Youth Gang Bibliography
Introduction

This Family and Youth Services Bureau's bibliography on youth gangs is a resource for individuals or organizations interested in research or program development designed to positively redirect youth at-risk of involvement in illegal gang activity.

In preparing the bibliography, an extensive subject search and author search for articles, reports, and books related to juvenile gangs was conducted. Articles are in quotes, and books and reports are in italics. For your convenience, we have included an index at the end of the bibliography that allows you to cross-reference subject areas by author. In addition, we included a list of youth professional resource organizations that deal with at-risk youth. This document is intended to help you easily access resource material that will assist your local efforts.

If you have an article or report that you would like to see included in the bibliography, please feel free to send a copy to: COSMOS Corporation, 1735 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 613, Washington, D.C. 20006, Attention: Youth Gang Project.

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Youth Gang Bibliography
Addendum
10/92


Literature


This article discusses the Greater Boston Council for Youth's Special Youth Program experiment with the method of street-corner social work to reach girls as well as boys. The Special Youth Program, established in 1954, was a three-year demonstration project in delinquency prevention using a three-pronged approach of casework, group work, and community organization.


This book provides an overview of Asian crime and discusses procedures for bridging the cultural gap between western justice systems and refugees from Vietnam, Laos, China, Japan, Korea, Cambodia, and other Asian countries.


This is an audio cassette tape presentation by criminal justice professionals familiar with juvenile gang-related problems in Flint, Michigan; Los Angeles, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The speakers discuss approaches for dealing with gang problems.


This book is a joint effort of a sociologist with considerable experience in the field of corrections and penology, and a sociologically trained police officer. The authors look at why youth become involved in gangs and the preconceived notions society has about these gangs.


The authors discuss a social structural explanation of both female juvenile delinquency and female gang membership, and then test these two alternative explanations for juvenile delinquency using data on black, female juveniles collected in Los Angeles during the mid-1960's.

This article presents a study conducted on 229 black female juveniles in the Los Angeles area during the mid-1960's. The study focuses on factors that cause females in urban ghettos to become involved in gangs and delinquent behavior.


This article presents information on the Sacramento Police Department's Partners in Prevention (PIP), which facilitates partnerships between police officers and school teachers to teach students about substance abuse.


This article provides an overview of the gang culture in the United States, details the basic features of Hispanic, Black, Asian, and motorcycle gangs, and suggests ways that police officers can handle gang behavior.


Proceedings from a national meeting sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The event brought together policymakers from 19 cities to learn about the extent of youth gang violence and the steps necessary to develop community responses to the violence.


This article discusses the difficulty in using standard law enforcement investigative techniques with Baltimore youth gangs due to their structure, objectives, and methods of operation, coupled with the increase in drug involvement.

This final report from the California Council on Criminal Justice State Task Force on Gangs and Drugs analyzes the problems of gangs and drugs in the State and recommends statewide policy and legislative solutions.


The report of a 1989 hearing before a California legislative committee presents testimony from committee members and youth members, and representatives of youth regarding the nature and impact of peer counseling as a means for reducing the influence of gangs and drugs among California youth.


Based on 2 years (1979-1981) of participant observation, this book examines the positions and attitudes of girl members within New York City gangs and profiles individual girls from three different gangs.


This study analyzes 64 tape recorded accounts of fights given by female gang members (aged 15-30 yrs) of 3 New York Street gangs to fellow members to determine the way aggression is socially represented to peers and constrained by gang norms about the propriety of aggressive behavior.


This report is based on a two-year participant observational study of female gang members to examine how their structural position as poor, Puerto Rican, and female affected their self-presentation in social talk and their use of put downs.

This study examines the experiences, attitudes and perceived limits of aggressive behavior in a British sample of females from schools, a youth correctional facility, and a prison. The aim of the study was to gather preliminary information about females' experience of aggression in real-world situations.


This study explores the concern that monies generated by youth gang drug trafficking were used as a base of financial support to urban inner-city families. The study represents a preliminary and exploratory effort to gather information from knowledgeable professionals and paraprofessionals, as well as youth gang members and their families, regarding the use of proceeds from youth gang drug trafficking.


This sociological study of the culture of the Triads (originally, Chinese secret societies), Tong (self-help associations established by Chinese immigrants), and Chinese street gangs examines where, how, and why these groups were formed, developed, and transformed. The author presents a detailed history of Chinese gangs in the United States.


Chicago Mayor Harold Washington, youth workers, and various experts on gang issues discuss the effectiveness of efforts to counter gang crime in Chicago. The panel also discusses the need to help deter school dropouts and educate parents about gangs and the supervision of their children.


The author explores different theories of delinquency, focusing on the issue of psychogenic versus cultural-transmission theories.

This report identifies and compares patterns of delinquency exhibited by organized gangs and spontaneously formed groups, based on reports collected by the Gang Control Unit of the Philadelphia Police from July 1965 through June 1966. The Gang Control Unit investigated 217 gang incidents and 95 events attributed to groups.


This study explores an inner city, community based delinquency treatment program designed as an alternative to incarceration. The goal of the program is to provide a means of removing adjudicated delinquents from the juvenile justice system and to give them a chance to be reintegrated into the social structure.

Community Reclamation Project, Rising Above Gangs and Drugs, How to Start a Community Reclamation Project, Lomita, California, 1990.

This how-to manual details the steps the Community Reclamation Project took to create the project, from locating an office to hiring staff, and from making community assessments to creating a newsletter. Over fifty forms, flyers and letters are included to assist others in creating or expanding their program.


This article reports on an analysis of community-level data from Chicago that focused on two conceptual differences: (1) between gang crime and delinquency as community-level phenomena; and (2) between theoretical associations of gang crime and delinquency.


This paper presents results on the relationship between involvement in youth gangs and delinquency among inner-city minority, adolescent males. The authors use official records and self-reports to measure delinquency.

This book details the evolution of the Vice Lords from street fighting to street corporation, an organizational form of an emerging nation of black youth. The Vice Lords speak for themselves about where they have been and where they are going.


The authors examine all aspects of youth gangs, beginning with the origin of gangs in this country. Efforts to solve the gang problem in this country also are explored.


Interviews with 151 youth gang members in Los Angeles, San Diego, and Chicago in 1984 formed the basis of this analysis of the relationships among drug dealing, violence, and organizational and social aspects of the gangs.


The House of Umoja is a program model that has successfully responded to individual and gang violence in Philadelphia by providing black gang youths a set of altruistic, extended family values based on African culture.


This article explores problems caused by youth gangs in the inland empire area of California and describes the tracking system developed to provide for a statistical accounting of gang activities.

This article describes how social work practice skills can be adapted to serve black urban youth gangs. The author sets forth a model for practice that incorporates both the youth's right to self-determination and the needs of their community.


This study was designed to generate a profile of Philadelphia gang youth. Extensive tests and questionnaires were used to obtain psychological, sociological, demographic, and family background information. The study established a hierarchical structure of the factors most highly associated with gang membership.


This narrative is an overview of the growth of gangs in New York City since the end of the Korean War, as experienced by the author who is a New York City Police officer. The author also describes his work with the Inner City Round Table (ICRT), an organization of former youth gang members who are committed to community service.


The author documents the lifestyles of young people, mostly young men, who band together in gangs. It examines their reasons for joining gangs; their codes of conduct; their loyalty to the gang; the role of their leaders; and their criminal activities.


The article discusses how the history of youth gangs can improve today's efforts in the intervention and prevention of youth gangs, change our perceptions of gangs, and change our response to gang members and the violence they perpetuate.

In this article, the author defines "Gangs," and discusses why they form and how they spread. The article discusses how schools and communities can jointly respond to gang activity.


The author profiles Milwaukee's gangs, their origins and structure, the adult status of gang founders, the effect of race and ethnicity on gang formation, and the public response to the gang problem. Forty-seven gang members were interviewed from 19 of Milwaukee's gangs.


This article highlights a study by the Rampart Support Division of the Los Angeles Police Department. The two primary objectives of the study were to explore gang activity in the Los Angeles area, and to seek new remedies to the problems of violence and vandalism.


This article examines the history of gangs in Los Angeles, California. The author discusses the prevention and intervention strategies law enforcement professionals, schools, and communities are using to deter gang violence.


This study focuses on Latino gang girls as they act within the Latino gang milieu in the San Fernando Valley of Los Angeles. It presents their social world and describes in some detail the organization and operation of the Latino female cliques which are an integral part of Latino gangs.

This book details a historical overview of gangs from the colonial period to the present that discusses the reasons for their development and examines several typical gangs and their activities.


This paper explores community tolerance of gang activities in a Chicago Chicano community. The author focuses on the way violent acts and their meaning are interactionally negotiated and mutually understood among gang members, non-gang youths, and adult community members.


This book contains a collection of papers related to juvenile gangs covering the following topic areas: Sociological and Anthropological Perspectives; Defining and Measuring Gang Violence; Diffusion, Diversity, and Drugs; Assessing the Changing Knowledge Base; and Public Policy Issues.


This study focuses on the emergence and re-emergence of youth gangs in the United States. Findings are based on a two-year study of youth gangs in Ohio, focusing primarily on in-depth case studies of Cleveland and Columbus gangs.


This book considers the attraction of criminal gangs, the impact of street gangs on society, the seriousness and scope of gang problems, and ways of addressing those problems. Descriptions of gang structure and organization focus on specific types of gangs: Hispanic, Asian, Black, prison, stoner, and car clubs.

The author provides an understanding of the underworlds of violence, deviance, and criminal activities. The author examines the reasons why gangs outlast the suppression efforts of law enforcement agencies, and why some gangs rise and thrive while others decline and die.


This study examines the characteristics and processes of four gangs operating in the Chinatown of Vancouver, Canada, over a three-year period (1975-1978). The gangs were composed entirely of teenaged immigrants, recently arrived from Hong Kong, who were engaged in a wide variety of antisocial and criminal behaviors.


This study focuses on gang activity among black youth living in the suburbs and suburban fringe communities of Chicago.


This analysis of gang research and its implications for policy and program decisions emphasizes the change from street workers to police as the main information source over the last 20 years, and the development of intervention programs that have been based only vaguely on the accumulated knowledge of gang structure and functions.


An analysis of data from law enforcement sources concerning the correlation between the sale of rock cocaine or crack in Los Angeles between 1983 and 1985, and the involvement of street gangs.

This paper reports on the utility of police-reported rates of gang violence. The base question is whether police investigation procedures have a major impact in the police designations of homicides as gang related.


The author focuses on existing knowledge about gangs—what is known, what has been reported, and what are the sources of this knowledge. The book also looks at youth gang workers and the nature of gang problems.


This volume contains fifteen papers pertinent to juvenile gang delinquency and the contexts within which gang behavior must be understood.


The author examines the environmental factors that add to the existence of gangs. The major theme of this article is that there is a spatial ecology that leads to the formation of gangs.


This study examines the personality traits of female gang members, and whether there is a female trend toward more violent, traditionally male crimes.

This chapter, taken from the book, *Gangland: Drug Trafficking by Organized Criminals*, discusses the history, structure, and activities of major youth gangs in the United States, notably the Los Angeles-based CRIPS, and suggests police techniques for investigating such gangs.


The purpose of this paper is twofold. The first is to fill the gap in the criminological literature on how gang-related homicides differ from other homicides. The second is to address whether gang-related homicide warrants distinctive public concern as well as specialized law enforcement responses.


The deterrence model approach to preventing gang violence is discussed, citing the Community Youth Gang Services Project (YG5) in Los Angeles. The social reform and treatment approach is also discussed.


This bulletin reports on the conclusion and suggestions offered by 12 experts to the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention regarding the nature of, and ways to prevent and address, juvenile gang activities.


A federally sponsored survey of collective youth crime in 24 major U.S. cities provided the basic data for this study of serious crime committed by youth in gangs and in nongang groups. Interviews were conducted with police, judges, educators, ex-prisoners and gang members.

The study characterizes youth gang activities in the United States. Interviews were conducted with police, school, and municipal officials, and social welfare and service workers in New York, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.


The aim of this study is to define the severity of gang violence in 15 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, and explore the growth of gang activity in elementary, junior, and senior high schools.


The study presents information on the assault-oriented behavior of gangs, the frequency and character of violent crime, and gang fighting. Also investigated is the relationship between the age of gang members and their propensity to engage in violence.


This study examines "gang delinquency"—law-violating acts committed by members of adolescent street corner groups in lower class communities. The author attempts to show that the dominant component of motivation underlying these acts consists in a directed attempt by the youth to adhere to forms of behavior, and to achieve standards of value as they are defined within that community.


This paper is an analysis of research on the relationships among youth gangs, drugs, and violence and the stereotypes reflected by the media and the police.

This book used a unique research collaboration between academicians and Chicano ex-convicts and gang members to examine gangs and drugs in Chicano neighborhoods of Los Angeles and to study how the barrios' norms are reflected in the California prison culture.


This study examines the emergence of a predominantly urban underclass in American Society, and the development of Chicano gangs. The author identifies some trends that can reverse the growth of these gangs.


This paper examines the social and cultural factors which bind gang members together and looks at ways in which nonresidents join gangs. Research on Chicano gangs in East Los Angeles is presented.


Despite their large numbers and long residence in the United States, Mexican-Americans have generally been ignored in both national and state-level policy considerations. This study presents background information and perspective relevant to the new policy-oriented look at the Mexican-American minority.


The focus of this article is the relationship between gang membership and delinquency. The author explores if the popular image commonly held of gangs strongly relates to members' involvement in delinquent behavior.

This article discusses the growth of youth gangs in rural and suburban communities. The author explores strategies for addressing this problem.


This book describes the origin of a suburban gang in an affluent large midwestern city whose members call themselves, ironically, The Losers. The author explains how in the midst of a community that is modeled after the original American dream, class conflict and cultural alienation can lead to the nearly complete disaffection of a large segment of youth from their peers, parents, and established authority.


This article addresses the need for educators, administrators, and law enforcement officials to learn more about Asian immigrant students and to recognize that many of these youths are vulnerable to crime and other problems.


The video presents a portrayal of juvenile gangs in Los Angeles and a panel discussion of gang involvement in drug trafficking, sociological explanations of gangs, and strategies for countering gangs.


Written for youth workers, educators, and law enforcement personnel, this handbook provides information on the nature of gangs and advice on preventing or reducing gang activity in schools.

This report discusses the response strategies of police departments to youth gang activity in the United States based on a representative sample of 60 cities.


This report presents findings from research conducted on juvenile violence and gang-related crime in the San Diego area from 1977-1981. It addresses developing realistic and measurable objectives for prevention programs.


This book looks at the emergence of black street gangs from 1900 to present. The author examines the definitions of, and theories on, gangs, and discusses their application to black street gangs.


This study evaluated the extent and nature of the response to gangs and youth problems in Evanston, IL, using data from neighborhood meetings, surveys, agency records, and personal interviews.


This report presents findings and conclusions of a study on the relationship of delinquency to victimization, fear of crime, and altered behavior as a result of crime, as well as to gang membership.


A study of behavior patterns and attitudes among juvenile gang members and non-gang members in Metropolitan Chicago from 1959-1962. Also studied were group norms and values within gang delinquency, and racial differentials in gang behavior.


This paper explores the scope and nature of the youth gang problem, and discusses successful prevention and intervention strategies.


This paper proposes a set of policies and practices for the design and mobilization of community efforts to deal with the youth gang problems.


This essay describes what is known about youth gangs in the United States; explains gang phenomena, mainly within social disorganization and poverty perspectives; and discusses the effectiveness of organized responses to the problem.
This paper has three objectives: to describe what is known about youth gangs in the United States; to explain gang phenomena, mainly within social disorganization and poverty perspectives; and to describe and assess, where possible, organized responses to the problem.

The purpose of this national survey of 254 respondents in 45 cities and six institutional sites, mainly correctional schools, was to discover promising approaches to dealing with the youth gang problem.

The author examines the Crisis Intervention Services Project (CRISP), a pilot project to reduce violence in one of Chicago’s most violent communities. The emphasis of CRISP is on crisis intervention, particularly surveillance and street mediation of gang conflicts, within a community development framework.

The study examines the problem of youth gang activity in Chicago schools. The objectives of this study were to: establish an appropriate and feasible definition of the school-related gang problem; determine causes of the problem relevant to the Chicago situation; identify perspectives and practices of significant school personnel; and recommend a set of principles and policies for dealing with the problem.

A model of the development of two types of violent gangs is presented. Data on the scope and seriousness of the gang problem in Chicago, community characteristics associated with the issue, and the integrative and segmentative nature of violent gangs are provided.

This article analyzes the definitional criteria for defining adolescent gangs, and discusses the various theories on why youth become involved in violent gang behavior.


This study diagnoses fragmentation and an absence of accountability among community programs targeting youth gang activity. It presents a comprehensive community gang control program model, along with suggestions for evaluating gang control efforts.


This book examines the phenomenon of street gangs, the reasons people join them, the danger they can hold, and ways of preventing youth from becoming involved in them.


This book presents a philosophy of Chicano youth gang violence, and proposes a plan for eradicating gang violence in East Los Angeles, which is considered the most violent area in Los Angeles due to the rapid growth of violent youth gangs.


This article reports on an assessment of the difference between adult and youth perceptions of delinquent youth gangs in Racine, Wisconsin, using data collected from interviews and surveys.

Based on interviews with gang members in Detroit, Michigan, this study portrays the subculture of juvenile gangs involved in drug trafficking and suggests ways to reform this subculture.


This study, conducted from 1980 through 1985, examined the characteristics of black, urban juvenile gangs and their impact on schools and the community.


This study attempts to determine the effectiveness of intervention and prevention strategies aimed at youth at-risk of joining street gangs.


This publication presents the sociology of the gang as a type of human group as revealed in a study of 1,313 gangs in Chicago. It deals with the relationship between gangs and the problems of juvenile demoralization, crime, and politics in a great city.


This article discusses the spread of street gangs and describes innovative intervention and prevention programs, such as Chicago's counseling/support project using ex-gang members.

This book examines the history of Chicano gangs in Los Angeles. The author offers descriptive accounts of the commonalities of gang members' backgrounds, and the dynamic conditions that facilitate gang forms and gang membership.


Information regarding the attitudes and activities of Hispanic youth in urban, suburban, and rural barrios of Southern California, between 1976 and 1981, formed the basis of this analysis of the roles of gangs in the lives of these adolescents.


A report on Mexican adaptation to urban areas in the United States and the resulting rise of youth street groups and gangs. Chicano groups/gangs are assessed within a framework that examines ecological, economic, cultural, and psychological aspects of adaptation.


This book discusses why gangs exist, why males and females join them and, the inner workings of gangs. The author also discusses how to cope with the ever-present threat gangs pose to teens and their families.


A white, twenty-four-year-old former Chicago street gang leader is interviewed at the age of thirty-four to see whether his views on street crime had changed and to learn the fate of his fellow gang members.

This study describes and analyzes the official delinquent careers of the Philadelphia birth cohort of 1945. The article focuses on the age of onset of delinquency, the age distribution of delinquent events, and changes in the type and seriousness of delinquent acts committed across the offenders' adolescent years.


The author traces the growth of juvenile delinquent gangs in China, and the efforts used by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to curb that growth.


A five year study of violent gangs is the basis for this book. The author interviewed over 100 violent gang youths in New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago for this study.


This is a reexamination of Yablonsky's orginal five-year study (1953-58) of violent gangs in New York City. Yablonsky discusses the parallels between post-World War II urban violent gangs and later youth gangs. The parallel patterns include a clear sense of alienation from the larger society, similarities in group and personality structure, and a strong sense of distrust of the establishment.


This study examines how court-processing time and outcomes differ for Chicano gang members and nongang Chicano youth. The author focuses on the perceptions of Chicano gang members held by social control agents and outlines the significance of this deviant identity for juvenile court processing time and outcomes.
Topics by Author

Adolescent Female Gang Members

Ackley, Ethel
Bowker, Lee H.
Campbell, Anne
Harris, M.G.
Jackson, Robert K.
Lozes, Jewell

Ethnic/Racial Gangs

Badey, J.R.
Chin, Ko-Lin
Curry, G. David
Dawley, David
Fox, Jerry R.
Joe, D.
Johnston, J.C.
Moore, Joan
Morales, M.
Munks, Jeffrey J.
Perkins, Useni Eugene
Schwartz, A.
Sweeney, Terrance A.
Taylor, Carl
Vigil, James D.
Xu, J.
Zatz, Marjorie

State/Local Reports or Research

California Council of Criminal Justice
California Legislature Joint Committee on Organized Crime and Gang Violence
Citizens Committee of the Juvenile Court of Cook County
Friedman, C.J.
Hagedorn, John
Rosenbaum, D.P.
Short, James F.
Spergel, Irving A.
Takata, Susan R.
Thrasher, Frederick

Gang Intervention/Community Responses

Arthur, Richard F.
Boyle, J.
Bryant, Dan
Cotton, M.
Community Reclamation Project
Fattah, F.
Feinstein, Mervin D.
Galea, J.
Garrison, R.W.
Gaustad, Joan
Harper, Suzanne
Maxson, Cheryl
National School Safety Center
Spergel, Irving
Stapleton, W.V.
Thompson, David W.
Tursman, Cindy

Gangs/Delinquency

Bloch, H.A.
Cohen, Albert K.
Cohen, B.
Curry, G. David
Klein, Malcolm
Miller, Walter B.
Morash, M.
Savitz, L.D.
Short, James F.
Wolfgang, Marvin
Criminal Justice Response
Benson, B.
Burns, Edward
Haire, Thomas D.
Klein, Malcolm
Lyman, Michael D.
Needle, Jerome A.

Drugs and Gangs
Center for Child Protection
Fagan, J.
Klein, Malcolm
McKinney, Kay C.
Moore, Joan
National Institute of Justice
Taylor, Carl

Gangs and Violence
Horowitz, Ruth
Jankowski, Martin Sanchez
Klein, Malcolm
Maxson, Cheryl L.
Miller, Walter B.
Pennell, Susan
Spergel, Irving A.
Yablonsky, Lewis

General
Breen, Lawrence
Dolan, Edward
Gardner, Sandra
Haskins, James
Huff, C. Ronald
Jackson, Robert K.
Klein, Malcolm
Ley, David
Miller, Walter B.
Moriarty, Anthony
Meuhlbauer, Gene
Spergel, Irving A.
Stafford, M.
Stark, Evan
Weisfeld, G.E.
Resource Organizations

Child Welfare League of America
440 1st Street, N.W., Suite 310
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 638-2952

The Child Welfare League of America (CWLA) is a national, non-profit organization dedicated to advocacy on behalf of children and youth. CWLA monitors national initiatives that effect children, publishes reports on topics ranging from foster care to youth suicide, distributes pre-packaged bibliographies, offers trainings, and sponsors an annual national conference. CWLA's journal and four newsletters provide in-depth information on federal social legislation and federal agency activities and programs, as well as a national overview of current children's issues.

Cities In Schools
401 Wythe Street, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22314-1963
(703) 519-8999

Cities In Schools, Inc. (CIS) is the nation's largest non-profit organization devoted to dropout prevention. Using a coordinated, cooperative approach to service delivery, CIS works with local communities to bring services for youth at-risk into the schools. The National Office of CIS provides training and support to local programs, as well as a growing number of independent state-level CIS programs.

Community leaders interested in implementing the CIS approach to dropout prevention attend trainings at the National Center for Partnership Development, a CIS collaboration with the College of Education and the Iacocca Institute of Lehigh University, and spend time with operational CIS programs for grass-roots instruction in day-to-day operations. They receive on-going training from one of the Regional Training and Technical Assistance Centers that serve as extensions of the National Center.

National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse
420 East Third Street, Suite 909
Los Angeles, CA 90013-1602
(213) 617-8277

The National Asian Pacific American Families Against Substance Abuse, Inc. (NAPAFASA), is a private non-profit membership, educational, and service organization dedicated to promoting culturally-specific prevention and treatment for Asian and Pacific Islanders. Founded in 1987, NAPAFASA is a grassroots coalition with a thirty-member Board of Directors led by an eleven-member Executive Committee with a national office in Los Angeles. NAPAFASA's Programs of National Significance Project studies and evaluates model Asian and Pacific Islander youth substance abuse prevention programs across the United States. In addition, NAPAFASA holds an annual national conference and plays an advocacy role on behalf of Asian and Pacific Islanders with federal drug prevention and treatment agencies.
National Center for Gang Policy
8109 Rayburn Road
Bethesda, MD 20817
(301) 320-5231

The National Center for Gang Policy is an interdisciplinary forum where policymakers, community organizers, and researchers from law enforcement, education and social services discuss issues, evaluate existing resources, and plan for the future. Through this collective analysis, the Center promotes policies that offer constructive opportunities to gang members and young people at risk of becoming gang members.

A non-profit organization, the Center conducts briefings; and provides counsel and technical assistance to government, private foundations, and community organizations.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
685 Market Street, Suite 620
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 896-6223

The National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) is a non-profit organization committed to promoting fair, humane, and economically sound criminal justice strategies. NCCD's research provides policymakers and the public with up-to-date information on what works to reduce crime. NCCD also provides technical assistance to criminal and juvenile justice administrators and their staff on program implementation, hosts conferences, and publishes policy papers and special reports.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8970
Reno, NV 89507
(702) 784-6012

The National Council is one of the nation's oldest and largest judicial membership organizations. Founded in 1937, the Council focuses attention on the special role of juvenile and family courts, provides training and technical assistance to its members, and serves as a clearinghouse of juvenile information and statistics.

The Council has two primary divisions: the National College of Juvenile Justice, the educational arm of the Council, based at its Reno headquarters; and the National Center for Juvenile Justice, a juvenile delinquency research facility located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Council sponsors over 60 educational programs annually on topics such as delinquency, alcohol and substance abuse, and child abuse and neglect, and publishes resource materials, such as monographs, textbooks, and cassettes, on specialized topics each year.
The National Crime Prevention Council
1700 K Street, N.W., Second Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 466-6272

The National Crime Prevention Council has a two-fold mission: 1) to teach individuals of all ages how to reduce their risk of being victimized; and (2) to energize citizens to look beyond self-protection and involve themselves in neighborhood and community-wide actions that attack the causes of crime. The Council promotes formal and informal connections between law enforcement and community residents, children and parents, schools and civic groups, and the elderly and youth to achieve its goal of "reducing crime and victimization and restoring the social contract that helps create communities in which people can flourish."

The Council maintains an extensive database of crime prevention activities and standard computer searches are free. The Council also produces publications, posters, crime prevention campaign kits and videos.

The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services
1400 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 330
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 682-4114

The National Network's mission is to "challenge the nation and ourselves to provide positive alternatives to youth in high-risk situations and to their families." Network activities include conducting advocacy and public education; developing and disseminating educational materials and model programs; providing training and technical assistance, and hosting an annual symposium. The National Network represents over 900 agencies that serve runaway, homeless, and other at-risk youth and their families.

The Network operates YOUTHNET, an electronic communication services that connects youth-service professionals via computer and provides them access to statistics, funding alerts, and federal legislative initiatives. The Network also currently manages several projects on substance abuse and HIV prevention.

Other Network resource materials include Network News, a quarterly newsletter highlighting Network activities, member accomplishments, and current perspectives on youth; and the Policy Reporter, the Network's newsletter containing the latest policy, legislative, and news affecting youth and youth-service provider.

National Resource Center for Youth Services
202 West Eighth
Tulsa, OK 74119-1419
(918) 585-2986

The National Resource Center for Youth Services is a national clearinghouse on family and youth issues. The Resource Center, a program of the University of Oklahoma, conducts trainings, provides technical consultation and professional conference planning, offers technical publications/tapes, instructional models, and computer programs, and sponsors a national training conference for children and youth service professionals. The Center's mission is to enhance the quality of life of the nation's at-risk youth and their families by improving the effectiveness of human services.