



International Policing

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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INTERNATIONAL POLICING

A Selected Bibliography

by

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography has been compiled to introduce more Americans to selected aspects of international policing. Administrators and planners may find it very useful to study the literature and learn how law enforcement agencies function in other countries. The concept of team policing, for example, originated in Great Britain and has stimulated much interest in the United States.

The documents in this bibliography have been selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and are a representative, not exhaustive, listing of available literature. Most of the citations are English-language documents. For those documents that were originally written in languages other than English, an English-language abstract is presented and the existence of an English-language summary or full translation may be indicated. The NCJRS data base includes many documents written in languages other than English, only a few of which have been included for the reader's convenience in obtaining the complete document.

The bibliography is presented in five main parts:

- International and Transnational Law Enforcement
- Descriptions of Foreign Police Organizations
- Comparative Studies of Police Agencies
- Training Information
- Services and Operations

The final section, Services and Operations, is further divided into topical areas to highlight the activities of foreign police: crime prevention programs, drug law enforcement, automated data systems, and patrol and investigation. Within each section, the entries are alphabetized by author.

Because terrorism is the subject of another NCJRS bibliography, there are no entries describing anti-terrorist activities.

Information about how to obtain the documents cited may be found on the following page.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All of the documents in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 400, 1015 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.) is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. All of the documents cited are also available in at least one of the following three ways:

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INTERNATIONAL AND TRANSNATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. CLIFFORD, W. New and Special Problems of Crime--National and Transnational. International Review of Criminal Policy, n. 32:3-7. 1976. (NCJ 41476)

Crime problems presenting unique challenges to the modern world are examined; causes and cures are also discussed. New types of crime and new methods for committing crimes are viewed from a global perspective. It is pointed out that practically no country is immune from the types of international or transnational crime that are developing. New types of white collar crime such as computer abuse, corporate crime, and the application of modern business methods to organized crime are briefly discussed, and the need for international collaboration and national legislation to deal with the criminal aspects of multinational businesses, monopolies, and political lobbies is emphasized. Other criminal activities such as drug trafficking, kidnaping, and political terrorism are also touched on. The author feels that the aggression and violence that pervade many modern types of crime pose a serious threat to society, and that this violence stems from a process of fragmentation of family life and parental care in urban areas. It is concluded that urban society must be reshaped to provide the national home care and the sense of belonging that every person needs.

2. CRIMINAL POLICY IN EUROPE. International Criminal Police Review, n. 291:210-226. October 1975. (NCJ 30872)

The point of view of the General Secretariat of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) in regard to the orientation and repercussions of criminal policies in Europe is presented. Various aspects of criminal policies are discussed following introductory remarks on the general orientation of criminal policies. Criminal law policies are examined, especially in regard to decriminalization, depenalization of traffic offenses and uncovered checks, and the introduction of new punishable offenses. A section on penalties includes discussions of short-term imprisonment and alternatives such as probation and fines, the application of penalties, and the question of deterrence. Rules of criminal procedure governing police powers, the detainee's right to communication, and the arrestee's right to silence are described. Relations between police work and criminal policy are reviewed, and a definition of police aims is offered. A discussion of the role of the police in crime prevention examines the difficulties encountered in working out a system on a scientific basis and in making a scientific evaluation of its results. Predilictual and postdilictual prevention are also discussed. The final section concerns the fate of the victim of a serious criminal offense; the concept of victim compensation is viewed. An appendix provides assistance and guidance measures applied by the police to juvenile delinquents in the United Kingdom and the United States.

3. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION (INTERPOL)--50TH ANNIVERSARY, 1923-1973. France, International Criminal Police Organization, 1973. 88 p. (NCJ 40713)

In this booklet an overview of the functions of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) is given. This booklet celebrates the 50th anniversary of the organization in September 1973. It describes the organization's methods, history, and structure. The organization's positions on various questions and the work it has carried out in different fields is presented. INTERPOL concerns itself with crimes of violence, theft, robbery, fraud, counterfeiting, drugs, sex offenses, unlawful trafficking, and unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation.

4. INTERPOL--EUROPOL. Kriminalistik, v. 28, n. 7:302-306. July 1974. (NCJ 15220)

This is a summary of contributions by European criminal justice officials at a conference discussing the possibilities of establishing an international European police agency. The conference of the Bund Deutscher Kriminologen (Federation of German Criminologists) was held in Wiesbaden, West Germany, in April 1974. The topics discussed focus on the problems of harmonizing the political, administrative, and legal structures of the existing national systems. Also discussed is the already existing European Division of INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization). --In German.

5. NEPOTE, J. INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization) and Organized Crime. Australian Police Journal, v. 29, n. 4:253-266. October 1975. (NCJ 31597)

Organized crime is defined and discussed according to the following classifications: premeditated crime, professional crime, syndicated crime, and guerrilla-type criminal activities. Also considered are the extent of these crimes in European countries and the measures these countries should adopt--at the local, national, and international levels--to help the police to halt or eliminate this type of crime.

6. RADZINOWICZ, L. and J. KING. Growth of Crime--The International Experience. New York, Basic Books, 1977. 352 p. (NCJ 40136)

This book is a broad overview of crime and criminal justice from an international perspective. Concentrating mainly on the systems

of England and the United States, but also covering much of Europe and the rest of the world, the authors discuss the growth, measurement, and trends of criminal behavior. Chapters deal with theoretical and historical concepts of crime, various theories of causation, definitions of criminal behavior, the instrument of deterrence, and police enforcement and abuses. The last half of the book is devoted to sentencing objectives and problems such as disparity, discretion, and the handling of dangerous offenders. The worldwide analysis is especially useful in reviewing the predicament of ineffective penal measures (rehabilitation and reform) and possible alternatives to incarceration.

7. SCHLANITZ, E. Stand und Zukunftsaussichten der Internationalen Zusammenarbeit in der Verbrechensbekämpfung (Present State and Future Prospects of International Law Enforcement Cooperation). Kriminalist, v. 9, n. 8:449-456. August 1976. (NCJ 36672)

This article outlines the principles, mechanisms, and limitations of cooperation between police and justice departments of different countries and assesses possible future methods of cooperation. Cooperation in criminal investigation and extradition of offenders are discussed. The principal impediment to greater cooperation is the sensitivity of the individual countries regarding the protection of their sovereignty. --In German.

8. STEINKE, W. Polizei und Justiz und die Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Police, Justice, and International Cooperation). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 11:481-486. November 1976. (NCJ 38577)

A review of existing procedures and proposed improvements in cooperation between West German police and the police of other countries in pursuing criminal investigations requested by one country of another is presented. Sometimes contradictory provisions of the jurisdictional agreement of 1952 and guidelines for cooperation in criminal matters of 1959 are analyzed. West German police must observe the same legal limitations in carrying out international investigations as in carrying out domestic investigations. --In German.

9. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. International Criminology and Criminal Justice--Selected Bibliography. By T. R. Lagergren and K. A. Pitt. Washington, 1976. 43 p. (NCJ 39235)

Abstracts of 75 books and articles in English on crime and criminal justice outside the United States selected for their outstanding value in introducing American specialists to foreign problems and systems are given. This bibliography provides sources on all parts of the world, including the developing and socialist-bloc countries, but focuses on those countries which offer the most promising points of comparison, notably Western Europe and Japan. It includes, but does not emphasize, sources on Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and other countries where English-language culture predominates or on which a large body of English-language material exists. The topics covered by the sources include police, courts, corrections, and criminology. In most of the selections, experts analyze foreign crime or criminal justice with the explicit purpose of explaining it to an audience outside the culture.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICE ORGANIZATIONS

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10. ALBASANZ GALLAN, F. Policia de Circulacion Sobre las Vias Publicas y los Cuerpos de la Policia Municipal (Traffic Police and Municipal Police). Madrid, Instituto de Estudios de Administracion Local, 1974. 432 p. (NCJ 27377)

This book presents a discussion of police organization and operation, including an examination of pertinent Spanish law. The first half of this book deals with traffic police. It covers police administration, legal limitation, jurisdiction over traffic matters, traffic accidents and accident investigation, standing and parking laws, and the installation of traffic lights and signals on public streets and highways. The second half of this book presents information on the Spanish municipal police and its function as a public service. Topics discussed include police organization, functions, rules and regulations, and discipline. Spain's municipal police organization is also compared to that of France, England, and the United States. Ninety-two specific conclusions and recommendations are made in these two areas of policing, including centralization of all municipal police agencies into a national police system. --In Spanish.

11. AMFT, K. and M. MANIKOWSKI. Fuenfundzwanzig Jahre Bereitschaftspolizeien der Laender (Twenty-Five Years of the Emergency Police Forces of the West German States). Polizei Technik Verkehr, June 1976. 192 p. (NCJ 36044)

Reports on the organization, development, and activities of the paramilitary tactical police agencies in each of West Germany's 11 States are presented. In West Germany's Federal System most police powers, including the use of tactical forces, are retained by the several states. Included are articles on equipment, training, and non-law enforcement services. The most important activity of these emergency forces is riot control. --In German.

12. ASHTON, W. G., F. G. BURGE, B. W. COX, and N. HUDSON. Policing Brussels. Teesside, England, Teesside Constabulary, 1973. 44 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16392)

This report on the police department of Brussels, Belgium, was prepared by the constabulary of Teesside, England, as part of an effort to study the operation of other European police forces. Following a brief introduction, the police of Belgium are described. There are three main groups of police in Belgium: the communal police, the gendarmerie, and the judicial police. The city of Brussels is described and its history is traced. Detailed examinations of the three groups of police are provided. The discussion of the communal police includes information on recruiting, uniforms, pay, staff appraisal and promotion, representation, sporting and

social activities, sickness, training, and criminal investigation. Other functions of the communal police include traffic control, communications, and maintenance of order. An organizational chart accompanies the discussion. The gendarmerie are a part of the kingdom's armed forces and their ordinary duties include dispersing armed assemblies, helping in major accidents and calamities, and assisting police forces of other nations. The Belgian judicial police are responsible for investigating crimes and offences, collating evidence, and bringing offenders before the court. The port of Antwerp and the Antwerp harbor police are also described. The concluding section examines other items of lesser interest.

13. ASHTON, W. G., A. PATTERSON, J. STOREY, and F. SMITH. Report on Rotterdam Police. Teesside, England, Teesside Constabulary, 1972. 44 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16388)

This report on the police force of Rotterdam, the Netherlands, was prepared by the constabulary of Teesside, England, as part of an effort to study the operation of other European police departments. The city of Rotterdam is described in a brief introduction to the report. The organization and command structure of the police force is outlined, followed by discussions of recruiting and personnel, training, major incident planning, communications, territorial divisions, intelligence, traffic control, and the river police. A table presenting comparisons of important statistics of both cities is provided. Maps, charts, and photographs illustrate the text.

14. ASSO, B. Police Nationale et Police Municipale (National Police and Municipal Police--France). Police Nationale, n. 100:13-23. 1976.
(NCJ 36668)

This is a summary of the powers and jurisdiction of local police forces, and of the division of powers and jurisdiction between these forces and the French national police organization. A 1941 law nationalized the municipal police in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Municipal police forces and rural constables still exist in small towns and villages under the nominal authority of the local mayors. However, in practice, the responsibility for public security in these locales is in the hands of the national police system whose operations are coordinated with those of the local forces. The division in jurisdiction between national and local police organizations is discussed in terms of the classic distinction in French police organization between administrative and criminal-investigative police powers. --In French.

15. BAKHANSKAIA, N. New Legislation on the Volunteer Auxiliary Police. Soviet Law and Government, v. 14, n. 2:3-11. Fall 1975. (Translated from Russian). (NCJ 31798)

This presents a discussion of the provisions of the 1974 legislation regarding the organization and activity of the Soviet volunteer people's patrols for protection of public order. Topics covered include procedures for establishing patrols, patrol tasks, leadership of patrols, forms and methods of patrol work, equipping and supplying patrols, interaction with State agencies, and duties and rights of patrol members.

16. BECKER, H. K. and E. O. HJELLEMO. Justice in Modern Sweden. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1976. 156 p. (NCJ 37569)

This book presents a description of the basic features of the Swedish criminal justice system including police, courts, and corrections. Its focus is on the unique innovations, organization, and flexibility that have earned a worldwide reputation. The application of the Swedish national philosophy of debureaucratization to the criminal justice system is closely examined in this volume for its potential adaptability to the American State systems. For example, the Swedish National Correctional Administration has shown that prisons can be desirably local and autonomous while at the same time fusing into a national and regional organization. Further, this centralized bureau has shown that a decentralized small prison with a population of 20 can be more effective than a large prison based on mass production processes. The 1956 conversion of local Swedish police units into what amounts to a national department similarly avoided rigid bureaucratization despite increased size, urbanization, and industrialization. This volume also includes a presentation of the principal features of Swedish society and government as background data that have an input on criminal justice.

17. BOYTDELL, C. L., C. F. GRINDSTAFF, and P. C. WHITEHEAD, Eds. Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada. Toronto, Ontario, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston of Canada, Ltd., 1974. 318 p. (NCJ 15609)

This is a collection of 20 articles taken from a variety of sources dealing with criminal law and society, the police, the courts, and corrections. The first section deals with the formulation of criminal law, its present content in Canada, and societal reaction to it. Section 2 focuses on the police and addresses itself to the functions of policing agencies in democratic societies, their relationship to the public, and police statistics. Section 3 is concerned with the various aspects of the judicial process, including due process safeguards, the role of the prosecutor, criminal court procedure,

and sentencing. The fourth section provides information on the use and effectiveness of incarceration, probation, and parole in adult corrections. Finally, in the epilogue, the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada is analyzed as a system containing a number of subsystems. In this overview the relationship between these subsystems and the contributions they make toward developing and achieving a general set of objectives is assessed. A list of references is provided at the end of each article.

18. CARTER, A. F. Struktur und Funktion der Britischen Polizei (Structure and Functions of the British Police). Schriftenreihe der Polizei-Fuerhrungsakademie, v. 3, n. 4:35-48. 1976. (NCJ 38995)

This article presents an outline of the police system in Great Britain, and describes the aims and functions of the Bramshill Police College. The outline was prepared by a British police officer familiar with the police systems of Britain and West Germany, and was intended for the West German police audience. --In German.

19. CHARLES, R. Specific Role of Police in Protecting Young People (NCJRS translation by N. B. Rose from an original work in Flemish published in Brussels, 1972). (NCJ 32515)

A background of the establishment of a special juvenile police organization in Belgium, and a description of its mission and how it goes about fulfilling it is presented. The Belgian juvenile police were established under a law dated April 8, 1975. It is intended that their mission will be essentially a preventive one. They are expected to identify and investigate minors in danger of becoming offenders and prevent that from happening, if possible. They also investigate cases where minors are victims or witnesses of crime. The juvenile police are used for such special purposes as interrogating, arresting, and escorting minors. English language translation of NCJ 26885.

20. CHOQUETTE, J. Police et la Securite des Citoyens, 2 Me. Ed. (Police and Citizen Security, 2nd Ed.). Quebec, Quebec Ministere de la Justice, 1974. 189 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25141)

This report presents a description of police organization, functions, resources, personnel practices, and authority structures in the province of Quebec, Canada. An outline of proposed additions and improvements for the system is also given. This official report by the Quebec Minister of Justice includes crime statistics as well

as maps and graphs describing police organization, manpower, and deployment. The Quebec police system operates within a Federal System and includes Federal, provincial, and municipal police forces. --In French.

21. DEMATTEIS, R. Police Nationale a L'Aeroport Charles de Gaulle (National Police at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Paris). Police Nationale, n. 100:31-36. 1976 (NCJ 36670)

An outline of the organization and responsibilities of the air and border police (police de l'air et des frontieres) unit of the principal French international air traffic terminal, which has been open since 1974, is presented. The force includes uniformed and plain clothes personnel, and has administrative and criminal investigative police jurisdiction within the airport boundaries. The duties of the force include terminal and grounds security, traffic control, and passenger and cargo monitoring. --In French.

22. DIETRICH, R. Entstehung, Aufgaben, Organisation, und Ausbildung der Spezialeinheit des Bundes Zur Terroristenbekaempfung (Development, Duties, Organization, and Training of the Special West German Federal-Level Anti-Terrorist Police Unit). Kriminalist, v. 8, n. 8:439-448. August 1976. (NCJ 36671)

This report includes an outline of authorized police powers, legal limitations, and equipment of the Antiterrorist Police Unit, which has been in existence since 1972. The creation of such units presents a problem in West Germany since the Constitution reserves most police powers and functions to the States within the country's Federal System. --In German.

23. DI FILIPPO, S. Polizia Giudiziaria--Struttura, Attivita, Responsabilita (Criminal Police--Structure, Activity, Responsibility). Turin, Italy, Unione Tipografico--Editrice, 1970. 285 p. (NCJ 27382)

This book details the powers, duties, responsibilities, and limitations of criminal police authorities in Italy by interpreting the relevant provisions of Italian law. Also discussed are procedures for investigation, information, arrest, and evidence. --In Italian.

24. DOREY, M. A. and G. J. SWIDLER. World Police Systems--A Factual Text, Parts 1 and 2. Boston, Northeastern University, 1975. 376 p. (NCJ 39250)

This book presents information on the structure, organization, method, duties, and responsibilities of police systems in 18 foreign countries and the United States. Data on court organization, structure, and operation are also included. Each of the 19 countries are treated separately. They include Japan, Thailand, South Africa, West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany), Italy, Sweden, England, Puerto Rico, Canada (both the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ontario Provincial Police), Australia, Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Israel, Turkey, Mexico, and the United States. This book is intended for students of criminology, criminal law, and the political and social sciences, as well as the police officer himself.

25. ENDER, K. Polizei in Wiesbaden, Rheingau, und Untertaunuskreis (Police in Wiesbaden, Rheingau, and the Lower Taunus District, West Germany). Polizei Technik Verkehr, September 1976. 80 p. (NCJ 37592)

This is a collection of articles by local police officials on various aspects of police organization, responsibilities, and activities in a West German State capital and the surrounding area. The population of Wiesbaden is a quarter of a million and that of the surrounding area is another 150,000. Topics examined include police organizational structure, police ethics, police command and control, police deployment during labor disputes, citizen patrols, police communications, police crime prevention advice, and German police cooperation with American military police. --In German.

26. FUENF UND ZWANZIG JAHRE BUNDESKRIMINALAMT (Twenty-Five Years of the West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau). Wiesbaden, West Germany, Bundeskriminalamt, 1976. 84 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37254)

This is a collection of speeches by officials of the West German criminal justice system on the occasion of the anniversary of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau which has been in existence since 1951. The talks provide an overview of the development, policies, activities, and accomplishments of the Bureau. The Bureau is a Federal-level agency providing national law enforcement communications and records, technical law enforcement assistance to the states, basic research, and police services of limited jurisdiction. Under West Germany's Federal System, most police powers are held by the various states. Included are statistics on growth in personnel and facilities. --In German.

27. GROSMAN, B. A. Grosman Report--Report on Policing Province of Prince Edward Island (Canada). Prince Edward Island, Canada, Prince Edward Island Department of Justice, 1974. 77 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 27438)

A report on the organization and structure of police services in the Canadian Province of Prince Edward Island is presented. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police and various municipal police forces are the subjects of this study. The role of the police is discussed in terms of police leadership, qualifications and training, and inservice training. Other topics include the appointment of provincial police constables, a provincial police commission, additional police services, financial resources, police-community relations, the role of the police in the courts, and private security operations.

28. HILL, H. R., R. S. GRIGGS, H. ENGLISH, and C. T. MELVIN. One Hundred Hours in Hamburg. Teesside, England, Teesside Constabulary, 1972. 39 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16391)

This report on the police force of Hamburg, Germany, was prepared by the constabulary of Teesside, England, as part of an effort to study the operation of other European police departments. Similarities between Hamburg and Teesside are given as an explanation for choosing the Hamburg police force for examination. The history and development of the area are traced, and the history of the police force is discussed. The organization of the department is described, followed by examinations of training procedures and programs, traffic police, storage and movement of dangerous goods, water police, major accidents, and pornography and obscenity. Other minor matters of interest are discussed in appendixes, and tables comparing general data and rank structure are presented.

29. ISRAEL POLICE--ANNUAL REPORT, 1975. Jerusalem, Israel Police Headquarters, 1976. 61 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 37315)

This is a narrative report on the activities of the Israeli police in 1975, including descriptions of public safety and internal security operations. Sections of the report discuss police organizational structure, the scope of activity, criminal investigation, crime prevention, traffic activities, research, manpower, budget and transportation, law and internal affairs, and public relations. Tables provide data summarizing the scope of police activity, crime and investigations, traffic and road accidents, and manpower strength and deployment. A final table contains a summary of case files, offenders, and detections by offense type for 1975.

30. KELLY, W. and N. KELLY. Policing in Canada. Toronto, Ontario, MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., 1976. 712 p. (NCJ 30661)

A detailed and critical discussion of the role of the police in Canada's law enforcement structure is presented. The authors begin by describing the development of Canadian policing, starting with the first policemen in Quebec City in 1651. The various government and miscellaneous police forces, agencies, and individuals operating in Canada are differentiated, and their patterns of cooperation, both national and international, are discussed. Police recruitment and training practices are examined, as are the powers of the police and the rules of evidence which delimit their power. Police abuses of legal authority are not overlooked. Criminal investigation techniques are reviewed, and specialized enforcement practices for specialized types of crime (organized crime, drug offenses, white collar crime, and espionage) are detailed. Also included is a section on miscellaneous enforcement, which covers victimless crime, subversion, juvenile delinquency, the Extradition Act, and the Fugitive Offenders Act. The book concludes with a look at the causes and prevention of crime, the relationship between the police and the news media, and the role of the police in a changing society. The appendix contains Canadian crime rates and crime statistics.

31. KEPPEL, L. Gendarmerie in Austria (NCJRS translation by N. B. Rose from an original work in German published in Hamburg, West Germany). (NCJ 34250)

A historical outline of the organization and functions of a national uniformed paramilitary police organization from its beginning in 1849 to 1974 is presented. Police powers in Austria have been divided between Federal, State, and local authorities since World War II. For areas or cases under Federal jurisdiction, police functions are divided between the Federal police directorate (Bundespolizeidirektion), which operates in large cities, and the gendarmerie, which operates in all other parts of the country. Both organizations are under the authority of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. English language translation of NCJ 18406.

32. KLEINEIDAM, G. Berliner Polizei in der Reform (Organizational Reform of the Berlin Police--West Germany). Polizei Technic Verkehr, n. 5:161-162, 164. May 1975. (NCJ 28962)

Reorganization of the Berlin police along the lines recommended by a private management consultant firm involves a reduction in the number of police headquarters and the creation of a large number of contact areas. The so-called contact areas (there will be 722 of them) are intended to bring the police into closer contact with the

citizens. In the inner city each contact area will comprise about 4 blocks, with about 3,000 inhabitants. The reorganization will also put the regular police and the criminal police under the same administrative leadership. Charts are included that show the new organizational structure. --In German.

33. KNIGHT, R. Police Administrative and Organizational Problems, 1973-1978. Australian Police Journal, v. 28, n. 3:180-197. July 1974.
(NCJ 19245)

Australian police problems and ways to address them are discussed in a paper presented at the 11th Officers' Course at the Australian Police College in 1973 by the author, who feels that the establishment of a national police planning commission may help. Changing population characteristics, rising crime rates, and a police manpower shortage are the issues that must be met.

34. LEIGH, L. H. Police Powers in England and Wales. London, Butterworth, 1975. 285 p.
(NCJ 26952)

A review of the legal and administrative bases of police powers in relation to the criminal process, covering such areas as arrest powers, searches, and the control of police practices, is presented. The constitutional position of the police and the police structure and organization are first discussed. Police powers in relation to arrests are then examined, including the elements of arrest, use of force in making arrests, resisting arrests, and arrests with or without warrants. Arrest powers are also described in relation to breach of the peace, vagrancy, and motor vehicle offenses. Among the other police powers discussed in this text are stop and search, interrogation of suspects, entry and search, and interception of messages. A table of statutes and a list of cases cited are included.

35. MARK, R. Policing a Perplexed Society. London, George Allen and Unwin, Ltd., 1977. 132 p.
(NCJ 42445)

This book is an anthology of articles and speeches by the author, who is Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Force (London). The opening chapter describes the organization and functions of the British police. The next important chapter contains an open discussion of modern police-army operation. Other chapters examine these and other themes in more detail; discuss manpower limitations and maldistribution; emphasize how the individual police officer is the focal point in solving the problems of social inequality, racial prejudice, and ghettos; and weak and ineffectual legislation. Additional chapters focus on protest, demonstration, and violence.

36. MOSSE, G. L., Ed. Police Forces in History. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, 1975. 341 p. (NCJ 25851)

This book is a collection of articles dealing with the roles and functions of the police in various societies throughout the past century. Mosse believes that these articles indicate that the police assume widely differing roles, depending upon the values, social, and political structure of their particular society. Several articles portray the changing role of the German police in the transition from the Weimar Republic to the Nazi state. Also presented are the roles of police forces at various stages of Canadian, French, British, Russian, and American history.

37. NAUNTON, B. Tree of Law and Order. Sussex, England, Justice of the Peace, Ltd., 1970. 221 p. (NCJ 19643)

This is a collection of excerpts from books and periodicals which show the gradual development and interlocking nature of the services relating to law and order in England. Excerpts are included on such varied topics as the early beginnings of law and order, magistrates, drinking and the law, talking in court, and offenses and penalties. Among the other areas covered in this work are officers of the crown, the police force, police administration, matters of police dress, crime and criminals, and punishment.

38. OLSTAD, B. Omorganisering av den Sentrale Politidministrasjon i Norge (Reorganization of the Central Police Administration in Norway). Nordisk Tidsskrift for Kriminalvidenskab, v. 60, n. 3-4:209-226. July-December 1972. (NCJ 20020)

The author defends the centralization of police administration proposed by the Committee of Police Organization in 1971 in a paper presented at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Criminalist Association in Oslo on November 30, 1972. A characteristic of the Norwegian Police Organization is decentralization and lack of central, professional leadership. The police section in the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the coordination and planning of police activities. Operational leadership belongs to local chiefs of police. According to the committee, the overall leadership of the police is to be centralized and placed under an independent police directorate. The author defends the proposal against alleged lack of possibility for parliamentary control. --In Norwegian.

39. OSCHLIES, W. Aspekte der Jugendkriminalitaet in Osteuropa--III (Aspects of Crime by Young People in Eastern Europe--Part 3). Cologne, West Germany, Bundesinstituts fuer Ostwissenschaftliche und Internationale Studien, 1975. 54 p. (NCJ 31453)

An overview of types and rates of juvenile crime, with descriptions of the methods and policies of the juvenile justice systems in Communist Eastern European countries in the context of steadily increasing juvenile crime since the 1960's. Trends in the juvenile codes, sanctions, and recidivism are discussed. --In German.

40. PASCHNER, G. Was Ist, Was Soll, Was Kann, Was Darf Die Polizei (West Germany--What the Police Are, and What They Should, Can and May Be). West Germany, Harold Boldt Verlag, 1970. 208 p. (NCJ 15833)

This book presents the history, organization, training, and weapons of the West German police and their experiences in handling potentially violent crowds, emphasizing the desirability of avoiding hostile confrontations. A number of incidents of the 1960's involving young people--students, political demonstrators, and "rock" concert audiences--led many to regard the police as brutal and ineffective. The fact that large numbers of the officers on all levels had served in the armed forces under the Nazis tended to reinforce this view. Militarization of the police was feared. Actually, they had not received adequate training in riot control. The leadership issued orders reflecting a "battlefront concept" of the situation, giving no thought to the citizen's freedom, property, and rights. These resulted in clashes involving personal injuries, property damage, and even death. This study revealed that such crowds are made up of a small, aggressive nucleus (including some criminals), a minority of sympathizers, and a majority of curious people. Consequently, when uniformed policemen specially trained for the purpose mingled with the crowds and got discussions going, it became possible to isolate and neutralize the troublemakers, and the crowd remained peaceful. However, the author points out that these tactics were only tried with crowds not motivated by political ideologies. Several crowd-handling incidents, both those involving "battlefront confrontations" and those involving police intermingling, are described. Police relations with the public, and ways in which psychologists can help the police are also discussed. --In German.

41. POLICE ORGANIZATION IN FRANCE (NCJRS translation by T. Lagergren from an original work in French published in Paris, 1972). (NCJ 32509)

An overview of the French police organization, management, powers, limitations, responsibilities, control by public policy, and operational relationship with the public prosecutor's office is

provided. Included are historical and present-day organizational outlines of French civil and paramilitary police forces and command structures. The book covers important organizational and policy reforms before 1972. For the original of this document, in French, see NCJ 18788.

42. SESHADRI, K. Developing Society and Police. India, Booklinks Corporation, 1972. 222 p. (NCJ 29882)

Papers on police administration in the context of the police system in India are presented. Topics include police organization, public image, social services, equipment, recruitment and promotion, and research.

43. SPALDING, H. Kriminalitaetsbekaempfung Durch die Schutzpolizei (Uniformed Police and Crime Control--West Germany). Schriftenreihe der Polizei--Fuehrungsakademie, v. 3, n. 3:79-90. March 1976. (NCJ 35228)

This article reviews the functions of the West German noncriminal uniformed police in the control of street crime, especially through the concentrated deployment of personnel in high crime areas. Possibilities and limitations in police patrol tactics, including the use of systems developed in the United States, such as the Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment, are discussed. --In German.

44. STUDY OF PUBLIC ORDER IN SIX EEC (EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY) COUNTRIES--BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, HOLLAND, ITALY, WEST GERMANY--11TH SENIOR COMMAND COURSE. Hampshire, England, Bramshill Police College, 1974. 105 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25881)

This general appraisal of the organization of police systems in these countries was prepared for the purpose of a comparative study for police officers in Great Britain. The appraisal includes police philosophy, command structure, tactics and equipment, training programs, practices and powers to ban public order situations, and the role of special tactical units. The systems are compared throughout with practices in Great Britain.

45. SWEDEN--NATIONAL POLICE BOARD--CRIMINAL POLICE SERVICE--ACTIVITY OF THE CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT. Stockholm, Sweden, Sweden National Police Board, 1973. 12 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14810)

An outline of the operations and activities of the criminal detection squad--an investigative, records, and information unit in each Swedish police district--is presented. The squad searches for persons and goods, keeps case records, gathers general information on crime in the district, and carries out surveillance of suspected persons and locations. (Investigation of individual cases is carried out by the crime investigation squad.) Also included in the duties of the crime detection squad are school programs on law and civil rights, public information programs on crime prevention, and police investigations of a social nature.

46. THORNTON, R. Y. Mobile Task Forces of Japan--The Kidotai. Police Chief, v. 38, n. 7:65-73. July 1971. (NCJ 16809)

The Kidotai, riot police of Japan, have developed equipment and techniques that permit them to go unarmed, except for batons, into hostile crowds and protect themselves from personal injury while quelling the riot. They use body shields in conjunction with protective formations to ward off projectiles. Twenty-five types of special vehicles were designed for the 10,000-man force whose jurisdiction encompasses all of Japan, where civil disturbances and riots have been a more serious problem than in this country. Anti-riot formations and parade control techniques have been used so effectively against urban guerrilla groups that in every confrontation the police have emerged the victors. Other facets of the Kidotai organization are also presented.

47. UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Bibliography on Police Administration in Europe. Rome, 1975. 11 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17965)

An alphabetical listing of 134 articles and books in English, Italian, French, and German, dating from 1967 to 1974, is presented. The titles of nine bibliographies on European police are also included.

48. UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. Recent Contributions to Soviet Criminology--Papers Collected by the All-Union Institute for the Study of the Causes and Elaboration of Measures for the Prevention of Crime. Rome, 1974. 126 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37310)

This is a selection of articles on basic definitions, concepts, and approaches in Soviet criminology, crime prevention, and treatment. The Soviet contributors to this volume stress historical, ideological, and socioeconomic concepts in their analysis of crime phenomena. Their approach to crime control focuses on prevention and rehabilitation through social and educational intervention. The topics discussed include approaches to the study of criminology, the structure of criminology and social change, the social and historical dimensions in the study of crime causes, the concept of the personality of the offender, the theoretical foundation of crime prevention measures, and the effectiveness of treatment measures and problems of the typology of juvenile delinquents.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF POLICE AGENCIES

49. AMES, W. L. Police and Community in Japan, Volumes 1 and 2. Doctoral Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1976. 567 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38385)

An examination of the interrelationships between the police and the community in Japan, including explicit comparisons with American police systems based on 18 months of anthropological research in Japan in 1974 and 1975, is presented. This study demonstrates that the Japanese police are deeply involved with the surrounding community and consciously foster and expect citizen participation and assistance in crime prevention and law enforcement. The dissertation, starts with the working hypothesis that differences in policy organization, practices, and subculture, as well as police-community relations in Japan and the United States, may be considered functional alternatives stemming from the differing cultural and societal contexts in which the police are found. The Japanese are still villagers in an urbanized and industrial setting. The closely knit social organization of modern Japanese groups (e.g., companies and schools) parallels that of traditional farm communities and creates mechanisms of social control that are effectively made use of by the police.

50. ASHWORTH, A. J. Some Blueprints for Criminal Investigation. Criminal Law Review, p. 594-609. October 1976. (NCJ 37529)

A comparative analysis is made of the recommendations put by the Thomson Committee on Criminal Procedure in Scotland and the Law Reform Commission of Australia on several issues of criminal procedure. The following aspects of criminal procedure are discussed: detention for questioning (on the street and at the police station), questioning before charges are brought (right to remain silent, recording the interview, and access to a lawyer), and informing individuals of their rights.

51. BAYLEY, D. H. Forces of Order--Police Behavior in Japan and the United States. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1976. 217 p. (NCJ 34965)

A comparative study of factors determining police behavior and activity in Japan and the United States is presented, based on the assumption that variations in police behavior among nations are explainable in terms of social and cultural contexts. This detailed description of Japanese police activity--the first to have been attempted in either English or Japanese--draws on 6 months of firsthand observation of police activities at several locations in Japan. It seeks to capture their distinctive characteristics and to reflect the milieu in which they occur. Among the topics considered are patrol operations, street

encounters, maintenance of discipline and responsibility, means of coping with violence, regulation of victimless crimes, the role of discretion in dealing with the public, and administrative practices. The study indicates that good police work and a different police culture have as much to do with explaining Japan's low crime rate as general social values. This book also uses the tool of comparison to shed light on why America has so much trouble with both crime and police.

52. BLACKMORE, R. Compare American and English Police Investigatory Procedures Evaluating the Degree to Which They Extend Rights to the Accused and the Dilemma This Poses for the Police. Hampshire, England, Bramshill Police College, 1976. 17 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37452)

This essay compares the development of the rights of the accused since 1930 in England and America, and comments on the conflict that this development has exacerbated between the due process and the law and order models. In America, the rights of the accused have developed through judicial decisions, while in England, administrative rules of the courts have advanced these rights. The dilemma to the police caused by the advancement of rights of the accused is whether to ignore rules in order to produce more (consistent with practices of democratic bureaucracies), or to abandon initiative in criminal investigations. This is essentially the same controversy as the one between the rule of law and the rule of order.

53. COHEN, F. G., D. CHAPPELL, and P. R. WILSON. Aboriginal and American Indian Relations with Police--A Study of the Australian and North American Experiences. Seattle, Washington, Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, 1975. 84 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 30457)

This is a study conducted by a team of Australian and American social scientists who investigated trends in police-Indian and police-Aboriginal relations. Programs undertaken to improve these relations are reviewed. The historical and contemporary parallels between the Australian and American situations provided the rationale for this investigation. In discussing police relations with both these native populations, the author provides a historical background on the situation; a discussion of native populations' relations with the criminal justice system in general; and a review of recent developments in police relations with these groups. American programs for improving Indian-police relations are then reviewed, including legal services programs, human relations training for police, increasing Indian representation on police forces, citizen advisory boards, and decriminalization of public drunkenness. Similar programs in Australia are described, and options for program development, implementation, and evaluation are discussed.

54. DEANE-DRUMMOND, A. Riot Control. London, Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies, 1975. 156 p. (NCJ 29628)

This is an analysis of riot and civil disturbance prevention measures utilized in three democratic societies--France, Great Britain, and the United States. Large-scale civil disturbances and the overall problems they create for law enforcement agencies, as well as national governments, are examined in detail. The author uses actual incidents such as the 1968 Chicago Democratic Convention, the 1968 Daniel Cohn-Bendit inspired student revolt in Paris, and the violent 1969 Bogside Riot in Northern Ireland to point out what he considers to be the major pros and cons in riot control and suppression. The author believes that it is important for police to react in the most effective manner and maintain a favorable media impression. Since it is most important to those individuals initiating the riot that the police appear as the antagonists to the overall public, it is imperative that the police present a stable reassuring image. Additionally, he suggests that police agencies cultivate open channels with all branches of the media and not be excessively secretive when disseminating public information. Other aspects cover the use of specialized equipment such as videotape systems for recording riot participants.

55. FISHER, B. Major Disasters--A Study Report on the Swiss Planning and Organisation Structure for Dealing with Catastrophe, and Current Police Planning and Equipment for Use in Major Disasters in England and Wales, Undated. 70 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17529)

An outline of the police disaster and emergency procedures in Switzerland and England is presented. A general discussion of the Swiss army, fire service, civil defense organization, and police service is followed by a detailed description of the police participation in disaster and emergency operations. Police emergency service vehicles and equipment are also described. The Swiss disaster prevention plans for lake disasters and avalanches are outlined. A description of the English disaster procedure covers the police responsibility, command vehicles, operational maps, crowd control and cordoning, reconnaissance, and police force action files. Also discussed are the emergency procedures for handling casualties and uninjured persons involved in disaster situations.

56. FUGLER, M. R. Law Enforcement--A Foreign and Comparative Perspective on Needed Improvements. Identification Officer, v. 15, n. 5-6:14-16, 44-45. May 1974. (NCJ 13667)

Suggestions are given for improving police service in the United States and ways in which Western European countries are grappling

with the same problem. A plan to provide for a career concept for police is described, which would create additional opportunities for the able young police officer and develop a reward system for outstanding officers who perform at operational levels of the department. The plan would also distinguish between field personnel and those who aspire to management positions, and identify and develop the potential leaders in a department. Foreign countries briefly discussed include Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, and England.

57. GREGORY, F. Protest and Violence--The Police Response--A Comparative Analysis of Democratic Methods. London, Institute for the Study of Conflict, 1976. 15 p. (NCJ 37774)

A comparative analysis of the role and organization of police units wholly or partly maintained to deal with civil disorders and terrorism in six democratic countries is discussed. This study provides a general background to the legal framework within which democratic States have sought to maintain public order and counter terrorism. Case studies of police systems and their problems in France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States are presented. Some examples of governmental and police responses that are proposed or already exist to meet the challenge of terrorism are described.

58. GROSMAN, B. Police Command--Decisions and Discretion. Toronto, Ontario, MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd., 1975. 154 p. (NCJ 28184)

An exploration of the quality of police leadership and the decision-making role of the chiefs of police in Canada is presented. The author's analysis is based on participation in actual police patrol work and on intensive interviews with police chiefs and senior municipal police officers across Canada, particularly in the cities of Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, and Toronto. Interviews were also conducted with chiefs in San Francisco, Berkeley, and Oakland for comparative purposes. The relationship between the chief and the level of law enforcement is examined, along with the means by which chiefs acquire and use power. In that same vein, the book looks at constraints on a chief's power and his ability to lead and to set policy, such as those imposed by the organizational structure and police associations. The author comments on the administration of police organizations and the police chief's role in law enforcement decisionmaking and community planning.

59. HOWARD, R. Relationship Between Youth and the Police and the Education of Youth and the Police in the Prevention of Crime in Sweden--Study 9 May 1971 to 10 June 1971. Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1971, 61 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34282)

A British police specialist gives an overview of police juvenile relations and police social work in Sweden and provides comparisons with the British system. Included is a description of the Protective Squad for Social Duties. It is not a separate unit of the Swedish Police System, and amongst its duties is the novel idea of "mixed patrols" consisting of plain clothes police officers of either sex and interested social workers. The intention is that they can meet persons in the street who may be in need of rehabilitation, care and attention, or moral assistance.

60. MADDOCK, G. D. S. Methods of Intruder Alarm Control--A Study of the Methods Used To Control the Number of False Alarm Calls Reaching the Police in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden. England, Wiltshire Constabulary, 1974. 34 p. (NCJ 16811)

The narrative results of a 1-month tour by the author to police departments, industrial security companies, and alarm installations in Germany, Denmark, and Sweden are presented. The purpose of the trip was to review installations, the equipment being used, and the regulations that govern its use; to review the termination of the call received from that equipment, either by police or security organizations; and to discover the method by which the police force or security organization reacts on receipt of that information. Among his conclusions, the author lists the fact that the three countries studied strictly regulated the types of establishments with alarm line terminations at police stations, and that all installations should be officially registered with the police.

61. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE--SEARCH OF PERSONS AND PREMISES AND THE SEIZURE OF PROPERTY. France, International Criminal Police Organization, 1973. 228 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32592)

The report analyzes the information received from 48 member countries in response to a 1970 INTERPOL questionnaire survey of the laws and practices of individual nations. A separate section is devoted to each country which supplied adequate information, and the sections are arranged in alphabetical order from Argentina to Zaire. Two sections have been devoted to the United Kingdom: one for England and Wales, and the other for Scotland.

62. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE WITH REGARD TO DETENTION. France, International Criminal Police Organization, 1969. 121 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34131)

This report analyzes the range and methods of exercising police power in various countries with regard to the detention of persons who are neither charged nor the subject of arrest warrants issued by a magistrate. A survey of 50 countries was undertaken. Each country's system is presented in five parts: police powers of detention; conditions for detaining a person; physical conditions of detention; rights of detained persons and safeguards for these rights; and consequences of breaking the regulations. The countries are grouped into various classifications depending on the range and types of the police powers.

63. PULLINGER, W. T. C. Kent County (England) Constabulary--Memo From Chief Superintendent, "J" Division, To Assistant Chief Constable on Visit to France, May 19-20, 1970. England, Kent County Constabulary, 1970. 8 p.
(NCJ 14358)

An outline of police organization and services in France, focusing on the differences and similarities between the British and French systems is discussed. The outline covers the underlying legal system, command and departmental structure, internal organization, and operational use of personnel. The information was compiled by a chief superintendent of the Kent County, England, police on a tour of the police departments in Boulogne and Calis, France. --In French and English.

64. SCHWEEPPE, R. FBI und BKA--Federal Bureau of Investigation und Bundeskriminalamt--Ein Vergleich von Organization und Kompetenzen (FBI and BKA--The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau--A Comparison of Organization and Competencies). West Germany, Ferdinand Enke Verlag, 1974. 110 p.
(NCJ 16277)

These two national, central law enforcement agencies which both function in Federal Systems are compared to assist the BKA in the development of functions and organization already characteristic of the FBI. The management structures, legal bases and limitations, and authorized agency tasks of the two organizations are compared. Although the BKA has not played as broad and key a role in the West German Law Enforcement System as the FBI has played in the U.S. system, 1973 legislation laid the basis for significantly increasing its role. The author refers to problems and achievements in the development of the FBI in discussing the organizational reform process in the BKA. Important features of the FBI as a model organization are its modern management techniques and its experience with jurisdictional

questions in a Federal System. The author also cites organizational features of the FBI--such as its pyramidal structure--which he feels the BKA could profitably avoid. --In German.

65. SHEPHERD, T. E., R. J. CONNOR, P. WRIGHT, and W. M. JOHNSTON. Exercise Europa--12th Senior Command Course, June 1975. Hampshire, England, Bramshill Police College, 1975. 60 p. (NCJ 32456)

An overview is given of reports on crime patterns and methods of criminal investigation in Belgium, West Germany, Holland, and Italy, which were compiled by senior British police officers following visits to those countries. The report treats the following topics: organization to deal with serious crime--including kidnaping, hijacking, and terrorism; traveling criminals and liaison between countries; crime intelligence gathering, collation, and distribution; crime prevention; drug trafficking; and assessment of methods and comparison with Great Britain. Also covered are methods of investigation, rules of evidence, admissibility of evidence, and factors which determine courts of trial.

66. STANDISH, M. and L. J. A. VILLALON, Eds. Tokyo--One City Where Crime Doesn't Pay--A Study of the Reasons for Tokyo's Low Urban Crime Rate and What Can Be Learned To Help America's Crime Crisis. Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia, 1975. 56 p. (NCJ 29803)

An examination is made of factors contributing to the declining Japanese crime rate, including the social environment, police organization and methods, courts and legal professions, criminal procedure, and corrections. The study was done by the Citizens Crime Commission of Philadelphia. It focuses on the differences between the criminal justice systems in Japan and the United States. Special looks are given to the problems of juvenile crime, drug abuse, riot control, shoplifting, and alcoholism. The study concludes that, despite differences in the cultural and social conditions in the two countries, Japanese experiences can be used as a basis for changes and improvements in the American criminal justice system. The study concluded that a major advantage of the Japanese system was the organizational efficiency achieved by nationalization and standardization of police, court, and correctional methods, procedures, and training.

67. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY. Torture and Coercion as Police Interrogation Techniques. By R. G. Johnson. Military Police Law Enforcement Journal, v. 1, n. 4:50-53. Fall 1974.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 29389)

A review of the interrogation techniques and legal protections offered to suspects in such countries as the United States, France, Great Britain, Germany, South Africa, Spain, and Russia is presented.

68. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Federal Bureau of Investigation. British Law Enforcement Perceived Through the Eyes of an American Policeman. By R. A. Cook. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, v. 44, n. 9:22-27. September 1975. (NCJ 27972)

This is the report of an American police officer from Michigan upon his return from England, where he was involved in a formal course studying the criminal justice system of the United Kingdom. A brief look at the historical development of the police in England is provided, from ancient times through the development of professional police and the establishment of Scotland Yard. Differences in styles of policing and in societal acceptance of the role of the law in social controls in the U.S. and Britain are discussed. The author feels that the English police possess a higher degree of empathy, compassion, and tolerance for their fellow citizens, and conversely, that the public in England is more respectful and cooperative with police officers. A British television program called "Police 5," which gives viewers information about unsolved crimes and encourages them to report any knowledge they may have about those crimes, has been very successful. It is pointed out that the English police do not carry firearms and that they enjoy a much better relationship with their news media. The consolidation of police forces in the United Kingdom is also addressed. Other aspects of British law enforcement examined by the author include forensic laboratory services, highway traffic safety, drugs, bombings, women in law enforcement, the Metropolitan Police Cadet Corps, and police training and education. In conclusion, the author felt that the most predominant difference between the English and American police was that the English police tended to address difficult police issues in a more relaxed manner, overreacting less often than American police.

69. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Comparative Analysis of the Statistical Dimensions of the Justice Systems of Seven Industrial Democracies. By S. A. Bloch, A. B. Drew, W. L. Felstiner, E. W. Hansen, and G. Sabagh. Los Angeles, California, University of Southern California, 1977. 261 p.
(NCJ 41450)

This study is a cross-national comparison of the justice systems of the seven industrialized democracies of Italy, France, England-Wales, Canada, Sweden, West Germany, and the United States (California). This comparative study responds to the ongoing debate in the United States concerning the proper levels of manpower and expenditure that should be committed to the courts and related institutions. The major purpose of this study was to provide a comparative context for this debate. The authors collected and analyzed statistics from six analogous industrial, democratic countries. The researchers sought to derive indicators for the major components of the justice systems of the countries, including courts, prosecution, legal aid, and for certain purposes, police and corrections. With respect to each component, the authors investigated several dimensions: manpower levels, government interests, case-loads and the like. In order to neutralize the effects of population differences and economic disparities, raw data were converted to net indicators, such as judges per capita, lawyers per \$10 million national income, and so forth. The report is organized into three parts. Part 1 introduces the seven jurisdictions examined in the study, comparing them in demographic and economic terms. Part 2 describes the justice systems of the six foreign countries and the State of California. Each country's court system, legal profession, and nonjudicial dispute resolution machinery is described. A statistical overview of each jurisdiction's system is also provided. Part 3 consists of a comparative analysis of the statistical dimensions of the seven justice systems with individual chapters on the courts, the legal profession, and total justice system expenditures.

70. WASIKHONGO, J. M. Role and Character of Police in Africa and Western Countries--A Comparative Approach to Police Isolation. International Journal of Criminology and Penology, v. 4, n. 4:383-396. November 1976.
(NCJ 39141)

This article presents an exploration of the character and source of police-public isolation in selected African countries. Data from field studies in African countries are compared, contrasted, and matched with those from North America, India, and some European countries. A review of the literature on the outward manifestations and extent of police-public isolation and its correlates

in these countries is presented. Relevant material from previous field studies is considered. Finally, policy implications of the findings for improving police-public relations are covered.

71. WHAT CAN A POLICE OFFICER DO--A COMPARATIVE STUDY--USA, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC, ISRAEL, ITALY--MONOGRAPH SERIES, V. 7. New York, New York University School of Law, 1974. 285 p.

(NCJ 32732)

This text, arranged in a question and answer format, provides a comparative analysis of the law governing the entire range of police powers and activities, from suspicion and surveillance to arraignment. Included in this text is information on the prearrest procedures of police, surveillance, police questioning of suspects, police searches, police station procedures, and warnings to the accused. Also discussed are the laws pertaining to right to counsel, identification procedures, police interrogations, limits on detention by police, and provisions which must be made for the suspect during detention at the police station.

72. WHITROD, R. W., J. W. COOLEY, A. BAUN, H. V. D. HALLETT, E. KUBE, and D. KAYODE. Public Expectations and Police Role Concepts-Variations in the World Community. Police Chief, v. 43, n. 5: 16, 18, 20, 23-26, 28, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46-59. May 1976.

(NCJ 34528)

This is a collection of articles containing views on public expectations and police role concepts by authors from Australia, Canada, Denmark, England, Germany, and Nigeria, as well as a draft of an international code of conduct for law enforcement officials. The international code of conduct was prepared for the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control. The Australian author, in discussing the changing role of the Australian police forces, covers political control, response to change, manpower distribution, police objectives, measurement of performance, and measurement of civilian demand. The article on Canada reviews the organization of the police in Canada and then examines particular aspects of the criminal justice system which the author believes have influenced public/police attitudes toward the role of the police. Standards, complaints, and legislation are topics covered by the Assistant Commissioner of the Danish police. The English author discusses the role of the police historically and at the present time. The German author feels it is necessary to anticipate the real wishes of the general public. The article on Nigerian police looks at the historical development of law enforcement in Nigeria and then details the organization of the police at the present time.

TRAINING INFORMATION

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73. BANTON, M. Police--Community Relations. London, William Collins Sons and Company, Ltd., 1973. 176 p. (NCJ 17254)

This book was written as a guide to police officers receiving training in race relations in contemporary British society. The author examines the background of family and other social institutions against which he believes the actions and beliefs of individual members of different communities must be viewed. Topics addressed in the book are illustrated with case studies.

74. BURNHAM, R. W. Evaluation and Improvement of Manpower Training Programmes in Social Defence. Rome, United Nations, 1972. 39 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16674)

The application of a methodology for standardizing and quantifying beliefs about program objectives, and the methods for attaining them are discussed. The purpose of this study was to discover specific areas of uncertainty, disagreement, and discontinuity in particular training programs. Two levels of police training and one prison officer training course in the United Kingdom were involved in this research study. Since programs are evaluated according to the degree to which their objectives are fulfilled, stated objectives were compared to those perceived by both the instructors and the trainees. Judgments as to what the objectives of the program should be, as opposed to what they actually were, were also measured. Emphasis is placed on the refinement of the evaluation methodology used. Study results for the three training programs are discussed individually.

75. CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE --SELECTION AND TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS--PHASE 1. Ottawa, Ontario, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, 1974. 80 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17905)

This manual presents an overview of the existing training programs and available levels of training for training programs within police agencies, community colleges, and universities. Information on the police agency training programs was collected by means of an open-ended form letter sent to a representative sampling of municipal police forces. The form was divided into three areas--recruit training, inservice special training, and outside training facilities. Information was also solicited on sources of training, training procedure, standards and selection procedure, course content and hours involved, instructors, and participation per annum. Overall response was 71 percent. A narrative summary of these results is first provided. In general, the smaller agencies were found to rely on outside agencies for training. Charts indicating responses for each agency are provided. Brief general descriptions

of Canadian training centers and the curriculums of these centers are included. Minimum standards for police selection are indicated as well. A comprehensive inventory of preemployment, concurrent, and specialized police training programs sponsored by community colleges is given. Finally, university law enforcement programs are listed.

76. CHAPPLE, N. L. Management Science Education for Police Officers. Police Research Bulletin, n. 21:17-21. Spring 1973. (NCJ 10682)

A management science course held for senior police officers at the Ashridge Management College in Berkhamsted, England, in 1972 is described. Objectives and assessment of the program are provided. The course was designed to provide the police officers with an insight into modern management techniques, particularly the interpretation of statistics and quantitative measures in the identification and solution of police management problems. Its main objectives were to consider the effect of technology on information processing systems and its present and future application in police work, and to review the application of current quantitative aids to the decisionmaking and planning processes. The main subjects were use of computers, practical statistics, operational research, decision theory and practice, forecasting techniques, long-range planning, cost analysis and control for service organizations, system analysis, network analysis, simulation techniques, budgetary planning and control, and an examination of up-to-date police management systems in Britain and the U.S. An unofficial assessment of the course by participants covers such areas as aims, success, future application, most valuable aspect, length, major weakness, proposals for improvement, further study recommended, and proposed areas of application in the police field. It is concluded that the courses were successful.

77. CRITERIA FOR RECRUITING MEN AND WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WORK. France, International Criminal Police Organization, 1975. 23 p. (NCJ 36262)

Results of a questionnaire survey of INTERPOL member countries at the 44th General Assembly Session in Buenos Aires, October 9-15, 1975, are presented. The purpose was to determine the methods used to recruit and train police staff for juvenile delinquency work. It was found that in a large number of countries, special police units have been set up to deal with the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Apart from a few exceptions, the methods of selecting the officers to work in these units are fairly empirical. Although there are a few exceptions, most of these officers appear to receive only very elementary instruction if any at all.

The general training given to all police officers and the experience of each officer concerned seem to be used as a basis. Adoption of the general secretariat's model training program, proposed in 1956, is urged.

78. DYRVIG, A. Bramshill Police College and the Training of Senior Police Staff in England. International Criminal Police Review, n. 306: 70-85. March 1977. (NCJ 43081)

This informal report by a Danish student at England's National Police Academy summarizes the history, aims, administration and staff, curriculum, and extracurricular activities of the college. Located on an old estate, Bramshill Police College offers both formal and informal courses in management theory, practical management techniques, police methods, community relations, public relations, use of television to further police-community understanding, and study trips to various European police departments. The college was founded in 1948. Today, most senior level police officers are graduates of one or more of its courses. The scholarship program allows police officers to obtain an education at one of England's universities. More than half of the leading universities, including Oxford and Cambridge, accept police scholarship students. Bramshill also has an active foreign student program.

79. ENGLISH, J., R. HOUGHTON, and P. J. STEAD. Police Training Manual. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1975. 397 p. (NCJ 36897)

This book was designed for use in the initial training course for British police recruits. The training manual provides a basic background on the criminal justice system, the police service, and police functions. The basic training course was designed to provide the recruit with at least the minimum skills and knowledge needed for beat duties: to build up the recruit's self-confidence and ability to deal with the public; to impart an understanding of the police role in British society; and to provide a basis for further training. In keeping with the goals of that course, this manual first describes the duties and nature of the police service. A basic background on laws, court rules, and legal guidelines on police procedures is then presented. Sections are also provided on such diverse police activities as traffic enforcement, victimless crimes, criminal investigation, handling of theft offenses, and handling of crimes against persons. A subject index is provided.

80. GRANT, A. Some Reflections on Police Education and Training in Canada. Criminal Law Quarterly, v. 18, n. 2:218-234. March 1976. (NCJ 34444)

A discussion of the constitutional obligation placed on provincial legislatures in Canada to make provision for adequate police education and training within the provinces is presented. The unevenness of police training caused by the division of police educational services among municipal, provincial, and Federal authorities is reviewed. Training and educational trends for police in the U.S. and Britain are briefly surveyed and components of these systems which can be adapted to the Canadian scheme are emphasized. A philosophy for police training and education is proposed.

81. HALLETT, H. V. D. International Criminal Justice Seminar, Part 1 -- Police Training and Recruiting in Great Britain. (half-inch Video-tape). New York, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 1977. 40 min., black and white. (NCJ 40544)

A British police official presents an overview of police training and recruitment in England and Wales. Police operations in England and Wales are closer to each other than to those in Scotland and Ireland. In England, 50 percent of the funding for police comes from the local area and 50 percent comes from the Central Government. The speaker describes the training a British police officer receives. Recruitment techniques are described and dramatized. The speaker also explains the way the police cadet corps works to recruit young men with an interest in a law enforcement career. The speaker gives a picture of the operation of the police district training centers and the work they do. For related information, see NCJ 40545-40548.

82. HESSEL, H. J. Spezialausbildung im Bunderkriminalamt (Special Training in the West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 6:267-268. June 1976. (NCJ 36038)

Under West Germany's Federal System, the Bureau is authorized to provide inservice training programs on the Federal level for law enforcement personnel in the State-level police agencies. The article discusses the scope of these programs as authorized by the law. --In German.

83. JANSEN, H. P. Bewertung des Kriminalpolizeilichen Dienstes (Assessment of the Criminal Police Service--West Germany, Part 1). Kriminalist, v. 8, n. 10:552, 554-562. October 1976. (NCJ 37638)

A summary of proposals by the West German Criminal Police Professional Organization to improve police career track and inservice training systems is presented. The organization proposes the creation of a national criminal police force (most police powers are now reserved to the States); a two-level career track for police; uniform national standards for police job descriptions, compensation, and recruitment; increased police manpower to meet the challenge of increased crime rates; and improvement of police inservice training programs. The proposals would alleviate the serious motivation and morale problems that have developed in the German police, the author asserts. --In German.

84. _____ . Bewertung des Kriminalpolizeilichen Dienstes (Assessment of the Criminal Police Service--West Germany, Part 2). Kriminalist, v. 8, n. 11:619-620, 622-628. November 1976. (NCJ 38164)

A summary of proposals by the West German Criminal Police Professional Organization to improve police career track and inservice training systems is presented. The article reviews the results of the organization to influence West German State and Federal-level governments in the criminal justice and police administration policies since 1968. --In German.

85. JAYEWARDENE, C. H. S. Organizing the Police for Modern Times--A Review of the Recent Literature. Ottawa, Ontario, University of Ottawa, 1974. 103 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15613)

Approximately 160 sources are cited in this literature review, and most of the citations are dated more recently than 1971. Topics covered include the changing role of the police, the use of discretion, police professionalization, recruitment, and training. Other subjects are the police personality, research and planning, deployment, community relations, and the abuse of authority.

86. JORDAN, R. G. Education of Police Cadets in England and Wales--A Study of the Aims, Organisation, and Some Curriculum Problems. England, Garnett College, 1975. 75 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38653)

An assessment of the role and inherent problems of education in the cadet training programs of the countries is presented. A brief

outline of the development of cadet education appears in the beginning of this paper. Then, the educational aims that vary among police forces are analyzed. Information regarding course organization and time spent on education is covered. Curriculums used in training programs are investigated, and examples of some course programs are considered. Some of the sections contain tables explaining the topics. The concluding section of the paper measures success rates and some of the factors affecting them.

87. NEW CAREER LAW FOR THE BERLIN POLICE--ADVANCED TECHNICAL ACADEMY TRAINING FOR CANDIDATES FOR POLIZEIKOMMISSAR BEGINNING IN APRIL 1974. (NCJRS translation by N. Rose from an original work in German published in Berlin, 1975). (NCJ 32510)

A draft of regulations on a proposed new career program for members of the West Berlin regular police, the criminal police, and the small business regulatory police service is presented. The proposal submitted to the Municipal Senate and House of Representatives would open up access to higher category positions. A new career, on the supervisory level, of an "individual doing special work" would be established in all branches of the police. For regular career path personnel, "recruit training" would be replaced by a two-and-one-half-year "training service" program. Candidates for supervisory-specialist careers would take a 3-year course in the Berlin Advanced Technical Academy for Management and the Administration of Justice. Personnel in the special advancement program can reach the rank of kommissar (Lieutenant) by following this path. Opportunities for access to executive careers for educationally qualified candidates would be expanded. It is expected that the new career program will attract secondary school graduates and, in some cases, university graduates into the Berlin police. For the original of this document in German, see NCJ 31593.

88. NEWING, J. and J. ROBINSON. Community Relations Training in the Metropolitan Police--A Review and Some Observations, 1975. 41 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 37098)

Recruit and inservice training programs in community relations for London's (England) Metropolitan police are described in a paper presented at the National Seminar on the Sociology of Police in April 1975, with references to the philosophical framework of behavior and attitude theory behind them. Social science education is now administered to the police by police instructors. Although criticized by outsiders, police instructors are defended by the authors because of their experience. The recruit training course has been expanded from 13 to 16 weeks, with 2 of the additional

3 weeks given to social science training. It is stressed that the metropolitan police must continue to be held in public esteem to do an effective job. However, lack of adequate manpower coupled with somewhat unwarranted community hostility, especially among West Indian areas, is threatening the otherwise good relations between police and community.

89. PLANNING AND POLICY FOR CRIME CONTROL PERSONNEL. Wooden, Australia, Australian Institute of Criminology, 1975. 158 p. (NCJ 20657)

These are papers presented at a seminar of the Australian Institute of Criminology held in April-May 1974 in Canberra, Australia. The papers cover such topics as training of crime control personnel, the significance of diversion from the traditional justice process, treatment in the community--the effect on custodial personnel, human rights in the treatment of prisoners, and human resource development in the criminal justice system. A list of participants and a bibliography are included.

90. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF FRENCH POLICE PERSONNEL. Atlanta, Georgia, Georgia State University, 1977. 154 p. (Translated from the December 1975 Special Issue of the National Police Review published by the French Ministry of the Interior). (NCJ 43889)

This report concerns itself with the French National Police, some 106,000 strong, which is one of the two police forces in France, the other being the Gendarmerie. The document sets forth the philosophy of the French police mission. The requirements for selection are identified for the various police ranks, together with examples of the examination questions posed to applicants. Also enumerated are the various kinds of administrative personnel and standards they must meet to qualify for employment. Backgrounds for the personnel and police ranks are listed. The police-woman is considered in the report. Human relations, civic, and ethical instruction are emphasized in the training programs, and schedules of classes, hours, and backgrounds/qualifications of instructional staff of the National Police School are listed. A comprehensive review of the inservice training programs, as well as specialized, promotional, and instructor training programs, is set forth. The various training academies and their purposes, along with other pertinent data are also described. Recommendations for improved training at various levels are also included, as are brief descriptions of police training programs provided by certain law enforcement agencies in several countries, including the United States.

91. REITZ, W. E. Evaluation of Police Family Crisis Training and Consultation. London, Ontario, University of Western Ontario, 1974. 8 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 18256)

This publication discusses the effectiveness of a family crisis intervention training program for police, and the effects that the use of civilian family crisis consultants has had on police-community relations. The goals of the program were to utilize police as case finders and increase the number of referrals to helping agencies to increase police knowledge and use of community resources to sharpen police skills in handling family crises, and to improve police-community relations. The evaluation methodology consisted of interviewing officers, families who had requested police intervention, and representatives from referral agencies. The data appear to justify the following conclusions: the training program was positively perceived by the police themselves; the program resulted in desirable changes in police behavior in handling family crises which were discernable by the recipients of the service; the program changed police behaviors toward the public, generally resulting in more commendatory letters; the program resulted in an increase of referrals to social agencies; the family consultants' service was well received by both police and community agencies, and resulted in further increases in referral rates; the majority of new referrals were, in fact, seen by an agency; and families frequently using police intervention services have reduced their requests. In general, the program appears to have achieved its goals and has had little, if any, negative effects on the police/mental health system.

92. SCOTLAND--POLICE ADVISORY BOARD--TRAINING NEEDS (ABOVE CONSTABLE LEVEL)
--REPORT OF A WORKING PARTY. Edinburgh, Scotland, Scottish Home and Health Department, 1973. 32 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14872)

An overview of current training practices and suggestions on availability of training and courses to be given for police sergeants, inspectors, and personnel above the inspector level is presented. This report, produced by a working party of the Police Advisory Board for Scotland, examines the police training needs for 1975 and thereafter for positions above the constable level. The history and development of the Scottish Police College are reviewed and present course offerings are listed. Training needs discovered by the working party are indicated, and new course areas are suggested. Other training needs such as divisional command training, detective training, and motor vehicle training are also examined. The appendixes include statistics on current training efforts, proposed course outlines, and a summary of recommendations.

93. STUDY OF POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING IN EUROPE--11th SENIOR COMMAND COURSE. Hampshire, England, Bramshill Police College, 1974. 90 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 26804)

This paper examines the problems, philosophies, and practices in police recruiting, selection, training, and manpower wastage (resignations and retirement) in six European countries, and compares them with Great Britain. The countries studied were Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Specific topics of comparison included recruitment, selection procedures, direct entry into officer ranks, general factors affecting recruitment, initial training, higher training, and manpower wastage. Materials were gathered for this study through visits made to the countries by members of the senior command course given at the Police College at Bramshill (England).

94. SWEDEN--NATIONAL POLICE BOARD--TRAINING BUREAU. Stockholm, Sweden, Sweden National Police Board, 1973. 10 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14814)

An outline of the national, regional, and local police training programs, as planned and administered by a special bureau of the national police system, is presented. Training requirements are given for attaining the various ranks in the Swedish police, including basic training, inspector, superintendent, and chief. Included are statistics on the educational levels of the applicants, a list of the courses offered, and the number of hours required to complete the different programs. Also mentioned are special courses in physical training, dog training, shooting instruction, and motor vehicles and traffic surveillance training.

SERVICES AND OPERATIONS

A. CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

95. CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN DUNBARTONSHIRE (SCOTLAND)
--A MATTER OF INVOLVEMENT. Dunbarton, Scotland, Dunbartonshire
Constabulary, Undated. 8 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26805)

Crime prevention, community involvement activities, and programs carried out by the Dunbartonshire (Scotland) Constabulary since 1956 are briefly recapitulated. The programs include participation in the national crime prevention scheme, police warnings and juvenile liaison, and school citizenship programs.

96. CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL--THE CHALLENGE OF THE LAST QUARTER OF THE
CENTURY. Rosenberg, West Germany, West Germany Bundesjustizmini-
sterium, 1975. 55 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34270)

These papers on recent developments in the forms of criminality and the measures of preventions and control taken in West Germany as of 1975 were presented to the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in Geneva, September 1-12, 1975. Discussed are the treatment of offenders in custody or in the community, with special reference to the implementation of the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners adopted by the United Nations, as well as the emerging role of the police, with special reference to changing expectations and minimum standards of performance. Also discussed are economic and social consequences of crime as new challenges for research and planning, and criminal legislation, judicial procedures, and other forms of social control in the prevention of crime.

97. CRIME PREVENTION--NEW FOOT PATROL METHODS IN URBAN AREAS. France,
International Criminal Police Organization, 1973. 13 p.
(NCJ 32163)

This is a summary of the replies of 53 countries to a 1972 INTERPOL questionnaire survey given to the 42nd General Assembly Session in Vienna, October 1-9, 1973, on the organization and operation of such patrols. Included are a brief description of some methods used, plus data on stationing, special duty assignments, composition, length of tour of duty, means of transport used to reach the patrol area, equipment used, and the use of dogs. It is concluded that, although it is difficult to assess scientifically, the experience of a large number of countries has shown that foot patrols offer unquestionable advantages in police crime prevention.

98. FORSTER, F. Sicherungstechniken Gegen Faelschungen von Wertpapieren und Ausweisen (Security Techniques Against the Counterfeiting of Securities and Identification Papers--Switzerland). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 9:419-423. September 1976. (NCJ 37266)

The basic crime prevention principles for manufacturers and users of counterfeit securities and identification papers, relating to the choice of materials, production, printing, and distribution of the papers, is discussed. The article urges closer cooperation between users, manufacturers, and police in the prevention of counterfeiting in Switzerland. --In German.

99. POLIZEI UND PRAEVENTION--ARBEITSTAGUNG DES BUNDESKRIMINALAMTES WIESBADEN, NOVEMBER 1975 (Police and Prevention--Conference Proceedings--West German Federal Criminal Police Office--Wiesbaden, West Germany, November 1975). Wiesbaden, West Germany, Bundeskriminalamt, 1976. 187 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36853)

Papers and a discussion by West German police and criminal justice specialists on various aspects of crime prevention by police are presented. Aspects of police crime prevention discussed include criminological theory, criminal geography, police prevention models, police prevention programs, white collar crime, juvenile programs, police advice for citizens, research, and criminal justice policy. Papers on police crime prevention in England, Sweden, and by the United Nations are also included. --In German.

100. PREVENTION. Police Nationale, n. 101:1-72. 1976 Special Issue. (NCJ 39536)

This special edition of the French magazine, "Police Nationale," presents an overview of the different types of crime prevention activities engaged in by the French police. The crime prevention activities discussed fall under the following categories: regulation, deterrence, security, public education, and protection. Police prevention activities in Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, and the United States are also cited briefly by way of comparison. --In French.

101. READING PARENTAL AWARENESS CAMPAIGN. Crime Prevention News, n. 27:15-16. September 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29865)

This presents the text of a letter sent to parents in Reading, England, which outlines common types of juvenile crime, discusses the effects of a criminal record on a child's future, and encourages parental delinquency prevention efforts.

102. SAWYER, B. Crime Prevention Administration. In Foster, J. and W. Rykert, World Congress of Crime Prevention--Proceedings, 1975. (NCJ 34314). Louisville, Kentucky, Crime Prevention International, Inc., 1975. 6 p. (NCJ 34321)

The team policing program of Calgary, Canada, is described, with emphasis on increasing the initiative and decisionmaking responsibilities of patrolmen. Benefits of increased officer initiative in several areas of crime prevention, such as public education, are discussed.

103. SCHAFFER, H. Voraussetzungen Einer Rationalen Kriminalstrategie (Conditions for a Rational Crime Strategy--West Germany). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 8:345-350. August 1976. (NCJ 36795)

This presents an outline of the principles of combining the methods of systems analysis and criminal ecology to develop area-specific crime control planning, with emphasis on crime prevention in West Germany. Criminal ecological indicators allow for short- and medium-term prediction of criminality in a given area. This approach permits crime control planning without analyzing individual crime cause factors. --In German.

104. SCHLANITZ, E. Role of the Police in Terms of Their Crime Prevention and Social Welfare Activities, Part 1. International Criminal Police Review, n. 297:86-97. April 1976. (NCJ 35773)

This report highlights some aspects of the image of the police through an analysis of crime prevention and social welfare activities as reported on a survey by 15 unnamed countries. The author hopes that by describing the current practices of the police in these countries, future trends in police work may be revealed. For the second part of this article, see NCJ 35668.

105. _____. Role of the Police in Terms of Their Crime Prevention and Social Welfare Activities, Part 2. International Criminal Police Review, n. 298:118-127. May 1976. (NCJ 35668)

This article reveals the results of a survey of 15 unnamed countries on the types of police-public relations activities that are practiced, their effectiveness in reducing crime, research conducted by the police, and the future role of the police. The results are presented only in the most general terms. For the first part of this article, see NCJ 35773.

106. STOKKEN, A. M. Power or Powerlessness--Social Control in a Suburban Environment. In Christie, Nils, Ed., Scandinavian Studies in Criminology, Volume 5. (NCJ 26769) . Netherlands, Netherlands Ministerie van Justitie, 1974. 15 p. (NCJ 26774)

This presents a description of the new police units established in suburban communities of Oslo, Norway, to work among juveniles. The policemen in these units are expected to handle problems they encounter in such a way that they do not result in police cases.

107. STORY OF CRIME PREVENTION. Canadian Police Chief, v. 64, n. 2:33, 35, 37-40. April 1975 (NCJ 28923)

After tracing the development of organized police departments and crime prevention efforts in England, the author reviews current trends in the English crime prevention movement. Aspects of modern crime prevention discussed in this article include security systems, publicity campaigns, improved locks, public education, and police-public cooperation.

108. SWEDEN--CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PUBLIC FOR BETTER SELF-PROTECTION AGAINST CRIMES. Stockholm, Sweden National Police Board, 1973. 4 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14811)

A short list of practical steps advised by Swedish police for individuals, businesses, and official organizations to protect them against loss of property through crime is presented. Suggestions to individuals involve purse snatchers, pickpockets, confidence games, burglary-prevention devices, and theft-prevention devices for bicycles, vehicles, and boats. Suggestions to organizations include measures against check and bank fraud, and devices against theft, burglary, robbery, fire, and sabotage. Among the methods used to relay information are radio, newspapers, and a special series of color slides with accompanying sound reel.

109. UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, FIFTH--GENEVA, 1-12 SEPTEMBER 1975. New York, United Nations, 1976. 86 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 36903)
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These proceedings include deliberations and summaries of lectures on the theme of the Congress: Crime prevention and control--the challenge of the last quarter of the century. The deliberations of the Congress were concerned with the changes in forms and dimensions of criminality, transnational and national, including criminal

legislation, judicial procedures, and other forms of social control in the prevention of crime; the emerging roles of the police and other law enforcement agencies, with special reference to changing expectations and minimum standards of performance; the treatment of offenders, in custody or in the community; and economic and social consequences of crime. New challenges for research and planning were also discussed. The lectures concerned the areas of criminality, work and leisure time, developing a stable base for criminal justice planning, offenses against the economy, crime prevention and the scientific and technical revolution, and tasks of the United Nations national correspondents.

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SERVICES AND OPERATIONS

B. DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

110. CHARBONNEAU, J. P. Canadian Connection. Montreal, Canada, Optimum Publishing Company, Ltd., 1976. 542 p. (Translated from French by J. Stewart). (NCJ 42489)

This is essentially a history of all the major investigations of the heroin traffic conducted by the Montreal section of the narcotics squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the past 50 years. The bulk of information in the book was secured from the archives of the narcotics squad of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, along with testimony from police officers who conducted the investigations. The names and drug activities of traffickers are detailed, while the countering operations of the police are interwoven in narratives of the rise and fall of major drug operations centered primarily in Montreal. It shows the collaborations, year after year, between the French Bureau of Narcotics, the American Drug Enforcement Agency, and the Canadian Narcotics Squad of the RCMP, as they combat the international network of drugs involving the Middle East, France, Canada, and the United States.

111. FOONER, M. Smuggling Drugs--The Worldwide Connection. New York, Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan, Inc., 1977. 48 p. (NCJ 42376)

This book gives an overview of the drug smuggling operation, from the growing of drugs to the detection of the smuggling of them. The book contains a description of the operations of large and small smugglers, as well as the growing of poppies for heroin, and marijuana. The efforts to combat smugglers on the seas, on land, and in the air are detailed. The attempt at international police control through INTERPOL is presented. Crop eradication, training, and drug technology are also covered.

112. IMPORTANCE OF NARCOTICS IN RELATION TO CRIMINALITY--CONFERENCE OF DIRECTORS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES, 11TH, STRASBOURG, 25-28 NOVEMBER 1974. Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1975. 227 p. (NCJ 30653)

These are conference proceedings on several different aspects of the relationship between drug use and abuse and criminal behavior. Discussion topics include the reactions of governments and individuals to the drug-taking phenomenon, including historical reactions; the relationship between drug misuse and overt criminality; and reactions of doctors to the drug problem, particularly with respect to the therapy and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquent drug addicts. Most of the material refers to the European experience, although events and reactions to drug abuse in the United States serve as examples.

113. KREUZER, A. Drug Scene and Drug Control by the Police. (NCJRS translation by N. Rose from an original work in German published in August 1974). (NCJ 32526)

This is a criminological study based on interviews with West German drug addicts in a variety of institutions, including police installations. Analyzed are the structure, development, and interaction of the illegal drug market and police drug control efforts. Featured is a discussion of the roles of police discretion and of the police undercover agent. For the original of this document in German, see NCJ 28397.

114. MOORE, J. J. Investigating Drug Abuse--A Multi-National Programme of Pilot Studies into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs. Rome, Italy, United Nations Social Defense Research Institute, 1976. 192 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36486)

This publication discusses the statistical studies of drug abuse incidence and user characteristics, public and official attitudes to drug abuse, and drug control programs in Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Italy. The first purpose of the studies is to provide information for the guidance of policy planners and operators of drug control systems. A secondary goal is to ascertain whether there are characteristics of drug use which transcend the cultural milieu of individual countries. One characteristic of the phenomenon of drug abuse is the afferent cultural specificity of both the phenomenon itself and of the variety of social responses which can be brought to bear on it in attempting to achieve effective controls.

115. MOORE, J. J., C. R. B. JOYCE, and J. WOODCOCK. Psychoactive Drug Control--Issues and Recommendations. Rome, Italy, United Nations Social Defense Research Institute, 1973. 98 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37307)

This is an international handbook for lawmakers, officials, citizens, and drug control professionals providing information on the logic, issues, and procedures in considering drug control methods and programs. Special emphasis is placed on how drugs are or can be classified, and what kinds of data, logic, and analysis are useful aids in drug classification and related public program decisions. Particular attention is paid to methods and problems which arise in connection with drug evaluation, classification schemes, and the evaluation of control programs. Special interest is taken in international aspects of drug classification. Several major themes are sounded in the book. One theme is the state of uncertainty which characterizes estimates of drug effects and the consequent judgments which classification systems and control proposals entail.

Another theme is that policymakers in the field of drug legislation, control, and programs should consider as many alternatives as possible. A third theme is the need for evaluation of drug effects, drug laws, and drug treatment and prevention programs. This volume is a summary version of a more detailed work entitled, "Controlling Drugs: A Handbook for International Drug Classification."

116. MOTT, J. Drug Misuse and Crime. In The Importance of Narcotics in Relation to Criminality, 1975. (NCJ 30653). Strasbourg, France, Council of Europe, 1975. 29 p. (NCJ 20653)

This article is a review of the research in Europe on possible relationships between drug use and criminal involvement. The author focuses on research studies conducted in the United Kingdom which employed a number of different sample populations. She concludes that the evidence of links between drug use and crime tends to show coexistence rather than causal relationship. She notes that the evidence also demonstrates a high incidence of criminal involvement by drug users since drug use is itself an illicit activity. The author offers a number of theoretical explanations for these and other findings of her studies with extensive references. Also available in French.

117. NEPOTE, J. International Police Fight Against Drugs. In Zarafonitis, J. D., Drug Abuse--Proceedings of the International Conference, 1972. (NCJ 19395). Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Lea and Febiger, 1972. 7 p. (NCJ 19403)

The problems that face INTERPOL (International Criminal Police Organization) are as diverse and numerous as the different types of drugs and peoples in the world. The author stresses the great need for cooperation between countries to combat the trafficking in illicit drugs, and he extols the accomplishments made by INTERPOL to date.

118. POLICE POINT OF VIEW ON THE DRUGS PROBLEM IN SWEDEN. Stockholm, Sweden, Sweden National Police Board, 1970. 12 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14812)

This is a brief summary of the development of the drug problem in Sweden since the end of the 1950's and the steps that have been taken to control it. The summary mentions the type of drugs abused the growth in the number of users, and the extent of drug smuggling and distribution. Also mentioned are the health problems

stemming from drug abuse, and the connection between drugs and crimes committed in order to obtain them, either directly or indirectly. A national narcotic drugs committee and police drug control programs are also briefly described. Among indications of the recent growth in drug-related problems is an increase in the number of personnel detailed for this kind of work, from 31 in 1965 to 117 in 1968. Also, the percentage of men arrested who were found to have needle marks rose from 19 percent in 1963 to 39 percent in 1968.

119. TORNERO ALVAREZ, J. M. Trafico de Heronia--Origen, Evolucion, y Tendencias Actuales (Heroin Traffic--Origin, Evolution, and Current Trends). Policia Espanol, n. 178:33-42. December 1976. (NCJ 40671)

The cultivation, refinement, wholesale marketing, and local distribution of morphine and heroin, both nationally and internationally, are traced step-by-step. The heroin trails from the Middle East and Mexico to the United States are described first, followed by an outline of the route traveled by morphine from the "Golden Triangle" (Laos, Thailand, and Burma) to Hong Kong. The role of Holland as a distribution source for heroin originating in the Far East, particularly China, is also examined. A look at the drug situation in Spain explores the rise in drug trafficking and heroin use by Spaniards, police efforts in detecting drug traffic and arresting drug law offenders, and recommendations for changes in the drug control procedures, including closer attention to persons entering Spain from the Far East and increased surveillance of Chinese restaurants and other areas frequented by Orientals. --In Spanish.

120. UNITED NATIONS AND DRUG ABUSE CONTROL. Geneva, United Nations, 1976. 55 p. (NCJ 44913)

Issues relating to drug abuse and international drug control are addressed. The report defines drug use and abuse and identifies the types of drugs which fall under international control. Methods and scope of international drug control are briefly discussed. The functions of the two international control organs, the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board, are summarized. The international drug control system is traced from its inception in 1909 (Shanghai Opium Commission) through treaties concluded by the United Nations in 1972. Drugs under international control are characterized, including

natural and synthetic opiates, cannabis, coca leaf and cocaine, hallucinogens, stimulants, and sedative-hypnotics. Also discussed are prevention of drug abuse and treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, as well as suppression of illicit traffic in drugs. A description of new methods in drug abuse control details technical assistance, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, activities of the United Nations Division of Narcotics, and methods of strengthening the treaty system. Appendixes present lists of institutions providing information on drugs of abuse and of publications relating to drugs issued by the United Nations and specialized agencies.

121. WEGNER, W. and J. KOLDZIEJ. Dogs, Drugs, and the Customs--Airport Searches. International Criminal Police Review, n. 295:39-45. February 1976. (NCJ 34547)

Comprehensive and thorough search plan and procedures are described for using trained dogs in airport searches for illicit drugs. Problems connected with the use of dogs at airports, such as the high noise level, animal fatigue, and passenger objections, are taken into account. The great preponderance of the searching should be done out of sight of passengers. These procedures were developed for use at Dusseldorf Airport (Germany).

SERVICES AND OPERATIONS

C. AUTOMATED DATA SYSTEMS

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122. BELGIAN CID (CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION) COMPUTER. International Criminal Police Review, n.298:138-139. May 1976. (NCJ 35669)

A computerized data bank designed to improve and expedite the transmission of information to all police authorities in Belgium and to process police information as an aid to criminal investigation is described. Belgium's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) computer is broken down into two sections, one dealing with persons and the other with events. At the time of writing, indexes dealing with identification, missing or wanted persons, information collected during police checks, and contacts between criminals were operational, and an index of physical particulars and special characteristics of felons was to be added to the system. Since 1973, the index of missing or wanted persons has been used to generate up-to-date microcards which contain information of all missing or wanted persons in Belgium since 1950. These microcards can be read in a very simple and inexpensive device which can be kept in a patrol car so that officers have easy access to the information. Special indexes covering serious forms of crime or international offenses and persons on probation enable officers to check on whether the persons concerned are respecting the conditions imposed upon them and to compare specific criminal activities of particular individuals with unsolved cases. In the future, the CID data bank will include a series of indexes dealing with unsolved cases and unknown offenders. The question of confidentiality of information is briefly addressed.

123. CLAEYSSENS, D. Le Computer Aupres de la Police Judiciaire a Bruxelles (Use of the Computer By the Brussels Police--Belgium). L'Officier de Police, n. 8:13-21. August 1976. (NCJ 40447)

A description is given of the police information system located in Ghent, which combines automated modus operandi, computerized criminal history, and automated fingerprint processing information systems. It is also utilized in the location of stolen automobiles and persons wanted by the police. Utilized by the Belgian criminal police (Police Judiciaire), this centralized, real-time, selective computerized system will be operational 24 hours a day sometime in the future. Access control is assured, in part, through the use of special keys which are changed periodically and an automatic locking feature which responds to unauthorized attempts to use the system. --In French.

124. EDP (ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING) AT THE SWEDISH POLICE BOARD.
Stockholm, Sweden, Sweden National Police Board, 1973. 13 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14813)

A brief summary of the applications of electronic data processing (EDP) to police, judicial, and administrative information systems at the Swedish National Police Board is presented. The police applications are crime reporting, crime investigation, descriptions and characteristics, fingerprinting, suspect persons, wanted persons and vehicles, alarm distribution, and dispatching. The judicial information system contains information about convicted and suspected criminals, and is updated with data from courts, public prosecutors, police, and correctional agencies. The administrative applications are budget control, travel expenses, payroll, personnel information, vehicle costs, and inventory control. The basic technical data of the EDP system are also given.

125. ERIKSSON, S. A. and J. JOERGENSEN. Application of Computerized Information Retrieval to Fingerprint Identifications. International Criminal Police Review, n. 300:194-201. August-September 1976.
(NCJ 38620)

The development and operations of the Swedish police information system is described, with emphasis on the fingerprint classification and retrieval component of the system. Due to the complexity of fingerprint classification and the problems of systematically identifying fingerprint features, this system confines itself to classifying fingerprint patterns according to nine types: arches, tented arches, radial plain loops, ulnar plain loops, special loops, circular patterns, elliptical patterns, composed patterns, and amputations of destroyed patterns. After describing the classification procedure, a sample search of an unidentified fingerprint is outlined. Other applications of this information system are briefly outlined, including the descriptions and characteristics file, the modus operandi/crime file, and case files.

126. FRASER, G. Wanted Alive--A Police Computer System. Police Journal, v. 48, n. 2:145-149. April-June 1975.
(NCJ 27939)

This article presents a description of the progress made to date in a 1974 study undertaken to outline the major computing requirements of the Merseyside police force, to propose a computing development plan, and to study existing computer systems. Also discussed are the procedures for monitoring the study, the need for this study, and the expected benefits of the study.

127. FRAUD INVESTIGATIONS AND THE COMPUTER--AND THE PLOT WAS UNRAVELLED.
International Criminal Police Review, n. 285:42-50. February 1975.
(NCJ 19983)

The application of computers in processing extensive police information on an extremely complicated automobile insurance fraud case in France is discussed. In this case, the police had to devise a method of recording information from various sources in a form which could be assimilated by the computer so that the machine could compile, classify, and select data in accordance with certain criteria. The computer program development, card coding, various computer programs used, and possible applications to other cases are described.

128. HEROLD, H. Rationalization and Automation in the Fight Against Crime.
Law and State, v. 13:7-15. 1976. (NCJ 37207)

This reprint provides a description of the operation and utilization of INPOL, the Federal Republic of Germany's computerized police information system housed at the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Investigation Department). The Bundeskriminalamt is responsible for providing an information service to the Federal police and for international communication. INPOL acts as a tracing and search system for wanted persons and missing articles, provides automatic storage and mechanical comparison of fingerprints, and maintains a special information reference service on the entire literature of crime and criminology. The INPOL system is also to be used for performing the menial tasks of crime laboratory work such as small arms identification, and for the introduction of an electronic data file of offenses and offenders.

129. KENNHOEFER, U. Informationswiedergewinnung aus Polizeilichen Data-bestaenden (Retrieval of Information from Police Data Banks--West Germany). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 2:69-73. February 1976.
(NCJ 32484)

An outline of basic principles, methods, and concepts in developing search strategies for police information systems based on automatic data processing equipment in West Germany is presented. Discussed are the use of a thesaurus and indexing as a basis for information retrieval, and the organization of descriptive terms for police work. --In German.

130. LIPSETT, F. R. and J. G. ARNOLD. Computer Simulation of Patrol Operations of a Semi-Rural Police Force. Journal of Police Science and Administration, v. 2, n. 2:190-207. June 1974
(NCJ 14485)

Computer simulation allows for the study of maximum variable manipulation effects with no disruption of normal patrol activities. Several variables were tested in this study of patrol procedures in this semirural Ontario township with a population of 45,000. Calls can be answered on a first-come-first-served basis or on a closest waiting call basis. Cars can be deployed on strict zone system, in which a car can never leave its assigned zone, or on a township basis, in which a car can answer calls in an adjacent zone if that zone's car is already busy. Variables that can be manipulated include number of calls and number of cars. Utilizing the normalized call density parameter--the percentage of the township's calls for service received by an atom or artificial subdivision--the authors were able to suggest the most efficient deployment strategies for different times and situations. The authors also suggest that many of their conclusions could have been reached without the aid of a computer, but they state that the computer-plotted maps were a great convenience.

131. MILLARD, K. Approach to the Automatic Retrieval of Latent Fingerprints. In Jackson, J. S., Carnahan Conference on Crime Countermeasures, 1975 Proceedings. (NCJ 31252). Lexington, Kentucky, University of Kentucky, 1975. 7 p.
(NCJ 31259)

This article describes the development, operations, and performance of the experimental automatic fingerprint retrieval system being tested by the Police Scientific Development Branch of the British Home Office. Home Office research into automatic fingerprint retrieval has been directed towards the identification of latent fingerprints left by offenders at the crime scenes. The approach described here is based on digital methods of processing, encoding, and searching fingerprints, utilizing a general purpose digital computer interfaced to a purpose-built flying spot scanner designed by Ferranti, Ltd. It is noted that the fingerprint technician is a necessary part of this system, supplying information and making decisions where automatic facilities have yet to be provided. The experimental system is in the final stages of evaluation at the Home Office.

132. MOBILE TERMINAL SYSTEMS IN CANADA. Canadian Police Chief, v. 63, n. 4:25-28. October 1974.
(NCJ 28645)

An analysis of the advantages of using mobile terminals as part of a computer-assisted dispatching system for police operations is

presented. These advantages are listed as better utilization of the radio system, better query response time, greater security of communications, and better utilization of policemen's time. Better direction and control of policemen and freeing policemen from administrative work are also included on the list. The author emphasizes the importance of adequate planning and training to insure a cost-effective system.

133. REAL TIME SYSTEM OPERATED BY JAPANESE POLICE. Tokyo, Japan, Japan National Police Agency, 1977. 8 p. (NCJ 42514)

The system described provides for the retrieval of information about persons and vehicles, based on the input of name or physical characteristics in the case of persons and plate number or description for vehicles. Data on wanted persons, persons with criminal histories, and runaways is registered in the computer. Should a person's name not be known, inquiries may be answered by supplying physical characteristics, age, type of offense, or other information stored in the system. Data on stolen vehicles and other general vehicles is put into the computer and inquiries will be answered by supplying registration of plate numbers. Inquiries by partial plate number or items describing the vehicle will also be answered. Information recorded in the master file, input items, system configuration, equipment in the system, and a computer operation timetable are also included in the report.

134. RENSEN, H. L. Identification Reporting Task of the Central Investigation Information Service of the Netherlands Police. (NCJRS translation by N. Rose from an original work in Dutch published in 1975). (NCJ 32528)

A description of the functioning of the Central Investigation Information Service in handling identification requests is presented, including information on the organization of the Central Service and a flowchart. The service functions as the central point for receiving and processing requests from anywhere in the Netherlands for identification of individuals or property using an automated telex network. It has access to the government computer center in Apeldoorn for computer assistance and to the State printing office in The Hague for printing assistance. The service includes the central police files office, the identification service office, the central fingerprint service, the national firearms center, and the photographic service office, among other things. It issues printed identification publications and supplementary daily identification lists. It also is responsible for correspondence with INTERPOL on behalf of the Netherlands police. For original document in Dutch, see NCJ 30087.

135. SHEWRY, K. M. Police National Computer Project. Police Research Bulletin, n. 23:5-11. Spring 1974. (NCJ 13711)

This is the first of two articles describing some of the problems encountered in developing a national real-time computer system for the storage and retrieval of basic police records. This historical review begins in 1959 with the formation of a joint computer unit whose purpose was to instigate a feasibility study to consider computer sharing between the Home Office, the Prison Commission, and the New Scotland Yard. This was expanded to the envisionment of a police-only computer system with as many as 800 user terminals. Index files in the proposed system included stolen vehicles, chassis/engine numbers, fingerprints, wanted/missing files, and vehicle owners. Also included would be disqualified drivers, suspended sentences, checks, miscellaneous property, cycles, and modus operandi indices. A British computer firm won the bidding, and the construction of a new building near London was proposed and agreed upon as a suitable central location. Developments subsequent to 1970 will be dealt with in the second article.

136. STEINHILPER, G., M. BRAUMANN, and I. BOOS. Documentation System--A Computer-Assisted System for Storage and Retrieval--A Summary. (NCJRS translation by N. B. Rose of portions of an original work in German published in Wiesbaden, Germany, 1975). (NCJ 32504)

Plans for a West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau Center processing criminal justice-related documents and review of a preliminary operational experiment are presented. Documents on criminalistics, criminology and criminal justice planning, research, and practice will be stored in and retrievable from a computer-assisted information processing center. The nucleus of the center is expected to be operational in 1976. It is intended that its services will be extended on a cooperative basis to criminal police offices and training centers, the Criminological Center of the West German Ministry of Justice, and the criminological institutes of universities and comparable research installations, as well as other documentation centers. Foreign publications are eventually to be included in the processing. An experiment was conducted by the West German Criminal Police Office, using the GOLEM II (Large Memory-Oriented, List-Organized Processing Method) information system. The experiment clearly showed the possibilities for multi-dimensional application of a computer-assisted documentation system. PASSAT (Program for the Automatic Selection of Key Words from Texts) is being considered for use in selecting descriptors to be employed in the processing. Having the authors themselves supply descriptors to be used in processing their works is also regarded as practicable. For the original of this document in German, see NCJ 14045.

137. TERMINAUX MOBILES A LA GENDARMERIE (MOBILE INFORMATION TERMINALS USED BY THE BELGIAN GENDARMERIE). Revue de la Gendarmerie, v. 16, n. 66:8-13. Fall 1976. (NCJ 39346)

A description of the operation of this police mobile radio system in which a cathode ray tube (CRT) terminal and keyboard are connected with a central minicomputer via a transmitter-receiver having a range of 25 kilometers is presented. Comparisons of this mobile terminal, the first of its kind to be implemented in Europe, to conventional fixed terminal systems reveal that it handles field inquiries in less than half the time, tying up the system for one-twentieth the amount of time per inquiry and reducing waiting times and chances for error. --In French.

138. THOMPSON, H. and P. LEVY. Can a Computer Help in a Major Criminal Investigation? Police Research Bulletin, n. 27:2-8. Summer 1976. (NCJ 35395)

This article describes the first phase of a feasibility study on the use of computerized information retrieval systems in English and Welsh police operations rooms set up for the control of a major criminal investigation. This phase of the study was divided into three areas: visits to various operations rooms, gathering of statistics on operations rooms, and a study of the technology available to assist and handle operations room documentation on a computerized level. Computer hardware and software investigations, taken together with the analysis of operations room procedures, indicate that varying degrees of computer assistance are feasible. The study, however, highlighted the important constraints which would effect different policies in regard to any national implementation of such a plan.

139. TURNBULL, G. Staffordshire Project--A County Police Computer Experiment. Police Research Bulletin, n. 26:28-36. Winter 1975. (NCJ 31984)

A description of England's first county police computer system which will become operational in Staffordshire in 1976 is given. The differences between command and control objectives and methods in rural and urban settings are examined, the factors necessitating a county project are discussed, the operations and management needs are identified, and a computer-based system is described.

140. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Crime Data System in a World Perspective. In Creswell, E., Project Search--International Symposium on Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Systems, 2nd Proceedings, April 30-May 2, 1975. (NCJ 25660). By W. Clifford. Sacramento, California, Search Group, Inc., 1974. 17 p. (NCJ 25726)

This publication discusses the nature, extent, and use of computer-based systems for registering offenders and streamlining the collection and dissemination of data on crimes, criminals, and criminal processes within and between the countries of the world.

141. VOSBERG, H. ADX 6400 P--Eine Neuartige Automatische Speichervermittlungsanlage im Fernschreibsondernetz der Polizei--1 Teil (ADX 6400 P--A New Type of Automatic Information Transmission System in the West German Police Teletype Network--Part 1). Polizei Technik Verkehr, n. 9:352-356. September 1976. (NCJ 37251)

This article describes the technical features and operating procedures of a computer-based, long-range police information system that has been in operation in the city of Dortmund, West Germany, since 1975. Included are diagrams and illustrations of the equipment. For Part 2, see NCJ 37593. --In German.

142. _____ . ADX 6400 P--Eine Neuartige Automatische Speichervermittlungsanlage im Fernschreibsondernetz der Polizei--2 Teil (ADX 6400 P--A New Type of Automatic Information Transmission System in the West German Police Teletype Network--Part 2). Polizei Technik Verkehr, n. 10:390-398. October 1976. (NCJ 37593)

This article describes the technical features and operating procedures of a computer-based, long-range police information system that has been in operation in the city of Dortmund, West Germany, since 1975. Included are diagrams and illustrations of the equipment. For Part 1, see NCJ 37251. --In German.

SERVICES AND OPERATIONS

D. PATROL AND INVESTIGATION

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143. ANDREWS, A. Intensive Inquiries--Seven Chief Constables Open CID Files on Their Most Remarkable Murder Investigations. New York, St. Martin's Press, 1973. 256 p. (NCJ 13466)

This book represents a modern criminal investigation illustrated by seven recent murder cases investigated by British authorities. The volume, based on police files, describes the methods, manner, and procedure of seven murder investigations. Among points of interest in this nontechnical study is the reliance of British authorities on the aid of the newspaper and television media.

144. BERGBAUER, F. V--Mann--Gewinnung, V--Mann--Fuehrung, Rechtliche Probleme (Recruiting and Administering Police Undercover Agents--Legal Problems--West Germany--Part 1). Kriminalist, v. 8, n. 10:573-579. October 1976. (NCJ 37639)

A review of West German legal limitations on the use of undercover agents in police operation and as sources of evidence in criminal proceedings is presented. Cited are relevant provisions of the West German code of criminal procedure. For Part 2, see NCJ 38163. --In German.

145. BERGBAUER, F. V--Mann--Gewinnung, V--Mann--Fuehrung, Rechtliche Probleme (Recruiting and Administering Police Undercover Agents--Legal Problems--West Germany--Part 2). Kriminalist, v. 8, n. 11:607-608, 610-613. November 1976. (NCJ 38163)

Practical guidelines are presented for managing undercover activities based on and including case histories of West German police operations. The article recommends centralized control of information about contacts and deployment, and cites the advantages of this system. For Part 1, see NCJ 37639. --In German.

146. BROWN, W. J. and D. B. BUTLER. Patrol Operations--Performance Measurement and Improvement. Canadian Police Chief, v. 66, n. 3:19-25, 36. July 1977. (NCJ 43063)

This article reviews developments in resource allocation strategies and the measurement and improvement of patrol performance. The work is directed specifically to personnel within the urban police department. Information included in this article is based on the experiences of the Edmonton (Canada) Police Department in developing a patrol performance model. This model was designed to evaluate patrol performance and to illustrate the

interaction of system inputs such as departmental objectives, internal inputs, operational strategies, and outputs as indicated by measures of efficiency and effectiveness. This article outlines the inputs and outputs of the police system, and reviews a number of allocation strategies.

147. BROWN, W. J. and F. R. LIPSETT, Response Speeds and Response Times of Urban Police Control Cars in Ottawa, Canada. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 4, n. 3:191-202. Fall 1976. (NCJ 38238)

The results of a study which measured the average response time and response speed for urban and suburban police cars in order to facilitate computer simulations of patrol operations for the Ottawa (Canada) police force are discussed. Recorders were installed in the cars and records of dispatch delay, travel time, distance, response time, service time, and percentage of time per shift answering calls, were kept. Curves, which may be of general application, were fitted to the data for each parameter. The most probable average speed of the downtown car was 16 miles per hour. The study found that because of different average distances, the response times were comparable. Good agreement was found between average travel times calculated from a formula given by R. C. Larson, and travel times found experimentally in the present work.

148. CHATTERTON, M. Images of Police Work and the Uses of Rules--Supervision and Patrolwork Under the Fixed Points System. Manchester, England, Manchester University, 1975. 43 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29026)

This paper was presented at the Third Bristol Conference on the Sociology of the Police in 1975. It dealt with the fixed points system, which required the foot patrolman to arrive at each of his four (usually four) checkpoints in a certain order at a specified time where he was often met by his patrol sergeant. Each sergeant supervised three or four patrolmen. The beat patrolmen were supplemented by a more autonomous, motorized unit (or units) who responded to radio calls, thus leaving the beat patrolman little more to do than "feel door handles" to see if they were locked and to react to police situations that came within the scope of his observations. Sergeants' time was taken up largely with checking up to see if patrolmen kept their scheduled rounds. The fixed points system has since been supplanted by the unit-beat policing system, similar to American team-policing, which eliminates the autonomy of the motorized support units and increases the involvement of patrolmen and sergeants in all facets of police work within their district.

149. COMRIE, M. D. Manpower Deployment--A Review of Recent Work. Police Research Bulletin, n. 26:25-27. Winter 1975. (NCJ 31983)

This presents a brief review of previous articles published in the Police Research Bulletin, spanning a decade of research on police manpower deployment in Britain. A list of relevant articles is appended.

150. COMRIE, M. D. and E. J. KINGS. Study of Urban Workloads--Final Report. London, England, Great Britain Police Research Services Branch, 1975. 90 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29577)

A report of the Home Office Police Research Services Unit on the nature and distribution of workload in urban area unit beat policing is presented. Using data compiled in 1973 on nine British police forces, the study team examined the workloads, benefits, and organizational problems of the unit beat system. Prior to 1967, the main patrol effort of uniformed police in the United Kingdom was carried out on foot or on bicycles. The introduction of small police cars and personal UHF radios under the general concept of unit beat policing provided a major change in the British police service. The study team's overall conclusion is that the idea of unit beat policing, although beneficial, has not been developed to the point of achieving its full potential. The improved mobility and communications, and the new system of policing, have enabled an annual increase in workload without commensurate increase in manpower. Recommendations are made regarding a more flexible implementation to suit local conditions and greater exploitation of the area constable's potential for obtaining information from the public. The key to the latter effort is the collator who evaluates this information and makes it available where it can have the best effect. Deployment and workload data are supplied in a detailed appendix.

151. CROWN, D. A. and T. SHIMAOKA. Examination of Ideographic Handwriting (Chinese and Japanese). Journal of Police Science and Administration, v. 1, n. 3:279-287. September 1974. (NCJ 25111)

Guidelines on ideographic handwriting and several examination techniques for authenticating signatures and determining forgeries in ideographic handwriting are presented. The authors state that although style and execution of ideographic characters are quite different from alphabetic or phonetic scripts, the principles involved in document examination of the two are the same. The various types of ideographic writing and the writing techniques used to produce them are reviewed. Several examples of ideographic writing are provided. The authors maintain that with

the aid of a linguist who can read and write an ideographic language, it is possible for an occidental questioned document examiner to make meaningful examinations of documents written with ideographic characters.

152. CURRY, A. S. Research in Forensic Science--Introduction. Police Research Bulletin, n. 26:20-21. Winter 1975. (NCJ 31981)

A general description of the work and aims of research conducted by the British Home Office Central Research Establishment (CRE) in the development of scientific aids for use in police investigations in the United Kingdom is presented. This article is intended as an introduction to a series of articles outlining research undertaken by different divisions of the CRE. For the article about biological research, see NCJ 31982.

153. DITCHFIELD, J. A. Police Cautioning in England and Wales. London, England, Great Britain Home Office, 1976. 34 p. (NCJ 43592)

The use of the formal police caution as an alternative to prosecution in England and Wales is reported in this Home Office research study. For indictable offenses, the formal caution usually involves an oral warning by a senior uniformed officer concerning the offender's conduct and the possibility of future prosecution if another offense is committed. The caution can only be issued if the offender admits guilt, if the police feel they have a provable case, and if the complainant does not insist on prosecution. The majority of cautioned offenders admitted to theft offenses, particularly shoplifting and minor theft. Prior to passage of the children and young persons act of 1969, about one-third of juvenile offenders aged 10 to 13 years and one-fifth of those ages 14 to 16 years were cautioned rather than sent to court. By 1974, two-thirds of the younger group and one-third of the older group were being cautioned. Analysis of offense statistics before and after passage of the act, which gave statutory recognition to the practice of cautioning, reveals the significant impact of the increased use of cautioning on the numbers of juvenile offenders found guilty in court. Unexpected consequences of the increased use of cautioning may have included slight inflations in reported juvenile offense rates and the curtailment of traditional juvenile liaison work. The data also reveal considerable variations in cautioning practices among police forces. Supporting data are included.

154. LIPSETT, F. R., A. F. DALLEY, and J. G. ARNOLD. Patrol Operations of Burnaby RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) Detachment, Analysis and Simulation--Complete Report. Ottawa, Ontario, National Research Council of Canada, 1975. 55 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31390)

A report on the development of a computer-simulated model of police patrol deployment for the city of Burnaby (British Columbia) is presented. The map of Burnaby was divided into 368 small areas called geographical atoms or simply atoms. Data on calls for service were obtained during a 2-week period, and each call was classified according to time or receipt, nature, and atom. Analysis of these data served as the basis for a set of 324 computer simulations in which the number of cars, arrangements of zones, and number of calls for service were varied. The simulation results were used together with the data on calls to prepare patrol car and response time forecasting tables. Suggestions for improving patrol operations were made. See also NCJ 31391 for a summary.

155. McEWEN, T. and R. C. LARSON. Patrol Planning in the Rotterdam Police Department. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 2, n. 3:235-238. Fall 1974. (NCJ 19283)

A descriptive discussion is given of the development of a specialized police department planning section which has resulted in an improved patrol operation for the city of Rotterdam. A police planning system called APIS was established based on a data file management system (AIV) which has three inputs--dispatch tickets, traffic accident reports, and crime reports. An APIS planning module forecasts the number of calls for service in a given geographic area using a version of exponential smoothing, employs a queuing model to calculate the probability of delay and the average waiting time of a call, and uses Larson's travel time model to estimate travel time within the patrol area. The queuing model is a multiserver, three-priority model with no preemption and first-come-first-served dispatching by priority. The term "no preemption" means that patrol units are interrupted on a call of low priority to respond to a call of higher priority. Based on its forecast, the APIS planning module calculates the number of patrol units necessary to satisfy performance norms, and the maximum required for any of the norms is the actual number required.

156. MONCASTER, M. E. Two Thousand One--Traffic Policing in the Future. Police Research Bulletin, n. 27:25-37. Summer 1976. (NCJ 35399)

This presents a report on a project designed to improve the effectiveness of the traffic police through formulation of a resource allocation system. It is based on a study of the interaction of police, road users, and the traffic environment. This project was based on the following four basic assumptions: types of high-risk traffic situations can be identified; situations can be defined by simple parameters such as traffic density, free speeds, and simple road geometry; in given locations, traffic patterns repeat themselves regularly; and tactics can be designed to change the risk of accident occurrence. This article briefly describes some of the project activities which have been carried out in these areas. Results reported thus far in this ongoing project bear out the initial assumptions and indicate that scientific and technical methods and equipment can be used to improve the effectiveness of the traffic police in influencing aspects of driver behavior related to accident risk.

157. NEHLERT, R. and A. WAHL. Fall "Leonard B."--Ein Beitrag Zur Bekämpfung der Organisierten Kriminalität (Leonard B. Case--A Contribution to the Fight Against Organized Crime--West Germany). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 3:105-109. March 1976. (NCJ 32789)

An analysis of the solution of cases of automobile accident fraud and resulting convictions in 1975 through the close cooperation of the criminal police and the public prosecutor's office in West Germany, is presented. The article focuses on problems of interagency cooperation in the West German criminal justice system. --In German.

158. PATTERSON, A. J. Salford Method of Team Policing. In Chapman, S. G., Police Patrol Readings, 2nd Edition. (NCJ 15183). Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 26 p. (NCJ 15183)

A discussion of a policing method in which a sergeant plans and oversees the work of a group of constables in a given area is presented. Emphasis is placed on the flexibility, creativity, surprise, and cooperation in preventing and dealing with crime. According to the number and kinds of crimes characteristic of a particular beat within specified time frames, the sergeant plans the deployment of the team each day. Predictable patterns of policing are avoided so as to include the element of surprise

in security procedures. The possibility of one or more members of the team becoming involved in an incident is taken into account so that inspection of premises may not be interrupted. A car equipped with a radio is available for each beat.

159. SESSAR, K. Zu Einem Neuen Verhaeltnis Zwischen Polizei und Staatsanwaltschaft (New Relationship Between Police and Public Prosecutor-- West Germany). Kriminalistik, v. 30, n. 12:534-538. December 1976. (NCJ 39135)

A review of the changing division of tasks and jurisdiction between West German police and state attorneys' offices in the investigation and processing of criminal cases is discussed. The police are gradually assuming greater control over the investigative process while the state attorney is assuming a greater role in determining the sanctions to be applied against the offender, a role traditionally reserved for the judge. Thus, the functions of the police are focusing on the offense while those of the state attorney are focusing on the offender. Cited are recent statistics and legislation in evidence of this trend.

160. SELIVANOV, N. Matematicheskie Metody B Sobiranii I Issledovanii Dokazatel' Stv (Mathematical Methods in the Collection and Analysis of Evidence). Moscow, U.S.S.R., Yuridicheskaya Literatura, 1974. 19 p. (NCJ 39482)

This is a textbook for Soviet criminalistics technicians on the application of basic mathematics skills to crime photography, crime scene search, ballistics, document analysis, personal identification, and other tasks. --In Russian.

161. SOUTH AUSTRALIA--CRIMINAL LAW AND PENAL METHODS REFORM COMMITTEE-- SECOND REPORT--CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION. Australia, South Australian Criminal Law and Penal Methods Reform Committee, 1974. 248 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34784)

This report, commissioned by the Attorney General of South Australia, examines the procedures and policies of police and prosecutors with respect to criminal investigations, and presents recommendations for reform. Data for this report was obtained from written submissions by persons and organizations appearing to have a special interest in criminal investigation and procedures, onsite visits to several police agencies, informal discussions with police personnel, and a literature review on the subject. Among the subjects considered in this report are the

police function, the organization and structure of the police force, police discipline, and complaints against police. Responsibilities and powers of police are also examined, including the powers of search and seizure, the detention and interrogation of suspects, the powers of arrest, the physical examination of accused persons, and the use of electronic surveillance. Finally, such subjects as the right to silence, illegally obtained evidence, forensic sciences services, prosecutorial discretion, and the conduct of the prosecution are examined. A summary of the recommendations made in the body of the report is provided in the final section.

162. STEWART, R. D. Criminal Intelligence--The Need for a Properly Structured System. Police College Magazine, v. 14, n. 1:31-37. 1976. (NCJ 38888)

A description of the developing police intelligence system in Great Britain is presented. In the late 1960's most police forces in Britain introduced some form of an intelligence unit in their departments. In addition, regional intelligence bureaus were established. The personnel necessary for these units and types of intelligence files maintained at the regional level are outlined. The Crime Intelligence Department in New Scotland Yard and the utility of crime intelligence conferences are also discussed.

163. WASSON, D. K. Community-Based Preventive Policing--A Review. Ottawa, Ontario, Canada Solicitor General, 1975. 176 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32852)

This document defines the team policing concept, describes several team policing experiments, and reviews the benefits, disadvantages, and implications of team policing. Characteristics of the team policing method are outlined. These include stability of geographic assignment, decentralization of authority, an emphasis on community relations, an emphasis on crime prevention, and reduced use of police specialists. Team policing experiments in such areas as Tucson, Syracuse, Detroit, Dayton, and Holyoke are described. Methods of evaluating team policing programs are briefly outlined. Also discussed are the importance of public opinion in implementing and operating successful team policing programs, the implications of team policing for rural and frontier areas, and implementation problems. The implications of the current literature for future research, the policy of the Canadian Department of the Solicitor General, and the operations of the Department of the Solicitor General of the Government of Canada are examined as well.

164. WILLIAMS, A. F. Unit Beat Policing Schemes in Cheshire--Report of a Working Party. Chester, England, Cheshire Constabulary, 1969. 40 p. (NCJ 14789)

A review of team policing operations, with suggestions on making them more efficient, is presented. The use of the panda car and the roles of the unit beat members are discussed. The thirteen unit beat operations in Cheshire are described. Recommendations for the improvement of the operations by the policemen who are involved are consolidated and discussed.

165. WILLMER, M. A. P. Criminal Investigation From the Small Town to the Large Urban Conurbation. London, Great Britain Home Office, 1966. 19 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25210)

This paper looks at the problems which face criminal investigators as communities grow from small town to urban conurbations, with attention given to the probability of clearing a crime. It begins by looking at the basic method of criminal investigation and goes on to show that the level of uncertainty associated with crimes only begins to decrease appreciably if there is a ten percent probability or more that the set of suspects does in fact contain the criminal. The paper then makes the point that a better measure of criminal investigation division success is the remaining uncertainty level rather than the detection rate. Next, using this measure, the success of the police for an area is estimated as it grows from a village to an urban conurbation. Included in this work are some results from a recent survey of crimes in a typical southeast county force. The difficulties which face detectives are then reviewed and the introduction of computers is suggested. Finally, the paper proposes some studies which should be undertaken to show how men and computers should be best intergrated, and how such a combination could be used most effectively.

166. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Issues in Team Policing: A Review of the Literature. By Woodward, J. P., H. T. Day, J. P. O'Neil, and C. J. Tucker. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 57 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34480) Stock No. 027-000-00529-2

Control factors, officers' role perception, police supervision and leadership, and community activities are discussed in detail. An evaluation overview provides a framework for examining team

policing in the literature. Adaptations in police training programs to accommodate the needs of team policing are also examined. Hypothesized relationships among variables suggested by the literature are presented in an appendix. The English approach to team policing and unit beat policing is also discussed.

167. WORKING PARTY ON THE "ABERDEEN" SYSTEM. In Chapman, S.G., Ed., Police Patrol Readings, 2nd Edition. (NCJ 01974). Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 12 p. (NCJ 15182)

An evaluation of mechanized team policing in areas where it is employed with regard to its efficiency, moral and working conditions of personnel, costs, and suitability for adoption as a general pattern for policing is discussed. The information was taken from the Oaksey Report of the Committee. It was determined that the system had not been operative a sufficient length of time to observe definite results. However, the following tentative conclusions were offered: (1) The system is apparently efficient given the character of the areas where it has been employed. (2) There is no evidence that contact between police and public has been impaired. (3) Health, working conditions, and morale of personnel are good. (4) There is no evidence that duty division between day and night and weekday and Sunday has been affected. (5) While the system is unlikely to reduce the number of personnel, the need for increases is diminished. (6) The cost of policing is not likely to be affected. (7) Radios are a necessary part of the system. (8) The competence of the sergeants is an important factor in the success of the system. (9) The method of policing any area should be left to the discretion of the chief constable in charge.

168. ZUSAMMENARBEIT ZWISCHEN POLIZEI--HUBSCHRAUBERBESATZUNG UND EINZELDIENT UNTER BESONDERER BERUECKSICHTIGUNG ALLER PRAEVENTIVEN UND REPRESSIVEN EINWIRKUNGEN (Cooperation Between Police Helicopter Crews and Police Forces, Especially as Regards the Possibilities of Exercising Preventive and Repressive Influence--West Germany). Schriftenreihe der Polizei--Fuehrungsakademie, v. 3, n. 3:25-33. March 1976. (NCJ 35225)

A review of the usefulness of the police helicopter as a command and operations tool, which has proved successful in West Germany for more than 10 years, up to 1976, is presented. Uses of the helicopter include observing traffic, securing evidence, and transport of police personnel. --In German.

APPENDIX A – LIST OF SOURCES

APPENDIX A--LIST OF SOURCES

1. United Nations
Sales Section
New York, NY 10017
2. International Criminal Police
Organization
26 Rue Armengaud
92210 Saint Cloud, France
3. Same as No. 2.
4. Kriminalistik
2000 Hamburg 13
Heimhuder Strasse 53
Hamburg, Germany
5. Australian Police Journal
Box 45
GPO
Sydney 2001, Australia
6. Basic Books
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022
7. Bund Deutscher Kriminalbeamter
Bundesgeschaefsstelle
Schiller Strasse 3
1 Berlin 12, West Germany
8. Same as No. 4.
9. Available only through NCJRS
Document Loan Program.
10. Instituto de Estudios de
Administracion Local
Joaquin Garcia Morato, 7
Madrid - 10, Spain
11. Polizei-Technik-Verkehr
Verlagsgesellschaft MBH and Co.
Kommand Itgesellschaft Fuer
Polizeibezogene Publikationen
Juliusstrasse 2
6200 Wiesbaden, West Germany
12. Teesside Constabulary
Dunning Road
Middlesbrough
Teesside, England
13. Same as No. 12.
14. Revue de la Police National
11, Rue des Saussaies
Paris 8, France
15. International Arts and Sciences
Press, Inc.
901 North Broadway
White Plains, NY 10603
16. Charles C. Thomas
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Il 62717
17. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston of
Canada, Ltd.
55 Horner Avenue
Toronto, Ontario, Canada
18. Walter Rav Verlag
Postfach 3508
4000 Dusseldorf 1,
West Germany
19. Same as No. 9.

20. Quebec Ministere de la Justice
225 Grand Allee, E
Quebec 4, Canada
21. Same as No. 14.
22. Same as No. 7.
23. Unione Tipografico-Editrice
Torinese
Corso Raffaello 28
I-10125 Turin, Italy
24. Northeastern University
200 Churchill Hall
360 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115
25. Same as No. 11.
26. Bundeskriminalamt
Wiesbaden,
West Germany
27. Prince Edward Island
Department of Justice
Prince Edward Island,
Canada
28. Same as No. 12.
29. Israel Police Headquarters
Jerusalem, Israel
30. MacMillan Company of Canada, Ltd
70 Bond Street
Toronto M5B 1X3, Canada
31. Same as No. 9.
32. Same as No. 26.
33. Same as No. 5.
34. Butterworth
88 Kingsway
London, England
35. George Allen and Unwin, Ltd.
Ruskin House
Museum Street
London, England
36. Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
37. Justice of the Peace, Ltd.
East Row
Little London, Chichester
Sussex, England
38. University of Copenhagen
Kriminalistisk Institut
Rosenborggade 17
Copenhagen K, Denmark
39. Bundesinstituts Fuer
Ostwissenschaftliche und
Internationale Studien
Lindenbornstrasse 22
Cologne, West Germany
40. Harold Boldt Verlag
Am Alten Sportplatz, PF 110
5407 Boppard, West Germany
41. Same as No. 9.
42. Booklinks Corporation
3-4-423/5, Narayanguada
Hyderabad-29, India
43. Same as No. 18.
44. Bramshill Police College
Bramshill House
Near Basingstoke
Hampshire, England

45. Sweden National Police Board
Box 12256
Stockholm, Sweden
46. International Association of
Chiefs of Police
11 Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, MD 20760
47. United Nations Social Defense
Research Institute
Via Giulia 52
00186 Rome, Italy
48. Same as No. 47.
49. University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
50. Sweet and Maxwell
11 New Fetter Lane
London, England
51. University of California Press
2223 Fulton
Berkeley, CA 94720
52. Same as No. 44.
53. Battelle Human Affairs
Research Centers
4000 N.E. 41st Street
Seattle, WA 98105
54. Royal United Services
Institute for Defense Studies
Whitehall
London SW1A 2ET, England
55. Same as No. 9.
56. International Association for
Identification, Louisiana
Division
469 Landwood Drive
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
57. Institute for the Study of
Conflict
12/12A Golden Square
London W1R 3AF, England
58. Same as No. 30.
59. Council of Europe
Librarie Berger--Levrault
Place Broglie
Strasbourg, France
60. Wiltshire Constabulary
Devizes SN 10 2DN
Wiltshire, England
61. Same as No. 2.
62. Same as No. 2.
63. Kent County Constabulary
Sutton Road
Maidstone
Kent, England
64. Ferdinand Enke Verlag
Hasenbergsteige 3
POB 1304
7 Stuttgart 1, West Germany
65. Same as No. 44.
66. Citizens Crime Commission of
Philadelphia
12 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
67. U. S. Department of the Army
Washington, DC 20310
68. Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

69. University of Southern California
Social Science Research Institute
Los Angeles, CA 90007
70. Academic Press Ltd.
24-28 Oval Road
London NW 1, England
71. Fund for the Republic
P.O. Box 4068
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
72. Same as No. 46.
73. William Collins Sons and Co., Ltd.
14 St. Jame's Place
London SW 1, England
74. Same as No. 47.
75. Canadian Association of Chiefs of
Police
Suite 304
116 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 563, Canada
76. Great Britain Police Research
Services Branch
Horseferry House
Dean Ryle Street
London, England
77. Same as No. 2.
78. Same as No. 2.
79. McGraw-Hill
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
80. Canada Law Book, Ltd.
80 Cowdray Court
Agincourt, Ontario,
Canada
81. John Jay College of Criminal
Justice
445 West 59th Street
New York, NY 10019
82. Same as No. 4.
83. Same as No. 7.
84. Same as No. 7.
85. University of Ottawa
Department of Criminology
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5,
Canada
86. Garnett College
England
87. Same as No. 9.
88. Available only through
NCJRS Document Loan Program
and Microfiche Program.
89. Australian Institute of
Criminology
Training and Information Division
P.O. Box 28
Wooden Act, Australia 2606
90. Georgia State University
School of Urban Life
Atlanta, GA 30303
91. University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario,
Canada
92. Scottish Home and Health
Department
44 York Place
Edinburgh, Scotland
93. Same as No. 44.

94. Same as No. 45.
95. Dunbartonshire Constabulary
Overtown
Dunbarton 682 3PT,
Scotland
96. West Germany
Bundesjustizministerium
53 Bonn
Rosenburg, West Germany
97. Same as No. 2.
98. Same as No. 4.
99. Same as No. 26.
100. Service de l'Information de des
Relations Publiques du Ministere
de l'Interifur
Paris, France
101. Great Britain Home Office
Horseferry House
Dean Ryle Street
London, England
102. Crime Prevention International,
Inc.
2100 Gardiner Lane
Suite 203
Louisville, KY 40205
103. Same as No. 4.
104. Same as No. 2.
105. Same as No. 2.
106. Netherlands Ministerie Van
Justitie
Redactie en Administratie
Raamweg 47
's Gravenhage, Netherlands
107. Same as No. 75.
108. Same as No. 45.
109. Same as No. 1.
110. Optimum Publishing Company, Ltd.
245 Rue St. Jacques
Montreal H2Y 1MC, Canada
111. Coward, McCann, and Geoghegan,
Inc.
200 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10016
112. Same as No. 59.
113. Same as No. 9.
114. Same as No. 47.
115. Same as No. 47.
116. Same as No. 59.
117. Lea and Febiger
600 South Washington Square
Philadelphia, PA 19106
118. Same as No. 45.
119. Policia Espanola
Miguel Angel, 5
Madrid - 10, Spain
120. Same as No. 1.
121. Same as No. 2.
122. Same as No. 2.
123. Federation Nationale des
Commissaires de Police et
Commissaires de Police Adjoints
de Belgique
87, Rue Vanderborgh
1090 Bruxelles, Belgium
124. Same as No. 45.

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| 125. Same as No. 2. | 142. Same as No. 11. |
| 126. Same as No. 37. | 143. St. Martin's Press 175 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10010 |
| 127. Same as No. 2. | 144. Same as No. 7. |
| 128. Institute for Scientific Co-Operation Landhausstrasse 18 Tuebingen, West Germany | 145. Same as No. 7. |
| 129. Same as No. 4. | 146. Same as No. 75. |
| 130. Northwestern University School of Law 357 East Chicago Avenue Chicago, IL 60611 | 147. Pergamon Press, Inc. Maxwell House Fairview Park Elmsford, NY 10523 |
| 131. University of Kentucky College of Engineering Lexington, KY 40506 | 148. Same as No. 88. |
| 132. Same as No. 75. | 149. Same as No. 101. |
| 133. Japan National Police Agency Tokyo, Japan | 150. Same as No. 76. |
| 134. Same as No. 9. | 151. Same as No. 46. |
| 135. Same as No. 76. | 152. Same as No. 101. |
| 136. Same as No. 9. | 153. Great Britain Home Office Research Unit Romney House Marshman Street, S.W. 1 London, England |
| 137. Revue de la Gendarmerie Rue Fritz Toussaint, 47 1050 Bruxelles, Belgium | 154. National Research Council of Canada Division of Electrical Engineering Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R 8, Canada |
| 138. Same as No. 76. | 155. Same as No. 147. |
| 139. Same as No. 76. | 156. Same as No. 76. |
| 140. Search Group, Inc. 1620 35th Avenue Sacramento, CA 95822 | 157. Same as No. 4. |
| 141. Same as No. 11. | 158. Same as No. 16. |

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159. Same as No. 4.
160. Yuridicheskaya Literatura
UI Chikalova 38/40
Moscow, U.S.S.R.
161. South Australian Criminal
Law and Penal Methods
Reform Committee
Box 464, G.P.O.
Adelaide, S.A. 5001,
Australia
162. Police College Magazine
Bramshill House
Basingstoke, Hants,
England
163. Canada Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue, West
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada K1A 0P8
164. Cheshire Constabulary
Chester, England
165. Same as No. 101.
166. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
167. Same as No. 16.
168. Same as No. 18.

APPENDIX B – RESOURCE AGENCIES

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This list identifies some of the agencies and organizations that are performing research or funding projects in the general area of international policing. These agencies should provide additional information for researchers.

Canadian Association of Chiefs of
Police
Suite 304
116 Albert St.
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 563
Canada

Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 Eye St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20537

International Association of Chiefs
of Police
11 Firstfield Rd.
Gaithersburg, MD 20760

International Criminal Police
Organization
(ICPO/INTERPOL)
26 Rue Armengaud
92210 Saint Cloud, France

International Criminal Police
Organization (U.S. Office)
Department of the Treasury
Room 1116
1500 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20220

International Reference Organization
in Forensic Sciences
c/o Dr. William G. Eckert,
Laboratory
St. Francis Hospital
Wichita, KS 67214

Council of Europe
Strasbourg, France

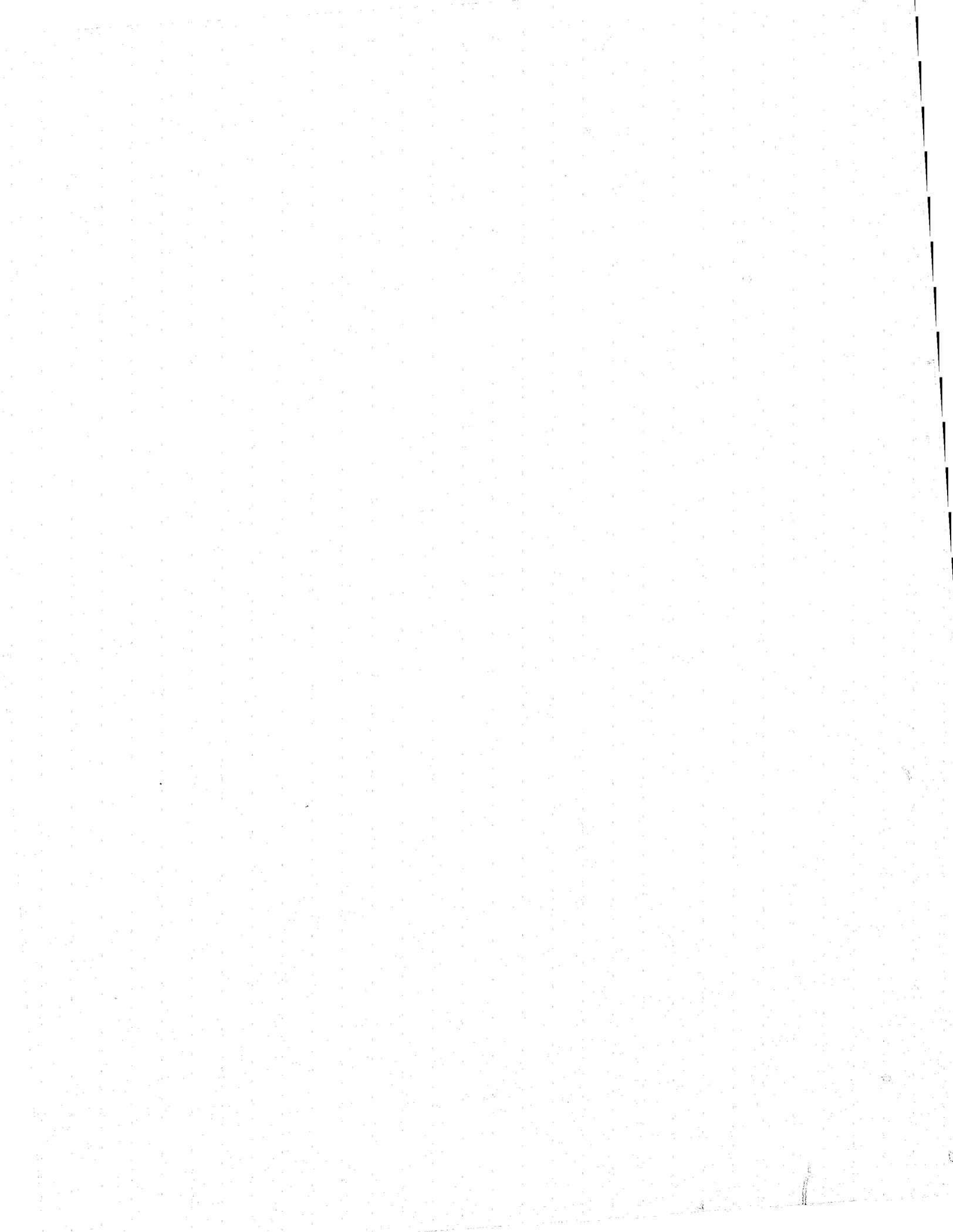
United Nations - Headquarters
New York, NY 10017

United Nations Information Center
2101 L St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

United Nations Division of Narcotic
Drugs
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva, Switzerland

International Narcotics Control Board
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva, Switzerland

United Nations Social Defense
Research Institute
Via Giulia 52
00186 Rome, Italy



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