELATED TO THE OFFENSE, 1.4 PERCENT REPAIR DAMAGE RELATED TO THE OFFENSE. COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER GROUPS SUPERVISE 06 PERCENT OF THE WORK ORDERS. ALMOST ALL (93.3 PERCENT) OF THE WORK ORDERS ARE COMPLETED. THE PROGRAM HAS RECEIVED POSITIVE COMMENTS FROM COURT AND PROBATION OFFICIALS. THE REPORT ALSO ANALYZES PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ACCORDING TO REGION OF THE PROVINCE; THE VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION ACCOUNTS FOR 46 PERCENT. IT IS NOTED THAT THE PROGRAM IS TOO NEW FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS TO BE MEASURED.

** DOCUMENT 161 OF 202 **

- ACCN: 45756
- TITL: NEWARK (DE) - POLICE DEPARTMENT - COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM AND
- ROBBERY PREVENTION OFFICER PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORT
- PAUT: P ROBINSON
- PDIR: W ERLERLEY
- CO&P: Newark Police Department, Newark, DE 19711
- SPON: Delaware Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice, Wilmington, DE 19801
- SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
- Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
- PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 16 p
- ORIG: United States LANG: English
- GNUM: 75-062; 76-003; 77-044

ANNO: TWO COMPONENTS USING PART-TIME STUDENTS TO SUPPLEMENT PATROL OFFICERS IN
COMMUNITY RELATIONS AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS ARE EVALUATED, AND PROBLEMS
ARE CITED

ABST: THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE (GCCJ) OF DELAWARE FUNDED
TWO EXPERIMENTAL PROJECTS IN THE CITY OF NEWARK WHICH USED PART-TIME COLLEGE
STUDENTS TO AUGMENT SWORN OFFICERS IN COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. IN THE COMMUNITY
SERVICE OFFICER (CSO) PROGRAM ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE WAS STATED AND THAT
WAS TO HAVE THE CSOS WORK AN AVERAGE OF 80 TO 160 HOURS (COMBINED) PER WEEK ON
VARIOUS COMMUNITY RELATIONS OR SERVICE-ORIENTED POLICE WORK. FOUR TARGET GROUPS
WERE TO BE REACHED: JUVENILES, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE STUDENTS, THE BUSINESS
COMMUNITY, AND SENIOR CITIZENS. THOUGH THE HOURS WERE WORKED, ONLY JUVENILES AND
THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY WERE REACHED TO ANY DEPTH. IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE
APPLICATION WAS SO POORLY WRITTEN THAT EVALUATION IS IMPOSSIBLE. THE ROBBERY
PREVENTION OFFICER (RPO) PROGRAM, THOUGH TECHNICALLY CLASSIFIED AS A
CONTINUATION OF CSO, WAS A DISTINCT EFFORT. THE ONLY SIMILARITY WAS THE USE OF
PART-TIME COLLEGE STUDENTS. OBJECTIVES WERE TO PROVIDE 30 HOURS OF TRAINING TO
THE RPOS, WHO WOULD THEN CONTACT FIVE BUSINESSES PER WEEK TO ASSIST IN ROBBERY
PREVENTION PROGRAMS, TO HAVE 130 HOURS PER WEEK OF ROBBERY PREVENTION PATROL,
AND TO REDUCE ROBBERY IN THE CITY BY 20 PERCENT. ALTHOUGH THE RPO PROGRAM HAS
BEEN IN OPERATION ONLY 5 MONTHS, THERE HAVE BEEN ONLY 6 ROBBERIES DURING THAT
TIME COMPARED TO 14 IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD IN 1976, AND THE RPOS HAVE BEEN
DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION OF AT LEAST 4 SUSPECTS. THE BIGGEST
ADVANTAGE IS THAT THE PART-TIME STUDENTS OBTAINED AT \$3 AN HOUR HAVE BEEN ABLE
TO FREE PATROL OFFICERS FOR INVESTIGATIVE AND OTHER POLICE WORK. THE SAVING IS
ABOUT 49 PERCENT PER MAN HOUR. BOTH OFFICERS IN CHARGE AND THE STUDENTS FELT THE
MAJOR PROGRAM BENEFITS WERE IN POLICE/COMMUNITY RELATIONS, ASSISTANCE TO SWORN
OFFICERS, IDENTIFYING RECRUITS, AND INTERESTING YOUNG PEOPLE IN POLICE WORK. IT
IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE GCCJ CONTINUE FUNDING THE ROBBERY PREVENTION PROGRAM
BECAUSE INITIAL REPORTS INDICATE THAT IT IS ACHIEVING A CRIME PREVENTION
FUNCTION. HOWEVER, THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM IS CALLED BEYOND THE FUNCTION
OF GCCJ FUNDS, EVEN THOUGH IT MAY HAVE HAD COMMUNITY RELATIONS VALUE. IT IS
RECOMMENDED THAT CONTINUATION OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM USE INTERNS FROM
AREA COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SIMILAR TO PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED FOR
STUDENT TEACHING. (GLR)

** DOCUMENT 162 OF 202 **

ACCN: 45622

TITL: OFFENDERS RESTITUTION PROGRAMS IN GEORGIA

PAUT: B READ

CORP: Georgia Department of Corrections/Offender Rehabilitation, Atlanta, GA
30308SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche

PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 21 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: TWO PROGRAMS WHICH WORK WITH OFFENDERS WHO ARE ORDERED TO COMPENSATE VICTIMS HAVE PROVED MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INCARCERATION, LESS COSTLY THAN TRADITIONAL PUNISHMENTS.

ABST: A 2-YEAR LEAA PILOT PROJECT STARTED IN GEORGIA IN 1975 SET UP A RESIDENT OFFENDER RESTITUTION PROGRAM. UNDER THIS PROGRAM THE COURTS AND PAROLE BOARD MA REQUIRE OFFENDERS TO MAKE FINANCIAL RESTITUTION TO THE VICTIMS OF THE CRIME AND/OR COMMUNITY SERVICE RESTITUTION WHILE RESIDING AT THE CENTER UNDER CLOSE SUPERVISION. THE PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. IT HAS PROVED SO POPULAR WITH JUDGES AND PAROLE OFFICERS AS WELL AS THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE THAT THE STATE LEGISLATURE VOTED TO CONTINUE FUNDING AFTER THE PILOT GRANT EXPIRED. A SECOND PROGRAM, A NONRESIDENT RESTITUTION PLAN FOR OFFENDERS WHO DO NOT NEED SUCH CLOSE SUPERVISION, HAS BEEN SET UP UNDER A NEW 2-YEAR LEAA GRANT. THE TARGET POPULATION OF THE RESIDENTIAL CENTER PROGRAM INCLUDES BOTH PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES WHILE THE NONRESIDENT PROGRAM IS AIMED AT FIRST OFFENDERS. THE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM HAS FOUR CENTERS OPERATING 24 HOURS A DAY IN ATLANTA, ALBANY, MACON, AND ROME. THE CORE STAFF OF COUNSELORS IS SUPPLEMENTED BY VOLUNTEERS; SPONSORSHIP OF VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM IS SPREAD WIDELY AMONG CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND CIVIC GROUPS. THE OFFENDER IS REQUIRED TO GET A JOB. THE CENTER SUPERVISES THE BUDGET. A SET AMOUNT IS PUT ASIDE EACH PAY PERIOD TO REIMBURSE THE VICTIMS. PAYMENTS ARE MADE EITHER FACE TO FACE OR BY MAIL. THE PUBLIC LIKES THE IDEA THAT OFFENDERS ARE WORKING, TAXPAYING, AND OFF WELFARE. SOCIAL WORKERS LIKE THE FACT THAT THERE IS LESS FAMILY DISRUPTION AND A MORE POSITIVE APPROACH TO PUNISHMENT. JUDGES AND PAROLE OFFICERS APPRECIATE A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION. DURING THE FIRST 18 MONTHS OFFENDERS PAID \$126,897 TO VICTIMS, PAID \$241,690 IN STATE AND FEDERAL TAXES, RETURNED \$342,937 TO THE STATE IN PROJECT INCOME (ROOM AND BOARD MAINTENANCE CHARGES WHICH ARE INCLUDED AS PART OF THE BUDGETING PROCESS), SPENT \$431,704 IN THE COMMUNITY FOR LIVING EXPENSES, PAID \$139,513 IN FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO FAMILIES, SAVED \$84,156 FOR USE WHEN RELEASED, AND CONTRIBUTED 4212 HOURS OF PUBLIC SERVICE WORK. COST OF THE CENTER FOR THE FIRST YEAR WAS \$116,000. COST OF INCARCERATING 30 OFFENDERS IS \$121,35. SUPERVISION FOR 30 ON PAROLE IS \$6150. THE CONCEPT IS NOT COST-SAVING IF USED FOR THOSE ON PAROLE, BUT IS IF USED FOR INCARCERATION. TO DATE THOSE RELEASED FROM THE CENTER HAVE HAD A 66 PERCENT POSITIVE TERMINATION RATE. WORK IS UNDERWAY TO EXPAND THE CONCEPT.

** DOCUMENT 163 OF 202 **

ACCN: 44987
TITL: LINKING YOUTH SERVICE SYSTEM - AN APPROACH TO INTEGRATED PROGRAMMING - A
PLS (PROGRAM FOR LOCAL SERVICE) DEMONSTRATION HANDBOOK FOR SPONSORS
PAUT: W W KELLER; R A LEGNAEDI; L G SMITH
CORP: National Office for Social Responsibility, Arlington, VA 22209
SPCN: Action, Washington, DC 20006
SALE: National Office for Social Responsibility, 1901 North Moore Street,
Arlington, VA 22209, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National
Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche program, Box 6000,
Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 102 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
CNUM: CA2002-2-6

ANNO: GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING LOCAL-LEVEL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES ARE
PRESENTED IN A REPORT DRAWING ON THE EXPERIENCE OF THE OAKLAND (CALIF.)
COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT.

ABST: THE STRUCTURE OF THE OAKLAND PROGRAM FOR LOCAL SERVICE (PLS) PROJECT IS
DESCRIBED, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PROJECT'S USE OF THE EXISTING COMPREHENSIVE
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT (CETA) STRUCTURE AND ON LINKAGES BETWEEN THE PLS
TRAINING AND PLACEMENT COMPONENTS AND CETA PROGRAMMING AND SERVICE DELIVERY
EFFORTS. THE GOAL OF THE OAKLAND PROJECT WAS TO PROVIDE 45 MINORITY YOUTHS WITH
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FULL-TIME COMMUNITY SERVICE THROUGH INTENSIVE TRAINING AND
THROUGH WORK-SITE DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS. THE MAJOR
ELEMENTS OF THE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY PURSUED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE FOR
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (NOSR) IN ITS OAKLAND PROGRAM -- ACCESS TO ROLES, POSITIVE
LABELING, AND REDUCTION OF ALIENATION -- ARE NOTED, AND THE NOSR PROGRAM
DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IS OUTLINED. LINKAGE ASPECTS OF THE OAKLAND PROJECT ARE
DISCUSSED. ELEMENTS OF THE OPERATIONAL PROGRAM ARE REVIEWED, INCLUDING TRAINING
COMPONENTS, WORK SITES, POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, AND OTHER COMPONENTS.
RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED WITH REGARD TO TRAINING AND YOUNG VOLUNTEERS,
VOLUNTEERISM AND THIRD-WORLD YOUTHS, DEVELOPING COMMUNITY RESOURCES, AND USING
PROGRAM SUPPORT SYSTEMS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTIONS
FROM THE OAKLAND PROJECT, EVALUATION DATA, AND OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.
FOR RELATED NOSR IMPLEMENTATION GUIDES, SEE NCJ 44988-44996.

** DOCUMENT 164 OF 202 **

ACCN: 44868

TITL: OFFENDER NEED, PAROLE PERFORMANCE, AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES IN THE
PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS DIVISION OF COMMUNITY SERVICES - A
TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT

PAUT: P E MEYER; B D WARNER

PDIR: D DUFFEE

CORP: Pennsylvania State University College of Human Development, University
Park, PA 16802

PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 347 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTIONS PROGRAM
ESTABLISHING PRERELEASE PREPARATORY CENTERS IS EVALUATED FOR THE PERIOD FROM
1976 TO 1977.

ABST: IN 1969, THE PENNSYLVANIA BUREAU OF CORRECTION INITIATED A COMMUNITY
RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM FOR INCARCERATED INMATES NEARING PAROLE RELEASE. OFFENDERS
ARE ELIGIBLE FOR A HALFWAY HOUSE PLACEMENT IF THEY HAVE SERVED ONE HALF OF THEIR
MINIMUM SENTENCE AND AT LEAST NINE MONTHS IN AN INSTITUTION. FIFTEEN COMMUNITY
SERVICE CENTERS ARE LOCATED IN NINE PENNSYLVANIA CITIES. THE EVALUATION
CONCENTRATED ON THE PROJECT'S THREE MAIN PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVES: (1) REDUCING
REINCARCERATION; (2) PROVIDING TRANSITIONAL SERVICES TO OFFENDERS; AND (3)
STANDARDIZING AND UNIFYING THE PROGRAM AND CENTRALIZING THE COMMUNITY SERVICES
DIVISION. REDUCTION IN INCARCERATION WAS EVALUATED BY COMPARING THE PAROLE LACK
IS AN ADEQUATE PSYCHOLOGICAL BASE -- A RESEARCHABLE A 1-YEAR PERIOD WITH THE
PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF 245 OFFENDERS PAROLED DIRECTLY FROM INSTITUTIONS WITHIN
THE SAME PERIOD. THE GROUPS WERE DEMOGRAPHICALLY SIMILAR. THE CENTER PAROLEES
PERFORMED SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER ON ALL PAROLE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS. THE QUESTION
PROVISION OF NEEDED SERVICES TO OFFENDERS WAS EVALUATED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES
GIVEN TO CENTER RESIDENTS AND STAFF. QUESTIONS WERE CONCERNED WITH THE TYPES OF
PROBLEMS RESIDENTS HAD (AND STAFF PERCEIVED); HOW THE PROBLEMS WERE HANDLED (AND
WHO RESIDENTS WENT TO FOR HELP); AND WHETHER THE PROBLEMS WERE RESOLVED.
ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT RESIDENTS AND STAFF HAD DIFFERENT
PERCEPTIONS OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF PROBLEMS. IT IS CONCLUDED
THAT CENTER STAFF SHOULD NOT TRY TO SOLVE PROBLEMS DIRECTLY, BUT SHOULD HELP
RESIDENTS TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO SERVICE AGENCIES, FRIENDS, RELATIVES, AND OTHERS
BETTER ABLE TO ASSIST THEM. AN EVALUATION OF THE STANDARDIZATION AND
CENTRALIZATION OBJECTIVE OF THE PROGRAM SHOWED THAT IT HAD BEEN ACHIEVED. IN
ADDITION, QUESTIONNAIRES SHOWED THAT THE ACTIVITIES OF CENTRALIZATION DID NOT
INFLUENCE GREATLY THE CENTER TREATMENT PROGRAM OR THE QUALITY OF STAFF-RESIDENT
RELATIONS. SUPPORTING DATA FOR THE EVALUATION RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED THROUGHOUT
THE REPORT, AND ALL QUESTIONNAIRES USED ARE FURNISHED IN AN APPENDIX. OTHER
APPENDICES CONTAIN: A DESCRIPTION OF METHODS FOR COMPILING A SOCIAL SERVICES
LISTING; A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY IN THE AREA OF COMMUNITY CORRECTION
AND DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION; AND A LIST OF PUBLICATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY
SERVICES EVALUATION. (VDA)

** DOCUMENT 165 OF 202 **

ACCN: 44222

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE IN HAMPSHIRE (ENGLAND)

JCIT: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY, V
21, N 2 (1977), P 114-123

PAUI: J E COKER

CORP: Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, London NW1 6BU,
England

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 10 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: THE PRINCIPLES, OPERATION, AND OUTCOMES OF A PROGRAM PROVIDING FOR
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION ARE DESCRIBED.

ABST: UNDER THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM, THE COURT, HAVING DETERMINED THAT AN
OFFENDER IS SUITABLE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE AND THAT WORK IS AVAILABLE, CAN ORDER
THE DEFENDANT TO PERFORM BETWEEN 40 AND 240 HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE. FAILURE
TO CARRY OUT THE WORK SATISFACTORILY CAN RESULT IN THE RETURN OF THE OFFENDER TO
THE COURT FOR SENTENCING. COMMUNITY SERVICE HAS PROVIDED THE HAMPSHIRE PROBATION
AGENCY WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO INTRODUCE NEW PRINCIPLES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF
OFFENDERS AND IN THE WAY IN WHICH OFFENDERS ARE SENTENCED. THESE PRINCIPLES ARE
AS FOLLOWS: AVAILABILITY OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE ONLY TO OFFENDERS
WHO OTHERWISE PROBABLY WOULD BE INCARCERATED; CONTROLLED INVOLVEMENT OF THE
OFFENDER IN DETERMINING HIS OWN SENTENCE; EMPHASIS ON THE OFFENDER'S CURRENT
INTENTIONS AND MOTIVATIONS RATHER THAN HIS PAST BEHAVIOR; REINFORCEMENT OF THE
OFFENDER'S GOOD INTENTIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS IN ORDER TO GIVE HIM A SENSE OF
IDENTITY WITH HIS WORK; PROVISION OF WORK THAT IS NOT DEMEANING; EMPHASIS ON THE
OFFENDER'S INDEPENDENCE AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR CARRYING OUT THE COMMUNITY
SERVICE ORDER; ENVISIONING OF THE SENTENCE AS REPARATION, NOT TREATMENT; AND
EVALUATION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PRIMARILY IN TERMS OF
SATISFACTORY COMPLETION OF SENTENCE. THE PERSONNEL, SELECTION PROCEDURES, AND
OPERATIONS OF THE HAMPSHIRE PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED, AND THE CATEGORIES OF WORK
ASSIGNED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER OFFENDERS ARE NOTED. IN THE PROGRAM'S FIRST
2 YEARS, 112 OF THE 185 PERSONS RECEIVING COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS HAD THREE OR
MORE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS. OF THE FIRST 160 ORDERS COMPLETED, 144 WERE COMPLETED
SUCCESSFULLY. THE HAMPSHIRE EXPERIENCE IS SAID TO ARGUE IN FAVOR OF THE
COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODY.

** DOCUMENT 166 OF 202 **

ACCN: 43486
TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS
JCIT: REVIEWS ABOUT PROGRAMS, V 1, N 2 (JULY 1977), WHOLE ISSUE
ADTR: J E MARKHAM; M B READING
CORP: Missouri Board of Probation and Parole, Jefferson City, MO 65101
PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 62 p CLSS: Article
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNC: COMMUNITY SERVICE-ORIENTED ACTIVITIES AND INTAKE PROGRAMS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES IN MISSOURI ARE DESCRIBED IN SUMMARY REPORTS ON SEVEN PROGRAMS.

ABST: IN KANSAS CITY, COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAMS COMPOSED OF SEVERAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, EACH A SPECIALIST IN A PARTICULAR AREA OF SERVICE, GUIDE CLIENT PROGRESS. THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM APPROACH INCORPORATES CONCEPTS OF CASELOAD POOLING AND BACKERAGE/ADVOCACY FUNCTIONS. A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN ST. LOUIS, WHERE, IN ADDITION, A COMMUNITY RESOURCE UNIT PROVIDES SUPPORT SERVICE TO EIGHT PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES IN THE AREA. THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE UNIT IS STAFFED BY RESOURCE DEVELOPERS, WHO CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE CASELOAD OF THE REGION RATHER THAN WITH INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS. AN INTAKE GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR PROBATIONERS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY ENROLLS 1,042 CLIENTS BETWEEN AUGUST 1975 AND MAY 1977. EVALUATION FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE 7-WEEK PROGRAM IS OF GREATEST REHABILITATIVE VALUE TO THOSE IN GREATEST NEED OF HELP. INTAKE GROUP PROGRAMS FOR PROBATIONERS IN SPRINGFIELD AND NORTH ST. LOUIS CITY COVER THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, CONTAINMENT THEORY, AN REALITY THERAPY. COMPONENTS OF KANSAS CITY'S INTAKE PROGRAM INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS OF THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, REALITY THERAPY, VALUE JUDGMENT, AND CLIENT PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING. COPIES OF MATERIALS USED IN THE SPRINGFIELD PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED.

** DOCUMENT 167 OF 202 **

ACCN: 43460
TITL: SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE
PAUT: J EENA; K CARLSON; R H ROSENBLUM
CORP: Abt Associates, Inc, Cambridge, MA 02138
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
SALE: Superintendent of Documents GPO - Washington, Washington, DC 20402 STKN:
027-000-00613, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal
Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD
20850, microfiche
PDTE: 1977 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 74 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
CNUM: J-LEAA-030-76

ANNO: SENTENCING SELECTED OFFENDERS TO PERFORM SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY HAS
BECOME AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR OPTION FOR JUDGES; SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY
SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS ARE SET FORTH.

ABST: PREMISED ON THE NOTION THAT A FINE AND/OR JAIL TERM IS NOT ALWAYS IN THE
BEST INTEREST OF SOCIETY OR THE OFFENDER, MANY COURTS HAVE EMBRACED THE CONCEPT
OF COMMUNITY SERVICE IN LIEU OF THE TRADITIONAL SENTENCES, PARTICULARLY IN CASES
INVOLVING MISDEMEANORS. THIS DOCUMENT SETS FORTH SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY
SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS (ALSO KNOWN AS COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS)
AND DISCUSSES THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS TYPICALLY AND/OR POTENTIALLY FACING THESE
PROGRAMS. AFTER AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER DISCUSSING THE THEORY BEHIND ALTERNATIVE
SENTENCING, CHAPTER 2 DESCRIBES THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY
SERVICE OR COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS AND DISCUSSED THE MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN TO
PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUCH PROJECTS. CHAPTER 3 DISCUSSES THE LEGAL
ISSUES CONCERNING SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE, INCLUDING THE STATUTORY BASE
AND LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR SUCH SENTENCING, POTENTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES, AND
THE INCREASINGLY TROUBLESOME ISSUE OF POTENTIAL COURT LIABILITY OF COURT REFERRAL
PROGRAMS. THE FOURTH AND FINAL CHAPTER IS A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED AND METHODS
FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH
COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING IS CURRENTLY BEING USED AND ITS IMPACT ON THE
JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE QUESTIONS YET TO BE ANSWERED. HOWEVER, THE PROJECTS AND
THEIR RESULTS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT SUGGEST THAT SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY
SERVICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FINES AND JAIL MAY BE OF BENEFIT TO INTERESTED
COMMUNITIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 168 OF 202 **

ACCN: 42542

TITLE: BALTIMORE - POLICE DEPARTMENT - ANNUAL REPORT, 1976

COOP: Baltimore Police Department, Baltimore, MD 21202

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

PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 20 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITY INCLUDES
INFORMATION ON COMMUNITY SERVICES, PERSONNEL TRAINING, ADMINISTRATION, AND NEW
PROGRAMS.

ABST: ...KAP

** DOCUMENT 169 OF 202 **

ACC#: 42270

TITL: REPORT ON COMMUNITY SERVICE TREATMENT AND WORK PROGRAMS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA (FROM COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SENTENCING, 1976 - SEE NCJ-42268)

PAUT: P H GROVES

COMP: Printing and Publishing Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9, Canada

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 30 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: Canada

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS REPORT EXAMINES THE CURRENT AND PROPOSED USES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE TREATMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, AND DISCUSSES SOME OF THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THESE NON-CUSTODIAL PENALTIES AND PROGRAMS.

ABSI: THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF CORRECTIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IS FIRST OUTLINED. IT IS NOTED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORK SERVICE PROGRAMS IS ONE OF FIVE MAJOR INNOVATIONS PLANNED BY THE DEPARTMENT. THE TYPES OF WORK SERVICE PROPOSED BY THE DEPARTMENT INCLUDE INVOLVEMENT OF PROBATIONERS IN EXISTING COMMUNITY PROJECTS, ARRANGED WORK PROJECTS OF A PUBLIC NATURE, AND SPECIAL SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS FOR OFFENDERS WHO ALREADY POSSESS SPECIFIC SKILLS. SEVERAL REPORTS ON THE ACTUAL USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE TREATMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ARE THEN PROVIDED, WITH THE COMMENTS OF JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS. FINALLY, AN ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THESE TYPES OF PROGRAMS IS PRESENTED. THE APPENDIX PROVIDES A DISCUSSION OF THE USE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE IN INDIAN COMMUNITIES....BMC

** DOCUMENT 170 OF 202 **

ACCN: 41354

TITL: ROLE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THE HELPING SYSTEM (FROM COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1970 BY JOHN MCNAHAN - SEE NCJ-41350)

PAUT: M EARD

CORP: Pergamon Press, Inc, Elmsford, NY 10523

PDTE: 1970 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: AFTER REVIEWING THE INTERRELATED ROLES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A PROGRAM IN WHICH POLICE OFFICERS WERE GIVEN SPECIFIC TRAINING IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES.

ABST: THIS PROGRAM EMBODIED CRIME PREVENTION AND PREVENTIVE MENTAL HEALTH PRINCIPLES BY UTILIZING POLICEMEN AS PRIMARY CRISIS INTERVENTION AGENTS. EIGHTEEN POLICEMEN WERE GIVEN AN INTENSIVE UNIVERSITY TRAINING PROGRAM THAT INCLUDED LECTURES, WORKSHOPS, FIELD TRIPS, AND SPECIAL ROLE PLAYING SITUATIONS. AFTER THE MONTH OF INTENSIVE TRAINING, THE FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT BEGAN ITS OPERATIONAL PHASE. FOR THE SUBSEQUENT TWO-YEAR PERIOD, ONE RADIO CAR WAS DESIGNATED FOR USE BY THE UNIT AND WAS DISPATCHED ON ALL COMPLAINTS THAT COULD BE PREDETERMINED AS INVOLVING 'FAMILY DISTURBANCE'. IN ITS 21 MONTHS OF OPERATION, THE UNIT ENGAGED IN 1375 INTERVENTIONS WITH 962 FAMILIES. ALTHOUGH FINAL EVALUATION HAD NOT BEEN COMPLETED, THE RESULTS SHOWED THAT IN SPITE OF THE HIGH-HAZARD WORK INVOLVED IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION, THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE INJURY SUSTAINED BY ANY MEMBER OF THE UNIT. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, THREE PATROLMEN NOT TRAINED IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION SUSTAINED INJURY WHILE RESPONDING TO FAMILY DISTURBANCES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)...DMC

** DOCUMENT 171 OF 202 **

ACCN: 40823

TITL: COMBATING CRIME - FULL UTILIZATION OF THE POLICE OFFICER AND CSG
(COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER) CONCEPT

JCIT: POLICE CHIEF, V 44, N 4 (APRIL 1977), P 46-47, 50, 87

PAUT: G H TATUM

CORP: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 4 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: ARTICLE ILLUSTRATES HOW THE POLICE OFFICER CAN WORK WITH THE COMMUNITY FOR
MAXIMUM EFFICIENCY IN FIGHTING CRIME.

ABST: THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED.
SOME OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER INCLUDE TRAFFIC
ENFORCEMENT, ANIMAL CONTROL, SAFETY EDUCATION FOR BICYCLISTS, AND ASSISTING
PEOPLE IN DISTRESS. SPECIALIZATION VERSUS GENERALIZATION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
PROGRAMS IS DISCUSSED. METHODS ARE PRESENTED FOR EVALUATING COMMUNITY SERVICE
PROGRAMS, INVOLVING PRODUCTIVITY, CLEARANCE RATES, AND RESPONSE TIMES....BDS

** DOCUMENT 172 OF 202 **

ACCN: 40199
TITL: OWENSBORO (KY) - COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM - EVALUATION REPORT
PAUT: P SIMS; M E CURTIN
CORP: Kentucky Department of Justice, Frankfort, KY 40601
SALB: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microriche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 32 P
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: A SIX-MONTH EVALUATION OF THE GOAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM (CRP), WHICH PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE TO ADULT MISDEMEANANTS AND JUVENILES REFERRED BY JUVENILE COURTS.

ABST: THIS POST-CONVICTION DIVERSION PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A BENEFICIAL AND COST EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVE FOR ADULT MISDEMEANANTS AND JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS. ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO PLACE 10 OFFENDERS A MONTH AS VOLUNTEERS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES, WITH AN OVERALL SUCCESS RATE OF 80 PERCENT AMONG THE REFERRED OFFENDERS DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD. THE EVALUATION ASSESSED CRP EFFORTS IN TERMS OF: 1) PROJECT OPERATIONS, PLACEMENTS, SUCCESS OF PLACEMENTS, AND AGENCIES RECEIVING PLACEMENTS, AND 2) PROJECT IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, I.E., USE OF THE PROGRAM BY THE COURTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM, AND REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES RECEIVING PLACEMENTS. THE EVALUATION SHOWED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF PROVIDING A COST EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE WAS NOT MET, SINCE MOST SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES ARE LESS EXPENSIVE. IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO DIRECTLY ASSESS THE BENEFITS OF THE CRP. THE OBJECTIVE OF A PLACEMENT RATE OF 10 REFERRALS PER MONTH WAS PARTIALLY MET.

** DOCUMENT 173 OF 202 **

ACCN: 40102
TITL: SEATTLE (WA) - RAPE REDUCTION PROJECT - EXEMPLARY PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT
CORP: Adt Associates, Inc, Cambridge, MA 02138
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 122 p
CRIG: United States LANG: English
NOTE: EXEMPLARY PROJECT - VALIDATION REPORT

ANNO: EXEMPLARY PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT OF A PROGRAM WHICH COMBINES AND COORDINATES TWO RAPE-ORIENTED COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS - THE RAPE RELIEF PROJECT AND THE SEXUAL ASSAULT CENTER.

ABST: TOGETHER, THESE PROJECTS PROVIDE HOTLINE AND FOLLOW-UP CRISIS COUNSELING TO MEET INITIAL AND LONG-TERM VICTIM NEEDS; MEDICAL CARE AND TREATMENT INTENDED TO SERVE THE VICTIM'S IMMEDIATE NEEDS AND PRESERVE THE NECESSARY EVIDENCE FOR SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION; COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS; AND A LIAISON WITH SEATTLE'S LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTORIAL AGENCIES. THE PROJECT'S HISTORY, DESIGN, AND ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION ARE DESCRIBED, AND IT IS RATED ON THE EXEMPLARY PROJECT SELECTION CRITERIA OF MEASURABILITY, GOAL ACHIEVEMENT, EFFICIENCY, REPLICABILITY, AND ACCESSIBILITY. PROJECT STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES ARE IDENTIFIED. A COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THIS PROJECT AND THE DES MOINES (IA) RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT CARE CENTER IS ALSO PRESENTED....PLU

** DOCUMENT 174 OF 202 **

ACCN: 40070
TITL: MISSOURI - DIVISION OF CORRECTIONS - COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM -
EVALUATION
PDIR: A E PONTESSO
CORP: Washington State Office of Community Development, Olympia, WA 98504
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 125 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: REPORT OF THE FINDINGS OF AN EVALUATION OF THE OPERATION OF SIX COMMUNITY
SERVICE CENTERS, FOCUSING ON AN ANALYSIS OF A FOLLOWUP STUDY OF A SAMPLE GROUP
OF CLIENTS, THE SPECIAL ACTIVITIES PROGRAM, AND A COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY SERVICES PROGRAM OPERATES CENTERS IN FIVE REGIONS OF THE
STATE, WHICH PROVIDE SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE TO EX-OFFENDERS ON A VOLUNTARY
BASIS. A SECOND MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE PROGRAM INCLUDES ACTIVITIES IN
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS DESIGNED TO INCREASE INMATE ACCESS TO THE COMMUNITY AS
WELL AS PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE INSTITUTIONS. ALSO INCLUDED ARE SPECIAL CASEWORK
SERVICES FOR INMATES WHO ARE SOON TO BE RELEASED, INCLUDING REFERRAL TO THE
COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS. FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM SIGNIFY IN
GENERAL SUCCESS. THE CLIENTS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTERS WHO WERE PART OF
THE SAMPLE WERE RETURNED TO PRISON AT A SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER RATE THAN THE
CONTROL GROUP. FURTHER, THE COST EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SERVICE CENTERS IS
DEMONSTRATED BY A FAVORABLE BENEFIT COST RATIO. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)...KAP

** DOCUMENT 175 OF 202 **

ACCN: 38854

TITL: OPERATION LIFELINE

JCIT: POLICE CHIEF, V 42, N 3 (MARCH 1975), P 59

PAUL: R HOUCK

CORP: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 1 p

CLASS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: A DESCRIPTION OF A POLICE OPERATED PROGRAM IN WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTEERS MAINTAIN DAILY CONTACT WITH ELDERLY PERSONS LIVING ALONE TO ENSURE THAT THEY RECEIVE MEDICAL OR SOCIAL AID WHEN NEEDED.

ABST: THE OPERATION LIFELINE PROGRAM WAS DESIGNED TO ENABLE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED PERSONS WHO LIVE ALONE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, PARTICULARLY IN THOSE SITUATIONS IN WHICH AN ILLNESS OR INJURY OCCURS AND THE PERSON IS UNABLE TO SUMMON HELP. ELDERLY OR HANDICAPPED PERSONS REGISTER WITH THE POLICE CRIME PREVENTION UNIT, AND ARE INSTRUCTED TO TELEPHONE THE UNIT AT A CERTAIN TIME OF DAY. IF NO CALL IS RECEIVED, A COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER WILL CALL AND/OR VISIT THE PROGRAM PARTICIPANT, TO ENSURE THAT NO EMERGENCY HAS OCCURRED. INFORMATION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND SOCIAL SERVICES IS ALSO GIVEN TO PROGRAM MEMBERS. VOLUNTEERS ARE BEING USED TO HANDLE TELEPHONE CALLS AT CERTAIN TIMES, AND EFFORTS TO INCREASE VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN.

** DOCUMENT 176 OF 202 **

.ACCN: 37785
.TITL: PROJECT CRIME (COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH TO IMPROVE METHODS OF EVALUATION)
- COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM/PROJECT EVALUATION - TO MAKE IT WORK FOR YOU
TRAINING MANUAL
.PAUI: L H IRVING
.CORP: Association of Central Oklahoma Governments, Oklahoma City, OK 73118
.SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
.SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
.PDT: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 210 p
.ORIG: United States LANG: English
.GNUS: 75-NI-99-0104

.ANNO: THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROJECT WAS TO DEVELOP AN APPROACH BY WHICH REGIONAL
PLANNING UNITS COULD MEASURE THE SUCCESS OF LOCAL PROJECTS, RATHER THAN
ASSESSMENT OF THE PROGRAM UNDER WHICH THE PROJECT WAS FUNDED.

.ABST: THE APPROACH WAS TO BE SIMPLE IN TECHNIQUE, TO ALLOW FOR BOTH MONITORING
AND EVALUATION, AND TO PROVIDE THE INFORMATION DESIRED BY LOCAL OFFICIALS IN
CONSIDERING THE CONTINUATION OF PROJECTS. THE BASIC EVALUATION FRAMEWORK DIVIDES
A PROJECT INTO THREE DISTINCT SETS OF OBJECTIVES - THE IMMEDIATE, THE
INTERMEDIATE, AND ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES. THE CRITERIA USED TO MEASURE THE
ACHIEVEMENT OF EACH LEVEL OF OBJECTIVES WERE MEASUREMENT OF EFFORT, MEASUREMENT
OF PERFORMANCE, ADEQUACY OF PERFORMANCE, EFFICIENCY OF PERFORMANCE, AND PROCESS
ANALYSIS. THIS MANUAL WAS DEVELOPED AS A TEACHER-TRAINER MANUAL FOR USE IN
INSTRUCTING PROSPECTIVE PLANNERS, EVALUATORS, AND ADMINISTRATORS IN THE
METHODOLOGY, USE, AND BENEFITS OF THIS APPROACH TO PROJECT MONITORING AND
EVALUATION. IT IS DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS - AN INSTRUCTOR'S TRAINING
PACKAGE, A PROGRAMMED EXERCISE, AND A STUDENT MANUAL (APPENDIXES). THE
INSTRUCTOR'S TRAINING PACKAGE PROVIDES THE INFORMATION NEEDED TO EXPLAIN THE
EVALUATION PROCESS ON AN INTRODUCTORY LEVEL. AT EACH STEP OF THE DEVELOPMENT,
THERE ARE OVERHEAD PROJECTION TRANSPARENCIES, INSTRUCTIONAL COMMENTS ON HOW TO
MAXIMIZE THE BENEFITS OF THE DOCUMENT, AND REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC APPENDIX
SECTIONS THAT SHOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE STUDENTS AT SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTAL
STAGES OF THE TRAINING SEMINAR. THE PROGRAMMED EXERCISE PROVIDES A GRANT
APPLICATION AND A PAGE BY PAGE DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL OF THE THREE LEVELS OF
OBJECTIVES WHICH ARE DERIVED FROM THE GRANT. THE STUDENT MANUAL IS A COLLECTION
OF HANDOUTS DESIGNED TO BE DISTRIBUTED TO THE SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS AS THE
TRAINING PROGRESSES. FOR THE TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE EVALUATION DESIGN AND
DEVELOPMENT, SEE NCJ-37926. (AUIHON ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 177 OF 202 **

ACCN: 37152

TITL: FORT WORTH - POLICE DEPARTMENT - POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION, JUNE 1976

ORGP: Fort Worth Police Department, Fort Worth, TX 76131

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

PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 40 F

ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: A NARRATIVE SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE FORT WORTH POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION, SUPPLEMENTED BY PHOTOGRAPHS OF DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITIES, BROCHURES, AND PUBLIC RELATIONS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABST: POLICE COMMUNITY SERVICES EFFORTS IN FORT WORTH HAVE COVERED A WIDE RANGE OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES. THIS REPORT DIVIDES THESE ACTIVITIES INTO EIGHT CLASSIFICATIONS TO PROVIDE COHERENCE AND CONTINUITY. THESE CATEGORIES ARE: POLICE SERVICE AND INFORMATION CENTERS, CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT THROUGH NEIGHBORHOOD PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES, PUBLIC INFORMATION EDUCATION, SOCIAL SERVICES REFERRALS, YOUTH ACTIVITIES, PUBLIC SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM, MASS MEDIA LIAISON, AND STAFF TRAINING. SPECIFIC PROGRAMS OF THE DIVISION INCLUDE A COURSE IN SELF PROTECTION FOR WOMEN, CHILD WELFARE COORDINATION ACTIVITIES, POLICE SUMMER YOUTH PROGRAMS, AND SOFTBALL TEAMS FOR YOUTHS. INFORMATION ON THE DIVISION ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL IS PROVIDED AS WELL.

** DOCUMENT 178 OF 202 **

ACCN: 36985

TITL: INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE - COMMUNITY SERVICE BY OFFENDERS - ANNUAL REPORT, 3D, 1975

CORP: Inner London Probation and Aftercare Service, London SW1P 2EN, England

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche

PDTE: 1975 (not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 37 p

ORIG: United Kingdom

LANG: English

ANNO: A NARRATIVE AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF YEARLY ACTIVITIES FOR A LONDON PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES COMMUNITY SERVICE BY OFFENDERS AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODIAL PRISON SENTENCES.

ABST: AFTER A BRIEF INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION OF THE HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR, THE IMPACT OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM IS INVESTIGATED THROUGH AN ANALYSIS OF THE STATISTICS. REPORTS FROM INDIVIDUAL UNITS OPERATING THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED AS WELL. THE REPORT ATTEMPTS TO DEMONSTRATE HOW THE PROGRAM OPERATES, THE SIZE AND NATURE OF ITS EFFECTS ON SENTENCING AND THE JUDICIARY, ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMUNITY, ITS EFFECT ON IMPROVING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE COMMUNITY, AND THE SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROGRAM FOR OFFENDERS.

** DOCUMENT 180 OF 202 **

ACCN: 34481
TITL: NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING IN THE UNITED STATES - AN ASSESSMENT - PRODUCT
4
PAUT: * J GAY; H T DAY; J P WOODWARD
CORP: National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, DC 20036
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 160 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English
GNUM: 75-NI-99-0065
NOTE: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

ANNO: THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A CRITICAL REVIEW OF EFFORTS TO
EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SUCH PROGRAMS IN EXPANDING THE ROLE OF THE PATROL
OFFICER, COMBATTING CRIME, AND IMPROVING POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

ABST: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT RELIES HEAVILY UPON FORMAL
EVALUATIONS OF TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS IN FOURTEEN CITIES, INCLUDING ALBANY (NY),
CHARLOTTE (NC), DETROIT, DAYTON, NEW YORK, PALO ALTO (CA), AND SAN DIEGO. THE
REPORT PROVIDES A 'SNAPSHOT' OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS,
ASSESSES THE STATE OF THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TEAM POLICING, AND INDICATES WHAT
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS NEEDED TO FULLY EVALUATE TEAM POLICING. INDIVIDUAL
CHAPTERS COVER THE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY, CHARACTERISTICS OF TEAM POLICING,
OFFICER ROLE AND JOB SATISFACTION, PATROL WORKLOAD MANAGEMENT, INVESTIGATIVE
EFFECTIVENESS, CRIME TRENDS, ACCOMPANYING TEAM POLICING, COMMUNITY SERVICE
PROGRAMS, AND A SUMMARY ASSESSMENT OF THE FIVE PROGRAM TYPES - BASIC PATROL
TEAMS, INVESTIGATIVE TEAMS, COMMUNITY RELATIONS TEAMS, AND FULL SERVICE TEAMS,
BOTH GENERALIST AND MULTISPECIALIST. THIS REVIEW OF TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS
INDICATES THAT SEVERAL TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS HAVE FAILED BECAUSE OF THE
INABILITY OF DEPARTMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE MOST BASIC COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM.
WHERE TEAM CONCEPTS HAVE BEEN OPERATIONALIZED, HOWEVER, SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS HAVE
DEMONSTRATED THAT TEAM POLICING CAN IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF PATROL,
INVESTIGATIVE AND COMMUNITY SERVICE ACTIVITIES. THE MOST SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN
THE EVALUATION OF TEAM POLICING HAS BEEN THE FAILURE OF EVALUATORS TO CAREFULLY
MONITOR THE EXTENT TO WHICH PLANNED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN
IMPLEMENTED BY TEAM MANAGERS AND OFFICERS. BECAUSE OF THIS SHORTCOMING IT HAS
NOT ALWAYS BEEN POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE CONCEPTS OF TEAM POLICING OR
EXTRANEOUS VARIABLES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EVALUATION RESULTS REPORTED. A
SIXTEEN-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. (FOR PRODUCTS FIVE AND SIX, 'MONITORING
AND EVALUATING TEAM POLICING PROGRAMS', SEE NCJ-34482). (AUTHOR ABSTRACT
MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 183 OF 202 **

-ACCN: 32465
-TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER AND COMMUNITY RELATED SPECIALIST
-PDIR: J E MCMANUS
-CORP: Sacramento Department of Police, Sacramento, CA 95814
-SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
-SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
-PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 200 p
-ORIG: United States LANG: English
-GNUM: DF-70-090; CF-71-877

ANNO: FINAL REPORT ON THE GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF TWO
POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROJECTS OPERATED BY THE SACRAMENTO POLICE
DEPARTMENT, PLUS A PERT CHART OF PROGRAM PROGRESS.

ABST: ALSO INCLUDED ARE THE EVALUATIONS OF TWO INDEPENDENT CONSULTANTS. ONE
PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE INTER-PROFESSIONAL APPROACHES TO THE SOLUTION OF
COMMUNITY PROBLEMS THROUGH THE RECRUITING, HIRING, AND TRAINING OF TEN COMMUNIT
SERVICE OFFICERS AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW RANK OF 'COMMUNITY RELATIONS
SPECIALIST' WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT. THE OTHER PROJECT INVOLVED SETTING UP A
POLICE-COMMUNITY CENTER AND A TEAM POLICING PROGRAM FOR THE CITY'S OAK PARK
COMMUNITY. ALTHOUGH ALL PROJECT GOALS WERE NOT REACHED, BOTH PROJECTS WERE RATE
AS SUCCESSFUL BY THE PROJECT DIRECTOR. AN EXTENSIVE APPENDIX OF PROJECT
MATERIALS AND DATA IS INCLUDED.

** DOCUMENT 184 OF 202 **

ACCN: 31841
TITL: OUTCOMES OF LABORATORY TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS
JCI: JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES, V 31, N 1 (WINTER 1975), P 115-121
PAUF: G EFISTER
CORP: Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Ann Arbor, MI 48106
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted) PAGE: 7 p CLASS: Article
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF A VOLUNTEER SEATTLE POLICE PROGRAM INVOLVING TRAINING IN-DEPTH IN SENSITIVITY TRAINING, COMMUNITY SERVICE, WORKING WITH YOUTH GROUPS, AND GENERAL INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS.

ABST: THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED WITH 48 OFFICERS PARTICIPATING IN INTENSIVE 6-DAY COMMUNICATION ORIENTATION WORKSHOP AND 26 OTHER OFFICERS AS A CONTROL GROUP. THE EDWARDS PERSONALITY INVENTORY WAS ADMINISTERED PRE AND POST TO BOTH GROUPS, AND QUESTIONNAIRE RESPONSES OBTAINED BEFORE AND AFTER THE PROGRAM FROM RESIDENTS WHO HAD NONADVERSIVE (NO ARREST, NO CITATION) CONTACT WITH OFFICERS IN BOTH GROUPS. THE EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS WERE REPORTED BY RESIDENTS AFTER TRAINING AS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE WARM AND SINCERE, BEHAVING MORE AS COWORKERS, AND LEAVING THE CITIZENS FEELING GENERALLY SATISFIED WITH THE CONTACT. CONTROLS WERE REPORTED AS COMMUNICATING LITTLE UNDERSTANDING, AS TREATING THE CITIZEN MORE LIKE A CASE THAN AS AN INDIVIDUAL, AND GENERALLY LEAVING THE CITIZEN FEELING FRUSTRATED. THE EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS DESCRIBED THEMSELVES AS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE SELF-UNDERSTANDING AS WELL AS MORE CRITICAL OF OTHERS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.

** DOCUMENT 185 OF 202 **

ACCN: 29060
TITL: SEATTLE MODEL CITY PROGRAM - COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS PROJECT -
FIRST-YEAR WORK PROGRAM
CORP: Seattle Model City Program
SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1970 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 35
ORIG: United States LANG: English
PNUM: SMCP J1302

ANNO: PROPOSED PLAN FOR THE FIRST YEAR PLANNING, OPERATIONS, ADMINISTRATION AND
BUDGETING OF A FOUR-YEAR PROJECT TO TRAIN RESIDENTS OF SEATTLE'S MODEL
NEIGHBORHOOD (MN) AS COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS (CSO'S).

ABST: THIS PROGRAM IS BEING DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE SEATTLE POLICE
DEPARTMENT. THE CSO'S WILL PERFORM COMMUNITY SERVICES WITHIN THE MN SUCH AS
ASSISTING STRANDED MOTORISTS, RECEIVING LOST CHILDREN, CHECKING EXTERNALLY THE
SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND VACANT HOUSES, ETC. THEY WILL WEAR A
DISTINCTIVE CSO UNIFORM AND INSIGNIA, BUT WILL NOT CARRY WEAPONS NOR PERFORM LAW
ENFORCEMENT FUNCTIONS. THE OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS PROJECT
ARE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF MINORITY POPULATION REPRESENTATIVES ON THE SPD
FORCE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CSO'S INTO REGULAR POLICE OFFICER
POSITIONS, PROVIDE IN-SERVICE HUMAN RELATIONS TRAINING FOR POLICE OFFICERS
SUPERVISING CSO'S, AND TO CREATE JOBS WHICH WILL INVOLVE NUMBERS OF MINORITY
GROUPS IN COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE AND CRIME PREVENTION. TO ACCOMPLISH THESE
OBJECTIVES, CSO'S WILL RECEIVE ACADEMIC TRAINING AT AN ACCREDITED LOCAL COLLEGE
AND ON-THE-JOB TRAINING THROUGH THE SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT
MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 186 OF 202 **

-ACCN: 26234
-TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE IN ENGLAND - AN ALTERNATIVE TO CUSTODIAL SENTENCE
-JCIT: FEDERAL PROBATION, V 39, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 43-46
-PAUT: H S BERGMAN
-CORP: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544
-SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, microfiche
-PDTE: 1975 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 4 p
-ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: A DESCRIPTION OF THIS ENGLISH PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE
-TRADITIONAL SENTENCING OF AN OFFENDER BY HAVING HIM COMPLETE A SPECIFIC NUMBER
-OF HOURS OF UNPAID, VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY WORK.

ABST: AMONG THE TOPICS DISCUSSED IN THIS ARTICLE ARE THE ORIGINS OF THE
-COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE, THE WORKINGS OF THE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM,
-THE AGES AND TYPES OF PARTICIPATING OFFENDERS, THE AVAILABLE TYPES OF COMMUNITY
-SERVICE, THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE USE OF THIS PROGRAM, AND THE RECEPTION
-THIS PROGRAM HAS RECEIVED FROM OFFENDERS, THE PROBATION SERVICE, AND THE PUBLIC.

** DOCUMENT 187 OF 202 **

-ACCN: 19856
-TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS - THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE PILOT SCHEME - REPORT OF A
- CONFERENCE HELD AT THE CONVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEAF
- ON JANUARY 1974
-PAUT: J HARDING; A SIMPSON
-CORP: Coventry Council of Social Service, Coventry, England; British Association
- of Social Workers, Birmingham B5 6RD, England
-SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
- Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
-PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 11 p
-ORIG: United Kingdom LANG: English

-ANNO: A TRANSCRIPT OF A BRIEF ORAL PRESENTATION OUTLINING THE OPERATIONS OF AN
- EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND, TO PROVIDE A COMMUNITY SERVICE
- ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON SENTENCES FOR SOME OFFENDERS.

-ABST: FOLLOWING ASSESSMENT OF A SOCIAL ENQUIRY REPORT SUBMITTED BY THE PROBATION
- SERVICE, THE CROWN OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT MAY RECOMMEND AN INDIVIDUAL FOR
- COMMUNITY SERVICE. AN EFFORT IS MADE TO FIND AN AREA OF SERVICE SUITED TO THE
- INDIVIDUAL'S ABILITIES OR INTERESTS. A COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCE OF 40 TO 120
- HOURS IS HANDED DOWN AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO PRISON. COMMUNITY SERVICE MAY BE
- RENDERED DURING FREE OR LEISURE TIME, SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH EMPLOYMENT.
- THE PROJECT DIRECTORS REPORT FAVORABLE RESULTS, WITH A NUMBER OF OFFENDERS
- REMAINING AS VOLUNTEERS AFTER THEIR TERMS OF SERVICE.

** DOCUMENT 188 OF 202 **

ACCN: 19489
-TITL: EMPLOYING CIVILIANS FOR POLICE WORK
-PAUT: A I SCHWARTZ; A M VAUGHN; J D WALLER; J S WHOLEY
-CORP: Urban Institute, Washington, DC 20037
-SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
-SALE: Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037 STKN: URI-11700,
Document; National Institute of Justice, National Criminal Justice
Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850,
Microfiche
-PDTE: 1975 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 99 p
-ORIG: United States LANG: English
-PNUM: UI 5012-03-1
-GNUM: 75-TA-99-1007

ANNO: EXPERIENCES OF 13 POLICE DEPARTMENTS IN CITIES OF VARYING SIZE IN THE
EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS ON JOBS IN COMMUNICATION, IDENTIFICATION, DETENTION, AND
IN COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAMS.

ABST: THIS MONOGRAPH IS DESIGNED TO ASSIST DEPARTMENTS CONSIDERING THE
EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIANS, DEPARTMENTS ALREADY EMPLOYING CIVILIANS BUT
EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS, AND FEDERAL, LOCAL, AND STATE OFFICIALS CONCERNED WITH
PLANNING AND FUNDING POLICE ACTIVITIES. THE KEY ELEMENT IN SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS
WAS FOUND TO BE THE QUALITY OF POLICE MANAGEMENT, I.E., THE DEGREE TO WHICH
MANAGERS CAREFULLY PLANNED AND IMPLEMENTED CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT. THE FINDINGS
SHOW THAT AS A WHOLE, POLICE MANAGERS AND OFFICERS WERE FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH
THE USE OF CIVILIANS BECAUSE THEY RELIEVED OFFICERS FOR MORE CRITICAL DUTIES,
CUT COSTS, AND IMPROVED SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE MAJOR STRENGTH OF THIS
RESEARCH PRODUCT IS THE CHAPTER WHICH SETS FORTH GUIDELINES AND DECISION FACTOR
FOR DETAILED PLANNING OF SUCH MATTERS AS JOB DESCRIPTIONS, SUPERVISION,
PERSONNEL ISSUES, AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS TO INTEGRATE CIVILIANS INTO THE
DEPARTMENT. (SNI ABSTRACT)

** DOCUMENT 189 OF 202 **

.ACCN: 18853
-TITL: EXPERIENCE OF GIVING - BORSTAL BOYS IN FULL-TIME COMMUNITY SERVICE
-PAUT: A KELEANSOON
-CORP: Community Service Volunteers, London N1 9NJ, England
-SPON: Bernard Van Leer Foundation, College Park, MD 20740; Carnegie UK Trust,
- Dunfermline, Fife, Scotland; Gulbenkian Foundation, London W.1, England
-SALE: Community Service Volunteers, 237 Pentonville Road, London N1 9NJ,
- England, Document; National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal
- Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD
- 20850, Microfiche
.PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 12 p
-ORIG: United Kingdom LANG: English

ANNO: COLLECTION OF COMMENTS, VIEWS, AND GENERAL STATEMENTS ABOUT THE 18-MONTH
- OPERATION OF PROGRAM TO INVOLVE YOUNG OFFENDERS IN FULL-TIME COMMUNITY SERVICE
- IN ENGLAND.

ABST: UNDER THIS PROGRAM, BORSTAL TRAINEES ARE ACCEPTED AS COMMUNITY SERVICE
- VOLUNTEERS AND WORK IN PROJECTS FOR A PERIOD OF ONE MONTH. THIS REPORT INCLUDES
- OBSERVATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS INVOLVED IN THE WORK, RECEIVING AGENCIES USING
- VOLUNTEERS, AND OTHER INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH THE PROJECT.

** DOCUMENT 190 OF 202 **

ACCN: 18365

TITL: MARYLAND - DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE SERVICES - ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT,
FISCAL YEAR 1974

CORP: Maryland Department of Juvenile Services, Baltimore, MD 21207

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

PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 60 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: THIS REPORT INCLUDES A MAJOR PROGRAM ORGANIZATION CHART, A BRIEF NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF YEARLY ACTIVITIES, AND STATISTICS ON THE BUDGET, THE JUVENILE COURT, COMMUNITY SERVICES, AND INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION.

ABST: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE JUVENILE COURT ACTIVITIES, THE COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES, MARYLAND'S TRAINING SCHOOLS AND FORESTRY CAMPS, AND MARYLAND'S CHILDREN CENTERS ARE DESCRIBED. A SUMMARY OF BUDGET EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROGRAM FOR 1968-1974 IS PROVIDED. INFORMATION IS THEN GIVEN ON FORMAL AND INFORMAL JUVENILE COURT DISPOSITIONS, TYPES OF OFFENSE BY COUNTY AND REGION, TOTAL CASE RATE AND TOTAL DELINQUENT CASE RATE, AND MANNER OF HANDLING CASES BY COUNTY, REGION, SEX, AND RACE. STATISTICS ARE ALSO PROVIDED ON SUCH AREAS AS COMMUNITY, RESIDENTIAL, AND EMERGENCY PLACEMENTS, AND YOUTH SERVICE CENTER ADMISSIONS. FINALLY, DATA ON INSTITUTIONAL ADMISSIONS IS PROVIDED.

** DOCUMENT 191 OF 202 **

ACCN: 17153
TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICES BY OFFENDERS (THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE EXPERIMENT)
EDTR: J HARDING
CORP: National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, London
SW9 01-582 6500, England
SALE: National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 169
Clapham Road, London SW9 01-582 6500, England, Document; National
Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 63 p
ORIG: United Kingdom LANG: English
PNUM: NACRO PAPERS & REPRINTS 9

ANNO: REPORT ON THIS PILOT COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM SET UP IN SIX
BRITISH PROBATION AREAS AND DESIGNED TO PRESENT THE COURTS WITH AN ALTERNATIVE
TO THE CUSTODIAL SENTENCE.

ABST: UNDER THIS PROGRAM, OFFENDERS ARE 'SENTENCED' TO A SPECIFIED NUMBER OF
HOURS OF COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN THEIR LEISURE AND/OR AFTER
WORK HOURS. OFFENDERS USUALLY SERVE AS VOLUNTEERS IN COMMUNITY AGENCIES. THE
ORGANIZATION OF THE PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED INCLUDING COLLECTING SUITABLE TASKS
FROM VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS, DISCUSSION AND TRAINING WITH JUDGES, MAGISTRATES,
AND COURT CLERKS, AND INFORMING PROBATION OFFICERS ABOUT THE PROGRAM. ALSO
DISCUSSED ARE THE SELECTION OF OFFENDERS FOR THE PROGRAM, THE MATCHING OF
OFFENDERS TO AVAILABLE COMMUNITY SERVICE JOBS, THE PATTERN OF WORK, AND THE
DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN MANING THE PROJECT. THE RESPONSE TO COMMUNITY
SERVICE ON THE PART OF OFFENDERS, THE PROBATION SERVICE, AND THE PUBLIC IS ALSO
DISCUSSED. FIVE BRIEF CASE STUDIES OF OFFENDERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE PROGRAM
ARE PRESENTED, ALONG WITH THE WRITTEN REACTIONS OF PROGRAM SUPERVISORS AND
PARTICIPANTS. A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS LISIS OF
THE TASKS PERFORMED IN COMMUNITY SERVICE, THE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS
PARTICIPATING IN THE PROJECT, AND SOME DATA ON THE PROGRAM ITSELF.

** DOCUMENT 193 OF 202 **

ACCN: 15574

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER - CLUSTER EVALUATION - FINAL REPORT

CORP: Booz-Allen and Hamilton Inc, Tinton Falls, NJ 07724

SFON: California Office of Criminal Justice Programs

SALE: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microtiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microtiche

PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 114 p

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER (CSO) PROGRAMS
IN COMPTON, INGLEWOOD, CORONA AND COLTON, CALIFORNIA.

ABST: PROJECT GOALS INCLUDED INCREASED LAW ENFORCEMENT JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR
MINORITY AND OTHER YOUTH, IMPROVED POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, AND THE RELIEVING
OF REGULAR OFFICERS OF NONHAZARDOUS DUTIES. EACH PROJECT WAS EVALUATED IN TERMS
OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH IT OPERATED, SUCCESS IN MEETING GOALS, EFFECTIVENESS
OF PROJECT ADMINISTRATION AND ADEQUACY OF PRICE PROJECT EVALUATIONS. THE
EVALUATION INCLUDED INTERVIEWS, DOCUMENT REVIEW, COMMUNITY ATTITUDE SURVEYS,
QUESTIONNAIRES AND ON-SITE OBSERVATIONS. IN ADDITION, A MANAGEMENT AUDIT WAS
PERFORMED TO DETERMINE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES IN PROJECT ADMINISTRATION. THE
COMPTON AND CORONA POLICE DEPARTMENTS WERE MOST SUCCESSFUL IN REDUCING THE
WORKLOAD OF REGULAR OFFICERS. NONE OF THE CSO PROJECTS WERE VERY SUCCESSFUL IN
INCREASING THEIR DEPARTMENTS' MINORITY REPRESENTATION. INGLEWOOD HAD THE MOST
SUCCESS IN USING THE PROJECT AS A RECRUITMENT BASE. TWELVE OF 32 CSO'S JOINED
THE DEPARTMENT. GENERALLY FAVORABLE COMMUNITY ATTITUDE SURVEYS WERE INCONCLUSIVE
ABOUT PROJECT IMPACT ON POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS.

** DOCUMENT 194 OF 202 **

ACCN: 15570
TITL: HOLYOKE (MA) TEAM POLICE EXPERIMENT - SUPPLEMENTAL REPORTS AND APPENDICES
CORP: Holyoke Police Department, Holyoke, MA 01040
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;
Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice, Boston, MA 02108
SAL: National Institute of Justice/ National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, Microfiche
PDTE: 1973 (Not Copyrighted) PAGE: 104 p
ORIG: United States LANG: English

ANNO: REPORTS ON THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM AND THE COMMUNITY SERVICE
OFFICER PROGRAM, WITH APPENDICES INCLUDING SAMPLE EVALUATION MEASURES AND
INTERVIEW FORMATS.

ABST: THE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM, WHICH INVOLVES COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN
POLICE ADVISORY COUNCILS IS DESCRIBED AND EVALUATED. A REPORT ON THE COMMUNITY
SERVICE OFFICER PROGRAM IS THEN PRESENTED. THIS PROGRAM INVOLVES USE OF A
PARAPROFESSIONAL COMMUNITY RESIDENT WHO WORKS WITH THE POLICE TEAM IN
ESTABLISHING RAPPORT WITH THE COMMUNITY. APPENDICES INCLUDE THE 1972 EVALUATION
MEASURES, DATA COLLECTED FROM DEPARTMENT RECORDS ON POLICE TEAMS, THE HOLYOKE
ANNUAL UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR PART I OFFENSES, 1968-1972, AND A LISTING OF
INCIDENTS UPON WHICH PERFORMANCE TABLES ARE BASED. SURVEY AND INTERVIEW FORMATS
FOR PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATED WITH POLICING, THE COMMUNITY AND THE POLICE TEAMS
ARE INCLUDED, AND A JOB SATISFACTION AND MORALE SURVEY ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED. A
COST ANALYSIS THE TEAM POLICING PROGRAM IS ALSO GIVEN. FOR THE HOLYOKE TEAM
POLICING EXPERIMENT EVALUATION, SEE NCJ-15571.

** DOCUMENT 195 OF 202 **

ACCN: 13924

TITL: POLICE-COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM SUCCESSFUL IN INGLEWOOD, CALIFORNIA

JCIT: POLICE CHIEF, V 41, N 6 (JUNE 1974), P 20

PAUT: J & STROH

CORP: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

PDTE: 1974 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 1 p

CLSS: Article

ORIG: United States

LANG: English

ANNO: DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER (CSO) PROGRAM, WHEREBY LOCAL COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE HIRED TO PERFORM NON-DANGEROUS POLICE CHORES AND ASSIST THE PUBLIC.

ABST: AMONG DUTIES PERFORMED BY THE CSO, MOST OF WHOM ARE POLICE SCIENCE MAJORS AT A LOCAL COLLEGE, ARE TRAFFIC DIRECTION, ROUTINE REPORT WRITING, REPORTS ON ABANDONED VEHICLES, AND OTHER NON-HAZARDOUS ASSIGNMENTS. THE CSO IS NOT A REGULAR POLICE OFFICER. HE DOES NOT CARRY WEAPONS AND DOES NOT HAVE THE POWER OF ARREST. THE PROGRAM HAS IMPROVED THE DEPARTMENT'S PUBLIC IMAGE AS WELL AS PROVIDED GOOD EXPERIENCE FOR THESE FUTURE POLICE OFFICERS.

** DOCUMENT 196 OF 202 **

ACCN: 12802

TITL: REACHOUT TODAY, INC. - HISTORY, PROGRESS, PROJECTION A SEQUEL TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

PAUT: A ANDERSON

CGRP: Reachout Today, Inc, Minneapolis, MN 55404

PDTE: 1973 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 11 p

CLSS: Document

ORIG: *****

RNUM: U

ANNO: HISTORY, GOALS, AND ACTIVITIES OF A COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAM WHICH DEVELOPS AND COORDINATES COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN ORDER TO HELP EX-OFFENDERS.

ABST: ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION INCLUDE THE OPERATION OF A SPECIAL HOTLINE FOR EX-OFFENDERS, FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR EX-OFFENDERS, AND PROVIDING ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION FOR ADULTS AND JUVENILES. MINNEAPOLIS

** DOCUMENT 197 OF 202 **

ACCN: 12237

TITL: COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER - NEW YORK'S MODEL

JCIT: POLICE CHIEF, V 40, N 6 (JUNE 1973), P 40-45

PAUI: J M ERIKSON

CORP: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

PDIE: 1973 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 6 p

CLSS: Article

CRIG: *****

PNUM: U

ANNO: SELECTION, TRAINING, AND DUTIES OF POLICE APPRENTICES IN A MODEL CITY PROGRAM DESIGNED TO INCREASE MINORITY POLICE PARTICIPATION AND IMPROVE POLICE RELATIONS AND SERVICE.

ABST: WHEN NEW YORK CITY WAS FORMALLY DESIGNATED A MODEL CITY IN 1967, IT WAS DECIDED TO ESTABLISH THE POSITION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICER, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. THE FOCUS OF THIS ARTICLE IS ON CANDIDATE QUALIFICATIONS, AND DIFFICULTIES IN PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN BROOKLYN, THE ONLY NEIGHBORHOOD WILLING TO PARTICIPATE AT THAT TIME. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT, DESPITE THE FILING OF AN INJUNCTION THAT THE TEST AND THE POSITION WERE UNCONSTITUTIONAL, THE PROGRAM HAS MADE A FAVORABLE IMPACT ON THE COMMUNITY, THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND THE COMMUNITY OFFICERS THEMSELVES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

** DOCUMENT 198 OF 202 **

ACCN: 11871

TITL: DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS COMMUNITY SERVICES MANUAL

CORP: District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Washington, DC 20001

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 38 p

CLSS: Document

CRIG: *****

PNUM: U

ANNO: POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FACILITATE COMMUNITY RE-ENTRY FOR PERSONS ON PAROLE OR WORK RELEASE.

ABST: FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES AND RELATIONSHIPS, THE MANUAL FOCUSES ON COMMUNITY CENTER ORGANIZATIONS, FUNCTIONS, STAFFING, AND PAROLE HEARINGS AND GRANTS. CENTER PROCEDURES COVER ADMISSION AND ORIENTATION, FISCAL MATTERS, COUNSELING AND EMPLOYMENT. POLICIES ON ESCAPE, APPREHENSION, ARREST, INTERROGATION, AND LEGAL RIGHTS ARE DETAILED. GUIDELINES CONCERNING PASS AND FURLOUGH PRIVILEGES ARE ALSO PROVIDED. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS PERTAIN TO THE RESPONSIBILITIES THAT CONTRACT FACILITIES HAVE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. A LISTING OF CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES AND SERVICES IN THE WASHINGTON COMMUNITY IS INCLUDED.

** DOCUMENT 199 OF 202 **

ACCN: 11194

TITL: MARYLAND - COMMUNITY SERVICES COORDINATOR PROGRAM FINAL REPORT, FIRST YEAR
CORP: Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services Division of
Correction, Baltimore, MD 21207

SPON: Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration
of Justice

PDTE: 1972 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 44 p

CLASS: Document

CRIG: *****

PNUM: U

GNUM: A-SA-31-0 (MD)

ANNO: REVIEW OF PROBLEM AREAS AND REMEDIAL MEASURES TAKEN BY CORRECTIONAL
OFFICIALS TO PROVIDE USEFUL COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS WITHIN THE STATE'S
INSTITUTIONS.

ABST: VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES, INMATE NEEDS AND PARTICIPATION, AND GUIDELINES FOR
MANAGING VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS ARE DISCUSSED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A LISTING OF
COMMUNITY SERVICE COORDINATORS FROM SIX INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAM NARRATIVES BY
INSTITUTION, THE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF SELF-HELP GROUPS, A BRIEF REVIEW OF
A NATIONAL SURVEY OF VOLUNTEER PARTICIPATION IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, AND
VOLUNTEER ROLE DESCRIPTIONS.

** DOCUMENT 200 OF 202 **

ACCN: 04946

TITL: POSITIVE APPROACH TO MINORITY PROBLEMS

JCIT: LAW AND ORDER, V 20, n 7, (JULY 1972), P 66-72

PAUT: A.J. PRINSLCH

CGRP: Cops Organization, Inc, New York, NY 10018

PDTE: 1972 (Copyrighted)

PAGE: 7 p

CLSS: Article

CRIG: *****

ANNO: DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY SERVICE AND CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN WOODBURN, OREGON.

ABST: ALTHOUGH PRIMARILY A RURAL AREA, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN MARION COUNTY, OREGON REALIZED THAT THE DISCONTENT EXISTING BETWEEN VARIOUS CULTURE GROUPS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES HAD THE POTENTIAL OF EXPLODING INTO WIDESCALE CIVIL STRIFE. SEVERAL PROGRAMS WERE ESTABLISHED TO COMBAT THE SITUATION. THE COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICE, OPERATING WITHIN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT, ACTS AS A LIAISON BETWEEN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, THE COURTS, AND THE VARIOUS ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY. THE SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM HAS THE GOAL OF REDUCING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BY TEACHING RESPECT FOR LAW, ORDER, AND OUR JUDICIAL PROCESS, AND THE JOB OPTIONAL PROGRAM FINDS JOBS FOR DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE AND PROVIDES ON-THE-JOB TRAINING.

** DOCUMENT 202 OF 202 **

ACCN: 00218

TITL: ALACHUA COUNTY INMATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES PROJECT FINAL REPORT

CCRP: Alachua County Sheriff's Office, Gainesville, FL 32601

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1970 (Not Copyrighted)

PAGE: 7 p

CLSS: Document

CRIG: *****

GNUM: OLEA-399; OLEA-275

ANNO: FINAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES AND EXPENDITURES FOR JAIL REHABILITATION AND YOUTH SERVICE PROGRAMS IN ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, INCLUDING LISTS OF EQUIPMENT AND STAFF.

ABST: AN INMATE SERVICES UNIT WAS ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE COUNTY JAIL. 'THIS PROJECT OFFERED AN ON-GOING TREATMENT SERVICE, COUNSELING, AND EDUCATION, WHICH ENABLED THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED SOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND ATTITUDES AMONG A POPULATION WHICH HAD DEMONSTRATED PREVIOUS SOCIAL DYSFUNCTION IN THE COMMUNITY. THIS SERVICE WAS COUPLED WITH A WORK-RELEASE PROGRAM, A VOCATIONAL PROGRAM UTILIZING AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND PLANNED RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.' THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE ALSO CONDUCTED A SERIES OF DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS WITH LOCAL YOUTHS. A COUNTYWIDE RECREATION LEAGUE WAS FORMED, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL VISITED LOCAL HIGH SCHOOLS TO SPEAK ON THE DANGERS OF DRUG ABUSE. (AUTHOR MODIFIED)

**Alternatives to
Incarceration:
An Annotated
Bibliography
1978-1980**

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ALTERNATIVES TO

INCARCERATION:

AN ANNOTATED
BIBLIOGRAPHY
1978-1980

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INTRODUCTION

Studies documenting the success, or failure, of programs and articles discussing theories and practices in the area of alternatives to incarceration proliferate in a nation with overcrowded, ineffective prisons and jails. Not only has a great deal been written on the topic, but a great deal has been written about what has been written. Book reviews, critiques and bibliographies abound.

Recently, James R. Brantley of the National Criminal Justice Research Service (NCJRS) published Alternatives to Institutionalization: A Definitive Bibliography, a comprehensive catalogue of literature in the area of alternatives to incarceration through 1978. As part of its Alternatives to Incarceration Project, the National Center for State Courts also was commissioned to prepare an alternatives bibliography to be used as a guide and informational tool for judges, corrections planners and practitioners.

In order to avoid duplicating the efforts of NCJRS and Mr. Brantley, the Center limited its bibliography to material published since 1978, and limited the topics explored.

Within each topic, an exhaustive literature search was conducted. Literature searches focused upon community-based corrections and pretrial services. Topics such as traditional probation and parole, victim compensation, and plea negotiation were omitted because of the vast body of literature involved and the many indices and bibliographies already available in these areas.

This bibliography gives special attention to materials published in or about Georgia because initial model sites for the Center's Alternatives to Incarceration (ATI) Project are located in Georgia. A special section compiling Georgia materials is included.

Also included is a statutory appendix, in which statutory cites, for alternative programs in the fifty states are listed, in chart form. These appendices are intended to give the reader an overview of legislation in the field.

The book is organized topically with entries arranged in alphabetical order by author within each topic. Author and periodical indices follow the main body of the book.

The entry format is according to A Uniform System of Citation (12th ed., 1976) published by the Columbia, Harvard, Yale and University of Pennsylvania Schools of Law. Each entry is annotated and is followed by a letter code indicating availability information. Documents are available, on loan or for a nominal fee, from the organizations or at the locations indicated in the code. The code is as follows:

DOR Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation
 Research and Evaluation Division
 800 Peachtree Street
 Atlanta, GA 30308
 (404) 894-5383

GPD Superintendent of Documents
 U. S. Government Printing Office
 Washington, D. C. 20402

GL General Library

HMSO Her Majesty's Stationary Office
 P. O. Box 569
 London, S.E. 1 England

NCSC National Center for State Courts
 Southern Regional Office
 1600 Tullie Circle, NE, Suite 119
 Atlanta, GA 30329

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Whether as a source of background material for grant applications or project proposals or as a training resource for the novice, it is hoped that the material which follows will be of use in the daily operations of criminal justice programs. This bibliography is designed as an informational and educational tool for judges and corrections planners and practitioners in their search for noncustodial alternatives to overcrowded correctional institutions and detention facilities.

Chapter One

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

GENERALLY

D. E. Aaronson, B. H. Hoff, P. Jaszi, N. N. Kittrie and D. Saari, The New Justice: Alternatives to Conventional Criminal Adjudication (1977).

Study examines current range of alternatives, their impact on criminal justice agencies and presents overview of organizational, legal and evaluative issues and concerns relative to the adoption and implementation of alternatives to criminal adjudication. Presents summary of actual analysis and comparison of some 70 models of alternatives examined. (GPO)

D. E. Aaronson, D. J. Saari, and N. N. Kittrie, Alternatives to Conventional Criminal Adjudication Guidebook for Planners and Practitioners (1977).

Study examines the current range of alternatives to conventional adjudication, examines the point of the criminal justice system at which these alternatives may be used. (NCJRS-047432)

"Alternative Sentencing Becoming Popular, Study Says," Crime Control Dig., May 22, 1980, at 4.

Brief article highlights recent LEAA study which found that sentencing offenders to community service is becoming a more acceptable practice among judges and offenders. (NCSC)

American Bar Association, Standards Relating to the Administration of Criminal Justice: Sentencing Alternatives and Practices (2d ed. 1979).

Second edition of ABA standards for sentencing premised upon a belief in moderation leading to rejection both of a legislative model of sentencing and a judicial model in which parole is abolished and dispositional authority is consolidated in the sentencing court. The standards recommend structuring judicial discretion. (DOR)

S. Angeli, On the Necessity of Reducing the Use of Imprisonment in Maryland (1978).

Report presents an overview of attempts to relieve overcrowding in Maryland's prisons and statistics showing that the majority of inmates are nonviolent. A plea for alternative sanctions is made. (NCJRS-054043)

B. M. Atkins, The Invisible Justice System: Discretion and the Law (1978).

Special topic reader focusing upon discretionary decision-making in U.S. legal system. Selected articles, written by noted authorities in the fields of political science, sociology, public administration, law and criminology, comprise this comprehensive, interdisciplinary approach to the issue of discretionary decision-making and the law. Contributing authors include John Kaplan, Sanford Kadish, American Friends Service Committee, Donald Newman, Joseph Goldstein and Kenneth Culp Davis. (GL)

"BNA Report Examines Prison Reform Via Judicial Activism," Crime Control Dig., August 28, 1978, at 1.

Article highlights special report entitled, Prison Reform: The Judicial Process published by the Bureau of National Affairs -- which examines the impact of judicial activism on prison conditions. (NCSC)

J. F. Bard, "A System Dynamics Evaluation of Alternative Crime Control Policies, 3 Just. Sys. J. 242 (1978).

Study uses industrial dynamics to construct a model of a municipal criminal justice system and uses this model to test the effects of various intervention strategies on system performance. (NCSC)

D. M. Booth and N. F. Pirie, The New Powers of Sentencing (1973).

Study includes an annotated version of the British Criminal Justice Act of 1972 and discusses new sentencing alternatives under the Act. (GL)

H. Burns, Jr., "Correctional Reform: Britain and the United States Compared and Contrasted," Fed. Prop., March, 1978, at 21.

Article contrasts parole systems in Britain and the United States in an effort to direct attention to issues within the area of correctional reform. (NCSC)

California Corrections, Summary Parole: A Six and Twelve Month Follow-up Evaluation (1979).

Summary parole, a program whereby incarcerated male felons are released under reduced levels of supervision, was tested to determine whether program presented any greater risk to the community than did traditional parole. In terms of community safety, no significant differences between the two types of supervision were found. (Cal. Dept. of Corrections)

K. M. Callahan, Crime and Corrections - A Guide to Action (1975).

This study is part of a publications program of the Southeastern Management Training Council -- part of the corrections division of the Institute of Government of the University of Georgia in Athens, Georgia -- written primarily for private citizen, correctional personnel, and legislators who want to know more about crime and corrections. (DOR)

T. H. Christensen, "A Call for a National Public Awareness Program on Community-Based Corrections," Corrections Today, Jan.-Feb., 1980, at 4.

Editorial by president of the International Halfway House Association. (NCSC)

S. H. Clarke, "What Is the Purpose of Probation and Why Do We Revoke It?" 25 Crime Delinq. 409 (1979).

Article argues that probation too often is used as a token punishment and that prosecutors, judges and defense attorneys should direct attention to specific goals of probation with the important goal of restraint in mind. (GL)

T. R. Clear, "Correctional Policy, Neo-Retributionism, and the Determinate Sentence," 4 Just. Syst. J. 26 (1978).

Article examines current neo-retributive movement in corrections and compares it to the penalty system's treatment model and recommends determinate sentencing. (GL)

S. Conen, "Punitive City: Notes on the Dispersal of Social Control," 3 Contem. Crisis 339 (1979)

Article draws upon U. S. and British history to discuss changes in the formal apparatus of social control over the last decade. (NCJRS-063266)

J. P. Conrag, "There Has to be a Better Way," 26 Crime Delinq. 83 (1980).

Article maintains that only alternatives to incarceration that are fully institutionalized in the criminal justice system will succeed in reducing prison populations. (NCSC)

C. R. Dodge, A World Without Prisons: Alternatives to Incarceration Throughout the World (1979).

Book describes alternatives to incarceration in several nations outside the U.S. and is intended as an idea book for correctional reformers. (GL)

M. Evans, Discretion and Control (1978).

Study serves to highlight current debates involving the impact of discretion on the administration of justice with particular emphasis on legislation, the courts, corrections and sentencing as means of controlling discretion. Other topics include drug laws, diversion, the sentencing hearing and the values of rehabilitation. (GL)

M. Feely, The Process Is the Punishment (1979).

In an intensive study of the lower court system in New Haven (CN), the author postulates a novel theory for explaining the alleged crisis in criminal courts. (NCSC)

Florida Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, Evaluation Summaries of Criminal Justice Programs (1979).

Thirty projects, ranging from juvenile-delinquency prevention to rape assistance, to spouse-abuse programs and alternatives to incarceration developed by municipal, regional, and state-planning units, are evaluated. (NCJRS-038867)

P. C. Friday, Critical Issues in Adult Probation: International Assessment of Adult Probation (1979).

A review of 150 documents describing the use and effectiveness of probation or suspended-sentencing systems. (NCSC)

B. Galaway and J. Hudson, Offender Rehabilitation in Theory and Action (1978).

Book of seventeen papers on restitution. (GL)

P. Gendreau and B. Ross, "Effective Correctional Treatment: Bibliotherapy for Cynics," 25 Crime Delinq. 463 (1979).

Obtained from a review of literature on correctional treatment published since 1973, paper presents recent evidence appealing the verdict that correctional rehabilitation is ineffective. Recent research on family intervention, contingency management, counseling, diversion and biomedical techniques is discussed as is the efficacy of treatment of such problems as alcoholism, drug addiction and sexual deviation. (NCSC)

S. Gettinger, "Has the Bail Reform Movement Stalled?," Corrections Mag., February 1980, at 26.

Article reports and discusses recent bail reform developments that may signal a return to cash bonds and a movement away from the reforms of the past few years. (NCSC)

M. Giari, "In Oklahoma, Building More Prisons Has Solved No Problems," 25 Crime Delinq. 450 (1979).

In the wake of recent prison riots, Oklahoma embarked on costly prison construction program and officials began imposing harsher sentences. Oklahoma citizens were not told that more prisons without alternatives for nonviolent offenders may be costly and may not solve the crime problem. (GL)

L. Greenhouse, "Alternative Sentencing - A Way Out," State Legis., Feb. 1979, at 12.

The increased number of prisons, a countertrend in alternatives to incarceration, is described along with a discussion of the trend toward determinate sentencing. (NCJRS-058304)

M. K. Harris and F. M. Dunbaugh, "Premise for a Sensible Sentencing Debate: Giving Up Imprisonment," 7 Hofstra L. Rev. 417 (1979).

Article advocating the abandonment of prisons for nonincarcerative alternatives. Review of alternative directions in corrections including day fines, community service and victim compensation. (NCSC)

W. L. Hickey, Depopulating the Jails (1975).

Criminal justice practices that effect a reduction in the number of pretrial detainees and sentenced inmates held in jails are discussed. (NCJRS-045216)

N. Hinton, "Future for Alternative Strategies" in Alternative Strategies for Coping with Crime (N. Tutt ed. 1978).

Developments in corrections are predicted and strategies for achieving a shift in emphasis away from imprisonment are suggested in the closing chapter from a book on alternatives in corrections. (NCJRS-053704)

Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology of the University of Maryland, Reintegration of the Offender into the Community (1973).

One of a series of criminal justice monographs, extracted from the proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, covering the theme of crime prevention and deterrence. (NCSC)

G. H. Jackson, Intercept: A Synthesized Design Concept Applied to the Design of a Community Based Treatment Facility as an Alternative to Incarceration (1977).

The processes leading to the synthesis of an innovative and holistic environmental approach for a community-based alternative to incarceration, Intercept, are described. (NCJRS-047838)

J. H. Jay, "State Prisons on Trial," State Legis., Feb., 1979, at 6.

Article discusses a new approach to the treatment of offenders through the use of alternative means of treatment rather than fulltime custodial care. (NCJRS-058100)

N. Johnston and L. D. Savitz, Justice and Corrections (1978).

Volume deals with the operation of police, courts, various forms of punishment ranging from execution to probation, and forms of societal reactions calculated to reform the criminal. Topics are police, administration of justice, rationales of legal intervention, custodial institutions, the prison community, institutional treatment and its effectiveness, and noninstitutional treatment. (GL)

"Judges Pressed to Find Sentencing Alternatives," Crime Control Dig. June 18, 1979, at 9.

Brief article describing various incentives (i.e., jail construction and maintenance costs) for judges to increase their use of alternative, noncustodial sentences for those charged with minor, nonviolent, nonaggressive offenses. (NCSC)

X. Kayden, Alternative Court Programs in Massachusetts (1978).

Alternative-sentencing programs are evaluated and analyzed in the district courts of Massachusetts from December, 1977 to April, 1978. (NCJRS-053402)

H. L. Kneeder, "Sentencing in Criminal Cases: Time for Reform," 55 U. Va. Newsl. 17 (1979).

Article examines a number of problems inherent in present sentencing practices and discusses reform efforts aimed at resolving these problems. Included is a discussion of alternative sanctions. (NCSC)

J. F. Koontz, Jr., "Change vs. Probation Management," Fed. Prob., March, 1978, at 28.

Widespread social change as well as changes within the criminal justice system itself place demands on urban probation management. A team/specialist approach is recommended as a means of meeting the challenge of change. (NCJRS-47757)

J. M. Kress and J. C. Calpin, "Research Problems Encountered in Moving Towards Equity in Judicial Decision Making," 4 Just. Syst. J. 71 (1978).

Article examines problems that judges and researchers of the Sentencing Guidelines Project encountered while studying the feasibility of using sentencing guidelines as a tool to determine court policy as well as to reduce unwarranted sentence disparities. (GL)

M. E. Laskar, "Presumption Against Incarceration," 7 Hofstra L. Rev. 407 (1979).

Article examines the disabilities of incarceration and the strengths of nonincarcerative alternatives. Discussion of proposed Senate Bill 1437 and ABA Standards. (NCSC)

L. G. Leiberg and W. E. Lamb, Alternatives to Confinement (1976).

Materials focusing on four methods for developing alternatives to incarceration -- community-mediation programs, pretrial intervention, mutual agreement programming in probation and community-residential centers. (GL)

L. F. Lowenstein, "Are There and Should There Be Alternatives to Present Forms of Sentencing and Imprisonment?," J. Crim. L., July-Sept., 1979, at 165.

Article presents some answers to the following: is there a place for the imprisonment of certain convicts? should there be alternatives to imprisonment? for which type of offense are there alternatives to incarceration?, and what evidence, for or against alternatives, is available? (NCSC)

"Maryland Shifts Course in Corrections," Crim. Just. Newsl., March 26, 1979 at 3.

Maryland's governor supports shift from imprisonment after reviewing the report of the Task Force on Prison Overcrowding. (NCSC)

D. Mathieson, "Probation Service and Sentencing," 25 Prob. J. 22 (1978).

Author argues against probation officers becoming involved in the sentencing process and states that probation officers should be confined to disposals about which the Probation and Aftercare Service can reasonably be expected to have detailed knowledge. (GL)

C. A. McEwen, Designing Correctional Organization for Youths Dilemmas of Subcultural Development (1978).

Article compares traditional and innovative youth correctional programs and discusses the impact of correctional program changes as well as the relationship between program organizational structure and youth subcultures. (NCJRS-51355)

J. McGana, Exploring Alternatives to Imprisonment as Creative Responses to Crime - A New Twist in Penal Reform (1977).

The history of opposition to incarceration as a means of dealing with crime is traced and examples of alternatives to institutionalization are presented. (NCJRS-051207)

D. Metcalfe, "Punishment Alternatives," 43 Texas B. J. 413 (1980).

Article by judge of the Criminal District Court of Dallas County details the range of punishment available to judges in Texas under the 1965 Code of Criminal Procedure. Alternatives include snock probation, nonconviction probation and split sentences. (NCSC)

Minnesota Department of Corrections Research and Information Systems, The Effect of the Availability of Community Residential Alternatives to State Incarceration or Sentencing Practices: The Social Control Issue (1977).

Analyses of two diversion projects established under the Community Corrections Act to assess the extent to which offenders were diverted from state institutions during the period from 1972 to 1976. (GL)

Minnesota Department of Corrections Research and Information Systems, Impact of the Community Corrections Act on Sentencing Patterns (1977).

Study evaluates the impact of the 1973 Community Corrections Act (CCA) by comparing disposition in participating counties and selected nonparticipating counties before and after the CCA was implemented. (GL)

N. Morris and M. Tonry, Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research, Vol. I (1979).

Book represents the first annual volume of an interdisciplinary series of commissioned essays on research in crime and justice. It is designed to survey knowledge of crime and of society's methods to understand and deal with crime. Included in this volume are two essays on the police, two on etiology, two on correctional practice, one on youth violence and one on longitudinal research. (NCSC)

J. G. Murpny, Retribution, Justice, and Therapy (1979).

Collection of essays that present variations on the theme that a social contract model is the foundation of a society committed to justice and respect for rights and that a retributive theory of punishment is the only theory resting on said foundation. (GL)

"NCCD President Urges Nation's Judges to Change Their Sentencing Practices," Crim. Just. Newsl., Nov. 5, 1979, at 1.

Open letter from Milton Rector, president of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, calling on 7,500 state criminal court judges to fight excessive use of incarceration. (NCSC)

"Nagel Advocates Alternatives to Incarceration, Not Prisons," Corrections Dig., April 13, 1979, at 10.

Brief report summarizing address by W. G. Nagel, executive director of the American Foundation, at Michigan State University in April, 1979. (NCSC)

W. G. Nagel, "Quest or Question? The Presumption of Innocence and the American Jail," (presentation to the Fourth Nat'l Symposium, April 8, 1977, N. O., La.).

Presentation questions the applicability of the presumption of innocence principle to the design and operation of the American jail in which the quest is for security and control. (DOR)

H. Napier, "Probation Officers and Sentencing," 25 Prob. J. 122 (1978).

Author examines the controversial issue of probation officers' recommendations in social-inquiry reports. In the light of a recent court of appeals comment, she concludes that probation officers could be in danger of losing their independence by colluding with the court in its sentencing function. (GL)

National Institute of Corrections, United States Department of Justice - National Institute of Corrections - Program Solicitations, Fiscal Year 1980 (1980).

NIC programs for fiscal 1980 are described for the purpose of soliciting concept papers on projects and making specific grant awards. (NCJRS-060635)

"National Council of Churches Calls for Fundamental Change in U. S. Justice System," Crim. Just. Newsl., December, 1979, at 1.

Excerpts from a statement of the National Council of Churches of Christ calling for a total reorientation of society's response to crime. (NCSC)

E. K. Nelson, H. Ohmart and N. Harlow, Promising Strategies in Probation and Parole (1978).

Publication designed to aid probation and parole administrators, planners, program operators and line staff by highlighting programs and practices throughout the country which appear to have special promise. (NCSC)

G. R. Neufeld, "Approaches to Deinstitutionalization" in Deinstitutionalization: Program and Policy Development (J. L. Paul ed. 1977).

Chapter attempts to examine some of the procedures used to depopulate institutions and provide community alternatives for developmentally-disabled citizens. (NCJRS-051887)

New York Executive Advisory Committee on Sentencing, Crime and Punishment in New York: An Inquiry into Sentencing and the Criminal Justice system (1979).

Study examines current sentencing alternatives and procedures and makes proposals for sentencing reform including proposals for alternatives to incarceration. (GL)

D. M. Peterson and C. W. Thomas, Corrections: Problems and Perspectives (2d ed. 1980).

Anthology of readings in correctional policy and current trends designed for the beginning student. (GL)

Philadelphia Commission for Effective Criminal Justice and Philadelphia Bar Association, Philadelphia Pretrial Alternatives Project (1978).

Study describes the Philadelphia Pretrial Alternatives project established to examine the Philadelphia criminal justice system in its handling of defendants detained prior to trial. (NCJRS-516101)

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, Task Force on Corrections, Task Force Report: Corrections (1967).

Volume intended to supplement and amplify general corrections report which contains the Commission's formal recommendations to the President. (NCSC)

Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency at Ohio State University, Critical Issues in Adult Probation, Vol. 1-9 (1979).

Series presents nationwide assessment of critical issues in adult probation prepared for LEAA consisting of a summary (Vol. 1), and technical issue papers (Vols. 2-9) including probation management, domestic innovations in adult probation, legal issues in adult probation and the state of research. (NCJRS)

L. Radzinowicz and R. Hood, "An English Attempt to Reshape the Sentencing Structure," 78 Colum. L. Rev. 1145 (1978).

The authors examine the Home Office report of the Advisory Council on the penal system, sentences of imprisonment: a review of maximum penalties (1978) for the purpose of notifying Americans of this English attempt to come to grips with fundamentals of sentencing standards. (GL)

"Recent Innovations in Probation Assessed," Crim. Just. Newsl., Feb. 18, 1980, at 5.

Article summarizes recent developments in probation such as shock probation, probation subsidies, rehabilitation councils and volunteer programs. (NCSC)

C. Richards, "Reducing the Prison Population," 10 Social Work Today 17 (1979).

Author argues against the proposal to make more use of probation orders as an alternative means of sentencing people who would otherwise go to prison. (GL)

D. J. Rothman, Incarceration and Its Alternatives in 20th Century America (1979).

Report presents overview of the concepts and treatment of the deviant in the United States from 1870 to 1940 on the theory that the challenges of current corrections cannot be understood or responded to without an understanding of the ideological underpinnings of the older program. (NCSC)

S. Rubin, Law of Criminal Correction (2d ed. 1973).

Treatise on the law of corrections including sentencing, probation, parole, imprisonment, fines and restitution and prisoner's rights. (NCJRS-013723)

C. M. Scaglione, "Analysis of Alternatives to Incarceration for Nonviolent Offenders: A Progressive Approach to Correctional Procedures," 11 St. Mary's L. J. 187 (1979).

Casenote examines alternatives to incarceration in Texas from a legal, policy and practical standpoint. Discusses the right to the least restrictive alternatives. (NCSC)

A. G. Schauss, Deferential Outcomes Among Misdemeanant Probationers through the Use of Orthomolecular Approaches and Casework/Counseling (1978).

A sample of 102 misdemeanor probationers was used in a comparative analysis of the utility of orthomolecular versus conventional casework/counseling approaches to reducing recidivism in Washington state. (NCJRS-54024)

R. L. Schuster and S. A. Widmer, "Judicial Intervention in Corrections: A Case Study," Fed. Prob., Sept., 1978, at 10.

Article proposes possible explanation for the limited degree of change resulting from recent court cases on the subject of prisoners' rights and prison conditions. (NCSC)

"Sentences to Imprisonment," 1978 Crim. L. Rev. 709.

Editorial reviews and comments on a report of the Advisory Council on the penal system considering the general structure and level of maximum sentences available in Great Britain. (GL)

A. B. Smith and L. Berlin, "Criminal Law: A Reappraisal of Treating the Criminal Offender," 3 U. Dayton L. Rev. 59 (1978).

Article examines the treatment alternatives available for the rehabilitation of offenders and the interaction of treatment and individual rights as well as the obstacles to correctional research. (GL)

B. Suddertn, "A Successful Prison Alternative: Intensive Parole Supervision," Corrections Dig., March 24, 1978, at 3.

Special report of an experimental Seattle (WA) project -- Intensive Parole Supervision -- places selected offenders under intensive community supervision by parole officers with smaller than average caseloads. (NCSC)

D. Sullivan, The Mask of Love: Corrections in America - Toward Mutual Aid Alternative (1979).

Book criticizes present correctional policy as being management-oriented and impersonal. In its place, the author suggests a personal existential approach to corrections, based on mutual aid -- without prisons, without punishment -- but based on mutual care of citizens for each other. (GL)

"Symposium on Sentencing, Part 2," 7 Hofstra L. Rev. 243 (1979).

Second of a two-volume presentation of papers delivered at Hofstra University Law School's 1978 symposium which explored issues concerning sentencing reform. (NCJRS-061825)

S. M. Talarico, "What Do We Expect of Criminal Justice? Critical Questions of Sanction Policy, Sentencing Purpose and the Politics of Reform," 4 Crim. Just. Rev. 55 (1979).

Article describes policy proposal for the reform of sentencing practices, assessing the theoretical assumptions about law and government underlying the proposals and directing attention to the administrative implications for corrections, the organizational implications of different reform schemes and the political and constitutional issues raised in alternative sentencing proposals. (GL)

D. J. Thalheimer, Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards: Community Supervision, Probation, Restitution, Community Service V. 2 (1978).

Study describes the cost and resource implications of correctional standards relative to adult community-based supervision. (NCJRS-040534)

D. J. Thalheimer, Cost Analysis of Correctional Standards - Halfway Houses, Vol I & II (1975).

Study provides state and local decisionmakers with cost information on the many different kinds of activities advocated in the standards of Corrections. (DOR)

L. Thompson and R. Clare, "Family Therapy in Probation," 25 Prob. J. 79 (1978).

Authors describe their family-therapy model which focuses on tasks and behavior changes in and between family members. The program deals with the present situation, and how to improve it, rather than giving insight into what has, or is presumed to have happened, in the past. (GL)

F. Trippett, "U. S. Prisons: Myth vs. Mayhem," Time, May 5, 1980, at 64.

Editorial examines present conditions in U. S. prisons that have given rise to recent inmate unrest, presents a brief overview of alternative punishment and recommends reforms of American penal institutions. (NCSC)

N. Tutt, Alternative Strategies for Coping with Crime (1978).

Anthology of papers discussing various theories of deviant behavior and examining international programs developed as alternatives to custodial care of young offenders. (NCJRS-053694)

United Nations Secretariat, Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offender (1976).

Report containing an enumeration of matters calling for action by legislative bodies of the United Nations; reports to the Congress on such topics as treatment of the offenders in custody or in community; and, summaries of lectures on such topics as criminality, work and leisure time. (DOR)

Urban Information Interpreters, The National Prison Directory: A Prison Reform Organizational and Resource Directory (2d ed. 1979).

Study contains lists of organizations interested in prison reform and alternatives to incarceration as well as organizational profiles, small bibliography, and brief articles on prisons and alternatives to institutionalization. (NCSC)

E. Van den Haag, "Prisons Cost Too Much Because They Are Too Secure," Corrections Mag., April, 1980, at 39.

Author argues that prisons are necessary despite the development of alternatives and that one means of reducing prison cost is to cut down on security precautions. (NCSC)

A. M. Wallenstein, "Chillon Castle Revisited or Removing the Moat Surrounding American Jails," 59 Prison J. 15 (1979).

Review of E. Eugene Fuller's Jail Management which describes the current state of the American criminal justice system and discusses diversion. (NCSC)

P. Weston, Corrections Is Everybody's Business - Citizen Action Volunteer Program - Staff Information Manual.

Manual for a volunteer action program designed to help reintegrate offenders into the community covering administration, recruitment, services and resources of the program. (GL)

Chapter Two

ALTERNATIVES INVOLVING

SOME INCARCERATION

Short Sentences with Programming

Criminal Justice Research Center, The Nature, Use and Impact of the Split Sentence in the Federal Jurisdiction (1978).

Study focuses on the split sentence, a sentence combining incarceration with probation, and concludes that the offenders serving split sentence did not have a higher rate of unfavorable outcome than other probationers. (GL)

L. Crispino and C. Carey, Intermittent Sentence: Process and Problems (1978).

Study details Canadian procedure for weekend jail terms available if sentence imposed does not exceed 90 days.

A. Heijder, "Can We Cope With Alternatives?" 26 Crime Delinq. 1 (1980)

Article reviews problems that alternative programs seldom confront and describes a major reform, considerably shortened prison sentences, which meets all reasonable requirements of a liberal system of criminal justice. (NCSC)

A. Macri, "Off Days Sentencing Program" in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (B. Galaway, J. Hudson eds. 1978)

Article describes Dade County (FL) program of weekend community service sentences for adults convicted of minor offenses. (NCJRS-049560)

E. May, "Weekend Jail - Doing Time on the Installment Plan," Corrections Mag., March, 1978, at 28.

Article examines the concept, application and benefits of the parttime jail term as an alternative to probation or straight sentencing. (NCJRS-045569)

B. R. McCarthy, Easy Time - Female Inmates on Temporary Release (1979).

Study evaluates female inmates on home furlough (temporary release from incarceration to the inmate's real or surrogate home), their perceptions of freedom and their attempts to manage the demands of independence. (DOR)

National Prison Project of the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation,
Prisoners' Rights 1979, Vol. One (1979).

Volume presents overview of the current law in areas of prisoners' rights including a chapter on decarcerating prisoners and patients. (GL)

N. Parisi, "Part-time Imprisonment: The Legal and Practical Issues of Periodic Confinement," 63 Jud. 385 (1980).

Article investigates some of the legal and practical implications of periodic confinement, including several ideas concerning evaluation. (NCSC)

M. Smiley, Split Sentences: Case Law, Master List; 1915-1969; 1970-1976.

Unpublished compendium of case law relative to split sentencing from 1915-1976. Contains Georgia decisions. (DOR)

M. Smiley, Split Sentences: Standards, Statistics, Bibliography.

Unpublished compilation contains standards from the model penal code; ATSA sentencing standards; National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals; statistics for the Federal, Georgia and California Courts; and, bibliography. (DOR)

M. Smiley, Split Sentence: State Statutes and Other Relevant Materials.

Unpublished compendium of sentencing legislation, including split sentencing, from the fifty states. (DOR)

M. Smiley, Split Sentences: Written Background Material.

Unpublished collection of articles from various sources relative to sentencing. (DOR)

M. Smiley, Utilization of the Split Sentence in the Federal Jurisdiction.

Unpublished manuscript presents an overview of the split sentence describing the nature of the problem and research on the split sentence. (DO*)

M. Smiley, Utilization of the Split Sentence and Shock Probation as Sentencing Alternatives and Implications for their Expanded Use in Georgia (1978).

Study examines split sentence utilization by federal and state courts, case law pertaining to split sentences, and Georgia's experience with shock probation (one form of split sentence). (NCJRS-052262)

Shock Probation

R. H. Bond and R. C. Kramer, The Rise and Demise of Ohio's Shock Parole Program; A Case Study of Resistance to Correctional Change (1979).

Case study of the origins of a progressive correctional program (Ohio's Shock Parole Program), and the nature and types of resistance it encountered which ultimately lead to a dramatic curtailment of the program from within the bureaucratic structure of the Adult Parole Authority. Insight is provided into the structure and dynamics of power within the arena of correctional policy making, and helpful guidelines are offered for future attempts at developing progressive innovations in the field of corrections. (GL)

J. E. Scott, S. Dinitz and D. Shichor, "Pioneering Innovations in Corrections: Shock Probation and Shock Parole," 3 Off. Rehab. 133 (1978).

Article discusses shock probation and shock parole -- two innovative approaches to reducing incarceration and shortening the length of imprisonment in Ohio -- as postconviction alternatives to lengthy incarceration. (NCSC)

G. F. Vito, "Shock Probation in Ohio: A Re-examination of Factors Influencing the Use of an Early Release Program," 3 Off. Rehab. 123 (1978).

Study samples 244 shock-probation petitioners drawn from files of an Ohio metropolitan county probation department examining those factors that affect the judicial decision-making aspect of the shock probation program. (NCSC)

J. A. Waldron and H. R. Angelino, "Shock Probation: A Natural Experiment on the Effect of a Short Period of Incarceration," 57 Prison J. 45 (1977).

Report of a study conducted to determine the characteristics of shock probationers in Ohio, to obtain recidivism estimates, and to test the hypothesis that a short period of incarceration more effectively reduces recidivism than a long period of incarceration. (NCSC)

Work Release

W. H. Busher, Ordering Time to Serve Prisoners - A Manual for the Planning and Administering of Work Release (1973).

Book synthesizes findings of the National Work Release Study into a body of usable principles and practices. (NCSC)

R. J. Clendenen, J. R. Ellingston, and R. J. Severson, "Project Newgate: The First Five Years," 25 Crime Delinq. 55 (1979)

Article describes and examines Minnesota's Project Newgate which uses fulltime college work as part of a comprehensive service including classes within correctional institutions, group counseling, and, upon parole, transfer to a halfway house on the University of Minnesota campus. (GL)

"An 'Exemplary' Pre-release Project," Crim. Just. Newsl., May 8, 1978, at 2.

Report that Montgomery County, Maryland's Work Release/Prerelease Program (PRC) has been designated by LEAA as its newest exemplary project. (NCSC)

J. Fine, "Exploratory Study to Measure the Postrelease Effectiveness of Work-Training Release Programs," 2 Off. Rehab. 215 (1978).

Article reports on exploratory study designed to develop criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of work-release training programs for female parolees, parolees, parole officers and employers. (NCJRS-48556)

"Innovation, Cooperation Key to Correctional Success," 3 Court News 3 (1979).

Summary of such alternatives as work release, General Equivalency Degree testing and vocational rehabilitation service community program which, as a result of the efforts of the Marengo County (AL) Sheriff, are available in the Marengo County jail. (NCSC)

J. Landolfi, Massachusetts Department of Corrections Completion/Noncompletion Rates for Releasees from Department of Corrections Prerelease Centers 1975-76 (1978).

Study documents and analyzes client outcome data for Massachusetts' 14 community-based prerelease centers for state inmates. (NCJRS-51447)

D. P. LeClair, Societal Reintegration and Recidivism Rates (1978).

Evaluation of two Massachusetts programs initiated in accordance with the Correctional Reform Act of 1972, prerelease centers and home furlough. (GL)

Massachusetts Department of Corrections Research Unit, Community-Based Reintegration: Some Theoretical Implications of Positive Research Findings (1979).

An overview of recidivism research -- conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Corrections over the last ten years -- which attributes the reduced recidivism rates experienced to the introduction and expansion of a reintegration model whereby inmates are gradually reintegrated into society through a process of increased increments of freedom. (GL)

Memphis State University School of Law, Swift Bird Story in Community Corrections Institute (1978).

The Swift Bird project in South Dakota, funded by LEAA, is detailed in terms of goals and staffing. The purpose of the project is to provide a prerelease corrections facility as an alternative to incarceration for American Indian inmates. (NCJRS-056527)

E. E. Miller, "Work, Training and Study Release," in Jail Management-Problems, Programs, and Perspectives, 1978 (E. E. Miller ed. 1978).

History, advantages to the community, staffing, housing security, screening, rules and regulations, and public relations are considered in a discussion of jail-release programs. (NCJRS-48114)

J. N. Moore and S. E. Grupp, "Work Release Administrator's Views of Work Release," 3 Off. Rehab. 193 (1979).

Article reports results of survey of attitudes of 80 administrators of misdemeanor work-release programs. (NCSC)

J. Potter, "The Dilemma of Being Half In and Half Out," Corrections Mag., June, 1979, at 66.

Article summarizes interviews with work-release inmates in various centers in Florida and Michigan and describes living conditions of said inmates. (NCSC)

J. Potter, "Will Work-Release Ever Fulfill Its Promise?" Corrections Mag., June, 1979, at 61.

Article examines states in which work release has been successfully implemented and those in which it has not, analyzing variables that account for success or failure. (NCSC)

R. Rosenblum and D. Whitcomb, Montgomery County (Md.) - Work Release/Pre-Release Program - An Exemplary Project (1978).

Manual for correctional administrators interested in implementing or improving prerelease employment/vocational-educational-training program based on a Montgomery County (MD) experience. (NCJRS-46250)

R. Rowin, Wisconsin Division of Corrections - Huber Law and Work Release Program 1978 (1978).

Information on two work-release programs is provided including the number of offenders sentenced, number in study programs, number employed, their net earnings, and the number whose privileges were revoked. (NCJRS-45774)

G. F. Sanders, Pennsylvania - An Evaluation of the Pre-Release Programs of the State Correctional Institution at Pittsburgh, (1978).

Book examines criteria for granting inmates prerelease status and opinions of inmates, ex-inmates and professional staff about prerelease programs and their impact on postincarceration adjustment. (NCJRS-048819)

J. D. Stokes, Investigation of Attitudinal and Motivational Changes Occurring in the Paroled Inmate During a Pre-release Center Program (1978).

Study details attitudinal and motivational change occurring in the inmate population of the prerelease center program at Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman in a study of 116 inmates. (NCJRS-53877)

M. A. Toborg, L. J. Center, R. H. Milkman and D. W. Davis, The Transition from Prison to Employment: An Assessment of Community-Based Assistance Programs (1978).

National Evaluation Program Phase I Report assessing the present state of knowledge with regard to community-based programs providing employment services to prison releasees. (GL)

A. D. Witte, "Work Release in North Carolina - A Program that Works," 41 Law Contemp. Problems 230 (1977).

Study presents results of one evaluation of the North Carolina work release program. (GL)

C. Yamamoto, "Montgomery County Pre-release Center -- Offenders Readjust to Community," Host Program Report, Fall 1979, at 9.

Article describes operation of a prerelease center in Maryland. (NCJRS)

Chapter Three

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Community Based Corrections

"A.C.A. Policy," Corrections Today, Jan.-Feb. 1980, at 18.

Policy statement of the American Correctional Association concerning community-based corrections, pretrial release, parole and probation. (NCSC)

B. S. Alper and L. N. Nichols, Doing Justice By the Community (1979).

Study of neighborhood justice programs - diversion, mediation, arbitration, restitution, victim compensation, advisory sentencing procedures - all within the compass of the recently established Department of Justice neighborhood justice centers. (GL)

C. Argow, "Corrections in the Community - Multnomah County, Oregon," Corrections Today, Jan.-Feb., 1980, at 28.

Article briefly summarizes Oregon's Community Corrections Act and Multnomah County's participation. (NCSC)

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Program Monitoring Guide (1978).

Guide discusses program objectives, methods, organization and management, and staff in terms of assessing a community-based program's efficiency, effectiveness, acceptability to clients, and adequacy for the need. (NCJRS-51321)

J. Aubuchon, "Model for Community Diversion," 20 Can. J. Crimin. 296 (1978).

Article describes model for a community program showing how the principle of community involvement has been applied in a specific situation. (NCSC)

Y. Bakal, Community-Based Alternatives to Correctional Settings (1979).

Book describes programs designed to replace the present system of corrections with special emphasis on the results of closing down institutions in Massachusetts. Contributors assess the strengths and weaknesses of group homes, foster homes, residential programs, alternative education programs in nontraditional settings, and programs such as Outward Bound. (GL)

L. Barbieri and S. Haller, Political Advocacy in the Community: A Force Toward Change (1979).

Examination of a shared public and private sector responsibility for community correction policy and programs in Connecticut. (GL)

J. L. Beck, "An Evaluation of Federal Community Treatment Centers," Fed. Prob., Sept., 1979, at 36.

Evaluation of treatment centers demonstrating that offenders referred to such centers have better employment records in the first months after their release. (NCSC)

J. J. Berman, "Experiment in Parole Supervision," Eval. Q., Feb., 1978, at 71.

Report on interviews conducted to evaluate a program providing legal and counseling assistance to parolees. (NCJRS-47743)

J. Blackmore, "Minnesota's Community Corrections Act Takes Hold," Corrections Mag., March, 1978, at 76.

Article examines the implementation of Minnesota's Community Corrections Act. (NCSC)

D. Brenkel, Caring Community Corrects: A Reflection on Community Involvement (1978).

Study describes community corrections programs as alternatives to incarceration for nondangerous offenders in this slide and cassette program. (NCJRS-048751)

California Department of Corrections, California - A Comparative Appraisal of Selected Parole and Community Services Division Field Demonstration Projects (1978).

Cost-effectiveness comparison of approaches to parole-supervision in California is documented, and implications for restructuring the parole supervision process are explored. (NCJRS-53401)

L. P. Carney, Corrections and the Community (1977).

Text offering a coherent view of community-based corrections in the perspectives of past influences, contemporary circumstances and future hopes with the major thesis that corrections must change direction to avoid a progressively ineffectual criminal justice system. (GL)

R. B. Coates, A. D. Miller, and L. E. Ohlin, Diversity in a Youth Correctional System -- Handling Delinquents in Massachusetts (1978).

Study assesses reform of the Massachusetts juvenile justice system focusing on deinstitutionalization of youth and alternative community-based treatment. (NCJRS-50918)

S. Cohen, "Crime and Punishment, Part I: How Can We Balance Justice, Guilt and Tolerance?", 47 New Society 475 (1979).

Author draws attention to evasiveness about the way in which recent academic criminology relates to middle-range policy and political questions. (GL)

S. Cohen, "Crime and Punishment, Part II: Community Control - A New Utopia," 47 New Society 609 (1979).

Author investigates the implications of the new ideology of 'community treatment' or 'community control' for crime and delinquency. The article considers the problems of community control under three headings -- blurring; widening; and masking. (GL)

S. Cohen, "Crime and Punishment, Part III: Some Modest and Unrealistic Proposals," 47 New Society 731 (1979).

Author offers some suggestions for improving crime control in Great Britain. He concentrates on the prison issue and recommends that abolition of prisons follow a strategy like the attrition model. (GL)

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice, Colorado: Comprehensive Community Correctional Plan (1978).

Plan focuses on county jails, community corrections, and probation for adults, analyzes the overall organizational structures, and presents planning goals. (NCJRS-055810)

"Community Corrections Begins to Pay Off", Corrections Mag., June, 1979, at 11.

Article describes Mississippi's community-restitution centers through the experiences of several residents. (NCSC)

P. Crozat and J. D. Kloss, "Intensive Community Treatment: An Approach to Facilitating the Employment of Offenders," Crim. Just. Behavior, June, 1979, at 133.

Article describes Complex Offender Project (COP) designed to educate ex-offenders with multiple employment handicaps in how to search for and screen desirable competitive employment. (NCJRS-59265)

"Current Trends in Community Corrections: Favored Strategies and Promising Projects," Crim. Just. Newsl., Sept. 10, 1978, at 1.

Review and summary of LEAA program models entitled "Promising Strategies in Probation and Parole." (NCSC)

J. A. Ditznazy, Maine - The Community Justice Project - Consensus in the Justice Community (1978).

Study of an experimental justice project (Kennebec County, Maine) which found that the contracted community-based corrections programs and related services for offenders and their families have proven effective. (NCJRS-45949)

J. Floyd, "The Community Readjustment Program," 23 Int. J. Off. Ther. Comp. Crimin. 147 (1979).

Article describes a free outpatient psychological service for ex-offenders. Suggestions are made for the most useful types of intervention which this type of service can offer. The program must have a 'reality' approach, assist with practical problems and stress the importance of the client taking responsibility for their own behavior. (GL)

E. E. Flynn, "Systems Planning in Criminal Justice: An Example of an Interdisciplinary Endeavor" in New and the Old Criminology (E. E. Flynn, J. P. Conrad eds. 1978).

Article discusses the results of LEAA-sponsored research on the planning and design of regional and community correctional facilities for adults with attention to guidelines for administrators. (NCJRS-047578)

V. Fox, Community-Based Corrections (1977).

Book surveys the historical development and existing status of community based corrections with examples of some of the more successful programs. (GL)

A. Freeman, Planning Community Treatment for Sex Offenders (1978).

Book describes plans in Great Britain and California to move treatment settings for many sex offenders from state hospitals to community sites. (GL)

B. Galaway, J. Hudson, and C. D. Hollister, Community Corrections (1976).

Anthology on community-based corrections designed to provide an integrated collection of readings and present the rationale for deinstitutionalizing corrections programming as well as to provide descriptions of the programs and services developed and operated within a community context. (GL)

P. H. Hahn, Community Based Corrections and the Criminal Justice System (1975).

Study proposes abandoning many myths that prevent effective solutions to criminal justice problems. (GL)

E. C. Hodgkin and N. I. Hodgkin, The Involvement of the Community in Criminal Justice and the Treatment of Offenders (1978).

Pamphlet contains a summary of a 1976 conference attended by representatives of fourteen European countries to discuss the involvement of individuals and organizations in criminal justice systems.

Houston Bar Association, Neighborhood Justice and Alternative Dispute Resolution Centers (1980).

Report of the Houston Bar Association Neighborhood Justice Center Committee relative to the feasibility of implementing an alternative dispute resolution system in the City of Houston for the settlement of minor civil and criminal disputes. (NCSC)

"Kansas Enacts a Community Corrections Act," Crim. Just. Newsl., May 8, 1978, at 3.

Brief article concerning the recent enactment of a Community Corrections Act in Kansas modeled after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act. (NCSC)

L. V. Kaplan, "State Control of Deviant Behavior: A Critical Essay of Scoll's Critique of Community Treatment and Deinstitutionalization," 20 Ariz. L. Rev. 189 (1978).

Article describes current trends de-emphasizing the total incarceration of social deviants and toward deinstitutionalization and community treatment. In discussing a recent criticism of this trend, the writer answers some of the attacks on the deinstitutionalization alternative and points out the lack of an acceptable substitute. (GL)

G. G. Killinger and P. F. Cromwell, Jr. Corrections in the Community: Alternatives to Imprisonment, Selected Headings (2d ed. 1978).

Papers on programming alternatives to incarceration and on the role of probation and parole in community-based corrections are presented in a text directed primarily to college students. (NCJRS-045910)

J. D. Kloss, "The Impact of Comprehensive Community Treatment: An Assessment of the Complex Offender Project," 3 Off. Rehab. 81 (1979).

The Complex Offender Project which provides comprehensive, individualized treatment to high-risk offenders using a multidisciplinary team approach is compared with a randomly assigned control group indicating that this approach improved clients' social adjustment and, consequently, reduced criminal and psychiatric recidivism. (NCSC)

"Legislation and Corrections," 4 Corrections Compen. 8 (1980).

Review of recent community corrections legislation in Oregon, Iowa, Ohio, Kansas and Maryland. (NCSC)

E. M. Lemert and F. Dill, Offenders in the Community (1978).

Article details the historical setting, planning, implementation and inner workings of the California Probation Subsidy Program from a general sociological framework. (GL)

M. I. Liechinstein, "Community-Based Corrections: Perspectives and Prognosis," Int'l J. Crim. Pen., May, 1978, at 179.

Major issues and obstacles in community-based correctional approaches are identified and a prognosis for the future of innovative correctional alternatives is presented. (NCJRS-049084)

"Limiting Incarceration in Michigan and New York," Crim. Jus. Newsl., Aug. 8, 1979, at 7.

Article describes legislation adopted in Michigan and proposed in New York which models itself after the Minnesota Community Corrections Act of program subsidies to communities for retaining probationers in local facilities. (NCSC)

"Maryland Community Corrections Has 40 Percent Success Ratio," Corrections Dig., March 10, 1978, at 10.

Brief article describes the success rate of Maryland Community Corrections and describes the growth in Maryland's prison population. (NCSC)

"Maryland Policy Shifts Toward Less Incarceration, Emphasis on Community Corrections," Corrections Dig., March 2, 1979, at 7.

Brief article describes Maryland's efforts to reduce prison overcrowding through community alternatives instead of new prison construction. (NCSC)

J. McSparron, "Community Correction and Diversion - Costs and Benefits, Subsidy Modes and Start-up Recommendations," 26 Crime Delinq. 226 (1980).

Author advocates central administration of community corrections and pretrial release and other alternatives to incarceration for the purposes of monitoring program funds. (NCSC)

E. E. Miller and M. R. Montilla, Corrections in the Community: Success Models in Correctional Reform (1979).

Sixteen articles examining a variety of programs and the management of community-based programs; comparing community and institutional treatment of juveniles; considering special offenders; and, calling for evaluation in correctional research. (GL)

Montana Department of Institutions, Correctional Division, Community Corrections Institute (1978).

Papers that emphasize planning, management, evaluation, legal issues, programming, staffing and community relations and that focus on alternatives to institutionalization. (NCJRS-056514)

Multnomah County Board of County Commissioners, Multnomah County (OR) Community Corrections Plan, T July 27, 1978 (1978).

Comprehensive plan including pretrial services, the institution of community resource sentencing options, improvements in county correctional institutions, major changes in pretrial procedure and support services. (NCJRS-53685)

"Oregon Enacts Community Corrections Act," Crim. Just. Newsl., Aug. 15, 1978, at 6.

Article discusses new community corrections act which was the centerpiece of a long list of criminal justice measures passed in the 1978 session of the Oregon legislature. (NCSC)

"Orlando Mediation Program Evaluated," Crim. Just. Newsl., Feb. 13, 1978, at 6.

Evaluation of the Citizens Dispute Settlement (CDS) Program in Orlando (FL) illustrating both the promise and the pitfalls of mediation as an alternative to court proceedings. (NCSC)

W. L. Reed and M. A. Tachman, "Evaluation of a Counseling Program for Probationers and Parolees," 3 Off. Rehab. 299 (1979).

Article describes a group counseling program emphasizing the development of problem-solving techniques by clients. (NCSC)

R. Rice, Evaluation of the Des Moines Community-Based Corrections Replications Programs - Summary Report (1979).

Five community-based corrections programs across the country are described and evaluated. The programs were based on a Des Moines (IA) prototype and were located in Duluth (MN), Salt Lake City (UT), Baton Rouge (LA), San Mateo County (CA), and Orange County (FL). (GL)

H. Roll, Some Social Policy Implications of the Community-Based Corrections Concept (1978).

Book examines public resistance to community-based corrections and makes suggestions for overcoming this resistance. It was determined that the general public has strong misconceptions about prisons and offenders. (NCJRS-51592)

G. C. Sandel, An Assessment of the Social Climates of the Oklahoma Community Treatment Centers (1978).

Study reports comparative results of tests administered to residents and staff of the Oklahoma Department of Corrections community-treatment centers (work-release centers for incarcerated felons nearing release from custody). (GL)

Seattle, Washington - Women's Community Center - Exemplary Project Validation Report (1979).

Study highlights the Women's Community Center (WCC) of Seattle, Washington, a community-based alternative to incarceration for adult female felons. (NCJRS-061289)

R. P. Seiter, "Community Corrections - A State of Turmoil in Corrections" in The Community: Alternatives to Imprisonment - Selected Readings (2d ed., G. J. Killinger, P. F. Cromwell, Jr. eds. 1978).

Article employs quasi-experimental design to evaluate the effectiveness of ten adult halfway houses in Ohio. (NCJRS-45911).

R. P. Seiter, Evaluation Research as a Feedback Mechanism for Criminal Justice Policy Making: A Critical Analysis (1978).

Study of program, policy and effectiveness of Ohio adult halfway houses that illustrates the use of program evaluation for gathering information as an instrument for national decision-making. (GL)

S. L. Swart, "The Impact of Correctional Reform on Community Programs: The Case of Kentucky," 3 Off. Rehab. 363 (1979).

Article examines Kentucky's recent reforms in the area of corrections with emphasis on the impact of these reforms on the community. (NCSC)

D. Szabo and S. Katzenelson, Offenders and Corrections, (1978).

Volume contains fourteen papers presented in Toronto at the 1975 annual meeting of the American Society of Criminology including a paper by H. W. Roll relative to community-based corrections. (GL)

C. Thomas, "Supervision in the Community," 17 How. J. Pen. Crime Prevention 23 (1978).

Article by chief probation officer in South Yorkshire, England offers direction in the search for more effective methods of dealing with offenders. (NCSC)

M. S. Umoreit, Community Based Corrections in Indiana: A Humanistic Perspective (1978).

Study examines the strengths and weaknesses of Indiana's Community Corrections Act. (GL)

United Nations Asia and Far East Institute, Resource Material Series No. 14 (1978).

Material from the 45th International Seminar on increase of community involvement in the treatment of offenders held February-March 1977. (GL)

Virginia Department of Corrections, Options for the 80's (1979).

Report examines overcrowding in Virginia prisons and calls for more reliance on work release, halfway houses, community-service sentences and probation and parole. (DOR)

Monetary Restitution

R. E. Barnett, "Restitution: A New Paradigm of Criminal Justice," 87 Ethics 279 (1977).

The breakdown of the American system of criminal justice is analyzed in terms of what T. Kunn would describe as a crisis of an old paradigm -- punishment. A new alternative paradigm is proposed -- restitution. A fundamental contention is that many, if not most, of the system's ills stem from errors in the underlying paradigm. Discussed are the various attempts to salvage the paradigm of punishment -- proportionality, rehabilitation, and victim compensation. (GL)

J. H. Bridges, J. T. Gandy, and J. D. Jorgensen, "The Case for Creative Restitution in Corrections," Fed. Prob., Sept., 1979, at 28.

Article presents argument that because of victim restitution programs crime no longer "pays". (NCSC)

S. Chesney, J. Hudson and J. Melagen, "A New Look at Restitution: Recent Legislation, Programs, and Research" 61 Jud. 343 (1978).

Article surveys restitution legislation demonstrating that although there is growing enthusiasm and support for restitution, there is not a very clear understanding of restitution in terms of implementation and evaluation. (NCSC)

J. Ciner, "If you want a Second Chance, Earn It," Corrections Mag., Dec., 1978, at 64.

Article describes court-operated victim restitution program for juvenile and young adult offenders who come before the East Norfolk District Court in Quincy (MA) (NCJRS-053036)

"Circuit Judge Orders Restitution By All Probationers," 1 Accent Courts 8 (1979).

Article discusses a Kentucky chief circuit court judge who incorporates restitution in all orders of strictly supervised probation and shock probation for offenses in which a victim is involved. (NCSC)

G. T. Flowers, Interim Evaluation of the Restitution Shelter Program (1979).

Report summarizes results of a restitution program, operated by virtue of a probation statute, which diverts offenders to restitution centers at time of sentencing. (DOR)

"For the Victim, More than Pity" 106 Commonweal 234 (1979).

Victim compensation legislation and criminal restitution programs are described as complementary measures to aid victims and offenders alike. (GL)

J. T. Gandy, "Attitudes Toward the Use of Restitution," in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (J. Hudson, B. Galaway eds. 1978).

Results of survey concerning attitudes of citizens and criminal justice system officials toward restitution are reported. (NCJRS-49556)

J. Hudson and B. Galaway, National Assessment of Adult Restitution Programs: Preliminary Report 2, A Review of Restitution Research (1979).

Comprehensive review of evaluative and descriptive research on restitution including a state-of-the-art assessment and abstracts of 29 studies. (NCJRS-059353)

J. Hudson and B. Galaway, "Restitution as a Victim Service," Eval. Change, Special Issue, 1980, at 116.

Article examines the goals of restitution programs and considers the present limitations and future possibilities of restitution as a means of victim compensation. (NCSC)

R. Inz, "Compensating the Victim from the Proceeds of the Criminals' Story - The Constitutionality of the New York Approach," 14 Colum. J. L. Social Prob. 93 (1978).

Article describes New York State law requiring that the proceeds from any publication by a convicted criminal about his crimes be put in an escrow account out of which restitution is paid. (GL)

A. N. Khan, "Criminal Compensation by the Offender - I and II," 122 Solicitors' J. 338 (1978).

Article discusses compensation orders directing offenders to repay their victims as an alternative to civil damage suits against the offender. (NCSC)

F. G. Miller, "Restitution and Punishment: A Reply to Barnett," 88 Ethics 358 (1978).

Author comments on article by R. E. Barnett, "Restitution: a New Paradigm of Criminal Justice," and contends that Barnett's argument is deficient because it fails to consider complex theories of punishment. (GL)

O. H. Mowrer, "Applications and Limitations of Restitution," in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (J. Hudson, B. Galaway eds. 1978).

Study draws inferences about the shortcomings of retributive punishment from analyses of child-rearing practices and considers the potentials of restitution as an alternative approach. (NCJRS-49551)

Oregon Law Enforcement Council, A Study of the Costs and Benefits of the Washington County Restitution Center (1979).

Cost analysis of a restitution center designed to allow jobless, nonviolent offenders to pay for their crimes. (GL)

M. Paterson, "Oklahoma Department of Corrections Restitution Program," in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (B. Galaway, J. Hudson eds. 1978).

Discussion of monetary-restitution program which provides Oklahoma judges with a probationary-sentencing alternative. (NCJRS-049562)

R. Pilon, "Criminal Remedies: Restitution, Punishment, or Both?," 88 Ethics 348 (1978).

Author comments on R. E. Barnett's article, "Restitution: A New Paradigm of Criminal Justice," and develops a brief argument in support of what he considers the proper remedy for crime -- restitution and punishment. (GL)

L. Siegel, "Court Ordered Victim-Restitution: An Overview of Theory and Action," 5 New Eng. J. Prison L. 135 (1979).

Paper explores the concept of restitution and details the design and operations of restitution programs themselves. It also focuses on the purpose and justification of restitution, gives examples of ongoing programs and discusses strategies that may aid in the development of programs in local court systems. (NCSC)

"Turning Society's Losers Into Winners: An Interview with Dennis A. Challeen," 19 Judges' J. 4 (1980).

In an interview with a representative of The Judges' Journal, Judge Dennis A. Challeen describes his restitution sentencing program in Winona, Minnesota. Judge Challeen states that his program is based upon the old concept of restitution sentencing in which the offender is required to repay society and the person harmed. (NCSC)

M. K. Utne and E. Hatfield, "Equity Theory and Restitution Programming" in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (J. Hudson, B. Galaway eds. 1978).

Equity theory, a general theory of social exchange, is discussed as a framework within which to address issues in designing restitution programs. (NCJRS-49552)

M. A. Warren, "Evaluation of Recent Developments in Restitution Programming" in Offender Restitution in Theory and Action (J. Hudson, B. Galaway eds. 1978).

The objectives and design of a national evaluation of seven LEAA-funded adult restitution programs are outlined. (NCJRS-49555)

M. Wasik, "The Place of Compensation in the Penal System," 1978 Crim. L. Rev. 599.

Article examines principles of compensation and compensation orders in British criminal justice. (NCSC)

Arthur Young and Co., Florida-Department of Administration - Division of State Planning - Evaluation of Probation and Restitution Center Program - Final Report (1979).

Final report documents results of an evaluation of the Department of Corrections' Probation and Restitution (P & R) Center Program for the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance in Florida. (NCJRS-063472)

F. K. Zemans, "Coercion to Restitution, Criminal Processing of Civil Disputes", 2 L. Policy Q. 81 (1980).

Article examines restitutive settlements of selected criminal violations through the active efforts of a county prosecutor's office. Study reveals that the threat of coercion underlying execution of remedies facilitates efficient processing of disputes in the criminal justice system.

Symbolic Restitution

"Alternative Sentences Benefit Offender and Community," 16 Court Rev. 17 (1978).

Article describes innovative sentencing alternatives employed by Indiana City Court judges such as requiring traffic offenders to become blood donors, appointing wives of wife-beaters as their husbands' probation officers and requiring shoplifters to write letters of apology to their victims. (NCSC)

J. Bena, R. H. Rosenblum, and K. Carlson, Sentencing to Community Service (1977).

Sentencing selected offenders to perform services for the community has become an increasingly popular option for judges; book describes several types of community-service-sentencing programs. (NCJRS-043460)

M. Bryant, J. Coker, B. Estlea, S. Himmel, and T. Knapp, "Sentenced to Social Work?", 25 Prob. J. 110 (1978).

Article proposes probation contract which would permit supervision in the community but wouldn't require social work. (NCSC)

"Community Service: Promise and Peril," Jericho, Winter 1979-80, at 5.

Article discusses new study by National Moratorium on Prison Construction Advisory Board member advocating use of community service sentences as an alternative to incarceration rather than as alternative to fine. Georgia's residential restitution centers are mentioned. (NCSC)

"Community Service Reappraised," 142 Just. P. 439 (1979).

Article discusses the British Criminal Justice Act of 1972 which provided for community service as a sentence. (NCSC)

"Community Service Sentences in U. S. used Largely for Minor Offenders," Crim. Just. Newsl., June, 1978, at 2.

Summary of Alameda County (CA) Court Referral Program which, since 1966, has sentenced minor offenders to community service. (NCSC)

"Creative Sentences Imposed In Indiana's City Courts," Court Syst. Dig., March, 1978, at 3.

Creative sentences are being imposed in Indiana City courts to allow minor offenders the chance to think over the consequences of their conduct and at the same time to do community-service work. (NCSC)

J. Harding, "Community-Service Restitution by Offenders" in Restitution in Criminal Justice (B. Galaway, J. Hudson eds. 1977).

The feasibility of community service by offenders, as an alternative to short custodial sentences for persons over 17 years of age, is explored through pilot projects initiated in six English probation areas. (NCJRS-047999)

J. Hudson and B. Galaway, Issues in the Correctional Implementation of Restitution to Victims of Crime (1973).

Descriptive analyses of the Minnesota Restitution Center, a community-based, residential facility, which diverts selected adult offenders to a focused parole status in the fourth month after admission to the state prison. (NCJRS-027730)

J. Hudson and J. McLagan, "Self-Sentencing Restitution Program," 41 L. J. Am. Crim. Just. A. 23 (1978).

Article describes the Winona County (MN) self-sentencing restitution program in which the offender works out a plan combining monetary and symbolic restitution. (NCJRS-053902)

A. Newton, "Sentencing to Community Service" 11 Crim. Just. Abstracts 435 (1979).

Article recommends community service and restitution programs for nonviolent offenders on the theory that imprisonment is not socially or economically desirable. (NCJRS-060254)

K. Pease, "Community Service and the Tariff," 1978 Crim. L. Rev. 269.

Article examines provisions of the British Criminal Justice Act of 1972 permitting the imposition of community service orders and discusses the debate with regard to the use of such orders instead of custodial sentences. (GL)

G. A. Read, "Community Service: Concept and Practice, Parts I and II," 142 Just. P. 559 (1978).

Article draws together some of the past years' discussion about the place of community service in the sentencing spectrum. (NCSC)

A. Samuels, "Community Service Order," 123 Solicitor's J. 528 (1979).

Article discusses the role of the court, judge, magistrate, clerk and advocate in connection with community-service orders in Britain. (NCSC)

"Say Offender Owes Services to Victim," 65 A.B.A.J. 328 (1979).

Brief article summarizing speech by the editor of Victimology at an LEAA National Victim/Witness Conference. (NCSC)

R. J. Scott, "Contract Programming in Probation: Philosophical and Experimental Basis for Building a Model," 4 Just. Syst. J. 49 (1978).

Article discusses the conflicting trends in corrections, the philosophical trend toward retribution or deterrence and the practical development of the use of community alternatives to incarceration. (NCJRS-051981)

J. West "Community Service," 35 Magistrate 43 (1979).

Author considers topics such as the following: the suitability and risk of the community service order, involving the community wherever possible, and the maximization of community resources. (GL)

J. West, "Community Service for Fine Defaulters," 142 Just. P. 425 (1978).

Author examines problems of using community service as a remedy for fine default and concludes that community service is unsuitable as general enforcement and in fine collection. (GL)

"Wisconsin Reevaluating Contract Parole," Crim. Just. Newsl., May 21, 1979, at 3.

Article discusses cost effectiveness study of Wisconsin's Mutual Agreement Program which resulted from a tight state budget. (NCSC)

Home Arrest

"California County Sentences Offender to House Arrest," Jail Ad. Dig., March, 1979, at 2.

Article describes, briefly, the sentencing of a vocational nurse, convicted of involuntary manslaughter, to an experimental program in Alameda County (CA) permitting the offenders to work and remain in the community but requiring that they stay at home on weekends. (NCSC)

"A 'Hard-working, God-fearing' Woman," Police Mag. July, 1979 at 3.

Brief article outlines some experiences of Alameda County (CA) with home arrest programs. (NCSC)

D. P. LeClair, "Home Furlough Program Effects on Rates of Recidivism," 5 Crim. Just. Behavior 294 (1978).

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the furlough program as a correctional device was conducted through an analysis of rates of recidivism for individuals released from Massachusetts' state correctional institutions in the years 1973 and 1974. (DOR)

J. P. Manak, "Home Detention as an Alternative to Incarceration for Minor Offenders," 15 Prosecutor 282 (1980).

Paper explores the feasibility of home detention as one possible alternative to incarceration giving consideration to comparative social and economic costs, research findings and benefits, as well as possible problems with alternative approaches. (NCSC)

Residential Programs

B. C. Aldrich and C. J. Mottay, Structure, Process and Social Technology in Halfway Houses.

Study of four halfway houses demonstrating the effect of a structured sequential program on staff, communication and authority over residents. (NCJRS-043326)

H. E. Allen, E. W. Carlson, E. C. Parks, and R. P. Seiter, Halfway Houses (1978)

Program model focuses on adult residential inmate aftercare programs; critical issues in halfway house operations; a model for evaluation; and innovative variations. (NCSC)

H. M. Annis and C. B. Liban, "A Follow-up Study of Male Halfway House Residents and Matched Non-resident Controls," 40 J. for Stud. Alcohol 63 (1979).

Study showed that men in a halfway house sample had more detoxication readmissions but fewer drunkenness arrests in a 3-month follow-up period than did their matched controls. (GL)

J. L. Beck, R. Seiter, and H. M. Lebowitz, Community Treatment Center Field Study (1978).

Comprehensive evaluation of federal halfway house operations determining effectiveness of centers, and of center programs; a review of cost effectiveness of center operations is included. (GL)

R. J. Billak, The Organizational Dynamics of Accreditation on Community Corrections (1978).

Study explores some of the historical factors for private sector involvement in correctional halfway houses. Included in the analysis are systemic, fiscal, political and programmatic causations. From this development, discussion evolves around the initiation and implementation of national standards as finalized by the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections. Concern focuses on the organizational impact of these standards on the private-sector structure. (GL)

Citizen Education/Action Group, Task Force on Community Residential Facilities, A Handbook for Group Home Developers (1978).

Handbook prepared to aid potential providers of community-residential facilities as part of efforts to further the establishment of community-based programs as alternatives to the institutionalization of youthful offenders. (NCSC)

D. B. Cuffer and R. G. Hadley, "Residential Rehabilitation Center as an Alternative to Jail for Chronic Drunkenness Offenders," 34 Q. J. Stud. Alconol 1180.

Article uses a sample of drunkenness offenders admitted to rehabilitation centers to determine arrest recidivism and to estimate processing costs before and after rehabilitative treatment. (NCJRS-052289)

P. Gendreau, D. Burke and B. A. Grant, "A Second Evaluation of the Rideau Inmate Volunteer Program," 22 Can. J. Crimin. 66 (1980).

Follow-up evaluation of a program of inmate volunteers working five days a week in a center for the retarded or the geriatric unit of a psychiatric hospital in Ontario. (NCSC)

C. M. Gray, C. J. Conover and T. M. Hennessey, "Cost Effectiveness of Residential Community Corrections," 2 Eval. Q. 375 (1978).

Article examines relative cost effectiveness of community corrections, probation and incarceration as alternative means of treating convicted offenders. (GL)

"Johnson: Halfway House Program 'A Truly Bright Spot' in State Adult Correctional System," Corrections Dig., Feb. 24, 1978, at 9.

Article describes success of Michigan halfway house program. (NCSC)

V. B. Lonf, Colorado: Halfway Houses - A Three Month Study Focusing on the Administrative Characteristics of Halfway Houses in the State of Colorado (1978).

Report describes existing halfway house programs in Colorado as well as the relationships between local programs and the Department of Corrections and the results of evaluation of government-sponsored houses. (NCJRS-50901)

"Michigan Halfway House Program Growing Strong," Crime Control Dig., Feb. 27, 1978, at 6.

Article reports on growth of Michigan halfway house program in operation since 1963. (NCSC)

S. Moyer, Self-Evaluation in Community-Based Residential Centers, Vol. II: Prospects and Pitfalls (1978).

Author describes the methodology used to create the Guide (Vol. I) and presents the author's comments and observations on the programs and policies of halfway houses in Canada. A discussion of the attitudes of the participating houses towards self-evaluation is also included. The second volume ends with a series of recommendations outlining the researchers' assessment of the future of evaluation and self-evaluation in community-based, privately-operated correctional facilities. (GL)

S. Moyer, Self-Evaluation in Community-Based Residential Centers, Vol. I: Guide (1978).

Handbook designed for the operators and staff of residential facilities for the ex-offender. The Guide outlines stages which house staff may follow to monitor their activities and to begin to assess how well they are achieving their objectives. The Guide discusses the formulation of objectives, how to develop success criteria, and how to monitor staff activities and resident performance. Also included in the Guide are examples of monitoring instruments which were pretested in a group of privately-operated community-based residential centers. (GL)

M. Norris, "Offenders in Residential Communities -- Measuring and Understanding Change," 18 How. J. Pen. Crime Prev. 29 (1979).

Summary of findings from a study of four hostels for young offenders in Surry, England. (NCSC)

W. Rankin, Attic Halfway House: Vets' House: Refunding Report (1978).

Data on all clients served during the study period and the degree to which project objectives were fulfilled are reported for a community-based residential facility for adult male offenders in Wisconsin. (NCJRS-053386)

R. P. Seiter, E. W. Carlson, H. H. Bowman, J. J. Grandfield, and N. J. Beran, National Evaluation Program, Phase I Summary Report: Halfway Houses (1977).

Report describes historical development of halfway houses, their current operations and provides a framework for reconciling theory and operations. (NCSC)

R. L. Vance, Channel Enterprises (Halfway Houses) - Evaluation Report (1978).

The Channel Enterprises Halfway House in Idaho, a group living environment with rehabilitation programs designed to assist formerly incarcerated parolees adjust to community living, is described. (GL)

J. H. Warner, Jr. and R. S. Smith, Financing Group Homes as LEAA Funds are Withdrawn (1978).

Literature on the evaluation of juvenile group homes was studied to determine how the homes are meeting the demand of transition from federal to state or private funding. (NCJRS-47848)

D. L. Wieder, "Inmate Code in a Halfway House," Justice and Corrections (N. Johnston, L. D. Savitz eds. 1978).

Examination of convict code of a halfway house located in a Mexican-American Quarter of Eastern Los Angeles. (NCJRS-47938)

L. Zeitoun, "The Development of Community-Based Residential Centers in Canada," 3 Off. Renab. 133 (1979).

Article presents background of development of community-based residential centers in Canada, traces the evolution of the policy of the federal government toward the centers, and discusses several issues such as funding, staff training, research, and evaluation of public attitudes toward community-based residential centers. (NCSC)

Chapter Four

SPECIAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS

Chemical Dependency

H. M. Annis, "The Detoxification Alternative to the Handling of Public Inebriates: The Ontario Experience," 40 J. Stud. Alcohol 196 (1979).

Article discusses detoxification centers, in Ontario, established as part of recent Canadian legislation recommending decriminalization of public drunkenness and adoption of a public health approach to alcoholism. (GL)

G. E. Beckett and F. S. Tennant, Jr., "Coordination of Institution and Parole Services: An Innovation Within California's Civil Addict Program," 13 Int'l J. Addiction 249 (1978).

Parole outcome measured one year after the release of 397 narcotics addicts processed by an experimental program in which both institutional and parole services were administered together. (GL)

G. B. Burnett, "The Habitual Drunkenness Offender: The HDHQ in Psychiatric Assessments," 19 Brit. J. Crimin. 158 (1979).

Article summarizes interviews conducted with incarcerated habitual drunkenness offenders who, on Hostility and Direction of Hostility Questionnaires, displayed affective distress and who could be characterized as "personally disturbed personality disorders" and "personally healthy personality disorders."

H. Granger IV and J. C. Olson, "YASAP: A Rehabilitation Alternative to Traditional DWI Penalties," 35 Wash. Lee L. Rev. 673 (1978).

Article discusses the due process and equal protection questions raised by an innovative sentencing alternative employed by Virginia judges, offering education, and treatment to driving while intoxicated (DWI) defendants instead of punitive sentences. (GL)

P. C. Talagrand, "Diversion of Substance Abuse Offenders - An Alternative Approach for the Criminal Justice System," J. Alcohol Drug Educ., Winter 1978, at 1.

Article recommends that judges refer all substance abusers charged with misdemeanors to a formal diversionary program in which professionals would provide evaluation and education services. (NCJRS-50803)

"TASC Treatment Program for Addicts-Alcoholics Serves Thousands, Saves Millions," Corrections Dig., Dec. 1, 1979, at 6.

Article highlights study by Systems Sciences, Inc. finding that TASC programs have been successful in treating chemically-dependant offenders and in saving money and resources. (NCSC)

J. C. Weissman and G. Nash, "Guide to the Treatment of Drug Addict Criminality," J. Drug Issues, Winter 1978, at 113.

Recommendations are offered for a multifaceted system designed to improve the ability of community treatment programs to reduce addict-client criminality. (NCJRS-48093)

"What to do with the Revolving Door Alcoholic," Accents Courts, Nov., 1978, at 9.

Brief article describing Variety House in the Owensboro-Henderson area of Kentucky, a long term residential program for indigent alcoholics. (NCSC)

J. L. Williams, M. Kotler, L. P. Cannady, and J. Ross, Criminal Justice Alternatives for Disposition of Drug Abusing Offender Cases: Defense Attorney (1978).

One in a series of reports on criminal justice alternatives for the disposition of drug abusing offenders, this monograph identifies the decision-making points throughout the system where defense attorneys may intervene. (NCJRS-058147)

J. L. Williams, M. Kotler, L. P. Cannady, and J. Ross, Criminal Justice Alternatives for Disposition of Drug Abusing Offender Cases: Prosecutor (1978).

One in a series of reports on criminal justice alternatives for disposition of drug offender cases, this monograph identifies the decision-making points throughout the system where prosecutors may intervene. (NCJRS-058149)

Probationed Offenders Rehabilitation and Training (P.O.R.T.) Programs

L. Collins, K. Offord, and W. Swanstrom, Social Control Revisited: A Reassessment of the Findings of the June 1977, Department of Corrections Study (1978).

Reanalysis of data relative to PORT projects which corrects the data problems of an earlier evaluation and reaches different results.

K. A. Knapp, P.O.R.T. (Probationed Offenders Rehabilitation Training) Projects. Alternatives to Incarceration (1977).

Two Minnesota Probationed Offenders Rehabilitation Training (PORT) residential projects were studied to determine whether they are being used as true alternatives to incarceration for probation-risk offenders. (NCJRS-054004)

Therapeutic Communities

O. Barnett, Nonprofessionals in the Rehabilitation of Mentally Disordered Sex Offenders (1978).

Study of eighty-six sex offenders involved in a six-month voluntary session of group encounter or games led by nonprofessionals. It was concluded that community volunteers were moderately successful as lay therapists. (GL)

E. Bricher, Treatment Programs for Sex Offenders: Prescriptive Package (1978).

Study describes alternative programs in several states offering counseling and therapy to sex offenders instead of traditional incarceration. (GL)

A. M. Freeman, III, "Planning Community Treatment for Sex Offenders," 14 Com. Health J. 147 (1978).

Article explores plans in California and Great Britain to move treatment settings for sex offenders from state hospitals to community sites. (NCSC)

J. Harkey and J. Trevan, TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) Evaluation (1978).

The Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Project is evaluated with regard to screening and referral, monitoring client outcomes after treatment, cost-benefits, and criminal justice relationships. (GL)

S. Holland, "Gateway Houses: Effectiveness of Treatment on Criminal Behavior," 13 Int'l J. Addictions 369 (1978).

Article uses arrest rates for three groups of drug dependent offenders treated through Gateway Houses to measure the effectiveness of the Gateway House program. (NCSC)

Los Angeles County Probation Dept., Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) (1978).

Study evaluates the Compton (CA) Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) which was designed to systematically identify drug abusers entering the criminal justice system, refer them to treatment, and monitor their progress. (NCJRS-050281)

T. McCanill, C. J. Sample, S. Turner, and T. West, Chicago (IL) TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) Project - Evaluation of Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime, Phase 2: Site Visit Report (Draft) (1978).

Study evaluates the organization and staffing, referral pathways, client profiles, identification procedures, eligibility rules, diagnoses, relationship with the criminal justice system, and tracking and monitoring of the Chicago TASC Project. (NCJRS-46588)

J. A. McDonough, "Austin, Texas, TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) Experience," Critical Concerns in the Field of Drug Abuse-Proceedings of the Third National Drug Abuse Conference, Inc. (1978).

Article discusses the procedure for establishing TASC, alternative sentencing versus alternative prosecution, the importance of urinalysis in monitoring cooperation with state parole, and program evaluation. (NCJRS-054356)

J. Romm, Evaluation of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime National Evaluation Program - Phase 2 Report (1979).

Methodology and findings of the Phase II evaluation of the National Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program are reported. (NCJRS-51931)

System Sciences, Inc., Evaluation of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime National Evaluation Program: Phase 2 Report (1979).

Methodology and findings are reported of the Phase II evaluation of the National Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program, a project offering alternatives for processing drug abusing offenders. (NCJRS-051931)

D. F. Wendorf, "Family Therapy: An Innovative Approach in the Rehabilitation of Adult Probationers," Fed. Prob., March, 1978, at 40.

Article describes a theoretical discussion and case study of a program operated by the Adult Probation Department of McLennan Co. (TX) in cooperation with Baylor University under which probationers receive a variety of counseling services including family and marital. (NCSC)

Chapter Five

DIVERSION

Generally

P. L. Brantingham and T. G. Blomberg, Courts and Diversion (1979).

Book links justice data, theory and policy with chapters on such topics as research and policymakers; perspectives on criminal justice research; prosecution management; abandoning plea negotiation; and, juvenile diversion. (GL)

Diversion - A Canadian Concept and Practice - A Report on the First National Conference on Diversion (1978).

Overview of the proceedings of a Canadian conference on diversionary programs is presented. (NCJRS-49675)

D. C. McBride, "Criminal Justice Diversion" in Crime and the Criminal Justice Process (J. A. Inclardi, K. C. Haas eds. 1978).

Overview of diversion in the U. S. is presented, with special attention to evaluative data from a diversionary program for drug abusers in Miami (FL). (NCJRS-53284)

T. K. McPike, "Criminal Diversion in the Federal System: A Congressional Examination," Fed. Prob., Dec., 1978, at 10.

Article discusses the history of diversion and the theory and policy positions of the Senate Subcommittee on the Judiciary with regard to the Federal Criminal Diversion Act of 1977. (NCSC)

T. S. Szasz, "Psychiatric Diversion in the Criminal Justice System: A Critique" in Assessing the Criminal: Restitution, Retribution and Legal Process (R. E. Barnett, J. Hagel eds. 1977).

Article discusses the function of psychiatric diversion from the criminal justice system and its unequal application in practice. (NCJRS-046961)

Alternatives to Prosecution

A. W. Alschuler, "Sentencing Reform and Prosecutorial Power: A Critique of Recent Proposals for 'Fixed' and 'Presumptive' Sentencing," 126 U. Pa. L. Rev. 550 (1978).

Article considers three separate decision points in the criminal justice system -- parole, the judicial determination of sentence, and prosecutorial plea negotiation -- briefly examining the different purposes, both legitimate and illegitimate, that are likely to be served by vesting discretion at these distinct points and exploring some functional interrelationships among them. (GL)

K. M. Goetsch, "Deferred Prosecution: A Critical Analysis of Michigan Programs," 1978 Det. C. L. Rev. 433.

Comment analyzes the concept of deferred prosecution focusing primarily on existing programs in Michigan with special emphasis on the Genesee County Citizen's Probation Authority. (GL)

J. E. Jacoby, The Prosecutor's Charging Decision: A Policy Perspective (1977).

Prescriptive package which examines the charging decision from a policy perspective. It is designed for the prosecutor in his role as chief policy maker and for his assistants in order to sensitize them to the issues involved, the effect of charging decisions and the requirements for uniformity and consistency in decision-making. (NCSC)

National District Attorney's Association, National Prosecution Standards (1977).

Standards applicable to all aspects of the prosecutor's function including chapters on pretrial release, diversion and corrections. (GL)

R. Nimmer, Alternatives to Prosecution: A Survey of the Practice of Diversion (1973).

Intensive analysis of dispositional patterns and rationales in two moderate-sized urban areas exploring areas in which diversion commonly occurs and, in the absence of formal diversion programs, how offenders are handled. (NCJRS-013988)

E. Perlman, Deferred Prosecution and Criminal Justice: A Case Study of the Genesee County (MI) Citizens Probation (1972).

Evaluation of a program using family and personal counseling together with appropriate community agencies for the rehabilitation of selected clients. (NCJRS-013994)

N. Thompson and H. F. Hanser, Assessment of Deferred Prosecution Billings/Yellowstone County (1978).

Report evaluates the Yellowstone County (MT) deferred prosecution program which was designed to provide alternatives within the criminal justice system for first-offender cases. (NCJRS-45236)

Pretrial

American Bar Association Pretrial Intervention Service Center, Authorization Techniques for Pretrial Intervention Programs - A Survival Kit (1977).

Monograph offers information and guidance to policymakers in establishing uniform guidelines and procedures for the administration of criminal justice diversion programs. Included are several examples of authorization measures in the form of statutes, judicial rules, and standards and goals produced and adapted by sponsoring organizations. (DOR)

American Bar Association Pretrial Intervention Service Center, Pretrial Intervention Legal Issues - A Guide to Policy Development (1977).

Volume covers various legal aspects of pretrial intervention programs such as due process and equal protection in participant eligibility guidelines; separation of powers applied to pre- and post-charge intervention points; preadmission probable cause hearing; waivers of certain rights; and, options in the requirements of a guilty plea. (DOR)

American Bar Association Pretrial Intervention Service Center, Pretrial Intervention Services - A Guide For Program Developers (1977).

Planning guide based on the ABA's experience and designed to facilitate technical assistance in program development. (DOR)

S. Carroll, Pretrial Intervention Mechanism: A Preliminary Evaluation of the Pretrial Release and Diversion from Prosecution Program in Orleans Parish.

Study describes a release on recognizance program component aimed at relieving the overcrowded pretrial detention facility of Orleans Parish Prison by offering pretrial release to selected offenders. (NCJRS-036715)

"Cutting Courts - Settlements Without Judges," Time, March 24, 1980, at 65.

Brief article recounting experiences of out-of-court mediation programs for misdemeanor cases in Columbus (OH). (NCSC)

J. S. Feld, "Pretrial Diversion: Problems of Due Process and Weak Cases," 59 B. U. L. Rev. 305 (1979).

Article examines protection afforded participants in diversion programs by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. (GL)

D. Fitzgerald, Developing the Service Contract in Pretrial Diversion Programs (1978).

Bulletin analyzing the function and nature of written contracts in pretrial diversion programs and including a practical guide for negotiating the contract. (NCJRS-51936)

J. S. Goldkamp, Two Classes of Accused: A Study of Bail and Detention in American Justice (1979).

Study investigates the legal purposes of bail and pretrial detention and how bail decision-makers should accomplish these purposes. Includes an overview of the historical origins and evolution of bail. (NCSC)

D. L. Gottneil, "Pretrial Diversion: A Response to the Critics," 25 Crime Delinq. 65 (1979).

Article answers critics who either contend that diversion programs expand the range of social control over offenders or deprecate efforts as inadequate. Author examines a voluntary diversion program and argues that those who demand that evaluation must be conducted by means of control and experimental group designs do not understand the difficulties presented in a natural setting. (NCSC)

P. Halnan, "Diversion and Decriminalisation of Road Traffic Offenses," 1978 Crim. L. Rev. 456.

Article examines the existing methods of diversion or decriminalization of road traffic offenses in Great Britain and then explores the areas of improvement in existing and alternative methods that have been suggested. (GL)

J. Harman, "Crises Intervention. A Form of Diversion," 25 Prob. J. 115 (1978).

Article examines a program which used post-arrest, pretrial crises intervention to assist defendants and influence the sentencing decision. (GL)

D. A. Henry, Pretrial Services Annual Journal, 1978 (1978).

Eleven articles reflecting the history and status of pretrial services are presented. (NCJRS-47519)

J. E. Jacoby, National Evaluation Program Phase I Report - Pre-trial Screening in Perspective (1976).

Study presents an evaluation methodology for case screening which offers prosecutors the insurance that their policies are being adhered to by subordinates. (DOR)

M. P. Kirby, Alternatives - A Series, Recent Research Findings in Pretrial Diversion (1978).

Bulletin describes major research efforts in various areas of pretrial diversion; examines studies offering insights into the effectiveness of diversion; and, includes a literature review. (DOR)

M. Kirby, "Design Considerations in Evaluation," Bellringer, March 1978, at 10.

The importance of using quality experimental designs to evaluate the impact of pretrial diversion is discussed. The use of a quasi-experimental design is explained, and its value in pretrial diversion projects is assessed. (NCJRS-48252)

"Legislation and Corrections," 4 Corrections Compensation, February, 1980.

Brief article describing recent legislation in Nebraska decriminalizing public intoxication and providing guidelines for pretrial diversion programs.

J. Mullen, The Dilemma of Diversion.

Monograph deals with adult pretrial intervention and diversion programs consisting of commentary on what is known and unknown about the effectiveness, efficiency and equity of these programs, and consisting of a description of the mechanics of pretrial intervention design in three communities. (GL)

S. Nagel, M. Neef, and P. Wice, Too Much or Too Little Policy: The Example of Pretrial Release (1977).

Paper discusses some methods that are useful in finding the optimum point at which to set a policy in order to minimize total costs where either unduly low amounts of or unduly high amounts of policy produce excessive costs. (GL)

National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, Performance Standards and Goals for Pretrial Release and Diversion - Pretrial Diversion (1978).

Standards and goals are suggested as measurements for local criminal justice agents wanting to assess the equality, effectiveness and due process guarantees of diversion operations. (NCJRS-52941)

National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, Performance Standards and Goals for Pretrial Release and Diversion - Pretrial Release (1979).

Standards for implementation of sound release and diversion practices are presented. (NCSC)

"Pre-Arrest Mediation Programs Receive Favorable Response," Accent Courts, Sept., 1979, at 6.

Article describes response to statistical surveys and reactions of the community to the Prearrest Mediation program operating in Louisville, Lexington and northern Kentucky. (NCSC)

"Pretrial Detention Alternatives" in Justice and Corrections, 1978 (N. Johnston, L. D. Savitz eds. 1978).

Examination is undertaken of the least burdensome and costly practices that assure an accused's appearance in court. (NCJRS-47928)

R. Roesch, "Does Adult Diversion Work?" 24 Crime Delinq. 72 (1978).

Author argues that criminal justice professionals have failed in most cases to critically evaluate programs introduced into the criminal justice system. This problem is discussed in the context of pretrial diversion. The author concludes that we know little about the effectiveness of this form of pretrial intervention. Projects typically have not been evaluated at all or they have used weak experimental designs that do not allow for definitive conclusions. (NCSC)

R. Roesch, "The Evaluation of Pretrial Diversion: A Response," 25 Crime Delinq. 503 (1979).

Article responds to criticism of an earlier article by this author and points to some problems that might arise when policy implications are drawn from methodologically unsound evaluations of pretrial diversion programs. (NCSC)

M. Smiley, Pretrial Release.

Unpublished collection of articles and standards on various aspects of pretrial release including screening, facilities, addict diversion and information from other states. (DOR)

Chapter Six

FINES

R. A. Arnold, "Constitutional Law - Imprisonment of the Indigent for Non-payment of Fines," 24 S.C. L. Rev. 902 (1972).

Article attempts to show how the law has progressed under the standard of Equal Protection when faced with a longstanding and a widespread practice such as imprisonment for nonpayment of fines. (GL)

D. T. Davies, "Fining the Offender - An Examination of the Enforcement and Administration of Fines in the Criminal Justice System," 2 Trent L. J. 49 (1978).

Article presents historical background of the fine and its advantages and disadvantages as a sentence and includes description of alternative means of fine enforcement. (NCJRS-055632).

J. P. Denvir, III, "Conversion of Fine into Imprisonment: A Violation of Tate or Argersinger or Neitner?," 26 U. Fla. L. Rev. 630 (1974).

Interaction of right to counsel and right to a nonincarcerative sentence for inability to pay a fine analyzed with respect to a 1974 Florida supreme court case. (GL)

"Flouting Fines - How Cons Con the Government," Time, March 24, 1980, at 65.

Article briefly outlines problems of fine collections in the federal justice system. (NCSC)

M. Heatn, "The Fine Option Program: An Alternative to Prison for Fine Defaulters," Fed. Prob., Sept. 1979, at 22.

Article describes Fine Option Program operating in Saskatchewan, Canada -- an attempt to reduce the frequency of and to mitigate the consequences of default -- which uses community service as a means of payment. (NCSC)

W. J. Lane, Jr. "Constitutional Law - Imprisonment of Indigent for Non-Payment of Traffic Fines Violative of Equal Protection - Griffin-Douglas in Traffic Court," 23 Mercer L. Rev. 361 (1972).

Chapter Seven

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION IN GEORGIA

D. L. Abramson, H. Weintraub and M. S. Stone, "Analyses of Alternatives to Incarceration in Georgia," 24 Emory L. J. 1 (1975).

Pretrial intervention, post-trial alternatives to incarceration, parole and probation are examined as focal points of the solution to the increasing prison population. (NCJRS-047069)

J. Alpert, Description: Probation Concentrated Treatment Centers State of Georgia Department of Probation (1972).

Report describes community-based treatment centers established under direction of the State Department of Probation in Augusta, Dalton, Macon and Gainesville. (DOR)

Atlanta Regional Commission, Criminal Justice in the Atlanta Region - A Plan for Action, V. I-III (1976).

Goals and standards are set out and a multiyear plan for the improvement of the quality of criminal justice in the Atlanta region is presented. (NCJRS-044197)

J. Aull, Issues in Implementing the Sole Sanction Restitution Program in Georgia (1978).

The integration of restitution into the criminal justice system is considered, and Georgia's nonresidential restitution program funded by LEAA in fiscal year 1977 is described. (NCJRS-J534J5)

"Community Corrections Centers Help Offenders, Victims and Save Money," Corrections Dig., March 30, 1979, at 10.

Brief article reports recent publication of a study by Georgia's Department of Offender Rehabilitation of ten community-based restitution and adjustment centers. (DOR)

W. E. Elliott, Fulton County - Adult Probation Department Intensive Counseling of Burglary/Robbery Offenders (1976).

Final report of a project designed to provide intensive probation services to burglary and robbery probationers over a six-month period. (NCJRS-34594)

"Female Halfway House Opens Here March 31," Atlanta J., March 26, 1980, section A.

News report of Georgia's first diversion center for female offenders (GL, NCSC)

First Report of the Special Monitor on the Defendant's State of Compliance (Vol. I and II), Guthrie v. Evans, Civil Action No. 3068 (S.D. GA, 1979).

Report of the special monitor who the United States District Court for the Southern District of Georgia (Savannah Division) appointed to monitor compliance with and implementation of the relief ordered in the case against the Reidsville Prison. (NCSC)

Georgia Department of Corrections/Offender Rehabilitation, Management Support: The Other Side of Program Evaluation (Collection) (1976).

Compilation of short-term research products designed to share the findings of evaluative research with a broad audience of criminal justice professionals all containing basic information about the program evaluation section of the Department of Corrections and Offender Rehabilitation (DCOR); several examples of data requests which have been satisfied by DCOR are presented; samples of reports generated in response to special needs of managers at DCOR and examples of some of the action roles of the evaluator as an instrument of change are included. (DOR)

Georgia Department of Labor, Atlanta Pretrial Intervention Project.

Study describes proposed pretrial intervention project in terms of need, selection criteria, services and project procedures. (DOR)

Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Comprehensive Offender Program Effort-Data Collection for Georgia (Circa 1973).

Joint project of the Department of Labor, HEW, and LEAA, the goal of which is to provide an integrated approach to the allocation of resources and to enhance the rehabilitation of criminal justice target groups; an overview of Georgia Criminal Justice System is presented and available programs for offenders, adult and juvenile, are listed. (DOR)

Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Considerations on Home Release.

Report on feasibility and propriety of a home release program in Georgia, which would involve release of inmates to their home, under supervision, at times which seem most advantageous to them. (DOR)

Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Speakers Source Kit of Crime Information.

Kit provides a general outline for a speech, advice on speech delivery and general information about criminal justice. (NCJRS-031521)

"Georgia Early-Release Criteria Changed to Provide More Space," Correction Dig., June 16, 1978, at 2.

Brief article reports the transfer of more than 600 prisoners from Georgia State Prison at Reidsville and the early release of 600 other inmates from prisons statewide. (NCSC)

Georgia State Crime Commission, Georgia: Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1976).

Recommendations developed by the Georgia State Crime Commission and a governor's review team, an advisory group, are discussed under eight juvenile and adult criminal justice goals. (NCJRS-054319)

Georgia State Crime Commission, Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals: Courts (1975).

Series of position papers on goals and standards for Georgia courts including alternatives to incarceration. (DOR)

J. A. Gyls and F. Reidy, "Case for Compensating Victims of Crime," Atlanta Econ. Rev., May/June 1975, at 15.

Restitution as a means of compensating crime victims is advocated. History of such a practice in a number of nations is discussed. (NCJRS-50887)

"Hard Justice," Atlanta J. - Const., May 11, 1980 (Weekly), at 18.

Article discusses the Ocmulgee Judicial Circuit and the impact of its sentencing practices upon the total number of persons awaiting execution on Georgia's death row. (GL, NCSC)

W. L. Megatnun, Chatham/Savannah Pretrial Intervention Project.

Report describes organization, structure, sponsorship and components of pretrial intervention project designed to offer diversion alternatives to courts of Chatnam County. (DOR)

H. Nation and G. Pride, Atlanta High Impact Anti-Crime Program - Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation Program - Second Annual Evaluation Report (1976).

Evaluation of the Therapeutic Community Program concluding that project was neither a success nor a complete failure. (DOR)

"Probationers' Facility Will Open Monday," Atlanta Const., March 28, 1980, section A.

News report describes opening of women's halfway house in Atlanta. (GL, NCSC)

"The Puzzling Death of Linda Rogers," The Atlanta J.-Const. Mag., April 6, 1980, at 20.

Article describes the mysterious events surrounding Linda Rogers's death in solitary confinement at Hardwick Prison. Ms. Rogers, a resident of Decatur (GA) died on February 13, 1979. (GL)

B. Read, "How Restitution Works in Georgia," 60 Jud. 323 (1977).

Article describes Georgia's residential and nonresidential programs for offender restitution regulated by the Department of Corrections/Offender Rehabilitation. (NCJRS-039586)

B. Read, Offenders Restitution Programs in Georgia (1977).

Study of two programs that work with offenders ordered to compensate victims and that have proved more effective and less costly than incarceration. (NCJRS-045622)

B. Read, Restitution As It Meets Public Expectations in Georgia's Restitution Programs (1977).

Study discusses the ways restitution programs in Georgia try to satisfy public expectations for a safe, meaningful, beneficial and socially useful plan. (NCJRS-045621)

B. Read, Work Release Evaluation FY 73 - Forward (1975).

Document describes a four year project designed to develop and conduct a comprehensive, ongoing evaluation of work release in Georgia over FY 1974-1977. This evaluation represents the first stage in the establishment of an assessment/evaluation data feedback system designed to allow for routine work release program monitoring. (DOR)

"Reidsville Population Ordered Reduced by 300 In Two Weeks," Corrections Dig., July 14, 1978, at 5.

Brief article reporting court order to reduce prison population at Georgia State Prison at Reidsville. (NCSC)

"Reidsville: Sentenced to Neglect," Atlanta Const., April 15, 1980, at 1A.

First of three-part series on life and conditions in the Georgia State Penitentiary at Reidsville, Georgia. Sidebars describe former prison guard captain and the experiences, both in prison and after prison, of a former inmate. (GL, NCSC)

"Restitution Need Not 'Widen the Net'", Crim. Just. Newsl., Sept. 25, 1978, at 4.

Article discusses findings of J. R. Weber in Georgia's Residential Restitution Centers and describes center functions and cost effectiveness. (NCSC)

S. Rowe, The Therapeutic Community: An Innovative Means of Treating Drug Offenders (1972).

Internship report examining Therapeutic Communities in Georgia. (DOR)

J. H. Scarbrough, E. J. Petkae, and J. R. Barry, Alto Rehabilitation Center at the Georgia Industrial Institute.

Report describes the Alto Rehabilitation Center and its programs and proposes possible reasons for the low-recidivism rate among its clients. (DOR)

"Sentenced: To Stay In, Alternatives to Imprisonment Not Popular Among Georgians," Atlanta Const., April 17, 1980, at 1A.

Third in a series of articles describing conditions at Georgia State Penitentiary at Reidsville. This article discusses alternatives and solutions to Georgia's prison problems with sidebars on court ordered reforms and Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation Commissioner, David Evans. (GL, NCSC)

"Sentenced: To Poor Medical Care," Atlanta, Const., April 16, 1980, at 1A.

Second of a three part series describing living conditions at Georgia State Penitentiary at Reidsville addressing medical services at the prison with sidebars on daily prison life and past prison reforms. (GL, NCSC)

M. L. Smiley, Utilization of the Split Sentence and Shock Probation as Sentencing Alternatives and Implications for their Expanded Use in Georgia (1978).

Split-sentence utilization by federal and state courts, case law pertaining to split sentences, and Georgia's experience with shock probation are examined. (NCJRS-52262)

J. Stephens, H. Nation, and G. Pride, Georgia Department of Offender Rehabilitation, Impact Therapeutic Community Rehabilitation Project Fifth Quarter Report (1975).

Report reflects progress in terms of operational effectiveness and client selection of a program, in operation since 1973, consisting of two impact centers. (DOR)

J. R. Weber, Georgia's Residential Restitution Centers (1978).

Document describes restitution centers and summarizes the benefits of same. (NCJRS-051828)

Chapter Eight

MISCELLANEOUS

International Programs

1. General

R. Breda and F. Ferracuti, "Alternatives to Incarceration in Italy," 26 Crim. Delinq. 63 (1980).

Although alternatives to confinement are not prevalent in Italy, two measures, trial custody (probation) and day release, have received considerable attention. Article examines political and social factors influencing the growth of alternatives in Italy. (NCSC)

Council of Europe, Compensation of Victims of Crime (1978).

Report on crime problems by subcommittee on victim compensation of the European Committee examines proposals put forth in various countries and makes recommendations. (NCJRS-49965)

"European Alternatives to Criminal Trials: LEAA Research Study," 3 Court Sys. Dig. 7 (April 1979).

Review of LEAA study of European alternatives to criminal trials and their applicability in the United States. (NCSC)

"Europe's Non-Trial Jurisprudence Might Ease America's Court Crunch," L. Enforce. News, April 9, 1979, at 5.

Recent LEAA study which recommends that American judicial officials consider looking abroad for solutions to help relieve overburdened criminal courts. (NCSC)

W. L. F. Felstiner, "Plea Contracts in West Germany," 13 L. Society 309 (Winter 1979).

Article describes the West German version of the penal order, a written proposal by the state to the defendant stipulating the crime committed and the penalty to be levied to which the defendant must agree, and argues that it avoids some of the negative practices allegedly inherent in American plea negotiation. (NCSC)

W. L. F. Feistner and A. B. Drew, European Alternatives to Criminal Trials and Their Applicability in the United States.

Report examines the administration of criminal law in Europe, emphasizing practices that differ from those in the U. S. and that reduce the number of cases tried in criminal courts as well as European practices which may be adopted to reduce the caseload in American courts. (GL)

General Accounting Office, Observations on Correctional Programs and Policies in Selected European Countries (1978).

Report covers corrections practices in Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, England and West Germany. (GPO)

S. Gettinger, "Maryland Officials Look Abroad for New Ideas," Corrections Mag., Dec., 1979, at 44.

Account of a trip by Maryland officials from all branches of government for the purpose of observing alternatives to incarceration in Great Britain, the Netherlands and Denmark. (NCSC)

A. Johannes, "Developments in Criminal Law and Penal Systems: Norway 1977-78," 1979 Crim. L. Rev. 447.

Article discusses Norwegian white paper on criminal policy which takes a liberal view of crime and criminal justice, favoring reduction of use of imprisonment, release on parole after half sentence served and abolition of life imprisonment. (GL)

J. Mrogley, "The Prospect of Penal Reform in South Africa," 23 Int'l J. Off. Ther. Comp. Crimin. 99 (1979).

After pursuing a policy of penal retribution for 25 years, the South African government appointed a Commission to inquire into the penal system in 1974. The article describes the events that led to the Commission's appointment, its more important findings and the likelihood of acceptance of its recommendations. (GL)

"Window on the World," Corrections, July, 1979, at 6.

Article describes Philippine penal philosophy and practices that permit prisoners, designated penal colonists and sent to a penal colony, to become land owners by serving a prison term. (NCSC)

"Window on the World," Corrections Compen., Oct., 1979, at 6.

Article reports on the formation by the Alliance of Non-Governmental Organizations on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of a working party on noninstitutional sanctions to consider ways of fostering the use of alternatives to imprisonment internationally. (NCSC)

2. Australia

M. A. Kingsnott, Alternatives to Imprisonment (1978).

Attendance centers, community service orders, day parole and split sentences are discussed as alternatives to imprisonment in this summary of a seminar conducted by the Australian Institute of Criminology. (NCJRS-053369)

T. A. Reiman, "Community Corrections in Australia - The Attendance Centre Scheme," Fed. Prob., June, 1978, at 50.

Historical background, enabling legislation, program components, eligibility requirements and administration of the attendance center program in the state of Victoria are discussed. (GL)

M. Stace, "Periodic Detention Work Centres," 12 Austl. N. Z. J. Crimin. 3 (1979).

Descriptive account of the development of residential and nonresidential periodic detention work centers in New Zealand from 1962 to 1977 and a consideration of issues such as legislation, philosophy and practice. (GL)

3. Britain

Advisory Council on the Penal System, Sentences of Imprisonment: A Review of Maximum Penalties (1978).

Report on the general structure and level of maximum sentences of imprisonment available to British courts as well as an assessment of the extent to which they represent a valid guide to sentencing practice, and discussion of whether further provisions need to be made regarding the suspension of periods of imprisonment and the combination of existing forms of noncustodial penalties with sentences of imprisonment. (HMSO)

J. E. Andrews, Hostels for Offenders (Home Office Research Study No. 52, 1979).

Report on probation hostels for adult offenders in need of residential placement. (NCJRS-61728)

R. Bullock, K. Hosie, and S. Mellham, "Another Try: An Account of a New Careers Project for Borstal Trainees," in Alternative Strategies for Coping with Crime (N. Tutt ed. 1978).

A project for training young, maximum security inmates in social services careers is described. The 23 students who entered the program between 1974-1976 lived, worked and studied in a community hostel in Bristol, England. (NCJRS-053701)

H. Burns, Jr., "Correctional Reform - Britain and the United States Compared and Contrasted," Fed. Prob., March, 1978, at 21.

The American and British systems of parole are outlined, and differences and similarities between the nearly 100-year-old American system and the 10-year-old British system are examined. (GL)

J. Carter and G. Cole, "The Use of Fines in England: Could the Idea Work Here?" 63 Jud. 154 (1979).

The British use fines for almost every offense short of murder; article discusses such an approach as an alternative to prison or probation in America. (GL)

J. Harding, "Development of Community Service: Its application and Relevance to the Criminal Justice System," in Alternative Strategies for Coping with Crime (N. Tutt ed. 1978).

The use and organization of community service orders in England and Wales are discussed, as well as reactions of judges, the public and offender participants to the community service program. (NCJRS-053702)

J. Harding, Employment and the Probation and After-care Service (1978).

Paper identifies the appropriate stages in the penal process at which an offender can benefit most effectively from participating in manpower training and employment programs. While drawing on illustrations from employment programs in the United States and Britain, the principal focus is on examining the options and resources available to probation officers in Britain. (GL)

D. Haxby, Probation: A Changing Service (1978).

Blueprint for moving the existing British probation service toward a community correctional service. Second half of book examines practical implications in four areas -- alternatives to custody, community involvement, diversification of methods and institutions, and aftercare. (GL)

C. E. Hellmann, "Open Prisons, British Style," 58 Prison J. 3 (1978).

Article examines the evolution and operation of open prisons in Great Britain. (NCSU)

House of Commons Expenditure Committee, The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System (1977-78 H. C. 662).

Report makes a number of suggestions for improving the penal system promoting the use of certain noncustodial penalties and changes within the prison system as a means of reducing pressure on the system. (HMSO)

Howard League for Penal Reform, Making Amends: Criminals, Victims and Society.

Discussion paper recommends more creative compensation orders in cases where the offender could not pay, victim support schemes and greater use of community service.

Inner London Probation and After-Care Service, Community Service - The First Five Years: 5th Annual Report (1978).

Report contains statistics, evaluative comments, case histories, and future prospects for this project which requires probationers to work in the community without pay during their leisure time. (NCJRS-048333)

Inner London Probation and After-Care Service, Day Training Centre (1979).

Pamphlet describes a program established in 1973 as an experimental alternative to imprisonment project designed to meet the needs of the "inadequate" recidivist with requirement of 60 days attendance at the center followed by probation in lieu of a custodial sentence. (NCJRS)

H. Jones and P. Carnes, Open Prisons (1978).

The open prison, with its limited means of physical containment, has developed primarily during the past forty years. This study provides a full-length analysis of open prisons and a detailed account of the differences and similarities between open and traditional closed prisons in Britain. (GL)

B. Swain, "SVV - A Probation Experiment," 143 Just. P. 175 (1979).

Note describes supervision via volunteers in Dorset, England where the supervision of the client was delegated to a volunteer, while probation officers retained statutory powers of supervision. (GL)

E. J. Trainer and D. Morris, "An Alternative to Prison," 143 Just. P. 248 (1979).

Article describes the operation of Prison Department Observational and Classification Units (O & C Units), situated at receiving prisons, identifying "low risk" offenders, and allocate them to open prison establishments. (GL)

D. Warren, "Holland, Development of 'Concept' in Great Britain and Southern Ireland," in Problems of Drug Abuse in Britain (D. J. West ed. 1978).

Article presents brief histories of six therapeutic communities dealing primarily with drug abusers through a common philosophy emphasizing the personality development of clients. (NCJRS-48385)

"Why British Judges Rely More on Fines," Crim. Just. Newsl., Nov. 5, 1979, at 3.

Review of article by James A. Carter and George Cole in Judicature. (See page 63.) (NCSC)

B. Wooton, Crime and Penal Policy: Reflections on Fifty Years' Experience (1978).

Description of English justice system as well as information on penal institutions and on problems of sentencing. (GL)

M. Wright, "Cutting Prison Overcrowding in Great Britain," 26 Crime Delinq. 10 (1980).

Survey of community attitudes toward penal reform and agents for change within the community and the penal system as well as a description of recent reforms such as community service orders. (NCSC)

4. Canada

N. Boyd, "Examination of Probation," 20 Crim. L. Q. 355 (1978).

The evolution of probation in Canada is traced and justifications for probation are examined with regard to the avoidance of incarceration, offender rehabilitation, deterrence and economics. (NCJRS-50820)

G. Gallant, "Community Work Sentences - A Pilot Experience in Quebec," 6 Crime ET Jus., 134 (1978).

Article describes and evaluates a pilot program employing community-service sentences for adult offenders. (NCJRS-055869)

G. G. McFarlane, "Ontario's Temporary Absence Programs: 'Phantom' or Phoenix' - Like Phenomena," 21 Can. J. of Crimin. 310 (1979).

Article compares Ontario's experimental extramural work permit program of the 1920's with the contemporary temporary absence programs in operation since 1969. (DOR)

D. L. McIvor, B. Horner, and R. Boittiaux, "Preliminary Results from a Community Release Centre," 21 Can. J. Crimin. 340 (1979).

Report presents results of a year's experience with residents who passed through a provincial corrections community release center in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. (DOR)

G. Walker, Community Corrections - Alternative to Incarceration in Canada (1979).

Study of rehabilitation and reduction of recidivism as a result of community service orders and temporary absence programs in Canada. (NCJRS-059580)

5. France

P. Chemintne and P. Strasburg, "France's Sentencing Judge," 4 Corrections Mag. 39 (1978).

Article examines the function in the French criminal justice system of the sentencing judge who has the power to release offenders under various provisions for parole, furlough and work release and whose role recently has been altered by the legislature's abandonment of the commitment to offender rehabilitation. (GL)

P. Garety, Jr., "A French Program to Reduce Pretrial Detention: Controle Judicaire," 26 Crime Delinq. 22 (1980).

Article describing the French system of releasing a defendant under the supervision of a third party chosen by the examining magistrate. In some cases the supervisors are social workers, in other cases they are current or former police officers. (NCSC)

6. Netherlands

Netherlands Criminal Justice Investigative Seminar, How Holland Supports Its Low Incarceration Rate: The Lessons for Us (1978).

Results of a seminar designed as an onsite investigation of two questions: (1) What accounts for the low incarceration rate in Holland? (2) How might the Dutch experience enhance America's efforts to change its justice system?

J. Schepel, "Role of Treatment within the Penal System with Illustrations from the Netherlands, Prisoners Aid A. Newsl., Sept.-Dec., 1979, at 3.

Article includes excerpts from a paper delivered by the author at a conference of the Scottish Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders held in Edinburgh during the summer of 1979.

P. D. Smith, "It Can Happen Here: Reflections on the Dutch System," 58 Prison J. 31 (1978).

Paper attempts to demonstrate that the American criminal justice system runs counter to concepts of minimal government involvement in the lives of individuals and free enterprise while the Dutch system operates consistently with these concepts and one consequence is a lower incarceration rate in the Netherlands. (DOR)

7. Sweden

"Inmates Work for Free Market Wages at Tillurga Prison," Corrections Mag., June, 1977, at 22.

Article describes prison reforms at a prison near Stockholm, Sweden where inmates work for regular wages. (NCSC)

National Swedish Council for Crime Prevention, A New Penal System's Ideas and Proposals, English Summary of a Report by the Council's working Group for Criminal Policy (1978).

Summary presents the highlights of the 440-page report in Swedish by the Council's Working Group for Criminal Policy that outlines a program of reforms for the Swedish system of sanctions. The summary is divided into the following chapters: the Penal Code; present provisions; the sanction system in practice; the sanction system in a social perspective; theories of prevention; the sanctions; deprivation of liberty; noncustodial sanctions; monetary sanctions; alternative sanctions; concluding remarks.

M. G. Rector, Statement Before the New York State Executive Advisory Committee on Sentencing (1978).

Study which asserts that determinate and indeterminate sentencing are ineffective and that the system of fines used in Sweden, the correctional planning used in Denmark, and the community corrections act of Minnesota provide alternatives. (NCJRS-054458)

Private Programs

D. R. Gordon, Pretrial Services in Nassau County (NY) (1978).

The role of nongovernmental programs in meeting the need for pretrial services in Nassau County (NY) is surveyed. (NCJRS-49964)

G. Kassebaum, J. Seldin, P. Nelligan, D. Takeuchi, B. Wayson, G. Monkman, and P. Meyer, Contracting for Correctional Services in the Community, Vol. 1 (1978).

Study provides data on the role of private organizations in providing client services for community corrections. Services include pretrial diversion of referrals to community programs; probation supervision -- prerelease programs for persons committed to the department of corrections; and parole. Examines historical, legal and administrative context for contracting, characterizes referral and services as well as discusses costs and sources of support. (NCSC)

L. Kaufer, Privately Managed Alternative Correctional System (1976).

Study summarizes a series of surveys undertaken to examine the feasibility of an alternative correctional system utilizing private agencies and volunteers in Oregon. (NCJRS-048458)

APPENDICES

What follows are charts summarizing major alternatives legislation in the fifty states. In order to facilitate location of the statutes the charts are designed to show the state code in the first column and to list the statutory section number under appropriate topical headings. State names are abbreviated according to standard United States Post Office abbreviations. Codes are abbreviated as follows:

STAT	Statutes
ANN	Annotated
REV	Revised
GEN	General
Laws	
Code	
s	Section

APPENDIX I
PRISON ALTERNATIVES

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>WORK RELEASE</u>	<u>HALFWAY HOUSES</u>	<u>PRERELEASE PROGRAMS</u>	<u>TREATMENT PROGRAMS</u>	<u>YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS</u>	<u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u>
AL CODE	14-8-1 14-8-30 14-8-60				15-19-1	
AK STAT	33.30.250 33.30.260					
AR STAT ANN	46-421					
CA CODE	Pen. 1208 1208.5 Welf. & I. 1830		Pen. 1203.1A	Pen. 1203.03	Welf. & I 1700 1900	Welf. & I. 1805
CO REV STAT	17-1-207					
CT GEN STAT ANN	18-100	53A-30				18-31A
DE CODE	11 §6533					
DC CODE	24-461					
FL STAT ANN	945.091	775.091			958	944.02
GA CODE ANN	77-309				77-345	
HI REV STAT			353-22			
IL REV STAT	38 §1003-13	38 §1003-14.4				
IN CODE ANN	11-10-8-1					
IA CODE ANN	356.26 247A.1					905.2
KY REV STAT ANN	439.179 439.302					439.590

Prison Alternatives (Continued)

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>WORK RELEASE</u>	<u>HALFWAY HOUSES</u>	<u>PRERELEASE PROGRAMS</u>	<u>TREATMENT PROGRAMS</u>	<u>YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS</u>	<u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u>
LA REV STAT ANN	15:711 15:1111 15:1135					15:1131
ME REV STAT	34-1007	34-528				
MD ANN CODE	27 §700A					27 §706
MI STAT ANN	127.90A				28.853(11)	
MN STAT ANN	241.26 631.425 609.135					241.31 241.32
MS CODE ANN	47-5-159					
MO ANN STAT	46-23-401 46-18-701					
NE REV STAT	47-401					
NH REV STAT ANN	651:19					
NJ REV STAT ANN	30:4-91.3 30:4-91.39			2C:47-1	2C:43-5	
NY LAWS				Pen. 60.03	Pen. 60.02	
NC GEN STAT	148-33.1,2 148-32.1				148-49.10	
OK STAT ANN	57 §543		57 §514			57 §514 57 §504.3 57 §504.4

Prison Alternatives (Continued)

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>WORK RELEASE</u>	<u>HALFWAY HOUSES</u>	<u>PRERELEASE PROGRAMS</u>	<u>TREATMENT PROGRAMS</u>	<u>YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS</u>	<u>COMMUNITY CENTERS</u>
OR REV STAT	144.410	169.690		430.450 430.890		
PA STAT ANN	61 \$1051 18 \$1355		61 \$1051			
SC CODE					24-19	
TN CODE ANN	41-1253 41-1810					
TX CODE ANN	6166x-3					
VA CODE		53-128.6			25-4-1	53-128.7
WA REV CODE ANN	72.65					
WV CODE	62-11A-1					
WI STAT ANN					973.015	
WY STAT	7-13-717					

APPENDIX II
PROBATION AND PAROLE ALTERNATIVES

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>RESTITUTION (C.O.P.)¹</u>		<u>RESTITUTION (NOT C.O.P.)¹</u>	<u>SPLIT SENTENCES</u>	<u>FIRST OFFENDERS</u>
	<u>MONETARY</u>	<u>SYMBOLIC</u>			
AL CODE	15-22-52				
AK STAT	12.55.100	12.55.100	12.55.045 12.55.055	12.5586	
AR STAT ANN	41-1203	41-1203			
CA CODE	Pen. 1203.1			Pen. 1203.1	
CT GEN STAT ANN	53A-30				
FL STAT ANN	947.181 948.03	948.031	945.091 775.089 775.091		
GA CODE ANN	27-2711			27-2506	27-2727
HI REV STAT			706-605		
IL REV STAT	38§1005-6-3	38§1005-6-3			
IN CODE ANN	35-1-44-8			35-7-2-1	
IA CODE ANN	907.12				
LA CODE CRIM PRO	Art. 895				
ME REV STAT	17-As1204	17-As1204	17-As1152 17-As1252 17-As1321	17-As1203 17-As1252	
MD ANN CODE			27 §637 ²		

¹ Condition of parole or probation.

² Maryland has a unique work program approach applicable to Baltimore and Anne Arundel County at Md. Ann. Code 27 §645X and 645Y.

Probation and Parole Alternatives (Continued)

STATE CODE	RESTITUTION (C.O.P.) ¹		RESTITUTION (Not C.O.P.) ¹	SPLIT SENTENCES	FIRST OFFENDERS
	MONETARY	SYMBOLIC			
MI STAT ANN	28.1133			28.1133	28.774
MS CODE ANN	47-7-47				
NE REV STAT	29-2219 29-2262			29-2262	
NY REV STAT	176.189				
NH REV STAT ANN			651:2	651:20	
NJ REV STAT ANN	2C:45-1	2C:45-1			
NY LAW				Pen. 60.01	Corr. 700
NC GEN STAT	15A-1343		148.33.2		
ND CENT CODE			12.1-32-07		
OK STAT ANN	22 §991a	22 §991a			
OR REV STAT	137.540 144.275		137.103		
PA STAT ANN	18 §1354		18 §1106 18 §1321		
RI GEN LAWS			12-19-32		
SD COM LAWS	23A-27-18			23A-27-18.1	
TN CODE ANN			41-2301 41-2401		40-2909
TX STAT ANN	42.12 §§6, 15				

Probation and Parole Alternatives (Continued)

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>RESTITUTION (C.O.P.)¹</u>		<u>RESTITUTION (Not C.O.P.)¹</u>	<u>SPLIT SENTENCES</u>	<u>FIRST OFFENDERS</u>
	<u>MONETARY</u>	<u>SYMBOLIC</u>			
UT CODE ANN	77-35-17		76-66-1		
VT STAT ANN	28 §252				
WA LAWS	9.95.210		9.92.060		
WV CODE	62-12-9				

APPENDIX III
PRECONVICTION ALTERNATIVES

<u>STATE CODE</u>	<u>DEFERRED PROSECUTION</u>	<u>DEFERRED JUDGMENT</u>	<u>PRETRIAL RELEASE</u>
CO REV STAT	16-7-401	16-7-403	
FL STAT ANN			944.025
HI REV STAT	853-1		
KS STAT	22 §2907		22 §2810
KY REV STAT ANN			431.515
MD ANN CODE		27 §641	
MA ANN LAWS			276A
MN STAT ANN		609.135	
MO ANN STAT			544.455
NJ REV STAT ANN	2C:43-12 2C:43-13	2C:44-1	
NC GEN LAW			15A-534
OK STAT ANN	22 §305.1	22 §991C	
OR REV STAT	135.881		135.230
TN CODE ANN			40-2105
VT STAT ANN		13 §7041	

APPENDIX IV
 COMPREHENSIVE ALTERNATIVE STATUTES

<u>STATE CODES</u>	<u>COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS</u>	<u>VICTIM COMPENSATION</u>
AK STAT		18.67
CA CODE		Gov. 3960
CT GEN STAT ANN		54-201
DE CODE		11 §9001
FL STAT ANN		960
HI REV STAT		706-601
IL REV STAT		70 §71
IN CODE ANN	11-12-1-1	16-7-3.6
KS STAT	75-5290	74-73
KY REV STAT ANN		346.010
MD ANN CODE		27 §640
MA ANN LAWS		258A
MI STAT ANN		3.372(1)
MN STAT ANN	401	29913.01
MS CODE ANN		99-37-1
MT REV CODES ANN		53-9-1
NE REV STAT		217.010
NV REV STAT		176.189
NJ REV STAT ANN		52:4B-1
NM STAT ANN		13-17-1
NY LAWS		Exec. 622
OH REV CODE ANN	5149.30	2743.51
OR REV STAT	423.500	
PA STAT ANN		71 §180-7

Comprehensive Alternative Statutes (Continued)

<u>STATE CODES</u>	<u>COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS</u>	<u>VICTIM COMPENSATION</u>
SD COMP LAWS ANN		23A-28-1
IN CODE ANN		36-37-39
TX CODE ANN		
VA CODE		19.2-368.18
WA REV CODE		7.68.010
WI STAT ANN		15.227

LIST OF PERIODICALS

American Bar Association Journal (A.B.A.J.)
Accent on Courts (Accent Courts)
Arkansas Law Review (Ark. L. Rev.)
Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta Const.)
Atlanta Economic Review (Atlanta Econ. Rev.)
Atlanta Journal (Atlanta J.)
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Magazine (Atlanta J.-Const. Mag.)
Australia and New Zealand Journal of Criminology (Aust. N.Z. J. Crimin.)

Boston University Law Review (B. U. L. Rev.)
Bellringer
British Journal of Criminology (Brit. J. Crimin.)

Canadian Journal of Criminology (Can. J. Crimin.)
Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems (Colum. J. L. Social Prob.)
Columbia Law Review (Colum. L. Rev.)
Commonweal
Community Health Journal (Com. Health J.)
Contemporary Crisis (Contemp. Crisis)
Corrections
Corrections Compendium (Corrections Compen.)
Corrections Magazine (Corrections Mag.)
Corrections Today
Court News
Court Review (Court Rev.)
Court System Digest (Court Sys. Dig.)
Crime Control Digest (Crime Control Dig.)
Crime and Delinquency (Crime Delinq.)
Criminal Justice Abstracts (Crim. Just. Abstracts)
Criminal Justice and Behavior (Crim. Just. Behavior)
Criminal Justice Newsletter (Crim. Just. Newsl.)
Criminal Justice Review (Crim. Just. Rev.)
Criminal Law Quarterly (Crim. L. Q.)

Detroit College Law Review (Det. C. L. Rev.)

Emory Law Journal (Emory L. J.)
Ethics
Evaluation Quarterly (Eval. Q.)

Federal Probation (Fed. Prob.)

Georgetown Law Journal (Geo. L. J.)

Hofstra Law Review (Hofstra L. Rev.)
Howard Journal of Penology and Crime Prevention (How. J. Pen. Crime Prev.)

International Journal of Addictions (Int'l J. Addictions)
International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology
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