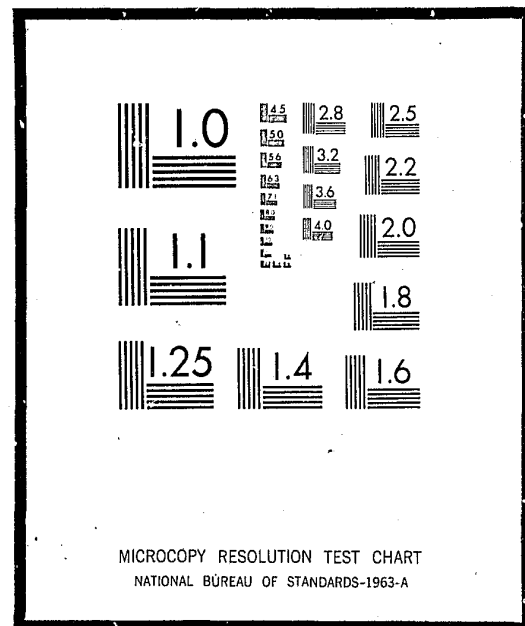


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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531**

Date filmed

11/7/75

First Annual Report of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Fiscal Year 1974

FIRST ANNUAL
REPORT, 1st FY



Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

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Note to Reader

The grants and contracts described in this report were developed and processed during fiscal year 1974, although in some cases the actual awarding of funds was not concluded until after the close of the fiscal year.

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.



Richard W. Velde,
Administrator

Charles R. Work,
Deputy Administrator
for Administration



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

To the President and to the Congress of the United States:

I have the honor to submit the First Annual Report of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The National Institute is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Its mandate, set forth by the Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and reaffirmed in subsequent amendments and in the Crime Control Act of 1973, is to "encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice."

This report describes the Institute's efforts to fulfill that mandate not only during fiscal year 1974, but also since the Institute's creation in 1968. Three new initiatives—evaluation, training, and development of model programs—launched by the Institute in response to new congressional directives are also described.

As required under Part D of the Crime Control Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-83) copies of this report are being submitted to all State criminal justice planning agencies.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD M. CAPLAN
Director

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Foreword

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Established in 1968, its charge is to discover ways to make our criminal justice system more effective and fairer, and to fashion new and improved methods to prevent and reduce crime.

Six years is a short time to develop a national research program in any field, but especially so in criminal justice where few links existed between the research community and the operating agencies of the country. The Institute is pleased to have fostered many marriages between policymakers seeking new knowledge and researchers eager to help but uncertain as to how to go about it.

Despite its youth, the Institute has sponsored some imaginative, useful research—guidelines for parole boards, manuals for improved treatment of jurors, witnesses and misdemeanants, new concepts of environmental design and the development of new technology—which has found its way into practice.

The Institute's mandate requires not only the seeking out of new ideas and methods, but also the evaluation of programs developed at the State and local level. It is important to know whether

these programs are effective and why they succeed or fail. Congress recognized this need in the Crime Control Act of 1973, and instructed the Institute to "... evaluate various programs and projects ... to determine their impact upon the quality of law enforcement and criminal justice and the extent to which they have met or failed to meet the purposes and policies of this title." The Institute responded with an intensive evaluation program to assist policymakers at all levels of government. Both LEAA and the Department of Justice look to the National Institute for information on what looks promising and, equally important, what to avoid in fashioning new programs and practices.

To discover, to evaluate, and to inform—these are the responsibilities of the Institute as it begins its seventh year.

Criminal justice research, like all research endeavors, is difficult and risky. In the fields of health, defense and space, dramatic contributions have been brought about by research. Perhaps similar gains can be achieved in crime control. That is our hope and our ambition.

GERALD M. CAPLAN
Director

Chapter 1 Research for Criminal Justice

State and local authorities deal with approximately 95 percent of the crimes reported in the United States each year. Until recently they faced this responsibility with no Federal financial assistance. This assistance was not available; nor, historically, was it desired. As recently as 1960 most Americans were satisfied to have the Federal Government focus on that percentage of reported crime that was its designated province.

Rising crime rates, however, forced a reassessment of the Federal role. By 1964 crime had become a national crisis resulting in a radical change in the Nation's approach to law enforcement and the administration of justice. While responsibility remained with State and local agencies, the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 directed the Federal Government to help support those agencies in their efforts to control and reduce crime. Under the Act, the concept of a Federal-State partnership in crime control was tested in a 3-year grant-in-aid experiment for demonstration, research, and training projects.

Concurrently, a Presidential commission was studying the larger problems of crime and justice. The commission's report contributed to the enactment of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which was further refined by the Crime Control Act of 1973. The following statement from the Act reflects the underlying

legislative philosophy:

Congress finds that the high incidence of crime in the United States threatens the peace, security, and general welfare of the Nation and its citizens. . . . It is therefore the declared policy of the Congress to assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement and criminal justice at every level by national assistance.

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice, is the Federal agency empowered to carry out the congressional mandate. Most of LEAA's budget (\$871 million in fiscal 1974) is disbursed to States and municipalities for their use according to local needs and priorities for improving law enforcement and the administration of justice. LEAA also supports programs which are national in scope. Among these is the research program administered by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

The National Institute

Congress made specific provision for a research institute "under the general authority" of LEAA in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The 1967 report of the President's



Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice had identified research as an important priority, and Congress was concerned that law enforcement appeared unaffected by the scientific and technological revolutions that were improving other areas of American life.

To encourage research and development efforts in the criminal justice area and to assure that these efforts would be coordinated on a nationwide basis, Congress created the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

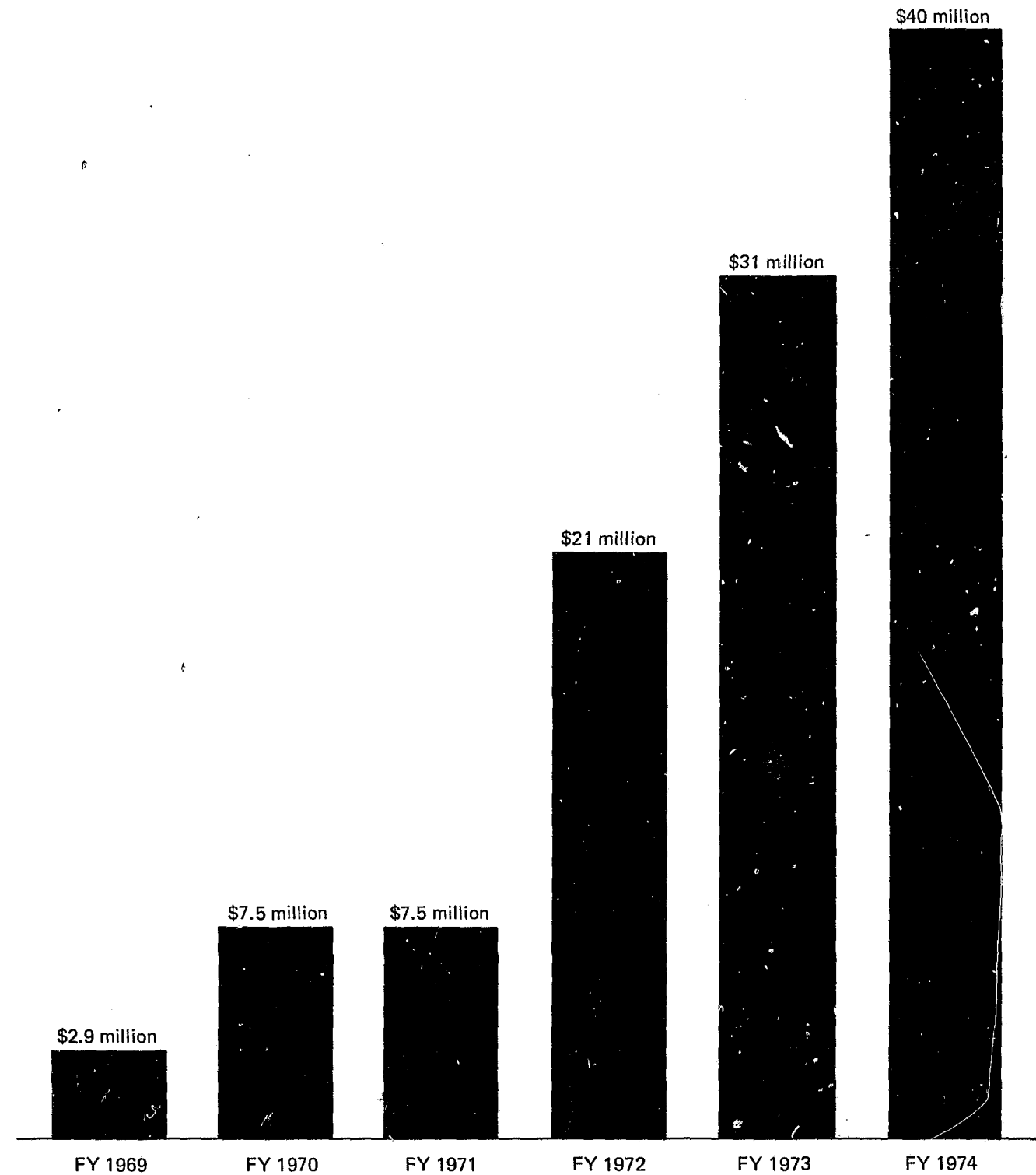
The National Institute began operations in October 1968 with a skeleton staff of four and a budget of \$2.9 million. Its responsibilities included the identification of research needs, the awarding of grants and contracts to researchers throughout the country, the evaluation of research results, and the dissemination of the findings to State and local criminal justice agencies.

In fiscal 1970 the Institute's budget climbed to \$7.5 million where it remained for two years. Staff size was expanded to include specialists in many areas of criminal justice and the social and physical sciences.

Some of the projects funded in the Institute's early years—highlighted elsewhere in this report—have made significant contributions to the goal of improving and strengthening law enforcement in the United States. As important as the results of any specific project, however, was the fact that criminal justice researchers now had a sponsor and an incentive to specialize in this area.

Increased budgetary allocations reflected the continuing congressional support for the Institute's research program. Fiscal years 1972 and 1973 saw increases in the budget to \$21 and \$31 million respectively. During this period, emphasis was focused on reduction of specific crimes and improvement of law enforcement capabilities. The most dramatic example of a focused approach was in the area of technology. Since its inception, the Institute had engaged in the development of new and improved equipment, for example, videotape systems for the courtroom, security alarms, and police radios. Such projects were consolidated in a single program in 1972. A contractor was assigned to each stage of the research process: analyzing law enforcement needs; developing

GROWTH OF INSTITUTE BUDGET



appropriate equipment; devising standards for its manufacture and use. The result was a comprehensive approach to the introduction of new technology to the criminal justice system.

Key Developments in 1974

The Institute's sixth year was one of continued growth, as its appropriation grew to \$40.1 million. Among the year's significant milestones were:

Evaluation. The Institute broadened its ongoing evaluation activities to fulfill the mandate of the 1973 legislation.

—A National Evaluation Program was begun to gather and disseminate information on the effectiveness of a variety of widely-used approaches and programs such as pre-trial screening and youth service bureaus.

—An Office of Evaluation was created within the Institute to evaluate national scope projects such as the LEAA High Impact Cities Program, to develop new methods of evaluation, and to assist the states in evaluating on-going criminal justice improvement programs.

Training and demonstration. The Institute expanded its activities and initiated a national training and demonstration program to assist criminal justice practitioners in adopting practices and projects that had proved successful elsewhere.

Computerized systems play a growing role in police operations.



—Two model programs—police family crisis intervention and community-based corrections—were selected for full-scale demonstrations.

—A national program entitled "Training in Advanced Criminal Justice Practices" was launched. Designed to reach key officials in state and local agencies, seminars on specially selected practices are being conducted in each of the ten LEAA regions.

Citizens' Initiative. Recognizing that public trust is crucial to the criminal justice system, LEAA in 1974 gave priority to the development of programs responsive to citizen needs. The Institute supported this agency-wide initiative by sponsoring the following research projects:

—A grant to study the treatment of rape victims, an area in which the attitudes and actions of police and prosecutors have a profound effect.

—A study of witnesses in the District of Columbia which indicated that in many cases what appeared to be lack of cooperation on the part of witnesses was actually a failure in communication between criminal justice personnel and witnesses.

—A study of jury system operations in seven State and local courts of general jurisdictions which found that criminal court jury pools can be cut by 20 to 25 percent and still provide adequate numbers of jurors. Eliminating overcalling of jurors could save the taxpayers of the nation as much as \$50 million annually.

A new role for technology. Recognizing the recent rapid advances in space and defense, the Institute explored these two fields for technologies immediately applicable to the criminal justice system. The result was an emphasis—perhaps an overemphasis—on equipment during the Institute's early years. This trend was curtailed in 1974 and a more balanced approach taken to equipment development:

—Focus on equipment development was broadened to include forensics and other subjects involving the application of advanced technology.

—Emphasis shifted from studying only the technical aspects of each new development to analyzing the behavioral dimensions as well.

—To reflect this new orientation of equipment development, the Equipment Systems Improvement Division was reorganized as the Advanced Technology Division.

Strengthening research policymaking. The Institute took the following steps to open its decision-making process to the public.

—An Advisory Committee consisting of 19 distinguished criminal justice scholars and practitioners was established. This Committee meets three times a year to assist the Institute in setting research goals and priorities.

—An Innovative Research Program was initiated to more fully tap the creative resources of the research community. The competitive program encouraged proposals for projects outside

the Institute's designated research priorities. Submissions covered a wide range of criminal justice topics and were rigorously evaluated by experts in research, criminal justice and industry.

—"Peer group review" was utilized in several Institute activities including the development of annual research priorities and evaluation of proposals submitted under the Innovative Research Program.

—Under the Visiting Fellowship Program, nine researchers were given the opportunity to carry out research projects of their own design in the Institute's office in Washington.

Broadening public understanding. In addition to the Institute's publication and dissemination of important research findings, some Institute-sponsored research has been published commercially. Three books have gained national recognition and promise to influence criminal justice thinking and public understanding for years to come:

Defensible Space by Oscar Newman (published in 1972). From a study of two public housing projects in New York City, Oscar Newman, an architect and urban planner at New York University, identified several design elements that contribute to a more secure environment. This work provided the theoretical basis for a \$2 million demonstration and research program that will expand the idea of "defensible space" to a variety of urban environments including private residential, school,

Institute Director Gerald M. Caplan (right) meets with Advisory Committee. Shown are Professor Hans Zeisel of the University of Chicago (left) and Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., of Yale University.



commercial and mass transportation areas.

City Police by Jonathan Rubinstein (published in 1973). Historian Rubinstein spent a full year as a working member of the Philadelphia Police Department. The result, according to one authority, was "the best book that has ever been written about the working habits, daily routine, and private beliefs of the big city cop." Dr. Rubinstein's research describes for the first time the way policemen work on the street, the way they regard their work and the way they deal with suspects and criminals, with colleagues and superiors, and the general public.

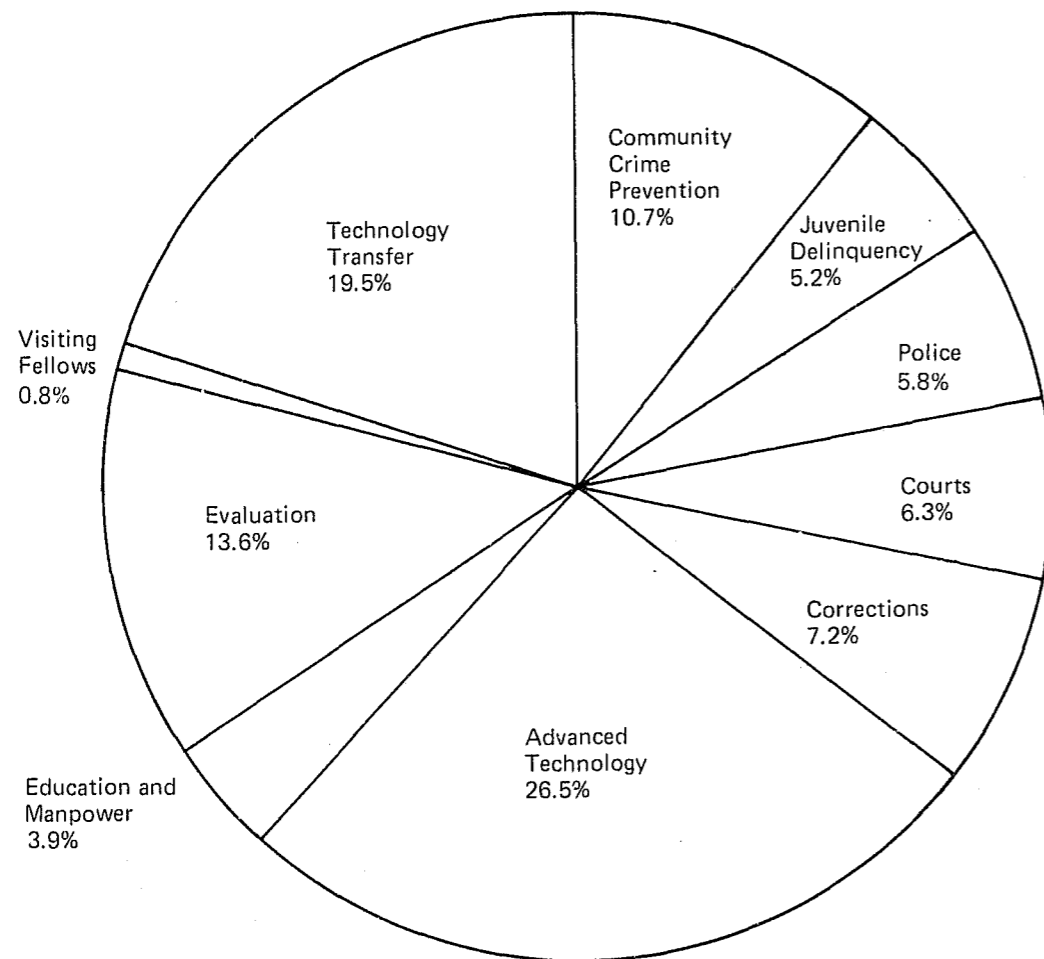
Black Mafia, by Francis A. J. Ianni (published in 1974). Black and Spanish-speaking groups are

taking over much of the business of organized crime in this country from Italo-American groups. Dr. Ianni describes how and why control of organized crime passes from one ethnic group to another and analyzes its historic role as the first step in breaking out of the ghetto.

Organization and Budget

In fiscal 1974, the Institute budget totaled \$45 million: \$40.1 million appropriation, almost \$2.5 million in additional LEAA funds for training, and \$2.3 million in LEAA technical assistance monies for information dissemination. Its work was accomplished through four offices, with a total staff of 75.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDS IN FY 1974*



*Not including Pass Through Awards (\$7,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

Members of the National Institute's Advisory Committee

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Francis A. Allen, Professor, University of Michigan Law School | Anthony H. Mason, Mason and Ross, Phoenix, Arizona | Joseph Sneed, Judge of the 19th Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeals, San Francisco, California |
| Walter Berns, Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto | Jonathan Moore, Director of the Institute of Politics, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University | Claudewell S. Thomas, Professor and Chairman of Psychiatry at the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry |
| Bertram S. Brown, Director of the National Institute of Mental Health; Assistant Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health Service | Michael Moskow, Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development | Aaron Wildavsky, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley |
| Robert E. Crew, Jr., Executive Director, Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, Minnesota | Tim Murphy, Associate Judge, Superior Court of the District of Columbia | Leslie T. Wilkins, Professor, Graduate School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany |
| Albert E. Gunn, Medical Director of Geriatric Services, Suffolk County, New York Department of Health Services | Dallin Oaks, President, Brigham Young University | James Q. Wilson, Henry Lee Shattuck Professor of Government, Harvard University, member of the Public Administration faculty, John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard |
| Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Professor of Law, Yale University | Victor Rosenblum, Professor of Law and Director of the Program in Law and the Social Sciences, Northwestern University Law School | Hans Zeisel, Professor of Law, University of Chicago Law School |
| William Lucas, Sheriff of Wayne County, Michigan | | |

Office of the Director. This office is responsible for administration, planning, and financial control of the Institute.

Office of Research Programs. This office translates research priorities into actual programs by awarding grants and contracts, then monitoring their progress through to completion, and evaluating the research products. Five of its seven divisions are concerned with programs in traditional areas of criminal justice: community crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, police, courts, and corrections. A sixth division is responsible for the advanced technology program which affects all areas of the criminal justice system. A final division administers educational and training programs, including a major survey of criminal justice manpower needs, the National Criminal Justice Educational Consortium, support of interns and graduate students in the criminal justice field, and the Visiting Fellowship Program. A special unit within the office coordinates the National Evaluation Program, an effort carried out cooperatively by all of the Office's divisions.

Office of Evaluation. This office was established in FY 1974 as part of the Institute's response to the Crime Control Act of 1973 which requires the Institute, where possible, to evaluate the impact of Federal assistance on the criminal justice sys-

tem. It awards grants and contracts in the following areas: (1) Evaluation of LEAA national-scope efforts; (2) Support and improvement of the evaluation activities of State and local agencies; and (3) development of more effective methods of evaluation for the criminal justice field.

Office of Technology Transfer. This office converts research into action by helping State and local agencies understand and use research findings and advanced criminal justice practices. Its responsibilities are handled by the following divisions:

1. *Model Program Development Division*—which provides informational material and operating guidelines to assist communities in implementing new programs;
2. *Training and Demonstration Division*—which conducts intensive seminars on new techniques, sponsors full-scale demonstrations of outstanding programs, and maintains communication with regional, State and local agencies and other criminal justice research centers.
3. *Reference and Dissemination Division*—which administers the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, the International Clearinghouse, the LEAA Library, and publication and dissemination of Institute research reports and general informational materials.



Chapter 2 Community Crime Prevention

Every citizen can take simple steps to protect himself and his property. He can help to protect others by reporting crimes and by serving as a witness or juror. Criminal justice agencies can do little to reduce crime without the sympathy and support of the community. Attorney General William B. Saxbe has said:

Somehow the people in this country have come to think that the courts and the police and the prisons are the instruments with which we can solve the criminal problem in this country. That is a mistake that should be set right . . . Every citizen and every family has a responsibility.

In its community crime prevention program, the National Institute has concentrated on four areas:

- 1) Reducing opportunities for crime to occur.
- 2) Encouraging community activities against crime.
- 3) Promoting citizen participation in the criminal justice process.
- 4) Assisting citizens as victims of crime and clients of the criminal justice system.

In fiscal 1974 the Institute devoted \$5.3 million

to work in community crime prevention—more than was spent in the previous five years combined.

Toward a Secure Environment

Research has shown that the environments in which we live and work have a marked influence on our vulnerability to crime. The best-known example of research in this area, the development of the concept of “defensible space” (described more fully in the box on page 13), showed that architectural design is a critical element in the security of apartment dwellers.

Crime prevention through environmental design. One of the largest projects ever funded by the Institute, this research effort will extend the principles of “defensible space” to the design of residences, business districts, schools, and transportation systems. It will identify the factors—physical, social, and psychological—affecting personal security in each setting. Model projects will then be designed and tested on an experimental basis. After evaluation, the results will be widely distributed. The contractor for the \$2 million project is the Westinghouse Electric Corp.



Institute-sponsored research in public housing projects showed that physical design affects safety. Walk-up apartment buildings had lower crime rates than high-rise structures.

Design directives for residential security. Under a \$104,000 grant, the Center for Residential Security Design will develop a handbook for architects, designers, and city planners. The manual will provide specific guidelines for designing safety into homes and apartment buildings of various sizes and population densities.

Street lighting. In 1971 the Institute funded a

study of the impact of improved street lighting on crime rates in Kansas City, Mo. The results, which became available this year, showed a dramatic decrease in night street crime at the test site (robberies and assaults fell 48 percent) while property crimes such as larceny and auto theft were unaffected. The findings are now being evaluated. Among the questions still to be answered: How much crime was displaced? Were the results temporary or permanent, and were they influenced by other factors such as changes in patrol tactics?

Robbery deterrence. The Institute awarded \$153,000 for an innovative project to reduce robberies in 60 small convenience stores. The experiment involves environmental modifications as well as specialized training for store personnel. The Western Behavioral Sciences Institute will perform the research and evaluate the effect on robbery rates and associated violence.

Alarm systems. The Institute is funding the development of several promising new alarm systems. One with particular application to community crime prevention is designed for use in residences and small businesses. Because no special wiring is required (the system relies on ordinary household or business electrical wiring already in place) the new alarm will reduce installation costs by 60 percent; it also promises to be cheaper to manufacture, more reliable, and less prone to false alarms. A second innovation is a miniaturized personal radio alarm to be worn by citizens in high-risk situations—by residents of a crime-plagued apartment building, for example. The device is small enough to be worn on the wrist or as a pendant. When triggered, it transmits the wearer's identity and location to a central communications unit, which in turn dispatches an officer to the scene. Both alarm systems were brought to the prototype stage last year, with large-scale testing to be conducted in 1975.

Security equipment standards. To help the construction industry build safer homes, the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory is developing standards for burglar-deterrent doors, windows, and alarm systems. Research has shown that if entry can be frustrated for as little as four minutes, a burglar generally gives up the entry attempt. The standards now being designed for the industry will later be translated into a layman's guide for homeowners and renters and hopefully will



Robbery-control techniques for small shops will be developed under an Institute grant.

find their way into state and local building codes. As a result of discussions held last year with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, they may also become standards for public housing projects throughout the country.

Responding to Citizens' Needs

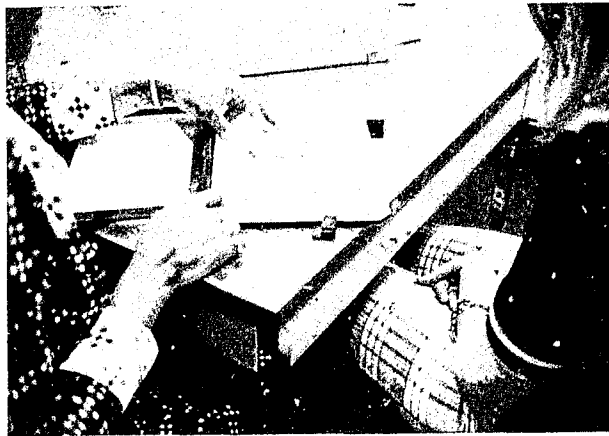
In the past, most crime-prevention research was based on the concept of "target hardening"—the development of sophisticated locks and alarms, for example. Such innovations are effective only if the public accepts and uses them. In the long run, the best deterrent to crime may prove to be public understanding of—and participation in—the criminal justice system.

Among the Institute's citizen-oriented initiatives in fiscal 1974:

The citizen and the criminal justice system. Surveys have indicated that encounters with the police and the courts are often so unsatisfactory that citizens will go to great lengths to avoid them. This situation helps explain why so much crime (50 percent, according to LEAA's victimization

Prototype of citizen's alarm developed by the National Institute. Wearer can signal for aid in crime or other emergency.





Rape victim is interviewed
by New York City policewoman.

surveys) goes unreported in this country. The Institute has therefore funded a program to develop more effective procedures for dealing with citizens, both as crime victims and criminal justice clients. The \$316,000 study will be conducted by Marquette University's Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy.

Forcible rape. Of all victims of crime, those who have been raped are most likely to suffer from their subsequent involvement with the criminal justice system. Under a \$334,000 grant, the Battelle Human Affairs Research Center will conduct a 12-month study of this problem. Among the subjects to be investigated are characteristics of the offender,



victim, and physical setting; strategies for preventing rape; and methods for reducing the physical and emotional damage to the victim. Guidelines will be developed for improving rape laws and for investigating and prosecuting rape cases more successfully without compounding the victim's anguish.

Fencing stolen goods. Most burglaries involve objects—silverware, jewelry, television sets—to a greater extent than they involve money, and even street robbery may yield valuables other than cash that must be fenced before the offender realizes a profit from his crime. In fiscal 1974 the Colorado State University College of Business began a major study of the fencing process. Various types of fencing operations will be identified and strategies developed to make each type of fence more vulnerable to detection, prosecution, and conviction. The project involves the expenditure of \$182,000 over a 15-month period.

Evaluating "Project Ident." One way to increase the difficulty of fencing stolen goods is to mark personal items with the name and identification number of the owner. Such property-marking services are offered by a number of police departments across the country and appear to have been successful in deterring burglaries. Their track record will now be carefully assessed as part of the Institute's National Evaluation Program.

Putting It Together in Hartford

Building on previous research, the Institute is supporting the development of a comprehensive crime-control program in Hartford, Conn. Entitled "Residential Neighborhood Crime Control," the program is an attempt to combine a number of proven crime-reduction techniques and thus multiply their effectiveness.

Avoiding displacement. Improving security in a single housing project or business block can have a marked effect on criminal activity in the immediate area. The effect on the overall crime rate is likely to be much smaller, however, because some crime is displaced to other, less-protected areas. The Hartford program will enhance the security of entire neighborhoods. The target areas are Asylum Hill, a racially-mixed neighborhood where most residents live in private apartments; and the Clay Hill/Sand area, predom-

Public Housing and Personal Safety

In the years following World War II, hundreds of decaying city neighborhoods were demolished in the name of urban renewal. Public housing projects took their place—high-rise apartment buildings that were meant to improve the quality of life for the city's disadvantaged. Instead, most of the new buildings were breeding grounds for crime, vandalism, and alienation, a phenomenon noted by Jane Jacobs in her 1961 book *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*.

Among those who built on Jacobs' conclusions was Oscar Newman, an architect and urban planner at New York University. His research (funded by Institute grants of \$177,000 in 1970 and \$181,000 in 1971) is probably the best illustration of how research in the social sciences can help ease the burden of criminal justice agencies. Over the course of three years, Newman studied the relationship between architectural design and criminal activity in various residential settings, remodeling one housing pro-

ject to test the effect of physical alterations on the crime rate.

The most dramatic contrast was seen in two public housing projects in the Brownsville district of New York City. The projects faced each other; their populations were comparable in size, density, and social composition. The sole difference was architectural. The newer project was a cluster of high-rise buildings, while the other consisted of smaller walk-up apartments. Newman found that the high-rise project experienced 264 percent more robberies and a total crime rate that was 66 percent higher. As a result of vandalism, the high-rise project required 77 percent more maintenance work than the walk-up apartments across the street.

From his studies in Brownsville and elsewhere, Newman identified four design elements that contribute to a secure environment:

- **Strongly defined zones of influence.** The fewer people who share an entrance or hall, the

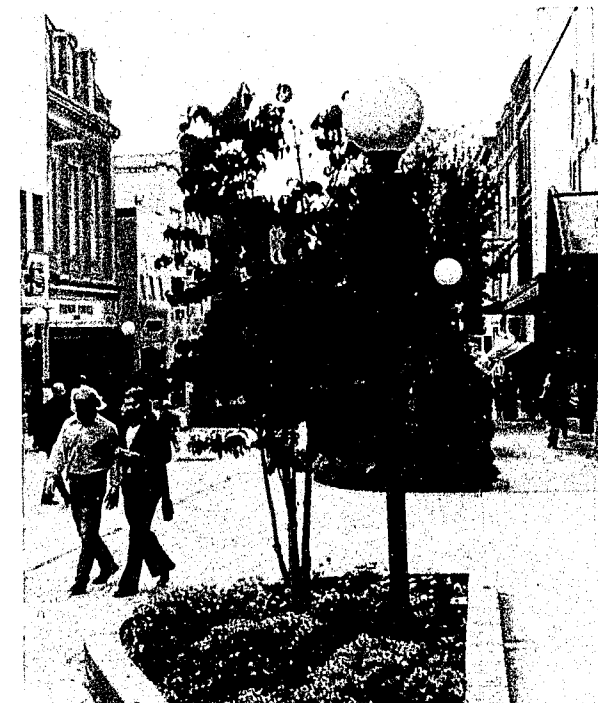
greater their protective attitude toward it, and the more likely they are to contest an intruder's right to enter it.

- **Natural surveillance.** Doors, windows, and lobbies should be arranged to permit constant monitoring of what is happening in public areas.

- **Residential appearance.** When the institutional image is avoided, residents take more pride in the building and have a greater incentive to maintain public areas.

- **Neighborhood character.** The safety of lobbies, walkways, and playgrounds is enhanced if the neighborhood is residential rather than commercial, prosperous rather than decaying.

"Defensible space" was Newman's term for this approach to the design of public housing. It provided the title of his widely-read book on the subject, published in 1973. Newman's full report, *Architectural Design for Crime Prevention*, was released by the Institute the same year.



inantly black and containing both public and private housing developments.

A comprehensive approach. Most crime-reduction projects are oriented toward people or toward the physical environment; the Hartford program contains both elements. The target-hardening techniques will include improved locks and other security devices, better street lighting, limited access to buildings and public areas, and walkways and interior spaces redesigned to permit closer surveillance. Moving beyond physical security, the program will also include citizen participation in crime-prevention activities, and police patrol tactics tailored to the neighborhood. The Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice is conducting this program. In addition to the final report, to be published in 1975, manuals will be prepared for urban designers and architects, for citizen anti-crime groups, and for the managers and residents of housing developments. These materials will help other communities to benefit from the Hartford experience.

Chapter 3 Juvenile Delinquency



During the 1960's, the arrest rate for juveniles increased six times faster than that for adults. By 1970, juveniles under the age of 18 accounted for one-fifth of all arrests for violent crime and for more than half of all arrests for burglary. These figures were even more disturbing when viewed in the light of research findings: the younger an individual is when he first becomes involved with the criminal justice system, the more likely he is to persist in criminal behavior.

In 1973, the LEAA-supported National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals identified juvenile delinquency as one of four priority areas. Its report concluded:

The highest attention must be given to preventing juvenile delinquency, minimizing the involvement of young offenders in the juvenile and criminal justice system, and reintegrating them into the community.

In response, the National Institute established a new Juvenile Delinquency Division within its Office of Research Programs. (Until last year, programs in this area were grouped with those in adult corrections.) Institute funding for juvenile delinquency totaled \$1.9 million in fiscal 1974.

After the close of the fiscal year, Congress enacted legislation creating within LEAA a new

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Office includes a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Basic Questions

Because so little is known about juvenile delinquency, much of the research in this area continues to be exploratory in nature, addressing such fundamentals as preventing delinquent behavior and improving the organization and administration of juvenile justice.

Nature and causes of delinquency. A statistical profile of delinquents in the State of Illinois has been assembled with funds made available by the Illinois State Planning Agency. The Institute is supporting a 3-year analysis of this information which will assess such factors as: the influences affecting juvenile behavior, the increasing problem of female delinquency, the family life of delinquents, ethnic factors, community leadership (including the role of the police), and the conflict of blue-collar and middle-class values in the schools. The first phase of the study was funded last year by a \$358,341 grant to the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago.

Gang Violence. Conflict between gangs of juveniles was a serious problem in the 1950's. After



an apparent decline in the 1960's, it is believed that a resurgence of gang activity began to occur in the early 1970's. This pilot study will investigate the level and nature of gang activity in major American cities (including New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and Detroit) in order to determine whether a major research and intervention effort is needed. The \$49,000 project will be conducted by the Center for Criminal Justice at Harvard University.

National assessment of juvenile corrections. The University of Michigan School of Social Work is engaged in a 5-year effort to gather information about juvenile corrections. The study—now in its fourth year—includes a national portrait of juvenile corrections as reflected in court statistics, census figures, and the like; an analysis of juvenile codes in each State; a study of juvenile courts throughout the country; and a study of the juvenile justice system as it operates in each State.

One of these components—*Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Analysis of Legal Codes in the United States*—is now available. This analysis of the legal codes, in effect as of January 1972, indicates considerable variation in procedures for handling juveniles, inadequate safeguards of juve-

niles' constitutional rights, significant variations in juvenile court structures, and a lack of explicit protection against misuse of juvenile records. Many States, for example, do not guarantee a probable cause hearing before sending juveniles to criminal court; in all but five States, juveniles may be placed in adult jails. The majority of States give probation officers the same arrest powers as police officers. Despite the general assumption that delinquents' records are automatically expunged, in most States the judge's power to do so is discretionary rather than mandatory.

The final report in 1976 will provide a wealth of information about juvenile corrections in the U.S. Fiscal 1974 funds committed to this project amounted to \$791,000.

Standards for juvenile justice. The Institute also continued to support a 5-year effort by New York University's Institute of Judicial Administration to improve legal and administrative standards for juvenile justice. The goal is a system that is effective, efficient, and fair. To achieve this goal, the project will establish standards that can be used by judges, legislators, planners, and others responsible for juvenile justice. Fiscal 1974 funding amounted to \$266,000.

Helping Juveniles in Trouble

Following the 1967 recommendations of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, juvenile diversion programs and other alternate treatment approaches became widespread in the U.S. There now exists a considerable body of experience with these programs, and last year the Institute funded several projects to evaluate and apply what has been learned to date.

The Massachusetts experience. The Institute continued to support an evaluation of the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and the changes in juvenile justice in that State (see box on page 19).

The Los Angeles experience. There are 47 independent police departments in Los Angeles County; some have active diversion projects, some have informal programs, and others have none. Under the Innovative Research Program, \$44,000 was awarded to Malcolm Klein of the University of Southern California for a study of these programs. Professor Klein will analyze and compare the results in the various jurisdictions in an attempt to isolate the pivotal ingredients of successful programs.

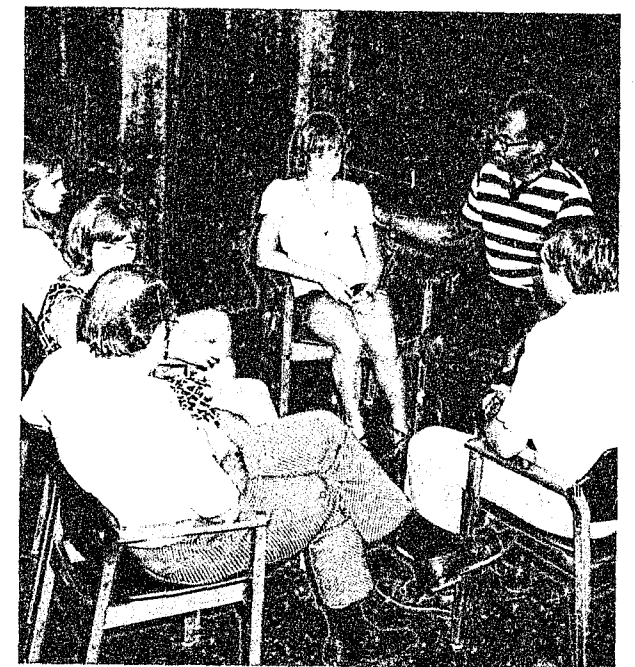
Evaluating youth service bureaus. LEAA funds have supported the development of youth service bureaus in many communities. Such programs are meant to divert significant numbers of youths from the juvenile justice system and to enable communities to make better use of existing services to reduce delinquency. Under its National Evaluation Program, the Institute is planning to study how well these programs have succeeded. The first phase to begin in FY 1975 will be conducted by research teams at Boston University and the University of Oregon.

Models for action. The Institute's Exemplary Projects Program identifies—through multi-level screening and rigorous evaluation—outstanding local programs suitable for adoption by other communities. Last year, the Institute designated three juvenile delinquency programs as exemplary. Independent validations confirmed each project's success and its suitability for widespread adoption.

In St. Louis, under the LEAA-funded High Impact Anti-Crime Program, the 'Providence Educational Center provides intensive remedial education and counseling as an alternative to



Counselor talks with youths at Philadelphia Neighborhood Youth Resources Center.



Counselors (right) discuss problems with young runaway (center) and her family in the Sacramento "601" project.

incarceration in a training school. Youngsters in the program showed a marked improvement in reading and math and a reduction in truancy. Only 28 percent of the Providence students committed an offense while enrolled at the school and



during a 6-month after-care period. This compares with recidivism rates of 70 percent for youths released on conventional probation in St. Louis and 50 percent for those assigned to residential institutions.

In Philadelphia, the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center offers a comprehensive mix of direct services—such as psychiatric counseling, job placement and legal services, as well as referral and transportation to other social service agencies and follow-up services. The clients include youth-gang members and others who have committed serious offenses. Preliminary findings show an arrest rate of 9.1 per thousand for boys in the Center's target area, compared to a rate of 51 per thousand in comparable nontarget areas.

In Sacramento County, Calif., the "601" diversion project is keeping runaways, truants, and other youths who fall under Section 601 of the juvenile code out of the juvenile justice system. Intensive family counseling sessions are

held at the time of referral. If a family solution is not possible, the juvenile is placed temporarily in a substitute home or other alternative environment. As compared to a control group, youngsters processed by the "601" program were less likely to enter the juvenile justice system (4 percent vs. 20 percent), less likely to spend a night in Juvenile Hall (14 percent vs. 70 percent), and less likely to be re-booked by the police in a 1-year period (46 percent vs. 54 percent).

To help other communities adopt these proven approaches, the Institute is publishing an operational manual and other informational materials for each Exemplary Project. In addition, a training curriculum for the Sacramento "601" project is being developed under a \$211,000 grant to the University of California at Davis. Under the Institute's national training program, 10 regional seminars will be held in cities across the country, introducing local judges and probation officers to the project.

An End to the Training School?

Massachusetts had the first "training school" for delinquent youngsters in the U.S. Beginning in 1969, the Commonwealth once again set a precedent in juvenile corrections, this time by moving to abolish such schools as a means of rehabilitating young offenders.

The training schools in Massachusetts, as elsewhere, had an unenviable record: recidivism ran as high as 70 percent. Observers were also troubled by the fact that most training-school residents came from lower-class homes, while delinquency was a problem affecting all social classes. After several critical studies of the Massachusetts system, reform legislation was passed and a new Commissioner of the Department of Youth Services was hired to implement the reforms.

The new Commissioner abolished haircut regulations, uniforms, formation marching, physical punishment, and other traditional techniques for controlling training-school youngsters. At the same time, the Department of Youth Services (DYS) began to experiment with decentralized cottages where group therapy was the basis of the program. Academic and vo-

catational training was restructured in these "therapeutic communities." The teachers gradually became full-time members of the cottage staffs, and community groups and individual volunteers were brought into the program.

Even before the results of this experiment were clear, the DYS took a more radical step. Most of the training schools were closed outright. Their residents were moved into one of several alternative environments—foster homes, group homes (often a local YMCA), or non-residential programs in which they lived with their own families while attending day or evening sessions at a nearby center. Alternatives were devised for youngsters who required closer supervision. The "secure environments" ranged from cottages staffed by ex-offenders to a small psychiatric unit in a state hospital.

The Massachusetts program has been described as "a major pioneering step in correctional reform." It has also been characterized as the product of reformist zeal rather than solid research. Because of the significance of the Massa-

chusetts reforms, the Institute in 1972 began a 4-year evaluation of the results in cooperation with the Massachusetts State Planning Agency. The Institute-funded study concerns the immediate and long-term effects of alternate programs on the young people involved in them.

Preliminary studies show a considerable reduction in recidivism for boys in community-based programs. Using the criterion of court appearances over a 6-month period, analysis of the records of 144 youngsters in the community-based programs shows an overall recidivism rate of 25 percent—24 percent for boys and 30 percent for girls. This compares with earlier rates of 49 to 61 percent for boys and 13 to 27 percent for girls (based on somewhat fragmentary studies performed prior to 1969). Before definitive conclusions can be drawn, however, more information involving larger samples, longer time periods, and seriousness of offense is needed.

Fiscal 1974 funds for this project amounted to \$200,000; the work is being done by the Center for Criminal Justice at Harvard University.

Chapter 4 Police

The police officer traditionally stands as his community's first line of defense against crime. That role has grown ever more important. At the same time, the public's demands on the police for other services have multiplied. In 1973 the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals identified 10 distinct roles of the contemporary policeman, including intervening in family quarrels, assisting those who cannot care for themselves, and establishing a sense of security in the community, as well as the more traditional tasks of enforcing the law and maintaining order.

The National Institute sponsors a wide variety of programs to help police agencies. Over \$8.2 million was devoted to police projects in fiscal 1974.

Administration and Manpower

The Institute last year began a fundamental examination of police functions. Two of these projects—a study of the effectiveness of various patrol tactics and a study of police corruption—will be funded in fiscal 1975. Among other projects in this area:

Police performance measures. The American Justice Institute has undertaken a 3-year effort to devise more sophisticated measures which will accurately reflect the full range of police activities. Researchers will identify the missions of a typical

department (traffic control, for example) and the factors (such as speed and safety of traffic flow) important to the success of these missions. They will then develop the necessary indicators, enabling a department to measure its overall performance and perhaps to compare itself with other law enforcement agencies. This first phase of the project will cost \$398,000.

Procedures for disciplinary action. With Institute funding of \$344,000 the International Association of Chiefs of Police has begun a study of police internal disciplinary procedures and policies. Its goal is to develop model rules of conduct. Disciplinary policies will be examined in 17 law enforcement agencies; model rules will then be developed, reviewed by officers from the 17 agencies, and put into practice.

"Demilitarizing" the police. Nearly all police agencies follow a military system of rank structure. In recent years, however, a few smaller departments have replaced the traditional system with one based on civilian models. Under a \$75,000 grant, the Bureau of Social Science Research will evaluate the impact of such a change on police departments and individual officers, and will identify alternative titles and insignia. Most of the research will be conducted within the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C.

Personnel selection. This project concludes work



Institute project will formulate performance standards for various police functions.

that began in 1971 when performance scales were developed for various police positions to aid departments in selecting suitable candidates. Current research is using those scales to validate psychological "predictors" indicating how well a given individual might perform in a given position. The goal is to devise an easily-administered test that will screen out high-risk applicants; borderline candidates would then undergo a rigorous psychiatric evaluation in a Police Assessment Center. The project is being conducted by Personnel Decisions, Inc., of Minneapolis under grants totaling \$433,000.

Computerized scheduling. Building on previous Institute-funded research which showed the value of computers in allocating police manpower, the Institute is preparing a brochure on computer-designed work schedules for police departments; it will be published in 1975.

The Investigative Process

Since its inception the Institute has supported numerous projects to aid police in investigation and identification, many of them funded through its Advanced Technology Program. Among the major initiatives in fiscal 1974:

A "decision model" for felony investigations. The Institute awarded \$189,000 to the Stanford Research Institute to develop a system to help investigators decide whether or not to investigate a case. The available information—eyewitness identifications, fingerprints, and other evidence—would be checked against a standard list of possibilities. Investigators would thus be able to estimate the probability of success in a given case, enabling them to concentrate time and resources where they will do the most good.

Mug-shot retrieval system. A witness can spend hours searching through a library of mug shots, a fatiguing process that may cause errors in identification. Under a \$179,000 grant, the University of Houston is developing a computer-assisted method of retrieving these photographs. By selecting a small number of pictures that closely fit an offender's description, the system should speed the process of identification. In the first phase, engineers and a psychologist will develop a suitable system and adapt the necessary hardware; if the results are promising, additional funding will create a system that can be easily used by police agencies.

Speaker identification. The Aerospace Corp. is continuing its development of a computer-assisted

Voiceprint identification system. This project, which resulted in a prototype system last year, may enable police officers to identify the human voice as routinely as they now identify fingerprints.

Fingerprint research. Latent fingerprints (those found at the scene rather than obtained in a fingerprinting session) were the subject of two studies funded last year, one to assess commercially-available systems for matching latent prints with those on file, the other to assess new technology that could be applied to fingerprint coding, file searching, and matching. The Institute also has funded an effort to improve methods of transmitting fingerprints over digital communication links, with particular attention to the problem of increasing speed without reducing the quality of transmission.

Tagging explosives. Investigating explosions would be a simpler task if all explosives were

"tagged" at the point of manufacture. Under a \$200,000 contract, the Livermore Laboratory is testing substances which could be used for this purpose. An ideal system would enable authorities to determine, after an explosion occurs, the manufacturer and lot number of the explosive. In a related effort, the Institute awarded \$80,000 to Brookhaven Laboratory for a study of sulfur hexafluoride, a substance with promise as a "taggant" to signal the presence of explosives in luggage, mail sacks, and similar situations.

Polygraph reliability. Although lie detectors are in regular use, their reliability is still subject to question. The Institute has funded an 18-month, \$100,000 study of problems in polygraph use, including the operator's influence on the results of a test. The research will be conducted by the University of Utah.





Investigators examine latent fingerprint images from computerized files.

Crime laboratory research methods. All laboratories, including those operated by criminal justice agencies, are subject to wide variations in proficiency. At present there is no broad, national system for assessing the performance of police crime labs. Under a \$204,000 grant to the Forensic Science Foundation, the Institute funded the development of a standard proficiency test and a unified reporting system for forensic laboratories.

Forensic science research. The Institute last year funded several basic research projects in forensic science to develop more sophisticated means of identifying, classifying, and analyzing materials used in the commission of crimes. Among the new 1974 studies were ones involving human hair, semen and other bodily fluids, and automotive paint and glass. In addition, the Aerospace Corporation continued its work in two important areas: blood-stain analysis and the detection of gunshot residues.

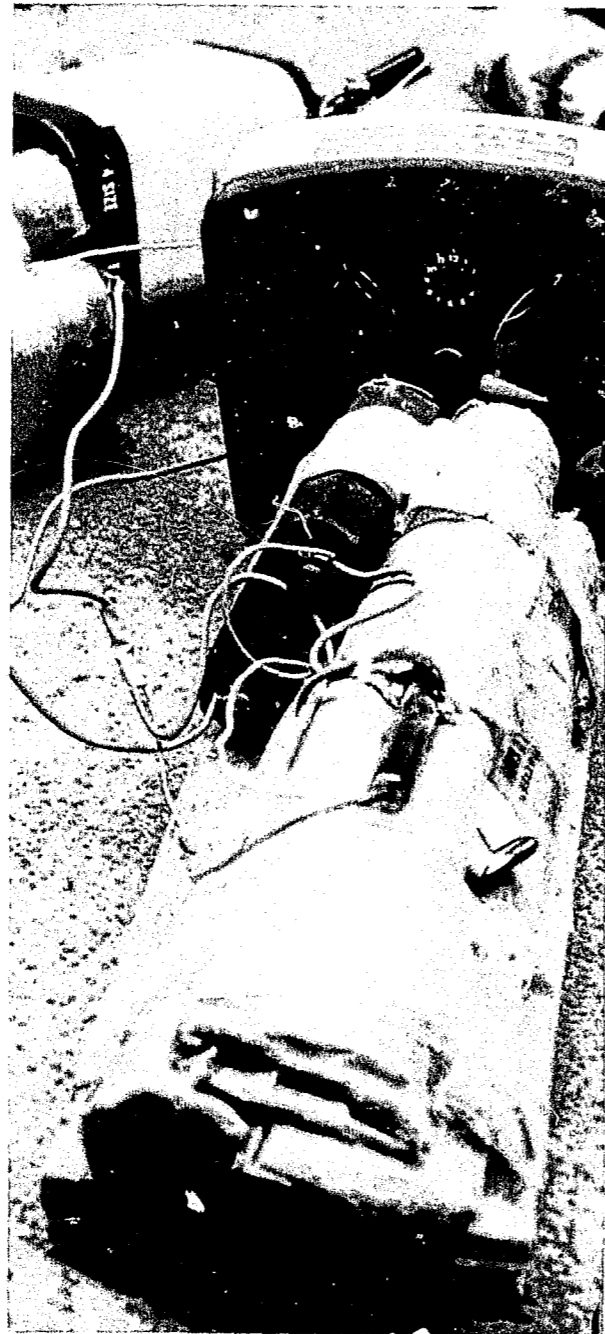
Improving Police Equipment

While advanced technology has applications in every area of criminal justice, it is police agencies that have benefited most from the Institute's research and development program. Considerable

attention was generated last year by a new, light-weight body armor for police officers (see box on page 27. Other important equipment programs funded in fiscal 1974:

Evaluating automatic vehicle monitors. The St. Louis Police Department has equipped 25 cars with

Institute research is studying ways to tag explosives so they can be traced.



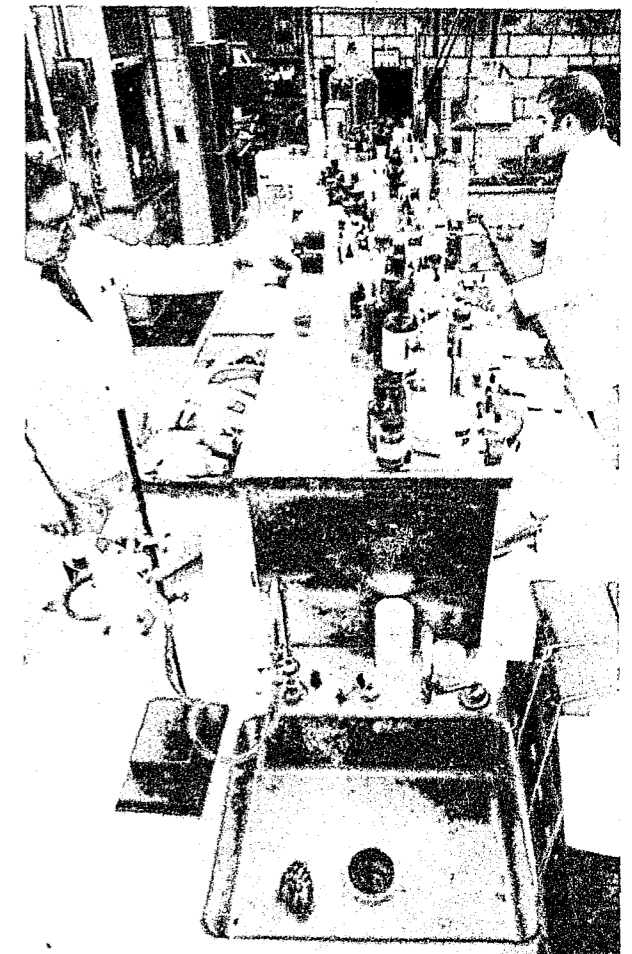
Automatic Vehicle Monitors (AVM) which give dispatchers a continuous flow of information about the status and location of the car. St. Louis plans to extend the AVM system to 400 cars in the future. Last year the Institute designed an evaluation of the St. Louis experience, to determine the impact of the AVM system on police operations and response time. The \$181,000 study will be conducted by Public System Evaluation, Inc., of Boston.

Communications systems. As a concern of police departments nationwide, according to an Institute survey, the patrol car is rivaled only by the radio. Several projects are underway to improve this aspect of police operations. Under a \$306,000 contract, the MITRE Corp. began to study two new communications systems, one for the automatic digital dispatching of patrol cars, the other to provide a visual link between the various agencies of criminal justice. The latter could provide police departments with the ability to transmit hard copies of documents, thus making it possible for a police officer to obtain a judge's signature on a warrant without leaving the station house. Also in fiscal 1974, the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory published a number of reports and standards on communications equipment, including voice scramblers, car location systems, and radio transmitters, receivers, and repeaters.

"Less lethal" weapons. Stun guns, Mace, and other disabling weapons are increasingly available to police officers. While less lethal than conventional firearms, such devices are nevertheless able to cause injury or death, and no acceptable substitute for the service revolver is currently available. Under a \$325,000 contract, the Land Warfare Laboratory is undertaking a major study of these weapons. Hopefully the results will enable researchers to develop second-generation weapons that combine acceptable levels of safety and effectiveness.

Research into Action

Research in itself cannot reduce crime: it must first be translated into workable programs at the local level. In fiscal 1974 the Institute devoted a significant portion of its technology transfer funds to police-related subjects.



Family crisis intervention. Handling family disturbance calls is one of the policeman's most time-consuming and dangerous assignments. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1972, 27 percent of all assaults on policemen occurred while responding to family disturbance complaints.

Institute-sponsored research in New York City several years ago demonstrated that officers with specialized training in conflict management techniques are more successful in resolving family conflicts without violence. During the initial Institute experiment, there was not a single homicide in any of the homes visited by trained policemen and none of the intervening officers was injured.

A number of cities have since adopted some form of training in family crisis intervention. To give national impetus to this trend, the Institute last year funded a comprehensive technology transfer

program based on the New York experience. The program has three components.

Demonstration. The Institute awarded \$200,000 to each of six police departments, enabling them to establish model projects in family crisis intervention. The participating cities are Syracuse, N.Y.; Peoria, Ill.; Columbus, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; and Portsmouth, Va.

Evaluation. The six demonstration projects will be evaluated by the Human Resources Research Organization, which will assess both the project itself and its impact on the host community. The evaluation also will identify improvements needed in the techniques and training and study whether crisis intervention can be adapted to deal with other types of potentially violent situations.

Training. Intensive training seminars are being held for key police officials in each LEAA region. Following the seminars, complete training packages, including curricula, books, films and tapes are

Role-playing session in Institute-sponsored family crisis intervention training.



provided to any department interested in creating family crisis intervention programs.

Other model programs. The Institute also funded a training program for crime analysis techniques, which enable a police department to use statistical data (often collected for other purposes) to identify crime patterns and develop appropriate responses. A model system was described in *Police Crime Analysis Units and Procedures*, a Prescriptive Package compiled for the Institute by the California Crime Technological Research Foundation and distributed widely. The same grantee will now develop a training curriculum based on that handbook. The training sessions will be held in each LEAA region, reaching a total of about 700 officers.

The Institute has a continuing program to develop Prescriptive Packages—consolidating in one document research findings, local operating experience and model program guidelines—to keep criminal justice agencies abreast of the most promising advances in crime control. Among the handbooks produced or funded last year:

Neighborhood Team Policing (The Urban Institute) describes a program to make police officers responsible for specific neighborhoods, thus increasing their rapport with the community.

Police-Community Relations (Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice) examines self-improvement steps to enhance a department's standing with the community.

Managing Criminal Investigations (The Urban Institute) analyzes management techniques for improving police investigative effectiveness.

Robbery Control Projects (John Jay College of Criminal Justice) describes special police robbery units and other programs to reduce this type of crime.

Community Involvement in Police Activities (Center for Governmental Studies) describes programs for police-community cooperation in preventing crime.

Metropolitan Narcotics Enforcement Units (The Urban Institute) establishes guidelines for multi-agency narcotics units, involving officers from several neighboring jurisdictions.

Use of Civilians in Police Work (The Urban Institute) describes programs for using civilians in specialized police tasks.



Institute-developed body armor is lightweight and flexible enough to be worn routinely by law enforcement officers.

Lightweight Body Armor

Stronger and lighter than nylon, Kevlar was first developed as a replacement for steel cords in automobile tires. While testing it at the U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory in Aberdeen, Md., officials brought the new material to the attention of the National Institute. They felt that Kevlar would be excellent for high-speed, puncture-proof tires for police vehicles. An Institute representative asked instead: "Will it stop a bullet?"

From that chance question came a promising new body armor, developed by the Land Warfare Laboratory and now being tested through the Institute's Advanced Technology Program. The development work began with a \$40,000 contract in fiscal 1972.

Using the .38 caliber "police special" as its standard for testing, the Land Warfare Laboratory found that Kevlar would protect the wearer from handguns fired at distances usually encountered in police work. Further testing, begun in fiscal 1973, indicated that Kevlar is also effective in absorbing "blunt trauma"—the crushing effect of a bullet on human tissue. Compared to nylon, Kevlar offers twice the strength at half the weight and is also comparatively flexible. These features allow it to be incorporated in a variety of garments—jacket liners, decorative vests, or even underwear—light enough and comfortable enough for everyday use.

Last year the Institute funded an \$800,000 field test of the new body armor. Among the factors to be

evaluated are Kevlar's comfort when worn for a full working day, its adaptability to extremes of temperature, and its durability through long periods of use. Equally important is the psychological effect of these garments on the officers who wear them. When a policeman's uniform has been transformed into protective armor, he might become more confident and hence more relaxed in his encounters with the public, or he could become more aggressive, quicker to resort to firearms, and more prone to take risks with his own life and the lives of others. To provide answers to such questions, some 3,000 Kevlar garments will be tested in police agencies across the country. It is expected that the field tests will be completed in two years.



Chapter 5 Courts

Public confidence in the courts is disturbingly low. According to a 1973 poll by the Gallup organization, 75 percent of urban Americans believe that the courts are too lenient, and hold judicial leniency responsible for much of the crime in the United States. In the same year the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals reached this sobering conclusion: "The criminal justice system in the United States . . . has broken down." The Commission identified as causes: "inconsistency in the processing of criminal defendants, uncertainty as to the results attained, unacceptable delays, and alienation of the community."

Since its inception, the National Institute has endeavored to provide the courts with the tools that would make reform possible. Primary emphasis has been on reducing courtroom delay. New systems have been developed for pretrial screening, for settling personal disputes without litigation, and for faster and more accurate methods of recording and transcribing testimony. The Institute continued to give a high priority to such projects in fiscal 1974.

Important new initiatives focused on reforms to restore public trust in the judicial system. These included studies of juror and witness utilization, a training program for citizen dispute settlement, and an effort to provide more con-

sistency in the sentences imposed on offenders. In total, the Institute devoted almost \$2.5 million to court-related research last year.

Reducing the Caseload

Too often, major offenders are able to "cop a plea" because the courts are overburdened with traffic violations, family disputes, and cases of drunkenness and vagrancy. In fiscal 1974 the Institute funded several projects to reduce the number and range of offenses that must be handled in the criminal courts.

Citizen disputes. In Columbus, Ohio, minor criminal cases—neighborhood and family disputes—are screened by the prosecutor's office and referred to a hearing officer—a law student—who attempts to arbitrate the conflict without a courtroom appearance. About 3,600 cases were heard in the first year of the project, with only 84 resulting in the filing of a criminal affidavit. The cost per case was \$23 as compared to \$100 or more for court processing. The program's impressive results led the Institute to designate it an Exemplary Project last year. A \$200,000 grant was awarded to Abt Associates for a training program in citizen dispute settlement to be offered as part of the Institute's national effort to promote widespread implementation of effective programs.



Out-of-court settlement of minor cases is provided by Columbus (Ohio) Citizen Dispute Settlement Center.

Prosecutor decision-making. In 1971 the District of Columbia Superior Court developed a computerized Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS) so successful and comprehensive that the Institute designated it an Exemplary Project. Every case considered for prosecution is tracked through the system, and the reasons for each significant exercise of prosecutor discretion are recorded. The automated system permits the prosecutor's office to assign priorities to all pending cases and rank each case daily according to 1) seriousness of offense, 2) defendant's criminal record, 3) strength of evidence, and 4) age of case and number of continuances. In the first 19 months of operation, the system helped achieve a 25 percent increase in convictions of serious misdemeanor cases.

In addition to its immediate value as a model for efficient resource allocation, PROMIS provides a data base with enormous research potential. Under a \$376,000 grant, the Institute for Law and Social Research is analyzing this data to determine the effect which personal relationships among victims, offenders and witnesses have on case outcome, the amount of training and experience prosecutors need for each of their varied functions, and the roles played by the prosecutor and the police. The results will be used in case-screening decisions, identifying appropriate classes of cases for diversion, and further improving manpower allocation.

Pretrial screening. The Institute last year funded an evaluation of a closed-circuit television system that enables a prosecutor to screen cases as they

are booked. Under a \$121,000 grant, the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office is testing the system, which consists of a two-way audio-video link between its office and nine police division headquarters. It allows the prosecutor to advise booking officers at the earliest possible stage on the admissibility of evidence and other legal requirements. In a related project, the Institute will sponsor an evaluation of a variety of pretrial screening mechanisms to see if they in fact expedite the court process without sacrificing fairness. This study will be conducted under the Institute's new National Evaluation Program.

Decriminalization. Perhaps the most straightforward way to reduce caseloads is to change the definition of what constitutes a criminal offense. Of the "victimless" crimes, gambling and public intoxication are most often considered as candidates for decriminalization. The Institute funded three studies in this area in fiscal 1974. Under a \$76,000 grant, Cornell University will analyze Federal gambling laws, State laws, and alternate approaches; the product will be a manual for States which are considering changes in their gambling statutes. A \$270,000 grant to American University will support a study of several cities which have adopted treatment-oriented approaches to the problem of public drunkenness. (Preliminary studies suggest that fewer persons are being reached by the treatment programs, while the rate of alcoholism is increasing.) In Boston, Mass., a \$63,000 grant to the Mayor's Safe Streets Act Committee will support an evaluation of how detoxification programs have affected the criminal justice system in that city.

Citizen Participation

To serve as a witness or juror can be a sacrifice of considerable proportions. The citizen's time may be wasted in rituals he does not understand or in appearances that serve no useful purposes; his compensation is slender at best. In fiscal 1974 the Institute funded two studies of this problem:

Witness cooperation. One thousand witnesses were interviewed in Washington, D.C., about their encounters with the criminal justice system. Their responses showed that witnesses were often recorded as "uncooperative" when in fact they believed they had fulfilled their duties as witnesses. The study found that many witnesses

appeared to be unaware of what was required of them. Under a \$154,000 grant, the Institute of Law and Social Research will analyze the responses, then develop a handbook for prosecutors on how to improve cooperation and a guide for witnesses, explaining courtroom procedures and the role and duties of witnesses.

Juror utilization. According to a recent study, jurors in New York City spend 62 percent of their time in the waiting room. Such experiences are irritating to the juror and expensive for the taxpayer—and are largely unnecessary. Institute-sponsored research has shown that waiting time can be reduced significantly by more careful attention to the size of the juror pool. Though juror fees are usually low, the total national cost is about \$200 million each year. Studies of seven court systems indicate that jury pools can be reduced by 20 to 25 percent, yet still provide adequate numbers of jurors for trials. Projected nationally, eliminating overcalling of jurors and other inefficiencies could save the taxpayers up to \$50 million annually. *A Guide to Juror Usage*, published last year by the Institute for distribution to court systems throughout the country summarizes the study and discusses implementation of proposed changes.

Courtroom Procedures

In many respects, the American courtroom is a 19th century institution faced with 20th century problems. Last year the Institute funded a number of projects intended to help courts assess performance, streamline the judicial process and respond more effectively to contemporary needs.

Performance measures for courts and prosecutors. In 1974 the Institute published a study of prosecu-



tions in Los Angeles County. Among other things, the study showed that no objective performance standards existed for criminal justice agencies, and that this lack led to disparities in the administration of justice. The Institute awarded \$377,000 to the Rand Corp. to develop performance measures for courts and prosecutors. The project will develop practical, objective criteria for specific types of courts which take into consideration their particular resources and responsibilities. With these precise performance measurements, it will be possible to compare the performance of various jurisdictions and lay the foundation for a national assessment of the state of criminal courts and prosecuting agencies.

Public defenders. As part of the effort to encourage standards for all elements of the judicial process, the Institute also supported the development of evaluation tools for defenders' offices. Because the size and requirements of defenders' offices vary widely, two evaluation models will be developed: one for a simple internal evaluation which could be conducted by the defender's staff; the other for full-scale, independent evaluations. The National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) will develop both under a \$219,000 grant. NLADA also received a \$186,000 grant to analyze the information collected in its recent survey of public defender offices in more than 3,000 counties across the country. The results should provide reliable data on the quantity, quality and comparative costs of public defender services and assist criminal justice planners in meeting constitutional requirements for legal representation for the indigent.

For those communities seeking to establish quality public defender services, the Institute is disseminating detailed information on the Washington, D.C., Public Defender Service. Selected as an Exemplary Project, the Public Defender Service offers a unique 6-week training course for its attorneys and includes a wide range of supporting services—background investigations, psychiatric evaluations, and evidence analysis—to assist attorneys in effective case preparation.

Recording testimony. Advanced technology has many applications in the courtroom. The Institute has supported considerable development work in this area, including the use of video-tape recording systems in courts and a test of computer-assisted

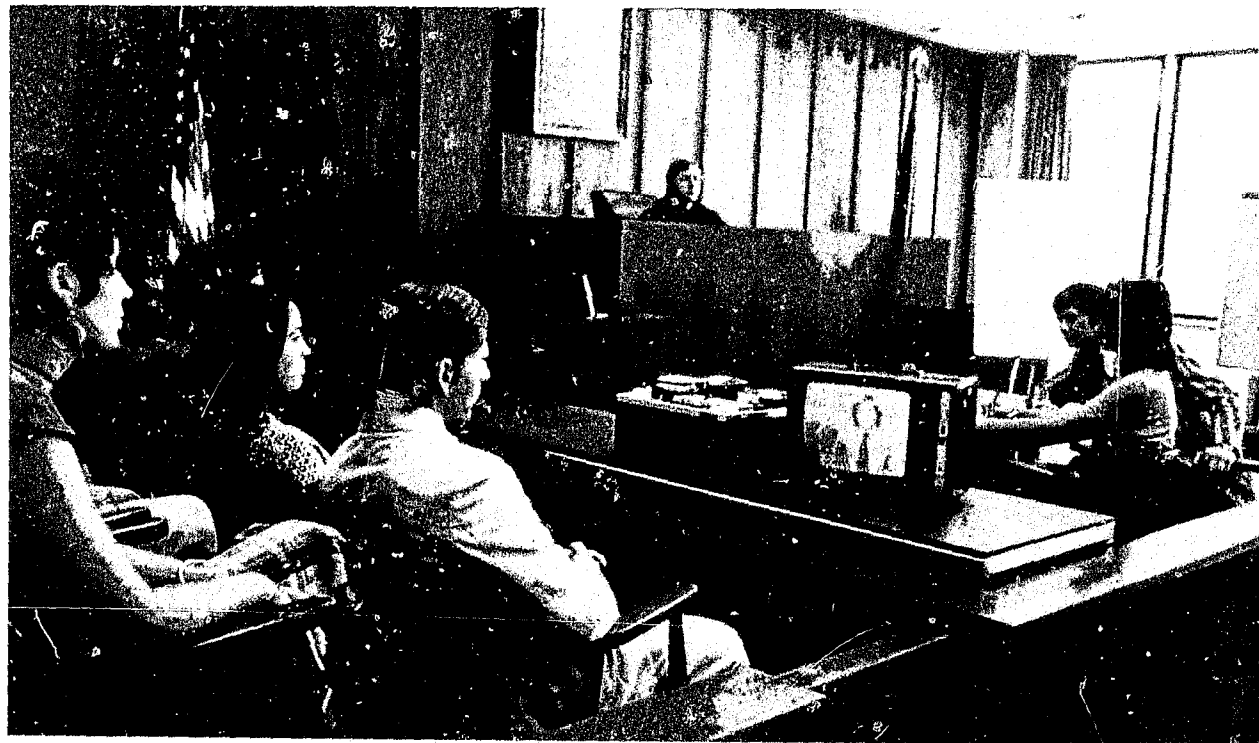


transcription of court reporters' notes. Last year the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory began to develop comprehensive standards for courts intending to purchase audio or video recording equipment. A user's manual was also under preparation.

Reducing sentencing disparities. In fiscal 1974 the Institute funded two studies of the sentencing process. In one project, researchers will work with judges in two jurisdictions to develop a set of sentencing guidelines which would take into account both the offense and the characteristics of the individual offender—prior record, age and the like. The guidelines will help judges to sentence offenders on the basis of more uniform standards. The \$348,000 project will be conducted by Leslie Wilkins of the Criminal Justice Research Center in Albany, N.Y. In a related project, the Institute awarded \$137,000 to the University of Chicago Law School to evaluate the effect appellate review of sentences and sentencing councils, as used in this country and in Western Europe, have on sentencing practices.

The defendant's perceptions. The defendant's encounter with the criminal justice system may well

Demonstration of video-taped testimony.



have a marked influence on his attitude toward the system. That attitude, in turn, affects his prospects for rehabilitation. To gauge the impact of defendants' perceptions, the Institute awarded a \$218,000 grant to Stanford University's Institute of Political Studies.

In other court-related projects, the Institute last year published two monographs, *Criminal Appeals: English Practices and American Reforms*, by Daniel J. Meador; and *Bail and Its Reform: A National Survey*, by Paul Bernard Wice.

Three Visiting Fellowships were awarded for court-related research. Stuart S. Nagel, a political scientist from the University of Illinois at Urbana, is completing a practitioners' manual on the use of computers to analyze criminal justice problems.

While at the Institute he will apply statistical methods to the study of plea bargaining, reducing court delay, and providing defense counsel for the poor. Robert W. Gillespie, an economist from the same university, is studying the effect of judicial case-loads on court delay by analyzing workload statistics of Federal district courts. He will also review such strategies as creating new judgeships, appointing magistrates and transferring judges to accommodate shifting caseloads, assessing their potential for alleviating case backlogs. John J. Murphy, a professor from the University of Cincinnati Law School, is studying the bail retrieval system. He will analyze how the criminal justice system handles those who jump bail: the efforts which are made to retrieve them and the rules which govern official retrievals.

Reducing Pretrial Delay

"Justice delayed," wrote Gladstone, "is justice denied." The denial of justice through pretrial delay can take many forms. A defendant unable to raise bail because he is poor or has a criminal record may plead guilty to avoid prolonged pretrial incarceration. A defendant able to post bail or obtain release on his own recognizance may commit another crime before being brought to trial on the first offense. In the elapsed time between the event and the trial, the memories of witnesses can fade and their whereabouts be forgotten—to the detriment of both prosecution and defense.

From its beginning in 1968, the Institute has funded studies to remedy this problem. Among them is the work of Lewis Katz at the law school of Case Western Reserve University.

The Institute awarded \$105,000 to Katz in fiscal 1970 to study pretrial delay in the Cuyahoga County court system in Cleveland, Ohio. His results were published in 1972

under the title of *Justice is the Crime*. (The Institute published a summary report, *Analysis of Pretrial Delay in Felony Cases*, the same year.)

"Because of the inordinate amount of time that elapses between the arrest of a suspect and the final disposition of his case," the report concluded, "our criminal justice system is failing in its historic role of safeguarding the innocent and convicting the guilty. Courts are clogged with cases that never seem to end, and society has lost confidence in the ability of the system to protect its interests."

The study recommended that the time-to-trial for all felony cases be reduced to 60 days for suspects who are detained in jail, and to 120 days for those released on bail. A time model was developed permitting these periods to be reduced even more. The model was based on 25 recommendations for streamlining the pretrial process. Among them:

- Expand the booking officer's responsibilities to include advising

the suspect of his rights, making a preliminary determination of bail, and appointing a public defender if necessary.

- Require a prompt preliminary hearing, at which the judge would determine "probable cause" and review the bail set by the booking officer.
- Eliminate grand jury indictments.
- Establish a maximum of 14 days for plea bargaining; require an early conference, with disclosure of evidence, to see if the prosecution and defense can reach agreement.

In fiscal 1973 Katz received a follow-up grant to evaluate the impact of four of his proposals that did not require changes in the law. The field tests began in early 1974 in Norfolk, Va.; New Haven, Conn.; and Salt Lake City, Utah. If evaluation shows that the new procedures successfully reduce pretrial delay in those jurisdictions, the model will be disseminated for adoption elsewhere.

Chapter 6 Corrections

The deficiencies of the U.S. correctional system are manifest. In its 1973 report, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals pointed to high recidivism rates, prison riots and unrest, instances of brutality against inmates, and the resultant increasing litigation against prison officials, and proposed 159 specific standards for the correctional system, plus five priority areas for reform.

Similar pressures have been exerted by sociologists, civil libertarians, judges, and correctional officials—and to an increasing extent by inmates themselves. The result has been a great burst of innovative programs and proposals in the correctional field. The present need is to assess the reforms that have been brought forward in recent years. Much of the \$4.4 million the Institute devoted to work in corrections addressed the assessment and evaluation of alternative approaches.

Rethinking the System

To give coherence and direction to correctional reform, the Institute last year launched several studies aimed at a rethinking of the total correctional system and the factors within it compelling change.

Reconceptualization of adult corrections. This project will study basic questions in the correctional field. First, it will assess corrections in the context

of past and current correctional experience and discernible trends in the field. Second, the study will conceptualize the emerging models for the corrections system of the future. Finally, it will suggest research issues and developmental guidelines for future correctional policy. The project report will incorporate this information to provide a sound basis for the correctional practitioner, researcher, and policymaker to use in reshaping the system. The 1-year, \$124,000 study will be conducted by the Policy Center, Inc.

The cost of reform. If the corrections proposals of the National Advisory Commission are put into effect, State and local governments will have to make a massive reallocation of their resources. To provide them with the necessary information base, the American Bar Association will evaluate both the costs and the benefits that might be reasonably anticipated from specific changes. With solid information on the trade-offs, legislators and planners can then realistically estimate the ultimate dollar costs of their decisions. The \$225,000 project will be carried out by the ABA's Fund for Public Education.

Change through court decisions. Some reforms are mandated by court decrees. (Recent decrees have, for example, expanded prisoner rights with respect to censorship of mail and other contact with society.) Through a \$197,000 grant to the ABA's Fund

for Public Education, the Institute last year sponsored a study of this change process. The ABA will analyze significant court decisions affecting correctional practices and evaluate how they were actually put into practice. Researchers will then attempt to devise guidelines to assist courts in preparing decrees and formulating judicial remedies which will find acceptance and can be evaluated for effectiveness.

Prison and Its Alternatives

Figures on recidivism make it clear that for many offenders incarceration is not the wisest course. The Institute has funded several projects aimed at producing effective alternatives to incarceration which will assist offenders in leading productive lives. It also initiated several studies to provide more information about offenders, both as a group and as members of special offender populations.

Economic opportunities for prisoners. Prison industries are a common feature of the U.S. correctional system, intended both to rehabilitate the offender and to lessen the cost of his incarceration. Generally, neither goal is accomplished. The Institute last year designed a project to develop a model program for a state prison industries system.

In the selected State, the entire penal system will be considered a single business entity, with the goal of bringing the "real world" of business competition to the prison. Offenders will be trained in useful skills, with basic education for those who require it. When employed, they will be paid prevailing wages, thus enabling them to contribute to their own support and that of their families—and also to make restitution to those whom they have victimized. A competitive bidding process has been launched for the initial phase of the project, with the major funding anticipated in fiscal 1975.

The Institute has also funded a Prescriptive Package to aid officials in developing and operating offender job training and placement programs. Based on an analysis of studies, reports and guidelines drawn from existing programs, it focuses on successful operating practices. Short-term institutional vocational training programs, job training in the community and the various approaches to job referral and placement are included.

Special offender populations. With the single exception of juveniles, offenders are generally



Inmate refinishes furniture in a Federal correctional institution.

treated as a homogeneous group, their differences ignored by the correctional system. Women are a notable example. Nearly half the states have no correctional facilities designed for women, despite the fact that crimes committed by women are increasing at an alarming rate, and despite an equally alarming shift toward more serious crimes by women. In fiscal 1974 the Institute began a major research initiative to learn more about such offender populations so that their special needs can be met. Under a \$293,000 grant, the California Youth Authority will survey the needs and problems of women offenders. The Massachusetts Parole Board will study the parole experiences of mentally-retarded offenders under a \$48,000 grant.

State parole guidelines. In 1972, the Institute sponsored a project which helped Federal parole officials develop guidelines for making equitable and consistent decisions in individual cases. The guidelines were based on "experience tables," statistical profiles developed from an analysis of 3,000 offenders whose paroles had been reviewed by the U.S. Board of Parole. By providing objective, relevant information on past offenders, the experience tables help parole officials predict the risk of releasing various types of offenders. Good parole risks can thus be identified and released earlier; poor risks can be screened out.

Since June 1973, the guidelines have been used in all Federal parole selection decisions and appear to be working well. In one Federal region where the guidelines were applied to nearly 1,200 cases in a

6-month period, the Board made decisions within the guidelines in 64 percent of the cases. Another 38 percent fell outside the guidelines because of sentencing constraints. In only 8 percent of the cases did the Board exercise its discretion for decisions outside the guidelines. In each of these cases, the Board gave its reasons for departing from the guidelines. Use of the guidelines also has helped the Board in providing written reasons for parole denial—increasingly important in light of recent court decisions.

Based on the Federal system's acceptance of the parole guidelines, the Institute in 1974 awarded a grant to implement them at the State level. Several interested State parole boards will receive technical assistance to put the guidelines into practice and to evaluate the results. The 2-year, \$297,000 project will be conducted by the Criminal Justice Research Center.

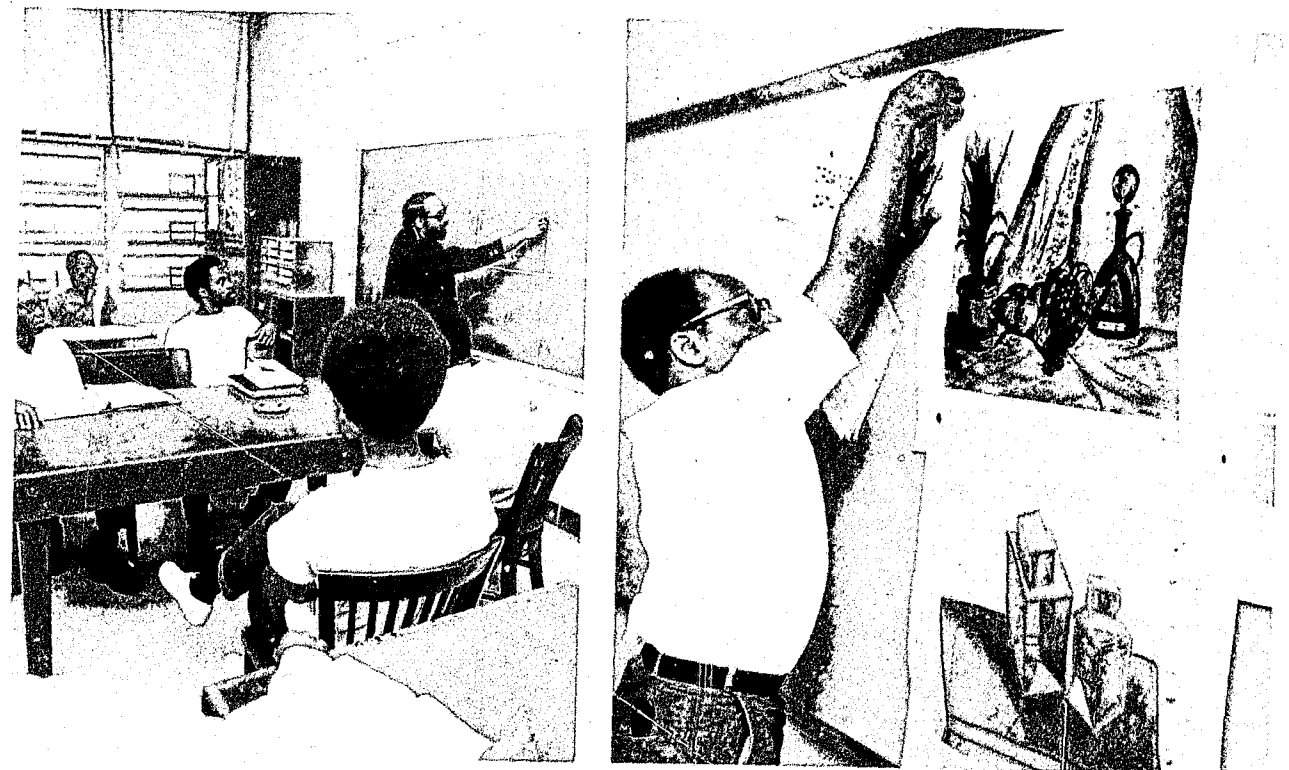
Aftercare services. The Philadelphia Prison Society will conduct a comprehensive survey in that city to evaluate services available to former inmates. In addition to the survey results, this \$120,000 project will produce a handbook which

can be used by other metropolitan areas in assessing programs for ex-prisoners.

Toward safer prisons. Prisoner assaults are a tragic fact of life in many institutions. The Institute funded two studies of this problem last year: \$129,000 was awarded to Bates College for research to reduce homicides occurring in prisons and \$145,000 to the Criminal Justice Research Center for a study of the factors bearing on inmate survival. The latter project is based on work done earlier for the National Institute of Mental Health. The researchers will develop a classification model, matching inmates with the correctional facility best suited to their mental and physical survival.

Other prison issues. The Institute is developing two Prescriptive Packages addressing inmate issues. *Delivery of Health Care in Correctional Institutions* will set forth practical methods for improving medical care available to inmates and strengthening jail and prison health-care delivery systems. All types of correctional institutions will be covered, as well as in-patient and out-patient services and care provided by transfer to other institutions. A special section will address the prob-

Prison educational programs.





lems of jails which lack medical facilities. *Guidelines for Prison Grievance Procedures* will summarize the major reports and research in the area of prison conflict management and will include a survey of prison grievance procedures currently in operation in various correctional settings. Approximately 15 major programs will be described and evaluated.

Recruiting minority employees. Under a \$254,000 grant, Howard University's Institute for Urban Affairs and Research will develop a model program for recruiting minority-group employees to the correctional field. Three monographs will be produced during the 18-month project for distribution to criminal justice practitioners and other interested individuals.

In other correctional research, the Institute awarded \$18,000 to the University of Southern California for a study of the crime-deterrent effects of the speed, severity, and certainty of punishment. Two Visiting Fellows are also engaged in correctional research. Anthony L. Guenther, a sociologist from the College of William and Mary, is completing work on a book entitled *The Social Dimensions of a Penitentiary*. John P. J. Dussich, who is associated with Florida State University's Criminology and Corrections Program, is evaluating the effect of work-release programs on

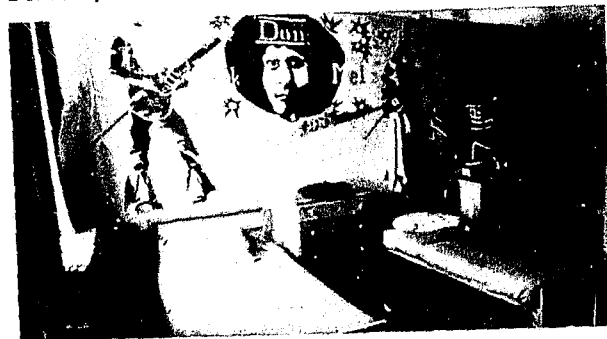
the offender's self-esteem and his prospects for rehabilitation.

The Local Jail

Although more prisoners are confined in local facilities than in State and Federal prisons, local jails receive the smallest share of attention. The local jail is also a neglected area of correctional research. To redress the balance, the Institute last year funded three projects addressing the specific problems of these institutions:

Alternatives to jail. Under a \$310,000 grant, the American Justice Institute will conduct a definitive study of alternatives to incarceration in county and local jails. The product will be a non-technical hand-

Dormitory room at Des Moines corrections facility.



The Des Moines Model

In 1970, the State of Iowa condemned the Polk County jail for overcrowding. The citizens of Des Moines and Polk County responded, not with a new jail, but with a community-based correctional system so successful that in three years it reduced the jail population by more than 50 percent. The county saved money, the State withdrew its condemnation order, and hundreds of defendants were returned to society without the stigma of a prison record.

The Des Moines program has four major elements, operating under a single administrative unit:

- **Pretrial release screening.** This unit provides release without bail for 1,100 low-risk defendants each year.

- **Pretrial community supervision.** Defendants failing the screening test are eligible for supervised release, also without bail, but with controls to assure public safety. About 220 individuals are released each year under this program, generally within a few hours of their arrest. They are required to engage full time in work or study, and are provided with counseling and other assistance.

- **County-based probational services.** This program serves 327 offenders a year, about twice the number possible under the previous system of State probational services.

- **Community correctional facility.** Housed in a former army barracks, this facility serves as an alternative to the county jail (and even to State prison) for an average population of 42 offenders. All are enrolled in work or educational release programs.

In a single year, defendants released under pretrial supervision earned more than \$100,000 while awaiting trial. Some were able to hire private defense counsel instead of relying on public defenders; others were able to keep their families off the welfare rolls. At the same time, Polk County was spared the cost of supporting these individuals in the county jail, not to mention the capital costs of the new facility which had been ordered by the State.

The Des Moines model was chosen as the Institute's first Exemplary Project in 1973. A manual prepared by the Polk County Department of Court Services was

updated and reprinted as *A Handbook on Community Corrections in Des Moines*. Six interested communities—Salt Lake City/Salt Lake County, Utah; Duluth/St. Louis County, Minn.; San Mateo County, Calif.; Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish, La.; Vancouver/Clark County, Wash.; and Orlando/Orange County, Fla.—were then chosen as demonstration sites. About \$1 million in fiscal 1974 funds will be committed to recreating the Des Moines project in these communities. Expert assistance to the demonstration sites as well as training for other communities interested in the project are being provided through a \$200,000 grant to Urban and Rural Systems Associates. Finally, to guide further funding decisions, to provide comprehensive information on how well the project transfers to new locations and to incorporate any modifications experience indicates are necessary, a \$279,000 grant to Florida State University will provide for a continuing evaluation of the program's effectiveness in the demonstration communities.

book that will: 1) identify successful programs; 2) describe their organization, administration, operations, and resources; and 3) assess their impact on current and future jail populations and space needs. County and local authorities thus will have a sound basis for determining the cost and impact of various alternatives—ranging from deferred prosecution to probation subsidies—which have been tried in recent years.

Drug treatment programs. Because a substantial number of jail inmates held for other offenses also may be drug abusers, the problems associated with drug abuse have direct implications for local correctional systems. In fiscal 1974 the Institute funded a study of drug-treatment programs in local jails, to be conducted under a \$250,000 grant to Pennsylvania State University. Researchers will survey the treatment available to drug users in U.S. jails, as well as the attitudes of inmates, staff, and administrators toward these programs.

Group counseling session in Des Moines Community-based Corrections Program.



Chapter 7 New Resources for the System

Generally, Institute funds are directed toward research in the areas of crime prevention, law enforcement, or the administration of justice. However, the Institute also sponsors a number of important programs designed to provide resources for the criminal justice system as a whole. More effective methods of evaluation and technology transfer, information services for practitioners and scholars, fellowships for criminal justice research—these activities play a critical role in improving criminal justice system capabilities.

Evaluation

In the Crime Control Act of 1973, Congress directed the Institute where possible to evaluate criminal justice assistance programs to determine the impact of the Federal effort to date and to guide the planning of future programs. In response, the LEAA Evaluation Policy Task Force was formed in November 1973. Its members represented LEAA central and regional offices and State planning agencies with the Deputy Director of the Institute serving as chairman. Their report of March 1974 outlined a comprehensive approach to the evaluation process, to be implemented jointly by LEAA and the States, and coordinated by the Institute.

Evaluation research is not new to the Institute. It has constituted a significant part of Institute funding since its inception. A total of \$21,769,489

supported evaluation studies or research projects with a major evaluation component. (Abstracts of Institute-funded evaluations from 1969 through 1974 appear in Appendix D.)

In response to the new congressional mandate, however, the Institute expanded this effort to a comprehensive program covering criminal justice techniques on a system-wide basis. The goals of this program established by the LEAA Evaluation Policy Task Force include the following:

- 1) Determine the cost and effectiveness of various approaches to criminal justice problems.
- 2) Enhance the management and performance of LEAA programs.
- 3) Help state and local agencies improve their own evaluation capabilities.

Implicit in these goals is a fourth one—to advance the state of the art. As implemented by the Institute last year, the evaluation program accordingly has four major components:

National Evaluation Program. Many innovative projects contain an evaluation phase, but these studies are almost always limited to the specific circumstances or environment in which the project operates. There has been little effort to determine the cost-effectiveness of specific types of programs—halfway houses, for example—on a nationwide basis. The Institute's National Evaluation Program will provide this knowledge. With the help of LEAA State Planning Agencies, about 20



National Evaluation Program will assess effectiveness of various crime control approaches, including halfway houses.

candidate types of programs will be identified annually. Each will be the subject of a short "Phase I" assessment to determine its known costs and benefits, the need for further study, and the best strategy for such a study. Where sufficient reliable information about the topic area is already available, the Institute will analyze the data and prepare recommendations for effective operation of specific projects. If more intensive study is indicated, a "Phase II" in-depth evaluation will be conducted by outstanding criminal justice evaluation experts with funding from the Institute's Office of Research Programs.

LEAA Funded Programs. The effort to evaluate LEAA's national-level programs began in 1973, when the MITRE Corporation was chosen to evaluate the Impact Cities Program.* In fiscal 1974, evaluations were funded for the Pilot Cities program (American Institutes for Research), the Institute's equipment development program (Northwestern University), the LEAA Courts Improvement Program (Rand), and two technology transfer programs—police-family crisis intervention (Human Resources Research organization) and Des Moines community-based corrections (Florida State University). To the extent that funds are available, the Institute will also evaluate a limited number of other large innovative programs

which have received significant national support. Such studies were funded last year in the decriminalization of public drunkenness, an automatic monitoring system for patrol cars, and a training program for State Planning Agency personnel.

Developing State capabilities. While most States have undertaken some criminal justice evaluations on their own, and, in some cases, have developed quite sophisticated evaluation capability, there is a great need for increased State capacity in this area. The Institute will provide resources of several different kinds. It is developing a clearinghouse service, to which State evaluators can turn for information on developments in other States. It is sponsoring specialized training and general technical assistance services for State Planning Agency personnel. In addition, a Model Evaluation Program will encourage the States to develop new and more effective approaches to evaluation—models which can be used by other State and local agencies.

Developing new methodologies. As applied to criminal justice, evaluation is still in its infancy, and the Institute's goal is to devise more sophisticated

*The High Impact Anti-Crime Program was designed by LEAA to demonstrate (in eight large cities) the effectiveness of comprehensive, crime-specific programs in reducing burglary and stranger-to-stranger street crime. The Institute funded Crime Analysis Teams in Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis; each team was responsible for planning and evaluating the city program.

instruments for measuring the impact of criminal justice programs. One such instrument is the criminal justice system model which is used to predict the consequences of a change in the amount or mix of resources available to the system or to some of its elements—for example, a model could be used to predict the effect on case processing time if the number of judges are increased or the effect on number of arrests if police patrols are reduced. Under a \$150,000 grant, the Rand Corporation will prepare an anthology of the best models, a description of their technical aspects, and a report on the most fruitful areas for LEAA support.

Technology Transfer

Too often, important research findings gather dust on library shelves, never finding their way into practice. Or a successful project in Boston or Seattle is not tried elsewhere, despite the fact that other cities face the same problems and could benefit from its adoption. To bridge the gap between research and practice—and between one community and another—is the task of the Institute's Office of Technology Transfer. The Office searches out projects and practices which have had demonstrated measurable success and deserve widespread application.

Model program development. An important vehicle for technology transfer is the Exemplary Project. Here a successful local approach is identified, endorsed by the appropriate State Planning Agency and LEAA Regional Office, and then validated by an independent evaluation. At the end of fiscal 1974, the Institute had selected seven such projects in cities ranging from Washington, D.C., to Sacramento, California.

Additional model programs may arise directly from Institute-sponsored research, as was the case with a police training program for family-crisis intervention identified last year. The training and demonstration program in Police-Family Crisis Intervention is an outgrowth of earlier Institute research to help police handle one of their most frequent, dangerous assignments—family disturbance calls.

A further vehicle for disseminating successful approaches is the "Prescriptive Package," a handbook distilling the available research information and operating experience on a subject such as

methadone maintenance or police-community relations. These handbooks are prepared when there is a widespread need for an operating manual in a subject area.

Training and demonstration. Descriptive materials are prepared for all model programs. Where the need is greatest, the Institute also provides financial assistance and training to speed their adoption locally. Thus, in fiscal 1974, full-scale demonstration projects were funded in community-based corrections (six cities) and family-crisis intervention training (six cities). To stimulate other communities to implement these and other model programs—including juvenile diversion, citizen dispute settlement, and police crime analysis—training sessions were held throughout the country under the auspices of LEAA Regional Offices. An average of 50 criminal justice practitioners attended each session. In addition, the Institute last year funded airport security training, hazardous device training, and other regional and national training efforts.

Access to information. Until 1972, criminal justice personnel had no central reference service tailored to their needs. To keep abreast of developments in his field, a researcher might sift through hundreds of unrelated publications every week; to find the answer to a specific question, a police chief might make a dozen different inquiries. The Institute responded to these needs by creating a National Criminal Justice Reference Service. With a computerized data base of more than 7,000 documents

Law enforcement officials participate in a workshop session, part of the Institute's national training program in advanced criminal justice practices.



and registered users numbering 20,000 in fiscal 1974, the NCJRS offers a quick response to queries and is able to keep practitioners and scholars informed of current developments in their fields of interest. In addition to its traditional services, NCJRS offered specialized clearinghouses on such topics as the energy shortage and its effects on the criminal justice system and international criminal justice research.

The international focus was established by Congress in the Crime Control Act of 1973. Materials produced in other countries are added to the NCJRS data bank, with English-language summaries or abstracts for the convenience of American users.

Education and Manpower

Recognizing the importance of meeting future personnel needs of the criminal justice system, the Institute sponsored the following:

College-level programs. Last year the Institute administered three programs benefiting college students interested in law enforcement: an internship program, which enabled college students to work in criminal justice agencies during vacations or while on academic leave; a graduate fellowship program, which provided stipends for graduate students engaged in criminal justice research; and the National Criminal Justice Educational Consortium,

which assisted seven universities in their efforts to develop and strengthen graduate offerings in the field.

Surveying manpower needs. To increase the effectiveness of the training and education effort in law enforcement, the Crime Control Act of 1973 directed the Institute to "survey existing and future personnel needs of the nation in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice and the adequacy of Federal, State and local programs to meet such needs." Plans for the survey were developed in fiscal 1974. The Institute's first objective is to determine the kinds of specialized training required for a variety of key positions including patrolman, detective, parole officer, and forensic scientist, and other related positions. At the same time, the Institute will examine trends in criminal justice employment. Whether crime rates are rising, whether the functions of the existing position are changing, whether alternative careers offer higher pay or greater security—such factors will determine manpower needs and availability in the future. The Institute then will assess the quality of existing training programs and develop priorities for improving them.

At the conclusion of the manpower survey in 1976, clear guidelines will be issued for criminal justice personnel, both in terms of numbers to be trained and the quality of training needed. Other

information developed in the survey will be helpful for recruitment, manpower allocation, and related personnel activities.

Encouraging Research. When the Institute was established in 1968, only a handful of the Nation's best physical and social scientists were engaged in criminal justice research. Since its inception, therefore, the Institute has placed a high priority on increasing both the size and the quality of this research pool. Last year the Institute allocated \$2 million to a new program entitled Innovative Research in Criminal Justice. The premise: instead of identifying a problem, then recruiting the talent to solve it, the Institute would invite researchers to submit "concept papers" on relevant topics of their own choosing. More than 450 responded to the

invitation last year. Of this number, 15 were selected by a panel of criminal justice specialists to receive grants ranging in size from \$40,000 to \$193,000.

In fiscal 1974, the Institute also revitalized a policy of bringing talented individuals to Washington as visiting fellows. Nine such awards were made and it is anticipated that the program will be expanded to 10 fellows in fiscal 1975. The Institute staff—which too often must deal with research in the form of abstracts and progress reports—will have the opportunity for daily contact with these individuals. In turn, the visiting fellows will be able to pursue their research interests in the Nation's Capital, free from the demands of their usual employment.

1974 Visiting Fellows

Stuart N. Adams. Former Director of Research, District of Columbia Department of Corrections. Work in progress: a study of criminal justice evaluations and the factors which influence their impact on actual practices.

John P. J. Dussich. Criminal justice planner, Florida Governor's Council on Criminal Justice. Work in progress: a study of the effect of work-release programs on the offender's self-esteem and rehabilitation.

Robert Gillespie. Professor of economics, University of Illinois. Work in progress: a cross section analysis of judicial workload in the federal district courts.

Anthony Guenther. Associate professor of sociology, College of William and Mary. Work in progress: a book entitled *The Social Dimensions of a Penitentiary* and a Study of the Detective Role in a Metropolitan Police System.

Michael Kelly. Assistant professor, University of Maryland Law School. Work in progress: developing various models of the criminal justice system (e.g. the due process model) and applying them to an analysis of the LEAA planning process.

Peter K. Manning. Associate professor of sociology and psychiatry, Michigan State University. Work in progress: an analysis of drug law

enforcement and a book entitled *Police Work*.

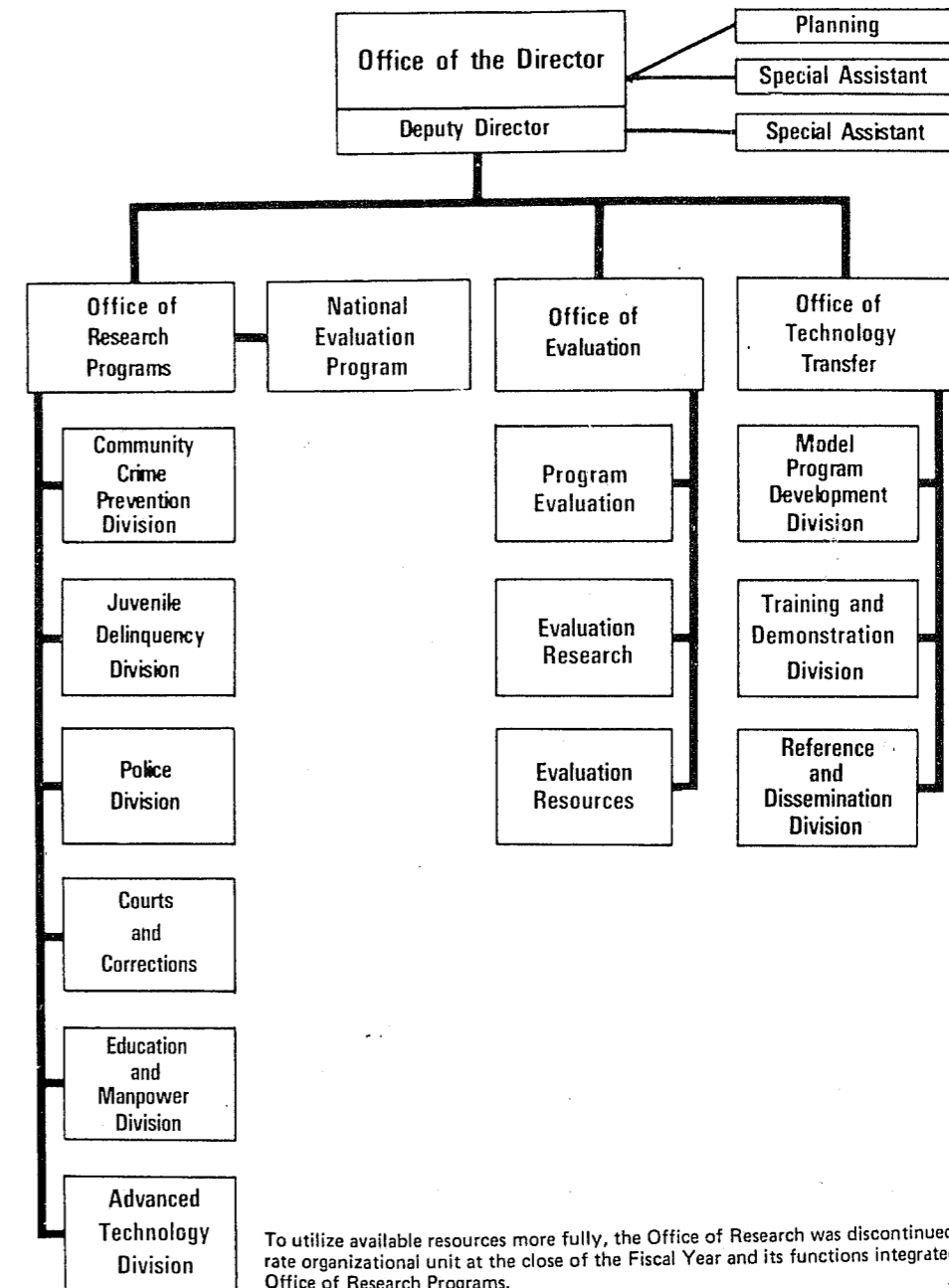
John Joseph Murphy. Professor of law, University of Cincinnati Law School. Work in progress: an analysis of how the criminal justice system handles those who jump bail and its implications for bail reform.

Stuart S. Nagel. Professor of political science, University of Illinois. Work in progress: applying operations research and economic modeling techniques to criminal justice issues such as court delay.

Wesley Skogan. Assistant professor of political science, Northwestern University. Work in progress: a study of variations in citizen attitudes and perceptions of crime.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Organization of the National Institute



Appendix B National Institute Funding FY 1974

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDS IN FY 1974* (Listed by Program Area)

Program Area	Dollars	Percentage
Community Crime Prevention	\$3,483,160	10.7
Juvenile Delinquency	1,707,768	5.2
Police	1,914,815	5.8
Courts	2,061,266	6.3
Corrections	2,547,019	7.2
Advanced Technology	8,621,084	26.5
Education and Manpower	1,274,550	3.9
Evaluation	4,414,005	13.6
Visiting Fellows	262,850	0.8
Technology Transfer	**6,355,884	19.5
Total	\$32,642,401	100.0

* Not including Pass Through Awards (\$7,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

** This figure includes \$4,544,988 in training and technical assistance funds.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE GRANTS, CONTRACTS, AND INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENTS, WITH ABSTRACTS (Listed by Program Area)

Community Crime Prevention

74-NI-99-0010

Title: *Design Directives for Achieving Defensible Space* (from 1/15/74 to 1/14/75)

Grantee: Center for Residential Security Design, New York, New York

Award: \$104,062

Project Director: Frank Wayno, Center for Residential Security Design, 853 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10003

This project, a continuation of NI-71-127, is completing a guidebook for producing new and secure housing.

74-NI-99-0017

Title: *Economic Crisis and Crime* (from 3/7/74 to 1/6/75)

Grantee: United Nations, Rome, Italy

Award: \$77,925

Project Director: Pieder Konz, Director, United Nations Social Defense Research Inst., Via Giulia, 52, 00186 Rome, Italy

UNSDRI is examining crisis-related crime trends and strategies for crime prevention and control.

74-NI-99-0050

Title: *Design of Anti-Fencing Strategies* (from 6/24/74 to 8/23/75)

Grantee: Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.

Award: \$182,091

Project Director: Dr. Ted Roselins, Associate Professor, Colorado State University, College of Business, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521

The grantee is undertaking a comprehensive analysis of the redistribution of stolen goods in a major metropolitan area.

J-LEAA-022-74

Title: *Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design* (from 4/18/74 to 5/5/76)

Contractor: Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

Project Director: R. A. Carlston, Manager, Special Systems, Westinghouse Electric Corp., P.O. Box 1693, Baltimore, Md. 21203

This project is developing model environmental designs to reduce crimes of opportunity and promote security.

75-NI-99-0018

Title: *Citizen Victimization as a Characteristic of the Crime and the Criminal Justice System* (from 7/1/74 to 2/29/76)

Grantee: Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy, Milwaukee, Wisc.

Award: \$315,951

Project Director: Dr. Richard Knudten, Dir., Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc. 53233

This study is investigating the needs and problems of citizens as victims of crime and clients of the criminal justice system.

75-NI-99-0002

Title: *Robbery Deterrence: An Applied Behavioral Science Demonstration* (from 7/29/74 to 7/28/75)

Grantee: Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, La Jolla, Calif.

Award: \$153,711

Project Director: Dr. James L. Bull, Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1150 Silverado St., La Jolla, Calif. 92037

This study is developing, implementing, and evaluating a robbery deterrence program in small business establishments.

75-NI-99-0015

Title: *Research and the Development of Model Procedures for Criminal Justice System Involvement with the Crime of Forcible Rape* (from 8/9/74 to 8/8/75)

Grantee: Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, Seattle, Wash.

Award: \$334,747

Project Director: Dr. Duncan Chappell, Battelle Human

Affairs Research Centers, 4000 N.E., 41st St., Seattle, Wash. 98105

The grantee is examining the circumstances of forcible rape and the ways in which criminal justice personnel investigate, apprehend, prosecute, and convict offenders.

75-NI-99-0025

Title: *Analysis of LEAA Victimization Surveys* (from 5/16/74 to 7/15/75)

Grantee: The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$72,684

Project Director: Barbara L. Bolden, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St., N.W., Wash., D.C. 20037

The grantee is analyzing data from the LEAA-Bureau of Census Victimization Surveys, focusing on implications for the formulation of law enforcement and criminal justice policy.

75-NI-99-0026

Title: *Residential Neighborhood Crime Control* (from 1/2/75 to 4/1/76)

Grantee: Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, Hartford, Conn.

Award: \$283,122

Project Director: Brian L. Hollander, President, Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, 266 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn. 06103

This project will apply research derived from environment design and residential security studies. Two demonstration models to reduce stranger-to-stranger crime and the fear of victimization will be established in Hartford, Conn.

Total \$3,483,160

Juvenile Delinquency

74-NI-99-0043

Title: *Juvenile Justice Standards Project* (from 6/1/74 to 5/21/75)

Grantee: Institute of Judicial Administration, New York

Award: \$266,015

Project Director: Paul A. Nejjelski, Institute of Judicial Administration, 40 Washington Square South, New York, N.Y. 10012

The grantee is implementing legal and administrative standards to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness of the juvenile justice system.

74-NI-99-0044

Title: *Evaluation of the Effects of Alternatives to Incarceration* (from 7/15/74 to 7/14/75)

Grantee: President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Award: \$199,808

Project Director: Dr. Alden D. Miller, Assistant Research Director, Center for Criminal Justice, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

This study is analyzing the changes in Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and their effects on the treatment of juvenile offenders since the closing of most juvenile institutions in 1972.

75-NI-99-0010

Title: *National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Grantee: The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

Award: \$791,057

Project Directors: Dr. Robert Vinter and Dr. Rosemary Sarri, 2008 Administration Bldg., The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

This project is establishing bases for assessing alternative correctional programs, and developing policy recommendations.

75-NI-99-0013

Title: *Delinquency in American Society* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Award: \$358,342

Grantee: Institute for Juvenile Research, 1140 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois 60612

This study is describing various patterns of delinquent behavior and how they relate to institutions which shape the adolescent's world.

74-NI-99-0047

Title: *Youth Gang Violence* (from 9/1/74 to 8/31/75)

Grantee: Center for Criminal Justice, Cambridge, Mass.

Award: \$48,890

Project Director: Dr. Walter B. Miller, Center for Criminal Justice, Harvard University Law School, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

This study is looking at the patterns and characteristics of juvenile gang violence in major American cities and the measures currently employed to cope with this violence.

74-NI-99-0045

Title: *Pivotal Ingredients of Police Diversion Programs* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Grantee: Social Science Research Institute, Los Angeles, Calif.

Award: \$43,656

Project Director: Dr. Malcolm Klein, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007

This study is examining police diversion programs in 47 independent police departments in Los Angeles County.

Total: \$1,707,768

Police

74-NI-99-0001

Title: *Development of a Police Selection Instrument* (from 5/15/71 to 9/15/74)

Grantee: Personnel Decisions, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Award: \$82,800

Project Director: Robert W. Heckman, Vice President, Personnel Decisions, Inc., 2515 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402

This supplement to 73-NI-99-0018 funded the testing and validation of a police officer selection instrument.

74-NI-99-0019

Title: *Development of Model Rules of Conduct for Internal Disciplinary Action* (from 3/15/74 to 11/15/75)

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Md.

Award: \$333,768

Project Director: Glen R. Murphy, Ass't. Dir., Research Division, Legal Research Section, IACP, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, Md. 20760

This project is examining currently used police department disciplinary practices and procedures, and developing a model set of conduct rules and managerial procedures.

74-NI-99-0023

Title: *A Man-Computer System for Solution of the Mug File Problem* (from 6/10/74 to 2/28/75)

Grantee: Ben T. Rhodes, Jr., Houston, Texas

Award: \$179,077

Project Director: Ben T. Rhodes, Jr., Associate Professor, University of Houston, Houston, Texas 77004

The project is developing a man/computer system to quickly and accurately select from a large library of mugshots a small number of mugshots which closely fit a description provided by a witness.

74-NI-99-0032

Title: *Variation Polypeptides in Hair* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/76)

Grantee: Massachusetts General Hospital

Award: \$65,176

Project Director: Howard P. Bladen, M.D., Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass. 02114

This project is studying genetically determined variants in the structural proteins of human hair. The results of the study will be used by crime laboratories to identify individuals.

74-NI-99-0036

Title: *Rank Change in the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C.* (from 6/17/74 to 1/17/75)

Grantee: Bureau of Social Science Research, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$74,995

Project Director: James Kretz, Bureau of Social Science Research, 1990 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

The grantee is collecting and analyzing information on an anticipated change in police department rank structure from the current military model to a model resembling civilian organizations.

74-NI-99-0037

Title: *The Role of the Police in a Free Society* (from 9/1/74 to 8/31/75)

Grantee: Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc.

Award: \$62,864

Project Director: Herman Goldstein, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706

The grantee is studying major issues of contemporary policing in America, including the definition of the police function, police discretion, police personnel and leadership, and the effecting of changes in policing.

75-NI-99-0001

Title: *Validity and Reliability of Detection of Deception* (from 7/1/74 to 12/31/75)

Grantee: University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

Award: \$99,878

Project Director: Dr. David C. Raskih, Professor of Psychology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah 84112

This program is testing the basic reliability and validity of polygraph techniques.

74-NI-99-0041

Title: *Characterization and Individualization of Semen* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/76)

Grantee: The Regents of the University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Award: \$111,110

Project Director: George Sensabaugh c/o Campus Research Office, Mill Wheeler Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720

This research is developing improved procedures for identifying and individualizing semen to aid in rape investigation and prosecution.

74-NI-99-0048

Title: *Laboratory Proficiency Testing* (from 7/15/74 to 1/15/76)

Grantee: The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc., Rockville, Md.

Award: \$204,212

Project Director: Kenneth S. Field, The Forensic Sciences Foundation, Inc., 11400 Rockville Pike, Suite 515, Rockville, Md. 20852

This project is a nationwide experiment to test the effectiveness of criminalistics laboratories and make recommendations for their improvement.

75-NI-99-0021

Title: *Felony Investigation Decision Model* (from 8/26/74 to 9/25/75)

Grantee: Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif.

Award: \$189,020

Project Director: Bernard Greenberg, Stanford Research Institute, 333 Ravenswood Ave., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025

The grantee is preparing investigative guidelines to improve current practices.

75-NI-99-0011

Title: *Individualization and Identification of Forensically Important Physiological Fluids* (from 7/1/74 to 9/30/75)

Grantee: Pittsburgh and Allegheny County Crime Laboratory

Award: \$117,392

Project Director: Charles A. McInerney, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Co., Crime Laboratory, Jones Law Annex, 311 Ross St., 7th Floor, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219

This project is collecting data on the frequency of certain genetic markers and developing techniques for identifying new markers and the sexual origin of blood.

75-NI-99-0007

Title: *A National Project to Develop a Police Performance Measurement System* (from 9/1/74 to 2/2/76)

Grantee: American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California

Award: \$394,523

Project Director: Jerome Needle, American Justice Institute, 1007 7th St., Suite 406, Sacramento, Calif. 95814

The grantee is developing improved tools to measure the productivity and effectiveness of police services.

Total \$1,914,815

Courts

74-NI-99-0008

Title: *PROMIS Research* (from 1/1/74 to 12/31/74)

Grantee: Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$376,477

Project Director: William A. Hamilton, President, Institute for Law and Social Research, 1125 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

This grant funds the first year of a proposed 3-year project to analyze the data collected by the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), which records data on every case prosecuted in the D.C. Superior Courts.

74-NI-99-0015

Title: *Demonstration Project for Closed Circuit Television Case Screening* (from 3/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Grantee: Philadelphia District Attorneys Office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Award: \$121,072

Project Director: John Folkes, Administrator, Philadelphia District Attorney's Office, 666 City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

The Philadelphia D.A.'s Office is evaluating the application of closed circuit television as an effective and cost saving means of delivering legal counseling services to nine Philadelphia Police Division Headquarters.

74-NI-99-0030

Title: *History and Analysis of Legal and Administrative Policy Toward Gambling* (15 months)

Grantee: Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

Award: \$75,805

Project Director: G. Robert Blakey, Cornell University, Office of Academic Funding, 123 Day Hall, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

This study will provide the historical perspective and legal context needed to evaluate proposals to decriminalize or suppress gambling.

74-NI-99-0049

Title: *Evaluation Design for Indigent Defense Programs* (from 6/24/74 to 6/23/75)

Grantee: National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1155 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637

Award: \$219,406

This project develops and tests two model evaluations for programs providing indigent criminal defense.

74-NI-99-0054

Title: *The Feasibility of Guidelines for Sentencing* (from 6/24/74 to 3/23/75)

Grantee: Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc., Albany, New York

Award: \$348,302

Project Director: Leslie T. Wilkins, Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc., Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12203

The grantee is working in conjunction with State court judges to identify considerations which judges think relevant to sentencing and to develop operational guidelines for consistent sentencing.

75-NI-99-0003

Title: *Performance Measures in the Criminal Prosecution and Adjudication Process* (from 7/1/74 to 1/1/76)

Grantee: The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California

Award: \$377,438

Project Director: Sorrel Wildhorn, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, California

This comprehensive study is collecting and developing practical performance measures relating to the quality and efficiency of the prosecution-adjudication process.

75-NI-99-0020

Title: *Devices for Controlling Sentencing Disparity* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Grantee: University of Chicago Law School

Award: \$137,585

Project Director: Franklin E. Zimring, University of Chicago Law School, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637

This study is the first phase of a proposed 3-year examination of existing techniques designed to reduce unwarranted sentencing disparity.

75-NI-99-0027

Title: *Effect of Adjudicative Process on the Amenability to Rehabilitation* (from 9/1/74 to 8/31/76)

Grantee: Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.

Award: \$218,460

Project Director: Jonathan D. Casper, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif. 94305

This study is developing a measure for determining the impact of the courts on crime reduction by determining defendant attitudes toward criminal justice institutions.

75-NI-99-0019

Title: *In-Depth Analysis of National Defender Survey* (from 9/3/74 to 9/2/75)

Grantee: National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Chicago, Illinois

Award: \$186,721

Project Director: Nancy E. Goldberg, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, 1155 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637

This study is examining indigent defense services in order to identify the most effective means of providing indigent criminal defense.

Total \$2,061,266

Corrections

74-NI-99-0011

Title: *Analysis of Classification Factors for Offenders—Supplement* (from 2/28/74 to 6/28/74)

Grantee: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Davis, Calif.

Award: \$14,878

Project Director: Ernst A. Wenk, Associate Director, NCCD Research Center, Suite D, Brinkley Bldg., Davis, Calif. 95616

The grantee is providing a complete statistical description of over 4,000 youthful offenders on whom intellectual, academic, vocational, psychological, demographic, and criminal background data were collected.

74-NI-99-0020

Title: *Preparation of Monograph to Re-Evaluate the conceptual Bases, Past and Current Experiences and Practices, and Development Potential of Correctional Policy in the U.S.* (from 5/28/74 to 5/27/75)

Grantee: Policy Center, Inc., Denver, Colo.

Award: \$123,584

Project Director: Rick J. Carlson, Senior Associate, Policy Center, Inc., Suite 500, 789 Sherman, Denver, Colo.

The project is assessing corrections in the United States today, developing models for the corrections of the future, and suggesting research issues and policy guidelines.

J-LEAA-023-74

Title: *Development of a Model Offender Classification System* (from 2/25/74 to 10/15/74)

Contractor: ITT Research Institute, Chicago, Ill.

Award: \$129,648

Project Director: Jack P. Kornfeld, Director, Criminal Justice Science and Technology Center, 10 W. 35 Street, Chicago, Ill.

The purpose of this project is to design a procedure that will relate offender characteristics to crime categories, and to evaluate the system in various offender groups.

74-NI-99-0022

Title: *Homicide in Groups Under Treatment or Constraint* (from 7/15/74 to 10/14/75)

Grantee: The President and Trustees of Bates College, Lewiston, Maine

Award: \$129,121

Project Director: Dr. Sawyer F. Sylvester, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine 04240

The study is examining the history of inmates who commit homicide during their period of incarceration and developing diagnostic tools and classification procedures for the detection and treatment of potentially homicidal offenders.

74-NI-99-0040

Title: *Changes in Corrections by Judicial Decree* (from 6/10/74 to 9/9/75)

Grantee: American Bar Association Fund for Public Education, Chicago, Ill.

Award: \$196,560

Project Director: Melvin T. Axilbund, ABA Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1705 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

The grantee is determining what happens after decrees ordering substantial changes in correctional programs or facilities are handed down by the judiciary.

74-NI-99-0042

Title: *Cost and Economic Analysis of Correctional Standards of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals* (from 5/1/74 to 10/31/75)

Grantee: American Bar Association Fund for Public Education, Chicago, Ill.

Award: \$224,881

Project Director: Billy L. Wayson, Correctional Economics Center, 1705 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

The grantee is supplying cost estimates and resource implications of adopting the recommendations for corrections of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

74-NI-99-0052

Title: *National Study of Women's Correctional Programs* (from 7/1/74 to 12/31/75)

Grantee: California Department of Youth Authority, Sacramento, California

Award: \$293,025

Project Director: Dr. Ruth Glick, California Department of Youth Authority, 714 P Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95818

This project is studying the female offender—her treatment and special problems—to develop recommendations for new programs and strategies.

75-NI-99-0004

Title: *Classification for Parole Decision Policy* (from 8/9/74 to 8/8/76)

Grantee: Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc., Albany, N.Y.

Award: \$306,030

Project Director: Leslie T. Wilkins, CJRC, Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12203

This project is assisting State paroling authorities in the use of the findings of the Institutes sponsored Parole Decision-Making study.

75-NI-99-0006

Title: *Alternatives to Jail Incarceration* (from 8/9/74 to 2/8/76)

Grantee: American Justice Institute, Sacramento, Calif.

Award: \$310,344

Project Director: John Galvin, American Justice Institute, 1007 Seventh St., Suite 406, Sacramento, Calif. 95814

This project will prepare a document describing alternatives-to-incarceration programs for use by county supervisors, sheriffs, and jail administrators.

75-NI-99-0022

Title: *Jail Resources for Drug Treatment* (from 9/1/74 to 11/31/75)

Grantee: Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.

Award: \$250,970

Project Director: Dr. Charles R. Newman, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802

This study is determining and enumerating the types of treatment available to incarcerated drug users.

75-NI-99-0023

Title: *Recruitment and Retention of Minority Correctional Employees* (from 9/1/74 to 2/29/76)

Grantee: Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$254,410

Project Director: Dr. Lee P. Brown, Institute for Urban Affairs and Research, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001

This project is developing a model program for the recruitment of correctional employees from minority groups.

75-NI-99-0030

Title: *Interventions for Inmate Survival* (from 9/20/74 to 12/75)

Grantee: The Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc.

Award: \$180,047

Project Director: Hans Toch, The Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc., Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12203

The grantee is examining the incidence of personal breakdowns and violence among inmates and staff morale problems in long-term institutions.

75-NI-99-0032

Title: *The Philadelphia Aftercare Survey* (from 9/15/74 to 1/14/76)

Grantee: The Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Award: \$115,461

Project Director: Peter C. Buffum, The Pennsylvania Prison Society, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

The grantee is conducting a comprehensive survey of aftercare services in the City of Philadelphia. The study examines ex-prisoner adjustment and seeks to identify overlapping aftercare services.

75-NI-99-0038

Title: *The Deterrent Effects of Case Disposition Decisions on Specific Felony Crimes* (from 9/15/74 to 9/14/75)

Grantee: University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California

Award: \$18,060

Project Director: Solomon Kobrin, Senior Research Associate, USC, University Park, Los Angeles, Calif. 90007

The grantee is investigating the deterrent effect of the certainty, severity, and speed of the justice system's response to a felony offense. Analytic methods demonstrated in this project can be adopted for replication in specific jurisdictions for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Total \$2,547,019

Advanced Technology

LEAA-J-IAA-005-4

74-NI-99-0003-IA

Title: *Lightweight Body Armor* (from 6/7/74 to 8/30/75)

This is an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Biomedical Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Award: \$508,084

Project Director: Nicholas Montanareli

The purpose of this project is to develop lightweight protective garments for use by public officials and law enforcement personnel.

LEAA-J-IAA-014-2

74-NI-99-0006-IA

Title: *Test and Evaluation of Less Lethal Weapons, Material and Techniques* (from 12/16/73 to 1/31/75)

This is an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory.

Award \$325,000

Project Director: Donald D. Egner, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 21005

This project is evaluating the relative merits of weapons and develops improved equipment to strengthen law enforcement.

LEAA-J-IAA-012-4

74-NI-99-0007-IA

Title: *Feasibility Investigation and Test of Coded Taggant Materials for the Identification of Explosives* (from 1/16/74 to 1/16/75)

Contractor: Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Livermore, California

Award: \$200,000

Project Director: David Dorn, University of California, Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, Livermore, California 95550

This project is examining the feasibility of ways of labeling explosives to permit both pre- and post-detonation explosive identification.

J-LEAA-IAA-011-4

74-NI-99-0014-IA

Title: *Sulfur Hexafluoride Taggant for Explosives Detection* (from 3/1/74 to 3/1/75)

This is an interagency agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. and Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Md.

Award: \$80,000

Project Director: Russell N. Dietz, Dept. of Applied Science, Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545

This project is demonstrating the feasibility of using sulfur hexafluoride as a taggant for the detection of explosives.

LEAA-J-IAA-021-3

74-NI-99-0056-IA

Title: *Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory* (from 6/19/74 to 6/30/75)

Interagency agreement with the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$1,920,000

Project Director: Jack J. Diamond, Chief, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20234

This project is furnishing scientific and technological equipment to the NILECJ and developing national standards for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

J-LEAA-025-73

74-NI-99-0057-C

Title: *Research and Development Activities Relevant to and in Support of the Law Enforcement Development Group* (6/31/74 to 7/1/75)

Contractor: The Aerospace Corporation, Los Angeles, California

Award: \$5,185,000

Project Director: John Eylar, Director, Law Enforcement Development Group, The Aerospace Corp., P.O. Box 92957, Los Angeles, California 90009

This project is analyzing crime prevention and control and law enforcement equipment needs, and developing appropriate equipment.

J-LEAA-025-73

Title: *Equipment Systems Improvement Program* (from 7/1/73 to 6/30/75)

Interagency agreement with the U.S. Air Force

Contractor: Mitre Corp., McLean, Virginia

Award: \$235,000

Project Director: Warner A. Eliot, Mitre Corp., Westgate Research Park, McLean, Va. 22101

The contractor is developing, demonstrating, and evaluating new and improved procedures and equipment systems in conjunction with local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

LEAA-J-IAA-005-4

Title: *Body Armor II* (from 10/17/73 to 10/30/75)

Interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Biomedical Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland

Award: \$168,000

Project Director: Nicholas Montanareli

This supplement to an earlier award funds further research into lightweight body armor.

Total \$8,621,084

Education and Manpower**73-NI-99-1026**

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship Program*

Grantee: University of Missouri Center for Research and Social Behavior

Award: \$5,400

73-NI-99-1028

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship Program*

Grantee: University of Missouri Graduate School

Award: \$555

74-NI-99-1000

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: University of Pittsburgh

Award: \$9,600

74-NI-99-1001

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: Arizona State University

Award: \$28,285

74-NI-99-1002

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: Michigan State University

Award: \$28,285

74-NI-99-1003

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: Eastern Kentucky University

Award: \$28,285

74-NI-99-1004

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: Northeastern University

Award: \$28,285

74-NI-99-1005

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: University of Nebraska

Award: \$28,285

74-NI-99-1006

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: University of Maryland

Award: \$49,285

74-NI-99-1007

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: Portland State University

Award: \$49,285

J-008-LEAA-4

Title: *A Nationwide Survey of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Personnel Needs and Resources* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/76)

Contractor: The Research Center, National Planning Association, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$1,000,000

Project Director: Harold Wool, The Research Center, National Planning Assoc., 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Wash., D.C.

The purpose of this project is to survey existing and future personnel needs in law enforcement and criminal justice and the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet such needs.

75-NI-99-0036

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: University of California at Berkeley

Award: \$9,000

75-NI-99-0040

Title: *Graduate Research Fellowship*

Grantee: University of California at Davis

Award: \$10,000

Total: \$1,274,550

Evaluation**74-NI-99-0009**

Title: *Evaluation of the LEAA Courts Improvement Program, Phase I* (from 12/28/73 to 3/12/74)

Grantee: The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

Award: \$19,006

Project Director: Dr. P. W. Greenwood and Mr. S. Wildhorn, The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406

The Rand Corporation is evaluating the National Center for Prosecution Management to assist LEAA in making future decisions on prosecution-related research and technical assistance.

74-NI-99-0016

Title: *Annual Sample Survey and Area Based Crime Estimates* (from 4/2/74 to 4/2/75)

Grantee: Oregon Law Enforcement Council

Award: \$85,000

Project Director: Clinton C. Goff and Guy J. Barnes, Oregon Law Enforcement Council, 240 Cottage Street S.E., Salem, Ore. 97310

This project is developing a way to predict crime rates in target areas in Portland, Ore., an LEAA Impact City, through demographic and socio-economic variables.

74-NI-99-0055

Title: *The Impact of Decriminalization on the Intake Process for Public Inebriates* (from 7/1/74 to 1/31/76)

Grantee: The American University, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$269,553

Project Director: Dr. C. Thomas Dienes, The American University, Massachusetts and Nebraska Aves. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016

The grantee is examining the impact of the decriminalization of public drunkenness on the entire criminal justice system.

74-NI-99-0004

Title: *Evaluative Study of the Equipment Systems Improvement Program* (from 10/15/73 to 7/14/74)

Grantee: Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Award: \$99,963

Project Director: Professor Michael Radnor, Northwestern University, 2001 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill. 60201

This study evaluated the Equipment Systems Improvement Program (ESIP), the Institute's hardware testing and development division.

J-LEAA-016-72

Title: *National Evaluation of LEAA's Pilot City Program* (from 11/5/73 to 5/5/75)

Contractor: American Institutes for Research, Kensington, Md.

Award: \$309,104

Project Director: Dr. Robert Krug, American Institute for Research, 3301 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016

This project is examining the achievements of LEAA pilot city teams in improving the functions of crime-related agencies.

74-NI-99-0035

Title: *Proposal for Development of the National Evaluation Program* (12 months)

Award: \$139,319

Grantee: The Urban Institute, Washington, D.C.

Project Director: Joseph S. Wholey, The Urban Institute, 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

The grantee is supplying the National Institute's Office of Evaluation with technical assistance in finalizing and implementing its national evaluation policy.

74-NI-99-0038

Title: *Detoxification, Decriminalization and the Criminal Justice System in the City of Boston* (from 1/1/74 to 12/31/74)

Grantee: City of Boston, Mass.

Award: \$62,733

Project Director: Ronald W. Geddes, Project Director, Boston Alcohol Detoxification Project, 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116

This project studied the impact of detoxification and decriminalization on the criminal justice system of a single city.

74-NI-99-0051

Title: *Evaluation of Community-Based Programs for Adult Offenders* (from 6/15 to 12/14/75)

Grantee: The Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Award: \$278,540

Project Director: Dr. Charles Wellford, The Florida State University, Graduate Studies and Research, Tallahassee, Florida 32306

This project will evaluate the re-creation of the Des Moines, Iowa, community-based corrections project in six Institute-funded demonstration sites.

75-NI-99-0012

Title: *Review of Criminal Justice Models* (from 8/1/74 to 7/31/75)

Grantee: The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

Award: \$150,077

Project Director: Leo P. Holliday, The Rand Corp., 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90401

This project is surveying existing criminal justice models and examining the use and limitations of models.

75-NI-99-0009

Title: *Evaluation of Criminal Justice Planning Institute* (from 4/15/74 to 4/14/75)

Grantee: American Justice Institute, Sacramento, Calif.

Award: \$40,661

Project Director: Dr. Gary G. Taylor, American Justice Institute, 1007 Seventh St., Suite 406, Sacramento, Calif. 95814

This project is testing the effectiveness of a course in planning and evaluation techniques for SPA staff members in LEAA Region IX.

75-NI-99-0005

Title: *Analysis of Deterrence for Criminal Justice Planning* (from 9/1/74 to 8/31/75)

Grantee: Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Award: \$85,811

Project Director: Professor Alfred Blumstein, Carnegie-Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

The power of the criminal justice system to interfere in the lives of persons accused and convicted of crimes constitutes a deterrent to crime. This study is establishing a theoretical and empirical basis for estimating crime rate changes likely to be associated with changes in criminal justice system practices.

75-NI-99-0014

Title: *Evaluation of an Implemented AVM System* (from 7/1/74 to 2/1/75)

Grantee: Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., Winthrop, Mass.

Award: \$181,324

Project Director: Richard C. Larson, Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., 3 Johnson Terrace, Winthrop, Mass. 02152

This project is evaluating the St. Louis Police Department's use of an automatic vehicle monitoring system.

75-NI-99-0016

Title: *An Approach to Evaluating a Police Program of Family Crisis Intervention in Six Demonstration Cities* (from 7/1/74 to 12/31/75)

Grantee: Human Resources Research Organization, Alexandria, Va.

Award: \$262,027

Project Director: Peter B. Wylie, Human Resources Research Organization, 300 N. Washington St., Alexandria, Va. 22314

The grantee is evaluating the replication of the Family Crisis Intervention Program in six demonstration sites focusing on the decrease in number of family assaults, acceptance of FCI by police and the community, and other aspects.

High Impact Program Awards**74-NI-03-0001**

Title: *Baltimore Impact Planning and Evaluation - Region III* (Philadelphia) (from 10/3/74 to 6/30/75)

Award: \$376,600

74-NI-05-0004

Title: *Cleveland Impact Planning and Evaluation - Region V* (Chicago) (from 6/28/74 to 6/30/75)

Award: \$500,300

74-NI-06-0003

Title: *Dallas Planning Assistance for High Impact Crime Program—Region VI (Dallas) (from 6/19/74 to 6/30/75)*

Award: \$297,261

74-NI-08-0002

Title: *Denver Impact City Crime Analysis Team—Region VIII (Denver) (from 6/21/74 to 12/31/75)*

Award: \$613,337

74-NI-10-0002

74-NI-10-0001(S-1)

Title: *Portland Impact Evaluation Plan—Region X (Seattle) (from 4/11/74 to 1/31/75)*

The Impact Cities Crime Analysis Teams are developing a criminal justice system-wide approach to planning. The current phase of the project involves the design of evaluation strategies and data collection and analysis.

Awards: \$420,802 and \$222,587

Total \$4,414,005

Visiting Fellowships

74-NI-99-0024

Title: *Applying Operations Research and Economic Modeling to the Legal Process and Criminal Justice (from 4/1/74 to 8/31/75)*

Grantee: Stuart Nagel, 361 Lincoln Hall, Political Science Department, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801

Award: \$41,866

The grantee is completing a book entitled *Applying Operations Research and Economic Modeling to the Legal Process and Criminal Justice*.

74-NI-99-0025

Title: *Judicial Resources and Court Delay (from 9/5/74 to 2/5/75)*

Grantee: Robert W. Gillespie, Department of Economics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Award: \$15,255

The grantee is examining the relationship between the allocation of judicial resources in Federal court districts and the demand for court service.

74-NI-99-0026

Title: *The Social Dimensions of a Penitentiary (from 6/3/74 to 9/3/74)*

Grantee: Anthony L. Guenther, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia 73185

Award: \$5,201

The grantee is completing a book focusing on the penitentiary as a self-contained social system.

74-NI-99-0027

Title: *An analysis of the effects of Work Release on Self-Esteem (from 4/1/74 to 8/31/74)*

Grantee: John P. J. Dussich, 2010 Doomar Drive, Tallahassee, Fla. 32303

Award: \$14,034

The grantee is evaluating work release programs funded by the Florida State Planning Agency to determine their effects on offenders' self-esteem.

74-NI-99-0028

Title: *Citizen Evaluation of Crime and Criminal Justice (from 10/1/74 to 12/31/75)*

Grantee: Wesley G. Skogan, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. 60201

Award: \$30,737

The grantee is studying variations in citizens' attitudes and perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system using survey data from the National Crime Panel

74-NI-99-0029

Title: *Police Work and a Comparative Analysis of Drug Law Enforcement (from 9/1/74 to 8/31/75)*

Grantee: Peter K. Manning, Department of Sociology, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824

Award: \$38,091

The grantee is completing a manuscript entitled *Police Work*, and will start a comparative analysis of drug law enforcement.

74-NI-99-0031

Title: *A Study of Factors Associated with Impact on Criminal Justice Evaluations (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)*

Grantee: Stuart N. Adams, 1435 4th Street, S.W. #B-806, Washington, D.C. 20024

Award: \$35,422

The goal of this project is to improve the likelihood that criminal justice evaluations will have an impact on the programs being evaluated.

74-NI-99-0034

Title: *An Unexplored Area in Bail (from 6/1/74 to 12/30/74)*

Grantee: John Joseph Murphy, College of Law, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221

Award: \$29,236

The grantee is collecting information on the consequences of the retrieval process on the bail release system.

75-NI-99-0045

Title: *A Study of the Detective Role in a Metropolitan Police System (12 months)*

Grantee: Anthony L. Guenther, Department of Sociology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. 73185

Award: \$25,988

The grantee will study the criminal investigation process in a large urban police department by analyzing the organization of this process and the operating styles of specialists in detective work.

74-NI-99-0053

Title: *The Evaluation of Criminal Justice Policy Initiatives (12 months)*

Grantee: Michael J. Kelly, University of Maryland School of Law, 500 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore Md. 21201

Award: \$27,020

The grantee is developing a practical and theoretical framework for evaluating national criminal justice policy-making.

Total \$262,850

Technology Transfer

74-NI-03-0004

74-NI-04-0005

74-NI-04-0004

74-NI-05-0003

74-NI-06-0002

Title: *Family Crisis Intervention*

Funds have been awarded through the LEAA Regional Offices to Portsmouth, Virginia; Columbus, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; Peoria, Illinois, and New Orleans, Louisiana to train police to use crisis intervention techniques to deal safely and effectively with family disturbance calls.

Awards: \$200,000 each

74-TA-06-0001

74-TA-08-0001

74-TA-09-0001

74-TA-10-0001

75-TA-05-0001

Title: *Community-based Corrections*

Technical assistance funds have been transferred through the LEAA Regional Offices to Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Mateo, California; Vancouver, Washington; and Duluth, Minnesota to replicate a community-based correctional program developed in Des Moines, Iowa. The program's services provide an alternative to traditional incarceration.

Awards: \$238,519, \$250,000, \$250,000, \$250,000, and \$250,000

74-TA-99-1000

Title: *Massachusetts Law Enforcement Science Advisor Program (24 months)*

Grantee: Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice, Boston, Mass.

Award: \$42,465

Project Director: Arnold R. Rosenfeld, Executive Director, Mass. Committee on Law Enforcement, 80 Boylston Street, Rm. 740, Boston, Mass. 02116

This grant funds the placement of a specially-trained science and technology transfer specialist in the Massachusetts Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.

74-TA-99-1001

Title: *Florida Law Enforcement Science Advisor (from 1/1/74 to 12/31/75)*

Grantee: State of Florida, Department of Administration, Tallahassee, Fla.

Award: \$36,529

Project Director: James A. Steinhauer, Bureau Chief, Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance, 307 East Seventh Avenue, Tallahassee, Fla. 32303

This grant funds the placement of a specially-trained science and technology transfer specialist in the Florida Governor's Council on Criminal Justice.

74-TA-99-1002

Title: *Development of Handbook on Offender Job Training and Placement (from 9/1/73 to 6/30/74)*

Grantee: American Correctional Association, College Park, Md.

Award: \$30,836

Project Director: Mrs. Phyllis G. McCreary, Box 1, Rector-town, Va. 22140

The grantee is developing a guidebook on the development and implementation of offender job training and placement programs.

74-TA-99-1003

Title: *California Law Enforcement Science Advisor Program (from 2/26/74 to 2/25/76)*

Grantee: State of California, California Council on Criminal Justice

Award: \$51,765

Project Director: F. Thomas Gallaway, Assistant Director, Research and Development, California Council on Criminal Justice, 7171 Bowling Drive, Sacramento, Calif. 95823

This grant funds the placement of a specially trained science and technology transfer specialist in the California Council on Criminal Justice.

74-TA-99-1005

Title: *Guidelines for Prison Grievance Procedures (from 2/1/74 to 1/31/75)*

Grantee: Center for Correctional Justice, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$58,896

Project Director: Linda R. Singer, Executive Director, Center for Correctional Justice, 1616 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

The grantee is developing a guidebook on prison grievance procedures. Major research on this topic is summarized and model procedures are set forth.

74-TA-99-1006

Title: *Police Family Crisis Intervention/Demonstration and Replication Experiment Program (from 12/28/73 to 5/10/74)*

Grantee: Criminal Justice Associates, Inc., Newton, Mass.

Award: \$51,590

Project Director: Dr. Morton Bard, Vice President, Criminal Justice Associates, Inc., #71 Kniltworth Street, Newton, Mass. 02103

This grant funds the replication of a program which trains police in conflict management techniques to handle family arguments.

74-TA-99-1009

Title: *Community Involvement in Police Activities (from 4/14/74 to 1/14/75)*

Grantee: Center for Governmental Studies, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$60,797

Project Director: George J. Washnis, Director, Center for Governmental Studies, 1701 K St., N.W., Suite 906, Washington, D.C. 20006

The grantee is producing a police/community relations handbook that will describe how police departments and citizens groups across the country are working together to reduce crime and delinquency.

74-TA-99-1010

Title: *Branch Office—International Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information (from 3/15/74 to 3/15/75)*

Grantee: United Nations, Rome, Italy

Award: \$136,978

Project Director: Peider Konz, Director, United Nations Defence Research Institute, Via Giulia #52, Rome, Italy 00186

This project is establishing a European-based extension of LEAA's National Criminal Justice Reference Service to collect and disseminate criminal justice information.

75-TN-99-0002

Title: *Crime Analysis Unit Training Courses* (from 7/1/74 to 12/31/75)

Grantee: California Crime, Technological Research Foundation, Sacramento, Calif. 95823

Award: \$199,792

Project Director: Thadd McNamara, Criminal Justice Specialist, CCTRF, 7171 Bowling Drive, Sacramento, Calif. 95823

This project is designed to encourage the creation of crime analysis units within law enforcement agencies.

75-TA-99-1001

Title: *A Multi-Agency Narcotic Unit Manual* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Grantee: International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Md.

Award: \$60,609

Project Director: Ray Garza, IACP, 11 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, Md. 20760

This project will prepare a manual recommending guidelines for establishing consolidated narcotics control efforts.

74-TA-05-0001

Title: *Justice Model for Corrections* (from 7/1/74 to 9/30/74)

Grantee: Administration of Justice Division, Ohio Department of Economic and Community Development, Columbus

Award: \$13,475

Project Director: Dr. David Fogel, Executive Director, Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606

This grant is producing a monograph describing a model corrections program.

74-TA-99-1011

Title: *A Quality Control Model for Facilitating the Transfer of Technology* (from 4/1/74 to 3/31/75)

Grantee: Human Resources Research Organization, 300 North Washington Street, Alexandria, Va. 22314

Award: \$146,782

The grantee is serving as a quality control agent for the Institute's Office of Technology Transfer in its efforts to ensure the effective use of advanced techniques and programs.

74-TA-99-1012

Title: *Health Care Manual for Correctional Institutions* (from 6/6/74 to 6/5/75)

Grantee: American Correctional Association, College Park, Md.

Award: \$69,388

Project Director: Edward M. Brecher, American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Road, L 208, College Park, Md. 20740

The grantee is producing a handbook on practical methods of improving medical care available to corrections inmates and strengthening the structure of jail and prison health care delivery systems.

74-TA-05-0001 (S-1)

Title: *Justice Model for Corrections* (from 9/1/74 to 4/30/75)

Award: \$11,980

This is a supplement to the grant described above.

74-TN-99-0001

Title: *Family Counseling and Diversions* (18 months)

Grantee: The Regents, University of California, Davis

Award: \$211,432

Project Director: Floyd Feeney, University of California, Davis, California 95616

This grant is providing training in family crisis counseling as an alternative to the formal processing of delinquent youths through the juvenile courts.

74-NI-99-0046

Title: *Police-Family Crisis Intervention* (from 7/1/74 to 9/30/75)

Grantee: Syracuse Police Department, New York

Award: \$200,000

Project Director: Philip Monti, Syracuse Police Department, South State Street, Syracuse, New York 13202

The project is training police in crisis intervention techniques to help them deal safely and effectively with family disputes, one of the policeman's most potentially dangerous assignments.

J-LEAA-001-72

Title: *Design, Implementation, and Operational Refinement of a National Criminal Justice Reference Service International Add-on Energy Add-on* (from 1/21/74 to 9/10/74)

Contractor: General Electric Co., Daytona Beach, Fla.

Awards: \$560,263 and \$48,233

Project Director: Joseph G. Cady, General Electric Co., Apollo and Ground Systems, Daytona Beach, Fla. 32015

These awards financed international and energy clearinghouses at the Institute's reference and referral service.

J-LEAA-024-72

Title: (NCJRS) *Press Intelligence, Inc., Energy Add-on* (from 6/28/74 to 6/30/75)

Contractor: Press Intelligence Service, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$2,400

Project Director: J. Martin Jones, Press Intelligence, Inc., 734 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

This program is providing press clippings for the LEAA Energy Crisis Information Clearinghouse (ECIC).

LEAA-J-IAA-027-3

Title: *Training for State and Local Law Officers in Airport Security* (from 1/15/73 to 6/30/76)

This is an interagency agreement with the Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$255,000

Project Director: A. L. Coulter, Director, FAA Aeronautical Center, P.O. Box 25082, Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125

This program trains State and local law enforcement officers who will be assigned airport security responsibilities.

J-LEAA-014-74

Title: *Validation and Documentation of Criminal Justice Programs Proposed as Exemplary Projects* (Citizen Dispute Settlement) (from 5/16/73 to 2/1/75)

Contractor: Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Award: \$299,507

Project Director: Joan Allen, Abt Associates, Inc., 55 Wheeler Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138

J-LEAA-013-74

Title: *Validation and Documentation of Criminal Justice Programs Proposed as Exemplary Projects* (Des Moines Community-Based Corrections) (from 11/2/73 to 2/1/75)

Contractor: Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, Calif.

Award: \$300,000

Project Director: Noel A. Day, URSA, Pier 1 1/2, San Francisco, Calif. 94111

These projects are examining criminal justice programs to determine whether they meet the criteria required to be designated exemplary, and are conducting related training for State and local criminal justice personnel.

LEAA-J-IAA-015-1

Title: *Hazardous Devices Disposal Training* (from 7/1/73 to 6/30/74)

This is an interagency agreement with the U.S. Army Missile and Munitions Center and School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala.

Award: \$440,000

Project Director: Maj. Sterlyn A. Parrish, Chief, Hazardous Devices, Division, USAMMCS, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. 35809

This program trains public safety personnel in the design, construction, render-safe procedures, and disposal of various hazardous devices.

LEAA-J-IAA-001-4

Title: *FBI Course in Defensive Driving* (from 8/17/73 to 11/30/73)

This is an interagency agreement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$19,000

Project Director: Thomas J. Jenkins, Ass't. Dir., Training Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C. 20535

This program trains State and local law enforcement personnel in defensive driving with the use of driving simulators.

The following funds have been allocated to LEAA Regional Offices for training:

74-TN-01-0001

Boston—Region I

Award: \$41,717

74-TN-02-0001

New York—Region II

Award: \$70,402

74-TN-03-0001

Philadelphia—Region III

Award: \$53,879

74-TN-04-0001

Atlanta—Region IV

Award: \$62,900

74-TN-05-0001

Chicago—Region V

Award: \$81,200

74-TN-06-0001

Dallas—Region VI

Award: \$18,567

74-TN-08-0001

Denver—Region VIII

Award: \$32,274

74-TN-09-0001

San Francisco—Region IX

Award: \$15,460

74-TN-10-0001

Seattle—Region X

Award: \$37,249

LEAA-J-IAA-036-2

Title: *Training Seminar Support* (from 7/1/74 to 6/30/75)

Interagency Agreement with the U.S. Air Force

Contractor: Mitre Corp., McLean, Virginia

Award: \$396,000

Project Director: William E. Holden, Mitre Corp., Westgate Research Park, McLean, Va. 22101

The contractor is providing technical support in the planning, design, implementation, and evaluation of training programs in areas including family crisis intervention.

Total: \$6,355,884

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDS IN FY 1974* (By Type of Recipient)

Universities	\$4,877,023
Private Firms	16,016,421
Federal Agencies	3,715,084
State and Local Government Agencies	3,687,603
National and Professional Organizations	1,437,630
International Organizations	214,903
Individuals	262,850
Impact Cities	2,430,887
Total	\$32,642,401

* This does not include Pass Through Awards (\$7,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM FUNDS IN FY 1974* (By Type of Award)

Grants	\$18,303,295
Contracts	\$9,793,022
Interagency Agreements	\$4,546,084
Total	\$32,642,401

* This does not include Pass Through Awards (\$7,100,000 to the Drug Enforcement Administration and \$1,225,500 to the LEAA Pilot Cities Program) or purchase orders.

Appendix C Publications and Publication Services of the National Institute

NATIONAL INSTITUTE DOCUMENTS APPEARING IN FY 1974

	Title	GPO Stock Number	Price
NI-71-093	Criminal Appeals: English Practices and American Reforms	2700-00202†	\$0.40
NI-70-038	Determinants of Police Behavior—Summary	2700-00215†	\$0.55
NI-72-0002	Patterns of Burglary (Second Revised Edition)	2700-00207†	\$3.45
F19628-73-C-0001	Evaluation in Criminal Justice Programs: Guidelines and Examples	2700-00210†	\$1.75
LESL Report 0202.00	Batteries Used With Law Enforcement Communications Equipment: Chargers and Charging Techniques	2700-00216†	\$0.80
LESL Report 0203.00	Technical Terms and Definitions Used with Law Enforcement Communi- cations Equipment	2700-00214†	\$1.55
71-DF-7618	Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook*	2700-00225†	\$2.00
3-2148-J-LEAA	A Handbook on Community Corrections in Des Moines**	2700-00219†	\$1.60
NI-71-122	Prosecution of Adult Felony Defendants in Los Angeles County: A Policy Perspective	2700-00224	\$1.75
NI-70-053	Cases and Materials on Prison Inmate Legal Assistance	2700-00222†	\$1.60
NI-71-053	The Law of Detainers	2700-00223†	\$1.45
NI-71-153	New Effectiveness Measures for Organized Crime Control Efforts: De- velopment and Evaluation	†	
LEAA-72-TA-03-0001	Diversion of the Public Inebriate from the Criminal Justice System*	2700-00226†	\$0.75
LEAA-72-TA-99-0017	Methadone Treatment Manual*	2700-00227†	\$1.20
J-LEAA-021-72	Innovation in Law Enforcement	2700-00194	\$2.35
J-LEAA-021-72	New Approaches to Diversion and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders	2700-00190†	\$2.60
J-LEAA-021-72	Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences	2700-00196†	\$2.10
J-LEAA-021-72	Prevention of Violence in Correctional Institutions	2700-00193†	\$0.95
J-LEAA-021-72	The Change Process in Criminal Justice	2700-00191†	\$2.35
J-LEAA-021-72	Research on Street Crime Control	2700-00201†	\$1.00
J-LEAA-021-72	Reducing Court Delay	2700-00195†	\$2.10
J-LEAA-021-72	Reintegration of the Offender Into the Community	2700-00192†	\$0.85
J-LEAA-021-72	Progress Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals	2700-00189	\$0.85
NI-71-097	Prevention and Control of Collective Violence:	2700-00197†	\$0.95
NI-71-097	Vol. I Guidelines for the Chief of Police	2700-00198†	\$0.85
NI-71-097	Vol. II Guidelines for Community Relations Personnel	2700-00199†	\$0.85
NI-71-097	Vol. III Guidelines for Intelligence Personnel	2700-00200†	\$0.85
NI-71-097	Vol. IV Guidelines for Patrol Commander	2700-00203†	\$0.75
NI-71-097	Vol. V Guidelines for Patrol Personnel	†	
In house	Classification of Criminal Behavior: Selected papers from a seminar series sponsored by NILECJ	2700-00230†	\$1.20
NI-71-143-PO	Anatomy of a Scam: A Case Study of a Planned Bankruptcy by Organized Crime	2700-00231†	\$4.55
NI-71-078	A Semiautomatic Speaker Recognition System	2700-00234†	\$1.05
NI-71-157	Bail and Its Reform: A National Survey—Summary Report	2700-00233†	\$1.60
NI-71-129	Investigation of Digital Mobile Radio Communications	2700-00235†	\$1.60
NI-71-026-C2	Residential Security	2700-00237†	\$1.45
72-DF-01-0028	Improving Police/Community Relations*	2700-00238†	\$0.65
LESL Standard-0301.00	Magnetic Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems		

NATIONAL INSTITUTE DOCUMENTS APPEARING IN FY 1974—Continued

	Title	GPO Stock Number	Price
In House	Library Book Catalog—Subject Catalog—Supplement, June 1973 and Supplement, Dec. 1973	2700-00211	\$2.05
In House	Library Book Catalog—Title Catalog Supplement, June 1973 and Sup- plement, Dec. 1973	2700-00213	\$1.50
In House	Library Book Catalog—Author Catalog Supplement, June 1973 and Sup- plement, Dec. 1973	2700-00212	\$1.45
In House	Library Book Catalog—Periodical Catalog Supplement, Dec. 1973	—	—
In House	Document Retrieval Index, September 1973	—	—
In House	Document Retrieval Index, January 1974	—	—

*A Prescriptive Package.

**An Exemplary Project.

† Single copies of these documents are available without charge through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Law Enforcement As-
sistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530. (A description of other NCJRS services appears below.)

Documents accompanied by a GPO stock number are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Wash-
ington, D.C. 20402. Order publications by title and stock number and enclose remittance (check or money order) payable to the Superintendent of
Documents.

THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) offers the nation's law enforcement and criminal justice community a wide range of reference and referral services, generally without charge. These include:

- *Selective Notification of Information (SNI)* to individuals registering with NCJRS who may select up to 68 subject areas of criminal justice and law enforcement on which they wish to be kept informed. They then automatically receive abstracts of recent literature on the topics they have selected, including source, availability and ordering information on all documents.

- *Personalized Referral Assistance* in response to specific inquiries. By means of a computerized search and retrieval process, the user is sent bibliographic information, complete LEAA reports or selected segments, abstracts, reprints of articles, computer printouts, and referral information on the topic in question.

- *A Document Retrieval Index* to help users locate literature. Subscribers are sent a regularly updated list of publications available through NCJRS or from other sources, free or at a cost.

- Free single copies of selected LEAA documents in response to requests through the SNI system and by letter or telephone.

- A Document Interlibrary Loan Program permitting users to borrow documents on a temporary basis.

- Specialized clearinghouses in areas such as criminal justice evaluation, environmental design for crime prevention, and juvenile justice and delinquency.

You may either register with the NCJRS and receive information on a regular basis or may make selective use of services. For more information or registration forms write:

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service
LEAA/U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

NATIONAL INSTITUTE PROGRAM MANUALS

Exemplary Projects Program. The Exemplary Projects Program is designed to identify and publicize outstanding State and local criminal justice efforts and to encourage their adoption

by other communities. To be designated exemplary, projects must meet rigorous criteria:

- Overall effectiveness in reducing crime or improving the operations and quality of the criminal justice system
- Adaptability to other jurisdictions
- Measurability
- Cost effectiveness

Approximately 12 projects each year are designated "exemplary," following formal evaluation. Detailed manuals, brochures and audio-visuals are prepared on each program and widely distributed. Seven projects have thus far been designated exemplary:

- *Prosecutor Management Information System (PROMIS)*, District of Columbia. This automated information system enables the prosecutor's office to allocate resources effectively by assigning priorities to pending cases. Convictions have been increased by ranking cases on the basis of (1) seriousness of offense; (2) defendant's criminal record; (3) strength of evidence; and (4) age of case or number of continuances.

- *Community-Based Corrections Program*, Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa. This program offers qualified offenders a wide range of alternatives to traditional incarceration—release on own recognizance, pretrial release, probation, and residence at a facility offering work and educational release. The program's uniqueness lies in the high degree of coordination between the various criminal justice agencies involved.

- *Citizen Dispute Settlement Program* ("Night Prosecutor"), Columbus, Ohio. This program offers out-of-court methods of resolving citizen disputes—family fights, disputes between neighbors, and similar minor cases. By referring cases to specially-trained hearing officers, the prosecutor's office has succeeded in reducing the number of criminal affidavits filed. Cost per case averaged only \$27.

- *601 Juvenile Diversion Project*, Sacramento, California. This Sacramento Probation Department program provides short-term family crisis counselling in lieu of court processing for runaway, truant, and uncontrollable juveniles. Based on the success of the program in these types of cases, it was expanded in 1972 to cover more serious offenses.

- *Providence Educational Center*, St. Louis, Missouri. This LEAA-funded Impact City program provides intensive remedial education and counselling to adjudicated delinquents as an alternative to training school incarceration. Its effective-

ness has been demonstrated by reduced costs and lower recidivism rates.

- *Neighborhood Youth Resources Center*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The Center offers direct services including psychiatric counselling, legal services, and job placement as well as referral and transportation to other social service agencies. Arrest rates for male juveniles in the Center's target area were significantly lower than in nontarget areas.

- *The Public Defender Service*, District of Columbia. This program has overcome traditional barriers to public defender services such as heavy caseloads and poor pay. One of the Service's unique features is an intensive 6-week program for new attorneys.

For more information on Exemplary Projects or to recommend a project for exemplary status, contact:

Office of Technology Transfer
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
LEAA/U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530
Telephone: 202/386-6585

Prescriptive Packages. The Institute's Prescriptive Packages are designed to provide reliable information about innovations in specific criminal justice areas. Each includes a survey of the latest operating methods, background research, bibliographic information, and model guidelines and suggestions to help local officials improve or establish programs.

The following Prescriptive Packages have been completed and are available through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

- *Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook*: Intended primarily for police, this Prescriptive Package includes a review of crime laboratory functions and detailed guidelines for the collection, preservation, and use of physical evidence in criminal investigations.

- *Improving Police/Community Relations*: This Prescriptive Package presents standards and guidelines for a model police-community relations program based on the innovative programs now in operation. Areas addressed include recruitment, training, administrative procedures, and the handling of citizen complaints.

- *Diversion of the Public Inebriate from the Criminal Justice System*: This handbook is for community leaders interested in establishing diversion programs for public inebriate offenders.

It summarizes problems encountered and solutions employed in existing programs and offers guidelines on the design of facilities, staffing, budget requirements, and evaluation techniques.

- *Methadone Treatment Manual*: This prescriptive Package is a comprehensive examination of methadone as treatment. It includes Federal guidelines on treatment programs, a summary of knowledge derived from programs operating around the country, and suggestions on management, staffing, and costs.

- *Police Crime Analysis Units and Procedures*: This Prescriptive Package sets forth the type of information police should collect to fight crime effectively and the means by which this information can best be analyzed. It examines significant on-going crime analysis programs, provides guidelines for establishing a model crime analysis unit, and suggests the data requirements and approximate cost of such a unit.

- *Neighborhood Team Policing*: Neighborhood team policing is a way of organizing patrols. Teams of 20 to 40 officers are given round-the-clock responsibility in an area smaller than the traditional precinct, and the commander is accountable for crime in his area 24 hours a day. This Prescriptive Package includes a review of the experiences of major team policing programs, a model program, and an outline of possible improvements to existing team policing operations.

- *A Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders*: This Prescriptive Package reviews programs and methods designed to efficiently process misdemeanant offenders in the lower courts: pre-trial diversion, pre-trial release, pre-sentence investigation, the use of fines, and restitution and suspended sentences. Also discussed are programs for committed misdemeanants such as work and education furloughs, counselling, and the use of volunteers as supervisory personnel.

- *Evaluative Research in Corrections: A Practical Guide*: This is a guidebook on the development, implementation, and utilization of program evaluation for correctional administrators, practitioners, and researchers. Emphasis is on practical application rather than theory. Suggestions on staff, data collection, and general approaches to the problem of evaluation are based on a variety of operational experiences.

- *Case Screening and Selected Case Processing in Prosecutors' Offices*: This Prescriptive Package offers guidelines on the processing of felony cases by prosecutors' offices. It examines how the prosecutor's discretionary power to select cases for prosecution or diversion may be used to effectively reduce court back-logs.

Appendix D National Institute Evaluation Grants and Contracts Funded from 1969 through 1974

Community Crime Prevention

70-009	An Evaluation of the Effect of a Large-Scale Burglar Alarm System for a Municipal Police Department
Grantee:	Cedar Rapids Police Department, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Award:	\$64,018, 9/1/69-9/1/72, George Matias
	This project provided information on the design, installation, operation, and evaluation of a police notification, burglary/robbery alarm system in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
70-057	Private and Auxiliary Public Police in the U.S.
Grantee:	The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
Award:	\$171,082, 6/30/70-12/15/71, Sorrel Wildhorn
	This study described the nature and extent of the private police industry in the U.S., its problems, its present regulation and how the law affects it.
71-061-C	An Evaluation of Small Business and Residential Alarm Systems
Grantee:	Sylvania Electronic Systems, Mountain View, California
Award:	\$76,736, 11/5/71-8/4/72, Thomas Chleboun
	The study assessed the merits of alarm systems in reducing burglary, robbery, and related crimes and examined cost-effective and reliable alarm systems.
71-127-G	Architectural Design to Improve Security in Urban Residential Areas
Grantee:	New York University, New York, New York
Award:	\$177,231, 6/25/71-1/31/73, Oscar Newman \$181,075 (70-082)
	This study looked at the effect of the physical design of urban residential complexes on serious crime and vandalism.

73-NI-99-044-G	Residential Neighborhood Crime Control
Grantee:	Hartford Institute of Criminal and Social Justice, Hartford, Connecticut
Award:	\$486,807, 7/1/73-3/31/75, Brian L. Hollander
	This project designed a model to alter the environment and citizen behavior to increase the security of urban residents and the perceived risk to offenders.
73-NI-99-0046-G	Completion of the Kansas City Lighting Study
Grantee:	The Regents of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Award:	\$55,688, 6/1/73-12/1/73, Roger L. Wright \$83,714 (71-132-G) \$103,555 (72-0020-G)
	This study determined how street lighting affects night street crime and set forth guidelines on the use of lighting.
J-LEAA-022-74	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
Grantee:	Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Baltimore, Maryland
Award:	\$1,958,867, 5/6/74-5/5/76, R. A. Carlson
	The grantee will examine means of reducing crimes of opportunity by altering environmental design.
Police	
NI-046	Crime Control Team
Grantee:	Police Department, City of Syracuse, New York
Award:	\$31,815, 6/30/69-6/30/70, Thomas Sardino
	This project evaluated the effect of team policing in which small police squads are organized and trained to be familiar and responsive to the crime-related problems of their beat.

NI-066
 Grantee: Project CALCOP: A Computer-Assisted Instruction Program for Police Orange Coast Junior College District, Costa Mesa, California, and Los Angeles Police Department, Los Angeles, California
 Award: \$6,300, 7/1/69-12/31/70, Richard W. Brightman
 This project developed a computer-assisted instruction program to teach police students rules of evidence and search and seizure principles.

70-065-PG-18
 Grantee: Responses to Police Officers in Uniform Department of Psychology, John B. Stetson University, Deland, Florida
 Award: \$9,392, 6/1/70-8/31/71, Ronald E. Wiley
 This project examined civilian response to police officers' uniforms.

70-068
 Grantee: Continuation and Research Analysis of Family Crisis and Conflict Resolution Data
 City University of New York, New York, New York
 Award: \$125,904, 6/30/70-4/30/72, Dr. Morton Bard \$64,955 (NI-028)
 This project trained New York City policemen in techniques of family crisis intervention

70-089
 Grantee: Crime Reduction Through Aerial Patrol
 Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$113,923, 6/30/70-8/1/72, Insp. Theodore R. Zanders
 This project assessed the effectiveness of helicopters in aerial patrol in Washington, D.C.

71-038-G
 Grantee: Police Air Mobility: STOL Evaluation
 Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, New York
 Award: \$1,364, 2/1/71-3/15/71, Dr. Sigmund P. Zobel \$124,744 (70-061)
 This report summarized survey data on helicopters used for law enforcement.

71-095-C
 Grantee: Contract to Evaluate the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS)
 Dunlap and Associated, Inc., Darien, Connecticut
 Award: \$75,000, 9/10/71-12/31/72, Robert C. Ulmer
 This study evaluated the New England Organized Crime Intelligence System (NEOCIS) and suggested methods of operating organized crime intelligence systems.

71-114-PG
 Grantee: An Examination of the Impact of Intensive Police Patrol
 University of Rhode Island, Kingston,

Rhode Island
 Award: \$9,895, 6/1/71-10/31/72, Frank S. Budnick
 This report discussed the development and potential uses of a statistical model to estimate crime levels in particular geographical areas on the basis of levels in statistically similar areas.

73-NI-99-0030
 Grantee: Develop, Test, and Implement a Computer Simulation Model
 Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$71,078, 5/1/73-4/30/74, Capt. Allan Wolf \$102,155 (71-090-G)
 This project involved the final development, testing, and implementation of a computer simulation model to assist police departments in readily evaluating alternative patrol and dispatch tactics.

73-NI-99-0037-G
 Grantee: An Analysis of the Criminal Investigation Process
 The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
 Award: \$505,737, 6/1/73-5/31/75, Dr. Peter W. Greenwood
 This study made a comprehensive analysis of criminal investigation procedures and investigative resources. Ten police department investigative units were examined, three intensely.

73-NI-99-0047-G
 Grantee: Response Time Analysis
 Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri
 Award: \$530,656, 7/1/73-12/31/75, Sgt. Charles Key
 This study analyzed police response time and its relation to the level of crime and the frequency of criminal interceptions.

Courts

NI-081
 Grantee: A Statistical Analysis of Public Defender Activities
 Ohio State University Research, Columbus, Ohio
 Award: \$6,257, 7/1/69-6/30/70, Gerald W. Smith
 This study compared public defenders and private attorneys on the basis of eighteen demographic variables and examined the popular assumption that public defenders are less effective.

NI-092
 Grantee: A Feasibility Study of Offender Participation in the Dispositional Decision of a Juvenile Court
 Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, Virginia

Award: \$7,960, 7/1/69-10/31/70, Omar R. Buchwalter
 This project examined and outlined appropriate procedures for offender participation in dispositional decisions.

70-076
 Grantee: Comparative Study of Court Calendaring Results
 Regents of the University of California, Los Angeles, California
 Award: \$28,754, 5/15/70-9/30/71, Eldridge Adams
 This project assessed centralized and individual calendaring procedures in non-Federal criminal courts.

70-077
 Grantee: A Comparison of Counsel for Felony Defendants
 Institute for Defense Analysis, Arlington, Virginia
 Award: \$146,100, 7/1/70-12/29/72, Ms. Jean G. Taylor
 This study analyzed and compared the records of indigent felony defendants with those defendants represented by retained counsel, and assessed the relative time involved in adjudication and case disposition.

71-043-G
 Grantee: Omnibus Pre-Trial Hearing
 American Bar Foundation, Chicago, Illinois
 Award: \$33,355, 2/1/71-10/30/72, Raymond T. Nimmer
 This study evaluated the usefulness of the omnibus pretrial hearing as a means of improving the effectiveness of criminal court proceedings.

71-069-G
 Grantee: The Deterrent Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Sanctioning Strategies
 Public Systems Research Institute, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California
 Award: \$66,154, 3/15/71-3/31/72, Solomon Kobrin
 This project examined the various criminal sanctions applied in California.

71-122-G
 Grantee: Analysis of the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office
 The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
 Award: \$109,575, 7/1/71-3/31/73, Dr. Peter W. Greenwood
 This project involved a systematic study of decision-making and management in the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office.

72-NI-99-0031-G
 Grantee: Test of Gimelli System for Training Court Reporters
 National Center for State Courts, Washington, D.C.

Award: \$181,502, 9/1/72-7/31/73, Ernest H. Short
 This research evaluated a newly-developed method of training courtroom reporters in audio recording techniques.

73-NI-99-0015-G
 Grantee: Demonstration of the Reduction of Pre-Trial Delay
 Case Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio
 Award: \$366,637, 3/1/73-2/28/75, Lewis R. Katz
 This 2-year project tested the validity of recently developed procedures designed to reduce delay in the pre-trial period.

73-NI-99-0050-G
 Grantee: Computer-Aided Transcription Service Center-Evaluation of Commercial Feasibility
 National Center for State Courts, Denver, Colorado
 Award: \$281,329, 7/2/73-3/31/75, E. H. Short
 This project tested the commercial viability of a computer-aided transcription service for court reporters and evaluated its effect on delay and its ability to serve the needs of the court.

74-NI-99-0049
 Grantee: Evaluation Design for Indigents Defense Programs
 National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Chicago, Illinois
 Award: \$219,406, 6/24/74-6/23/75, M. Hartman
 This project develops and tests two model evaluations for programs providing indigent criminal defense.

75-NI-99-0020
 Grantee: Devices for Controlling Sentencing Disparity
 University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Illinois
 Award: \$137,585, 7/1/74-6/30/75, F. Zimring
 This study is the first phase of a proposed 3-year examination of existing techniques designed to reduce unwarranted sentencing disparity.

74-NI-99-0009-G
 Grantee: Evaluation of the LEAA Courts Improvement Program, Phase I
 The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
 Award: \$19,006, 12/28/73-3/12/74
 The grantee is evaluating the National Center for Prosecution Management to assist LEAA in making future decisions on prosecution-related research and providing technical assistance.

74-NI-99-015-G
 Grantee: Demonstration Project for Closed Circuit Television Case Screening and Legal Counseling
 Philadelphia District Attorneys Office, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Award: \$121,072, 3/1/74-6/30/75, John Foulkes
 This project evaluates the application of closed circuit television as a means of

providing legal counseling services to nine Philadelphia Police Department Headquarters.

74-NI-99-0038 Detoxification, Decriminalization, and the Criminal Justice System
 Grantee: City of Boston, Boston, Massachusetts
 Award: \$62,733, 1/1/74-12/31/74, R. Geddes
 This is an in-depth study of detoxification and decriminalization programs in Boston.

75-NI-99-0003 Performance Measures in the Criminal Prosecution and Adjudication Process
 Grantee: The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California
 Award: \$377,438, Sorrel Wildhorn
 This study will develop performance measures for the prosecution-adjudication process.

74-NI-99-0055 The Intake of Decriminalization on The Intake Process for Public Inebriates
 Grantee: American University, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$269,553, 7/1/74-1/31/75, Thomas Dienes
 This project assesses the effect of the decriminalization of public drunkenness on court processing.

Corrections

71-055-G Evaluative Research of a Community-Based Probation Program
 Grantee: University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
 Award: \$8,676, 2/15/71-4/14/72, Dr. David Levine
 This study evaluated the effectiveness of a volunteer probation program for youthful misdemeanant offenders.

71-137-G Evaluation of Youth Services Bureaus
 Grantee: Department of the California Youth Authority, Sacramento, California
 Award: \$25,961, 7/1/71-3/31/73, Elaine Duxbury
 This project evaluated a California Youth Services pilot program to determine if a significant number of juvenile offenders could be diverted from the justice system and what use could be made of community resources.

71-141-G Evaluation of Homeward Bound Program for Delinquent Children
 Grantee: Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, Boston, Massachusetts
 Award: \$15,915, 6/30/71-12/31/72, Joseph W. Zabriskie
 This project evaluated and compared four short-term correctional treatment programs for delinquent young men.

71-142-G The Ex-Offender as Parole Officer
 Grantee: District of Columbia Department of Corrections, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$35,496, 8/3/71-8/2/72, Leroy Anderson
 This project, involving 100 parolees, explored whether parole supervision by ex-offenders would be as effective as supervision by regular parole officers.

72-NI-99-0029-G Evaluation of the California Probation Subsidy Program, Phase II
 Grantee: Regents of the University of California, Davis, California
 Award: \$106,790, 6/1/72-8/30/73, Floyd Feaney
 The grantee evaluated a California probation subsidy program on the basis of recidivism and other factors.

73-NI-99-0022-G Evaluation of the Effects of Methadone Treatment on Crime and Criminal Addicts
 Grantee: Vera Institute of Justice, New York, New York
 Award: \$427,933, 3/8/73-2/28/74, Mrs. Michele Brown \$105,000 (NI-038), \$277,559 (72-0010-G) \$162,027 (71-046-G)
 This project studied the operation of methadone maintenance clinics in New York City.

73-NI-99-0055-G Evaluation of the Effects of Alternatives to Incarceration on Juvenile Offenders
 Grantee: President and Fellows of Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 Award: \$157,562, 7/15/73-7/14/74, Dr. Alden Miller \$150,004 (72-0009-G)
 This project examined innovative changes in the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services, types of treatment for juveniles, and optimum evaluation techniques.

Advanced Technology

70-004 Voiceprint Identification Research
 Grantee: Michigan Department of State Police, East Lansing, Michigan
 Award: \$168,715, 11/10/69-11/2/70, Wallace Van Stratt \$152,513 (71-078-G)
 This experiment employed visual inspection of spectrograms to identify voices.

70-043 Police Weapons System Evaluation Program
 Grantee: The Police Weapons Center, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$150,000, 6/1/70-9/1/71, Thompson S. Crockett
 Data was collected and evaluated on

police casualties and available police weapons systems.

70-065-PG-5 Evaluation of Night Vision Equipment for Law Enforcement Applications
 Grantee: Newton Police Department, Newton, Massachusetts
 Award: \$9,804, 8/1/70-10/31/71, William F. Quinn
 This report presented an assessment of six models of night vision devices for law enforcement applications.

71-102-1A Test and Evaluation of Hydronautics Explosive Vapor Detection System
 Grantee: U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland
 Award: \$32,000, 6/1/71-3/31/72, Milton Cutler
 This project tested a hydronautic explosive vapor detection system for use in bomb disposal.

71-144-1A Evaluation of the All-Purpose Communications/Protective Helmet
 Grantee: Biological Sciences, U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland
 Award: \$72,246, 7/14/71-5/30/73, Matthew Wargovich
 The grantee tested an all-purpose communication/protective helmet designed for law enforcement personnel.

71-159-1A Evaluation of Instrumentation for the Detection of Polar Organic Acids
 Grantee: University of California, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Los Alamos, New Mexico
 Award: \$19,000, 10/12/72-1/12/73, R. N. Rogers
 The grantee evaluated an instrument suitable for the detection of low quantities of polar organic acids.

73-NI-99-0017-1A Test and Evaluation of Less Lethal Weapons, Materiel, and Techniques
 Grantee: U.S. Army Land Warfare Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland
 Award: \$35,000, 6/1/73-8/31/73, Don Egner \$250,000 (72-0015-1A)
 This project examined the characteristics of weapons used by law enforcement personnel and established criteria for comparison.

73-NI-99-0035-G Project SEARCH - Latent Fingerprint Study
 Grantee: California Crime Technological Research Foundation, Sacramento, California
 Award: \$68,350, 6/19/73-12/18/73, Paul Wormeli
 This study analyzed commercially available fingerprint search systems and assessed available technology which could be applied to these systems.

73-NI-99-0059-G Study for Alameda County 911
 Grantee: Alameda Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board, Oakland, California
 Award: \$139,642, 7/1/73-6/30/74, Scott W. Hovey, Jr., \$10,254 (73-0032-G)
 This project developed procedures and studied the feasibility of adopting a single emergency number throughout Alameda Co., California.

74-NI-99-0004-G Evaluative Study of the Equipment Systems Improvement Program (ESIP)
 Grantee: Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
 Award: \$99,963, 10/15/73-7/14/74, Prof. M. Radnor
 This study evaluates the Institute's hardware testing and development division.

LEAA-J-1AA-005-74 Lightweight Body Armor
 Grantee: Biomedical Laboratory, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland
 Award: \$500,094, 10/17/73-8/30/74, N. Montanarelli
 This project is developing lightweight protective clothing for public officials and law enforcement officers.

LEAA-J-1AA-011-4 Sulfur Hexafluoride Taggant for Explosives Detection
 Grantee: Atomic Energy Commission
 Award: \$80,000, 2/15/74-3/1/75, Russell Dietz
 This study will determine the feasibility of using sulfur hexafluoride as an explosive taggant.

LEAA-J-1AA-012-4 Feasibility Investigation and Test of Coded Taggant Materials for the Identification of Explosives
 Grantee: Atomic Energy Commission
 Award: \$200,000, 4/16/74-1/16/75, D. Dorn
 This project examines ways of labeling explosives to permit pre- and post-detonation identification.

LEAA-J-1AA-021-3 LEAA-J-1AA-021-4 Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and Support Services
 Grantee: National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$2,146,534(73) 7/1/72-6/30/73, Jack Diamond; \$1,920,000(74), 7/1/73-6/30/74, Jack Diamond
 The Laboratory furnishes scientific and technological assistance to the Institute and develops national standards for law enforcement and criminal justice agencies.

General Evaluative Studies

NI-039 Study and Evaluation of Projects and Programs Funded Under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965
 Grantee: Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D.C.
 Award: \$101,083, 6/30/69-9/30/70, Samuel Dash
 The grantee evaluated projects funded under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1965 by looking at a sample of grants awarded under each major category.

72-NI-99-0025 National Impact Program Evaluation
 Grantee: USAF Electronics System Division, Bedford, Massachusetts
 Award: \$2,000,000, 6/2/72-12/31/74, Larry Holmes
 This project assists the NILECJ in evaluating the National Impact Program for the reduction of stranger-to-stranger street crime and burglary.

74-NI-99-0016-G Annual Sample Survey and Area-Based Crime Estimates
 Grantee: Oregon Law Enforcement Council, Portland, Oregon
 Award: \$85,000, 4/2/74-4/1/75, C. Goff and G. Barnes
 This project is developing a way to predict crime rates through demographic and socioeconomic variables.

J-LEAA-013-74 Contract for the Validation and Documentation of Criminal Justice Programs Proposed as Exemplary Projects
 Grantee: Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, California
 Award: \$100,000, 11/21/73-11/21/74, Noel Day
 The grantee has examined the Des Moines Community-Based Corrections Program to determine whether it meets the criteria, required to be designated exemplary.

J-LEAA-014-74 Contract for the Validation and Documentation of Criminal Justice Programs Proposed as Exemplary Projects
 Grantee: Abt Associates, Cambridge, Mass.
 Award: \$100,000, 11/6/73-11/6/74, Joan Mullin
 The grantee has conducted a study of the Columbus Citizen Dispute Settlement Program to determine whether it should be designated exemplary.

J-LEAA-016-74 National Evaluation of the LEAA Pilot Cities
 Grantee: American Institute for Research, Kensington, Maryland
 Award: \$309,104, 11/5/73-8/5/75, Robert Krug
 This project examines the achievement of LEAA pilot city teams in improving the functions of crime related agencies.

74-NI-99-0051 Evaluation of Community-Based Programs for Adult Offenders
 Grantee: Florida State University
 Award: \$278,540, 6/15/74-12/14/75, Charles Wellford
 This project evaluates the recreation of the Des Moines Community-Based Corrections project in five demonstration sites.

73-NI-04-0004 Impact Funding for Planning and Evaluation
 Grantee: Terry Siler, Acting Director, Atlanta Regional Commission
 Award: \$331,790

74-NI-03-0001 Baltimore Impact Planning and Evaluation
 Grantee: Richard Friedman, Director, Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice
 Award: \$376,600

74-NI-05-0004 Planning and Evaluation Program, Cleveland Impact Program
 Grantee: Richard Boylan, Director, Impact Cities Program
 Award: \$500,300

74-NI-06-0003 Dallas Impact Fundings, Evaluation
 Grantee: Donald Cleveland, Director, Dallas Area Criminal Justice Council
 Award: \$297,261

74-NI-08-0002 Denver Impact City Crime Analysis Team
 Grantee: Charles D. Weller, Chairman, Denver Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice
 Award: \$613,337

73-NI-02-0002 Newark High Impact Evaluation Unit, Office of the Mayor
 Grantee: Hubert Williams, Executive Director, High Impact Anti-Crime Program
 Award: \$328,515

74-NI-10-0002 Portland Impact Evaluation Plan
 Grantee: Michael Letter, Director, Impact Task Force Staff
 Award: \$420,802

73-NI-07-0005 St. Louis Hi-Impact Anti-Crime Evaluation Program
 Grantee: Otto Heinecke, Director, St. Louis Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement
 Award: \$350,000
 The Impact Cities Crime Analysis Teams are developing a criminal justice system-wide approach to planning. The above funds were for the design of evaluation strategies and the collection and analysis of data.

75-NI-99-0009 Evaluation of Criminal Justice Planning Institute
 Grantee: Gary Taylor, The American Justice Institute
 Award: \$40,661, 4/15/74-4/14/75
 This project will test the effectiveness of a course in planning and evaluation techniques for SPA staff members in Region IX.

75-NI-99-0014 Evaluation of an Implemented AVM System
 Grantee: Richard C. Larson, Public Systems Evaluation
 Award: \$181,324, 7/1/74-12/31/75
 This project evaluates the St. Louis

Police Department's use of an automatic vehicle monitoring system.

75-NI-99-0016 Evaluation of a Police Program of Family Crisis Intervention in Six Demonstration Cities
 Grantee: Human Resources Organization
 Award: \$262,027, 8/21/74-2/21/76
 The grantee is evaluating the replication of the Family Crisis Intervention Program in six demonstration sites focusing on the decrease in number of family assaults, acceptance of FCI by police and the community, and other aspects of the program.

Total: \$21,769,489

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*Temporary employees and student aides on 3-month to 1-year assignments.

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