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A Comprehensive Bibliography

Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U. S. Department of Justice

Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

A Comprehensive Bibliography

compiled 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
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INTRODUCTION

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) was established in 1968 to "encourage research and development, to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice ... and to serve as a national and international clearinghouse for the exchange of information with respect to the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice ...." This bibliography presents documents published for general distribution during its first 10 years of existence and available either through the Government Printing Office or through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Supplements to this volume will be published periodically to keep researchers apprised of current NILECJ publications.

Designed as a reference tool for criminal justice professionals, this compendium contains subject and title indexes to assist researchers in locating documents of interest. The citations are listed in order of NCJ number--an identification number assigned to each document as it is entered in the computerized data base maintained by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service for the National Institute.

In Part I, complete bibliographic citation, availability source, and an abstract are presented for each of the 365 NILECJ documents included in this comprehensive volume.

Part II contains listings of several specialized types of publications:

- Prescriptive Packages and Program Models--Compilations of the most successful approaches being used to solve particular criminal justice problems.

- National Evaluation Programs--Practical information on the effectiveness, cost, and problems of certain widely used criminal justice programs.

- Exemplary Projects--Outstanding local criminal justice projects suitable for adaptation in other communities.

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

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

All documents cited in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. The NCJRS Reading Room (Suite 211, 1015 20th St. N.W., Washington, DC) is open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. All of the documents are also available in at least one of three ways:

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PART I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. MODERN COURT MANAGEMENT--TRENDS IN THE ROLE OF THE MODERN COURT EXECUTIVE. By D. J. Saari, Washington, D.C., 1970. 33 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00046)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00058-4

The increasing complexity of American urban life creates an administrative burden on court systems which cannot be handled by judges and routine court staff alone. A professional court executive is needed to organize and administer nonadjudicative work in the courts under the general guidance of judges, just as city managers, school superintendents, and hospital administrators administer the organizational and management burden in other aspects of our lives. The fully effective court executive would manage a court efficiently and economically, and by such activity would relieve judges of most administrative functions which prevent them from fully performing their adjudicative role. By establishing and improving managerial expertise in judicial systems, there is a greater likelihood of having a well-run court which would contribute to the well-being of the community. Since 1950 court executive positions have developed rapidly through constitutional, legislative, and judicial actions. In some cases, new positions were created; in other cases, old positions were expanded. In both cases, increasing professionalization of the court executive position has resulted. This growth has been uncoordinated and is not based on any underlying body of theory. Future directions in the court executive position should focus on the development of a coherent philosophy of judicial management as well as the improved management capability of the court executive. Exchange of management ideas, allocation of additional resources to management, and increased emphasis on modern managerial techniques should be more fully incorporated into the design of the court executive position.

2. USE OF PROBABILITY THEORY IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF POLICE PATROL AREAS. By W. Bennett and J. Dubois, Edina Police Department, Edina, Minnesota, 1970. 49 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00049)

This program developed a system of random patrol that reduces the time required for an officer to respond to a call. The police department of Edina, Minnesota, and North Star Research and Development Institute of Minneapolis, have conducted a program of research on the use of probability theory in the assignment of police patrol areas. The purpose was to make more effective use of existing personnel through the use of modern scientific methods. The measure of effectiveness used was response time--the time it takes for a patrol officer to get to the point of need after receiving the call. Data processing techniques were used to categorize requests for police in the entire community and to develop a series of patrol areas that were unequal in size but equal in crime potential. Equal in crime potential means

that, based on history of requests for police and updating factors, the probability of a police car being needed in any of the patrol areas at any given time is the same. If the patrol areas or subzones are assigned to cars on a purely random basis, probability theory predicts that patrol cars will be closer to the point of need when they are requested than under any other system of patrol assignment. The specific goal of the research program was to develop a system of random patrol that would reduce the time required for a police officer to respond to a call. Another desired product of the project was to develop a model patrolling technique that, in addition to serving as the patrolling method for this project, would also be suitable for use by other police departments.

3. TRAINING POLICE AS SPECIALISTS IN FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION. By M. Bard, City University of New York, 1970. 113 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00050)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0064

This training was intended to demonstrate innovative methods of crime prevention and preventive mental health. Processing family disturbances constitutes a major aspect of police work. Traditional police approaches to the problem do not reflect the realities of this police experience. There is evidence that a significant proportion of injuries and fatalities suffered by police occur in the highly volatile family conflict situation. The present project attempted to modify family assaults and family homicides and to reduce personal danger to police officers in such situations. The project attempted the development of a new preventive mental health strategy. Assuming that family conflict may be an early sign of emotional disorder in one or all of the participants, the project attempted to utilize policemen as front-line casefinders in keeping with theories of primary prevention. It was proposed that selected policemen could be provided with interpersonal skills necessary to effect constructive outcomes in deteriorating situations which require police intervention. Rejection of an exclusively specialized role for the police officers involved was a major emphasis. The program avoided the conversion of policemen into social workers or psychotherapists. The officers were expected to perform all generalized police patrol functions but were also the individuals dispatched on all family disputes in a given geographical area. In addition to continuous group experience, each family specialist was assigned an individual consultant for at least a 1-hour weekly consultation. The individual consultants were advanced clinical psychology students who acquired in this way an unusual community consultation experience. The reciprocal effect of these encounters on the students and upon the policemen is self-evident.

4. INTRODUCING A LAW ENFORCEMENT CURRICULUM AT A STATE UNIVERSITY. By P. P. Lejins, University of Maryland, College Park, 1970. 47 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00187)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0065

This is an effort to assist colleges and universities in planning a curriculum in law enforcement and criminal justice by example of the University of Maryland. In 1954, a proposal for a degree program in law enforcement was instituted at the University of Maryland. Critics insisted that law enforcement personnel did not need formal, advanced education. The proponents of this program refuted the critics. The proposal outlined in detail where to locate the school in the present program and delineated the total curriculum and the special curriculum and catalog descriptions. Criteria and qualifications for instructors were divided into categories to determine hiring priorities and job titles. This proposal was approved by the Board of Regents on June 20, 1969.

5. CRIME OF ROBBERY IN THE UNITED STATES. By A. Sagalyn, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1971. Reprinted 1973. 29 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00188)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00066-5

A survey of current literature, research, and statistics on the crime of robbery, its perpetrators, and its prevention is described. The problem of compiling and analyzing useful statistical data on robberies is discussed. This problem arises because police departments across the nation use different criteria for distinguishing robbery from larceny. Special attention is focused on studies disclosing the youthful nature of the robber and his tendency to work with accomplices. The findings of studies on the role of firearms, alcohol, narcotics, and dangerous drugs in robberies are outlined. Suggestions are offered for further research on the crime and measures to prevent it. A bibliography is included.

6. STUDYING THE EXCLUSIONARY RULE IN SEARCH AND SEIZURE. By D. H. Oaks. University of Chicago Law Review, v. 37, n. 4:665-757. Summer 1970.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00203)

The effect of the exclusionary rule on the criminal justice system, particularly on law enforcement personnel and in the area of search and seizure, is described. In a section on the history and suggested justifications of the exclusionary rule, the Supreme Court is quoted as stating that the single and distinct purpose of the rule is to deter law enforcement officers from forbidden behavior. Although most Supreme Court Justices and prominent scholars have hailed the exclusionary rule as the best available technique, none have cited any substantial

evidence that it effectively deters improper law enforcement behavior. A part of the study presents empirical evidence on the effect of the rule on police search and seizure. Illegal searches and seizures seem to be concentrated on a few types of crime, notably weapons and narcotics offenses. The various aspects of deterrence, possible techniques, and areas for further research are discussed. The limitations upon the deterrent effectiveness of the exclusionary rule include the rule's probable inability to deter the large area of police conduct that is not intended to obtain evidence for use in prosecution, and the fact that the rule operates under numerous conditions that are unfavorable for deterring the police. Discussion of the various asserted negative effects of the rule--the assertion that it fosters false testimony by law enforcement personnel or that it seriously delays and overloads a criminal proceeding and diverts attention from the search for truth on the guilt or innocence of the defendant--contains suggestions for empirical research to test the critical facts. The article concludes with a polemic argument for abolishing the exclusionary rule as to evidence obtained by search and seizure, and replacing it with a practical tort remedy against offending officers or their employers.

7. TRACE METAL DETECTION TECHNIQUE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. Washington, D.C., 1971. Reprinted 1973. 16 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00204)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00068-1

A trace metal detection technique (TMDT) has been developed to determine whether a suspect or nonmetallic material has been in contact with metal objects. The method uses a test solution to treat skin, clothing, or other material which produces visible metal trace patterns when the treated area is subjected to ultraviolet light. The metal trace patterns give off fluorescent colors that are unique to types of metals. The location, size, and shape of the metal traces are compared to catalogued signatures to identify specific objects. The identification may be as specific as type, make, model, and caliber of a weapon. Interpretation of test results may be influenced by contact with nonsignificant metal objects, disassembly or assembly of a handgun, false positives by similar but not identical traces, and exposure of hands to soap and water. Equipment test procedures and photographic techniques are described.

8. LOOK AT CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH: A PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF SELECTED RESEARCH PROJECTS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, Washington, D.C., 1971. 72 p.

(NCJ 00336)

Thirty-four full-page photographs with descriptive narratives illustrate some of the research projects of the National Institute of Law

Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Each research effort is photographically illustrated, briefly narrated, and identified by title and research grant number. Projects include crime laboratory equipment for drug detection, voice identification, trace element analysis, thermoluminescence photometry, fiber optics for examining indented writing, and equipment for detection of airborne gunshot residues. Other research projects described include such police equipment as police helmets combining a transceiver gas mask, night vision equipment, automated status reporting for police communications, training police in family crisis intervention, training dogs to locate bombs, evaluation of police air mobility, control of crowds and demonstrations, investigation of consumer crime and abuses, and the Santa Clara, California, and Dayton, Ohio, criminal justice pilot programs. Mention is made of development of reliable law enforcement equipment, bomb disposal equipment, and evaluation, reorganization, and renovation of criminal court facilities. This report does not give any final results achieved on the projects described.

9. COMPILATION AND USE OF CRIMINAL COURT DATA IN RELATION TO PRETRIAL RELEASE OF DEFENDANTS--PILOT STUDY REPORT, 1970. 237 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00339)

An analysis of written court records of criminal activity of persons granted pretrial release in the District of Columbia during 1968 is described. Data collection follows the flow of a case through the court system, from first action by the prosecutor to sentencing. Although 910 defendants were listed on the rolls of cases, only 712 were actually charged with felony or misdemeanor offenses for initial arrests; 426 were released prior to trial, and 47 of those persons were subsequently rearrested on a second charge or charges (11 percent). For purposes of this report, people on pretrial release who are rearrested are called recidivists. Some 50,000 items of information were placed in the memory of a time-shared computer system. These data provide a basis for analyses of factors related to different facets of the pretrial release question. Analyses were conducted to find correlations between a variety of socioeconomic factors and offenses, for subclasses of criminal activity categorized according to the FBI classification system and of felony-misdemeanor interactions, and robberies. A recidivist rate was developed based on number of rearrests per unit of time defendants were on prebail release. A bibliography is included.

10. POLICE TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS. Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers, Inc., Phoenix, Arizona, 1971. 440 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00341)
GPO Stock No. 27700-0075

This guide considers each step of police telecommunications, primarily for communications, planning, or supervisory personnel of police agencies. While the main emphasis is on municipal police communications, this information is applicable to all public safety agencies. The approach may be in modifying an existing system or designing a new one. The types of fixed and mobile equipment are described as to use and interface with other equipment. Police telecommunication systems are described and evaluated. These systems are radio, telephone, teletype, facsimile, microwave, computer, and combinations. A reference section includes a section of FCC rules which apply directly to police communications. Appendixes include technical data on transmission and propagation, a list of references, and a bibliography.

11. REHABILITATIVE PLANNING SERVICES FOR THE CRIMINAL DEFENSE. Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, D.C., 1970. 210 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00359)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00060-6

A community action program to provide defense and rehabilitative planning for indigent criminal defendants is described. The purposes of the project were to provide defense attorneys with social background information on indigent defendants for use in the criminal process, to work with those defendants to develop rehabilitation plans based on community, social, and rehabilitative services, and to embody the social information and planning in reports for the attorneys' use in facilitating, where appropriate, negotiated dispositions before trial or community-based sentences for convicted defendants. The project utilized college-educated nonprofessionals and indigenous and ex-offender personnel supervised by professional social workers.

12. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES IN THE CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, FINAL REPORT, VOL. 1 AND VOL 2. Chicago Police Department, 1969. 800 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00401)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0151

Techniques of operations research and systems analysis applied to problems in law enforcement response activity and preventive patrol are described. Objectives include proving the feasibility of conducting operations research studies with an in-house scientific group as opposed to the practice of using outside civilian consultants and familiarizing, indoctrinating, and training police officials from Chicago and other cities in approaches, capabilities, and limitations of operations research.

13. VOICE IDENTIFICATION RESEARCH. Michigan Department of State Police, East Lansing, 1972. 147 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00481)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00144-1

Positive voice identification by means sufficiently reliable for use in court is described. Speaker recognition by listening, visual recognition of speakers by spectrographic comparison, and speaker recognition by machine, are explained. Methods of experimentation, including intraspeaker variability, used by the Michigan State University Voice Identification Project, are presented. Results of 673 voices examined by study of 42,432 spectrograms are given with conclusions, indicating definite value of voice identification in law enforcement. Special training requirements of identification technicians are discussed. Appendixes contain a statistical analysis of the project and practical applications of voice identification in criminal investigation. Lists of references are found throughout the report.

14. EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING DEVICES--INTERIM REVIEW OF STATE-OF-THE-ART RELATIVE TO PERFORMANCE STANDARD--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By E. T. Pierce and M. A. McPherson, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., undated. 73 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00598)

A progress report is presented on an LEAA-sponsored research program being done by NBS to develop performance standards for vehicle emergency warning lights and sirens. A partial survey reveals that few meaningful performance standards exist for emergency warning lights and essentially none for sirens. Descriptions of standards found are included. Current manufacturer's literature rarely includes meaningful data on the physical performance of either lights or sirens. Program strategy described includes quantitative physical characterization of special content, directionality, level, and time duration of signals from a representative sampling of emergency vehicle warning equipment; literature and laboratory study of the effectiveness of signals in alerting drivers to emergency situations requiring reactions; and development of draft standards. In conjunction with the physical makeup of lights and sirens, examples of the type data and descriptions of the facilities which will be used for the measurements are included. Factors which influence the effectiveness of warning signals are discussed. Program plans propose to study both the time elapsing between the occurrence of a signal and the completion of the required response and the distance at which an observer first correctly interprets a signal. The report provides a list of manufacturers/distributors of emergency lights and sirens.

15. POLICE TRAINING AND PERFORMANCE STUDY, 1970. 233 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01168)

Police training and performance in the Nation's largest municipal police training academy were evaluated in this research project. The education and training requirements of the New York City Police Department were examined and a model training program for staff at all levels was developed. The proposed curriculum includes training in the legal aspects of police work, behavioral and social sciences, thorough grounding in the use of practical training in firearms, and physical training. The classroom curriculum is supplemented by units of field experience preceded and followed by in-class discussion. The introduction of professional civilian instructors to the police academy teaching staff is recommended, as well as the establishment of a counseling service to be manned by professionally-trained psychologists. The project staff also suggest that the unit training program, the only device for providing refresher training to the entire patrol force, be improved and expanded. Finally, a systematic and progressive set of educational requirements for all ranks is outlined. The appendixes include a comparative study of recruit training at other police agencies and an extensive bibliography.

16. HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRISONS. By P. C. Buffum, Pennsylvania Prison Society, Philadelphia, 1971. 72 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 01741)

The incidence of homosexuality in male and female prisons as influenced by the prison social organization and the climate on sexual adjustment is described. Prison sexual roles and racial factors in prison homosexuality are explained. Methods of intervention and treatment of homosexuality are provided.

17. FLIGHT CHARACTERISTICS AND STAIN PATTERNS OF HUMAN BLOOD. By H. L. MacDonnell, Washington, D.C., 1971. 77 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01747)

Information about blood stains which provides basic knowledge for interpreting blood pattern evidence with understanding and knowledge is presented. Rules and guides are given for interpreting bloodstains at the scene of bloodshed to obtain sufficient information to reconstruct the conditions existing at the time of bloodshed. The characteristics of human blood in free fall and after impact on a surface and the characteristics and properties of human blood itself are described. Over 60 representative blood stain patterns showing the effect and appearance of blood impacting on various surfaces at different angles, at different velocities, and from different heights are pictured. The author cautions the investigator that the rules and guidelines enumerated are not conclusive in themselves but will assist in deciding a

further course of action. Little attempt has been made to express the collected data in a statistical manner.

18. INSTALLATION, TEST AND EVALUATION OF A LARGE SCALE BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEM FOR A MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENT, INTERIM REPORT. Cedar Rapids Police Department, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1971. 59 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01748)

This preliminary report indicates that burglar alarms can be simple and effective but have limitations. A 1-year test by the Cedar Rapids Police Department indicates more research is needed. The study asks as many questions as it answers. Simple devices located at a limited number of possible points of entry were used and proved effective at catching burglars. The clearance rate for arrests resulting from alarms was 50 percent above the national rate. Burglars look for alarms and tend to avoid well-protected locations. The system installation is critical and must be made with skill following police-approved practices. False alarms can be reduced to an acceptable figure with proper police control and supervision. More study is needed of intrusion through unprotected points. For a report of the second year of operation of these alarm systems, see NCJ 02785. A final overview of this project, with conclusions, is presented in NCJ 04986.

19. PERSPECTIVES ON PRISON LEGAL SERVICES--NEEDS, IMPACT, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR LAW SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT. By M. M. Finkelstein, Boston University School of Law, 1971. 500 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01753)

The need for prison legal services is estimated at a potential 200,000 legal proceedings per year. The Boston University Prison Legal Services Project, in a 6-month period, received 302 requests for legal aid and processed 346 legal problems. Of these, 50 percent involved criminal problems, 19 percent were civil, and 30 percent involved prisoners' rights. The five categories which constituted 71 percent of all inmate requests concerned sentencing and parole eligibility (19 percent), outstanding warrants (18 percent), collateral attack (17 percent), family law (9.8 percent), and direct appeals (6 percent). Of our Nation's law schools, 43.2 percent give legal assistance to inmates. Contents include an overview of prison legal services, the provision of legal services at Deer Island, Concord, and Norfolk, attitudinal and sociodemographic characteristics of newly admitted inmates and applicants for legal services, and prison legal services. A national survey of correctional personnel and law schools is presented.

20. SPACE MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY. New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 62 p.
(NCJ 01846)

A design for approaching the problems of space utilization and management in criminal justice agencies is presented. A checklist is provided for the criminal justice administrator who wishes to effectively evaluate programs and proposals for improving space management. Information is provided to assist project administrators in early discussions with space management consultants and during subsequent evaluation of project proposals. The consultant's role and responsibilities, especially in terms of a comprehensive project, are conveyed.

21. SPACE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS. New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 26 p. (NCJ 01847)

The rationale, method of implementation, and cost factors associated with space management are described. Functional and spacial organizations are discussed, providing administrators with the basic concepts and modalities for judging space utilization proposals. The use of available space and adequate accommodation to projected space needs are of major import together with cost factors and funding, consultant selection, and collaboration after selection.

22. SYSTEMS APPROACH TO COURTHOUSE SECURITY. By P. Inserra, New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 57 p.
(NCJ 01848)

A definitive, conceptual, and analytical review of a systems approach to courthouse security is presented. This is one of a series of manuals produced from the work of the Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program of New York State. Courthouse security is defined and the problem in various courts is covered. The security system concept, its analysis, and application are supplemented by examples.

23. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION AND COST PLANNING. By P. Inserra, New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 36 p.
(NCJ 01849)

Courthouse renovation is approached from the aspect of increasing program administration efficiency and cost planning. This is one of a series of manuals from the Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program of New York State. Program admininstration and cost

planning are reviewed in terms of plan implementation procedures, methodology for cost analysis, building cost estimates, and the assessment of fair rental value for judicial facilities.

24. COMPREHENSIVE INFORMATION COMMUNICATION SYSTEM. By P. Inserra, New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 49 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 01850)

A comprehensive information and communication system is discussed in terms of its components, integration, cost, and implementation. This is one of a series of monographs from the Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program of New York State. Component parts of the communications system are an integrated network of information signs and other visual devices, public communication systems that provide all essential information concerning cases scheduled, information systems with historical and current case information for automatic and instantaneous retrieval, and security communication systems that provide optimum security for court buildings at minimum expense.

25. MANPOWER PROJECTION AND PLANNING. By P. Inserra, New York, Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, New York, 1972. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 01889)

The need for manpower planning and means for projecting and meeting manpower needs in the judiciary are discussed. This is one of a series of manuals from the Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program of New York State. This series of monographs covers the meaning and need for manpower planning, judicial system orientation, the manpower study methodology, and recommendations for individual courts in projecting and applying manpower needs.

26. INVENTORY OF SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC ON CRIME, JUSTICE AND RELATED TOPICS, INTERIM REPORT. By A. D. Biderman and S. S. Oldham, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1971. 300 p. (NCJ 01890) GPO Stock No. 027-000-00166-1

An inventory and critical review is presented of applications of the sample interview survey method to studies of delinquency, crime, criminal justice, and law enforcement. The study's objective is to take stock of the rapid accumulation of experience since 1965 in interviewing members of the general public for knowledge relevant to criminology. The study involves surveys dealing with civic order, delinquency, crime, law enforcement, administration of justice, and

closely related topics. To be included in the review, a survey had to involve interviews or questionnaires administered to a study population that was not actively involved in the criminal justice field.

27. COMPUTER-ASSISTED INSTRUCTION PROGRAM FOR POLICE TRAINING. By R. W. Brightman, Washington, D.C., 1971. 58 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01891)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00081-9

Computer-assisted instruction training in search and seizure, rules of evidence, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the computer-assisted learning system are described. The project examined the hypothesis that the learning system designed by the project, consisting of independent study and CAI exercises, would be more effective than conventional classroom instruction. Comparison of participants' examination performance levels revealed that they scored significantly better than those who had conventional instruction. The differences in performance levels were found to be statistically significant in each case at the 0.01 level of confidence.

28. DELINQUENCY AND CITY LIFE. By M. Lalli and L. Savitz, 1972. 67 p.
(NCJ 01892)

An interim report on the causes of delinquency among black youth in Philadelphia is presented. The study, ongoing and longitudinal, seeks to explain why some boys in the most depressed urban areas, in the same social and economic circumstances, become delinquient. The findings of 532 interviews with black boys and their mothers are presented. The attitudes concerning family, education, aspirations, fear of crime, behavior changes, and self-worth were measured. Dropping out of school was found to be a consequence of delinquency and not a cause. Both delinquent and nondelinquent boys agreed with middle class values. Delinquents were found to be more fearful of victimization and were more apt to take some precautions. The source of income rather than low socioeconomic status itself leads to low self esteem.

29. EXAMINATION AND TYPING OF BLOODSTAINS IN THE CRIME LABORATORY. By B. J. Culliford, Washington, D.C., 1971. 270 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 01986)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00163-7

A practical basis for studies by forensic scientists is described. Included are preliminary techniques of examination and introduction to electrophoretic techniques in general, serological grouping

techniques in the ABO and MN and rhesus systems, polymorphic enzyme systems, protein systems, and other group systems. Information on useful equipment for these analyses is included in an appendix.

30. DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT--STOL. Dade County Public Safety Department, Miami, Florida, 1971. 206 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 02055)

The Dade County Public Safety Department inquires into the application of aircraft technology for the improvement of law enforcement. New methods designed to better serve law enforcement are explored in the field of police air patrol. The history of and need for aircraft in police work, pilot training and program implementation, performance, evaluation, cost analysis, and a survey of aircraft use in Dade County are included.

31. PORTABLE POLICE PENSIONS--IMPROVING INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS. By G. N. Calvert, College of Insurance, New York, 1971. 83 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 02058)

A survey of existing pension systems and suggestions for funding and operation of alternate portable pension plans are presented. Pension rights are a predominant concern for men whose daily work brings them into contact with dangers of many kinds. The thought of losing their pensions often prevents law enforcement officers from moving to jobs in which prospects are greater and their skills and strengths can be more effectively employed. A system of portable police pensions, in which a change in departments would not affect accrued pension rights, would facilitate lateral transfers and subsequently benefit both officers and their agencies. The most direct and successful approach to the problem of mobility between local authorities within a given state is a statewide retirement system. The plan recently enacted by the State of Washington is presented in some detail to illustrate how such a system operates and how it can absorb many different local plans. In order to encourage interstate transfers, a truly portable police pension plan would have to be nationwide. The federally administered Railroad Workers Retirement System and the privately administered College Teachers Plan are examined as possible models for a national law enforcement retirement system.

32. HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. Washington, D.C., 1971. 95 p.

(NCJ 02099)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0072

Guidelines for use by schools which are initiating or expanding educational programs are presented. A review and analysis of curriculum development projects funded by LEAA between 1966 and 1969 is described. A status report on higher education in criminal justice surveys the field and follows up the job placement of law enforcement graduates. The information is useful for criminal justice agencies concerned with improving the education of their personnel.

33. PHYSICAL EVIDENCE UTILIZATION IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By B. Parker and J. Peterson, 1972. 55 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 02261)

This study was conducted at the Berkeley Police Department on the use of science and technology in providing proof for physical links between a criminal and his crime. The documentary aspect of retrieval, or laboratory input, is the level which this study sought to measure. Six observers were familiarized with the study design and discussed the recognition of physical objects at sites of violence that could have evidentiary significance. The study also directed attention to the problem of retrieval in measuring crime laboratory impact occurring along the communication channels in the criminal justice system. Statistical graphs, tables, and a bibliography are included.

34. ALCOHOL AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM--CHALLENGE AND RESPONSE. By H. Erskine, Washington, D.C. 1972. 30 p.

(NCJ 02278)

Treatment and education on alcohol problems are shown as leading to a decrease in alcohol-related crime. The historical basis for considering alcohol abuse an illness rather than a crime, the relationship between alcohol and crime, various detoxification programs, and current trends in treatment of alcohol problems are discussed. Specifically mentioned are the St. Louis Detoxification Center, the District of Columbia program, and the Vera Institute Bowery program.

35. PENETRATION OF LEGITIMATE BUSINESS BY ORGANIZED CRIME, AN ANALYSIS. By M. K. Bers, Washington, D.C., 1970. 69 p.

(NCJ 02300)

A survey of legitimate business activities of selected members of organized criminal groups in New York State and an analysis of their penetration into business are presented. A target population of 200 individuals identified as principals and associates of major crime families was selected for study. The objective was to describe and assess the character and magnitude of their infiltration into the private economy, with special attention directed to their growth prospects and hence to their ultimate economic and social impact.

36. UTILIZATION OF HELICOPTERS FOR POLICE AIR MOBILITY. Center for Criminal Justice Operations and Management, Washington, D.C., 1971. 85 p.

(NCJ 02412)

Law enforcement agencies which use helicopters were surveyed to ascertain the types of activities for which helicopters are used. While the main emphasis continues to be on traffic surveillance, speed law enforcement, traffic control, and search and rescue activities, other types of activities are becoming increasingly evident. These growing activity areas include air evacuation, air and water pollution control, emergency cargo transportation, riot control, narcotics detection, fire fighting, and patrols for crime prevention. Included in the survey were the types and numbers of helicopters employed, their annual utilization rates, and the types of special law enforcement-related equipment installed. References are included.

37. PRIVATE POLICE IN THE UNITED STATES, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS--VOL. 1. By J. S. Kakalik and S. Wildhorn, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1971. 109 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 02743)

A discussion and summary of the findings and recommendations of a study of private police in the United States are presented. The study estimates the trends in resource allocation to public and private security and describes the structure, functioning, and problems of the various types of private security forces. Its policy-relevant goals are to evaluate, where possible, the benefits, risks, and costs to society of current private security arrangements, and to develop and evaluate alternative policy and statutory guidelines for improving private security, with particular regard to roles, operation, conduct, licensing and regulatory standards, and legal authority and constraints.

38. TIME DEPENDENT ELECTRON PARAMAGNETIC RESONANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF DETONATED PRIMER RESIDUES. By L. A. Franks and R. K. Mullen, E. G. and G., Inc., Goleta, California, 1971. 39 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 02826)

The results of a pilot project to investigate the time-dependent nature of the EPR signal of gunpowder and primer residues are discussed. The pyrolysis of primer compounds and gun powders which occurs upon the discharge of a cartridge imparts to these materials an electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) signal indicative of the presence of free radicals. These pyrolytically induced free radicals are observed to disappear with time, as seen in serial EPR spectra obtained from each residue over a period of time. The purpose of this feasibility study was to determine if the time-dependent EPR signals could be characterized to an extent that would permit their utilization by criminalistics experts. Such information might allow one to determine if a primer compound had been discharged recently, estimate the elapsed time from discharge of the primer compound, and establish the manufacturer of the primer compound. Residues from a total of 53 primers were obtained from the discharge of 5 different brands of ammunition. From these samples, approximately 325 EPR spectra were obtained and analyzed. The findings indicated that there were easily discernible differences between brands of primers based on their EPR signal and the time-course decay of these signals. The authors state data were, within limits, reproducible and predictable. It was concluded that EPR spectrometry shows promise as a tool for forensic criminalistics.

39. SPECIAL PURPOSE PUBLIC POLICE, VOL. 5. By J. S. Kakalik and S. Wildhorn, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1972. 47 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 03380)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0141

Descriptive information is presented on certain types of public forces not having general law enforcement responsibilities. These include reserve police, special purpose Federal forces, special local law enforcement agencies, and campus police. These data provide a context for analyzing the role of private police.

40. PRIVATE POLICE INDUSTRY--ITS NATURE AND EXTENT--VOL. 2. By J. S. Kakalik and S. Wildhorn, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1972. 158 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 03381)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0138

A comprehensive review is presented of the nature and functions of crime prevention councils according to the omnibus crime security systems and public control elements. Public and private security

service categories are outlined, illustrating the diversity in types of security organizations, their powers, and responsibilities. The forces spurring growth in private security are discussed with trends in reported crime rates and public police budgets, business losses to crime, and business crime prevention measures. The relationships between crime insurance and the private security industry and the question of size and extent of private security forces are covered. Employment and expenditures are traced over a decade of the industry's growth. The purchase of public and private security services and equipment is reviewed from the standpoints of products and markets. Contract security, the industry's fastest growing sector, is discussed in detail, particularly with respect to the pros and cons of employing in-house forces versus contracting for private police services. Costs and effectiveness of private security are discussed as are such personnel matters as kinds of people employed, their transience and earnings, and training, or the lack thereof. The summary surveys results of about 300 private security workers, provides information on employees, personal and work histories, current job training, knowledge of legal powers, judgment in hypothetical work situations, supervision, relations with public police, and potential for improper action and abuse of authority.

41. EVALUATION OF CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS. By M. D. Maltz, Washington, D.C., 1972. 64 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 03408)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00163

Guidelines for program planning, selecting geographical areas for implementation, choosing measures of effectiveness, and conducting the evaluation are discussed. The process to be followed is traced from the program's initial conceptualization to operational status. Examples are given to illustrate the procedures.

42. CURRENT REGULATION OF PRIVATE POLICE--REGULATORY AGENCY EXPERIENCE AND VIEWS, VOL. 3. By J. S. Kakalik and S. Wildhorn, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1972. 188 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 04255)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0139

Licensing and regulation of the industry in every State and several cities are described. Included are extensive data on regulatory agency experiences with special emphasis on the problems of the private police industry and the sanctions imposed upon it by the agencies. Views of regulatory agency directors are presented with regard to desirable changes in regulation.

43. NATURE, IMPACT AND PROSECUTION OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIME. By H. Edelhertz, Washington, D.C., 1970. Reprinted 1975. 77 p.

(NCJ 04415)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-0063-1

Concern with street and organized crime has diverted public resources from white-collar crime which is viewed as being socially destructive and costly. Detection of white-collar crime is hindered by the operative structure of such crime. By its nature, it is nonphysical, covert, and not immediate in impact. While monetary impact may be measurable, the social, physical, and psychological costs are found to be incalculable because white-collar crime is deeply interwoven in the economic structure of society. Prosecution has required longer, more sophisticated, and complicated investigations and trials. This, in addition to light sentences and fines, has tended to discourage increased prosecution. Such evaluations lead to the concluding legislative recommendations, which will hopefully deter such crime by increased penalties and provide additional relief for victims.

44. ROLE OF CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES--A SUMMARY REPORT. By J. R. Stratton and J. P. West, University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1972. 27 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 04894)

Prison industry directors, correctional personnel, and community leaders from seven midwestern States were surveyed to determine their receptivity to new programs. There was a high degree of consensus among respondents that prison labor programs should attempt to develop favorable attitudes toward work and society in prisoners, and should teach inmates valuable job skills. Industry and nonindustry correctional personnel differed considerably on some policy issues, such as how profits should be used, work scheduling, and work release program. A tentative model, based on the survey and visits to Federal and State prisons, is offered for developing correctional industries programs.

45. SURVEILLANCE AND SERVICE IN PAROLE--A REPORT OF THE PAROLE ACTION STUDY. By E. Studt, University of California Institute of Government and Public Affairs, Los Angeles, California, 1972. 226 p.

MIRCOFICHE (NCJ 04969)

The critical part that agent supervision plays in the parole process is the subject for the report on the Parole Action Study. Proper supervision by the agent is generally accepted as a major factor in achieving parole success. The report is divided into two main parts. The first concerns itself with the two main participants in the parole setting, the parolee and the agent. The second deals with the interaction which takes place between them. An attempt is made throughout the study to empathize closely with these role-partners. There

is a definite effort to understand the tasks and obstacles the parolee faces, as well as the expectations placed upon his agent. After introducing the central actors in the parole process, the author goes on to examine and analyze the major aspects of their interpersonal relationship. Perceptions of this relationship are discussed from both participants' viewpoints. Two parole functions are given specific attention: surveillance and assistance to the parolee. This study should provide valuable insight for parole personnel in the planning and development of more effective parole services.

46. CONFRONTATION OR ACCOMMODATION--THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE PEOPLE'S ARMY JAMBOREE IN PORTLAND. By J. R. Corsi and R. J. Lewis, 1972. 101 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 05149)

A report on the response of government agencies to a threatened confrontation is presented. The event discussed is the simultaneous occurrence in Portland, Oregon, of the annual convention of the American Legion and a convention of political dissidents operating under the title of the People's Army Jamboree. Other participants included Veterans United Against the War, the Black Panthers, White Panthers, and groups committed to nonviolence. Two controversial events which also took place at this time were the Kent State killings and the invasion of Cambodia. The report examines early negotiations, the convention and demonstration proceedings, law enforcement and community preparation, and attitudes of officials and protesters.

47. CRIMINAL JUSTICE--THE CONSUMER'S PERSPECTIVE. By J. D. Casper, 1972 62 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 05162)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00143-2

A narrative report on defendants' views of their encounters with the criminal justice system is presented. The study is based on interviews with 71 men charged with felonies. It found that defendants believe that American criminal justice operates much like an assembly line. Once arrested, they are processed by a series of individuals--police officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges--who are not as interested in them as they are in maintaining a production ethic and turning cases over. To the defendant, whether he is set free, put on probation, or incarcerated does not seem to depend upon his own motivations and needs. Rather, he is an object to be processed. The defendants acknowledge the moral status of the law itself but find through its enforcement the use of broad discretionary principles such as bargaining, manipulation, and exploitation. These characteristics are similar to their own lives on the streets, and the fact that they are also inherent in the administration of justice mitigates against the ability of our system to teach defendants about different ways of living.

48. SOME ASPECTS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HEROIN USE IN A GHETTO COMMUNITY--A PRELIMINARY REPORT. By I. F. Lukoff and D. Quatrone, Columbia University School of Social Work, New York. 1972. 118 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 06532)

This is the first of a series of reports evaluating the effectiveness of inner city methadone maintenance clinics on drug users, crime, and the community as a whole. This report contains preliminary findings of a survey of attitudes toward crime and delinquency of residents of Bedford-Stuyvesant, a community which has some of the highest rates of heroin addiction in New York City. A primary purpose of the survey was to obtain a more precise estimate of the actual rate of drug use in the area as well as to obtain data on the social and economic factors which correlate highly with addiction. Interviews with over 600 residents indicated a much higher rate of heroin use than the highest official estimates of 233 addicts per 10,000 persons. Several of the findings concerning the social factors surrounding addiction are unexpected and strike at the stereotyped image of the heroin user as a member of the least educated and poorest part of the community who is also likely to be a product of a broken home. Survey findings provide a useful tool for researchers in drug addiction as well as those actively engaged in efforts to halt the spread of heroin addiction and to treat those already addicted. Additional interim reports from this project covering other aspects of the research will be published as they are made available.

49. ANALYSIS OF PRETRIAL DELAY IN FELONY CASES--A SUMMARY REPORT. By L. Katz, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, 1972. 15 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 06977)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0152

This is an overview of a study designed to analyze pretrial criminal procedures and determine how each contributes to the delay between arrest and disposition. The study states that in the future substantial commitment of resources and efforts will be necessary if the delay that paralyzes our justice system and demoralizes our society is to be reversed. A time line governing the stages in the disposition of a criminal case will remain meaningless unless there is a determination on the part of the participants to see that the requirements are binding on both sides. If delay in bringing a case to trial is attributable to the State, the charges should be dismissed. The State has an equal right to a speedy trial, and unwarranted delays caused by the defendant or his attorney should be handled just like any other disruption of courtroom proceedings. The charging process, now burdened with time-consuming formal procedures that clumsily succeed in charging but rarely screen, should be streamlined to eliminate duplication and provide more effective screening. The disturbingly high rate of dismissals in felony cases pending for over a year points to the need for prosecutor involvement early in the charging process.

A mandatory precharging conference between the prosecutor and the attorney at the earliest stage will sift many cases out of the felony stream and produce more realistic charges.

50. BATTERIES USED WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT--COMPARISON AND PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. L. Jesch and I. S. Berry, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1972. 38 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 07031)
GPO Stock No. 2700-0156

An analysis of recommended electrical batteries is reported. Basic precautions and references to pertinent literature are included. Different types of batteries are compared in determining their performance capabilities under such varied conditions as heat and storage time. Detailed graphs and charts complement a glossary of terms which aid both technically and nontechnically oriented individuals in picking the right battery for a particular use. A brief list of do's and don'ts will prove useful in safely handling batteries and prolonging their lives. Guidelines for determining the type of battery to use in a given piece of equipment are provided.

51. NEW ENVIRONMENTS FOR THE INCARCERATED. By A. Gilbert, R. Sommer, and K. Ricci, Washington, D.C., 1972. 32 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 07038)

These three articles, reprinted from The Prison Journal, deal with the interrelationship between inmates and their physical and social environments. In the first, Alfred Gilbert reports on the result of his current study involving analysis and evaluation of correctional institutions throughout the United States. He indicates that more flexibility in the arrangement of living space is needed. Robert Sommer thinks that research into such areas as over-crowding, privacy, and sensory deprivation will reveal the connection between prison environment and the mental outlook and attitudes of inmates. Kenneth Ricci looks at the social use of space and explains why inmates do not always use the facilities provided for them. From these studies, it can be concluded that social as well as physical factors must be considered in designing and operating correctional institutions.

52. PATTERNS OF BURGLARY. By H. A. Scarr, Human Sciences Research, Inc., McLean, Virginia, 1972. 76 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 07072)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00207-2

An examination of the objective factors which contribute to the occurrence of burglaries in Fairfax County, Virginia, Prince George's County, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. is presented. Burglary is a crime of opportunity. This study attempts to determine what objective factors contribute to the occurrence of attractive opportunities. Employing a behavioral approach, the report begins by offering a conceptual framework within which burglary might be analyzed. Then, by drawing on data from police and census records, a delineation is made of the regularities in burglary offenses. Factors such as type of structure entered, point of entry, time of day, and social characteristics of the neighborhood are considered. Next, attention is given to the victim himself, with consideration of what measures, if any, were taken by him to secure his residence or nonresidential premises. The work concludes with a list of the major findings derived from the data and appropriate recommendations for counteractions to be taken. Implications of these findings are outlined in concrete and specific terms which will be helpful to the police and private citizen alike. The appendixes detail supporting statistical data.

53. LAW AND PRIVATE POLICE, VOL. 4. By J. S. Kakalik and S. Wilhorn, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1972. 85 p.

(NCJ 07107)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00140-8

A discussion of the law as it relates to the private police industry is presented. Private police perform a variety of law enforcement and investigative functions that generate numerous legal problems. This report reviews the legal difficulties arising from investigatory activities such as searching private property, using electronic eavesdropping and other forms of surveillance, having private police gain access to public police records, and gathering information on private citizens from third parties. It also examines legal problems arising from law enforcement functions such as arrest, detention, search, interrogation, and use of force. The report concludes with a discussion of the powers and prerogatives of the private policeman, with particular emphasis on his use of firearms, his function in directing and controlling traffic, and his legal responsibilities. While the report is primarily intended for use by private police firms and by the governmental agencies that regulate the industry, its content should be interesting and informative to the general public as well.

54. LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY--PROJECT PLANS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973. Washington, D.C. 143 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 07291)

Descriptions are given of projects planned for 1973 which will determine standards for law enforcement equipment. The following classifications of equipment are covered: protective equipment, communication systems, security systems, emergency equipment, concealed object detectors, police patrol vehicles, and police weapons. The various projects within each category are described in turn, with such information as the background, proposed plan, objectives, level of effort (financial), and pertinent remarks being provided. Typical projects planned include the setting of standards for bullet and impact protective equipment, voice scrambling equipment, portable night vision devices, lights and sirens, narcotic field test kits, police patrol automobiles, and police handguns.

55. POLICE BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS AND PERFORMANCE--SUMMARY REPORT. By B. Cohen and J. Chaiken, Rand Institute, New York, 1972. 32 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 07425)

Background characteristics of a large group of New York City police officers were compared with measures of their performance. Empirical data on background and performance, commonly maintained in personnel files by police departments, were used. The data showed that the best predictors of later performance were employment and military disciplinary actions, repeated appearances in civil court, education, recruit training scores, and ratings during the probationary period. Several factors which are commonly thought to be important predictive indicators were not found to be related to an efficient police career: the Civil Service exam score, IQ, arrest for petty crime, military commendations, aspects of early family responsibility, and reported history of psychological disorder. The authors also investigated the backgrounds and careers of several interesting police subgroups such as black officers, detectives, and college-educated men, and their job histories are analyzed separately. Specific suggestions were offered to the New York City Police Department for improved recruit screening and selection procedures, duty assignments, and training. (For a complete report see NCJ 08981.)

56. CRIME SCENE SEARCH AND PHYSICAL EVIDENCE HANDBOOK. By R. H. Fox and C. L. Cunningham, Kansas City Police Department, Kansas City, Missouri, 1973. 204 p.

(NCJ 07984)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00221

Detailed guidelines for the criminal investigator on the protection and reporting of the crime scene and the collection and preservation of various types of evidence are presented. The proper recognition, collection, and preservation of physical evidence is a critical link in the process of prosecuting criminal acts. Those persons even marginally involved in criminal investigation should have a basic knowledge of the principles presented in this handbook. This work details procedures and techniques for investigating crime scenes and explains the characteristics and value of physical evidence. Basic types of this evidence are defined, acceptable methods of collection and preservation are described, and the results which can be expected from crime laboratory analysis are explained. Detailed procedures are given for recording the crime scene and for processing such evidence as fingerprints, body fluids, trace evidence, firearms, tool marks, illegal drugs, chemical materials, paint, and glass. The preparation of casts, collection of residual prints, examination of questioned documents, and identification of the known dead are treated. The appendixes contain recommendations for the collection, marking, preserving, and packing of physical evidence and a directory of criminalistics laboratories throughout the country.

57. CASE SCREENING AND SELECTED CASE PROCESSING IN PROSECUTORS' OFFICES. By W. Merrill and M. Milks, Washington, D.C., 1973. 46 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 08043)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00183-1

Recommendations on how screening and special case units can be implemented and used to achieve the object of efficiently utilizing prosecution resources are discussed. Effective case screening by prosecutors can increase the efficiency of both the prosecutor's office and the courts. Some cases are too minor to merit the cost of prosecution or the available evidence cannot be reasonably expected to produce convictions. Society's interests might be better served in other cases if formal proceedings were suspended on condition that the offender participate in a rehabilitation or treatment program. One benefit of such case screening is that some of the resources of the prosecutor's office can be concentrated on processing selected cases involving dangerous crimes or repeat offenders. The report includes descriptions of alternative screening and special case processing programs, factors to be considered in choosing a particular alternative, steps in implementing a program, recommended policies for the staffing units, and recommended operating procedures.

58. DETERRENT EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SANCTION STRATEGIES, SUMMARY REPORT. By S. Kobrin and S. Lubeck, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1972. 38 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 08044)

A study of the relationship between the sanctioning activities of criminal justice and the magnitude of the crime problem is presented. Statistics from 58 county jurisdictions in California were studied for possible differing rates of arrest, pretrial disposition, conviction, and sentencing. The variations in sanctioning strategies were then analyzed in relation to the number and seriousness of reported felony crimes. The authors found that statistical differences in sanction patterns between high and low crime problem jurisdictions of similar social composition were almost random. However, there appeared to be gross differences between the more and the less urbanized counties, with higher sanction levels at the police and pretrial stages in the latter. It was hypothesized from the data analysis that the greatest contribution by criminal justice agencies to crime control came from sanctions at the police and sentencing stages.

59. URBAN DESIGN, SECURITY AND CRIME, PROCEEDINGS OF A NILECJ-LEAA SEMINAR ON APRIL 12 and 13, 1972. Washington, D.C., 1973. 110 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 08739)

Security measures for preventing burglary and stranger-to-stranger crimes that occur in and around residences and businesses in the urban community are reported. The seminar reviewed the state-of-the-art and developed proposed research and action ideas for the future. Edited transcripts of 12 addresses and reports presented at the seminar are reproduced in this volume. Among the topics discussed were the urban environment and its relationship to crime, identification of personal property programs, and the role of nonpolice security personnel. Several progress reports from NILECJ research studies are also included. The appendixes contain a listing of major NILECJ studies as well as the initial draft of a Model Security Ordinance designed to insure compliance with minimal safety standards.

60. SPACE MANAGEMENT AND THE COURTS--A SUMMARY. By M. Wong, 1973. 41 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 08740)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00179

Basic concepts and methodology of space management, procedures which can be used to evaluate existing facilities and project manpower needs are discussed. Basic planning and design precepts are related to the efficient use of space in court buildings and related law enforcement facilities. This narrative summary of Space Management and the Courts

Design Handbook will be useful to those responsible for programs to reorganize, renovate, or construct such facilities. The factors bearing on space management decisions, because of their significance, are treated in separate chapters--courthouse security and a comprehensive information communications system. Typical space management applications and problem solutions which should have applicability at the local level are discussed. Included are basic recommendations for court complexes and related buildings and their working units. Another chapter discusses factors which bear on cost estimating and provides suggestions for a research methodology for developing cost-performance-comfort relationships. Program administration and cost planning forms the basis of the final chapter. Suggestions to enhance the implementation of recommendations round out this summary.

61. HEROIN USE AND CRIME IN A METHADONE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM--AN INTERIM REPORT. By G. Hayim and I. Lukoff, Vera Institute of Justice, New York, 1973. 109 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 08922)

Two studies analyze changes over time in the behavior of addicts in the Addiction Research and Treatment program. The Addiction Research and Treatment Corporation is a nonprofit organization which operates a methadone maintenance program in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of New York. The initial study is based on the first 416 addicts admitted to the program. It surveys the criminal behavior of this group before and during addiction as well as during the year of their participation in the ARTC program. It presents a detailed analysis of the effectiveness of the treatment period in terms of the reduction of criminal behavior and the patterns according to which the different subgroups of patients benefit from the program. The second study examines in detail the medication patterns, methadone dosages, and morphine detection among the first 765 patients accepted into the ARTC program. It provides early figures on the criminal activities of these patients as well as a preliminary assessment of the criminal activities of a small number of patients who remained in the program for 2 years.

62. EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF PAROLE SUPERVISION FOR A GROUP OF ADOLESCENT BOYS AND GIRLS--SUMMARY REPORT. By C. H. Hudson, Minnesota Department of Corrections, St. Paul. 31 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 08925)

The purpose of this study was to determine whether juveniles would adjust as well on parole, without formal supervision, as a corresponding group receiving conventional parole supervision. This is a summary report of a study which examined parole outcomes resulting from different degrees of supervision given to juveniles who were released from correctional institutions in Minnesota. Another objective was to iden-

tify the nature, amount, and type of help sought and received by these youths within the community setting after parole release. The personal and social characteristics of the population of parolees released from the two major delinquency institutions in Minnesota were traced over the course of a 10-month period. It was found that exposure to parole supervision did not have a significant positive impact upon parole adjustment. Within the group of boys, significantly more control group members (as compared to unsupervised youths) had parole revoked during the 10-month followup. Within the group of girls, a similar but not statistically significant tendency was apparent. The data also indicated that both the control group and the experimental group turned to close relatives and peers rather than professionals for aid in solving their problems.

63. BRONX SENTENCING PROJECT OF THE VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE. By J. Lieberman and A. Schaffer, Washington, D.C., 1972. 53 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 08965)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00165-3

An experiment with short-form presentence reports for adult misdemeanants conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice in the Bronx Criminal Court is discussed. Under New York law a sentence of probation or conditional discharge can be pronounced only if the judge takes into account the history, character, and condition of the defendant. This stipulation requires presentence reports by the Office of Probation. However, heavy caseloads and the time required for probation officers to prepare full reports resulted in court referral of less than 20 percent of misdemeanor cases for presentence investigation. The purpose of the short-form report was to inform the court of the relevant characteristics of the defendant necessary for making sentencing decisions--prior criminal record, employment, and family relationships. An interview report form was devised to cover the significant data in these three areas, and a weighted scoring system was drawn up to approximate the actual weight applied to these factors in previously sentenced cases. The operation of the project is described and theory, experience, and policy implications of the short-form presentence report are discussed. The appendixes include the letters, questionnaires, and report forms used by the project.

64. ROLE OF CAMPUS SECURITY IN THE COLLEGE SETTING. By S. Gelber, Washington, D.C., 1972. 209 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 08966)

The role of the campus security officer in terms of historical origins, legal structures, and operational functions is discussed. A sometimes forgotten figure in the turmoil which has surrounded campus disorders

in the recent past has been the campus security officer. Conceptions of his role range from that of a watchman or contracted guard to that of a professional law enforcement official with full peace officer powers. Further study of his role on the campus is necessitated not only by the rise in student demonstrations but also by the increase in student enrollments. It provides an appraisal of the campus security officer by four components of the educational institution--the campus security director, the faculty, the students, and the administrator. An examination of the statutory authority under which campus security officers operate in the various states led the author to conclude that a complete overhauling of the relevant laws is necessary to clearly enunciate the qualifications for employment, the extent of arrest authority, and the control over student conduct. Recommendations include a proposed model for a security force with three primary components--patrol, investigation, and student services.

65. AMERICAN STUDENT LEFT, AN HISTORICAL ESSAY. By C. F. Rosenthal, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C. 11 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 08979)

The course and character of the American student leftist movement during the 20th century are discussed. Attacks on American educational institutions date from the beginnings of the institutions themselves. For instance, Princeton University was subject to six rebellions between 1800 and 1830. However, these and other campus disruptions during the 19th century focused on the university environment and were seldom linked to issues outside the university context. It was not until the 20th century that the American student movement tied inequities in the university to the larger social, political, and economic ills in society. This essay summarizes the earlier character of student leftism and then describes how the "New Left" developed, its constellation of beliefs, and its tactics and objectives. A principal conclusion is that hardcore student activists quite consciously seek confrontation and that university officials frequently play into hands of the dissidents by calling in the police before trying other alternatives for resolving the conflict. Accordingly, this essay suggests the critical importance of developing new strategies of the types that lead to the management of conflict within institutionalized democratic procedures.

66. INVENTORY OF SURVEYS OF THE PUBLIC ON CRIME, JUSTICE AND RELATED TOPICS. By A. D. Biderman and S. S. Oldham, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1972. 476 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 08990)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00166-1

Interview and questionnaire surveys, conducted by private and public agencies, dealing with crime, delinquency, law enforcement, and criminal justice are discussed. This document was designed primarily

for locating information regarding the nature and extent of existing survey research on specific criminological topics such as criminal law, courts, police, corrections, juvenile delinquency, organized crime, riots and demonstrations, capital punishment, and gun control. The volume contains an index listing the studies by subjects treated and provides abstracts of the studies with information on the topics covered, the sample composition methods used, and reports of the findings. The texts of questions of criminological interest which have been used in many polls are reproduced.

67. STUDY OF COURT REPORTING SYSTEMS--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. Washington, D.C., 1971. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09384)

An attempt to obtain an objective evaluation of the feasibility of computer-aided transcription of stenotype notes in the criminal courts system is reported. In addition to evaluating the computer-aided transcription process, the study afforded an opportunity to survey the state-of-the-art of legal reporting in general. The study was concerned with tests of the feasibility of using an existing computerized translation system for the production of transcript in a courtroom environment, the development of suitable statistics on time and cost of transcript preparation with any of a number of alternative methods now in use or available, and a survey of laws pertaining to the recording of court proceedings. This executive summary has been prepared as a digest of the study. It provides a compendium of information on available systems, including descriptions and the necessary quantitative data to assist court administrative personnel in modifying existing arrangements for their own jurisdictions. Details of the experimental program, survey of laws, and an annotated bibliography are contained in the full report.

68. GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPING AN INJURY AND DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM IN MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS--A MANUAL OF RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR MANAGING AND OPERATING AN INJURY AND DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM. National Safety Council, Chicago, 1973. 415 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09394)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00177

Methods, procedures and programs for planning, organizing, managing, and operating an injury and damage reduction function in a municipal police department are presented. The ultimate objective of the recommended methods and programs presented in this manual is the reduction of injury and damage within municipal police departments. The formulation of these recommendations for establishing an injury and damage reduction (IDR) function as countermeasures to control injury and damage problems is primarily guided by and based on the broad study conducted by the National Safety Council, Chicago, Illinois, and financed by a grant awarded by the National Institute

of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The philosophy underlying these recommendations is that injury and property damage events result from a series of contributory factors that can be isolated through analysis. Once isolated, these "causal" chains can be interrupted at appropriate points by changes in procedures, training, or equipment. A recommended IDR records system is presented and described as are complete programs for training and inspection. The need to develop well planned approaches to IDR is emphasized as well as the necessity to build evaluative procedures into IDR programs. Although the manual is designed for use by municipal police departments, many of its recommended methods and procedures are applicable to State police departments.

69. CHANGE PROCESS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1973. 194 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09627)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00191

The process of criminal justice change with emphasis on the interaction between operating agency heads and officials and groups attempting to act as agents of change is discussed. This publication is one of a series of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held May 1-3, 1972, in Washington, D.C. The collection of papers includes discussions of efforts of the the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to introduce systematic change into the criminal justice system by means of the Pilot and Impact Cities programs. The development, goals, and problems encountered in these programs are delineated. Two authors describe the obstacles to change brought about by the influence of interorganization as well as interpersonal relationships. Also included are the symposium plenary addresses by R. McGee and A. Bilek, which summarize recent criminal justice achievements and suggest future directions of effort to expand and continue the achievement pattern.

70. RESEARCH ON STREET CRIME CONTROL, University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 77 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09628)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00201

Methodological problems of research on street crime control, results of completed and ongoing research, and the future of research in this area are discussed. The potential and the reality of research on the effectiveness of various police strategies to control street crime are discussed in this monograph. The publication is one of a series of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforce-

ment Science and Technology. Two of the papers cover specific equipment to aid in crime control—Low Light Level Television Equipped Patrol Vehicles for Use in Urban Areas and A Cost Effectiveness Model for Designing Closed Circuit Television Surveillance Systems. The others discuss broader topics--The Control of Street Robbery--Some Strategic Considerations, Problems in the Evaluation of Manpower Effectiveness, and Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC).

71. NEW APPROACHES TO DIVERSION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 280 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09629)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00190

An analysis is presented of innovations in juvenile community-based corrections and in programs and proposals aimed at diverting the juvenile from the criminal justice system. This monograph covers a variety of approaches in the handling of juvenile offenders. As one of a series of nine (Criminal Justice Monograph Series), it represents extracts from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Papers on diversion include an outline of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration's national program to establish community youth services systems, a lawyer's view of diversion programs, and new directions in diverting offenders to human development and treatment programs. Use of the workshop-conference as a device for developing juvenile justice programs is also discussed as well as experimental treatment projects as a change model for corrections. There are also papers on community-based treatment for juveniles in Massachusetts, the community role in juvenile delinquency programs, and the use of youth leaders to supervise juvenile offenders awaiting trial.

72. REINTEGRATION OF THE OFFENDER INTO THE COMMUNITY. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 51 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09630)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00192

An assessment of various problems relating to the return of the offender into society and a description of some rehabilitation services are reported. This is one of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, held from May 1-3, 1972, in Washington, D.C. Theories relating to the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders are discussed, and it is suggested that, rather than emphasizing punishment as a means of control, economic and social incentives might be more effectively utilized. The results of a study which delineated a probationer and parolee typology based on family interaction patterns are reported.

Treatment schemes for the various types of offenders are outlined. Problems encountered by parolees on their return to society are examined, including the abandonment of old habits which were part of institutional life and the acquisition of new, socially adaptive habits. The activities of community reintegration programs are assessed and guidelines are offered for improving the relevance of such programs. Several suggestions are made for coordinating reintegration activities of the prisons.

73. REDUCING COURT DELAY. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1973. 118 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09631)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00195-5

The results of studies on reducing court delay, with emphasis on case-scheduling, handling of witnesses and jurors, and alternative administrative strategies are discussed. Following one of the major recommendations of the Science and Technology Task Force Report of the President's Crime Commission (1967), numerous studies have been conducted to assess alternative means to reduce court delay. This monograph presents some of the results of that research and discusses the emerging problems that have been identified as attempts have been made to reduce delay. The monograph includes three papers--Empirical Research and the Problem of Court Delay, Simulation of a Criminal Court Case Processing System, and A Study of Juror Utilization. This publication is one of a series of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held on May 1-3, 1972, in Washington, D.C.

74. DETERRENCE OF CRIME IN AND AROUND RESIDENCES. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 127 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09632)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00196

Papers dealing with the overall impacts of architectural design on criminal activity, legislation as a deterrence factor, and community involvement are presented. A selection of papers dealing with the prevention and control of residential crime comprise this monograph, one of a series of nine (Criminal Justice Monograph Series), extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposiom on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, held in Washington, D.C., on May 1-3, 1972. The physical structuring of residences as a means of deterring criminal activity is discussed in several contexts including the overall impacts of architectural design on criminal activity and the value of legislating building security codes as a deterrence factor.

The need for community involvement in programs to curb crime is highlighted as a major element of the overall problem. Actions which can be taken by the individual, by community groups, and by joint citizen-police cooperative efforts are covered. Also presented is a paper analyzing the patterns of residential and nonresidential burglaries which result from the interaction of the offender who takes advantage of existing opportunities or creates his own opportunities to commit crimes, the citizen who increases or decreases the probability that he will or will not become a victim of a particular crime, and the police who attempt to counter the moves of the offender and support the moves of the citizen.

75. PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN CORRECTION INSTITUTIONS. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 70 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09633)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00193

Conditions that lead to collective disorders in correctional facilities and suggestions of potential ways of alleviating those conditions are discussed. Prevention of Violence in Correctional Institutions is one of a series of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, held in Washington, D.C., on May 1-3, 1972. The development of an orientation of "tension management" and "organizational activism" by correctional managers is suggested as "preventative medicine" for prison disorders. The factors contributing to the Attica tragedy are analyzed and recommendations are offered for preventing similar occurences. Behavioral science theory and empirical data on prison riots are used to examine sources of collective violence in correctional institutions. The provision of legal remedies to resolve inmate grievances is discussed as a potential means of precluding violence. This discussion suggests that such means may only provoke inmate dissatisfactions. Research efforts on the prevention and deterrence of violence in correctional facilities are summarized along with recommendations for future areas which should be explored.

76. INNOVATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT. University of Maryland Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, 1972. 162p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 09634)

Practical problems encountered when introducing new technology and strategies for changing urban police policies, concepts, and functions are described. This is one of a series of nine monographs (Criminal Justice Monograph Series) extracted from the Proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium of Law Enforcement Science and

Technology. The topics discussed consider obstacles to the adoption of new technology and strategies for changing urban police policies, concepts, and functions. Papers presented in this publication include "Demonstration Projects as a Strategy for Change," "Political Factors Affecting Public Safety Communications Consolidation," and problems encountered when "Changing the Rhetoric of Professionalism." Additional material concerns scheduling police manpower by computer and the 4-day, 40-hour work week. Readers concerned with the general problem of transferring innovations into operational reality will be interested in the symposium monograph titled, The Change Process in Criminal Justice, NCJ 09627.

77. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN FOR CRIME PREVENTION. By O. Newman, New York University Institute of Planning and Housing, 1973. 214p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09947)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00161

Suggestions for grouping of dwelling units, definition of grounds, provision for natural surveillance, design of public interior areas, and positioning of routes are discussed. Can the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting affect the frequency of crime and vandalism? An interdisciplinary team of architects and social scientists sought the answer to this question by identifying the ingredients of architectural design which have crime-inhibiting qualities. After visits to housing projects across the Nation, statistical analyses, and surveys of urban residents and law enforcement officals, a model based on the concept of defensible space was formulated. This concept suggested that by grouping dwelling units in a particular way, by delimiting paths of movement, by defining areas of activity and their relation to other areas, and by providing for visual surveillance, one could create--in inhabitants and strangers--a clear understanding of the function of space and its intended users. Facility design following this concept led residents to adopt extremely potent territorial attitudes and self-policing measures. A series of defensible space hypotheses were developed and analyzed by considering evidence on crime in housing, the pattern of fear in New York City public housing, and the work of predecessors who advanced similar theories. There are illustrations of 10 recently completed housing projects which incorporate defensible space design features. Project site plans, plans of building interiors, and photographs are used throughout this study to demonstrate how the many components of man-made environments interact to provide social opportunity and security. An edited version of the study, titled Defensible Space, was published by MacMillan and Company in 1972.

78. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE, VOL. 1--GUIDELINES FOR THE CHIEF OF POLICE, By W. T. Callahan, Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, 1973. 80 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09953)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00197-1

Guidelines on the collection and dissemination of the essential information required for decisionmaking before and during an episode of collective violence are presented. The chief of police has two major functions when dealing with urban riots, civil disorders, and other forms of collective violence. He must act as the leader and planner of his own department's activities and as the primary police contact with government officials, other law enforcement agencies, and citizen groups. The introductory chapter explains guidelines, basic propositions, the methods of preparation, and the specific information needed for the prevention and control of violence. Individual chapters cover the activities of planning, training, operations, and evaluation as they relate to the police chief's needs. Within each chapter, prevention and control guidelines are listed separately and further broken into categories based upon six essential intelligence elements--the locations of collective violence, the reasons for outbreaks, time considerations, persons involved, types of events, and the ways in which collective violence occurs. Related guidelines have been developed for police community relations personnel, intelligence personnel, patrol commanders, and patrolmen. A bibliography on research methods is appended.

79. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE, VOL. 2--GUIDELINES FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS PERSONNEL. By W. T. Callahan, Operations Research Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, 1973. 58 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09954)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00198-0

Guidelines are discussed for the maximum use by community relations officers of their potential for discovering and easing tensions in the community. Community relations personnel are in an unusually advantageous position to aid in the prevention and control of collective violence. Community police units are most effective in developing and participating in procedures for preventive action, but can also be of limited help in the control stage. In the prevention phase, they can locate the potential sources of violence by familiarizing themselves with groups of dissidents and arranging meetings with group leaders to work out grievances. Suggestions are provided dealing with dissidents, and when and where to hold the most productive meetings. Once possible dissidents have been located, the community police unit can plan activities relevant to their needs and interests. If these groups are planning demonstrations, police should guide them in the most effective way to maintain order. These guidelines stress the need for trust and mutual aid between police and community

leaders. Therefore, the police are not asked to act in an investigative capacity. Community relations police can train other officers in the detection of approaching violence. It is recommended that all police be sensitive to factors which cause dissatisfaction and become involved in the alleviation of those factors. The control phase requires community police to provide patrol leaders with insights into the community to help minimize violence. Related volumes cover guidelines for chiefs of police, intelligence personnel, patrol commanders, and patrol personnel.

80. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE, VOL. 4--GUIDELINES FOR THE PATROL COMMANDER. By W. T. Callahan, Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, 1973. 58 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09955)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00200-5

The duties of a patrol commander in combining personnel, equipment, communications, and procedures to produce a patrol organization to control collective violence are discussed. Following violence, the patrol commander usually plays an active role in the evaluation of the personnel under his command. Accordingly, this monograph presents guidelines in the areas of planning, training, operations, and evaluation as applied to incidents of collective violence. Planning is divided into two categories--planning for prevention, including all the analyses and decisions necessary to prepare operations for reducing tension and interrupting potentially violent activities; planning for control, preparing procedures for rapidly restoring order once violence has occurred. In the area of training, the report concentrates on the steps that the patrol commander should take to plan and provide training for preventive and control operations. The guidelines on operations for prevention cover the detection and reduction of tension and the forestalling of attempts to initiate violence. Operations for control include the deployment, movement, and support of police officers to end violence. The evaluation section discusses the ways in which the patrol commander can assist the chief of police in conducting assessments of prevention and control actions. Related volumes cover guidelines for the chief of police, community relations personnel, intelligence personnel, and patrol personnel.

81. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE, VOL. 5--GUIDELINES FOR PATROL PERSONNEL. By W. T. Callahan, Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, 1973. 50 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09956)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00203-0

The activities of the patrol officer in physically controlling potentially violent crowds are discussed. This monograph presents patrol officers with practical guidelines for their contribution to the planning, training, operations, and evaluation activities of riot control. Each of these topics is addressed in relation to reasons for collective violence, potential locations, time considerations, participants, types of disturbances, and ways in which collective violence occur. Viable relationships between patrol officers and other personnel engaged in the prevention and control of violent disturbances are stressed. Because of their firsthand acquaintance with the problems of dealing with collective violence, it is suggested that patrol personnel be encouraged to "provide a positive input to police planning and training needs." Similarly, means by which "patrol officers can provide personal evaluations of training, equipment, and procedures which the department has adopted for prevention and control of collective violence," are outlined. Related volumes cover guidelines for chiefs of police, community relations personnel, patrol commanders, and intelligence personnel.

82. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE, VOL. 3--GUIDELINES FOR INTELLIGENCE PERSONNEL. By W. T. Callahan, Operations Research, Inc., Silver Spring, Maryland, 1973. 63 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09957)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00199-8

Duties of intelligence personnel in the task of collecting, verifying, processing, and disseminating information concerning collective violence are discussed. For riot control and prevention efforts to be effective it is necessary to collect and analyze intelligence information in a meaningful fashion. These guidelines, designed for use by intelligence personnel, will aid in achieving this goal. They were compiled during a 10-month study in which law enforcement officials from 14 selected cities and 6 States were interviewed. An introductory section discusses the need for, purpose of, and methods of preparation of these guidelines as well as information requirements for both the prevention and control of collective violence. Facets of planning and training personnel are outlined to ensure that "information flows unimpeded through the rank structure and functional divisions and units." The guidelines conclude with ways that intelligence personnel can support the chief of police in conducting assessments of prevention and control actions. The following essential elements are emphasized in the sections on planning, training, operations and evaluation: reasons for collective violence, potential locations, time considerations, participants, types of disturbances, and ways in which collective violence occur. Related

volumes cover guidelines for chiefs of police, community relations personnel, patrol commanders, and patrol personnel.

83. HEARING PROTECTORS FOR USE ON FIRING RANGES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 11 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09959)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00182

Standards for wearable devices used to protect the auditory system against the excessive sound encountered on firing ranges are presented. Pollution assumes many forms. One form that is sometimes encountered by the law enforcement officer is excessive noise on firing ranges. Those visiting or using police firing ranges quickly recognize the need for some type of wearable noise-suppression device for protection of the auditory system. Hearing Protectors for Use on Firing Ranges is a description of a voluntary National Equipment Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice at the National Bureau of Standards to aid law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the selection and procurement of quality ear protection devices. The document outlines the purpose and scope of these performance requirements and evaluation methods. After defining the terms used in the report, the authors delineate the standards and specifications which hearing protectors should meet. Detailed instructions are given on the procedures to be followed in testing the effectiveness of ear plugs, ear muffs, and their use in combination. Items such as the testing room apparatus, test subjects, hearing threshold measurement, and the handling of the test results are covered. A brief state-of-the-art review of methods for evaluating hearing protectors is included at the end of the report.

84. CRIMINAL APPEALS--ENGLISH PRACTICES AND AMERICAN REFORMS, A SUMMARY. By D. J. Meador, Washington, D.C., 1972. 20 p. (NCJ 10132)

GPO Stock No. 2700-00202

An analysis is given of the English system of criminal appeals to identify successful procedures which present possibilities for adoption in American appellate courts. The study is based on the activities of the Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, which reviews convictions and sentences of the Crown Courts of England and Wales. The Supreme Court of Virginia and the Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey are used as examples of appellate court procedures and problems in the United States. After a brief examination of the English appellate process, the author proposes a model criminal appeal procedure for American courts. The procedure is built around a central professional

staff of lawyers who would monitor appeals and perform a screening and memorandum-writing function. Ultimate control over both procedural and substantive matters would lie, however, with the judges. The plan is designed to bring appeals before the appellate court for initial consideration not later than 30 days after conviction. At that time, final action could be taken in frivolous cases. Appeals of more substance would get further attention, but would be disposed of within 2 to 3 months after conviction. This publication is the summary volume of a report by the same title.

85. UTILIZATION OF CRIMINALISTICS SERVICES BY THE POLICE--AN ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL EVIDENCE RECOVERY PROCESS. By J. L. Peterson, Washington, D.C., 1972. 84 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10310)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00249

Recommendations for criminalistics organization and resource management, improved training provisions, and research to attack fundamental investigative problems are discussed. The criminalistics laboratory is frequently cited as a prime area for increasing the overall level of professionalism in law enforcement and for introducing more objective factfinding techniques into criminal investigation. In its discussion of the role and functioning of criminalistics operations, this report presents data describing the low frequency of laboratory involvement in criminal cases and details police investigative and evidence retrieval practices that can restrict the flow of available physical material to the criminalistics lab for analysis. The author also points out that another major problem in the inefficient management of criminalistics resources is the very limited participation of laboratory scientists and evidence technicians in searching crime scenes and in training other police investigators in retrieval techniques. A decisionmaking model is presented which represents the progression of an investigation from initial police awareness of a criminal offense. The model thoroughly explores the activities of the evidence technician and indicates the current and potential successful utilization of such police specialists. Finally, the report presents recommendations on organization and resource management necessary for adequate evidence recovery programs, improved education and training provisions, and the initiation of research efforts to attack fundamental investigative problems.

86. GUIDELINES FOR POLICE PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL, PROMOTION AND PLACEMENT PROCEDURES. By S. Epstein and R. S. Laymon, Washington, D.C., 1973. 70 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10330)

A synthesis of many of the best current practices throughout the country designed to aid police managers and supervisors involved in personnel appraisal is presented. Police departments are continuously concerned with the assessment of actual or expected performance by police officers. The volume is divided into three major sections: performance appraisal, promotion, and placement. Each section contains two kinds of information. First, the area in question is discussed on the basis of an analysis of the existing technology and the results of a survey of police agencies conducted by the authors. Examples of both standard and unusual approaches are presented and examined. Second, specific recommendations are included at the end of each section and commented on briefly. In performance appraisal, behaviorally defined scales are recommended. It is suggested that performance appraisal and probationary periods should be occasions for counseling, discipline, training, praise, reward, demotion, or dismissal. The selective elimination procedure, beginning with promotion potential ratings and testing, should be used for promotion within large departments. Small departments are advised to eliminate the more impersonal instruments, i.e., pencil and paper tests, and to concentrate on promotional potential ratings, work history, and interview procedures. Finally, it is urged that interviews, relevant predictive data, and rank order placement lists be utilized in the selection of officers for specialized jobs. References are listed.

87. PROSECUTION OF ADULT FELONY DEFENDANTS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY--A POLICY PERSPECTIVE. By P. W. Greenwood and S. Wildhorn. 1973. 174 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10332)

Using data from the California Bureau of Criminal Statistics, the treatment of adult felony offenders is traced from arrest through sentencing or acquittal. This research project was undertaken as a demonstration of the value of empirical analysis and as a description of the functioning of the criminal justice process in Los Angeles County. Findings and recommendations resulting from this research concentrate on the district attorney, since the work is done mainly for his agency. Most of the conclusions drawn from analysis of the data are not readily explicable, resulting in the principal recommendation to seek answers through additional research. The single most important conclusion is that there are serious doubts concerning the consistency or fairness with which defendants are treated in Los Angeles County. Findings which lead to that conclusion include (1) the existence of wide disparities among police departments, district attorney's offices, and courts in the way in which similar offenses are handled; (2) forceful incentives are offered by the system to plead guilty since those defendants who plead not guilty receive harsher

sentences on conviction; and (3) defendants who await trial in jail have less chance of being dismissed or acquitted. The report also finds that no objective performance standards exist by which law enforcement agencies can rate the work of their employees, nor are there sufficient data systems available which allow the district attorney's office to systematically diagnose problems and formulate policies. For a 1976 update of this document, see NCJ 34331.

88. IMPROVING POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By M. Gardner, Massachusetts Governor's Public Safety Commission, Boston, 1973. 170 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10340)

An array of techniques, procedures, and operational guidelines designed to enable police departments to implement effective community relations projects are described. This handbook is one of a series of Prescriptive Packages intended to provide criminal justice administrators with both background information and operational guidelines in selected program areas. This report represents an effort to identify various police operational and organizational practices specifically aimed at the improvement of police-community relations. Through site visits, personal interviews, and a survey of the available literature, the author became acquainted with various innovative programs aimed at improving police-community relations. The general strategy recommended emphasizes the need for improved community relations in all major police activities. It presents operational guidelines in the areas of policy administration, field operations, training, personnel procedures, and conflict management. The author concludes that the most critical elements in determining success in such a program are a strong administrative commitment and good police-community relations practices throughout all major police functions.

89. NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING. By P. B. Block and D. Specht, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1973. 166 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10428)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00240

This Prescriptive Package details theoretical guidelines and practical methods for designing, implementing, and administering a neighborhood team policing program. The concept of decentralizing police decision-making authority to meet increasing demands placed on law enforcement services is featured in this NILECJ Prescriptive Package. A practical guide for police administrators and planners, this manual provides a method of organizing operations to improve police-community relations, increase crime control effectiveness, and enhance police job satisfaction. Chapter I is a summary of current knowledge about neighborhood team policing and a description of what the authors believe would be an ideal neighborhood team policing system. Chapter II describes the neighborhood team policing programs of several police departments.

Subsequent chapters suggest procedures for planning and implementing neighborhood team policing, administering an ongoing program, providing training and education, and establishing lines of authority and methods of supervision of neighborhood teams. A practical approach for constructing a project budget is presented. Appendixes include suggested operational guidelines, a format for team commander reports, a model proposal to obtain LEAA action funds, a case study of one team in New York City, a way of organizing a referral guide for use by police officers, and a description of a training program implemented in St. Petersburg, Florida.

90. SPACE MANAGEMENT AND THE COURTS--DESIGN HANDBOOK. By F. M. Wong. 1973. 183 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10429)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00164

Basic concepts of space management applicable to the planning of new facilities or the reorganization and renovation of existing buildings are discussed. "Facilities adequate to the fair and prompt admininstration of justice are in chronic short supply in nearly every state in the nation." This handbook offers judicial administrators, architects, planners and others concerned with court space needs, a planning and analysis methodology for application on a national basis. This work resulted from the 1970-1972 Courthouse Reorganization and Renovation Program, a study of New York County judicial facilities in Manhattan's Foley Square--a 30-year space planning and use program. The basic concepts of space management are presented, and a space management methodology is discussed in detail and supported with comprehensive graphics. Space standards and design guidelines are offered for use in the planning of courts and related facilities. These standards and guidelines are related to the functions which particular facility spaces must serve and the needs of the persons performing those functions. Manpower projection techniques are discussed. Two factors outside of, but impinging on space study findings, are treated in separate chapters--courthouse security and the components of a comprehensive information communications system. Typical space management applications and problem solutions which may be applicable at local levels are described. Factors which bear on cost estimating and the use of published cost indices are analyzed. Program administration and cost planning form the basis of the concluding chapter.

91. CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. Washington, D.C., 1973. 69 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10576)

Four papers discussing the responsibilities and problems facing the criminal justice field in establishing a valid classification system are included. The papers included in this monograph were selected from a seminar series: The Classification of Criminal Behavior--Uses and State of Research. In the first article, Professor Don Gibbons reviews some prominent examples of typological analysis--causal and diagnostic classifications and categorizations based on patterns of crime, patterns of offenders, and personality types. He establishes the major criteria for classification systems as well as the requirement that they be congruent with reality. Dr. Marguerite Warren views classification systems as essential in planning intervention strategies. Her paper concentrates on the classification system called Interpersonal Maturity Level (I-level), which is based upon seven successive stages of psychological development. In the presentation, Dr. Lawrence Bennett emphasizes changing the criminal justice system through its decisionmaking processes rather that attempting to change the behavior of the individual offender. The focus of Dr. Jerome Miller's paper is on the latent social control functions of psychiatric, psychological, and social work practices as they relate to the diagnosis and classification of criminal offenders.

92. TECHNICAL TERMS AND DEFINITIONS USED WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT (RADIO ANTENNAS, TRANSMITTERS, AND RECEIVERS)--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By F. M. Greene, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10691)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00214-5

Terms related to land-mobile, portable, and base or fixed-station radio communications antennas, transmitters and receivers in the frequency of 25 to 960 MHz are defined. These terms were selected from 24 of the most applicable standards published by organizations such as the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, the American National Standards Institute, the Electronic Industries Association, the Department of Defense, the Associated Public Safety Communications Officers, Inc, and the Canadian Department of Communications. The terms selected are arranged alphabetically under 69 general categories or keywords. This glossary was compiled by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) which has been established by the National Bureau of Standards for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

93. BATTERIES USED WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT--CHARGERS AND CHARGING TECHNIQUES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By W. W. Scott, Jr., National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 42 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 10692)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00216

Basic charge characteristics of sealed nickel-cadmium and sealed lead-acid batteries and cells, many of which are used in law enforcement communications equipment are discussed. Proper charging techniques are extremely important if a user expects to obtain long battery life over many discharge-charge cycles. Methods of charging such batteries are described, emphasizing the charging methods for sealed secondary batteries, particularly sealed nickel-cadmium types. The advantages and disadvantages of various commonly used charging systems are noted. Fast-charge systems are also discussed, stressing ways of determining when a full charge on the battery has been attained. The author concludes with a list of approved practices and recommendations for the use of nickel-cadmium batteries. This booklet will serve as a handy reference guide for users of rechargeable batteries and charging systems. For information relating to the performance capabilities of different types of batteries and guidelines for determining the type of battery to use in a given piece of equipment, see NCJ 07031.

94. MINIMUM BUILDING SECURITY GUIDELINES AND COST ESTIMATE FOR THE SECURITY FEATURES--INITIAL DRAFT. Washington, D.C., 1971. 21 p.

(NCJ 10758)

Guidelines to secure commercial and residential property (including multiple-family dwellings, hotels, and motels) against burglary, with replacement cost estimates are presented. Also included is the draft of a proposed code which requires application of security specifications to all existing and future buildings and structures.

95. PATTERNS OF BURGLARY, 2d Ed. By H. A. Scarr and J. L. Pinsky, Human Sciences Research, Inc., McLean, Virginia, 1973. 320 p.

(NCJ 10767)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00207-2

Burglary is examined as a process involving offenders, citizens, and the police in order to produce empirically based recommendations for its prevention and control. This report examines burglary as a process to develop empirically grounded recommendations for its prevention and control. The Washington metropolitan area of Fairfax County, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Prince Georges County, Maryland, is the study environment. The offense, the offender, the victim, the social control agents, and the citizen are examined to determine the context

in which burglary occurs, the opportunity setting in which it thrives, and the social psychology that impels its practitioners. A conceptual orientation from which to analyze the crime of burglary is presented. This behavioral approach supplies the burglar's perceptions of his needs, opportunities to meet them, means to take advantage of such opportunities, decisions about alternate routes, and the existence of outside interference. By drawing on data from police and census records, a differentiation is made of burglary offenses in terms of type of structure entered, time of day, and social characteristics of the neighborhood. Citizen preventive measures to decrease the probability of victimization by burglary are considered in substantial detail. The third major category studied is the law enforcement agency, whose job it is to counter the moves of the offender and aid the citizen in crime precautions. The work concludes with a list of major findings and appropriate recommendations for counter measures and contains an annotated bibliography and supporting statistical data. This second edition is a revised and enlarged version of Patterns of Burglary, February 1972.

96. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS IN DES MOINES--A COORDINATED APPROACH TO THE HANDLING OF ADULT OFFENDERS--HANDBOOK--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. Iowa Fifth Judicial District, Department of Court Services, Des Moines. 144 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 10781)
GPO Stock No. 1700-00219

The services, organization, and procedures of a comprehensive community-based correctional program serving the 15-county fifth judicial district of Iowa are described. Written as an implementation handbook for local officials and planners, it presents a model of a program providing alternatives to the traditional institutions of the criminal justice system. The services provided by the program and described in the manual include pretrial release on recognizance for low risk defendants, pretrial supervision for defendants considered to be greater nonappearance risks, probation supervision and presentence investigation, and residential treatment. Of particular interest to officials is the emphasis on performance evaluation and the cost-saving utilization of existing community services and resources. Other important features described, which should be of interest to both planners and professionals, are the balanced use of professional and paraprofessional staff and the nontherapeutic, highly practical treatment approach utilized in all components of the program.

97. DETERMINANTS OF POLICE BEHAVIOR--A SUMMARY. By D. Cruse and J. Rubin, Miami Police Department, Miami, Florida, 1972. 18 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 10828)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00215

A methodology for analyzing police behavior, specifically the interrelationship of variables which affect police patrol performance, is discussed. It has been suggested that a major determinant of the outcome of a police-citizen street contact is the physical and psychological condition of the officer at the time of the contact. As a preliminary step in testing this hypothesis, a pilot research project was conducted in Miami, Florida. This report discusses a methodology for analyzing police behavior and examines the interrelationship of variables which effect police patrol performance. Four Miami patrolmen were trained in behavioral observation techniques and a volunteer group of 12 radio patrolmen to be observed was selected. The researchers developed a checklist to record police citizen interactions and constructed fatigue and stress scales to rate police performance. Among the behavioral determinants investigated, length of experience on the force--for better or for worse--stood out as an influential factor. Other factors likely to affect police behavior were found to be the type of call, the neighborhood, the shift, the day of the week, and the number of citizens involved. Emphasizing the importance of the process of identification, the authors recommend that experienced officers should be selected for training men during the cadet probationary period. While this study is a novel approach to measuring police behavior and contains some interesting results on the variable factors studied, the results might have been more meaningful if a larger sample had been used. The study did not clearly demonstrate the advantages of using police observers to record police behavior and did not specifically suggest means for measuring personality, stress, or fatigue in a future study.

98. LAW OF DETAINERS. By D. B. Wexler, University of Arizona College of Law, Tucson, 1973. 125 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 10905)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00223

Many state and Federal prison inmates face outstanding charges in other jurisdictions which will typically file detainers against such inmates. Prisoners subject to detainers have often had to suffer disabilities because of the detainers and have often experienced difficulty in arranging for speedy trials on their outstanding charges. Recently there has been considerable legal activity regarding the law of detainers and the current state of the law is elaborate and complex. These materials discuss the legal contours of the detainer problem and explore the ways in which the legal process has responded to the difficult issues posed. They should be of particular use to inmates subject to detainers and to the lawyers and law students representing them. A

second casebook in the area of postconviction legal practices is entitled Cases and Materials on Prison Inmate Legal Assistance.

99. CASES AND MATERIALS ON PRISON INMATE LEGAL ASSISTANCE. By D. B. Wexler, University of Arizona College of Law, Tucson, 1973. 100 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10906)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00222

Teaching materials to acquaint law students, lawyers, and inmates with prisoners' legal problems and to encourage participation in law school clinical programs are presented. Legal assistance for prison inmates, almost nonexistent until recently, is now rather widely provided by law school clinics and occasionally by Bar Association groups and legal aid and defender organizations. These teaching materials should prove useful not only to inmates and the lawyers and law students who represent them, but also to members of the correctional field and to the public who wish to keep abreast of an area of great concern to prison populations. The materials explore the nature of typical inmate legal claims and trace the increasing involvement of the legal profession in the assertion of those claims. They also discuss the important question, too often ignored in law school education and by lawyers and convicted clients alike, of the legal risks that occasionally accompany the overturning of a criminal conviction. A second casebook in the area of postconviction legal practices is entitled The Law of Detainers.

100. ALABAMA'S MASTER PLAN CRIME LABORATORY DELIVERY SYSTEM. By C. J. Rehling and C. L. Rabren, Alabama Department of Toxicology and Criminal Investigation, Auburn University, 1973. 274 p.
(NCJ 10931)

A description and analysis of a statewide forensic science laboratory system with suggestions for improving its efficiency and effectiveness is discussed. The historical events in Alabama which shaped the growth of the present crime laboratory system are outlined and descriptive information about the laboratories presently in operation is presented. The present status of these crime laboratories and their relationship to other criminal justice agencies, as well as to agencies in the government and community, is discussed. The effect which the distance of a crime laboratory from the scene of a crime makes on the laboratory's effectiveness is examined in detail. All of this information is used to identify areas in the system where improvements will be needed in order for it to respond to the unique needs of the state. Specific recommendations for these improvements are listed. Appended material includes proposed legislation for the Department of Forensic Science.

101. NEW EFFECTIVENESS MEASURES FOR ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL EFFORTS--DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION--A HANDBOOK OF ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES FOR USE IN ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS. By D. H. Overly and T. H. Schell, University City Science Center, Washington, D.C., 1972. 119 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10935)

Techniques for identifying changes in organized crime initiatives and measuring the effectiveness of enforcement methods directed at organized crime activity are described. This procedure is intended to supplement conventional intelligence gathering and to reduce its cost while increasing its effectiveness. The authors have investigated archival data and public records of business and labor unions to identify such organized crime activities as industrial worker loansharking, business takeovers, sale of untaxed cigarettes, illegal off-track betting, business extortion, labor racketeering, and welfare and pension plan fraud. Where possible, the findings have been tested in an operational context with the aid of the Wayne County (Michigan) Organized Crime Task Force. This testing has yielded investigative leads and indictments at a promising rate per manhour of intelligence gathering and evaluation.

102. DIVERSION OF THE PUBLIC INEBRIATE FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By C. W. Weis, Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission, Harrisburg, undated. 64 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10946)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00226

Means are suggested for removing the skid row drunk from the revolving door process of prosecution and jail, into community health or social service agencies. Public inebriates have traditionally accounted for one-third to one-half of total arrests in municipalities and have long clogged U.S. jails and courts. The intent of this handbook is to suggest diversionary programs which will not only relieve the burden on law enforcement but will also enhance the legal, physical, and social well-being of this victimless crime offender. Five specific types of services, each filling a concrete need of the skid row inebriate, are viewed in terms of their objectives, components, requirements, and implementation variables. The first two are directly diversionary in that they can have an immediate impact on relieving law enforcement personnel. Medical Evaluation and Subacute Detoxification (MESAD) combine a number of functions including emergency pick-up, out-patient medical evaluation, and in-patient treatment. The second of these is the provision of shelter, food, and clothing not only to inebriates but to homeless men as well, thus eliminating a major factor leading to arrests. The three other services discussed are indirectly diversionary and include intermediate care offering structured treatment, community residential living facilities, and reinforcement of treatment through aftercare services. General guidelines are provided for mobilizing community support, securing financing, and training staff personnel.

103. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS--PROGRESS REPORT--MAY 1972. University of Maryland Institute of Criminology, College Park, 1972. 54 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10958)

The progress of the Commission in developing national goals, performance standards, and priorities for reducing crime and delinquency are discussed. Activities of the police, courts, corrections, and community crime prevention task forces are summarized. For the Commission's completed work, see National Strategy to Reduce Crime (NCJ 10697).

104. METHADONE TREATMENT MANUAL--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. National Association for the Prevention of Addiction to Narcotics, 1973. 113 p. MIRCOFICHE (NCJ 11101)

Guidelines for the planning and administration of methadone treatment and methadone maintenance programs of moderate size are discussed. The Methadone Treatment Manual, issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, answers many of the questions surrounding methadone treatment and maintenance, ranging from the ethics of such programs to their everyday management. The document proceeds on the premise that while methadone itself is not the solution to the heroin problem, it is certainly a useful tool in the operation of an effective addict rehabilitation program. Stress is placed on how to organize and administer a successful treatment program rather than on how merely to dispense methadone. The focus is primarily on a typical methadone treatment program of moderate size serving approximately 150 patients. Much of the text, however, is relevant to larger or smaller programs. The nature of methadone treatment is explained in detail, including its philosophy, goals, benefits, and regulation. The patients themselves are considered, with a view to the changes brought about through the administration of methadone. In evaluating methadone treatment, the manual compares the patient on methadone with the addict on street heroin. It is concluded that an individual is better off in a methadone treatment program. Dosages, side effects, and other medical considerations are discussed. Operational aspects such as program personnel, physical facilities, security, and community relations are each dealt with in turn. Appended material includes the FDA regulations governing methadone and various supplementary articles concerning treatment. This manual will serve as an invaluable reference source for those planning to launch new methadone treatment programs.

105. RESIDENTIAL SECURITY. Security Planning Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1973. 218 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11166)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00235-8

Security measures, deterrents to burglary, cost effectiveness, physical security and design, group action, and public policy are examined. The interest in residential security measures, ranging from hardware to design alterations, citizen patrols, and sophisticated intrusion detection devices, has grown with increasing crime rates. This report is an assessment of alternative approaches to crime prevention in residential settings, paying particular attention to the problem of burglary. This document provides a framework for evaluating these security measures and identifies some of their policy implications for government. Its major premise is that the crime risk to a given residence is a function of crime pressure and vulnerability. Therefore residential security is contextual and the risk of crime to an area may be lessened by reducing crime pressure and the vulnerability of the residence. Part One of the report examines the cost effectiveness of security measures in terms of their value in reducing the actual risk of crime and reducing residents' concern and fear. Part Two considers physical security measures and design principles, including an overview of various types of security hardware available for the residential market, or with some application to the residential setting. The following section discusses private group action in combating the residential crime. Concluding chapters deal with public policy issues concerning residential security. Some of these are police incentives for security measures and compulsory state and local codes.

106. EVALUATION IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS—GUIDELINES AND EXAMPLES. By J. G. Kinzer, Mitre Corporation, Bedford, Massachusetts, 1973. 165 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11209)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00210

A guide for developing and implementing plans to evaluate criminal justice projects and programs is described. It is important that, wherever possible, criminal justice project objectives be stated in quantitative terms and that an evaluation plan be developed in conjunction with project grant applications. This manual combines and revises 10 documents that were prepared by the Mitre Corporation for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) in 1972 and 1973 as an aid to the evaluation of the high impact anti-crime program. As a package, it is intended to serve as a reference and working manual for a wide variety of audiences. Included in this manual is a program manager's guide for preparation and implementation of an evaluation plan and an evaluator's guide for the preparation of evaluation components. Reproduced are four sample evaluation plans (in the form of evaluation components of hypothetical project grant applications to LEAA for high impact funding) that illustrate the

evaluation methodology in a variety of criminal justice projects such as a police command and control program and a methadone maintenance project. Four examples of integrated evaluation components are provided by a hypothetical youth services program outline and complete descriptions of three of its subordinate projects. State and local government officials will find the manager's guide helpful in understanding the work of evaluation in developing evaluation plans for their programs, whereas evaluation planners will find the evaluator's guide and the components useful in preparing realistic and valid evaluation plans for their projects and programs.

107. ANATOMY OF A SCAM--A CASE STUDY OF A PLANNED BANKRUPTCY BY ORGANIZED CRIME. By E. J. DeFranco, Washington, D.C., 1973. 81 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11213)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00230

Obtaining control of a legitimate business and driving it into bankruptcy is known as one variation of the scam. The amount of authoritative material available for social science research on organized criminal activities is limited. One source which is available and used as the basis for this case study is court testimony--both criminal and civil--of cases involving organized crime principals. This is the story of the infiltration and planned bankruptcy of a legitimate New York packing company by organized crime and the ensuing nine years of litigation during which the government and creditors sorted out the resulting criminal and civil liabilities. This kind of infiltration and destruction of a bona fide business is known as a "scam." All scam operations involve the purchase of merchandise on as large a scale as possible through the use of credit now relatively easy to obtain. The merchandise is turned into cash which is then milked from the business. After the business has been thus milked, the company is forced into involuntary bankruptcy by its creditors, which, of course, was the original intent of the scam operators. Scam operations are popular in industries with merchandise having a high turnover potential, readily transportable, and difficult to trace. This case study, with its excerpts from trial testimony and judicial opinions, will serve as a valuable training resource for the student, businessman, and law enforcement officer.

108. POLICE CRIME ANALYSIS UNIT HANDBOOK--A PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. Search Group Inc., Sacramento, California, 1973. 200 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11277)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00232

Functions, methodologies, capabilities, and limitations of a unit designed to collect, analyze, and disseminate data on reported crimes and offenders are described. Crime analysis is an essential tool for

converting regularly collected information on reported crimes and criminal offenders into effective crime prevention and offender apprehension actions. Crime analysis can support police operations through strategy planning, manpower deployment, and investigative assistance. This document, one of the series of Prescriptive Packages sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, provides both background information and operational guidelines for police administrators interested in developing crime analysis units. The areas discussed are a definition of goals and objectives, crime data input, analysis of crime data, crime information disseminated as output, and feedback and evaluation. In addition, the fundamental prerequisites for the operation of a crime analysis unit are considered. These include formal administrative support, organizational placement, staffing, and a method of guaranteeing the integrity of input crime and offender information. The concluding chapter presents three model crime analysis systems--manual, semiautomated, and fully automated--for small, medium, and large agencies, respectively. The appendix contains the grant proposals for these three systems, a glossary of crime related terms, crime analysis unit staff job descriptions, and a discussion of the role of regional and statewide crime analysis systems.

109. INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL MOBILE RADIO COMMUNICATIONS. By T. C. Kelly and J. E. Ward, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1973. 141 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11423)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00233

Results of a one-year technical study of digital data transmission over land-mobile radio channels are described. There has been considerable activity over the past few years in the development and testing of vehicle printers and two-way data terminals for use in law enforcement. Much of the report is devoted to description and analysis of the two major problems of the radio channel--multipath fading and ambient impulsive noise--and their relative effects on error rates for various types of data modulation. It is concluded that multipath fading is the dominant limitation and that both space and frequency diversity transmission should be investigated as a means of combating its effects and improving the reliability of high-speed data transmission. A data rate of 2,000-2,400 words per minute is suggested as a reasonable goal for law enforcement digital communications, both to speed up call-response cycles and increase channel capacity as compared to voice transmission. Other topics discussed are coding for error detection and correction, operational and spectrum utilization issues, the role of portables in a digital world, and economic factors. Information and viewpoints gained in discussions with equipment manufacturers and police departments and a glossary of terms are contained in several appendixes.

110. BAIL AND ITS REFORM--A NATIONAL SURVEY--A SUMMARY. By P. B. Wice, Washington, D.C., 1973. 68 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 11424)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00234

An empirical investigation of pretrial release in the United States is presented, with particular emphasis on the traditional bail system and bail reform projects. To present an empirical investigation of pretrial release in the United States, the author conducted interviews in 11 cities and developed data from a 72-city questionnaire. The author constructs a national picture of the traditional bail system, and examines the viability of bail reform projects designed to free more defendants on their own recognizance. Release, detention, forfeiture, and rearrest rates are computed for both traditional and reform programs. Part One describes the facilities, procedures, and personnel involved in the traditional bail system and Part Two describes various bail reform projects and identifies key operational characteristics contributing to project effectiveness. The final section, based on the national mailed survey, discusses national trends and attitudes towards pretrial release. A major conclusion is that reform projects can out-perform the traditional system of bail and bondsmen by achieving lower forfeiture and rearrest rates despite releasing more defendants. Community ties of defendants and pretrial supervision of the accused are of prime importance in attaining these low rates, in contrast to traditional considerations such as the defendants past criminal record and the seriousness of the crime with which he is charged.

111. SEMIAUTOMATIC SPEAKER RECOGNITION SYSTEM. By R. W. Becker, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, 1972. 91 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 11428)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00231

Investigations are described of computer-aided identifications of persons using "spoken words" as the only source of identification data. The voice spectrograph machine has been in use for several years but the inherently subjective decisions based on its data are less than satisfactory. One possible solution to this problem is the development of a voice identification machine whose performance would be completely objective, repeatable, and virtually independent of the skill of the operator. Stanford Research Institute (SRI) modified a previously designed computer-aided speech analysis system and evaluated its applicability to speaker identification. The results indicate that spoken words from the same speaker or from different speakers can be detected with a high degree of reliability where the reliability is a function of the degree of feature matching prescribed by the operator. The prototype system is faster and requires much lower operator skill levels than methods using visual comparisons of spectrograms.

Four methods of improving the present prototype system are suggested for further investigation and it is recommended that a practical semi-automatic speaker recognition system be developed and placed in use by law enforcement agencies. An additional study resulting from a subcontract let to Texas Instruments performed speaker identification analyses on a large data base previously generated by company-funded speech research. Both contractors provided statistical data on expected identification error rates of the analysis methods used by them. This project has shown that a semiautomatic system is a possible approach to the speaker recognition problem. The results of the SRI testing program indicated that such a system would have an error rate of less than 1 percent, provided no decision was made 30 percent of the time.

112. DIVERSION FROM THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. By D. R. Cressey and R. A. McDermott, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1973. 73 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11481)
GPO Stock No. 2700-002241

An exploratory study of diversion processes in juvenile justice which provides information about personnel practices and developing implications in the field is presented. This work suggests that "diversion" is becoming the rhetoric used to identify and reform a delinquent without officially labeling him delinquent. Two theoretical justifications for diversion programs are offered. The labeling theory states that once an individual is stigmatized as delinquent, further deviance is a direct result of the labeling process. The differential association theory suggests that individuals engage in delinquent behavior because they are exposed to an overabundance of associations with behavior patterns favorable to delinquency. In order to assess current practices, the authors surveyed diversion in a hypothetical state they call Mountain View. The intake, informal probation, and diversion units at four probation departments within the state are examined and compared in turn. They first examine definitional problems generated by the broad term "diversion" because the distinction between official and unofficial action, both before and after adjudication, is unclear. The discussion then proceeds according to the order in which a juvenile goes through the justice system. The authors comment on the intake officers' administrative duties, discretion, and roles as investigator and counselor. In handling cases Mountain View officers have several options available--counseling, warning or release, referral to special diversion units, placement on informal probation, and petition for an official hearing. School community officers and youth services bureaus are also reviewed as they relate to diversion of juveniles.

113. ARSON, VANDALISM AND VIOLENCE--LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS AFFECTING FIRE DEPARTMENTS. By K. D. Moll, Stanford Research Group, Menlo Park, California, 1972. 190 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11547)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00251

This study is based on a comprehensive statistical data base of metropolitan fire department problems related to violence. The data covering the period 1968 through 1971 were gathered by the use of questionnaires, field visits, and a review of relevant literature. The following six major areas of violence are covered: building fires attributed to arson and suspected arson, false alarms, acts of physical violence against fire departments during riots and civil disorders, isolated acts of harrassment directed against fire department personnel, equipment and facilities, and bomb threats and bomb incidents. The author has indicated that the intention of the study was not to suggest general changes in the criminal justice system, but rather to find specific need for changes in local, State, or Federal government programs dealing with problems of violence affecting fire departments. Therefore, the study dealt specifically with each of the areas of violent behavior, attempting to identify the major contributions to the problem, extent of the problem, and possible avenues for alleviation of the effects of violent behavior on fire departments. Mr. Moll concludes that, except for arson, violence is not presently an unmanageable burden to fire departments. Although he finds that fire departments have been relatively successful in adapting their internal operations to violence problems, he strongly suggests that greater interservice cooperation with the police is needed. Government officials who oversee both police and fire functions are urged to promote this cooperation.

114. GUIDE TO IMPROVED HANDLING OF MISDEMEANANT OFFENDERS. By T. L. McCrea and D. M. Gottfredson, 1974. 133 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 11964)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00243

Information is presented on nationwide programs which attempt to alleviate problems of the court, reduce pretrial detention, and find alternatives to incarceration. This handbook is one of a series of Prescriptive Packages sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to provide criminal justice administrators and practitioners with background information and operational guidelines in selected program areas. The purpose of this package is to offer concrete suggestions for improving misdemeanant correctional and lower court practices. Its recommendations are based on both research and experience drawn from programs across the country. It explores such topics as court delay, pretrial jail detention, use of presentence reports, and special misdemeanant treatment programs. Alternatives to incarceration are also examined. The guide is in four parts. The body of the report deals with the pretrial period, trial and sentence, convicted misdemeanants not committed to jail, committed misdemeanants, the postinstitutional period, and establishing reporting and evaluation

mechanisms for the misdemeanant justice system. Problem areas are highlighted and programs which improve and strengthen the system are noted. Appendix A is a review of the literature and contains eight sections: (1) Models, Manuals, and Standards, (2) Multistate Surveys, (3) Statewide Studies, (4) Local Studies, (5) Classification, (6) Programs for Inmates, (7) Noninstitutional Programs, and (8) a Bibliography. Appendix B consists of descriptive reports on 11 existing programs or projects in various parts of the nation. These reports go into far more detail than is possible in the main text regarding such aspects of misdemeanant programs as development, administration, organization, cost, and funding. Appendix C is a listing of other programs cited in the text.

115. MAGNETIC SWITCHES FOR BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 31 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 12060)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00238

Performance criteria and test methods for magnetically actuated electrical switches for use in protective intrusion alarm circuits are discussed. This technical publication describes test methods and establishes performance criteria for magnetically actuated electrical switches intended for use in protective intrusion alarm circuits to monitor the positions of doors, windows, etc. The switches initiate a signal that causes auxiliary equipment to send an alarm to a police panel, central station, or a local audible alarm device. This document contains requirements and methods of testing for materials, performance, and electrical properties. Switches covered by this standard are classified into four types based on their intended operating environment and tamper-resistant features. The performance characteristics selected are those that affect the false alarm susceptibility of the device. This standard does not provide performance criteria for resisting attempts to defeat the device through physical or surreptitious attack. Additional material includes illustrations of test equipment, statistical test schedules, and test formulas. Included is a listing of other publications of the Law Enforcement Standards Program.

116. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH--1974. Washington, D.C., 1974. 8 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12393)

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, its subdivisions, and some of its research and program activity are described. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the Department of Justice. This brochure describes the role of the National Institute and outlines its research programs for 1974. The

Institute's mission is to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system by sponsoring research, developing evaluation mechanisms, and disseminating its findings. The offices of research, evaluation, and technology transfer carry out these goals and are delineated on an organization chart along with their respective subdivisions. The office of research programs, which administers outside research, is also shown. In the current year, the Institute is launching several new programs under the auspices of the Office of Research Programs. These involve community crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, police, courts, corrections, and criminal justice equipment. Key elements of these programs, including research efforts which will analyze the needs and problems of the victims of crime, are highlighted. Also briefly described is the Visiting Fellowship Program of the Office of Research, the expanded activities of the Office of Evaluation, and the operations of the Office of Technology Transfer.

117. MERCURY SWITCHES FOR BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12584)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00254

Performance criteria are given for mercury switches intended for use in protective intrusion alarm circuits to monitor the position of doors, windows, etc. Mercury Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems is one of a series of Law Enforcement Equipment Standards developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory at the National Bureau of Standards and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. These devices trigger an alarm signal connected to a police panel, central station, or local audible alarm device. Included are requirements and test methods for performance, electrical properties, and materials. The standard for these devices was developed by researching literature and collecting and evaluating existing standards, specifications, and reports on the user environment requirements. Laboratory tests were performed on sample equipment to determine the state-of-the-art and to evaluate the recommended test methods. The report concludes that in order to minimize false alarms from mercury switches used in burglar alarm systems, the following factors must be controlled: component material, configuration, actuation angle, deactuation angle, endurance, temperature extremes, corrosion, shock, vibration, dielectric strength, rain, and dust. Use of this system in procurement of mercury switches for burglar alarm systems will ensure that switches will have a low probability of generating false alarms in most locations where such devices are used.

118. PROSECUTION IN THE JUVENILE COURTS--GUIDELINES FOR THE FUTURE. Boston University School of Law, 1973. 373 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 12901)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00246

Guidelines and standards for an experimental prosecution program for the Boston Juvenile Court are discussed. Modern prosecutors know that the growing number of legal issues being raised in juvenile proceedings, along with expanding defense counsel participation, necessitates increasingly effective prosecution. The authors formulated these guidelines after a careful examination of the nature and character of the Boston Juvenile Court and the role of the prosecutor within it. The model program for Boston presents concrete objectives and priorities for juvenile prosecution, specific responsibilities of prosecutors at various stages of the juvenile justice process, recommended relationships between prosecution and other juvenile justice agencies, and suggested criteria for a juvenile prosecutor's office in areas such as personnel requirements, training, and support services. The author analyzes this model program's applicability to juvenile courts in other jurisdictions. The report includes a general description of the growth and development of the juvenile court system, highlighting the increased emphasis on procedures to safeguard juveniles' rights. The research methodology included a survey of the legal literature, a questionnaire mailed to judges in 68 cities, interviews, and direct observation of courtroom activity.

119. PAROLE DECISIONMAKING CODING MANUAL—SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT II. By D. M. Gottfredson and S. M. Singer, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 69 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13237)

Detailed instructions are given for the completion of coding forms used in gathering information for a parole decisionmaking data base. Definitions of the various terms found on the data forms are provided. For a discussion of the development of the data base itself, see NCJ 13236.

120. PROBLEM OF OVERLAP IN EXPERIENCE TABLE CONSTRUCTION--SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT III. By L. T. Wilkins, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 22 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13238)

A review of methods and problems in the effective use of statistical information based on past behavior to predict future parole behavior is discussed. Many informational items concerning offenders, taken from case files, overlap and are correlated with one another. For example, auto thieves tend to be younger than offenders in general, and persons with more prior convictions tend to have more prior arrests and sentences. Statisticians have invented procedures which take such overlapping into account. When this is done it is typically found that only a few items, appropriately weighted, may be expected to do the

work, in prediction, of a much larger number. Various studies indicate that less sophisticated methods of combining the information--such as simply adding favorable items together without weighting--may end up, in practice, as better than the more sophisticated techniques. This curious result suggests not that the statistical theory is wrong but that the nature of the data does not satisfy the assumptions which are made in statistical theory.

121. INFORMATION SELECTION AND USE IN PAROLE DECISIONMAKING--SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT V. By L. T. Wilkins and D. M. Gottfredson, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 81 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13240)

Two studies on ways in which information is selected and used in parole decisionmaking are presented. In the first, an information board of items used in the decision process was constructed, and decisions based on data from the board were made by research clerks in the correctional field, graduate students in criminology, and staff of the United States Board of Parole. The results show that those who tend to oppose parole base their decisions on the retributive or deterrent effects of imprisonment, whereas those who tend to favor parole are more interested in the offender's ability to "make it" in the streets. The second study was designed to elicit material about groups of decision-makers, patterns of search for information to assist them, their rationale for acquiring particular types of information at various stages in the search sequence, and the relationships between given sets of information, choice of disposition, and confidence in the correctness of the choice. The results indicate that only information on offense, age, and alcohol history was requested by all groups. Most participants voiced a preference for a starting array of material, such as a summary sheet, from which to initiate their review.

122. OPERATIONAL USE OF AN EXPERIENCE TABLE--SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT VII. By P. B. Hoffman and D. M. Gottfredson, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 40 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13241)

An experiment conducted to observe the impact of an experience table predicting parole success on decisions of parole board members is described. The authors discuss the operational use of an experience table as an aid to parole selection. For this study an experience table was developed for the United States Board of Parole. Samples of current adult male parole or reparole considerations were selected, and decisions were made by parole board members who were divided into four groups. The first group was given an experience table prior to consideration and was asked to independently complete a response form containing three items. The second group was not given an experience

table, but each member was given a form (clinical risk estimate) to predict parole success. The third group made decisions in the customary manner, without an experience table or a response form. The fourth group was given an experience table but no response form. The study results showed that the experience table did influence the parole board members' clinical risk estimates. The appendixes contain samples of the response forms used.

123. PAROLING POLICY FEEDBACK--SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT VIII. By P. B. Hoffman, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 42 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13243)

The report of a project to provide a feedback device capable of making more explicit the presently implicit policies used in making case decisions is presented. A feedback device may enable parole board members to compare actual policies with those desired and take corrective action if indicated, reduce disparity in individual case decisionmaking by noting decisions which appear to vary substantially from usual practice, and reduce the criticism leveled against the parole board as having unfettered discretion. The relationships between decisionmakers' evaluations of four specific case factors (severity of the offense, institutional program participation, institutional discipline, and chances of favorable parole outcome) and paroling decisions are studied. From these relationships, a method of describing and articulating implicit paroling policy is demonstrated and the relative weights given to the above factors in practice are described.

124. UTILIZATION OF EXPERIENCE IN PAROLE DECISIONMAKING--SUMMARY REPORT. By D. M. Gottfredson and L. T. Wilkins, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Hackensack, New Jersey, 1973. 80 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13249)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00277

The summary and results of a study which explored ways in which modern technology might be utilized in the parole decisionmaking process are presented. The United States Board of Parole worked in close collaboration with research workers of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency to explore ways in which technology might be utilized in their decisionmaking process. This report summarizes that effort, its results, and the supplemental reports on various separate but interrelated studies. The purpose of this study was to develop, test, and demonstrate programs of improved information for parole decisionmaking. General objectives were to provide objective, relevant information for individual case decisions, to summarize experience with parole as an aid to improved policy decisions, and to aid paroling authorities in more rational decisionmaking for increased effectiveness of prison release procedures. Since the prompt availability of information was thought to be

a possible requirement, the use of an online computerized system for retrieval and analysis of information for decisions was explored. The results of this research includes a definition of parole objectives and information needs, a description of paroling decisions, the testing of relations between information available for parole decisions and the outcome to those decisions (whether persons are paroled, mandatorily released, or discharged), the evaluation of new procedures, and the dissemination of results to parole systems in the United States. The final report is a series of supplemental monographs. There are 13 volumes in addition to this summary volume.

125. FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION--FROM CONCEPT TO IMPLEMENTATION. By M. Bard, City University of New York, City College, 1974. 18 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13282)

Concepts underlying crisis intervention training and organizational and operational considerations in implementing such programs are discussed. In 1972, 13 percent of all policemen killed in the line of duty were responding to family disturbance complaints and almost 25 percent of all reported murders occurred between family members. Despite these dangers, techniques for dealing with such crises are rarely included in police recruit and inservice training programs. The intent of this monograph is to correct that situation by explaining the concepts underlying crisis intervention training and presenting organizational and operational considerations for implementing such programs. The initial discussion focuses on two areas of human behavior which relate to this police function. They are interpersonal conflict management and crisis intervention theory and practice. Events during which crisis intervention by officers would be helpful include crime victimization, natural disasters, notification of death or injuries, accidents, psychotic reactions, and attempted suicides. The authors touch upon some of the subtle factors that may hinder efforts to implement a new approach in a traditional system and present recommendations which may be helpful in countering the destructive potential of ambivalence. In addition, three models of implementation, based on the structure of police organizations, are presented. Family crisis intervention, as a successful strategy, requires intensive training, as well as working relationships between the police and social service agencies.

126. ETHNIC SUCCESSION AND NETWORK FORMATION IN ORGANIZED CRIME--FINAL REPORT. By F. A. J. Ianni and S. Fisher, Columbia University, Teachers College, New York, 1972. 239 p. (NCJ 13291)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00242-1

The relationship that exists between the structure of ethnic communities in urban society and organized crime as a social system is examined.

This study examines the process of ethnic succession in organized crime syndicates in New York and New Jersey, developing a model of how new member groups organize themselves to achieve the goals shared by members and how these groups develop and enforce rules to maximize their criminal efforts. Results of the study include documentation of the process of ethnic succession in organized crime; analysis of patterns of social relationships in newly emerging criminal groups in relation to the society, the community and other groups; and development of preliminary models of the functioning of newly formed organized criminal groups. See NCJ 13312 for a summary of the report.

127. ETHNIC SUCCESSION IN ORGANIZED CRIME--A SUMMARY REPORT. By F. A. Ianni, Columbia University, Horace Mann-Lincoln Institute, Teachers College, New York, 1973. 37 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13312)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00242

The relationship between the structure of ethnic communities in urban society and organized crime as a social system is examined. Ethnic succession in organized crime is the process by which successive urban immigrant groups use organized criminal activity as a means to attain wealth and power before gaining a foothold in legitimate business. This has been known to criminologists and other social scientists for some time, but has only recently been systematically studied. This report examines the process and develops a model of how new member groups organize themselves to achieve their goals and how these groups develop and enforce rules to maximize their criminal efforts. The research strategy used was to gather data on social relations in organized crime through participant observation in the New York City area. From this data, models of organized crime groups among blacks and Puerto Ricans were generated through the technique of network analysis, an anthropological tool used to chart social interactions. Organized crime is then analyzed from three aspects--the social behavioral field, person-to-person contacts, and patterned social relations. Analysis of the observations showed organized crime networks operating predominantly within youthful groups, though inmate alliances continued after release from prison, and in criminal businesses. Attention is also given to the types of strong personal links within the networks. The authors conclude that organized crime is a unique social system. They contend that more attention to the social, cultural, political, and economic factors which allow organized crime to grow would get better results than the current emphasis on individual case development. For a complete report, see NCJ 13291.

128. PORTABLE BALLISTIC SHIELDS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 14 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13316)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00253

Performance requirements and a method of testing the ballistic resistance of portable ballistic shields intended for protection against gunfire are discussed. Portable Ballistic Shields is a Law Enforcement Equipment Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Equipment which can meet the performance requirements is of superior quality and is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Three types of shields are classified against the threat of penetration by .22 calibre, .38 special, .41 magnum, and .30 carbine ammunition, and the protection afforded by each shield is summarized in a table covering 14 types of ammunition ranging from .22 calibre to 12-gauge rifle slugs. Test summaries are provided along with an illustration of a ballistic penetration test setup. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described to determine, firsthand, whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboatory. Law enforcement personnel may also refer to this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its specifications and that this compliance be either guaranteed by the vendor or attested to by an independent testing laboratory.

129. MOBILE ANTENNAS—LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 19 p. (NCJ 13319)

This report establishes minimum performance requirements and methods of testing mobile antennas mounted on vehicles used by law enforcement agencies. The Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) has been established to conduct research leading to the development and promulgation of national voluntary equipment standards to assist law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in the selection and procurement of quality equipment. This document, Mobile Antennas, is one of the Law Enforcement Equipment Standards developed by LESL and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. It deals with those characteristics which determine the suitability and effectiveness of antennas for law enforcement use. The following requirements and tests are described: relative antenna gain, directional pattern, voltage standing wave ratio, antenna power rating, and shock and vibration stability. Individuals responsible for the procurement of law enforcement mobile communications equipment will find this straightforward document most helpful.

130. SURVEY OF IMAGE QUALITY CRITERIA FOR PASSIVE NIGHT VISION DEVICES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 34 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13383)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00214

A discussion of parameters of night vision devices that affect image quality is presented. Image quality is probably the single most important factor in determining the utility of any optical device. For night vision devices, in particular, it is of paramount importance. In looking at two different photographs of the same scene, which are essentially two different images fixed by the photographic process, almost anyone can tell at a glance which has the better image quality. Objective evaluation of image quality in quantitative terms, however, is not easy, because there are many variables involved, not all of which have been identified, or can be quantitatively evaluated. At least five parameters are required to describe the image quality of a night vision device--(1) contract transfer function (CTF), (2) distortion, (3) light induced background, (4) light equivalent background, and (5) flare. The tests required to evaluate the image quality of the night vision device should include (1) CTF measurements at spatial frequencies from near zero to the frequency at which the CTF approaches zero, (2) distortion measurements, (3) light induced background measurements, and (4) a qualitative evaluation of flare. This report is a preliminary survey of image quality evaluation techniques leading toward a standard for night vision devices. Appended material contains detailed explanations of the technical nomenclature used throughout the discussion.

131. MECHANICALLY ACTUATED SWITCHES FOR BURGLAR ALARM SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By G. N. Stenbakken, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 30 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13384)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00258

Performance criteria are given for mechanically actuated electrical switches intended for use in protective intrusion alarm circuits to monitor the positions of doors and windows. These devices cause the initiation of an alarm signal to a police panel, central station, or local audible alarm device. The document covers switches intended for both indoor and outdoor use as well as those having tamper resistance features. Included are requirements and test methods for performance, electrical properties, and materials. The performance characteristics addressed are those that affect the reliability of the device, with emphasis on those characteristics which affect its false alarm susceptibility. The performance characteristics which must be controlled in order to limit false alarms from mechanical switches used in burglar alarms include component material, operation force, endurance, high temperature performance, low temperature performance, corrosion, shock,

vibration, dielectric strength, rain, and dust. This standard does not provide performance criteria for the ability of these devices to resist attempts to defeat them by physical or surreptitious attack. The use of this standard in the procurement of mechanical switches for burglar alarm systems will ensure that the switches have a low probability of generating false alarms in most locations of use.

132. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR POLICE PATROL CARS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. G. Massey and W. F. Druckenbrod, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 36 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13385)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00252

Terms related to four-wheeled, on-road vehicles oriented specifically to law enforcement use are defined. This glossary is designed to assist law enforcement agencies in the selection and procurement of police vehicles by improving communications between the users and the producers of the vehicles. The document will be updated, from time to time, to include new terms and to reflect changes in definitions. The terms and definitions have been selected on the basis of usefulness to those responsible for the selection, procurement, and use of law enforcement vehicles. For this reason, not all automotive vehicle terminology is included. The guidelines used for selecting terms and developing definitions were--(1) primary criterion for each definition is that it be clear and useful to law enforcement agencies, with emphasis on the intended performance or use; (2) selection of terms is confined to those related to the acquisition, use, and disposition of patrol cars by law enforcement agencies; (3) definitions are given for vehicle components and equipment which affect functional performance for law enforcement activities; (4) wherever appropriate, definitions provided by generally recognized sources are used. This document is one product of the Law Enforcement Standards Program of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

133. VOICE PRIVACY EQUIPMENT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By G. R. Sugar, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 42 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13386)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00260

A description of voice privacy techniques and commercially available scramblers, and a discussion of the concepts of intelligibility and privacy are reported. Law enforcement agencies are finding an increasing need for voice-scrambling equipment to provide privacy on their two-way radio communication systems. One way to increase the privacy of communications is to use electronic devices that encode voice signals

for transmission and decode them at the receiver. These devices, loosely referred to as "scramblers," rearrange the voice signals so that, in principle, they are unintelligible to a listener who is not equipped with the proper decoding equipment. Work is underway at the National Bureau of Standards, under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), to develop performance standards for voice scramblers. The four areas being considered are speech intelligibility, voice quality, voice privacy, and general system characteristics. This report first defines a set of special terms, then describes a number of types of scramblers that are now available for law enforcement use. Some inherent problems and weaknesses are discussed. The concepts of intelligibility and privacy are explored in detail. The potential contents of the standard are described, and some problems inherent in preparing and using the standard are discussed. The report concludes with some material intended to be of immediate assistance to the prospective purchaser of scramblers--a survey of units now on the market, some hints on how to proceed in the absence of a standard, and a bibliography of technical publications on voice scrambling.

134. WALK-THROUGH METAL DETECTORS FOR USE IN WEAPONS DETECTION--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 40 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13387)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00256

Performance requirements and test methods for devices which indicate the presence of metal carried on a person passing through a specific space are discussed. The purpose of the document is to establish performance requirements and test methods for walk-through metal detectors. For most security applications, the emphasis is on the ability to detect handguns. Walk-through metal detectors for use in weapons detection is a Law Enforcement Equipment Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and approved and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This Equipment Standard is a technical document, consisting of performance and other requirements, together with a description of test methods. The document covers requirements such as environmental conditions, controls, detection performance, throughput rate, interference, and electrical safety. General test conditions are described along with methods for testing such items as detection performance, stability, walking speed, throughput rate, magnetic fields, and power line voltage. Equipment which can meet the requirements detailed in this document is of superior quality and is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they can have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. The necessary technical nature of this

NILECJ standard, and its special focus as a procurement aid, make it of limited use to those who seek general guidance concerning walk-through metal weapon detectors for use in weapons detection.

135. SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR EVALUATING THE IMAGE QUALITY OF OBJECTIVE LENSES FOR NIGHT VISION DEVICES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By C. Grover, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 31 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 13388)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00255

Two test methods are described for determining the suitability of a photographic lens for use with a night vision device. Users of night vision devices (NVD) in law enforcement work may at some time desire to modify the capability of their NVD by employing a photographic lens. The methods described are the low contrast resolution test (LCRT) and the variable contrast resolution test (VCRT). Both evaluate a photographic lens' limiting resolution at a particular contrast level or as a function of contrast. Although the VCRT is more complex and provides better overall evaluation, both procedures have correlated well with lens ranking data obtained by complicated modulation transfer function methods and are recommended as simple criterion tests for lens suitability. Illustrative graphs and photographs are provided.

136. IMAGE QUALITY CRITERION FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF FACES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By G. T. Yonemura, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 41 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 13389)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00261

This technical report describes research and recommended evaluation criteria for image intensification equipment. In this technical report, the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory examines the relationship between the human ability to identify faces in an image and the performance of image intensification equipment, such as night vision devices. Specifically, the research was directed toward recommendations concerning an image quality criterion for the identification of faces in a photograph. The studies included a literature review and controlled experiments with 144 observers. Photographs of 10 faces--each degraded at 12 subjectively equal steps--were shown to the observers who picked the level of degradation judged "good enough" for identification purposes. An average acceptable degradation level was determined and the corresponding photographs were microphotometered and quantified into modulation transfer function (MTF) and acutance measures. It is these two indices, MTF and acutance, which are recommended as alternative criteria for specifying the required performance of imaging devices. The report

details fully the above experimentation and presents minimum acceptable performance standards for different face sizes and viewing distances.

137. TEST PROCEDURES FOR NIGHT VISION DEVICES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1973. 49 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 13390)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00257

Specific test procedures and equipment necessary to evaluate the optical parameters essential to the utility of night vision devices are described. A previous report, Survey of Image Quality Criteria for Passive Night Vision Devices, discussed image quality criteria and concluded that four elements are required to evaluate the image quality of night vision devices: (1) contrast transfer function, (2) distortion, (3) light induced background, and (4) flare. Optical gain and dark current, or light equivalent background, are also important measures of the utility of a night vision device. Each test method is outlined, the equipment arrangements described, procedures detailed, and the treatment of data discussed. The report also describes the test equipment required to perform these measurements: diffuse light source, a device to scan a resolution chart, a photometer, charts for contrast transfer and distortion testing, lights for flare and distortion testing, a black body, various mounts for the night vision devices and photometers, and the X-Y recorder. A complete evaluation of night vision devices should include evaluation of their durability; the coverage of such tests will be included in a future report.

138. THE NEED FOR STANDARDS PRIORITIES FOR POLICE EQUIPMENT--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 1. By R. Ku and E. Bunten, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 214 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 13985)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01722-1

The methodology of the LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972 and summary of a portion of the survey data are discussed. Each of the sample police departments was asked to rank one list of equipment categories and nine lists of equipment items within those categories in terms of the need for standards within their own departments. The categories of equipment considered included building systems, communications, detection systems, emergency warning equipment, lethal weapons, nonlethal weapons, protective equipment and clothing, security equipment, and police vehicles. The first half of the report describes in detail the characteristics of the survey while the last half discusses the results of the rankings. The data are presented by all responding departments, by all city departments, by seven department types, and by 10 LEAA

geographical regions. Data describing the characteristics of the responding departments are also presented. Communications and vehicles proved to be of high importance for standards by all classes of departments, whereas building systems tended to receive low priority ranking from most of the respondents. Results regarding responses to individual items within the major equipment categories are discussed in detail. Numerous charts, tables, and graphs illustrate the discussion. For other volumes, see NCJ 15152, 15247, 15211, 15210, 15154, and 35359.

139. PATROL CARS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 7. By E. Bunten and P. A. Klaus, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 133 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13986)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01766-6

A summary of answers is presented regarding purchasing practices, accessories usually selected, equipment stored in the car, patterns of use, and needs for patrol car standards. The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice asked the Behavioral Sciences Group of the Technical Analysis Division at the National Bureau of Standards to gather information from the users of law enforcement equipment about their specialized equipment needs and problems. One of a series of seven reports resulting from this nationwide mail survey of a stratified random sample of police departments, this report outlines methodologies and summarizes the answers of 449 police departments concerning their patrol cars. The data are presented by all responding departments and by seven department types. Responses to each question are discussed separately. Appended material includes a copy of the patrol cars questionnaire and numerous raw data tables. Based on the responses, it was estimated that about 16,000 patrol cars were being used by police departments in the United States in 1972. Nine-tenths of the departments said their patrol cars got less than 12 miles per gallon of gasoline. The brake system and engine were chosen by more than half the responding departments as the areas requiring the most service and repair. The two systems or aspects of patrol cars most often chosen as needing standards were the braking system and the stability and control of the patrol car. More than three-fourths of departments felt that separate safety standards, different from those for civilian cars, were needed for patrol cars. For other volumes, see NCJ 35358, 15152, 15247, 15211, 15210, and 15154.

140. LIFE CYCLE COSTING TECHNIQUES APPLICABLE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES—LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. Kapsch, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 43 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13987)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00284

A presentation of the technique of life cycle costing, an analytic tool to measure the impact of various design alternatives in criminal justice facility construction, is presented. Planners, architects, engineers, and others engaged in the planning, design, and construction of law enforcement facilities are charged with a number of decisions that will affect future resource allocation by the agency operating the new facility. Such future resource allocations affect the personnel and resources required to operate the facility, as well as the frequency of resource replacement. Decisionmakers should be sensitive to the economic impact of their decisions projected over the life of the facility. The analytic tool, presented in this paper for the evaluation of the economic impact of various design alternatives, is the technique of life cycle costing. Primarily, expenditures are to be minimized over the life cycle of the facility and should be calculated in accordance with the time value of money--a concept which recognizes money's opportunity cost. (Because opportunities exist for investment and for a return on that investment, it is generally recognized that the value of money varies with time.) Through use of this life cycle costing technique, total allocations by an agency for a law enforcement facility can be minimized.

141. SAMPLE IMPACT PROJECT EVALUATION COMPONENTS--NATIONAL IMPACT PROGRAM EVALUATION. By G. Kupersmith, Mitre Corporation, Bedford, Massachusetts, 1974. 273 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14037)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00264

Project details are discussed of evaluation strategies developed to assess the effectiveness of criminal justice programs designed to deter crime in eight high impact cities. The high impact anticrime program was designed by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to demonstrate, in eight large cities, the effectiveness of comprehensive, crime specific programs in reducing stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary. This volume, Sample Impact Project Evaluation Components, contains a group of evaluation components selected by NILECJ and Mitre Corporation. The crime specific programs and projects developed in the eight impact cities--Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland (Oregon), and St. Louis--represent a new approach to crime reduction which emphasizes the allocation of resources to develop, implement, and evaluate projects aimed at reducing specific types of crime. The projects involve investigation and experimentation in areas such as field services for probationers/parolees, differentiated supervision of probationers/parolees, high risk juvenile parole, special case processing for impact offenders, and the impact of street lighting on crime. In varying stages of development, these components represent actual evaluation strategies being used to assess the effectiveness of

anticrime activities in adult corrections, juvenile corrections, adjudication, police deployment, and target hardening. Along with this functional area designation, each evaluation component describes the objectives of the project, as well as the data, measures, and methods which will be used to complete the evaluation effort.

142. ALABAMA'S MASTER PLAN FOR A CRIME LABORATORY DELIVERY SYSTEM. By C. J. Rehling and C. L. Rabren, Alabama Department of Toxicology and Criminal Investigation, Auburn University, 1973. 116 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 14038)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00245-5

A report of Alabama's Department of Toxicology and Criminal Investigation comprehensive self-study and consequent systems approach to improving criminalistics services is presented. Prior to the inception of Alabama's Department of Toxicology in 1935, virtually no services for the scientific investigation of crime existed in that State. An increased use of scientific evidence and the need for expanded criminalistics services led, in 1972, to a comprehensive self-study and the master plan for the statewide forensic science laboratory system outlined in this report. Developed under grants from LEAA, the master plan provides for a system of 10 regional crime laboratories capable of processing evidence in 24 hours within a 30-mile radius of the requesting criminal justice agency. The master plan also considers the role of the crime lab in relation to other criminal justice agencies, as well as to the community. The report describes the history which shaped the growth of the Alabama system and reviews the experiences of the labs now in operation. A number of issues relating to effective service delivery, such as caseloads and the effects of lab proximity to the crime scene, are explored. Various means are suggested for improving the current system, including proposals for collecting data on the impact of the laboratory system on crime. Appended items include a list of job descriptions and qualifications, 5-year projections for both personnel and equipment, a proposed records and data system, and proposed legislation for the creation and operation of a department of forensic science.

143. AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION TECHNIQUES FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT USE--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. L. Fey, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 42 p. (NCJ 14189)

Three types of automatic vehicle location techniques--dead reckoning, proximity, and radiolocation--are compared for law enforcement applications. In order to dispatch patrol cars efficiently, precise knowledge of car location is necessary. The earliest car location methods simply assigned patrol cars to specific sections (or beats) of the city with the only assumption being that the car would be found somewhere within the beat. Current dispatching methods have evolved from this beginning and presently several commercial firms are developing automatic vehicle location (AVL) systems which employ communications techniques. "Dead reckoning" is a carborne position computation and reporting system. The "proximity" system uses patrol car emitters and callbox sensors to identify a vehicle when it passes near certain fixed locations. "Radiolocation" is a radio direction finder system that employs methods of trilateration, triangulation, and navigation and relies on more than one fixed radio terminal for operation. The important characteristics, accuracy, frequency spectrum requirements, and coverage area of each technique are compared and discussed. The costs of such systems are also considered. An annotated bibliography is provided.

144. EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS--THE COHORT ANALYSIS IN THE STUDY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES. Harvard Center for Criminal Justice. Washington, D.C., 1974. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14215)

The statement of an evaluation technique whereby a cohort of youth will be followed with a succession of interviews from detention through program experience and return to the community is presented. The goals of the cohort interviews and observations are twofold: to develop data-gathering instruments for tracing change in delinquent youth as they process through a correctional program; and to develop a model of factors causing change in delinquent youth in the care of a corrections agency. Data is to be gathered in the following areas: general goals, outcomes, and type of youth or clients; relationships among youth, between staff and youth, between youth and the community during and after placement; departmental program activity to achieve desired outcomes; and organization of the staff in the Department of Youth Services and its contracting agencies to implement program activity.

145. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--PROGRAM PLAN, 1974. 51 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14337)

An outline of the Institute's 1974 research program to reduce crime and delinquency through research and development is presented. The Institute accomplishes its mission through research, development, evaluation, and technology transfer. The program plan is organized into five areas--community crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, police, courts, and corrections. The plan's final section covers the Institute's general support activities and includes programs not readily grouped under specific subject areas. In selecting projects, the Institute is guided by prior Institute research, LEAA needs, a crime-specific planning model, recommendations of major public commissions and reorganization experts, and special opportunities. Individual projects and research areas are detailed.

146. VIDEO SUPPORT IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By F. J. Taillefer, E. H. Short, J. M. Greenwood, and R. G. Brady, National Center for State Courts, Denver, Colorado, 1974. 67 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14350)

A volume-by-volume synopsis of a report which examines video technology for its potential to improve the quality of the adjudicative process for both trial and appellate courts and to help alleviate court delay problems is presented. The two principal objectives of this project are: first, to extensively analyze the technical feasibility of video technology in the criminal process; and second, to clarify legal and procedural issues affecting the implementation of video technology. As a consequence of these efforts, the project identifies video equipment commercially available, and recommends performance requirements and standards necessary for implementing video systems in the adjudicative process. The report includes four volumes. Volume 1: Project Summary discusses more than 25 videotape applications in eight states, identifies relevant legal and procedural issues concerning court related video applications, and offers recommendations for video use. Volume 2: Users Guide to Performance Standards and Equipment Costs, summarizes video equipment configurations for specific legal applications, and recommends performance requirements and equipment features for potential users. Volumes 3: List of Case and Reference Material abstracts and summarizes references, including case citations relevant to video technology in courts. Volume 4: Equipment Technical Analysis and User Experience contains a detailed technical discussion on the operation of video recording for court applications.

147. REPEATERS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. M. Jickling and J. F. Shafer, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14521)

A discussion is presented of FM repeaters used in land-mobile communications systems, which receive, amplify, and retransmit signals to provide improved communication range and coverage. Even with a good base station antenna site, it is possible that a hill, a building, or other obstruction can cause a shadow region where received signals are extremely weak. In such cases, rather than attempting to improve signal strength by increasing the power radiated by the base station, an unmanned repeater station can be located outside the shadow region to retransmit received signals into the region and vice versa. In its simplest form, a repeater consists of a receiver on one frequency with its audio output connected to the audio input of a transmitter operating on a second frequency. Use of repeaters enhances mobile-to-mobile coverage in terrain that would otherwise result in unsatisfactory communications. Personal transceivers, with their low power and reduced antenna efficiency, also benefit from the increased signal strength provided by the repeater. Repeater systems are described with emphasis on appropriate antenna site selection, signal rejection techniques, and specialized transmission line components for the transmission and reception of signals. Repeaters using the vehicle transceiver are mentioned. Repeaters at microwave frequencies are described to the extent that their use for control and as audio links is pertinent. Measurement techniques that are unique to land-mobile repeaters are discussed. Specialized ancillary equipment necessary for the efficient functioning of repeater systems is briefly described and a glossary of technical terms is provided.

148. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VOL. 1--POLICIES AND PROCEDURES--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. Washington, D.C., 1974. 84 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15080)

A summary of the general organization and specific strengths plus a description of services and procedures of each of the components of the Public Defender Service (PDS) are presented. The primary purpose of PDS is to provide effective legal representation to those unable to afford counsel in criminal, juvenile, and mental health commitment proceedings. Under its statute, PDS is authorized to provide counsel for up to "sixty percentum of the persons who are annually determined to be financially unable to obtain adequate representation." Counsel for indigent defendants not represented by PDS is provided by private attorneys compensated under the Criminal Justice Act. The statute thus guarantees a "mixed" system of representation consisting of both appointed attorneys and public defenders. In order to assure that the mixed system of representation functions effectively, Congress gave PDS

responsibility for coordinating a system for the appointment of private counsel, and for supplying to assigned counsel information and materials on defense representation. PDS attorneys are assisted in their representation by personnel of the agency's Investigative Division, social workers of the Offender Rehabilitation Division, paraprofessionals, law students and an administrative-secretarial-clerical staff. The staffs of the Investigative and Offender Rehabilitation Divisions also are available to private attorneys appointed under the Criminal Justice Act. For the training manual associated with this project, please see NCJ 15081.

149. PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, VOL. 2--TRAINING MATERIALS--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. Washington, D.C., 1974. 287 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15081)

This training manual is designed to assist public defender agencies in developing an inhouse capability for training new staff attorneys. The components of the training system are described followed by a list of all the materials necessary to conduct the initial training program for new attorneys. Another section contains materials for a jury practice course which can be implemented subsequent to the initial training program. The syllabus and curriculum presented in this volume are designed for use by a defender agency's training director. In its present format, the package could not be distributed to trainees for self-instruction. Supplementary policy and procedure memoranda are presented in the appendix. For a separate volume that contains detailed descriptions of the Public Defender Service program, including information on planning and management, legal and investigative services, rehabilitation and postconviction alternatives, program evaluation, and costs, please refer to NCJ 15080.

150. EVALUATIVE RESEARCH IN CORRECTIONS--A PRACTICAL GUIDE--FINAL REPORT--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By S. Adams, American University Law Institute, Washington, D.C., 1974. 334 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15132)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00270

Information on the status and impact of evaluative research, the role of the agency administrator, research methods and strategy, and the future of correctional evaluation are discussed. Evaluation Research in Corrections--A Practical Guide is a Prescriptive Package containing useful information on the development, implementation, and utilization of correctional program evaluation. The primary focus is on the development of basic and straightforward evaluation efforts. Emphasis is placed on practical applications rather than theory. The material describes the present status of evaluative research in corrections, the impact of selected cases on responsibilities, skills and attitudes

required of correctional managers if research is to be facilitated and its products wisely used. Research methods and strategies as well as basic research concepts and procedures such as objectives, criteria, methods of measurement, models, and old and new research methods, are all included. Methods by which evaluative research in corrections may be improved, and systematic assessments to achieve progressive improvements of evaluation and program development based on effective evaluation efforts are also presented. The study is divided into four sections: The Status and Impact of Evaluative Research, The Role of the Agency Administrator, Research Methods and Strategy, and "Looking Ahead" to the Future of Correctional Evaluation. A bibliography is is included.

151. SELECTION AND APPLICATION GUIDE TO FIXED SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By G. L. Hamlin and C. C. Grover, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 29 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15135)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00281

The methods and types of fixed surveillance photography and their application in combating criminals are discussed. The rise in crime in stores, banks, and other businesses has increased the need for security equipment. Photographic surveillance, supported by advanced electronics and film systems not available in the past, has assumed an increasingly important role in security. Fixed surveillance photography involves the use of permanently installed cameras and equipment to monitor areas where criminal activity is likely. The three types of equipment addressed are still-cameras, motion picture cameras, and television systems. The purpose of this guideline is to provide information which will enable a small businessman to independently analyze his security needs, decide if photographic surveillance seems to answer those needs, and plan generally what type of system best fits his requirements. Sufficient detail is presented to permit intelligent discussions with sales representatives in choosing the most satisfactory surveillance equipment. Information is also provided to inform the potential user of such equipment of routine maintenance requirements and proper installation techniques. This guide deals mainly with robbery, shoplifting, and employee theft, and discusses surveillance methods, techniques, and the considerations involved in combating these types of crime. The allied field of protection against bad-check passers is also discussed, since it is possible in some cases to use surveillance cameras for this purpose.

152. RIOT HELMETS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By N. J. Calvaho, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15153)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00286

Performance requirements and methods of testing helmets to be worn by law enforcement officers during situations posing a threat of injury from blows to the head are discussed. The need for law enforcement officers to have adequate protective headgear has become particularly evident during the past decade which has been punctuated by frequent incidents of civil disturbance and related police injuries. This document, one of a series developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, establishes performance requirements and methods of testing helmets to be worn by law enforcement officers during civil disturbances, riots, or other situations that pose a threat of injury from blows to the head. The tests and standards which are included measure such things as peripheral vision, impact attenuation, penetration resistance, retention, projections both inside and outside the shell, openings, and labeling. The test methods and technical data contained in this standard make it highly suited for use by procurement agents in determining firsthand whether a particular riot helmet meets the requirements of superior quality, as well as in describing performance criteria for prospective vendors. Diagrams illustrating the test methods are provided. The riot helmets covered by this standard are not generally designed to offer protection against gunfire. Requirements for face shields are not included.

153. BODY ARMOR AND CONFISCATED WEAPONS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 6. By G. B. Hare and P. A. Klaus, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 101 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15154)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01748-5

Results of the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory's detailed questionnaire concerning use of body armor and other ballistic protective equipment are reported. One of a series of seven reports resulting from the LEAA Police Equipment Survey of 1972, this report summarizes the answers of 440 police departments concerning body armor and confiscated weapons. These departments responded to a detailed questionnaire designed to provide information on preference for hidden or visible body armor, use of other ballistic protective equipment, routine operations where body armor would be most useful, current problems and failures with present equipment, needs for standards for the testing and assessment of penetration capabilities of body armor, and disposition of confiscated weapons. The first part of the report describes the development and administration of the questionnaire and the second part presents a question by question discussion of the results. For each question, data are presented by department type (cities with various sized forces),

county, state, and LEAA geographic region. Numerous charts, tables, and graphs illustrate the discussion. For other volumes, see NCJ 13985, 15152, 15247, 15211, 15210, and 13986.

154. WHAT LAW ENFORCEMENT CAN GAIN FROM COMPUTER DESIGNED WORK SCHEDULES. By N. B. Heler. 1974. 28 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15155)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00279

The advantages of a computerized work scheduling system over manual design procedures are described. It is pointed out that most of the major types of work schedules currently used by law enforcement agencies can be designed with the computerized scheduling system. Features of the schedule subject to control by the designer include distribution of manpower in proportion to the demand for service, periods of days off, periods of onduty days, watch change conditions, number of onduty officers, and lengths of assignment to each watch. The procedure for designing a rotating schedule to manning levels for each watch that are proportionate to workload is illustrated. A schedule designed for a 14-man traffic safety unit operating only on the day and afternoon watches is also shown. The type of input information required is listed, and the training and skills necessary to run the schedule design programs are considered low with variance according to the number of schedules designed annually and their complexity.

155. CITIZEN DISPUTE SETTLEMENT--THE NIGHT PROSECUTOR PROGRAM OF COLUMBUS, OHIO--A REPLICATION MANUAL--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. 1974. 77 p.
(NCJ 15156)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00267

A program report for a project offering an alternative "hearing process" outside of normal court procedures by which citizens can arbitrate their differences is presented. In Columbus, Ohio, hearings are coordinated by prosecutors and conducted by law students from a nearby university. The hearing officer acts as a facilitator in interpreting each party's point of view, identifying the real basis of the conflict, and suggesting possible resolutions in situations where the parties cannot reach an agreement. If the situation is particularly volatile, the prosecutor or hearing officer may also warn of possible legal consequences of a continuation of the conflict. The citizen dispute settlement concept has additional benefits aside from those afforded the complaining and responding parties. Handling minor cases such as simple assaults, bad checks, and family disputes in a supervised setting outside of the traditional judicial system alleviates caseload pressure on the court and permits a higher degree of attention to serious crimes. Moreover, hearings can be conducted at a substantially lower cost than courtroom proceedings. The Columbus model incorporates a link with community

social service agencies, providing a referral service to agencies designed to deal with specific problems that may require more specialized or long term attention than a hearing can afford. This replication manual surveys the program management, services, evaluation, and costs, and presents a detailed description of procedures and processes to assist any jurisdiction investigating or implementing a similar program.

156. HANDGUNS AND HANDGUN AMMUNITION. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 5. By S. Bergsman, E. Bunten and P. A. Klaus, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 105 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15210)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01747-7

A survey of 528 police departments on their current practices regarding the on- and offduty use of handguns, and the characteristics of, and problems with, handguns and handgun ammunition is reported. Survey responses are broken down by size and type of police agency. Other volumes in this series are NCJ 13985, 15152, 15247, 15211, 15154, and 13986.

157. ALARMS, SECURITY EQUIPMENT, SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 4. By J. L. Eldreth, E. D. Bunten and P. A. Klaus, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 150 p.

(NCJ 15211)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01745-1

A selected sample of police departments was surveyed on the types and usage of alarms, security equipment, and surveillance equipment. Specific survey topics include "direct to police" alarm displays, numbers of alarms and false alarms, night vision equipment, closed circuit television, and video tape recorders. Other topics included cameras, problems with and future use of movie and still cameras, and standards for other security devices. Data are presented by size and type of department. Other volumes in this series are NCJ 13985, 15152, 15247, 15210, 15154, and 13986.

158. GUIDE TO JUROR USAGE. Bird Engineering Research Associates, Inc., Vienna, Virginia. 1974. 76 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15215)
GPO Stock No. 4000-00238

Based on an analysis of methods used by numerous courts, general rules and techniques for efficient juror utilization are offered for court

and jury managers. Most critics of the jury system do not realize the difficulties involved in making efficient use of all jurors who are called for jury duty. Under our system of justice, a large number of people are made available to the parties and the judge from which an unbiased jury is selected to hear a particular case. The selection process, or voir dire, generally lasts only a short period of time. The actual trial, however, may last for a day or more. The operation is one that requires many people for a short time and a few for a long time. In several jury systems, the "many" must wait until the "few" have finished a trial and until another selection process begins. The Guide to Juror Usage is based on an analysis of methods used by numerous state and local courts in improving juror utilization. General rules for good juror usage are offered for consideration by judges, jury clerks, court administrators and others interested in conserving juror time, saving jury costs, and improving the morale of citizens who must serve. Suggestions include better correlation between the number of those called to serve and the number of jurors actually needed, staggered trial starts, and dismissal of jurors whenever possible. Specific sections of the study describe methods for selecting the proper jury "pool" size and explain how data can be collected and analyzed to quantitatively measure and improve performance. Also included is a glossary of jury-related terms and a current bibliography on jury utilization and management.

159. FIXED AND BASE STATION FM TRANSMITTERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 39 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15243)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00238

This technical document presents minimum performance requirements and test methods for frequency modulated, fixed and base station transmitters for use by law enforcement agencies. It was developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the Department of Justice. Fourteen performance characteristics grouped under the general headings of radio frequency carrier, audio frequency modulation, electromagnetic compatibility, and environmental characteristics are defined for three types of transmitters which are identified by their megahertz band operating frequencies (400-512, 150-174, and 25-50). Test methods involve determining a value for each of the cited performance requirements. While the standard should be of valuable assistance in the selection and procurement of fixed and base station transmitters, the necessarily technical nature of the standard and its special focus as a procurement aid make it of limited use to those who seek general information on fixed and base station FM transmitters. Appendixes contain a bibliography and tabulated minimum performance data for all three transmitter types. It is noted that the performance requirements are in agreement with those given in the rules and regulations published by the Federal Communications Commission.

160. MOBILE FM TRANSMITTERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. E. Nelson, W. W. Scott Jr., J. F. Shafer, J. J. Tary, and J. L. Workman, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 37 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 15244)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00287

Minimum performance requirements and test methods for frequency modulated transmitters mounted in law enforcement vehicles are discussed. This standard applies to transmitters which either do not have special subsystems such as selective signaling or voice privacy, or in which such subsystems are bypassed or disabled during testing for compliance with this standard. Sixteen performance characteristics grouped under the general headings of radio frequency carrier, audiofrequency modulation, electromagnetic compatibility and environmental characteristics are defined for three types of transmitters which are identified by their megahertz band operating frequencies (400-512, 150-174, and 25-50). Appendixes contain a bibliography and tabulated minimum performance data for all three transmitter types. It is noted that the performance requirements are in agreement with those given in the rules and regulations published by the Federal Communications Commission.

161. SUMMARY REPORT ON EMERGENCY VEHICLE SIRENS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By F. E. Jones, T. L. Quindry, and W. J. Rinkinen, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 48 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 15245)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00255

This program was designed to identify and quantify the physical parameters of the vehicle emergency warning devices, and to determine their effectiveness in enabling police to safely and efficiently perform their duties. In this summary report it has been shown, both theoretically and experimentally, that interference caused by reflection of siren signals can result in a decrease in sound pressure level of as much as 60 decibels at certain specific siren-to-subject distances. To illustrate quantitative agreement between calculated and experimental data, a test program involving 23 test automobiles, 4 electronic sirens, and 9 electromechanical sirens has been completed. Measurements have been made of the directional response and spectral distribution of the sirens, of the field insertion loss of the automobiles, of the masking noise in the automobiles while being driven over a test route of four different segments, and of the phase cancellation pattern for an electronic siren. Measurements of directional response were also made for a pair of electronic speakers in three different arrangements. The directional response and sound power measurements were made in the laboratory in an anechoic chamber. The order measurements were made in the field. The data are presented in tabular form and implications of the results regarding the efficacy of the siren as a warning device on an emergency vehicle are discussed.

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162. HAND-HELD METAL DETECTORS FOR USE IN WEAPONS DETECTION--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 16 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15246)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00285-4

This document establishes performance requirements and an evaluative testing methodology for hand-held metal detectors used for determining the presence and location of metal weapons carried on a person. This Law Enforcement Equipment Standard was developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the Department of Justice. Meeting the performance requirements presented in this document identifies equipment that is of superior quality and that is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Law enforcement personnel may also reference this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its requirements. Furthermore, they may require that this compliance be either guaranteed by the vendor or attested to by an independent testing laboratory. The performance requirements and associated test methods cited include--controls, audible and visual alarm indication, detection, operability and electrical characteristics, battery condition and life, and interference and electrical safety. This standard applies both to visible detectors (open search) and those which can be hidden on the operator's body (unobtrusive search).

163. SIRENS AND EMERGENCY WARNING LIGHTS. POLICE EQUIPMENT SURVEY OF 1972, VOL. 3. By P. A. Klaus and E. Bunten, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 144 p.
(NCJ 15247)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01744-2

A selected sample of police departments was surveyed on the types and usage of sirens and emergency warning lights. Specific topics include the use of emergency warning equipment on patrol cars, characteristics of electronic and electromechanical sirens, emergency warning lights, and activities for which emergency warning equipment is used. Other subjects include purchasing and testing emergency warning equipment, training officers to use this equipment, the availability of traffic control signals for helping emergency vehicles, and suggestions for improving emergency warning equipment. Data are broken down by type and size of respondent. Other volumes in this series are NCJ 13985, 15152, 15211, 15210, 15154, and 13986.

164. METALLIC HANDCUFFS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By M. Westfall, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 16 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15436)

This document establishes performance requirements and an evaluative testing methodology for metallic double-locking handcuffs that are intended to be used to restrict the physical movement of apprehended persons. Developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of LEAA, this standard evaluated a wide variety of commercially available handcuffs and determined the requirements for performance according to tested criteria. Specific tests are described including visual inspection, dimensional measurements, test loading of handcuffs, test loading of the locking mechanism, checkplate tamper resistance, dust resistance, and salt spray corrosion resistance. Equipment which can meet these requirements is of superior quality and is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Law enforcement personnel may also reference this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its requirements and that this compliance be either guaranteed by the vendor or attested to by an independent testing laboratory.

165. DESIGN GUIDE FOR IMPROVING RESIDENTIAL SECURITY. By O. Newman, Center for Residential Security Design, New York, 1973. 97 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15608)
GPO Stock No. 2300-00251

Illustrated standards, specifications, and designs for individual and multifamily dwellings are presented. In this design guide, separate chapters are devoted to detailed discussions of hardware, personnel, and electronic equipment. For already completed buildings, the creation of a fortification with limited and controlled access points is emphasized. The recommended security approach for new housing developments being built involves using a series of physical design characteristics to subdivide the complex into naturally controlled sectors called "defensible space." Numerous diagrams and detailed figures of hardware devices for securing individual residential and multifamily dwellings are included in this report. Covered are the different types of doors, door materials, hinges, locks, and lighting that are available for use. A discussion of electronic security systems considers different types of alarms, closed-circuit television, intercom, and elevator audio systems. Security of windows, lobbies, secondary exits and entrances, elevators, and mailboxes in multifamily dwellings is also considered. In addition, the source, selection, costs, scheduling, and equipment required by different types of residential security personnel are outlined. The final chapter illustrates six examples of total security

systems in existing residential complexes, using devices and procedures discussed in earlier chapters.

166. PERSONAL/PORTABLE FM TRANSMITTERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. E. Nelson, W. W. Scott Jr., J. F. Shafer, J. J. Tary, and J. L. Workman, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 37 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15612)

This report establishes minimum performance requirements for use of this equipment by law enforcement agencies and details laboratory test methods. Sixteen performance characteristics grouped under the general headings of radio frequency carrier, audio frequency modulation, electromagnetic compatibility, and environmental characteristics are defined for three types of transmitters which are identified by their megahertz band operating frequencies (400-512, 150-174, and 25-50). Test methods involve determining a value for each of the cited performance requirements. While the standard should be of valuable assistance in the selection and procurement of personal/portable FM transmitters, the necessarily technical nature of the standard and its special focus as a procurement aid make it of limited use to those who seek general information on personal/portable FM transmitters. Appendixes contain a bibliography and tabulated minimum performance data for all three transmitter types. It is noted that the performance requirements are in agreement with those given in the rules and regulations published by the Federal Communications Commission.

167. PROVIDENCE EDUCATIONAL CENTER--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. Washington, D.C., 1974. 246 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15651)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00294-3

A nonresidential community-based juvenile educational correctional institution that combines educational, social science, and aftercare functions within one administrative structure is described. The program of the Providence Educational Center (PEC) in St. Louis, Missouri, was designed to deal with young boys, 12 to 16 years old, who were charged with stranger-to-stranger crimes and who had histories of poor academic achievement and social failure. The basic premise underlying PEC's program is that the long-term rehabilitation of delinquents exhibiting these characteristics is contingent on the development of those skills they need to experience success in school, in their family and social relationships, and on the job. PEC's program is comprised of three closely coordinated and functionally interrelated components. The educational component consists of an individualized approach to providing instruction and remedial assistance in reading, mathematics, and other academic subjects. The social sciences component performs diagnostic assessments, provides counseling to clients and families, and acts as liaison with juvenile court officials. The aftercare

component is responsible for easing the transition back into the community after graduation. The purpose of this handbook is to provide the user with the information needed to develop a similar program in his or her community.

168. JOB PLACEMENT AND TRAINING FOR OFFENDERS AND EX-OFFENDERS. By P. G. McCreary and J. M. McCreary, Washington, D.C., 1974. 166 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15652)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00305-2

This volume is designed primarily for those criminal justice administrators and practitioners who are planning new manpower services, or who are currently administering or are employed in such inmate or ex-offenders programs. The authors report on programs sponsored or run by Federal agencies, business, labor, and public groups. Covered are community-based and institutional programs ranging from pretrial intervention to residential and nonresidential postcustody programs. Current thinking on the role of manpower services is reviewed, and the characteristics, economic problems, and job needs of ex-offenders are discussed. Guidelines are offered on the best way to help ex-offenders prepare themselves for jobs, how to develop jobs, how to see that former offenders are properly placed, and how to create stable employer-employee relationships. Also discussed are program planning, administration, and evaluation. The last chapter uses elements discussed in the other parts of the report to present an outline for a model employment and training program. A selected bibliography is also included.

169. RADICAL CORRECTIONAL REFORM--A CASE STUDY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. By L. E. Ohlin, R. B. Coates, and A. D. Miller, 1974. 38 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16643)

A preliminary report on the reforms undertaken by the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services since 1969 is presented. It has been reprinted from the Harvard Educational Review, v. 44, no. 1: 74-111. The Massachusetts juvenile correctional reforms closed the traditional public training schools and developed a variety of alternative residential and nonresidential community-based services in newly created state regions. This article describes the problems and mandate for reform, the reform of institutional treatment, and the move from traditional institutions to community corrections.

170. PHILADELPHIA NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH RESOURCES CENTER--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. Washington, D.C., 138 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16769)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00298-6

This report describes project organization, referral sources and diversion procedures, intake, assessment, termination procedures, direct services, referral services, training and personnel services, and operating costs. During the years 1966-72, gang warfare and deaths related to gang warfare escalated in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to levels far beyond that of any other major city. In this setting the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center (NYRC) began operations in the spring of 1971. NYRC, which concentrates on providing individual casework and followup services, utilizes the resources of over 190 agencies and institutions that provide services to youth. The individual casework, coupled with a well developed resource network, makes it possible to provide an entire range of services--college scholarships, orthopedic and medical or mental health resources, emergency housing or group home care, recreation and cultural programs, and drug abuse treatment. This document presents a discussion of project organization, covering sponsorship, NYRC's neighborhood-based facility, and organizational structure. Referral sources and diversion procedures are discussed, along with intake, assessment, and termination procedures. Attention is devoted to direct services provided by NYRC, focusing on counseling and referral, gang work, employment, tutoring, cultural and recreational services, legal and probation counseling, and housing. Following a short section on referral services, comments are made on training and personnel systems, project operating costs, and project evaluation. The appendixes contain purchase-of-service agreements, job descriptions, a list of cooperating agencies, and client and program forms.

171. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1974. Washington, D.C., 1975. 81 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16805)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00268

This report summarizes activities of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice for the year 1974 and presents information on its organization and budget, funding, publications and publication services, evaluation grants, and contracts funded. A summary of activities are presented for community crime prevention, juvenile delinquency, police, courts, corrections, and new resources for the system.

172. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By G. N. Stenbakken, W. E. Phillips, and S. E. Bergsman, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1974. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17412)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00290-1

An alphabetical compilation of over 300 definitions for commonly used terms is presented. Included are all kinds of detectors, sensors, alarms, alarm systems, and electrical components. Representative entries include such terms as "spoofing," "trickle charge," "no switch," and "seismic sensor."

173. POLICE ROBBERY CONTROL MANUAL--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By R. H. Ward, T. J. Ward, and J. Feeley. 1975. 81 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17414)

This Prescriptive Package is designed to provide an overview of both the research and state-of-the-art of police robbery control projects in the United States and provide practical guidelines to both police administrators and line personnel in the planning, implementation, and assessment of robbery control projects. The authors sent a questionnaire to police departments across the country and visited departments in over 20 cities. The robbery control projects of five cities are highlighted: Miami, Florida; New York, New York; Denver, Colorado; Kansas City, Missouri; and Minneapolis, Minnesota. This manual draws together both current research and data relative to robbery and descriptive data relative to robbery control projects underway throughout the United States. It provides crime specific information which can be used for comparative purposes by planning or crime analysis units and a descriptive analysis of current projects, which should aid in selecting suitable projects for particular cities or geographic areas. Also included is specific information for those personnel actually engaged in a robbery control project and administrative information on funding, resource allocation factors, cost-benefit data, and the means for evaluating projects. The manual is designed primarily to assist law enforcement agencies in the development or improvement of a robbery control project. An attempt has been made to develop "model" projects which are based upon the findings of this study. In order to facilitate communication, Appendix A outlines various robbery control projects now in existence and persons who can be contacted for further information. Information on particular robbery types and likely offenders is also presented in order to assist in the planning effort.

174. GIMELLI SYSTEM OF MULTITRACK VOICE WRITING--AN EVALUATION OF A NEW COURT REPORTING TECHNIQUE--A SUMMARY REPORT. By J. M. Greenwood, E. H. Short, and N. B. Elkind, National Center for State Courts, Denver, Colorado, 1975. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 17421)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00299-4

A description of a simultaneous oral and tape recording method and its implementation as a test project is presented. Multitrack voice writing combines the use of electronic recording with a professionally trained voice writer. The voice writer dictates in court the official verbatim record of proceedings on tape and the voices of participants are simultaneously recorded on the same tape. Twenty applicants completed a 3-month training program, and achieved excellent levels of proficiency on several state and Federal court reporter examinations. In addition, these voice writers were evaluated by judges in seven states, and judicial reaction was strongly favorable. A comparison between voice writing and stenotyping indicated several potential advantages of voice writing including (1) lower transcript costs, (2) faster production of transcripts, (3) faster training and higher proficiency levels of new reporters, (4) better court control of the transcript process, and (5) independent verification of the record. Included is a brief description of the training curriculum and recommended revisions for future training programs. This report concludes that multitrack voice writing is a practical alternative to stenotyping offering several unique features to improve court reporting services by eliminating transcript delays while attaining high transcript standards.

175. FUNCTION OF THE POLICE IN CRISIS INTERVENTION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT--A TRAINING GUIDE. By S. Braunstein, N. Curtis, E. Hirsch, B. McIver, D. K. McLeod, and J. W. Zacker, Criminal Justice Associates, Inc., Newton, Massachusetts, 1974. 250 p.
(NCJ 17535)

Guidelines are presented for dealing with the organizational, theoretical, and operational aspects in the design and implementation of a police crisis intervention training program. The police role has been traditionally defined by both the public and the police as "crime fighting" and hard core "law enforcement." The reality of the situation indicates that approximately 80 percent of the officer's time is spent in the area of social regulation, order maintenance, and service to the community. Fundamental crisis and conflict theory is outlined, specific training exercises are suggested, and intervention methods are detailed. The development of administrative forms and procedures is also discussed, together with the use of the social and community service network. An 18-page reference section contains an annotated bibliography of literature and audiovisual materials in the areas of general training, crisis intervention, conflict management, the family,

interviewing, and professional referral. Attached to this report are 12 appendixes which include such program aids as family disturbance and family crisis intervention scripts for real-life simulations, an article on crisis intervention and the investigation of forcible rape, and group discussion and exercise techniques.

176. MONITORING FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES. By J. D. Waller, D. MacNeil, J. W. Scanlon, F. L. Tolson, and J. S. Wholey, Washington, D.C., 1974. 149 p. (NCJ 17779)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00300-1

Procedures are suggested for monitoring that are deemed useful in meeting the new Law Enforcement Assistance Administration guidelines. This handbook is designed to help State Planning Agencies (SPA's) to develop or improve performance monitoring systems. It is aimed specifically at those persons responsible for developing and operating such systems. The suggested procedures are selected from the practices employed by the 55 SPA's and represent those that appear most useful in meeting the new LEAA guidelines. Following discussion of LEAA's requirements for monitoring by SPA's, the major problems confronting a monitoring system manager are examined. How to determine what monitoring information is needed by the SPA is treated, along with how the monitoring system manager can develop a consensus in SPA management on what monitoring information should be produced. Guidance on how the monitoring system manager can establish an effective monitoring agreement with a subgrantee is provided. What the agreement should include, strategies for carrying out the agreement, and techniques for determining what constitutes an acceptable agreement are included. The handbook then describes the establishment and organization of an appropriate information flow which includes the establishment of data sources, collection and transmittal of information, analysis of information and dissemination of results. The concluding chapter discusses some of the problems which inhibit usage of monitoring information and offers guidelines for assuring the utilization of the monitoring system. The appendix includes examples of procedures and materials used in monitoring criminal justice programs.

177. MANAGEMENT BY OBJECTIVES--A CORRECTIONS PERSPECTIVE. By M. L. McConkie, University of Georgia, Institute of Government, Athens, Georgia, 1974. 97 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 18304)

This handbook describes the methods of development and the problems and processes of implementing management by objectives (MBO) in the correctional setting. One of the imposing challenges confronting correctional managers is that of demonstrating that their programs are effective or working. Management by Objectives (MBO) examines goal

setting in the corrections field and suggests ways of assessing whether managers are accomplishing the goals they have set. Because MBO provides the means for developing a well-defined purpose and direction for both management and staff, it encourages staff independence and increased motivation and satisfaction. The report is one of the very few, if not the only, management by objectives "how to" manuals which deal with corrections. It draws upon correctional examples, applies its principles to correctional situations, was edited and criticized by correctional managers, and bears the mark of correctional thinking. In addition to discussing the benefits which may accrue from implementing MBO, problems associated with using this management technique are discussed and possible solutions are presented. Two chapters detail the implementation process and factors to be considered in formulating the objectives and goals in written form. Guidelines for preparing objectives include specifying target dates, consideration of cost factors, and definition of the aim or end result. Methods of monitoring the progress of MBO and evaluating its effectiveness are suggested. The appendixes contain checklists for the applicability of MBO to nonprofit organizations and for drafting objectives consistent with MBO philosophy, suggestions for writing short-term goals, and a short bibliography on overcoming resistance to change.

178. MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS. By P. B. Bloch and D. R. Weidman, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1975. 253 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 19486)

This Prescriptive Package is designed to assist police managers in improving the success of their departments' criminal investigation efforts. While skilled detectives are essential, there are a number of new methods police managers can adopt to improve investigative success. Management issues addressed include budgeting and allocating resources; improving relationships with the prosecutor; interacting with the public, especially victims and witnesses; improving relationships between investigators and patrol officers; decentralizing detective assignments, particularly in neighborhood team policing approaches; using civilian employees for investigative tasks; assigning personnel; supervising and training investigative personnel; improving investigative procedures; and conducting investigative activities not related to specific cases. The suggestions are based on an examination of the investigative practices of six selected police departments, a review of the relevant literature and recent experiments in other departments, and the observations and conclusions of a panel of experienced police officials. It is especially interesting to note that many of the suggestions require little or no additional resources. This report is written primarily for police chiefs and heads of detective units, but should also be of interest to other police officials and to local government officials such as city managers.

179. PASSIVE, FIRST GENERATION NIGHT VISION DEVICES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 50 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19487)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00325-7

This technical document establishes performance requirements and evaluative testing methods for passive, hand-held night vision devices used for law enforcement. It applies to first generation devices which employ three-stage electrostatically focused image intensifier tubes having a maximum effective diameter of 25mm and which operate at night in the absence of operator supplied artificial illumination. This standard was prepared by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and is intended for use as an aid in the selection and procurement of quality equipment. It describes two classes of devices (classified on the basis of optical gain) and specifies requirements and detailed testing methods for performance parameters such as light equivalent background, light induced background, optical gain, optical gain stability, luminance uniformity, cathode and screen quality, contrast transfer function, distortion and flare, as well as the ability to operate under environmental extremes. Appendixes provide descriptions of test equipment that are accepted for use in conducting certain tests.

180. EMPLOYING CIVILIANS FOR POLICE WORK. By A. I. Schwartz, A. M. Vaugh, J. D. Waller, and J. S. Wholey, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1975. 99 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19489)

The experiences of 13 police departments in cities of varying size in the employment of civilians on jobs in communication, identification, detention, and in community service officer programs are discussed. This monograph is designed to assist departments considering the employment of civilians, departments already employing civilians but experiencing problems, and Federal, local, and state officials concerned with planning and funding police activities. The key element in successful efforts was found to be the quality of police management, i.e., the degree to which managers carefully planned and implemented civilian employment. The findings show that, as a whole, police managers and officers were favorably impressed with the use of civilians because they relieved officers for more critical duties, cut costs, and improved service to the public. The major strength of this research product is the chapter which sets forth guidelines and decision factors for detailed planning of such matters as job descriptions, supervision, personnel issues, and working arrangements to integrate civilians into the department.

181. GRIEVANCE MECHANISMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. By J. M. Keating, Jr., V. A. McArthur, M. K. Lewis, K. G. Sebelius, and L. R. Singer, Center for Correctional Justice, Washington, D.C., 1975. 153 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19594)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00351-6

A survey and description are presented of 17 of the most innovative and successful inmate grievance mechanisms operating in the United States, with guidelines for the design, implementation, and evaluation of new mechanisms. Three basic types of mechanisms are identified--inmate councils, grievance procedures, and ombudsmen. The warden, staff, and inmates involved in the operation of each grievance mechanism were interviewed along with staff members and inmates not directly associated with the mechanism. A 15-item questionnaire was also administered to a 10-percent sample of the inmate population. Responses to the interviews and questionnaire are discussed and analyzed. The 17 individual grievance mechanisms and a discussion of the implementation of these mechanisms are also described and compared. A discussion of their implementation considers the following elements: planning, training, orientation, administration, and evaluation. Nine principles are identified as essential for the establishment of a mechanism that effectively handles inmate grievances. The appendix contains brief descriptions of the mechanisms surveyed for the study, the inmate questionnaire and tabulated responses, and a list of sample training materials and case studies.

182. CRIME OF RAPE--A BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1974. By C. M. Unkovic and W. T. Austin, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1974. 3 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25239)

This unannotated bibliography includes books, dissertations, journal articles, and reports on the crime of rape. Approximately 140 citations are presented.

183. CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION--AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1975. 60 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 25659)

The bibliographical material covers evaluation methodology and procedure, environment and facility evaluation, personnel and performance evaluation, equipment and technology evaluation, and program evaluation. This listing of evaluation source material is divided into five general sections to facilitate usage of the document. Included are the following: Evaluation Methodology and Procedure, Environment

and Facility Evaluation, Personnel and Performance Evaluation, Equipment and Technology Evaluation, and Program Evaluation. The material here does not represent an exhaustive search of the literature. Rather, it is intended as a broad sampling of a variety of evaluation material, arranged to help the reader initiate his search for practical reference documents. Document identification numbers are provided to assist in ordering those documents available from the Government Printing Office, National Technical Information Service, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. A subject index is appended.

184. FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSING PROJECT LEVEL EVALUATION PLANS--NATIONAL IMPACT PROGRAM EVALUATION. By G. Kupersmith, Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia, 1975. 26 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25993)

A model and set of criteria have been designed to help policymakers and practitioners assess the adequacy of project level evaluation plans, with a set of questions to guide the evaluation plan review process. As part of the national level evaluation of the LEAA's High Impact Anticrime Program, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the Mitre Corporation have taken the opportunity provided by the large scale implementation and evaluation of crime reduction projects in the eight impact cities to examine the process and techniques of project level evaluation. A major area of inquiry for the national level evaluation is the planning phase in the evaluative process. Evaluation planning is therefore being assessed in each of the impact cities in terms of the organizational placement of evaluation responsibility, the completeness and adequacy of project level evaluation plans (components), and the composition of staffs assembled to implement these plans. The importance of the role played by impact project evaluation components led to the development of a model and of review criteria for assessing them. They are present in this report in the belief that they can usefully serve practitioners and reviewers in the field. The report is presented in four sections. The introductory section describes current preoccupations with evaluation. The special context within which the model and criteria were developed is explained via a brief discussion of the impact program's evaluation effort. The evaluation planning model is presented along with a discussion of key steps in the evaluation planning process. The fourth section elaborates general guidelines on the use and applicability of the model and review criteria, and develops a set of questions which need to be addressed during the review of a project level evaluation plan or component.

185. BATTERIES FOR PERSONAL/PORTABLE TRANSCEIVERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25994)

Performance requirements and test methods for batteries used in personal/portable transceivers by law enforcement agencies are explained. Batteries For Personal/Portable Transceivers is a Law Enforcement Equipment Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards. It establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for primary (disposable) and secondary (rechargeable) batteries used with hand-held radios. The requirements are stated with reference to the transceiver model with which the batteries are intended to be used. The principal terms used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to make the required measurements. The standard requires labeling of batteries with type and model, nominal voltage, rated capacity, month and year of manufacture, and several other attributes. It also provides a sampling test method for use in acceptance testing. This standard is intended for use by law enforcement agencies in the selection and procurement of primary and secondary batteries.

186. X-RAY SYSTEMS FOR BOMB DISARMAMENT--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards. Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 16 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25995)

Test methods and performance requirements are presented for X-ray equipment used for bomb disarmament. Developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, this standard contains 13 requirements and 6 test methods. Requirements include measures such as radiation leakage, image sensitivity, ruggedness, and portability. Equipment which can meet these requirements is of superior quality and is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Law enforcement personnel may also reference this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its requirements and that this compliance be either guaranteed by the vendor or attested to by an independent testing laboratory.

187. MOBILE FM RECEIVERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 32 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25996)

This document establishes performance requirements and evaluative testing methods for frequency modulated mobile and vehicular receivers used by law enforcement agencies. This standard applies to voice modulated, nonmultiplex receivers which either do not have special subsystems such as selective signaling or voice privacy, or in which such subsystems are disabled or bypassed during testing for compliance with this standard. It was developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory. The receivers tested operate in the 25-50 MHz, 150-174 MHz, and 400-512 MHz bands. The principal terms and definitions used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to make the required measurements. The standard lists performance requirements and test methods for 18 different attributes, such as SINAD (Signal Noise and Distortion) sensitivity, intermodulation attenuation, audio distortion, and audiofrequency response. The appendix contains a bibliography, a table of minimum performance requirements for mobile FM receivers, and several block diagrams on the measurement of minimum performance requirements. This document is intended for use by law enforcement agencies in their selection and procurement of mobile FM receivers.

188. POLICE BURGLARY PREVENTION PROGRAMS. By T. W. White, K. J. Regan, J. D. Waller, and J. S. Wholey, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1973. 126 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25997)

A report on a telephone survey of 50 police departments throughout the United States and site visits to 12 departments with ongoing projects is presented. The major findings and recommendations of this study cover problems that communities face in preventing burglary and factors that they can take advantage of in developing prevention programs. The burglary prevention activities used in the cities surveyed are identified. They include crime pattern and vulnerability analysis and evaluation, community education, premise security surveys, property marking programs, patrol and surveillance activities, and antifencing operations. The book also focuses on the activities' operational characteristics so as to provide guidance on what to implement and how to do so. In general, researchers found little solid evidence to demonstrate the actual effectiveness of the burglary prevention activities commonly employed. In addition, evaluation components were typically weak and often nonexistent. A major recommendation of the report is the inclusion of planning and evaluation components as integral parts of local burglary prevention programs. Specific measures of importance for evaluating the impact of various program components are suggested. The report concludes that the key to a successful burglary prevention effort lies in selecting the right combination of techniques and the appropriate

overall approach to implementing a comprehensive program. Based on the analysis of programs in a number of police departments, the grantee has outlined options available and provided guidance on selecting and coordinating alternative actions. The appendix contains a discussion of statewide police crime prevention training programs, an article on the Minnesota Crime Watch Program, copies of the security ordinances of Oakland and Los Angeles, California, and a model for estimating aggregate deterrence and apprehension effects. A bibliography is also provided.

189. DILEMMA OF DIVERSION--RESOURCE MATERIALS ON ADULT PRETRIAL INTERVENTION PROGRAMS--MONOGRAPH. By J. Mullen, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts. 118 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25998)

This monograph presents a paper on the issues and mechanics of adult pretrial intervention programs and analyzes the pretrial intervention design in three communities. Over the past decade, "diversion" has become a favored term used to describe any number of procedures designed to provide accused or convicted offenders with an alternative to traditionally prescribed correctional actions. The subject of this monograph is pretrial diversion, an increasingly popular strategy for providing selected criminal court cases with access to rehabilitative services in lieu of normal prosecution. Through a review of the diversion process and the findings of early evaluation efforts, this document expresses some serious reservations about the achievements of pretrial diversion programs. Two papers exploring the major issues and mechanics of adult pretrial intervention programs are presented. The first is drawn from an evaluation of research on pretrial services prepared with the support of the National Science Foundation. Based on an examination of available research and evaluation documents, this paper attempts to define just what is known regarding the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of alternative programs. The second paper describes the mechanics of the pretrial intervention design in three communities. Based on available documentation and brief onsite visits, this section begins with an overview of the major operating components of all three programs highlighting both their common and distinctive features. The summary is followed by separate descriptions of the selection, service delivery, and termination of procedures in each site.

190. NEW YORK CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT STREET CRIME UNIT--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By A. Halpher and R. Ku, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 169 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26492)

This manual presents a detailed description of the policies, procedures, and results of the New York City Police Department Street Crime Unit which utilizes plainclothes police and "decoys" to apprehend robbery and assault suspects. The primary objective is to effect quality arrests--arrests which lead to convictions--with no increased danger to police or citizens. This manual presents a detailed description of the policies and procedures which govern SCU operations. The chapters in this manual deal with specific areas of administrative concern, focusing on manpower requirements as well as operational issues. In addition to discussing policies and procedures, each chapter offers debates on replication issues. Among the topics presented are organization and administration; personnel selection, training, and evaluation; SCU crime analysis methods, deployment strategies, and street tactics; guidelines on confrontations and arrests; and the housing, hardware, and communication systems of the SCU. The SCU's methods for maintaining the integrity of unit members are explored. The legal issue of entrapment is discussed as well, emphasizing the necessity for developing guidelines to assist officers in avoiding entrapment. Figures and facts on SCU costs and results are documented, and arrest and conviction rates, injury levels, and crime reductive impacts are discussed. Although not complete, recent statistics indicate that approximately 90 percent of all SCU arrests result in conviction. The final chapter presents a comprehensive evaluation design for assessing the outcomes and impacts of street crime unit operations. Appendixes contain statutes for assault, larceny and robbery; procedures for bribery, arrest, and stop and frisk; an inventory of SCU equipment; and various guidelines and forms relating to the interview and rating of SCU candidates and their subsequent training and performance evaluation. The New York City Police Department Street Crime Unit is one of 13 programs which have earned the LEAA "exemplary" level.

191. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION--LIBRARY BOOK CATALOG--PERIODICALS CATALOG. Washington, D.C., 1974. 65 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 26655)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00321-4

A catalog of the periodicals available at the libraries of LEAA, NCJRS, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration is presented. Following the listing which gives the location of the periodicals, there is a list of titles of periodicals related to various areas of criminal justice, and their sources (not necessarily available at the four libraries). Eleven subject matter categories are used. For author, title, and subject catalogs of the books and documents available at the libraries, see NCJ 26656 - 26661.

192. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION--LIBRARY BOOK CATALOG--AUTHOR CATALOG, VOL. 2. Washington, D.C., 1974. 315 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 26656)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00319-2

A supplementary catalog of the books and documents available at the libraries of LEAA, NCJRS, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration is presented. These supplements take account of the 4,000 additions to these libraries since 1972, bringing the total to over 10,000 documents. The Author Catalog gives the location of each document along with standard bibliographic data. For the original catalogs, see NCJ 26659 - 26661. For other supplements, see NCJ 26655, 26657, and 26658.

193. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION--LIBRARY BOOK CATALOG--SUBJECT CATALOG, VOL. 2. Washington, D.C., 1974. 540 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 26657)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00317-6

A supplementary catalog of the books and documents available at the libraries of LEAA, NCJRS, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration is presented. These supplements take account of the 4,000 additions to these libraries since 1972, bringing the total to over 10,000 documents. This Subject Catalog gives the location of each document along with the standard bibliographic data. For the original catalogs, see NCJ 26659, 26660, and 26661. For other supplements, see NCJ 26655, 26656, and 26658.

194. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION--LIBRARY BOOK CATALOG--TITLE CATALOG, VOL. 2. Washington, D.C., 1974. 306 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 26658)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00318-4

A supplementary catalog of the books and documents available at the libraries of LEAA, NCJRS, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration is presented. These supplements take account of the 4,000 additions to these libraries since 1972, bringing the total to over 10,000 documents. This Title Catalog gives the location of each document along with the standard bibliographic information. For the original catalogs, see NCJ 26659 - 26661. For other supplements, see NCJ 26655, 26656, and 26657.

195. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--PROGRAM PLAN FOR 1975. Washington, D.C., 1975. 12 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26858)

The research, evaluation, and technology transfer activities of the National Institute are outlined for 1975. Particular emphasis that year was given to programs to promote better treatment of the average citizen--the consumer of criminal justice services. Another priority was evaluation, designed to measure the effectiveness of a wide range of criminal justice programs.

196. POLICE EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND CURRICULA. By L. T. Hoover. 219 p. (NCJ 26897)

The rationale for higher police educational standards, research on the impact of upgrading efforts, a critique of current educational programing, and the explication of a model criminal justice curriculum are examined. The rationale involves police ability to control crime, perform their order maintenance function, and properly exercise discretion. The research reported includes an assessment of current police recruit educational levels; patterns of employment of collegiate recruits; the impact of the Law Enforcement Education Program, police cadet programs, and agency reward programs; the influence of agency characteristics in attracting and retaining collegiate recruits; and the impact of the development of educational programs in law enforcement and criminal justice. An examination of present educational programing postulates several major deficiencies. A model curriculum is proposed which provides a broad theoretical orientation to the entire criminal justice process. The model consists of guidelines for 20 criminal justice courses. Each guideline includes both selected related readings and a content outline.

197. ACTIVE NIGHT VISION DEVICES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 58 p. (NCJ 27241)

Performance requirements and testing methods for portable active night vision equipment used primarily for hand-held visual observation by law enforcement personnel are discussed. This applies to devices which employ single stage electrostatically focused image intensifier tubes having a maximum effective diameter of 25 mm, a photocathode with S-1 sensitivity, and an infrared light source. This standard was prepared by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and is

intended for use as an aid in the selection and procurement of quality equipment. It specifies minimum requirements and methods of test for performance parameters such as optical gain, optical gain stability, light equivalent background, light induced background, luminance of output screen, luminance uniformity, cathode and screen quality, distortion, contrast transfer function, flare, searchlight alinement and beam spread, effective range, transmission of infrared filter, temperature and humidity, and eyepiece radiation, focus adjustment, curvature of field and distortion. Appendixes provide descriptions of test equipment that are acceptable for use in conducting certain tests.

198. CRASH HELMETS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By N. J. Calvano, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 1975. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 27242)

A standard to establish performance requirements and test methods for helmets to be worn by drivers and passengers of surface vehicles is discussed. Definitions are provided for technical terms used throughout the document. The various requirements to be met are discussed in detail and include the ability of the helmet to attenuate impact, resist penetration, provide sufficient peripheral visual clearance, and incorporate a retention system of static strength. Requirements for face shields are not included. Test methods for each requirement are described separately and in detail. It is based on the American National Standards Institute standard Z90.1-1971.

199. OPERATION IDENTIFICATION PROJECTS--ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By N. B. Heller, W. W. Stenzel, A. D. Gill, R. A. Kolde, and S. R. Schimerman, Washington, D.C., 1975. 43 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 27305)

A summary is presented of a judgmental and empirical assessment of Operation Identification, a program designed to urge citizens to mark their personal property and thus reduce their risk of being burglarized. The assessment is based upon the past findings of other evaluators and project performance data collected by the Institute for Public Program Analysis during the presently reported project Phase I evaluation of Operation Identification conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Contained in this report are selected portions of a larger report which examines in detail both the effectiveness and validity of the basic Operation Identification (O-I) activities, the underlying assumptions linking these activities, and the intermediate and ultimate objectives of the O-I concept. This report describes a simple O-I project model, consisting of the

following components: recruitment, enrollment, and material distribution; burglary deterrence; and property recovery and return. The assessment findings for each of these components are summarized and used as the basis for an overall assessment of the O-I concept. Major findings include the following: (1) most O-I projects have been unable to enlist more than a minimal number of participants; (2) the cost of recruiting and enrolling O-I participants is much higher than expected; (3) O-I participants have significantly lower burglary rates; but O-I communities have not experienced reductions in citywide burglary rates nor appreciable increases in the number of apprehended burglars; and (4) O-I markings have not increased the recovery and return of stolen property.

200. HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. By E. M. Brecher and R. D. Della Penna, American Correctional Association, College Park, Maryland, 1975. 270 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 27342)

This guide to correctional health care offers a broad range of practical suggestions for improving quality and efficiency in the areas of medical aspects, health care services for women and juveniles, and jail health care. The first concern of this study was to determine how correctional health care systems are currently providing for the needs of inmates. A nationwide tour of correctional health care facilities was conducted in order to accomplish this. Also, interviews were held with a broad range of personnel directly engaged in delivering health care, from medical administrators to paraprofessional employees in outlying correctional institutions. This study incorporates a wide variety of suggestions for improvement which were offered during these interviews, as well as information contained in various correctional manuals. Medical aspects of correctional health care are first discussed. Among these are the elements of sound correctional health care; the supportive medical services; levels of care; women's health care; juvenile and minimum security institutions; and health care services in short-term correctional institutions (jails). Aspects of organizing a correctional health care system are then explored. These include the need for statewide organization, recruiting, training and retraining correctional health personnel, and financing correctional health care. Finally, other considerations such as interpersonal relations between correctional staff and inmates, dental care, environmental health considerations, and inmate health education are considered.

201. POLICE PATROL CAR--STATE-OF-THE-ART--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. G. Massey, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 61 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 27785)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00345-1

This project evaluates automobile technology as it pertains to police patrol cars. The report examines patrol cars from functional and design viewpoints, by major systems and subsystems, optional equipment and accessories. Acquisition methods and the relationship between design and performance specifications are discussed. Other subjects concern vehicle testing, fuel efficiency, and new engine technology. The report points to areas where vehicle performance is not meeting police requirements and where improvements can be made within the present state-of-the-art. A list of publications referred to in the text or consulted by the author in producing this study is provided in the bibliography.

202. INTENSIVE EVALUATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCIES. By D. R. Weidman, J. D. Waller, D. MacNeil, F. L. Tolson, and J. S. Wholey, Urban Institute, Washington, D.C., 1975. 89 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 27786)

This handbook is designed to assist those responsible for developing and managing agency evaluation activities in verifying whether the project outcome is the result of the planned program activity or some other factor. Recent experiences of criminal justice planning agencies and other state, local, and Federal agencies provide the basis for identifying situations that warrant evaluation, potential costs and benefits, and alternative strategies for the tasks identified in the conduct of intensive evaluation. The major tasks involved in intensive evaluation are first summarized and then discussed in greater detail. These tasks include preparing programs and projects for evaluation, developing evaluation designs, executing the design, ensuring use of the evaluation results, and managing resources for intensive evaluation activities. The discussions identify what each task involves, the need for performing the task, and strategies for accomplishing it. To demonstrate alternative ways of conducting intensive evaluation, Appendix A describes the evaluation activities of selected state planning agencies. Appendix B describes an approach to evaluation used by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Appendix C lists publications that address many issues raised here.

203. POLICE SELECTION AND CAREER ASSESSMENT. By M. D. Dunnette and S. J. Motowidol, Personnel Decisions, Inc., Minneapolis, 1975. 220 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 28087)

This report details the research activities and validation efforts undertaken in the development of the two personnel evaluation inventories designed during this project, and outlines the instruments' operational uses. The major objective of this research program was to develop new methods for evaluation of persons who apply for positions in police work and for assessing the potential of present police officers being considered for promotion. In order to accomplish this, critical features of four different police jobs were determined. These jobs were general patrol officer, investigator/detective, patrol sergeant, and intermediate command. The means by which these critical features and other information such as job performance ratings were utilized to develop and validate two personnel evaluation instruments are described in detail. The first evaluation instrument developed, which came to be called the Police Career Index, consists of a brief, easily administered and objectively scored inventory to be used in preliminary screening of applicants and candidates for police jobs. The second procedure, the Regional Assessment Center, consists of a series of police job simulation exercises designed to elicit behavioral indicators of a person's potential for success in various aspects of police work. Procedures for utilizing these instruments are outlined. Appendixes to this report include job performance description booklets for the four police positions, and tables showing reliability estimates for job performance ratings. For the assessor's manuals containing assessment center exercises for patrol officers, detectives, sergeants, and middle level command officers, see NCJ 28088-28091.

204. RF (RADIO FREQUENCY) COAXIAL CABLE ASSEMBLIES FOR MOBILE TRANSCEIVERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By H. E. Taggart, R. M. Jickling, M. J. Treado, and J. J. Diamond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 17 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 28496)

This report establishes minimum performance requirements and methods of evaluative testing for RF coaxial cable assemblies used with mobile transceivers by law enforcement agencies. This document is a Law Enforcement Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of LEAA. It complements other NILECJ standards for mobile communication equipment and is intended for use by the law enforcement agencies in their selection and procurement of RF coaxial cable assemblies. Use of this standard will provide a standard interface between the mobile antenna and mobile transceiver on law enforcement vehicles. In addition, the standard establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for cable assemblies which are used in the 25-50 MHz,

150-174 MHz, and 400-512 MHz frequency bands. The principal terms and definitions used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to make the required measurements. Detailed test methods are given for mechanical durability, vibration, temperature, humidity, standing wave ratio, and insertion loss tests.

205. VIRGINIA STATEWIDE FORENSIC LABORATORY SYSTEM. Virginia Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services, Richmond, 1974. 21 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29536)

A description of Virginia's consolidated, regional crime laboratory system is presented. This monograph discusses the origins and operations of the Virginia Bureau of Forensic Science. The project has consolidated a number of small, underequipped laboratories, built a large central state laboratory at Richmond and created a new scientific institution, the Bureau of Forensic Science, to operate the laboratory system. The system, which includes regional laboratories in Fairfax, Roanoke, and Norfolk, is designed to meet the State's present and future forensic requirements.

206. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--PROGRAM PLAN, FISCAL YEAR 1976. Washington, D.C., 1976. 15 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29627)

An outline is presented of research activities and program objectives for the year, including the current priorities and ongoing research efforts for the Institute Offices of Research Programs, Evaluation, and Technology Transfer. A list of LEAA regional offices and administrators is included.

207. FIXED AND BASE STATION FM RECEIVERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By M. C. Arthur, L. F. Saulsbury, W. W. Scott, Jr., and J. F. Shafer, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 34 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29643)

This technical document presents minimum performance requirements and evaluative testing methods for frequency modulated, fixed and base station receivers for use by law enforcement agencies. It was developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of LEAA. Fifteen attributes including Signal Noise and Distortion (SINAD) sensitivity, intermodulation attenuation, audio distortion, and audiofrequency

response are listed with their performance requirements and test methods for three types of receivers, which are identified by their megahertz band operating frequencies (400-512, 150-174, and 25-50). Descriptions of the most critical items of test equipment needed to make the required measurements are provided. Test methods involve determining a value for each of the cited performance requirements. While the standard should be of valuable assistance in the selection and procurement of fixed and base station FM receivers, the necessarily technical nature of the standard and its focus as a procurement aid make it of limited use to those who seek general information on fixed and base station FM receivers. Appendixes contain a bibliography and tabulated minimum performance data for all three receiver types. It is noted that the performance requirements are in agreement with those given in the Federal Communications Commission regulations.

208. RAPE AND ITS VICTIMS--A REPORT FOR CITIZENS, HEALTH FACILITIES, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By M. J. Gates, E. Barnett, and J. R. Chapman, Center for Women Policy Studies, Washington, D.C., 1975. 373 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29894)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00363-0

Results are cited of National surveys of citizen action groups, medical facilities, and criminal justice agencies to determine their approach to and handling of rape cases. Suggestions for innovative changes are given. Until recently the crime of forcible rape and its consequences for the victim had received little attention. But with the growing anxiety about all forms of violence in our society, which has reached segments of the population heretofore untroubled by the threat of crime, the rising incidence of rape has emerged as a problem of national dimensions. In Rape and Its Victims, discussion is confined to forcible rape of adult women, generally defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force by a male other than her husband. The book is divided into four sections: "The Police Response," "The Response of Medical Facilities," "The Response of Prosecutors' Offices," and the "Response of Citizens' Action Groups." The material presented in each is based upon the findings of national surveys conducted among each of these four groups, with special emphasis placed on agencies that have begun innovative changes in their approach to cases of rape. Each section presents findings from these nationwide surveys and then suggests guidelines based on those programs--techniques, procedures, and policies that appear to be especially effective and valuable in treating rape victims and which, therefore, might be suitable for transfer and replication in other jurisdictions. In addition to the guidelines in each section, the appendixes contain materials that may be used as sample forms for police and hospital procedures or that augment the discussion of such topics as the police interview of a rape victim, counseling for rape victims, and legal issues being raised by rape law reformists.

209. PRETRIAL SCREENING IN PERSPECTIVE. By J. E. Jacoby, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1975. 90 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30006)

A methodology is presented for evaluating screening mechanisms in operation in a given prosecutor's office to determine whether these devices are fulfilling the purposes for which they were adopted. The main thesis of this paper is that the effect of the pretrial screening process must be evaluated in terms of prosecutorial policy. Four ideal or model policies are discussed. They are as follows: the Legal Sufficiency Policy (prosecution of all legally sufficient cases); the System Efficiency Policy (which aims for the speedy and early disposition of cases by any means possible); the Defendant Rehabilitation Policy (in which the prosecutor believes that the most effective treatment for the majority of defendants who pass through his office is not to process them through the criminal justice system); and the Trial Sufficiency Policy (in which a case is accepted only if the prosecutor is willing to have it judged on its merits and expects a conviction). Figures are used to show how each policy tends to lead toward different types of charging decisions and how each has different effects on other dispositions. Strategies and predicted outcomes for each of the four policies are also presented. Researchers conclude that since the relative frequency and pattern of dispositions are expected to vary according to the policies being pursued by prosecutors, evaluation of pretrial screening should take those policies into account. Discovery, diversion, and plea bargaining are discussed as strategies available to the prosecutor, and how he uses them to attain his policy objectives is explored. In addition, an assessment of pretrial screening programs, based on a literature review, 18 onsite visits, and the subject matter knowledge of the author-research is presented. The appendix contains a tabular summary of the characteristics of the 18 prosecutors' offices participating in this evaluation study. For other pretrial screening papers in this series, see NCJ 30003-05 and NCJ 30007.

210. ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. Jones, R. Taggart, and J. L. Workman, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 77 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30008)

This report discusses the installation, operation, and relative advantages and disadvantages of different types of miniaturized, concealed communications devices. This information was obtained from a number of sources, including law enforcement personnel, publications, manufacturers, and laboratory and field test measurements. The report discusses both radiating and nonradiating devices, receivers, and tape recorders. It details laboratory and field tests of body-worn transmitters and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of wired surveillance

systems. A discussion of the problems associated with the use of this equipment is included, along with an annotated bibliography and a list of manufacturers who produce and sell this type of equipment. While not a voluntary standard per se, this report does discuss acceptable levels of performance and necessary features of electronic eavesdropping devices, and it should prove helpful in evaluating equipment for potential acquisition.

211. ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION BUREAU OF THE NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By A. Halpher and J. McDonnell, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1975. 202 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30389)

A discussion is presented of the adjudication process, organization, operations, achievements, and replicability of this program which transfers jurisdiction for and handles all noncriminal traffic violations for New York City. In 1969, the criminal courts of the city of New York were handling over 800,000 cases involving moving traffic infractions and over 3,200,000 cases involving nonmoving infractions. As a response to a rapidly growing backlog of cases awaiting action by the criminal courts, the State legislature passed legislation, effective July 1, 1970, to permit the transfer of jurisdiction for New York City's moving traffic infractions from the criminal courts to the State Department of Motor Vehicles. Companion legislation introduced at the request of the city of New York provided for a similar transfer of cases involving nonmoving infractions to a separate agency, the Parking Violations Bureau of the city's Transportation Administration. This manual provides a detailed description of the Administrative Adjudication Bureau (AAB) of New York State's Department of Motor Vehicles, an LEAA Exemplary Project. For all noncriminal traffic offenses, an AAB summons is provided which explains the three pleading options open to the motorist. If the plea is "guilty" or "not guilty," it may be mailed to the central office or made in person at a local field office. If the plea is a "guilty with an explanation," it must be made in person at the field office. The pleas are processed in such a way that all persistent or dangerous violators are required to appear in person. Hearing officers are experienced lawyers with special training in New York State vehicle and traffic laws and driver safety principles. Hearings are less rigidly structured than courtroom trials and decisions on the merits of the case are made on the basis of the evidence presented. Sanctions imposed range from monetary fines through assignment to driver training sessions to license suspension and revocation. AAB proceedings are civil in nature with jail sentences excluded as a sanctioning alternative. Although the criminal court of New York City retains concurrent jurisdiction with the AAB, almost all cases are adjudicated by the latter. This New York State Administrative Adjudication Program has also been put into operation

in Buffalo and Rochester, the second and third largest communities in the State. Supporting information, such as the enabling legislation, AAB regulations and forms, and national standards and goals, is provided in the appendix.

212. PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AUTO ANTITHEFT DEVICES. By D. Barry, J. Collard, E. Perchonok, W. Preysnar, and H. Steinberg, Aerospace Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1975. 23 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 30391)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00365-6

An overview report is presented on auto theft and the effectiveness of currently available auto antitheft devices prepared by LEAA as part of a recently initiated Federal program to reduce auto theft by 50 percent in 5 years. This project was undertaken at the request of the LEAA Administrator to support the Interagency Committee on Auto Theft Prevention. The study team was asked to examine all available information and research studies dealing with auto theft in order to prepare this report. The principal information and study sources were: The FBI Uniform Crime Reports; The FBI 1975 Motor Vehicle Theft Survey; The FBI 1975 Special Motor Vehicle Theft Survey Report; The 1972 California Highway Patrol, California Vehicle Theft Study; The 1975 Michigan State Police, Michigan State Vehicle Analysis System Report; and The 1974 Massachusetts Consumers' Council, Report on Causes and Prevention of Auto Theft in Massachusetts. The study found that current requirements under the DOT Vehicle Safety Standard No. 114 dealing with antitheft ignition locks do not provide adequate theft deterrence. The time needed to defeat these locks varies from a few seconds to several minutes, and cars with the most easily defeated locks have the highest theft rate. The report recommended that on the basis of cost effectiveness, Standard No. 114 be amended to include minimum performance guidelines for antitheft ignition locks. In addition, programs are needed to influence the behavior and response of the public, potential offenders, and law enforcement personnel, and should include a more effective information system than currently exists.

213. VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. 1975. 124 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 30392)
GPO Stock No. 027-022-00360-5

A description is presented of the operation and results of a program in which volunteers are carefully screened, selected, and then trained to assist the local probation staff in the counseling and supervising of probationers. The Lincoln, Nebraska, Volunteer Probation Counselor

Program is an excellent example of community involvement in the corrections process. Precise matching of volunteer and probationer is a hallmark of the Lincoln program. After extensive interviews with both volunteer and probationer, the two are matched on the basis of mutual interest and the probationer's specific personal needs. The volunteer serves as friend, role model, supervisor, or counselor, depending upon the probationer's needs. The relationship is designed to help the probationer understand himself better and see the world more realistically and constructively. Ultimately, the goal is to reduce the likelihood that he will turn to more serious crimes. Using this approach, the Lincoln program has worked with high risk misdemeanant probationers--those with more serious problems. This manual describes the operation and results of the Lincoln program. Particular attention is given to the role of professional psychological assessments of both probationers and volunteers in order to obtain the data required to match the two and to select the relationship category in which this match is made. The nature of the volunteer/probationer relationship is discussed at length. Findings of a 1-year evaluation of the program are presented, and a methodology is offered for the evaluation of other similar programs. In general, dramatic reductions in recidivism among those participating in the program were observed in contrast to a control group proceeding through regular probation programming. The Lincoln Volunteer Probation Counselor Program is one of 17 programs designated "exemplary" by LEAA.

214. MUSKEGON (MICHIGAN)--CENTRAL POLICE DISPATCH--DIVISION OF CENTRAL OPERATIONS FOR POLICE SERVICES (COPS)--EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By J. J. McDonnell, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1975. 146 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30393)

The Central Police Dispatch (CPD) System of Muskegon County (Michigan) provides an around-the-clock, civilian staffed, efficient, and high quality service to the eight communities that pooled their resources to form it. Muskegon's CPD, one of 17 programs designated "exemplary" by LEAA, is providing more extensive and effective dispatching services to its member jurisdictions than those members could provide separately. Administrative control is vested in a board of directors composed of a municipal official from each jurisdiction. Operational control rests in the hands of experienced senior police officers from the participating agencies. The major benefits of the system, its development and implementation, and its administrative and organizational structure are discussed. Operating procedures are described, and the achievements of the system are compared with standards put forth by the National Advisory Commission. The cost of the project is analyzed, and internal and external evaluation procedures are presented. The final section lays out an overall approach to the implementation of a central dispatch system in other jurisdictions. Radio communications technology is not considered in this report because of the great variance in requirements between jurisdictions and because general treatments on the subject are available from many other sources.

215. RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN CRIMINAL CASES--THE MANDATE OF ARGERSINGER V. HAMLIN--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By S. Krantz, P. Froyd, J. Hoffman, D. Rossman, and C. Smith, Boston University School of Law, 1975. 65 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30500)

A summary is presented of a final report on the impact and implications of the U. S. Supreme Court's Argersinger decision which extended guaranteed legal counsel to misdemeanants and petty offenders if imprisonment is a possible penalty. The report presents a legal analysis of the Argersinger decision; explores its implications for the legal process, the provision of defense services, and the role of the criminal law; examines its implementation in nine jurisdictions of varying size and character; develops sets of recommendations for effectuating the decision; and tests some of these recommendations in four jurisdictions. It was found that compliance with the decision has generally been token in nature: the waiver of counsel is often explicitly encouraged, indigency stands are inconsistent and inequitably applied, and appointed counsel are often inexperienced or ill-prepared. The project also found that little planning had been undertaken to meet the burdens imposed by the decision. The project staff concludes that the sixth amendment to the U. S. Constitution provides the right to counsel to all criminal defendants, whether or not they face imprisonment, and that the case should be interpreted accordingly. The report recommends, among other things, that the courts should not attempt to predetermine which individual cases or class of charges are likely to result in imprisonment; that steps be taken to insure the provision of effective assistance of counsel; that public defender systems be improved through staff training, higher staff standards, and increased numbers of personnel; and that public standards for financial eligibility be established. The report also recommends that the burden of lower courts be reduced through limiting arrests for certain victimless crimes and through increased pretrial intervention. Finally, the report calls for concerted state and local research and planning efforts to implement the Argersinger decision.

216. PERSONAL/PORTABLE FM RECEIVERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 30 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30607)

The purpose of this document is to establish performance requirements and evaluative testing methods for frequency modulated personal/portable receivers used by law enforcement agencies. Personal/Portable FM Receivers is a Law Enforcement Equipment Standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory. This standard applies to voice modulated, nonmultiplex receivers which either do not have special subsystems such as selective signaling or voice privacy, or in which such subsystems are disabled or bypassed during testing for compliance with

this standard. Personal/portable receivers which operate in the 25-50 MHz, 150-174 MHz, and 400-512 MHz bands are covered. The principal terms and definitions used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to make the required measurements. The standard lists performance requirements and test methods for 17 different attributes, such as Signal Noise and Distortion (SINAD) sensitivity, intermodulation attenuation, audio distortion and audiofrequency response. It is intended for use by law enforcement agencies in their selection and procurement of personal/portable receivers.

217. LINCOLN (NEBRASKA)--VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. Ku, R. Moore, and K. Griffiths, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1975. 120 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30713)
GPO Stock No. 027-022-00360-5

A detailed description is presented of the operations of this program which uses carefully screened and trained citizens to assist salaried probation staff with one-to-one counseling of high-risk misdemeanant probationers. Precise matching of volunteer and probationer is a hallmark of the Lincoln program. Four categories of probationer needs are used to guide assignment of probationers to volunteer counselors: need for a suitable adult model, need for primary counseling, need for a friend/companion, and need for direct supervision. A 1972 study of program effectiveness revealed an overall reduction in new offenses of 62 percent for program participants as compared to 11 percent for controls proceedings through regular probation programming. In addition to a general program interview, this manual covers program procedures, volunteer selection and supervision, training, volunteer/probationer matching, program outcomes and costs, and program evaluation. A bibliography is included. Appended are sample program data collection forms.

218. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS--PRETRIAL DIVERSION, VOL. I. By A. M. Watkins, American Bar Association, Washington, D.C., 1975. 21 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30715)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00400-8

A summary is presented of the purpose, methodology, and findings of this study of the costs of implementing standards of the 1973 Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This report provides bench marks for several types of diversion activities, discusses the factors that affect costs, and identifies the budget components and other types of costs to be considered in assessing costs of any operational or contemplated diversion

activity. Averted costs (savings resulting from diversion activities will depend on the path the defendant would have followed had there been no diversion alternative for him) are discussed in a concluding section of this volume on cost/benefit comparisons. Costs for two types of pretrial diversion are discussed in the greatest detail: those emphasizing the provision of employment services and those emphasizing drug treatment services. Alcohol diversion providing detoxification, mental illness diversion providing treatment, and conflict intervention providing arbitration and counseling, are mentioned briefly. This report is intended to be applicable to all diversion activities regardless of the sponsoring agency. For Volume 2, see NCJ 30716.

219. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS--PRETRIAL DIVERSION, VOL. 2. By A. M. Watkins, American Bar Association, Washington, D.C., 1975. 100 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30716)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00401-6

A report is presented on the costs and resource implications of standards contained in the 1973 Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Detailed technical descriptions of estimating techniques applicable in analyzing the costs of diversion in any particular local jurisdiction are provided. This cost analysis focuses on two types of pretrial diversion activities: those emphasizing the provision of employment services and those emphasizing drug treatment services. The report also includes a brief discussion and less detailed cost analysis of three other types of diversion: alcohol diversion activities providing detoxification; mental illness diversion activities providing treatment; and conflict intervention activities providing arbitration and counseling. Several different types of costs are discussed. The appendix contains a 7-page bibliography, a list of 76 prototypical diversion activities in all areas which identifies the types of cost data available from each, and notes on the cost estimating methodology. For Volume 1, see NCJ 30715.

220. DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX (DRI), JANUARY 1976. By National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 874 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30982)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00369-9

The Document Retrieval Index (DRI) is an annotated listing of all documents in the NCJRS data base for which a source of availability is known. The DRI is organized in two main sections which are supported by a subject index and a listing of the addresses of the sources of availability. All parts are arranged alphabetically. In the title list section, each document is listed by title and the

following information is included: NCJ number, the name of the author, the year of publication, the number of pages, a descriptive annotation, and the sales or availability source. The subject list presents entries by subjects which describe the content of the documents or other materials. An index of these subjects precedes this listing. The sales or availability sources displayed in the title list in abbreviated form are clarified in an appendix which provides full addresses. Information on ordering certain documents through the NCJRS Document Loan Program and the NCJRS Microfiche Program is provided, as well as information relevant to ordering documents from other sales sources.

221. PROSECUTORIAL DISCRETION—THE DECISION TO CHARGE--AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. R. Teslik, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1975. 38 p. (NCJ 30983)

This literature review presents articles, books, and other documents which examine the prosecutor's discretionary decision to charge a suspect with a crime. Documents which explore prosecution case screening are also summarized, and include discussions of such management issues as who should screen cases, where they should be screened, and when screening should occur. These documents are available at many local university law school libraries or only for reference use at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

222. DIRECTORY OF SECURITY CONSULTANTS—LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By E. Robertson and J. C. Fechter, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 66 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31327)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00372-9

A directory of security consultants available to assist the consumer in solving security problems in industrial/commercial, college/university, and other specialized environments is presented. This directory of security consultants should be of help to the general public, community authorities, police, business, and others wishing to identify known and effective strategies to eliminate or protect targets of opportunity, in addition to identifying measures and mechanisms to stimulate community support of such strategies. While the scope of this directory is limited primarily to targets of opportunity, the protection of high security targets is within the competence of some of the individual resources that are listed. The directory was developed from information provided by the security consultants themselves in response to requests for such information published in the Commerce Business Daily, various trade

publications, and direct requests to consultants identified from specialized mailing lists. The consultants are listed by title, and each entry contains the following information: the full title of the organization and its acronym, where applicable; the mailing address; the telephone number; a description of the services which are provided and a brief summary of experience; a list of publications; the year when operations were started; the number of man-years of specialized security experience within the organization; the number of persons on the staff; the geographical area of operation; and the dates and locations of annual meetings, where applicable. The entries are grouped alphabetically into three general categories: private consultants, consultants associated with colleges or universities, and specialized resources--associations, institutes, schools, authors, publishers, and film producers concentrating on the security field.

223. BALLISTIC HELMETS—LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By N. J. Calvano, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 13 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31328)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00370-0

This document establishes performance requirements and methods of evaluative testing for helmets intended to protect law enforcement officers against handgun fire. The test methods described measure the ability of the helmet to attenuate the impact and prevent the penetration of handgun bullets up to, and including, the .357 caliber magnum. Equipment which can meet these requirements is of superior quality and is suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasing agents can use the test methods described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they can have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Law enforcement personnel may also reference this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its requirements and that this compliance be either guaranteed by the vendor or attested to by an independent testing laboratory.

224. NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE PILOT CITIES PROGRAM--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By C. A. Murray and R. E. Krug, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C., 1975. 27 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31534)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00392-3

The central pilot cities concept is based on the belief that a small interdisciplinary team (police, courts, corrections, and systems analysis) can be introduced into a local criminal justice system and produce positive change. The evaluator's conclusions of the total

program as carried out in the designated eight cities are that, "the central concept of the pilot cities program is sound; it is an effective approach to improving local law enforcement and criminal justice systems, and is one which should be applied further." A small team of experts in police, courts, corrections, and system analysis were installed as an independent unit working with all aspects of the law enforcement/criminal justice (LE/CJ) system, across city and county boundaries to introduce the best in available techniques and to assist in the development of better ones. Three types of activities were conducted--demonstration projects, pilot research, and technical assistance to local LE/CJ agencies. The accomplishments of the teams in San Jose, California; Tidewater, Virginia; Rochester, New York; Charlotte, North Carolina; Des Moines, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio; Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Omaha, Nebraska, are assessed in terms of two objectives--to build the capability of the local LE/CJ system and to contribute to national LE/CJ theory and practice. The evaluators state that improvement and innovations are very different tasks, that most local systems can improve their LE/CJ systems by applying knowledge and techniques already available, and that the pilot team approach can be quite an efficient means of introducing these cost effective changes. However, there is a recommendation that LEAA should reassess how best to stimulate advances in the state-of-the-art. For the full report, see NCJ 31535.

225. NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE PILOT CITIES PROGRAM--A TEAM APPROACH TO IMPROVING LOCAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEMS. By C. A. Murray and R. E. Krug, American Institutes for Research, Washington, D.C., 1975. 275 p. (NCJ 31535)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00394-0

The central pilot cities concept is based on the belief that a small interdisciplinary team (police, courts, corrections, and systems analysis) can be introduced into a local criminal justice system and produce positive changes. The pilot cities program was initiated in 1970 by NILECJ to create a group of demonstration cities where new ideas and technologies in law enforcement could be tested and evaluated. The cities involved were San Jose, California; Dayton, Ohio; Charlotte, North Carolina; Albuquerque, New Mexico; Norfolk, Virginia; Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; and Rochester, New York. this 20-month evaluation of the program (December 1973 to May 1975) attempted to monitor the progress of each city's program, to measure the effects of the overall program, and to increase understanding of the processes by which change in the criminal justice system takes place. The approach of this report includes the following criteria: a set of seven variables are introduced with comments about the relevance of each to the evaluation. The frequency distribution and other descriptive statistics for the population as a whole are reported and the results interpreted

incorporating qualitative background. Team-by-team differences are then presented as appropriate. A total of 41 conclusions and recommendations are presented, including guidelines for designing and implementing LEAA programs and recommendations on policy issues fundamental to the operation of LEAA. Conclusions and recommendations are grouped under three headings: The Concepts of "Innovation" and "Improvement" as They Apply to Changes in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; Lessons of the Program for Advancing the State of the LE/CJ Art; and Recommendations for Exploiting the Team Approach to Improving Local Criminal Justice Systems. The evaluators conclude that the central concept of the Pilot Cities Program is a sound and effective approach to improving law enforcement and criminal justice systems and should be applied further. The appendix contains a copy of the LEAA Guideline for the Pilot Cities Program, abstracts of the 98 Pilot Demonstration Projects, and a discussion of the research instruments and procedures used in the evaluation study.

226. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—ALTERNATIVES TO ARREST, VOL. 1.
By S. Weisberg, American Bar Association, Washington, D.C., 1975. 17 p.
(NCJ 31562)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00419-9

This volume contains an overview of the corrections standard advocating use of citation and summons as alternatives to arrest, and highlights the findings and implications of a cost analysis of these alternatives. Standard 4.3 of the National Advisory Commission's Corrections Report urges that jurisdictions utilize citations and summons in lieu of traditional arrest and custody as a means of assuring the appearance of the accused in court. For eligible offenses, to be decided on by individual jurisdictions, citations would substitute for much of the traditional field arrest activity and summons would replace warrants for arrest. Since the recommended citation activity would potentially impact a greater number of people than would summons, citation was selected as the focus of analysis. Two types of citation activity are analyzed and the cost of each is compared to the cost of traditional arrest. The two types of activity are field citation (by which an individual is released at the point of apprehension) and stationhouse citation (which involves subsequent release from a precinct or other police station). The objective of the analysis is to identify the differences in cost (net gain or loss) associated with using each of the recommended activities rather than traditional arrest. The results of this analysis are presented in two volumes. This first volume is designed to meet the needs of decisionmakers and summarizes the purpose, methodology and findings of the study. These findings reflect that while the cost of stationhouse citations would approach the cost of traditional arrest

in terms of criminal justice system public expenditures, the cost of using field citations would be substantially lower. Assuming a relatively low rate of eligibility for release and a low release rate of those eligible, the respective citation activities are estimated to be approximately 10 to 41 percent less costly than traditional arrest when criminal justice system public expenditures alone are considered. The second volume (NCJ 30714) presents a more detailed cost analysis of the citation alternative.

227. PHOTOGRAPHIC TERMS AND DEFINITIONS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By C. Grover, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 112 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31566)

Photographic terms and definitions most commonly encountered in both written and spoken language are listed. The terms and definitions were compiled from many sources, including dictionaries, glossaries, technical publications, and professional literature. Accepted definitions were used as found, rewritten into simpler language, or modified to conform to the current usage by the photographic community. The majority of commonly encountered photographic terms have been defined in easily understood language. Approximately 1,200 terms are included. This document, providing a concise reference of terms that are likely to be encountered, will be of use to members of the law enforcement community that use photographic equipment and techniques in the daily performance of their duties.

228. PROSECUTION OF ECONOMIC CRIME--SAN DIEGO AND SEATTLE FRAUD DIVISIONS--EXEMPLARY PROJECTS. By P. Finn and A. R. Hoffman, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976. 163 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31615)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00375-3

This manual describes an organizational framework for the prosecution of white-collar crime, using the fraud division established in the district attorney's offices of San Diego, California, and Seattle, Washington, as models. These LEAA Exemplary Projects, two highly successful efforts to curb economic crime activities, focus on investigation, prosecution, and prevention. The individual programs are described, providing information on the goals, organizational structures, operations, costs, and results. Basic program similarities (distinct organizational and operational separation from the other divisions in the prosecutor's office, clearly defined program goals, highly qualified and experienced staff) as well as program differences (the effort devoted to individual

consumer complaints, reliance upon other agencies for investigative assistance, size and cost of operations, methods for selecting cases) are emphasized. A discussion of suggested procedures for planning and operating a fraud program outlines several organizational issues which must be addressed in implementing an economic crime program. Funding and evaluation guidelines are also reviewed. The appendixes contain copies of project forms and a sample print out from the San Diego Fraud Division which used a computer-based complaint filing system to identify persistent suspects and/or victims and to detect other patterns in criminal activity.

229. GUIDE TO JURY SYSTEM MANAGEMENT. Bird Engineering Research Associates, Inc., Vienna, Virginia, 1975. 85 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31751)

Guidelines are presented for the planning and efficient operation of all aspects of the jury system. These aspects include the composition of source lists; the selection, qualification, and summoning of prospective jurors from those lists; and the utilization of jurors during the term of service. The study reports innovative and cost-effective techniques observed in many of the courts studied. Advantages and disadvantages of various practices are discussed, such as the use of multiple source lists, the combination of qualification and summoning into one step, and the use of randomization at every step of juror selection. Methods for monitoring jury system activities and for simplifying clerical paper work are introduced. The need for formalized planning to achieve an orderly, integrated jury system is emphasized.

230. VICTIM COMPENSATION AND OFFENDER RESTITUTION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. Marcus, R. J. Trudel, and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C. 1975. 36 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32009)

A listing is presented of 66 selections dealing with such subjects as current compensation and restitution programs, the value of compensation and restitution for rehabilitation, and the means of providing for victim compensation. Victims of crime are receiving increased attention from the public and from professionals within the criminal justice community, as society attempts to balance victim's rights with those of offenders. This document provides a listing of 66 selections dealing with such subjects as current compensation and restitution programs, the value of compensation and restitution for rehabilitation, and the means of providing for victim compensation. The materials presented in this document are a selected portion of

significant literature, rather than an exhaustive collection of materials dealing with issues in compensation and restitution. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author; a subject index is included for the reader's convenience. Information on the availability of each selection is also provided.

231. JUVENILE DIVERSION THROUGH FAMILY COUNSELING--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. Baron and F. Feeney, 1976. 441 p. (NCJ 32026)

The development, operations, and results of the Sacramento County Diversion Project for Juveniles are described, and guidelines for the implementation of similar programs in other communities are offered. The Sacramento Diversion Project presents an important new approach to a continuing problem: how to deal effectively with runaways, youth beyond the control of their parents, unmanageable youths, and other troubled adolescents. This handbook has been prepared to assist communities who wish to consider similar programs. It provides detailed information concerning the design and operation of a family crisis counseling program. The program concept, organization, and operations are first described. It is noted that the Sacramento 601 Diversion Project began as an experiment designed to test whether juveniles charged with the 601 or status offense could be handled better through short-term family crisis counseling at the time of referral than through the traditional procedures of the juvenile court. The approach developed relied on such features as immediate, intensive handling of cases as soon as possible after referral (most were handled within the first hour or two); creation of a prevention and diversion unit handling cases from beginning to end; avoidance entirely of formal court proceedings; and avoidance of juvenile hall through counseling and the use of alternative placements that are both temporary and voluntary. Typically, after referral of a 601 matter is received, the project arranges a family session to discuss the problem. Through the use of family counseling techniques a specially trained probation officer seeks to develop the idea that the problem should be addressed by the family as a whole. All sessions after the first are voluntary and families are encouraged to return for followup discussions. A discussion of project results is provided. It was found that 601 cases could be successfully diverted from the court using project techniques. The number of court petitions, the number of informal probations, the number of days spent in detention, the cost of handling, and recidivism rates were all less for project than for control cases. A similar project was established for 602 cases, i.e., juvenile nonserious criminal offenses such as petty theft, drunk and disorderly conduct, possession of drugs, or receiving stolen property. A description of the organization, staffing, training, funding, and results of this project are provided. It is noted that the results from this experiment were even more encouraging than those for the 601 project. The manual next

offers suggestions to communities considering such programs. Among the areas discussed are evaluating the need for the program, developing a plan for action, beginning the program, and possible problems of implementation. Sections which discuss training and provide pointers for supervisors and probation counselors are also included. Finally, similar programs initiated in other communities are described. The appendixes include first year budgets for the 601 and 602 Diversion Projects, data from a 7-month followup period, samples of forms used, a list of characteristics of first year project cases, a list of training resources, and a family counseling syllabus for trainers.

232. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCESS, VOL. 1--SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS. By P. Greenwood and J. Petersilia, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1975. 48 p. (NCJ 32153)

This volume, one of a three-part series, reviews the results of a 2-year survey of police criminal investigation practices incorporating four objectives: (1) to describe, on a national scale, current investigative organization and practices; (2) to assess the contribution that police investigation makes to the achievement of criminal justice goals; (3) to ascertain the effectiveness of new technology and systems being adopted; (4) to enhance investigative effectiveness. This volume summarizes and synthesizes the overall findings of the study and draws policy relevant conclusions and recommendations. For Volume 2 and 3, see NCJ 32154 and 55. Another related report is NCJ 32156 on automated systems supporting criminal justice.

233. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS--HALFWAY HOUSES, VOL. 1. By D. J. Thalheimer, 1975. 21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32160)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00393-1

The subjects of this report are the cost and resource implications of correctional standards related to halfway houses. This volume summarizes the purpose, methodology, and findings of the study. Standards used as a basis for the analysis are those contained in the 1973 Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The purpose of these program reports is to provide state and local decisionmakers, and their analysts, with cost information needed to adopt and implement state and local standards and goals for corrections. As discussed in these volumes, halfway houses occupy two roles within corrections: as resources to serve clients from other criminal justice programs, i.e., diversion or parole; and as a direct residential alternative to jail or release for accused offenders awaiting trial or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. Recommendations in the Corrections Report call for the expansion of the direct sentencing

use of halfway houses and the greater referral of clients to services provided by community resources outside the halfway house rather than provision of such service inhouse. From an economic perspective, implementation of these recommendations, as well as other recommendations in the report which call for correctional planning and improved services to alleged or convicted offenders, would affect costs and benefits (outputs) associated with halfway house activities. The nature and magnitude of such effects are considered thoroughly. Following a general description of roles, goals, and policies of halfway houses as they relate to specific standards and recommendations in the Corrections Report, these volumes single out and analyze the major factors accounting for cost variation. Cost estimates for a sample of halfway houses across the country are used extensively in the analysis. Sample budgets are employed to identify costs to the criminal justice system for halfway houses providing various combinations of services to individuals. Other costs external to the criminal justice system are also explored. See NCJ 32161.

234. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS—HALFWAY HOUSES, VOL. 2. By D. J. Thalheimer, 1975. 130 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32161)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00396-1

The subjects of this report are the cost and resource implications of correctional standards related to halfway houses. This volume provides detailed information on data sources and methodologies. Standards used as a basis for the analysis are those contained in the 1973 Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The purpose of these program reports is to provide state and local decisionmakers, and their analysts, with cost information needed to adopt and implement state and local standards and goals for corrections. As discussed in these volumes, halfway houses occupy two roles within corrections: as resources to serve clients from other criminal justice programs, i.e., diversion or parole; and as a direct residential alternative to jail or release for accused offenders awaiting trial or convicted offenders awaiting sentencing. Recommendations in the Corrections Report call for the expansion of the direct sentencing use of halfway houses and the greater referral of clients to services provided by community resources outside the halfway house rather than provision of such services inhouse. From an economic perspective, implementation of these recommendations, as well as other recommendations in the report which call for correctional planning and improved services to alleged or convicted offenders, would affect costs and benefits (outputs) associated with halfway house activities. The nature and magnitude of such effects are considered thoroughly. Following a general description of roles, goals, and policies of halfway houses as they relate to specific standards and recommendations in the Corrections Report, these volumes single out and analyze the major factors accounting for cost variation.

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235. NEW JUSTICE--ALTERNATIVES TO CONVENTIONAL CRIMINAL ADJUDICATION. By D. E. Aaronson, B. H. Hoff, P. Jaszi, N. N. Kittrie, and D. Saari, American University Law School, Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, Washington, D.C., 1977. 206 p. (NCJ 32232)

This study of programs to screen and divert selected cases from the traditional court system presents legal and policy implications and problems of implementation, funding, and evaluation. More than 138 specific programs were examined to find the basic principles underlying the current diversion trend. Results are tabulated in a matrix presenting nine steps in the judicial process and possible alternatives involving both lay and court personnel possible at each point. Generally, alternatives are developed for minor offenders, status offenders, family and neighborhood disputes, or specific offense recidivists (e.g., safe-driving schools for traffic offense recidivists). The legal problems associated with each type of program are examined; 21 recommendations are made to improve planning, implementation, and evaluation of alternative programs. In the past, too much emphasis has been placed on pretrial intervention as a panacea for the overcrowded criminal justice system while inadequate attention has been paid to the potential of various forms of decriminalization, more effective case screening, pretrial release programs, community courts, and special projects as means toward improved handling of offenders. Although the trend has been toward less severe alternatives, in some cases more severe handling involving "day-fining" or restitution to the victim may be necessary to make the true cost of crime more apparent to the petty recidivist. These alternatives are examined. Appendixes present alternatives found in foreign legal systems, the methods used to develop the alternatives matrix, and a list of programs illustrating the major classifications of the matrix.

236. PHYSICAL SECURITY ON DOOR ASSEMBLIES AND COMPONENTS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. S. Stroik and T. Reichard, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 46 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32269)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00402-4

Minimum performance requirements and evaluative testing methods are established for the resistance to forced entry of typical entry door assemblies and components used in residences and some small businesses. Four levels of security are established, including requirements for both the total door assembly and individual components such as the hinge, lock, door, jamb/strike, and jamb/wall. This standard addresses the capability to frustrate the "opportunity" crimes committed by unskilled and semiskilled burglars. The skilled methods of entry used to gain access to premises containing valuable property are not addressed. The performance requirements are based upon laboratory measurements of the forces imposed upon door assemblies from the actual attack methods employed by burglars, and evaluation of commercial door assemblies and components.

237. PLEA BARGAINING--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. Marcus and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 38 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32329)

This annotated listing of law review articles, books, government documents, and other publications dating from 1956 through 1975, covers the legal aspects of plea bargaining, as well as its improvement and reform. How can the process of plea bargaining be improved? What are the respective roles of the defendant, the defense counsel, the prosecutor, judge, police, and the victim? What rules should govern the plea bargaining process? This bibliography contains documents that explore these questions as well as the legal aspects of plea bargaining. Although not a definitive search of the available literature, the 64 referenced documents (dated 1956 through 1975) cover Federal and State rules of procedure, factors influencing plea bargaining, a comparison between the American and English practices, advantages and disadvantages, and the present status of plea bargaining. All documents have been selected from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base. This annotated bibliography is arranged by author, and a subject index is provided. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

238. CHILD ABUSE INTERVENTION--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By A. Schuchter, Boston University, Center for Community Resource Development, 1976.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32333)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00387-7

Guidelines are presented for implementing a full service, community-based child abuse program which utilizes existing trained public health and hospital professionals as the initial specialized intervention and entry subsystem. In addition, this model system, a non-criminal diagnostic and civil legal process of handling suspected child abuse, delineates and prescribes the responsibilities of those law enforcement and social service agencies which regularly deal with child abuse. The roles of the criminal justice system are defined as initial detection and identification of possible abuse (the police) and the application of judicial services and enforcement of civil, criminal, and social service alternatives (the courts). The model system also prescribes the appropriate input of the medical agencies, particularly the community hospitals whose responsibilities lie in medical diagnosis, data maintenance, and provision of judicial evidence, if it is determined that court action is warranted. The author's overriding concern is, first, the provision of immediate medical attention to the injured child, and second, the provision of due process protection for both the assaulted and the assailant. Part 1 of this Prescriptive Package concentrates on presenting an overview of child abuse problems and practices and on developing a strategy for model system development. Part 2 translates the proposed strategy for the model system into the organizational components and procedures of the model system by presenting a hypothetical scenario for handling a suspected child abuse case in the model system. Part 3 concludes the Prescriptive Package with a detailed comparison of the existing and proposed model systems; a decisionmaking guide for the proposed model system, structured around the sequence of key decisions to be made by specified decisionmakers based on recommended criteria and guidelines; and a checklist of questions and answers for justice personnel keyed to the recommended decisions.

239. EARLY-WARNING ROBBERY REDUCTION PROJECTS--AN ASSESSMENT OF PERFORMANCE. By W. A. Eliot, J. R. Strack, and A. E. Witter, Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia, 1975. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32498)

Results of a survey of information available about police silent alarm antirobbery projects are presented. The survey showed that under certain conditions police can apprehend robbery suspects at the scene of the crime where early-warning alarms are installed and that under some conditions this capability is effective in reducing the incidence of robbery. However, it was also found that existing data collected by projects are insufficient to permit definitive conclusions to be drawn regarding

the degree of improved police performance achieved. A research and evaluation program to obtain the missing data and to determine the practical performance levels possible for such projects is described for consideration under Phase II of the LEAA-sponsored National Evaluation Program. See NCJ 32499.

240. DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR CREATING DEFENSIBLE SPACE. By O. Newman, Institute for Community Design Analysis, New York City, 1975. 233 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32646)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00395-8

This handbook demonstrates how the physical design of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and lifestyles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control over its living area. A set of guidelines are presented for designing secure housing developments for all income groups. The document begins with a summarization of the growth of American population and its concentration in urban areas; the polarization of urban populations; the resultant construction of high density housing developments; and the rise in the nation's crime rate and the increase of crime in residential areas. Next, a discussion of the factors most influential in the evolution of current housing prototypes is presented. All housing types are classified into four basic categories, determined by the density of the population they can house and by the nature of the psychological environments they create. The factors that determine residents' ability to control areas in the interiors of their buildings and the exterior grounds surrounding them are discussed, and the concepts of private, semiprivate, semipublic, and public spaces are introduced and defined. The four categories of building are examined in terms of the suitability of each type to residents of different ages, family structures, backgrounds, and lifestyles. Design guidelines for making different building types secure for the different types of resident are then detailed. Both general site-planning principles and those that relate specifically to particular resident-type/building-type combinations are discussed and the concept of zones of influence is developed, along with the consequent requirement that housing developments be laid out so that all areas are clearly defined as being in the realm of influences of particular groups of residents. The document concludes with prototypical designs for two new housing developments in which all the different defensible space findings and guidelines developed in the earlier chapters are applied. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate which of the design principles come into play at different stages in the design process and how all the principles interact to produce a final integrated design product. The two housing developments used as prototypes here are real and will be built shortly: one development is in Newark and the other in Indianapolis. The programs and

sites for these developments are typical of most low- and moderate-income housing built in urban areas. The appendixes present information on the comparative costs of different building types (row houses, walkups, and highrise); basic design principles for central mailboxes, doors and windows in multifamily dwellings; and construction materials and methods.

241. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1975. Washington, D.C., 1975. 79 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32830)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00383-4

Examples of key findings of Institute sponsored research dating back to 1968 are highlighted in this report in the context of three major issues facing the criminal justice system--efficiency, fairness, and reducing crime costs. In addition, the report summarizes the Institute's fiscal year 1975 activities in research and development, evaluation, and technology transfer. The appendix contains an organizational Chart of the Institute, an outline of the distribution of National Institute program funds in fiscal year 1975 by program area and type of recipient, and a list of Institute publications.

242. JUVENILE DIVERSION--SUMMARY REPORT--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I. University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1975. 59 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 32847)

An assessment is presented of the state of knowledge regarding traditional and modern juvenile diversion programs, based on both an analysis of existing literature and site visits to selected projects. Discussion of the concept of juvenile diversion has been characterized by a lack of rigorous definition and careful measurement of its impact. This study, which is part of LEAA's National Evaluation Program, attempts to clarify the definitional problem and to explain existing diversion processes. Major issues in juvenile diversion are outlined in the introduction. A distinction is made between "traditional" diversion which sought ways of preventing certain juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system and "new" diversion which is represented by an array of programs for youth which attempt to reduce penetration into the system. Research literature on juvenile diversion is categorized and reviewed in the next section. A diversion typology is then offered, stressing the organizational dynamics of diversion programming. Three major program types are suggested: (1) legal, which covers programs initiated and administered by formal social control agencies, (2) paralegal, which includes projects existing outside of the official structure of the juvenile justice system but administered and staffed

by system personnel, and (3) nonlegal, which is composed of programs operating apart from and outside of the juvenile justice system. The utility of this typology is explored by its application to the 13 projects selected for site visits. In the next section, the process of diversion is analyzed through an examination of programs operated by each major organizational sector in the juvenile justice system -- police, probation -- and agencies outside of the system. Finally, conclusions are suggested on the definitional problem, the application of labeling theory to juvenile diversion, and measures of success. It is suggested that the diversion programming phenomenon has negative effects. The mere existence of program components may serve to alter or abolish traditional diversion processes such as screening. It is in this manner that diversion may increase the number and types of juveniles contacted by the system and perhaps, increase the financial cost incurred by that system. A bibliography and footnotes are included.

243. IMPROVING WITNESS COOPERATION--SUMMARY REPORT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WITNESS COOPERATION STUDY. By F. J. Cannavale, Jr., Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, D.C. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32912)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00411-3

A sample of known witnesses, drawn from cases rejected or dropped by prosecutors because of witness problems, was interviewed. Based on data obtained from the Washington, D.C., PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System) and a series of witness interviews, this study sought to determine the reasons persons identified as witnesses at the scene of the crime were later labeled "uncooperative" by prosecutors. The major conclusion of the study was that communication difficulties between police/prosecutor and witnesses prevented the prosecutors from ascertaining the true intentions of many witnesses. However, system-related difficulties, including trial delay, also influenced witnesses not to cooperate. The solutions to the communication problems must be effected through better management of the prosecutor's office. Verification of witnesses' names and addresses, maintenance of accurate witness records, and better coordination between police, prosecution, court, and witnesses, especially in continuances, are viable solutions.

244. TERRORISM--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By G. D. Boston, M. Marcus, and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 49 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34048)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00403-2

This listing contains 103 complete bibliographic citations, each one accompanied by an abstract and a source of availability. All of the books and journals cited are current; the oldest two were published

in 1969. Information is provided on how to obtain these documents, some of which are available through the NCJRS Document Loan and Microfiche Programs. Many of the reports may be found in local, college, or law school libraries. A list of publisher's addresses and a subject index are also provided. This bibliography provides pertinent reference data for those at all levels of government or society who are working to contain terrorism. Periodic updates will be issued as new documents on terrorism are acquired.

245. TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC) PROJECTS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I--SUMMARY REPORT. By M. A. Toborg, D. R. Levin, R. H. Milkman, and L. J. Center, Lazar Institute, Washington, D.C., 1976. 56 p. (NCJ 34057)

An evaluative framework and state-of-knowledge assessment for the TASC program which identifies drug abusers through contact with the criminal justice system, refers them to treatment programs, and monitors their progress is presented. The TASC program was implemented in 1972 and, as of this report, was composed of 56 locally based projects. Referral is to community-based treatment facilities. Past studies and original data analysis are summarized for project operations, outcomes, and external factors affecting them. It was found that currently active TASC clients experienced an 8-percent rearrest rate during program participation. No data on client outcomes after leaving the program is available--a major deficiency, according to this report. Approximately 55 percent of TASC's clients were found to be receiving treatment for the first time. The six local TASC projects which have completed the 2-year Federal funding period have obtained state and local funding to continue. Charts and diagrams are employed to demonstrate TASC project operations and organization. For other TASC working papers in this series, see NJC 32493-97.

246. MULTIAGENCY NARCOTICS UNITS--PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By R. Garza, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1975. 300 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34204)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00406-7

This Prescriptive Package gives police administrators and line personnel the necessary information to implement, operate, and evaluate a multiagency narcotics (MAN) unit. One response to the rise in illegal drug use has been the development of the multiagency narcotics (MAN) unit. Composed of officers from cooperating jurisdictions, the man unit operates as a single tactical entity. To date, approximately 150 such

units have been established to consolidate and coordinate drug enforcement efforts in neighboring communities. As part of a year-long project, MAN units throughout the country were identified and queried regarding unit characteristics and local demographic factors. Twelve of the responding MAN units were selected for site visits. Based on the information derived from visiting these units and from conducting additional research, the Prescriptive Package was prepared primarily to assist police administrators who are interested in establishing a MAN unit and those who are currently operating such squads. It examines the strengths and weaknesses of the units studied and recommends certain procedures and policies that can be used to facilitate successful MAN unit operations. Specific guidelines and recommendations are provided in such areas as staff selection and training, program operations, unit administration, the use of specialized surveillance equipment, and records management. Variations of practice in the formation, operation, and administration of the units are traced to differences in the perception of the narcotics problem on the part of law enforcement agencies, related governmental institutions, and the general public. Overall, the effectiveness of MAN units was found to be a function of its responsiveness to local needs.

247. SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974--ADVANCE REPORT. Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., 1976. 45 p.

MIRCOFICHE (NCJ 34267)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00391-5

This report provides information on all persons held in custody under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities as of January 31, 1974. It includes all inmates detained in facilities directly administered by the state, as well as those housed in other public or private institutions. Designed to complement the 1974 Census of State Correctional Facilities Advance Report, published July 1975, this publication examines the degree to which inmates displayed similarities and dissimilarities with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine. Special attention is given to preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

248. VIOLENCE BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES—SUMMARY REPORT. By W. B. Miller, Harvard University Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976. 16 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34289)

This summary reveals that urban youth gangs are not only back, but in many cases never left; this is the result of the author's visits to 12 cities, 6 of which have big gang problems. Not content only to claim the street as their "turf," some youth gangs have shifted part of their operations to schools, where they have taken "control" of cafeterias, playgrounds, and hallways--shaking down students for permission to use them and terrorizing teachers and administrators. The move to the schools is one change in the habits and style of youth gangs of the mid-1970's. Another is the increased use of guns. A third is a tendency to spend less time and energy fighting each other in favor of preying on innocents. The result, says the author of the study, is that youth gangs in America today are more lethal than ever before, are terrorizing greater numbers of people, and at the same time, the gangs are not easily succumbing to attempts at suppressing them.

249. CRIMINAL JUSTICE MODELS--AN OVERVIEW. By J. Chaiken, T. Crabill, L. Holliday, D. Jaquette, M. Lawless, and E. Quade, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1975. 186 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34300)

This report describes in detail 20 criminal justice models that operate on a computer and that are intended to assist decisionmaking by criminal justice agencies. These model descriptions are designed to be adequate for criminal justice planners and policymakers to determine whether an appropriate model already exists for handling a particular problem, and, if so, which one would best meet their needs. In addition to describing the models, this study reviewed the circumstances under which criminal justice models are or are not implemented by operating and planning agencies. In general, models have failed to achieve the level of use for policy decisions that was intended by the model builders and those who funded them. The findings concerning the causes of implementation successes and failures indicate how Federal research administrators might improve the quality and usefulness of models in the future. The text describes overall models of the criminal justice system as well as more specific police, courts, and corrections models. Information provided for each model generally includes the history, policy issues addressed, structure, data base required, output, cost and computer requirements, validation, implementation and impact, limitations, transferability, and documentation. Some of the overall criminal justice models described are JUSSIM (Criminal Justice Simulation), CANJUS (Canadian application of JUSSIM), PJIM (Philadelphia Justice Improvement Model), and DOTSIM (Dynamic Offender Tracking Simulation). The police models address the problems of police manpower deployment especially as

they effect police patrol procedures. Court models include CANCOURT (Canadian Court Simulation Model), LEADICS (Law-Engineering Analysis of Delay in Court Systems), and a juror management model. The corrections model described is FCSM (Federal Correction Simulation Model). The appendix contains brief descriptions of the 46 models considered (from which the 20 were chosen for detailed descriptions) and lists documentation related to each model. A bibliography containing 195 entries is provided, and the overview report is preceded by a non-technical executive summary intended for administrators of criminal justice planning agencies.

250. EVALUATION OF POLICE HANDGUN AMMUNITION--SUMMARY REPORT--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. C. Dobbyn, W. J. Bruchey, and L. D. Shubin, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D. C., 1975. 32 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34301)

Ratings are presented on the relative degree of incapacitation each of 142 different types of handgun ammunition, from 9-mm to .45-caliber, is expected to produce. These ratings were compiled as a result of experiments to determine each bullet's behavior on striking and penetrating ordnance gelatin, measurement of the formation and subsequent development of the temporary cavity produced in the gelatin, and measurement of the dynamic behavior of each bullet as it penetrated the gelatin. Other experiments obtained measurements of the impact velocity of the bullets when fired by various handguns currently used by law enforcement agencies, and measurements on the ricochet and penetration potentials of each bullet as a function of angle of incidence and velocity when striking various common materials. The standard of incapacitation used to define the relative stopping power of the rounds required that the target (assailant) be rendered incapable of posing a continued threat to the officer by use of a handheld weapon. Pain alone was not considered sufficient for incapacitation. The ammunition ratings are presented both in order of potential for incapacitation and by caliber size.

251. RECIDIVISM--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By R. J. Trudel, M. Marcus, and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 33p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34360)

An alphabetical listing is presented of 48 studies, reports, and other documents on all measures of recidivism (rearrest, reinstitutionalization, technical vocations) relating to adult offenders released from correctional institutions. Excluded are persons released from community

facilities, such as halfway houses, pretrial releasees, probationers, and persons released from diversion programs. Studies referenced have a minimum followup period of more than 12 months, and include new measures of recidivism or critiques of existing measures. The 48 annotated entries, dating from 1966 to 1974, are arranged alphabetically by author, and a subject index is provided. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix. The documents listed are not available from NCJRS, except those indicated by the words, "loan" or "microfiche."

252. JUVENILE DIVERSION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By K. O'Brien and M. Marcus, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 45 p. (NCJ 34456)

For this bibliography, "juvenile diversion" is defined as a process which either minimizes penetration of juveniles into the juvenile justice system or is used as an alternative to entry into that system. The 84 annotated studies, reports, and other publications listed have been arranged into four categories. The first section on general issues and views covers publications dealing with broad areas of the subject matter. The second section encompasses literature which treats police discretion in the arrest of juveniles, special police units which offer intensive counseling to juvenile offenders in lieu of arrest, and cases of police referrals to other community agencies. A third section deals with literature on programs both initiated and carried out by probation and court personnel. Juveniles in programs of this type are diverted solely to resources within the juvenile justice system. The last section includes programs in which juveniles are diverted to agencies or organizations outside of the juvenile justice system. This bibliography is arranged by author, and a subject index is provided. Documents date from 1963, with most having been published in the early and mid-70's, and all have been selected from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

253. ISSUES IN TEAM POLICING—A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. By J. P. Woodward, H. T. Day, J. P. O'Neil, and C. J. Tucker, National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, D.C., 1977. 57 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34480)

A report is presented on the results of a survey of literature relating to team policing, supplemented by interviews with team policing practitioners and analysts. Team policing is first discussed in a historical perspective, tracing its development and definition. The impact of team policing upon crime control factors, officers' role perception, police

supervision and leadership, and community activities is discussed in detail. An evaluation overview provides a framework for examining team policing in the literature. Adaptation 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, unit beat policing, is also discussed.

254. VIOLENCE BY YOUTH GANGS AND YOUTH GROUPS AS A CRIME PROBLEM IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES--INTERIM REPORT. By W. B. Miller, Washington, D.C., 1976. 216 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34497)

This survey presents a preliminary set of conclusions as to the existence, scope, seriousness, and character of violence and other forms of crime by youth gangs and youth groups in 12 American cities. The author, in gathering information, interviewed 148 respondents in 17 types of agencies in 12 cities (New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Houston, Detroit, Baltimore, Washington, Cleveland, San Francisco, St. Louis, and New Orleans). Information is presented on the following topics: the basis for the choice of site visit cities; site visit cities which report youth gang problems, and how serious these are judged to be; cities which report problems with youth groups, and how serious these are judged to be; judgments of seriousness of gang or group problems by various city agencies; the numbers of gangs and/or groups in major cities; and the proportion of youths affiliated with gangs. Other topics include age, sex, social status, locality, and ethnic characteristics of gang members; numbers and rates of gang-related killings; gang-related killings as a proportion of all juvenile killings; numbers and rates of all juvenile arrests; forms of gang-member violence; victims of gang member violence; gang weaponry; motives for gang violence; types of gang activity in the public schools; and issues relative to gang problems in the schools. The author's concluding remarks, in response to the question, "How serious are problems posed by youth gang violence?" is that gangs are more lethal today than ever before, that the security of a wider sector of the citizenry is threatened by gangs to a greater degree than ever before, and that violence and other illegal activities by members of youth-gang groups in the United States of the mid-1970's represent a crime problem of the first magnitude which shows little prospect of early abatement.

255. COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS IN DES MOINES--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By D. Boorkman, E. J. Fazio, Jr., N. Dey, and D. Weinstein, Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, 1976. 245 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34542)

A project replication manual is presented on the Des Moines Community Corrections Project, the first program designated "exemplary" by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Commonly called "The Des Moines Program," this comprehensive, community-based corrections program was organized into a single administrative unit, the Fifth Judicial District Department of Court Services, by resolution of the Polk County (Iowa) Board of Supervisors in January 1971. The Department of Court Services administers four separate corrections programs, two of which were in operation prior to the Department's creation and two of which have been added since. The four components of the Des Moines Program provide correctional services to defendants and convicted offenders at different points in the criminal justice process--two at the pretrial stage and two at the postconviction stage. They include pretrial release on own recognizance, supervised release, probation supervision and presentence investigation, and a community-based correctional facility. This handbook is designed to assist other communities in developing community-based correctional programs like those found in Polk County. In addition to providing a detailed description of the method in which the project operates, this handbook also explores the key elements in a community-based corrections approach. It presents evaluation data on the Des Moines project, describes the experience of several communities which undertook to replicate the Des Moines approach, and discusses the process by which other communities may explore the relevance of community-based corrections in meeting the needs of their local criminal justice system. The appendix contains forms and legislation used in the Des Moines program.

256. DALLAS POLICE LEGAL LIAISON DIVISION--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By H. L. Wise, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, 1976. 110 p. (NCJ 34673)

The Legal Liaison Division provides training and legal counsel to staff-level police officers and investigators in order to prevent and correct police legal errors and to reduce the number of cases rejected or dismissed. The Dallas program and the particular type of legal advisor effort it represents--centering on practical assistance and training for line investigators and officers--are the subjects of this document. This manual is written primarily for police administrators, planners, and others in a position to consider the establishment of a police legal advisor program in their jurisdictions. The Dallas program is described in some detail; its strengths and its weaknesses are pointed out. An attempt is made to draw from the Dallas experience and other

sources to provide as much guidance as possible to other departments. Clearly this document is not the last word on the provision of legal services to police. What it does contain is a discussion, based on one example, of one approach to the legal needs of police--the provision of legal training, advice, and case document review for all line officers in a moderate- to large-sized law enforcement agency. The precise approach taken in Dallas may not be the best for any given department; but, on careful examination, much may be learned from the Dallas experience which can be adapted to meet the needs of other departments. The first chapter summarizes the operations and results of the Dallas program. Succeeding chapters discuss the development and approach of the Dallas program in greater detail--its administration, the types of services provided to the Dallas Police Department, the costs of those services, and the project's monitoring and evaluation systems.

257. POLICE CONSOLIDATION—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. Marcus, J. M. Edgar, and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D. C., 1976. 33 p. (NCJ 34700)

An annotated listing, by author, of 53 journal articles, books, reports, and studies dated between 1966 and 1975 on both partial and full police consolidation is presented. The works cited discuss the advantages and disadvantages of both full and partial consolidation and provide examples of consolidation efforts that were successful as well as those that were not. A subject index and a source list are appended. This bibliography should provide a handy reference tool for researchers, planners, and administrators.

258. TRADITIONAL PREVENTIVE PATROL—SUMMARY REPORT--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I REPORT. By T. H. Schell, D. H. Overly, S. Shack, and L. L. Stabile, University City Science Center, Washington, D.C., 1976. 88 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 34817)

A synopsis is presented of the findings of a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art in traditional preventive patrol--the operational activities of uniformed officers assigned to general patrol duties. The five principal and most commonly accepted goals of patrol--deterrence, apprehension, provision of non-crime-related services, provision of a sense of community security and satisfaction with the police, and recovery of stolen goods--are identified, and each is examined in terms of the hypotheses and assumptions which link specific patrol activities, tactics, and strategies to goal attainment. Attention is devoted to determining the validity of these hypotheses and assumptions and to the type and quality of the measures of effectiveness which are used to

gauge the contribution of various patrol practices to the overall aims of patrol. The report then considers the inputs and processes which comprise preventive patrol: characteristics of patrol personnel, modes of transportation, deployment practices, supervision, and inservice task assignments. Prescriptive statements based on this assessment of the current state of knowledge about patrol conclude this report. The final chapter discusses aspects of patrol most in need of further study and offers some suggestions and lessons concerning the execution of research on patrol. The information and conclusions presented in this report were developed from a review of available literature, reports of projects supported by LEAA and the Police Foundation, direct contact with all LEAA regional offices, discussions with State Planning Agency representatives, a survey of some 300 police and sheriffs' departments throughout the country, and 26 site visits.

259. CRIME PREVENTION SECURITY SURVEYS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. International Training, Research and Evaluation Council, Falls Church, Virginia, 1976. 49 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34858)

This security survey is an indepth onsite examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of the National Evaluation Program (NEP) Phase I assessment of the survey program was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this method of police-community crime prevention. This report identifies important gaps in knowledge concerning the security survey and proposes a research strategy to fill them. The following areas were suggested for future research: the effect of organizational location in actual program success or impact; the impact of security codes and ordinances on survey program implementation; the value and use of incentives; the development of valid, reliable program data; the reasons why individuals request surveys; and the effectiveness of various public education approaches. It is not recommended that LEAA support a Phase II evaluation effort focused solely on the security survey. Supported instead is a broad-based effort dealing with the combination of crime prevention programs associated with the security survey --Operation Identification and community crime reporting. A 7-page bibliography is included. For related reports on the National Evaluation Program assessment of the security survey, see NCJ 34859 and 34860.

260. SELECTION GUIDE TO HEARING PROTECTORS FOR USE ON FIRING RANGES--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. C. Dobbyn, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1976. 20 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35069)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00427-0

This guideline, prepared as part of the Law Enforcement Standards Program, discusses the hazards of gunfire, noise-induced hearing damage, and the selection of hearing protectors to guard against this hazard. Its purpose is to provide the shooter with an appreciation of the seriousness of the problem and a basis for the selection of a suitable hearing protector. Maximum permissible noise exposure levels are discussed in terms of the noise produced by firearms and the several damage-risk criteria which have been proposed. The various types of hearing protection devices--earplugs, earmuffs, and helmets--are briefly described and the advantages and disadvantages of each are listed. Questions which may be used to help the purchaser define his needs and assess each product with respect to his needs are provided. The guide concludes with a listing of currently available hearing protectors and their noise attenuation properties.

261. HAZARD OF BENZIDINE TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By H. Steinberg, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 22 p.

(NCJ 35070)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01777-9

This document discusses the hazards involved in the use of benzidine (a suspected carcinogen) and the precautions which can reduce or eliminate these hazards. The report deals basically with two areas of benzidine use by law enforcement personnel: (1) as a presumptive blood test reagent, and (2) to prepare fingerprints made in a blood base for subsequent photography. The danger inherent in the use of benzidine is that this drug is strongly suspected of being a cause of human bladder cancer. It was found in a questionnaire-survey of 276 forensic laboratories that most forensic serologists and criminalists are aware of the hazards of benzidine but ignore them in daily practice. Furthermore, fingerprint technicians and field investigators are, generally, less aware of handling benzidine. Precautions are suggested that should greatly reduce the danger presented by this carcinogenic compound. In the laboratory, these suggestions include the use of rubber gloves, thorough cleaning and disposal procedures, and the recommendation that the reagent be used and prepared only in negative pressure (hooded) environments. Precautions to be used in the field also include the use of gloves and washing techniques with the further provision that benzidine solutions should never be prepared outside the laboratory and that it

should only be used in open, well ventilated areas. Warning notices are proposed for posting in laboratories and for publication in law enforcement and forensic science publications.

262. NEIGHBORHOOD TEAM POLICING--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By W. G. Gay, H. T. Day, and J. P. Woodward, National Sheriffs' Association, Washington, D.C., 1976. 54 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35296)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00480-6

The results of a critical review of efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of team policing programs, in expanding the role of the patrol officer, in combating crime, and in improving community relations are presented. The information contained in this report relies heavily upon formal evaluation of team policing programs in 14 cities. The report describes characteristics of team policing programs, assesses the state of the knowledge about team policing, and indicates what additional information is needed to fully evaluate team policing. This review of team policing programs indicates that several team policing programs have failed because of the inability of departments to implement the most basic components of the program. Where team concepts have been more operational, however, several departments have demonstrated that team policing can improve the performance of patrol, investigative, and community service activities. Because evaluators often fail to carefully monitor the extent to which planned program activities have been implemented, it is said to be difficult to determine whether the concepts of team policing or extraneous variables are responsible for the evaluation results reported.

263. ONLY EX-OFFENDERS NEED APPLY--EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By C. H. Blew, K. Carlson, and P. Chernoff, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976. 122 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35432)

This manual documents Ohio's experience with the selection, training, employment, and evaluation of a program of parole supervision which uses ex-offenders as parole officer aides (POA's). Carefully screened and trained ex-offenders work under the supervision of a senior parole officer, handling their own caseloads and developing job opportunities for parolees. Since the aides are former parolees themselves, they are particularly aware of the attitudes, needs, and potential problems of parolees. And at the same time, the POA program creates viable employment for ex-offenders. Developed in 1972 by the Adult Parole Authority of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Corrections, this program has been designated an Exemplary Project by LEAA's National Institute

of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Individual chapters discuss the specific organization of the parole units where POA's are assigned, the administrative and supervisory responsibility for the work of the POA, the recruitment and selection process, the formal training program developed for recruits, and a discussion of the activities and responsibilities of POA's (case management, job development, speaking engagements, and other parolee support activities). In addition, the results of an Ohio State University study of the POA project are presented and the major cost factors associated with operating a program of this type are explained. Attention is also given to the issues which may affect the degree to which the operations and approach of the Ohio POA project can be used and prescribes an evaluation design for monitoring the performance of POA's.

264. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS--INSTITUTIONAL-BASED PROGRAMS AND PAROLE, VOL. 1. By N. M. Singer and V. B. Wright, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, Washington, D.C., 1975. 21 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35433)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00424-5

This volume provides background information on the pertinent standards of the National Advisory Commission, presents findings of the cost analysis, explains the methodology, and highlights the policy implications of the results. It is intended for use as a separate document by criminal justice system administrators, legislators, and others in need of a reference to the policy issues surrounding institutional-based programs and parole, particularly those related to cost and implementation of correctional standards. Included in the analysis are three types of costs: criminal justice system public expenditures, most of which will appear in the correctional administrator's budget; external costs borne by non-criminal-justice agencies and private individuals or groups; and opportunity costs associated with the fact that when one activity is undertaken, another is foregone. Following separate summaries of cost analysis of standards related to offender management, new and expanded programs, and offender rights, this volume presents a set of criminal justice system public expenditure estimates for alternative institutional-based programs which include all three components. These estimates highlight differences between specific activities and criminal justice costs of existing and proposed programs which would meet selected standards in the corrections report. (For Volume 2, see NCJ 35434).

265. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS--INSTITUTIONAL-BASED PROGRAMS AND PAROLE, VOL. 2. By N. M. Singer and V. B. Wright, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, Washington, D.C., 1976. 123 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35434)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00425-3

This volume, second of a two-part report, presents a detailed discussion of cost implications of the standards of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. It also demonstrates techniques applicable to estimating costs of alternative correctional programs for a particular jurisdiction. This report covers a separate analysis of standards of offender management, new and expanded programs, and offenders' rights; a typology of costs used in the analysis, and specific features of the report's cost estimates. The relationships between costs of institutional-based and parole programs and their benefits, outputs, and effects are also discussed. Included in the analysis are three types of costs: criminal justice system public expenditures, most of which will appear in the correctional administrator's budget; external costs borne by non-criminal-justice agencies and private individuals or groups; and opportunity costs associated with the fact that when one activity is undertaken, another is foregone. The appendix to this volume contains charted data on construction cost estimates for recently built or planned institutions and information on data sources and estimating procedures used in calculating salary estimates for a system of "model" state institutions. For Volume 1, see NCJ 35433.

266. VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE. By I. M. Schwartz, D. R. Jensen, and M. J. Mahoney, John Howard Association, Chicago, 1977. 122 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35607)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00484-9

This Prescriptive Package is designed to assist juvenile justice administrators in the development and upgrading of volunteer programs. The need for volunteer and citizen involvement in juvenile corrections mandated by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 calling for use of volunteers as a major resource in a massive effort to improve the juvenile justice system and to develop new prevention services and programs is discussed. The expertise of project staff and consultants and the contributions of staff and volunteers working at programs selected by project staff were heavily relied on for compilation of this manual. The results include chapters on development and management of a volunteer program, technical aspects of volunteer program management, recruitment, special recruitment issues, and screening volunteers. Other topics addressed are volunteer orientation and inservice training, assignment, program assessment, and volunteer program resources. Appendixes contain descriptions of project methodology, onsite visits,

standards for the handling of status offenders, and a sample of enabling legislation for the use of volunteers by state agencies and departments. A selected bibliography for juvenile justice standards is provided.

267. CONTROLLED CONFRONTATION--THE WARD GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By D. McGillis, J. Mullen, and L. Studen, California Department of Youth Authority, Sacramento, 1976. 188 p. (NCJ 35801)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00384-2

This manual provides practical and detailed information on the Ward Grievance Procedure program to aid those who may wish to test this program within their own correctional system. Does the inmate have a right to make reasonable suggestions about the way his life is regulated during incarceration? This question has been at issue in numerous correctional disturbances during the past decade. Starting just a few years ago, concerned correctional professionals, together with inmates and outside arbitrators, sought to answer this question by adapting the tradition of formal conflict resolution through negotiation and arbitration to the unique environment of the prison. The Ward Grievance Procedure (WGP), developed in California Youth Authority (CYA) institutions, a major program in this area, has been named an Exemplary Project by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The WGP is based on the philosophy that inmates must have an active role in settling grievances, that wards and line staff must work together to solve disputes, and that both sides must be able to turn to an independent party for an unbiased review. A three-tiered review procedure was developed to accommodate that philosophy. The grievant's first formal recourse is a hearing before a ward-staff committee composed of his peers and an equal number of line staff. Should the solution of this committee be unsatisfactory to either party to the grievance, they have the right to appeal to the superintendent or, in some cases, the director. The third and final level of appeal is to a three-person panel composed of an outside professional arbitrator, one advocate for the grievant, and one spokesperson for the administration. The Youth Authority's Guidelines specify that there will be no reprisals whatsoever for filing a grievance. All decisions, regardless of level, must be put in writing with reasons for any denials. Evaluations of the WGP have shown that this program of controlled confrontation has worked--in fact, performance of the WGP has exceeded expectations. After a brief overview of the WGP program and results, the manual reviews each of the actions taken by the Youth Authority to support the development of formal grievance procedures in all of California's youth institutions. The organization, staff positions, and levels of review common to the procedures operating in CYA

institutions are also described. Types of grievances handled by the procedure, and the training and monitoring systems of the WGP are examined as well. The following replication issues are explored in detail: establishing a clear need for a formal grievance mechanism; establishing credibility for the procedure both inside the institution and within the correctional bureaucracy; determining how the grievance procedure will be integrated into normal procedure and how it will relate to existing actions and policies; and preparing for the implementation of the procedure. The methods and results of two formal evaluations of the WGP are described, including the costs of implementing both the program and the program evaluation. Finally, the manual describes a basic framework for conducting a grievance procedure evaluation and discusses possible evaluation measures not considered by the CYA evaluation. The appendixes include specific program guidelines and forms for the Ward Grievance Procedure.

268. CITIZEN CRIME REPORTING PROJECTS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By L. Bickman, P. J. Lavrakas, S. K. Green, N. North-Walker, J. Edwards, S. Borkowski, and S. Shane-Dubow, Loyola University of Chicago, 1976. 46 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35828)

This report summarizes the current state-of-knowledge about projects that encourage citizens to report suspicious/criminal activities to law enforcement agencies. Contained in this summary report of citizen crime reporting projects (CCRP's) are a description of project types, a framework presenting the place CCRP's occupy in the criminal justice system, an assessment of the current state-of-knowledge regarding the effort and impact of CCRP's, and judgmental recommendations for future CCRP efforts. Criminal justice specialists interviewed were said to be almost unanimously positive in their evaluation of CCRP's.

269. PROSECUTOR'S CHARGING DECISION--A POLICY PERSPECTIVE. By J. E. Jacoby, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., Washington, D.C. 1976. 64 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35832)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00442-3

The purpose of this Prescriptive Package is to sensitize prosecutors to the effect of charging decisions and the requirements for uniformity and consistency in decisionmaking. It examines the charging decision from a policy perspective and shows that initial charging decisions have a direct impact on the operations of the office; that charging decisions are made with reference to office policy; and that office policy profoundly affects the ways in which cases are disposed. Four policy types (identified through site visits in the course of National Evaluation Program Phase I Study of Pretrial Screening) are examined, primarily to show how the use of such strategies as diversion, discovery, and plea bargaining differ according to the specific policy followed and how resources in

the office can be rationally distributed. These policies are as follows: legal sufficiency, to accept the case if the elements are present and then dispose of it quickly to reduce workload; system efficiency, to speed up the system by reducing court backlog through screening, diversion, and early dispositions; defendant rehabilitation, to minimize the defendants processed through the criminal justice system; and trial sufficiency, to seek conviction if the case is accepted. This study concludes that since case disposition patterns vary because of policy, a prosecutor's performance can not be judged by one measure alone (such as dismissal rate, conviction rate, or comparison to other prosecutor's offices). Instead, it suggests that the prosecutor should be evaluated by how closely case dispositions approximate the goals of his policy and how well the management and operating procedures are developed to assist in carrying out the prosecutor's policy. Use of a decision flowchart to visually define all critical decision points and control established about each one of them is recommended as a means of ensuring the internal consistency of all pretrial screening decisions within the same prosecutor's office. A subject index and bibliography are included. This Prescriptive Package is designed for the recipients of the prosecutor's delegated authority.

270. COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO JUVENILE INCARCERATION--REPORT SUMMARY--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I ASSESSMENT. By O. Bengur, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1975. 44 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35834)

This is a summary of a study which examined the policies and practices of community-based alternatives to juvenile incarceration, and found that in most cases these programs supplement rather than replace incarceration. The focus of this study, and the object of this report, was to provide a qualitative perspective of community-based alternatives to incarceration based on a review of the literature relating to the key issues and research and findings from the field research covering a range of community-based programs. The field research specifically attempted to reflect the perspectives of key actors, including whenever possible, youths being processed through the system. This study was one of a number of Phase I assessments of the National Evaluation Program within LEAA to focus specifically on a topic within juvenile justice. The study results are presented in three volumes. The first volume, Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration: Final Report, provides detailed information on the study background, methodology, and findings. This volume is a summary of that report and it includes a summary of the literature review, a discussion of the field research methodology, an overview of the site visit findings, and the conclusions drawn from the study. It briefly summarizes the assessments made of a number of aspects of community-based programs, including the extent and quality of client contacts with the community, the amount of control exerted over youth in these programs, and the program staff. The report also highlights the

need to assess community-based programs as an integral part of the juvenile justice process. A major finding of this study, reported in this summary volume, was that there has been a trend toward increased use of community-based facilities but not a major decline in the use of training or reform schools. It is noted that this results in many programs serving as a supplement to incarceration rather than replacing secure institutional care. The implications of this finding to correctional policy decisions are noted.

271. ANTHROPOMETRY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. I. Martin, R. Sabeh, L. L. Driver, T. D. Lowe, R. W. Hintze, and P. A. C. Peters, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1976. 266 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35835)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00458-0

This report presents body measurement data for male law enforcement officers needed for sizing body gear and protective equipment. Plans for collecting the data were developed after interviews with law enforcement officials and manufacturers of police equipment, consultations with physical anthropologists, and a review of pertinent anthropometric literature. The data base consists of two components: detailed body measurements of approximately 3,000 male law enforcement officers and short form survey responses on the height, weight, and age of approximately 10,000 additional officers. Detailed body measurements were taken of 23 critical dimensions of law enforcement officers. The dimensions are those which would be most useful for sizing body gear and protective equipment. These measurements were based on municipal, county, and state police, as well as prison guards. Measurements were made in 17 different regions of the United States in order to obtain a broad geographic sample and to collect data on officers with a variety of ethnic backgrounds. The main body of this report describes some of the general procedures and findings of the study and presents tables summarizing the results of the data collection efforts. The appendixes contain detailed information about the development and execution of this study, and present tables providing detailed statistics about the different categories and subcategories (e.g., experience, agency, region, and ethnic background) into which the data on the law enforcement officers could be divided.

272. WORK RELEASE--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By A. M. Hooper, M. Marcus, and R. J. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 100 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35886)

An annotated listing of 65 selected works dealing with the functions, objectives, and forms of work release is presented. Work release is a correctional practice that permits selected inmates to work for pay outside a correctional facility in regular civilian employment while returning to confinement during nonwork hours. After several decades of slow development, the concept of work release is now expanding rapidly at all levels of government. Because of the differences in enabling legislation, inmate populations, and primary goals, the work release concept is expressed in so many forms that no single operational model will have general acceptance or application. This bibliography presents a selected portion of significant literature on work release in an attempt to aid the reader in understanding the goals, functions, forms, and statutes of work release. The 65 selections are arranged alphabetically by author and a brief abstract of each is provided. The documents listed date from 1967 to 1975. A subject index is also included to help readers locate documents appropriate to their information needs.

273. TEAM POLICING--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By J. M. Edgar, M. Marcus, R. J. Wheaton, and R. C. Hicox, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 100 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 35887)

An annotated listing of 64 references, dated from 1968 to 1976, on the three trends in team policing--a management model, an alternative to traditional field deployment, and a community-based or neighborhood organization--are presented. This bibliography is divided into three basic sections. Part I contains selected references to literature that provide an overview of team policing programs or discuss the theory underlying team policing approaches. Part II lists literature that concerns tactical, non-community-based team programs; the literature in Part III is concerned with community-based or neighborhood team policing programs. Each part is arranged alphabetically by author. The 64 annotated entries were screened for timeliness, content, and clarity, selected with regard to availability and with an eye toward presenting a good crossection of available literature. An index is included. A list of the publishers' names and addresses also appears in the appendix.

274. FORCIBLE RAPE—A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE RESPONSE BY POLICE. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, Seattle, Washington, 1975. 203 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35957)

This survey of 208 police agencies assembles, describes, and assesses current law enforcement practices and policies in response to the crime of forcible rape. Responses of the police agencies are broken down by the size and type of agency (municipal agencies serving more than 500,000; between 100,000 and 500,000; between 50,000 and 100,000; and between 25,000 and 50,000; county agencies with more than 95 personnel; and campus police with more than 60 personnel). The responses provide information about the agencies' general policies and specific practices in the following nine areas: classification methods, factors involved with rape, processing criteria, procedures in taking crime reports, victim services, investigative strategies, prosecutive outcomes, training methods, and innovative activities. Responses are presented in data tables with narrative explanations.

275. FORCIBLE RAPE—A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE RESPONSE BY PROSECUTORS. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers, Seattle, Washington, 1975. 146 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 35958)

A comprehensive view of rape prosecution policies is provided by this survey of prosecutor agencies in three different population categories of counties (greater than 1,000,000; 100,000 to 1,000,000; and 25,000 to 100,000). Experienced rape prosecutors were asked to provide information on their agencies' general policies and specific practices in the following areas: classification methods, factors involved in rape, factors in decisionmaking, staffing and procedures, interactions with victims and witnesses, victim services, adjudicatory processes, and innovative activities. Prosecutor's responses are broken down by the population of their counties. Responses are presented in data tables with narrative explanations.

276. HOW DOES YOUR DEFENDER OFFICE RATE? SELF-EVALUATION MODEL FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES. By R. Rovner-Pieczenik, A. Rapoport, and M. Lane, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Chicago, 1976. 187 p.
(NCJ 36018)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00597-7

This manual provides an instrument by which public defenders can assess the quality of representation afforded by their offices through comparison of office performances with performance standards established by the profession. The manual is primarily intended for use by the

chief defender or administrative officer who desires to evaluate the quality of client representation given by the office, as well as some of its management functions. It has been constructed to highlight important defender issues, specify activities against which performance should be evaluated, provide a method by which an office can determine whether it is operating according to expected levels of performance, and suggest a general approach to office improvement. The self-evaluation manual consists of a series of 14 topics on which a defender office can evaluate itself beginning with a major topic question and followed by a series of questions to guide the assessment on that topic, suggestions for reorganization if standards are not met, and methods of obtaining answers to questions for which data is not readily available. Topics related to planning, organization, administration, and control within a public defender's office are covered. An appendix contains various national standards relating to the provision of defense services. For a model evaluation design intended for use by outside consultants evaluating performance of a public defender's office, see NCJ 36019. For a project summary, see NCJ 36073.

277. EVALUATION DESIGN FOR PUBLIC DEFENDER OFFICES. By R. Rovner-Pieczenik, A. Rapoport, and M. Lane, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Chicago, 1977. 454 p. (NCJ 36019)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00596-9

These four handbooks are designed to assess the quality of services being delivered by public defenders through evaluation of delivery of legal and supportive services, quality of representation, and functioning as an adversary. The evaluation design focuses on both office and attorney performance, and uses a variety of techniques to gather information--interviews, observation, case file and docket studies, and a management analysis. It is constructed around the activities of an independent evaluation team which engages in both presite and onsite data gathering, analyzing, and synthesizing. It should be stressed that the evaluation design developed is appropriate for small (1-5 attorneys) and medium-sized (6-25 attorneys) offices. Evaluation of a large office would entail a larger team, more days onsite, and additional issues of substance to account for those elements which come with increased size (e.g., decentralization, suprastructures). Handbook I, Preliminary Evaluation Period, details activities which are preliminary to the onsite visit of the entire evaluation team. Handbook II, Statistical Study of Defender and Court Case Files, outlines the procedures to be undertaken for two statistical studies, first a study of case files in the defender office, and second of cases handled by the court(s) before which defenders appear. Handbook III, Onsite Evaluation--Quality Representation, presents the approach to be taken during the site visit by the evaluation team. It specifies the data to be gathered and provides instructions for its synthesis and analysis. It also contains the format for the final report of the evaluation team. Handbook IV, Onsite Evaluation--Management

Analysis, sets the stage and specifies the activities for a management analysis of the previous three. These handbooks constitute basic background reading for individuals directing an evaluation of a defender office. Three additional handbooks should be organized for use by the evaluation team: Team Captain Handbook, Team Member Handbook, Quality, and Team Member Handbook--Management. Instructions for the preparation of these three handbooks appear in the last section of this volume. Taken together, these handbooks provide a method of determining whether a defender office is achieving the above goals, and present an evaluation design and format for results which should be helpful to an evaltion team and useful to the defender office. For a manual for public defender office self-evaluation, see NCJ 36018; for a project summary report, see NCJ 36073.

278. COURT REPORTING—A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By M. Marcus, K. O'Brien, and R. Wheaton, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 27 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36026)

An annotated listing is presented of 37 studies or publications dated between 1968 and 1975 on experimental methods in court reporting, such as videotaping, as well as advances in the traditional means of preparing transcripts. Many of the publications compare the advantages of different court reporting technologies, addressing and evaluating issues such as the cost of preparing transcripts, speed in producing a transcript, training expenses and time required to produce proficient reporters, and techniques for verifying the accuracy of the official record. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author and a subject index is included. A list of publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

279. TRACE VAPOR GENERATOR FOR TESTING EXPLOSIVES VAPOR DETECTORS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By P. A. Pella and R. M. Mills, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 24 p. (NCJ 36142)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00453-9

Vapors from explosives such as trinitrotoluene (TNT) and ethylene glycol dinitrate (EGDN), at known concentrations below one part per billion, are required to determine the detection limits of commercial vapor detectors. A vapor generator for law enforcement application was developed to produce known trace concentrations of vapors of these explosives and dinitrotoluene (DNT). Known equilibrium vapor concentrations of these explosives are generated at several temperatures by passing dry nitrogen through a temperature-controlled column packed with the explosive dispersed on an inert support. The equilibrium vapor enters a dynamic gas-

blending system in which the vapor is precisely diluted with air to provide output explosives vapor concentrations below 1 ppb. This Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) report describes the design of the generator and the measurements made to verify that the output vapor concentrations are close to the expected values. Three vapor detectors of different designs were used to demonstrate the applicability of this system for testing the performance of detectors. Vapor pressures and heats of sublimation were calculated from the equilibrium vapor concentrations measured in this work and were compared to the data reported by other workers. Appended are data on the column design and the heats of sublimation and vaporization, as well as a list of references. Tabular data on test results are also included.

280. SIMPLE TEST FOR EVALUATING THE SPECTRAL RESPONSIVITY OF MONOCHROME TELEVISION CAMERAS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1976. 50 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36143)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00445-8

This report describes a light source designed for measuring the spectral responsivity of monochrome television cameras to be used in recording court proceedings. It describes a simple procedure for making such measurements. The light from a quartz-halogen lamp is diffused and passes through an array of 12 interference filters, of 50 nm bandpass each, with peak wavelengths at about 50 nm intervals from 400 to 950 nm. The spectral transmittance of the diffuser and of each interference filter-diffuser combination was measured, and factors are supplied to compute the radiance of the light transmitted by each filter from the measured luminence of the diffuser. A step wedge, with 21 steps, in which the ratio of the transmittance of adjacent steps is about 2, is located below the array of interference filters. The gamma of the television camera is evaluated by use of the step wedge. The voltage of the video signal produced when the image of each filter impinges on the face of the camera tube is measured and divided by the radiance of the filter raised to the gamma power, to obtain the relative spectral responsivity of the camera at the peak wavelength of the filter. The results are normalized by dividing each value by the maximum value obtained, and the quotients are plotted as a function of wavelength to produce the spectral responsivity curve of the camera. The test method which was developed is suitable for the evaluation of the spectral responsivity of monochrome television cameras. It is simple to apply, and yields data which is sufficiently accurate to provide useful information concerning the image quality of the camera. Using this method, it is possible to evaluate the spectral responsivity of a camera in about 3 hours.

281. TEST OF HAND-HELD METAL WEAPON DETECTORS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. Mills, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 10 p. (NCJ 36144)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00454-7

This report presents test results on all commercially available hand-held weapon detectors in accordance with a Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory Standard (NILECJ-STD-0602) (NCJ 15246). Tests were made on the following subjects: controls, alarm indication, audible and visible alarm indicators, detection performance, and a measurement of the time-varying generated magnetic field. Other tests provided information on operation near metal walls, battery condition indication, battery life, radio interference, electrical safety, and data supplied by the manufacturer. The following seven weapon detectors were tested: Transfrisker 6030 (Federal Laboratories, Inc.); Electro-Search (Solco Engineering Co.); Model 15 Squealer (Rens Manufacturing Co.); Lawman L-8 (Law Enforcement Equipment Research, Inc.); GB-3 Magnetic Locator (Schonstedt Instrument Co.); Friskem MK7A (Infinetics, Inc.); and Friskem MK7B (Infinetries, Inc.). Two of each detector were purchased on the open market for testing--the manufacturers were not made aware that their equipment was to be tested.

282. HALFWAY HOUSES--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By E. W. Carlson, H. H. Bowman, J. J. Grandfield, N. J. Beran, and H. E. Allen, Ohio State University, Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency, Columbus, 1977. 61 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36383)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00468-7

This study of halfway houses is based on the review of 55 evaluations of halfway house programs and the survey of an additional 153 programs. It describes the historical development of halfway houses and their current operations and provides a framework for reconciling theory and operations. The study maintains that few methodologically sound evaluations of halfway houses have been completed because of the use of insensitive outcome measures and vague program goals and objectives. A review of existing evaluations suggests some conclusions about halfway houses which include: houses are as effective in preventing criminal behavior in the community as alternatives which involve community release; the placement of a halfway house in a community neither increases crime nor decreases property values; houses assist their clients in locating employment but not necessarily maintaining it; houses are able to provide for the basic needs of their clients as well as other forms of release; at full capacity, houses cost no more, and probably less, than incarceration, although they cost more than parole and outright release; the available capacity of halfway houses is only partially utilized at present, thus driving up actual per diem costs; and evaluations of halfway houses tend not to produce changes in actual house operations. Appended materials include a client flow narrative; data on the evaluations surveyed by house affiliation, design

type, and evaluating agency; and a bibliography of the evaluations surveyed. For other related Phase I reports, see NCJ 36380-36382, and 36384. This report is a summary of NCJ 36379.

283. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM--FOUR CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES. By A. Blumstein, S. Deutsch, R. Larson, and R. Lind, Washington, D.C., 1976. 400 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36425)

These four working papers present research designs for systemwide data analysis and productivity measurement for evaluation. In the first paper, Performance Measurement and the Criminal Justice System, the measurement of the criminal justice system performance is derived from an initial conceptualization of the total social cost associated with crime and crime control and the net costs associated with the service provided by the criminal justice system. The second paper, A Conceptual Basis for Effectiveness Measurement of Law Enforcement Activities, attempts to demonstrate a logical and systematic approach to determine a methodology or family of methodologies for the measurement of law enforcement effectiveness and to suggest which topic areas should be considered for future development in order to have evaluative processes yield "empirical truths." Performance Measures for Evaluation of LEAA and CJS Programs addresses the problem of CJS and LEAA evaluation from primarily three points of view--system-level aggregate performance measures, analysis and interpretation of criminal justice system statistics, and operational performance measures for evaluation. The last paper, A Program of Research on Performance Measurement and Evaluation for the Criminal Justice System, focuses on evaluation and measurement as a technical tool for better management and resource allocation. These papers were designed primarily for the use of the staff of the Office of Evaluation of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. For individual copies of the first three papers, see NCJ 35288, 35287, 35289 respectively.

284. CITIZEN PATROL PROJECTS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By R. K. Yin, M. E. Vogel, J. M. Chaiken, and D. R. Both, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1976. 45 p. MICHROFICHE (NCJ 36435)

This executive summary of a study (NCJ 34856) identifies and assesses available information regarding citizen patrols in residential areas. This volume summarizes the policy issues and assesses available evidence, research methods, and field procedures that guided the study. Topics covered include a framework for assessing patrol activities, methods for gathering evidence about patrols, and the patrol experience. The study revealed that contemporary resident patrols share a general emphasis on residential crime prevention, that there appear

to be numerous patrols around the country (about 800) in neighborhoods of varied income and racial composition, and that contemporary patrols vary widely in cost, although most are operated on a small budget and on a volunteer basis. Four types of patrols are identified: building patrols, community protection patrols, neighborhood patrols, and social service patrols. Findings of the study disclose that building patrols seem to be effective in preventing crime but that contemporary resident patrols are occasionally subject to vigilantism. Neighborhood patrols appear to be more so inclined than building patrols. Also, several implementation factors such as personnel, organizational affiliation, and bureaucratization influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals.

285. SOUND SENSING UNITS FOR INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 14 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36986)
GPO Stock No. 027-00-00452-1

This standard establishes performance requirements and evaluative testing methods for devices that respond to attack noises at frequencies up to 10 kHN and are intended to provide premise protection of vaults and other secure areas. The e devices cause the initiation of a local audible alarm or the transmission of an alarm signal to a police department or a central station. Representative samples of commercial sound sensing burglar alarms were evaluated in the laboratory to identify performance characteristics and appropriate test methods to determine the ability of the equipment to provide reliable, false-alarm-free operation. As a result of this study, minimum levels of performance were selected for each parameter which effects the utility of the device. This standard provides minimum performance requirements and methods of test for frequency response, minimum sensitivity, maximum sensitivity, impact noise sensitivity, standby power operation, electromagnetic interference susceptibility, cancel microphone operaton, tamper switch, cable tamper protection, and electrical balance cable protection. The total system, consisting of the sensing microphone and the control unit, must be tested as a single unit in order to adequately evaluate the alarm system.

286. DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW OF GAMBLING, 1776-1976. Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, New York, 1976. 958 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37369)

Results are presented of a project to review the law of gambling to provide policymakers with the historical and legal context with which to evaluate proposals for the suppression or decriminalization of gambling. State and Federal case law and statutes from 1776 to 1976 are examined.

English law is also reviewed to place legal developments in their economic, social, and political contexts. General findings include the need to examine each form of gambling--public and private lotteries, wagering on sporting and other events, machine gambling, and casino-type operations--on its own terms. The need to consider operators, participants, levels and places of participation, methods of promotion, and degree of regulation is also discussed. The range of effective methods of control from easily controlled publicly operated casinos to the least easily suppressed clandestine lotteries are identified. It is concluded that state and Federal level criminal, civil, and tax policy must be coordinated to effect reform successfully.

287. BRONX COUNTY (NEW YORK)--DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE--MAJOR OFFENSE BUREAU--EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By D. McGills, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1976. 145 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37810)

The Major Offense Bureau (MOB) is a special unit designed to prosecute as charged those felony cases in which the crime is particularly heinous or the alleged offender is a serious recidivist. The Major Offense Bureau uses limited plea bargaining, full disclosure to defense counsel, immediate and thorough case preparation, and the assignment of a single assistant district attorney to handle a given case through all procedural stages in order to achieve its noteworthy successes. These successes include a median time of 97 days from arrest to case disposition (compared to 400 days for non-MOB cases), an overall conviction rate of 96 percent (84 percent for a comparison group of non-MOB cases), a 92 percent conviction rate at trial (52 percent for the comparison group). The project description traces the development of the MOB from concept to execution and discusses in detail its management and organization. In describing its daily operations, it considers all critical processing stages, including notification, screening, acceptance, case preparation, plea bargaining, trial, and disposition. The report notes the features of the MOB essential for successful replication and examines other prosecutorial programs aimed at the career criminal. It also discusses MOB results in terms of reduction in case processing time and certainty and severity of disposition. The legal issues that arise in connection with selective prosecution efforts are summarized, and the costs associated with MOB operations are outlined. Finally, methods of data collection and evaluation are considered that would provide a thorough assessment of career criminal prosecution programs. The Bronx Major Offense Bureau has been named an Exemplary Project by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

288. ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCE PROFESSION. By K. S. Field, O. Schroeder, Jr., I. J. Curtis, E. L. Fabricant, and B. A. Lipskin, Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, Rockville, Maryland, 1975. 250 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37881)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00503-9

Results of a state-of-the-art assessment of the number, training, and experience of scientific and related paraprofessional personnel serving the criminal justice system are presented. This study concentrated on the following disciplines or activities: criminalists and criminalistic laboratories; coroner/medical examiner personnel and operations (with emphasis on forensic pathologists); forensic anthropologists; forensic odontologists; forensic psychiatrists; forensic toxicologists; questioned document examiners; and evidence technicians. The target population was any individual who, during the period 1969-74 had testified in criminal proceedings as an expert witness in any of the above fields. A total of 7,007 survey questionnaires were distributed, of which 1,958 were completed and returned--a response rate of 28 percent. This report presents a summary of the assessment, including general findings and recommendations. Survey results are presented by disciplines. A professional profile or prototype is provided along with data on education and training, standards and certification, personnel management, communication, and research. An 8-page bibliography divided according to disciplines is included along with copies of the individual survey questionnaires and other tabular data.

289. EVALUATION OF A POLICE IMPLEMENTED AVM (AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING) SYSTEM--PHASE I WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OTHER CITIES--SUMMARY REPORT. By R. C. Larson, K. W. Colton, and G. C. Larson, Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 80 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38061)

This two-part report summarizes the results of an evaluation of an automatic vehicle monitoring (AVM) system implemented in St. Louis and offers recommendations to persons interested in AVM and other new technologies. The AVM system discussed is a computer-aided dead-reckoning type, which was implemented as a Phase I prototype system in one police district early in 1975. The evaluation methodology employs a three-pronged analysis of the technology, police operations, and attitudinal and organizational impact. Attention is focused on operational performance of the Phase I system, its effect on police operations, such as response time, officer safety, voice-band congestion and command and control, and the effect on attitudes of the police personnel involved in the Phase I program. The recommendations provided attempt to relate the potential advantages and disadvantages of AVM to those of other new technologies, such as computer-aided dispatching (CAD) and an emergency police call number (911). A process is outlined in which a police department can evaluate its own AVM needs. For those planning to implement an AVM system

certain guidelines are suggested in each of the three important evaluation areas: technological, operational, and attitudinal.

290. VICTIMS AND WITNESSES--THE IMPACT OF CRIME AND THEIR EXPERIENCE WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. Marquette University, Center for Criminal Justice and Social Policy, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1976. 31 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38076)

This executive summary discusses a study of victim and witness attitudes, beliefs, problems, and needs as a result of the criminal act and their entrance into the criminal justice system in Milwaukee County. The present study deals with three samples--one of victims and one of witnesses in the criminal justice system, and a third community sample of victims reinterviewed on behalf of the project by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The insystem sample consisted of two saturation samples of citizens actually involved in the criminal justice process in the Milwaukee County court system. The community sample involved the reinterviewing of a sample of victims originally located by the National Crime Survey conducted in Milwaukee by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in the early part of 1974. The findings indicated that heightened sensitivity and response by criminal justice officials to victims' and witnesses' needs helps a great deal to lessen their anxieties, concerns, and hostilities. The study team concluded that extensive victim/witness programs are not needed by most victims and witnesses. For a full final report, see NCJ 38221.

291. SPECIALIZED PATROL PROJECTS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE I--SUMMARY REPORT. By B. J. Sowder, A. J. Andrews, M. R. Burt, and E. F. Davis, Institute for Human Resources Research, Bethesda, Maryland, 1977. 87 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38324)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00469-5

This report covers a review of relevant literature, an evaluation report, and survey information collected from about 400 law enforcement agencies on the subject of specialized patrol. Contained in this report are selected portions of other documents submitted to the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice under the major heading of "Phase I National Evaluation of Selected Patrol Strategies: Specialized Patrol Operations Under the National Evaluation Program." This report describes general uses and effects of specialized patrols and common assumptions underlying their existence. It is focused on the findings from a sample of projects selected as being representative of the state-of-knowledge on specialized patrols. The assessment of this sample includes information on success and failure as related to performance and effectiveness.

292. CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT—REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT. National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, Washington, D.C., 1976. 190 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38328)
GPO Stock No. 052-003-00221-3

Intended for Federal, State, and local policymakers in the area of criminal justice research and development, this report includes guidelines for improvement of the quality, relevance, and utilization of research results. In order to cover these issues, Part 2 of this report focuses respectively on the needs of research and development policymakers who fund criminal justice research and development, researchers who conduct research and development, and practitioners who put research and development results into use. Guidelines and principles are proposed which should assist policymakers at all levels of government. However, some topics tend to be addressed more to the Federal level, where major research and development decisions are often made. The first chapter of this part presents a detailed discussion of institutional support for criminal justice research and development. It describes the Federal role in supporting this effort, focusing on who the agencies are, the extent of their involvement, and how the principal agencies are organized to manage their research and development research and development programs. Recommendations regarding the research and development management activities of criminal justice funding agencies are included. Several important issues in the conduct of criminal justice research and development are examined in the second chapter. Among the topics discussed are constraints on research, ethical issues, research designs and methodologies, prerequisites for sound planning and project selection, ways of maintaining the confidentiality of data, and ways of making data more easily available for research and statistical purposes. The final chapter of this section discusses research and development utilization practices and the assumptions underlying current policies in this area. A criticism of these policies and recommendations for new strategies is presented. The final part of this report provides an analysis of the kinds of problems often encountered in research and development. Three general types of criminal justice research and development are discussed: technology (e.g., hardware) research, research on problems of criminal justice organizations (e.g., arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and parole), and research on new criminal justice problems. For each type of research and development, the relevant issues and recommendations are discussed. Most of these, however, still are related to either the support or conduct of research and development. The report also attempts to provide concrete illustrative examples by raising the relevant issues in the context of crime prevention at commercial and residential sites (technology research), sentencing (research on problems of criminal justice organizations), and problems of the victim (research on new criminal justice problems). The report also includes a separate glossary. The glossary covers terms that are used in more than one chapter in the report: terms used in only one chapter are defined in the chapter in which they appear.

293. COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO RAPE--EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By G. Bryant and P. Cirel, 1977. 111 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38480)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00485-7

This manual details the operations and procedures of a rape crisis center which offers medical and social supportive aid to victims, aids law enforcement and prosecution efforts, and provides community education. In many jurisdictions, the victim of a sexual assault has good reason to refrain from cooperating with law enforcement officers and prosecution attorneys. During a period of physical and emotional trauma, she must tell her story to a male audience whose questions may be both inventive and skeptical. During trial she may be made to feel as if she, and not her attacker, were the guilty party. In Polk County, Iowa, criminal justice agencies and concerned groups have joined together to lessen the burden on the victim and to increase the chance of ultimate conviction and sentencing in rape and sexual assault cases. The Polk County Rape/Sexual Assault Case Center (R/SACC) has the following objectives: to provide victims with counseling support; to reform state statutes; to coordinate activities with the prosecutor's office; to train and assert police and medical personnel; and to provide public education on rape. Although funded primarily by the Central Iowa Area Crime Commission through the County Board of Supervisors, the R/SACC is a community-oriented facility, working with and supported by hospitals, schools, and volunteers as well as law enforcement agencies. LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has designated the Polk County R/SACC an Exemplary Project in recognition of its efforts to bring about law reform, to improve medical treatment, and to institutionalize medical, police, and prosecutorial procedures designed to increase the quality and quantity of victim services and the likelihood of successful prosecution. This manual provides an in-depth description of the operations, procedures, and achievements of the Polk County R/SACC. It is intended to aid the staff and planners of rape crisis centers now or soon to be in existence across the nation. The project develops techniques and procedures that address the problems of the rape victim. After an introduction to the historical development, organization, and administration of the R/SACC, the report details the supportive role of the police in investigating the assault, the prosecutor's role in assigning high priority to rape cases, and the community education efforts of the R/SACC. Among the specific services provided by the R/SACC are 24-hour phone and contact service and continuing support for the victim from a contact worker throughout the entire investigation and prosecution stages. The final sections of this manual report on the R/SACC costs and results. It is noted that since the center was created, police clearance rates for rape have risen from 50 percent to 69 percent; victims have shown increased willingness to press charges, and charges are now filed in three-fourths of the cases where an offender was identified; and the conviction rate in rape cases has risen from 40 percent to 82 percent. Throughout the manual attention is given to issues of replication and interagency cooperation. The by-laws of the center are appended.

294. DRUG PROGRAMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. By R. Smith, American Correctional Association, College Park, Maryland, 1977. 90 p.
(NCJ 38509)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00501-2

This Prescriptive Package presents a set of general guidelines for the planning, implementation, and successful operation of institutional and prerelease offender drug treatment programs. Focusing on "system" operated or directed programs and strategies, it is intended as a practical resource for a variety of actors in the correctional process--corrections and drug abuse planners and administrators--as well as those on the firing line--clinicians, paraprofessionals, correctional counselors, and custodial personnel. An overview is presented of some of the more promising treatment modalities (biofeedback, behavioral techniques, therapeutic communities), their theoretical bases, their applications to corrections, and the methods used in each modality. Specific programs are cited as examples. Also considered are social environments conducive to drug treatment programs, the screening and selection of program participants, staffing, institutional relationships, transition and aftercare services, and program evaluation, coordination, and funding. An annotated list of recommended readings is provided at the end of each chapter. LEAA Part E Guidelines are appended. This document is one of a series of three Prescriptive Packages dealing with special offender groups. The series, developed under a grant to the American Correctional Association, is intended to assist both correctional planners and administrators in recognizing and dealing with the special problems and treatment needs of addicted offenders, sex offenders, and mentally retarded offenders. The primary emphasis of the series is on assisting in the development of model programs within the institutional setting. Community-based programs are discussed only in terms of their relationship to the institutional program.

295. ADOLESCENT DIVERSION PROJECT--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. Ku and C. H. Blew, Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 130 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 38510)

The Urbana-Champaign Adolescent Diversion Project (ADR) combined academic research and university-based service to analyze the impact of diversion and community treatment on youngsters in trouble with the law. It has been designated an Exemplary Project by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. ADR involves children, parents, professors, graduate and undergraduate students, policemen, teachers, and community social workers in a cooperative effort to divert youngsters in legal jeopardy from the juvenile justice system. Implemented in 1972 by the Community Psychology Action Center of the University of Illinois, ADP was designed to serve three equally important goals: to provide juveniles with an

alternative to formal court proceedings by intervening at the point of police contact and offering counseling and social assistance, to provide students at the University of Illinois with practical experience in social intervention techniques, and to find out more about the ways of delinqency and its treatment. This manual is primarily concerned with the project as it existed during its third year of operation, 1974-75--the period when ADP tested its operations through a program of rigorous experimental research. During that period, the research component was intended to assess the impact of the project on diverted youngsters using a nontreated control group. Juveniles were referred by the police to ADP in lieu of petition to juvenile court. If a youngster and his or her parents agreed to participate, the youngster was randomly assigned to either the experimental or the control group. Student volunteers were then matched with youngsters in the experimental group. Members of the control group received no intervention services and were released to the community. Once the youngster and the assigned volunteer had established a relationship, the volunteer assessed the needs and problems of the client and, with the help of peers and a supervisor, developed a program using one or a combination of techniques known as behavioral and child advocacy. Thus, three groups were studied--children assigned to behavioral contracting, children assigned to child advocacy, and children who received no services. Group results were compared in terms of police contacts, seriousness of charges, petitions to court, school grades and attendance, and various psychological factors. Comparative data were gathered before, during, and after each respective 18-week intervention period. The results demonstrated that the project succeeded in three important areas--reducing the number and severity of police contacts during and after the intervention period, reducing the number and severity of court petitions filed during and after the intervention period, and improving school attendance. Appended materials include samples of the participation contract, pre/post data, and other forms, a three-page bibliography and 1- and 2-year followup information.

296. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--THE TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM. Washington, D.C., 1977. 14 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 38819)

This publication describes the information and programs available through the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice's (NILECJ) Office of Technology Transfer (OTT). The OTT meets its obligations of identifying, documenting, and publicizing criminal justice progress through three interdependent divisions--Model Program Development Training and Testing, and Research and Dissemination. The Model Program Development Division accomplishes its task of identifying promising programs, whose basic practices could be effectively adapted elsewhere, through Exemplary Projects, monographs, and Prescriptive Packages in which unique criminal justice concepts are described and evaluated for

interested administrators. The Training and Testing Division aids officials in adapting model programs to unique local needs by packaging the most significant of them for personalized presentation to the criminal justice community. The vehicles through which this is accomplished include training workshops, program field tests, and the host program of onlocation technical assistance from program innovators. Reference and dissemination responsibilities are met through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), which offers to criminal justice personnel and registered users information from a computerized data base of more than 35,000 criminal justice documents as well as providing reference and referral services, loaning difficult-to-obtain materials, and issuing annotated bibliographies on timely and specialized subjects. In addition, the Reference and Dissemination Division maintains the LEAA Library and publishes documents generated by the Institute's work. A sampling of projects identified and publicized by OTT, is also presented as a means of acquainting members of the criminal justice community with the OTT effort to improve the system through shared knowledge.

297. COURT INFORMATION SYSTEMS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I REPORT. By B. Kreindel, R. H. Adams, R. V. Campbell, S. P. Hobart, and J. P. Moreschi, District of Columbia Board of Parole, Washington, D. C., 1976. 83 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38914)

Judgmental assessment of the existing state-of-knowledge of system effectiveness, the feasibility of learning more about such systems, and the planning for further evaluation are discussed. Concerned with the equipment, programs, procedures, and personnel which provide information support to court management in operating and administering medium to large trial courts, the assessment is based on the results of literature research, discussions with practitioners, a nationwide telephone survey, and site visits to 13 court information systems. This summary report incorporates the findings of the four previously prepared Phase I investigation reports: A Discussion of Significant Court Information System Issues (NCJ 37883); Descriptions and Flow Diagrams of Existing System Operations: A Description of the Development of the Assessment Framework (NCJ 37885); and A Judgmental Assessment Utilizing the Framework and the Critical Court Information Issues (NCJ 37884). The assessment concludes that while the potential of court information systems appears to be substantial, there has been insufficient evaluation to conclusively determine their effect. A two-page reference list and a nine-page bibliography of pertinent material are appended.

298. VIDEO TELEPHONE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE--THE PHOENIX PROJECT, SUMMARY VOLUME.
By W. A. Elliot, G. C. Coleman, R. G. Pfefferkorn, L. G. Siegel, L. L. Stine, and A. E. Witter, Mitre Corporation, Bedford, Massachusetts, 1977. 107 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38950)

The Phoenix Project was concerned with the role of the video telephone in the criminal justice process and the improvements in case disposition that might result from its use. This summary report presents the results of 16 months' experience with the "picturephone" network provided free of charge to the criminal justice system of Phoenix and Maricopa County, Arizona. Seven applications were implemented and used to a significant extent, including public defender conferences with jailed clients, remote access to the police information bureau, arraignment of defendants in custody, and remote testimony at preliminary hearings and trials. The applications involving criminal hearings and trials were implemented only on a test case basis to avoid a buildup of cases that might be reversed on appeal because of the use of the video telephone. An analysis of the overall cost impact of the video telephone use in Phoenix, assuming the video telephone were priced as if it were generally available as a tariff item, showed that even with the minimal test installation and limited usage, the cost savings more than offset the cost of the installation. When the usage was projected to the maximum possible within the Phoenix/Maricopa County jurisdiction, the savings increased to as much as $27,000 per month. For the other volumes in this series, see NCJ 38951 and NCJ 38952.

299. PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I REPORT.
By V. Cashman, R. Davis, J. Gayton, R. Hanson, and J. Hartin, National Center for State Courts, Denver, Colorado, 1977. 100 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 39022)

This report incorporated preliminary findings from a structured telephone interview survey of 110 pretrial release programs and site visits to 10 jurisdictions in which such programs are operating. It summarizes what is known about these programs, including how many there are, what goals they have, what functions they perform, what patterns of funding and organizational structure they have developed, what is known about their effectiveness in achieving their goals, and what we do not know but should try to find out. Emphasis is placed on those programs whose primary function is to facilitate the release of defendants prior to trial on a nonfinancial basis. The operating assumptions found to be shared by almost all programs include assuring court appearances, lessening inequalities in the treatment of rich and poor, minimizing the time between arrest and release for eligible defendants, and producing cost savings to the public. Program resources were typically allocated to five basic functions--interviewing, verifying, screening

for release eligibility, preparing and submitting information and/or recommendations to the court, and maintaining followup contact with released defendants. Program effectiveness and impact were generally assessed based on release rates, speed of release operation, considerations of equal justice, failure to appear rates, pretrial recidivism, and economic costs and benefits. Evaluation findings relating to each of these areas are discussed individually. Priority areas for future research identified include the process of institutionalization of programs at the local level, program operating procedures, and conditions and consequences of pretrial detention. The appendix contains tabulated preliminary findings from the questionnaire survey on program description and performance and flowcharts of early intervention programs and followup procedures for released defendants. A brief selected bibliography is also included.

300. MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER AND CORRECTIONS, American Correctional Association, College Park, Maryland, 1976. 153 p. (NCJ 39024)

This Prescriptive Package sets forth a system of correctional services for the retarded offender and offers guidance in the procedures for implementing these services. This handbook is based on a critical review of research, site visits to existing programs for retarded offenders, and interviews with professionals in the fields of corrections and retardation. Focusing on the return of the retarded offender to the community as an independent, adjusted, and law abiding citizen, it builds a conceptual framework within which correctional administrators may design and implement appropriate programs. The result is a document which presents a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art; a broad understanding of the retarded offender, his needs, and rights; guidelines and techniques to be used in evaluation, planning, and implementing programs for individual offenders and groups of offenders; guidance for staffing and budgeting programs; curriculum for training treatment staff and associated personnel; and methods for evaluating the effectiveness of programing. A 12-page bibliography is appended. This document is one of three Prescriptive Packages dealing with special offender groups. The series, developed under a grant to the American Correctional Association, is intended to assist both correctional planners and administrators in recognizing and dealing with the special problems and treatment needs of addicted offenders, sex offenders, and mentally retarded offenders. The primary emphasis of the series is on assisting in the development of model programs within the institutional setting. Community-based programs are discussed only in terms of their relationship to the institutional program.

301. WHERE HAVE ALL THE DOLLARS GONE--IMPLICATIONS OF GENERAL REVENUE SHARING FOR THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. By R. P. Nathan, O. Crippen, and A. Juneau, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C., 1976. 83 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39039)

This paper addresses the question of whether general revenue-sharing funds have really been used for law enforcement to the extent indicated by official Treasury Department statistics. This study uses data developed by the Brookings Institution in its research on the revenue-sharing program. The basic methodology is to compare what the sample jurisdictions reported to the Treasury Department as their uses of shared revenue and a field research assessment of the net fiscal effects of shared revenue in the same jurisdictions. Data for 1973 and 1974 are used in this study for approximately 50 local governments in the Brookings sample. The analysis of differences is related to the demographic and fiscal characteristics of these jurisdictions. In sum, the results of this analysis show: officially reported expenditure of shared revenue of law enforcement compiled by the Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing were six times greater in 1974. Differences are greatest for larger units, those under the greatest fiscal pressure, those located in the Northeast, and for municipal governments generally. The principal reason for this pattern of variation is the high substitution uses of shared revenue in the Brookings net-effects analysis.

302. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By T. R. Lagergren and K. A. Pitt, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 43 P.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 39235)

Abstracts of 75 books and articles in English on crime and criminal justice outside the United States have been selected for their outstanding value in introducing American specialists to foreign problems and systems. This bibliography provides sources from 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 from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and other countries, but focuses on those countries where English language culture predominates or on which a large body of English language material exists. The topics covered by the sources include the 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 unfamiliar with the culture.

303. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--PROGRAM PLAN, FISCAL YEAR 1977. Washington, D.C., 1976. 31 p. (NCJ 39357)

The National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice was created by Congress in 1968 "to encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice." The Institute fulfills this mandate by identifying research needs and developing and sponsoring projects that are carried out by independent grantees and contractors. An advisory committee of distinguished practitioners and researchers assists the Institute in setting research priorities. The field of inquiry includes crime prevention and control and the administration of criminal justice. In addition to research and development activities, the Institute is responsible for evaluating findings and successful practices, disseminating information to the international criminal justice community, and assisting the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in program development. The Institute's program objectives for 1977 are outlined in this brochure. Current priorities and continuing activities are set forth for each of the Institute's three branches: Office of Research Programs, Office of Evaluation, and Office of Technology Transfer. The research efforts of the Office of Research Programs focuses on new approaches in community crime prevention, police, courts, correction, and advanced technology. The major objectives of the Office of Evaluation are to develop more sophisticated criminal justice evaluation techniques, to increase the capabilities of state and regional evaluators, and to design and sponsor full-scale evaluations of key national programs. The Office of Technology Transfer promotes widespread adoption of improved criminal justice practices through three program divisions--Model Program Development, Training and Testing, and Reference and Dissemination.

304. JUDICIAL PRODUCTIVITY AND COURT DELAY--AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL DISTRICT COURTS. By R. W. Gillespie, University of Illinois, Urbana, 1977. 111 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39391)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00494-6

The purpose of this project was to formulate a measure that could be uniformly applied to each of the United States District Courts to provide more exact information about the causes of differential performance. Specifically, it analyzed the relation between court delay, court productivity, and the demand for court services among all district courts, and the determinants of differences in court productivity itself. The statistical method used was multiple regression analysis applied across all of the courts for each year from 1968 to 1974. The trend in average output per judge over all courts was found to be significantly higher using the output measure than using total cases disposed. Court delay was found to be consistently related to pending workload per judge but only weakly related to output per judge. Output per judge (productivity) was found to be strongly related to demand

pressure (total available workload) and size of court, but not significantly related to the differential use of trials. These findings suggest that the courts, on the average, have reserve capacity, and the use of trials in practice is not as significant a factor in limiting court output as is generally believed. The findings also point to some weaknesses in the analytic framework itself; refinements to achieve a more consistent and accurate analysis within the general framework used are suggested. Appended materials explain the methods used to construct the output and demand variables used in the analysis and present the court data and correlation matrices.

305. RURAL LEGAL RESEARCH--CREIGHTON LEGAL INFORMATION CENTER--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By G. W. Peters, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 135 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39468)

This manual summarizes the development of the Creighton Legal Information Center, Nebraska's Exemplary Project dealing with rural legal research, and provides a guide to other states wishing to establish a similar service. For many years now, considerable national publicity has been devoted to big city criminal justice problems such as excessive trial delay. Far less is heard about information delay and its negative impact on rural criminal justice systems. In Nebraska, a 1974 survey of 173 attorneys and judges revealed that only 63 percent of the respondents had access to U. S. Supreme Court materials, only 22 percent had reporters from other states or from Federal jurisdictions, and that reporter services and legal materials were virtually unavailable. The Creighton Legal Information Center (CLIC), located at Creighton University Law School in Omaha, was created to assure that justice in rural areas of Nebraska is current. Using the resources of their law library, combined with their personal knowledge, CLIC researchers serve as mail and telephone law clerks to judges, prosecutors, and court-appointed defense counsel in the entire State, except for the two urban areas of Lincoln and Omaha. Four features of CLIC have combined to produce substantial improvements in the quality of criminal justice in rural Nebraska. These are as follows: legal research tailored to user needs; centralized research services using law school resources; special indepth projects to improve criminal justice procedures; and continuous monitoring and evaluation of services. Although CLIC is a Nebraska solution, the problem it addresses is national in scope. To provide a guide to other states interested in expanding the information resources available to rural areas, the Creighton Legal Information Center has been named an Exemplary Project by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. This manual describes CLIC's organization and budget, response procedures, and impact on the Nebraska criminal justice system. A variety of replication and policy issues including design, staff and equipment considerations, and projecting user demand are covered.

306. TERRORISM--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 2d Ed. By G. D. Boston, K. O'Brien, and J. Palumbo, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1976. 69 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39646)

This bibliography provides pertinent reference data for those at all levels of government or society who are working to combat terrorism. An updated version of the 1976 edition (NCJ 34048), it contains approximately 70 new entries. The 168 foreign and English language citations, arranged alphabetically by author, were all published between 1969 and 1976. However, as with the first edition, this is not a comprehensive bibliography. It cites significant literature dealing with the subject of terrorism as a multifaceted phenomenon and will be updated periodically as new documents on terrorism are acquired. Information is provided on how to obtain the documents, some of which may be available from the NCJRS document loan and microfiche programs. A subject index and source list are appended.

307. CRIME ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF PATROL--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I REPORT. By G. H. Reiner, M. R. Greenlee, and M. H. Gibbens, Foundation for Research and Development in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, 1976. 100 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39887)

This volume presents a summary of a comprehensive survey, conducted in 1975, of the state-of-the-art of crime analysis in support of traditional preventive patrol, team policing, and specialized patrol. This volume is the result of a National Evaluation Program effort on crime analysis. Methods utilized during the study included an extensive review of the literature on crime analysis, site visits to 23 police departments, and an investigation of evaluation strategies for crime analysis. An overview of the procedures and results of the literature review and onsite visits is first presented. In general, the authors found that both these approaches provided little insight into the actual value of crime analysis, although police intuitively believe in its value. The report then turns to an analysis of the relation between program goals and objectives and crime analysis. Objectives and assumptions relating to patrol and crime analysis are listed, and for each a suggested measurement for the impact of crime analysis is given. Most of the measures suggested are of a qualitative nature. The findings of the study indicate that crime analysis has no value in and of itself. The authors conclude that because crime analysis programs are so inseparable from the patrol programs they support and have such a variety of potential forms, evaluation of crime analysis, apart from the patrol programs, would seem to have little value. It is suggested that the evaluation frameworks developed in this project be incorporated into larger evaluation efforts targeted toward selected patrol programs. For other volumes on this project, see NCJ 39885 and 39886.

308. JUVENILE DIVERSION BIBLIOGRAPHY, 2d Ed. By K. O'Brien, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 100 p.
(NCJ 40050)

A selected and annotated listing is presented of 140 articles, reports, studies, and texts dealing with general diversion issues, police diversion of juveniles, juvenile court diversion, and diversionary programs. Interest in the field of juvenile diversion has increased with the public's growing concern about the ability of the juvenile court to carry out its goals of treatment and rehabilitation. This second edition of Juvenile Diversion--A Selected Bibliography reflects the high interest in the subject, incorporating 140 items dealing with all major aspects of juvenile diversion. As the term is used in this bibliography, diversion is a process which limits penetration of youth into the juvenile justice system. Studies included in this bibliography investigate such issues as the relative costs of juvenile diversion, the effectiveness of various types of diversion programs, and the comparative effectiveness of the juvenile courts and juvenile diversion. The annotations and abstracts of the reports and other publications listed have been arranged into four categories. The section on "General Issues and Views" covers publications dealing with broad areas of the subject matter, such as diversion theory. The "Police Juvenile Diversion Section" encompasses literature that treats police discretion in arrest of juveniles, special police units that offer intensive counseling to juvenile offenders in lieu of arrest, and cases of police referrals to other community agencies. A third section deals with literature on programs both initiated and carried out by probation and court personnel. Juveniles in programs of this type are diverted solely to resources within the juvenile justice system. The last section includes programs in which juveniles are diverted to agencies or organizations outside of the juvenile justice system. This second edition adds over 50 new items to those presented in the original edition. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author, and a subject index is provided. Documents date from 1963, with most having been published in the early and mid-1970's. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the appendix.

309. GUIDE TO VOICE SCRAMBLERS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. By R. E. Nelson, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1976. 34 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 40134)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01735-3

This booklet provides guidance for law enforcement agencies in the selection and use of radio voice scramblers. In order for an agency to identify its requirements for voice scramblers it will have to decide on privacy levels, operational uses, and performance, special, and support requirements. Important considerations in these areas are outlined and references are made to previously published NILECJ-LESL

(National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice--Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory) standards. Different modes of scrambler functioning, including inversion, band-splitting, and masking, are discussed. Recommendations are made based on agency requirements and availability of funds. Guidelines for drafting the request for proposal, evaluating proposals, and making performance tests of proposed equipment are presented. The appendixes contain a list of references for further research, factors which may affect scrambler performance, and the outline of a completed scrambler test program.

310. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PROCESS--DIALOGUE ON RESEARCH FINDINGS. Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1977. 75 p. (NCJ 40331)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00510-1

In 1973, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice awarded a contract to the Rand Corporation to undertake a nationwide 2-year study of the effectiveness of police investigative practices. The criminal investigation process in municipal and county police departments was studied by survey, by interviews and observations, and by special data collection. In October 1975, the Rand Corporation published its findings and proposed reforms in three volumes. The principal finding of the research was that, although the solution or clearance of reported crimes is the primary focus of police investigators, most clearances are arrived at through the activities of patrol officers, members of the public, and routine police procedures, rather than investigative techniques. It was further suggested that solutions for only a very small percentage of crimes, concentrated in a few specific crime types, are generated through the use of what has been traditionally thought of as investigative efforts. Rather, it was asserted that much of this traditional investigative effort is applied to crimes which empirical evidence indicates will never be solved. As a result of this finding, along with others on fingerprint processing, the use of information systems, strike forces, victim satisfaction, and postarrest investigation thoroughness, the researchers suggested a number of reforms intended to result in more effective and efficient investigation activity. When the study was made public, it sparked a debate in the law enforcement community. A critical analysis of the Rand research and the researcher's response appeared in the July 1976 issue of The Police Chief. The critical evaluation purported to demonstrate that the Rand study contains "procedural errors," has a "fatally limited" data base, and "presents conclusions that do not follow from the data presented." In their response, the Rand researchers, while acknowledging some instances of "imprecise or misinterpretable wordings," contend that no contradictory evidence has been brought forth that suggests their basic conclusions are erroneous. Because of the importance of the issues involved, the National Institute has compiled its report, which includes the original summary of the criminal investigation study, the critical analysis, the researchers' response, and a revised summary prepared by the researchers.

311. NATIONAL STUDY OF WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS. By R. M. Glick and V. V. Neto, California Department of Youth Authority, Sacramento, 1977. 388 p. (NCJ 41042)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00524-1

This study was funded by LEAA to conduct the first comprehensive examination of programs and services provided for women in correctional institutions and to develop a demographic profile of the incarcerated female offender. Sixteen state prisons, 46 county jails, and 36 community-based programs were studied in 14 States. The States surveyed were: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Texas, Washington, and California. This final report on the study findings describes the physical facilities in which women are incarcerated as well as the programs and service available in prisons, jails, and community-based programs. A profile of the incarcerated female offender is developed based on a questionnaire administered to 1,607 women representing 6,466 women inmates in State prisons and county jails in the 14 States. The interrelationships between such variables as physical facilities, programs, administrative philosophy, and inmate perspectives on programs are also explored. Data on community-based programs are analyzed separately. A final section presents some implications of the data for program planning and identifies future research needs. A postscript describes population and program changes in the year following the data collection phase (spring and early summer of 1975). Appended materials include a description of the study methodology, copies of the research instruments (including the inmate questionnaire), and a 12-page bibliography on the female offender.

312. USE OF SECURE DETENTION FOR JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE--EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By T. M. Young and D. M. Pappenfort, University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, 1976. 50 p. (NCJ 41250)

An executive summary is presented of the findings and conclusions of a national study of the use of secure detention for juveniles and of alternatives to its use, as set forth in the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. The main components of the study involved: (1) a review of literature published since 1967 on the use of secure detenion and of alternatives to detention; (2) the preparation of an issues paper which summarized the literature reviewed and set forth the salient issues to be studied in the field research; (3) the compilation of a list of existing alternative programs in the United States; (4) selection of and visit to 14 juvenile court jurisdictions with alternative programs; (5) preparation of individual reports describing each jurisdiction, including a detailed description of its alternative program; and (6) submission of a final report based on both the literature review and the field research. This summary also discusses the process by which youths are selected (or not) for admission to secure detention or placement in an alternative program and makes recommendations to juvenile courts considering the introduction of an alternative program.

313. ONE DAY/ONE TRIAL JURY SYSTEM--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By K. Carlson, A. Halpher, and D. Whitcomb, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 204 p. (NCJ 41516)

Many citizens have come to perceive jury service as an onerous duty to be avoided whenever possible. Under the conventional 30-day term, a prospective juror is required to put aside personal responsibilities for a month to be entirely at the disposal of the court. In Wayne County, Michigan, the courts have adopted a promising alternative to the lengthy jury term: One Day/One Trial. As the name implies, jurors are eligible for service for only one day. If they are not selected by the end of the day, they have fulfilled their obligation for a year. Judges and administrators praise One Day/One Trial from two standpoints: (1) efficiency in jury management, and (2) improved administration of justice. The system taps seven times as many citizens for jury duty, makes better use of their time, and saves money for the courts. Intended primarily for judges, court administrators, and other criminal justice officials who wish to improve the system of juror selection and utilization in their jurisdictions, this manual documents the history, operations, results, and costs of the Wayne County One Day/One Trial system. It also addresses specific concerns involving the replicability of the system. Attached as an appendix is a document prepared by Wayne County and intended as an aid to other jurisdictions: A Sequential Plan of Implementation is a detailed, step-by-step discussion of the One Day/One Trial system. The second appendix is a bibliography of selected readings on the subject of jury management.

314. GUIDEBOOK FOR PLANNERS AND PRACTITIONERS. By D. E. Aaronson, N. N. Kittrie, and D. J. Saari, American University Law School, Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, Washington, D.C., 1975. 393 p. (NCJ 41517)

This guidebook is a report to planners and practitioners of an 18-month survey of alternatives to conventional criminal adjudication and their impact on the activities of the criminal justice system. Researchers collected and analyzed a large amount of written documentation and evaluative reports on alternative projects throughout the country and, in addition, visited over 20 cities to examine their alternative procedures. To facilitate analysis of the relationships among various alternatives and factors in the criminal justice system, a matrix was prepared with the decision points at which alternatives can apply on the horizontal axis and individuals and agencies which might apply alternatives in the vertical axis. Among the individuals and agencies examined are legislators, police, prosecutors, trial courts, defense counsels, public and private agencies, citizens, probation and parole officers, and appellate courts. The decision points were categorized in the following manner: (1) decision to define conduct as a crime; (2) decision to focus attention on a suspect; (3) decision to arrest; (4) decision to charge; (5) decision to release defendant pending trial or disposition; (6) decision on pretrial motions

and applications; (7) decision to try or to accept a plea; and (8) decision to sentence. Within this typology more than 70 different models of alternatives are defined and examined. This guidebook offers criminal justice planners and practitioners new and useful ideas for planning, comparisons of ideas placing them into a new context, a realistic view of alternatives based on empirical study, and a reference tool for long term future use. It summarizes the planning tasks which lie ahead for those who wish to consider alternatives to conventional adjudication for less serious offenses and offenders, emphasizing those alternatives which are related to or are likely to have a major impact upon the courts and the adjudicatory process, as opposed to the correctional system. Appended materials include sample tests of alternatives established through legislation and court rule, national standards relevant to alternative planning, and a selected list of alternative projects. For the 3-volume report on the original 18-month research project, see NCJ 19974.

315. SEATTLE (WASHINGTON)--THE COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM--POLICY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, Seattle, Washington, 1976. 96 p. (NCJ 41638)

This study takes a look at a community crime prevention program in Seattle and offers recommendations for its improvement. The program was designed to reduce burglary through delivery of crime protection services directly to Seattle's citizens. It provided an opportunity for citizens to become involved in direct service roles to reduce crime and represents the city's principal opportunity to expand citizen crime prevention programs. The program involved block watch groups, home security inspections, and property marking. It was recommended that the program continue, that it should be funded with municipal general fund resources, and that it be continually monitored and evaluated.

316. NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT--COURT INFORMATION SYSTEM. By R. H. Adams, R. V. Campbell, S. P. Hobart, and J. P. Moreschi, Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia, 1977. 81 p. (NCJ 41680)
GPO Stock No. 027-0900-00481-4

This report presents an overview of court information systems and a judgmental assessment of court information. This assessment reports on the existing state of knowledge of such systems from literature research, discussion with practitioners, an extensive nationwide telephone survey, and indepth field site visits. The assessment concludes that court information systems are operating, but are still

evolving into a useful, integral part of normal court operations. Such systems are, however, increasing in both numbers and complexity and play a significant role in those jurisdictions where they have been introduced.

317. POLICE RESEARCH--AN OVERVIEW--RESEARCH BRIEFS. Washington, D.C. 12 p.
(NCJ 41825)

While the police continue to invest proportionately less in research than do most profit-conscious corporations, old traditions are being challenged and the need to increase the state of knowledge is more keenly felt. To advance police science, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has chosen to focus on three major areas with critical significance for police effectiveness. The first is police management, emphasizing research to strengthen program evaluation and program direction systems. The second is police operations, concentrating on more efficiency and effectiveness in patrol and criminal investigations, and on special problems. The third is an overview of the law enforcement system, i.e., how police agencies can better meet the needs of society and the criminal justice system. Research in these areas is directed by the Police Division of the Institute's Office of Research Programs. This research brief summarizes the National Institute's police research activity in these three main areas and outlines the various projects which have been developed and conducted.

318. ASSESSMENT OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCES PROFESSION--A LEGAL STUDY CONCERNING THE FORENSIC SCIENCES PERSONNEL, VOL. 3. By O. Schroeder, Forensic Sciences Foundation, Rockville, Maryland, 1977. 239 p.
(NCJ 41899)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00504-7

This study was designed to identify where and how the forensic sciences personnel relate to American criminal law and procedure and to determine how criminal trial judges and lawyers assess their value. It involved a legal literature search in the 50 States and the Federal, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rican jurisdictions and a questionnaire survey of 5,550 judges and lawyers working in criminal justice processes. Study findings revealed that no clear or acceptable definition of the forensic sciences exists in law or science literature; that 90 percent of law persons using the forensic sciences desire greater utilization due to the personnel's superior credibility in legal decisionmaking; and that greater use of forensic sciences personnel is barred due to lack of personnel and/or funds to secure expert scientific services. In addition, it was found that the primary source used by lawyers to locate a scientist is a fellow lawyer. Therefore, both they and

the judges desire some sort of public licencing and/or certification of forensic sciences personnel. Recommendations include an intensive training for judges, lawyers, and police in the capabilities of forensic sciences personnel, licensing and certification for all in the field, and implementation of an information source for rapid identification and location of needed forensic sciences/technologies personnel. Appended materials include a copy of the survey questionnaire, written questionnaire comments from individual respondents, and a description of the computer analysis done on the 1,363 questionnaires returned with 129 tables of computer printouts displaying specific details. The results of the literature search are also included in a subject-by-subject bibliography. The other products of this three-part report consist of a series of rosters showing the educational opportunities available in the various forensic science disciplines (NCJ 37775), and a national state-of-the-art assessment of the number, training, and experience of scientific and related paraprofessional personnel serving the criminal justice system.

319. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS FOR DOOR AND WINDOW SECURITY. By J. S. Stroik, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 17 p. (NCJ 41910)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-011774-4

Approximately 100 terms have been selected from various technical sources and are either used as found or rewritten into simpler language. Terms and definitions for alarm systems are not included. Examples of terms are apron, bolt, and jamb.

320. FM (FREQUENCY MODULATED) REPEATER SYSTEMS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. M. Jickling and J. F. Shafer, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1976. 21 p. (NCJ 41975)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00568-3

An equipment standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards, this report establishes performance requirements and an evaluating testing methodology for frequency modulated repeater systems. The principal terms and definitions used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to perform the necessary measurements. Characteristics measured include repeater sensitivity, carrier output power, frequency deviation, modulation limiting, and audiofrequency harmonic distortion. For fixed repeaters, these requirements complement those established by the NILECJ mobile transmitter and receiver standards. This standard applies to

repeater systems which either do not have special subsystems such as tone coding or selective signaling, or in which such subsystems are bypassed or disabled during testing for compliance with this standard.

321. FIXED AND BASE STATION ANTENNAS--LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS PROGRAM. By R. E. Nelson and J. L. Workman, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C. 1975. 24 p.

(NCJ 41996)
GPO Stock No. 027-0900-00567-5

An equipment standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory of the National Bureau of Standards, this report establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for fixed and base station antennas. The principal terms and definitions used in the standard are defined, as are the most critical items of test equipment needed to perform the necessary measurements. Characteristics measured include relative antenna gain, radiation pattern, standing wave ratio, and antenna power rating. Wind velocity rating is also discussed. This standard is intended for use in the selection and procurement of antennas used at fixed sites.

322. DENVER--PROJECT NEW PRIDE--EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By C. H. Blew, D. McGillis, and G. Bryant, Abt Associatess, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 147 p. (NCJ 42020)

Project New Pride is a community-based program offering remedial education, vocational and individual counseling, and cultural enrichment services to 14- to 17-year-old juveniles, many of whom have lengthy criminal records. Denver's Project New Pride operates on the premise that an individual must confront the problems in his own environment--within the community. To do this, the offender must be guided in adopting and maintaining a conventional lifestyle as an alternative to the delinquent lifestyle he has known. New Pride provides this direction by addressing the youth's typically very low esteem for himself and others. Four main areas of service are incorporated in one program to help the client confront his problems in an integrated manner: alternative academic or learning disabilities education, intensive personal counseling, vocational rehabilitation, and cultural exposure. Clients are referred to New Pride through Denver's Juvenile Court Probation Placement Division and must have a recent arrest or conviction for burglary, robbery, or assault with two prior convictions for these offenses. New Pride provides intensive services with limited caseloads afforded by a high staff-to-client ratio. The staff includes 18 professionals, a psychologist, a sociologist, an optometrist, and a large group of volunteers. New Pride's record in achieving its primary goals is seen as impressive: during a 12-month period in the community, 32 percent of a control group were arrested at least once for referral offenses, compared to 27 percent of New Pride clients.

The program also had considerable success in job placement. Following vocational training, 70 percent of all clients were placed in full- or part-time jobs. Forty percent of New Pride participants returned to school. Moreover, the cost of incarcerating a youth in Colorado is estimated to be $12,000 annually. New Pride spends approximately $4,000 a year to keep a juvenile out of institutions. Of the 161 youths who have completed the program, 89 percent have not been incarcerated. This amounts to potential savings of slightly over $1.1 million if all the youths had been incarcerated for one year. For the project's screening and validation reports, see NCJ 39639.

323. INSTEAD OF JAIL--PRE- AND POSTTRIAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATIONS, VOL. 1--ISSUES AND PROGRAMS IN BRIEF. By W. Greene-Quijano, G. Kemp, N. Harlow, and K. Hoffman, University City Science Center, Washington, D.C., 1977. 72 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42223)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00569-1

This volume, first in a series of five, broadly summarizes the American Justice Institute's Alternative to Jail Incarceration Project, which attempted to identify promising alternatives to pre- and posttrial detention. The study sought to develop guidelines for the selection, initiation, operation, and evaluation of the alternatives identified. Delineated briefly are the posttrial alternatives to jail and comparative costs of criminal justice programs. Implementing change is also discussed, and cooperation and coordination are called for between all components of the criminal justice system, community resource agencies, and local government officials. A model containing the elements of a diverse program of alternatives to jail is offered as a general guide for evaluating pre- and posttrial practices and services in local communities. Appendixes include a glossary of terms and a selected reading list. See also Volume 2 (NCJ 42224), Volume 3 (NCJ 42240), Volume 4 (NCJ 42241), and Volume 5 (NCJ 42251).

324. INSTEAD OF JAIL--PRE- AND POSTTRIAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATION, Vol. 2--ALTERNATIVES TO PRETRIAL DETENTION. By W. H. Busher, W. Greene-Quijano, G. Kemp, N. Harlow, and K. Hoffman, American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1976. 161 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42224)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00570-5

This volume, second in a series of five, presents alternatives to the use of jail incarceration, and recommends a number of methods to eliminate pretrial jailing or reduce detention time through alternative modes of pretrial release. This series on alternatives to jail was written for local officials seeking help in formulating policies to reduce or contain jail populations through the use of viable alternatives. The study sought to identify promising alternatives to pre- and posttrial detention in use

in the United States and to develop guidelines on selecting, initiating, operating, and assessing the impact of the various alternatives identified. Materials for these studies were gathered through a literature review, a national census of selected alternative programs, data collected from programs, and site visits to criminal justice agencies. In this volume, historical, policy, and procedural coverage is given to the use of summonses and police citations, release on recognizance, conditional release, and deposit bail. Examples of contemporary practices and arrangements for pretrial services are included. The report also discussed some concepts and procedures for policy planning and for monitoring and assessing pretrial release practices. A brief recap of common and recommended alternatives to pretrial detention is provided as well. The appendixes include examples of statutes, court and departmental orders, a pretrial services agency policy manual and samples of forms. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ 42223, 42240, 42241, and 42251.

325. INSTEAD OF JAIL--PRE- AND POSTTRIAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATION, VOL. 3--ALTERNATIVES TO PROSECUTION. By W. H. Busher, W. Greene-Quijano, G. Kemp, N. Harlow, and K. Hoffman, American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1976. 94 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42240)

This volume, third in a series of five, presents alternatives to the use of jail incarceration, examines the policy issues surrounding the use of diversion, discusses the planning of diversion programs, and reviews diversion program variations. This series on alternatives to jail was written for local officials seeking help in formulating policies to reduce or contain jail populations through the use of viable alternatives. The study sought to identify promising alternatives to pre- and posttrial detention in use in the United States and to develop guidelines on selecting, initiating, operating, and assessing the impact of the various alternatives identified. Materials for these volumes were gathered through a literature review, a national census of selected alternative programs, data collected from programs, and site visits to criminal justice agencies. This volume first examines a number of policy issues in diversion. It is noted that the impact of diversion on pre- and posttrial detention may not be great, since most of the clients receiving diversion would not have been given pre- or posttrial detention in any case. However, a number of diversion programs with potential for reducing jail populations are identified. Such planning issues as organizational arrangements, priorities in case selection, prospective workloads, and related organizational and staffing requirements are presented. Finally, major types of diversion programs are reviewed; these are illustrated by practices in several jurisdictions. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ 42223, 42224, 42241, and 42251.

326. INSTEAD OF JAIL--PRE- AND POSTTRIAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATION, VOL. 4--SENTENCING THE MISDEMEANANT. By W. H. Busher, W. Greene-Quijano, G. Kemp, N. Harlow, and K. Hoffman, American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1977. 178 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42241)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00572-1

This volume, fourth in a series of five, presents alternatives to the use of jail incarceration, reviews a broad range of sentencing options, and discusses the rationales for their use based on contemporary practices and views. This series on alternatives to jail was written for local officials seeking help in formulating policies to reduce or contain jail populations through the use of viable alternatives. The study sought to identify promising alternatives to pre- and posttrial detention in use in the United States and to develop guidelines on selecting, initiating, operating, and assessing the impact of the various alternatives identified. Materials for these volumes were gathered through a literature review, a national census of selected alternative programs, data collected from programs, and site visits to criminal justice agencies. The emphasis of this volume is on the many alternatives to a traditional jail sentence and the methods of implementing these sentences. A review of such issues in sentencing as the purpose of sentencing, benefits and costs of various sentences, and presentence investigations is included. A number of alternatives to confinement are then discussed, including diversion, reparations, conditional release, probation, and community service. Examples of specific alternative programs for nonserious offenders and higher risk cases are provided. Finally, modifications to the use of confinement are investigated. Among these are partial confinement, early release, and "voluntary" confinement. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ 42223, 42224, 42240, and 42251.

327. INSTEAD OF JAIL--PRE- AND POSTTRIAL ALTERNATIVES TO JAIL INCARCERATION, VOL. 5--PLANNING, STAFFING, AND EVALUATING ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS. By W. Greene-Quijano, G. Kemp, N. Harlow, and K. Hoffman, American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1976. 124 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42251)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00573-0

One of a series of reports on alternatives to jail incarceration, this volume presents comparative cost figures, personnel requirements, issues of administrative organization, and issues of program funding. This series on alternatives to jail was written for local officials seeking help in formulating policies to reduce or contain jail populations through the use of viable alternatives. The study sought to identify promising alternatives to pre- and posttrial detention in use in the United States and to develop guidelines on selecting, initiating, operating, and assessing the impact of the various alternatives identified. Materials for these studies were gathered through a literature review,

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a national census of selected alternative programs, data collected from programs, and site visits to criminal justice agencies. This volume reviews issues and presents information that relate to pretrial release, diversion, and posttrial alternatives to traditional jail sentences. The first part of this volume is specially designed for persons concerned with jail administration. It reviews some strategies available to the jailer trying to contain his population and presents a system for population analysis to support such efforts. The system is adaptable for use in budget development and control and longer range planning. It can also be used to monitor the use and selected outcomes of alternatives to jail. The volume then discusses line-level personnel requirements for alternative programs. Presenting the results of a simplified task analysis. Cost data for both jailing and its alternatives are reviewed, and comparative figures are presented. The final section is an essay on the viability of alternative programs which points up some fundamental considerations for criminal justice planning. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ-42223, 42224, 42240, and 42241.

328. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1976. Washington, D.C., 1976. 63 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42265)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00531-4

This is the third Annual Report of the National Institute, which is the research center of LEAA and is responsible for evaluating criminal justice practices and translating the findings into workable programs. In essay form this report describes some of the Institute's efforts to fulfill its Congressional mandate--"To encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice." Included is a discussion of community-based research activities, experimentation being done with defensible-space concepts, and a review of police operations studies. Also covered are the following research topics: streamlining the courts, legal services for the indigent, returning the offender to society, and cost-effectiveness studies. Following the narrative chapters, the appendix lists all fiscal 1976 awards for research and development, evaluation, and technology transfer.

329. CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY--ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 16 p.
(NCJ 42358)

The 29 selections in this annotated bibliography are organized into four sections: Public Education Programs, Crime Prevention Programs, Victim Assistance Programs, and Volunteer and Participatory Programs. A brief abstract and pertinent bibliographic information are provided for each entry. As a further aid, the availability of each document

cited appears on a list of sources. Among the topics covered in the bibliography are frauds against the elderly, abuses of the nursing home industry, guidelines for creating defensible space, fear of crime in the elderly, and aid to older crime victims.

330. INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I--SUMMARY REPORT. By J. Banks, A. L. Porter, R. L. Rardin, T. R. Siler, and V. E. Unger, 1977. 70 p. (NCJ 42407)

Intensive Special Probation (ISP) programs offer unique forms of supervision or substantial reduction in caseloads. This study summarizes and assesses the state of knowledge concerning these innovative programs. Intensive Special Probation encompasses the great majority of innovations and experiments in adult probation, primarily excluding only those programs connected with preconviction activities of probation staffs, financing of probation, or unusually light probation supervision. Over the past two decades a great variety of ISP programs have been implemented. This study was conducted by the Georgia Institute of Technology between January and December 1976 as part of the National Evaluation Program of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. It presents the current status of what is known regarding ISP and describes the gaps in the knowledge base. This summary report incorporates the major findings from a series of earlier reports, which were based on a literature survey, communications with experts in ISP, and site visits to 20 projects throughout the United States. The study found that the literature does not provide conclusive evidence that caseload reduction results in a decrease in recidivism. In fact, many studies have shown increased recidivism which resulted from higher levels of supervision. Although projects specializing in serving particular client groups offered evidence of successful outcomes, there was only weak evidence for the success of volunteer probation projects. The study concludes that there is a serious lack of knowledge about Intensive Special Probation programs. According to the study, this is most likely the result of such problems as the relative infrequency of evaluations using suitable comparison and control groups, the lack of standardized measures, and the lack of real cost evaluations in intensive special probation.

331. IMPROVING PATROL PRODUCTIVITY, VOL.1--ROUTINE PATROL. By W. C. Gay and S. Schack, University City Science Center, Washington, D.C., 1977. 204 p. (NCJ 42500)

Patrol operations are the single most costly aspect of policing. Improvements in patrol productivity depend on the efficient utilization and management of patrol officers' time. Focusing on the general patrol division, the first volume of this report recommends specific steps that departments of all sizes can take to improve the efficiency

and effectiveness of their operations. The ideas and information presented in this Prescriptive Package were drawn from a variety of sources. A review was made of literature relating to patrol operations, and site visits were made to 26 different departments in order to review innovative patrol programs and to develop an understanding of the departmental context in which they were implemented. Included in the volume are detailed discussions of patrol workload analysis as the basis for developing efficient and effective deployment schemes and management of call-for service workloads and the prioritization of calls for service. Also covered are the following: the use of crime analysis in support of routine patrol operations and the conducting of preplanned and directed prevention, deterrence, and apprehension activities. The volume concludes with the presentation of selected case studies of departments which have implemented many of the approaches outlined, and with a discussion of the major issues faced in planning, implementing, and evaluating changes in the patrol function. For Volume 2 relating to the same subject, see NCJ 42501.

332. IMPROVING PATROL PRODUCTIVITY, VOL. 2--SPECIALIZED PATROL. By S. Schack and W. G. Gay, University City Science Center, Washington, D.C., 1977. 157 p. (NCJ 42501)

This is the second part of a two-volume Prescriptive Package, which is directed toward assisting police departments in improving the productivity of their patrol operations, the most costly aspect of policing. Recommendations in the report are based on a state-of-the-art review of patrol operations in many police departments throughout the country and an assessment of recent research and commentary on patrol. Presented is a discussion of the appropriate use and effective operation of specialized patrol. The authors point out that specialized patrol should be considered when the best efforts of routine patrol officers to cope with particular crime problems are being frustrated due to frequent interruptions by call-for-service demands and the inability of uniformed officers to employ certain types of tactics. Specialized patrol tactics are covered, including the following: decoy operations, stakeouts, and covert surveillance. The volume further provides recommendations regarding the planning, implementation, deployment, tactics, and evaluation of specialized patrol operations. An annotated bibliography is appended. For the first part of the report, see NCJ 42500.

333. WHITE-COLLAR CRIME--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By P. Ostermann, E. L. Williams, K. O'Brien, and S. Shapiro, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 69 p. (NCJ 42502)

This annotated alphabetical listing presents 119 books, studies, reports, and journal articles on the various types of offenses which fall

under the "white-collar" designation. The areas covered include embezzlement, antitrust violations, price fixing, employee theft, corruption of public officials, bribery, kickbacks, computer crimes, land fraud, securities fraud, tax evasion, and consumer fraud. Pertinent reference data is provided for researchers, citizens, and law enforcement personnel who wish to increase their awareness and understanding of white-collar crime. Bibliographic entries are arranged by four main categories. The first section includes general works which compare white-collar crime to the broader study of criminology or which discuss a broad area of white-collar crime. A second category of documents consists of law enforcement-prosecution selections which present material of interest to investigators and prosecutors and which describe promising steps that have been made by special white-collar prosecution units. Case studies of specific types of white-collar crime or specific crimes make up the third category. The final section includes foreign selections--either foreign-language, English documents or NCJRS translations--which illustrate the disparate definitions of and approaches to white-collar crime. A list of sources and a resource list, identifying some of the agencies and organizations performing research or funding projects in the general area of white-collar crime, are appended.

334. CRIME ANALYSIS IN SUPPORT OF PATROL--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I--SUMMARY REPORT. By G. H. Reiner, M. P. Greenlee, M. H. Gibbens, and P. M. Stephen, Foundation of Research and Development in Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana, 1977. 125 p.
(NCJ 42547)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-005

A summary of the results of a comprehensive survey, conducted in 1975, of the state-of-the-art of crime analysis in support of traditional preventive patrol, team policing, and specialized patrol is presented. The scope of the project included the issues surrounding both the allocation and the deployment of patrol personnel resulting from crime analysis and related analytical activities. The survey showed that, generally, police intuitively believe in the value of crime analysis; however, there was a void in knowledge as to its actual value. Crime analysis has not been examined on its own merits, independent of the programs it supports, because analysis is an integral part of the total allocation and deployment decisionmaking processes and it does not lend itself well to classical evaluative measurement apart from these programs. Some of the major findings were that allocation decisions are made infrequently and equalized workloads are the most commonly used tools; that the more formal the analysis program and separated from the users of the output information, the less likely the information will be used; and the police at all levels are suspicious of sophisticated analyses and do not believe they contribute significantly to meeting the ongoing problems of allocation and deployment of patrol resources. For the full report, see NCJ 39887.

335. MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS MANUAL. By D. F. Cawley, H. J. Miron, W. J. Apaujo, R. Wasserman, T. A. Mannello, and Y. Huffman, University Research Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1977. 261 p.
(NCJ 42596)

This manual identifies benefits to be gained by the employment of modern management methods and systems in the operation of criminal investigations. Information and options about the key components of the process of managing criminal investigations are presented for consideration and review. Some suggested innovations involve increased participation by uniformed personnel in a comprehensive initial investigation of a crime, the establishment of a case-screening system that will remove nonsolvable cases from the investigative process at an early point, and the development of a police and prosecution relationship that will result in more effective investigation and likelihood of successful prosecution. The manual also discusses the establishment of a management information system which provides agency administrators with appropriate information for managing the criminal investigative process. A reexamination of agency structure to maximize the use of all personnel is urged. The development of investigative management techniques for the improved use of detective personnel is also considered. It is expected that consideration and appropriate implementation of manual recommendations will bring an increasing number of arrests for serious crimes that can be accepted for prosecution and subsequent conviction. Several appendixes are provided as supportive information about actual experiences in implementing new approaches to the management of criminal investigations.

336. OVERVIEW OF EXPLOSIVES CONTROL MEASURES. By R. P. Kennel and R. B. Moler, Aerospace Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1977. 12 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42606)

Based largely on a state-of-the-art survey, this paper provides a summary of data on explosives threats and operational scenarios, and reviews the technological developments in the detection and control of explosives. The illegal use of explosives is an area of increasing concern among all law enforcement groups in the United States. Technical development of instruments and techniques to assist in the control of the illegal use of explosives are being actively pursued under the sponsorship of many government agencies. It is noted that major efforts to date have been expended to solve the problem of untagged detection of explosives in controlled-access scenarios where speed of detection is a major factor. Vapor-characterization studies provide essential information on the practical limitations of vapor detection. The authors state that vapor detection techniques being pursued include electron capture methods, enzymatic reaction, and optical methods such as laser photoacoustics. Physical methods discussed in this review include thermal neutron capture, X-ray imaging, and nuclear magnetic resonance. Detection tagging methods examined in this article include vapor tagging and other experimental methods such as heavy metal taggants. Finally, it

is noted that development of identification techniques using rare-earth and color-coded taggants has reached the advanced development stage, and that evaluation of new residue characterization techniques for untagged cases has also been completed.

337. SECURE DETENTION OF JUVENILES AND ALTERNATIVES TO ITS USE--NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM--PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By T. M. Young and D. H. Pappenfort, University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration, 1977. 57 p. (NCJ 42640)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00540-3

This executive summary presents the findings and conclusions of a national study to provide information on the use of alternatives to secure detention to assist in implementing Public Law 93-415. Public Law 93-415 is the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. This report summarizes the National Evaluation Program's Phase I effort, which included a literature search and site visits. First, the issues for study based on the literature review and the framework chosen to organize the information obtained from the literature review and site visits are presented. Information with a focus on how youths are selected or not selected for admission to secure detention or placement in an alternative program is summarized. The methods for selecting jurisdictions for site visits is described, as are the taxonomy of classificatory schema used to group alternative programs for analysis and comparison and what the programs were like. All 14 alternative programs are discussed in terms of their keeping youths trouble-free and available to the courts, and in terms of other goals which varied among the programs visited. Finally, conclusions and recommendations to juvenile courts considering the introduction of an alternative program are presented.

338. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--RESEARCH EVALUATION TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER. Washington, D.C., 1976. 16 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42666)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00421-1

This booklet describes the functions of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), which is the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). NILECJ was established to develop useful ways to reduce crime and promote justice. This booklet is designed to explain how the Institute works, to describe some areas of current investigation, and to highlight the link between research and action.

339. HIGH IMPACT ANTICRIME PROGRAM--SAMPLE IMPACT PROJECT EVALUATION COMPONENTS. By G. Kupersmith, Washington, D.C., 1974. 280 p.

(NCJ 42710)
GPO Stock No. 2700-00264

While in varying stages of development, these evaluation components represent actual evaluation strategies being used to assess the effectiveness of anticrime programs in a variety of criminal justice enterprises. Program areas evaluated include adult corrections, juvenile corrections, adjudication, police deployment, and target hardening. Within these functional area designations, each evaluation component describes the objectives of the project, as well as the data, measures, and methods which will be used to complete the evaluation effort.

340. EVALUATION OF A POLICE IMPLEMENTED AVM (AUTOMATIC VEHICLE MONITORING) SYSTEM--PHASE I--WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CITIES--A SUMMARY REPORT. By R. C. Larson, K. W. Colton, and G. C. Larson, Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 76 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 42750)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00525-0

This report summarizes the results of an evaluation of a prototype AVM system implemented on a trial basis by the St. Louis police and outlines an approach to evaluation of AVM systems and related technological innovations. The AVM system is designed to reduce response time, increase officer safety, and improve command and control of patrol operations. The AVM system discussed in the first part of this report is a computer-aided dead reckoning type, which was implemented as a Phase I prototype system in one police district early in 1975. The evaluation methodology employs a three-pronged analysis of the technology, police operations, and attitudinal and operational impacts of the system. Attention is focused on operational performance of the Phase I system; its effect on police operations such as response time, officer safety, voice band congestion, and command and control, and the effect on attitudes of the police personnel involved in the Phase I program. Although useful information on the AVM system was gained from the evaluation, recurring technical difficulties in the equipment precluded conclusive findings on the system's effectiveness. The recommendations provided in the second part of this document relate to potential advantages and disadvantages of AVM compared with other new technologies, such as computer-aided dispatching and an emergency police call number (911). A process is outlined in which a police department can evaluate its own AVM needs. Guidelines for those planning to implement AVM systems are provided in each of three evaluation areas: technological, operational, and attitudinal.

341. CAREERS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT--AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 20 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42765)

This bibliography is a compilation of 15 references on career opportunities, selection, training, recruitment, and education in the law enforcement and police fields.

342. ASSESSING CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS--FINDINGS FROM THE NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, PHASE I. Washington, D.C., 1977. 23 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42821)

Criminal justice policymakers at all levels of government are hampered by a lack of sound information on the effectiveness of various programs and approaches. To help remedy the problem, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice sponsors a National Evaluation Program to provide practical information on costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice programs in use throughout the country. Each National Evaluation Program (NEP) assessment concentrates on a specific topic area, consisting of groups of ongoing projects with similar objectives, that identifies the key issues, assesses what is currently known about them, and develops methods for more intensive evaluation at both the national and local level. In 1977, the Phase I assessments were restructured to include a limited pretest of a small number of test sites. This brochure describes the background and general approach of the National Evaluation Program and highlights some of the key findings of Phase I assessments to date. An appendix lists the 27 Phase I studies funded to date and their current status.

343. LITERATURE SEARCH--LAW ENFORCEMENT FACILITIES--PLANNING, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1975. 224 p. (NCJ 43145)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01543-1

Citations and abstracts are provided on literature concerning the planning, design, and construction of law enforcement facilities. The summaries of publications pertain to facilities in the United States and foreign countries. In addition, plans of 21 select law enforcement facilities are included.

344. MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION GUIDELINES. By J. Reynolds, Center for Human Services, Washington, D.C., 1977. 86 p.
(NCJ 43344)

This manual, written for corrections administrators and evaluators participating in "Management-Oriented Corrections Evaluation" workshops,

deals specifically with a management approach to program evaluation. The success of these workshops and the usefulness of the guidelines on which they were based has demonstrated that evaluation can be an effective instrument for managing and improving the correctional subsystem of criminal justice. The guidelines describe a generic evaluation process that can be easily adapted to a wide variety of corrections programs. The manual presents the evaluation process in the following phases: selecting the evaluation topic; developing the evaluation plan, including judgment steps, data processing steps, and management; and conducting and managing the evaluation. Appendixes provide a summary of the steps in the evaluation process and worksheets.

345. CITIZEN COURT WATCHING--THE CONSUMERS' PERSPECTIVE--PROGRAM REVIEW. By K. Carlson, L. Morris, R. Spangenberg, and D. Whitcomb, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 160 p. (NCJ 43360)

This report begins with a state-of-the-art review of current court watching projects, discussing their broad range of goals, objectives, and day-to-day operations. Several projects are summarized. Citizen court watching efforts have proliferated with the recent trend toward open government and decisionmaking at all levels. By observing a court's proceedings on a regular basis for a specified period of time, trained court monitors are able to recognize and document inadequacies and to press for their remediation. Their accomplishments range from installing information booths in courthouse lobbies to posting daily calendars and notices of defendants' rights outside courtroom doors, to developing standards for determining indigency for assignment of public defenders. Two particularly well-documented projects--the League of Women Voters' Court Watching Project in Illinois and the Family Court Monitoring Project of the Fund for Modern Courts in New York--are described in detail, focusing on their development, operations, findings, and results. Several other projects are briefly summarized. Drawing on the successes and failures of these experiments in court watching, the review turns to a synthesis of the various elements necessary to a successful citizen effort in court improvement. Among the issues considered are establishing appropriate goals and objectives, recruitment and training of monitors, proper use of the media, communications with the judiciary, and evaluation. By developing a sufficiently rigorous program of observation and documentation, court watchers can insure that their findings and recommendations will warrant serious consideration and stand up to judicial scrutiny. Existing projects, as well as those in formative stages, can benefit from this report.

346. DETECTABILITY OF SELECTED GENETIC MARKERS IN DRIED BLOOD UPON AGING. By G. C. Denault, H. H. Takimoto, Q. Y. Kwan, and A. Pallos, Aerospace Corporation, Washington, D.C., 1976. 75 p. (NCJ 43419)

Effects of varying periods of aging, high and low humidity conditions, and types of substrate on the detectability of red cell antigens and enzyme systems commonly used in forensic analysis were studied. To help practicing criminalists select the blood genetic markers most likely to yield significant results under various aging conditions using present analysis techniques, the detectability of the ABO, MN, Rh, Kidd, Duffy, and Kell red cell antigen systems and of the Adenylate Kinase (AK), Acenosine Deaminase (ADA), Phosphoglucomutase (PGM), and Erythrocyte Acid Phosphatase (EAP) enzyme systems was studied. Blood from 12 donors was deposited on glass, wool, nylon, and three types of cotton (plain, permapress, and denim). Emphasis was placed on fabrics, since more than 90 percent of bloodstains used as evidence are found on textiles. The samples were then exposed to high and low humidity conditions at 20 degrees C. Two samples were frozen at -20 degrees C. under low humidity. Techniques used to age the samples and run the analyses are detailed. The most stable antigens were A, B and O of the ABO system, M, N, and S of the MN system, and D of the Rh system. All were identified in both high and low humidity specimens after 26 weeks. Substrate made little difference. The most unstable antigens were JK(A) of the Kidd, FY(A) of the Duffy, and K of the Kell systems, all detectable for only one week at either humidity level. AK and PGM isoenzymes were identifiable at 26 weeks and ADA and EAP at 13 weeks for high and low storage. PGM appeared more stable at low humidity, ADA and EAP at high humidity. Freezing preserved all specimens better than room temperature. Charts and tables present data for each system analyzed. A summary and glossary are also included.

347. FORCIBLE RAPE--AN ANALYSIS OF LEGAL ISSUE. By C. E. Legrand, J. A. Reich, and D. Chappell, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 230 p. (NCJ 43520)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00627-2

Past attitudes towards rape, current laws, movements toward reform, and problems of enforcement of rape law are summarized. A state-by-state table provides current proposed and passed legislation. Traditionally, rape has been defined as "carnal knowledge of a woman by force and against her will." The test of force has been crucial to the case and consent has been deduced from the circumstances. Historically, victims were assumed to be consenting parties to the rape unless criminal circumstances could be proved beyond doubt. In addition, victims were often subjected to questions about past sexual behavior and embarrassed by police and court handling of the case. Current reform efforts have attempted a redefinition of rape to consider types of resistance,

degrees of rape, and flexible penalty structures depending on circumstances, and to take into account the special issues of child sexual molestation, rape within marriage, and rape in which a male is the victim. Reform groups have found juries unwilling to convict for rape in situations resembling seduction because penalty structures are currently too severe. Privacy for rape victims, victim advocate programs, victim service programs, and rape prevention and self-defense programs are discussed. The Michigan and Washington State laws are discussed as patterns of successful change. Appendixes give a table summarizing legislation in each state; a narrative summary of state legislation; the Model Penal Code; the Michigan, Minnesota, Washington, and Wisconsin State statutes; a selected bibliography; and several sample definitions of rape.

348. FORCIBLE RAPE--A MANUAL FOR FILING AND TRIAL PROSECUTORS (PROSECUTORS' VOL. 2). By J. A. Reich, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 175 p. (NCJ 43521)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00618-3

Tests and witnesses necessary for rape charges to be filed, pretrial preparation, plea bargaining standards, jury selection, trial strategy, sentencing, and counseling for the victim are examined in detail. Interviews with 40 experienced prosecutors indicated that even in major cities, an average of only 4.5 rape cases per prosecutor actually proceeded to trial, while 2.5 resulted in a conviction. Since the handling of rape cases is often an unfamiliar task, this manual has been designed as a reference work. It discusses the historical prejudices prosecutors, judges, and juries have had toward rape victims. Although the victim is often thought to be contributory to the offense, a study of reports from five major police departments found that substantial threats against the victim's life were made in 60 percent of cases and strong-arm force was used in 75 percent. Most attacks took place in the victim's home or on the street. Medical tests which should be conducted immediately after report of the attack, medical tests which should be conducted at intervals of time after the attack, and questions which should be asked at the time are detailed. Forensic evidence which should be gathered is discussed. The process of plea bargaining and the popular concept of the "degree of seriousness" of rape are considered to aid the prosecutor who must determine his chances of winning the case. Because of popular prejudices, the rape case must be especially well prepared. Evidence, witnesses, and trial tactics are discussed. Methods of discovering possible juror bias are detailed. Included are checklists, sample forms for medical and forensic examinations, bibliographies, and a description of rape victim services in various cities.

349. FORCIBLE RAPE--MANUAL FOR PATROL OFFICERS (POLICE VOL. 2) By F. J. Albi, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 127 p. (NCJ 43522)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00619-1

Since initial police contact is the most important source of evidence in a rape case, this manual has been developed to aid police officers with interviewing, evidence gathering, and suspect apprehension. Most of the evidence necessary for successful prosecution of a rape case is available only at time of preliminary investigation; this puts a special burden on the patrol officer responding to the call. The most important source of evidence will be the interview with the victim. Techniques for evaluating the reliability of the testimony, psychological problems peculiar to rape investigations, and methods for establishing rapport are discussed. Special techniques are given for interviewing the elderly, adolescents, and those who are quite young. Because nearly half of all victims are under age 20, legal problems arise with medical examinations and notification of parents, especially parents of adolescents. For very young children, it is often wise to use specially trained interviewers. Rape crisis centers and hospitals can also help with interviewing by filling in missing bits of evidence. Close cooperation is urged. Search techniques and methods of generating a pool of suspects are discussed. Because a rapist leaves a strong scent at the crime scene, tracking dogs are potentially valuable. Rape creates special problems for police. News media are usually very interested and policies have to be developed for dealing with reporters. In addition, many community groups want police speakers on the subject. Rape cases also require unusually close cooperation with the prosecuting attorney. The patrol officer should not only follow established guidelines, he should also be encouraged to suggest ways to improve handling of rape cases.

350. FORCIBLE RAPE--A MANUAL FOR SEX CRIME INVESTIGATORS (POLICE VOL. 3). By F. J. Albi, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 137 p. (NCJ 43523)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00621-3

To help police officers develop skills that will result in more convictions for rape, this manual stresses an investigative strategy that establishes each element of the crime of rape. Analysis of data from large and small police departments across the United States shows that fewer than 3 percent of the crimes reported as rape result in a conviction; many cases are not filed or are plea bargained to a lesser offense because of insufficient evidence. This manual focuses on a step-by-step development of evidence through interviews with the victim, medical evidence of force, crime scene evidence, interviews with witnesses, and use of third party reports (generally a local rape crisis line or victim services organization). Establishing a suspect, confirming the identification of arrestees, and collecting corraborating

evidence are discussed. Special attention must be given to establishing lack of consent when the victim knows the assailant. Crime scene evidence and medical evidence of value in proving force are given. Specific procedures used to prosecute a rape case are similar to those used for other felonies. However, before a case can be presented to the prosecutor, it must be in especially good order. In most jurisdictions, some type of pretrial hearing must be held. The decision to prosecute will depend, in large part, on the strength of the investigation and development of the evidence. Because of the many emotional issues involved, rape investigation is highly complex: use of a step-by-step approach and a filing checklist can help untangle this difficult police problem.

351. FORCIBLE RAPE--FINAL PROJECT REPORT. By Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 200 p. (NCJ 43524)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00625-6

Findings are given of a 2-year project which surveyed a nationwide sample of police and prosecuting agencies, interviewed rape victims, and gathered statistics. This project found that rape is the most underreported crime in the United States. Only a fraction of the rapes committed are reported, mostly because the victim fears the treatment she will receive from the police and prosecutors. Of reported crimes, only 5 percent lead to apprehension of a suspect and less than 3 percent to a conviction. Rapists are largely indistinguishable from the rest of the population. The victim is generally age 20 or younger; the rapist age 30 or younger. Most attacks involve strangers or slight acquaintances. Most rapes take place in the victim's home or on the street. Severe force is used in 60 percent of attacks; "strong-arm" force in 75 percent. Most injuries are minor, but the psychological aftereffects are major. Rape-homicides were specifically excluded from this study. The study found that the average police officer is given little training in the special problems of rape investigation, yet the initial contact is the most important source of evidence for prosecution. Training for police and investigators is suggested. A series of training manuals is being issued as part of this project. Appendixes present tables analyzing data from police reports in Seattle, Washington; Detroit, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; New Orleans, Louisiana; and Phoenix, Arizona. Given are number of victims, age, race, witnesses, location of offense, weapons used, types of resistance, injuries sustained, and an analysis of followup investigation.

352. FORCIBLE RAPE--POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES (POLICE VOL. 4). By C. Ulberg, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 96 p. (NCJ 43525)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00622-1

Departmental policies which can improve rape case investigations and make personnel more sensitive to the trauma of the victim are recommended and implementation is discussed. Rape investigations require specialized training because the crime is difficult to prove, the evidence is subtle, and the investigator must have a great deal of sensitivity and understanding. The first policy decision is whether rape calls should be handled by a patrol officer, a trained patrol specialist, or some type of special unit. Since the average patrol officer sees only two rape cases a year, the special officer or unit seems best for all but the smallest departments. Selecting rape investigators is a difficult personnel problem. Not only must the officer be a good investigator, he or she must be flexible and understanding enough to work well with a variety of victims and witnesses. Both male and female officers work well with adult victims, but female officers have an advantage when working with children. Special training is essential in the beginning; refresher courses are valuable. Hours should be flexible because 75 percent of calls come between 5 p.m. and 5 a.m., but investigations can often be done only during the day. Close cooperation should be maintained with the prosecutor's office, victim service groups, and medical facilities. It is important to encourage personal interaction between police and personnel from these other groups through mutual training courses, discussions, or joint assignments. Decisions which should be departmental policy and which should be handled case by case are discussed. Forms useful in rape investigations are appended.

353. FORCIBLE RAPE--PROSECUTOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLICY ISSUES (PROSECUTORS' VOL. 3). By J. A. Reich, Battelle Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 112 p. (NCJ 43526)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00620-5

Ways in which a prosecutor administrator can set a tone which will encourage reporting of rape and increase convictions are suggested. More sensitive treatment of victims is urged. Traditionally, the court prosecution system has not aggressively sought rape convictions, and victims have often been subjected to badgering and harassment during handling of the 3 percent of cases that actually do come to trial. Commitment for change must come from top administrative levels of the prosecutor's office. Since a case is no better than the evidence collected, close cooperation with police must be established. Standardized reporting forms listing all elements necessary for successful prosecution should be developed for both police and court use. Greater cooperation must be established with hospitals. Doctors and other examining personnel must understand the special

problems of collecting rape evidence. Standardized forms for evidence gathering at the hospital are suggested and samples included. Often the examining doctor can elicit testimony from the victim; this should be carefully reported. Evidence must be carefully labeled and preserved. At all stages, greater sympathy should be shown for the victim than has been the norm in the past. Surveys have shown that 85 percent of rape reports are legitimate. In 75 percent, physical force has been used and the victim perceives the situation as life threatening rather then as a sexual assault. Training, methods for simplifying the subpoena process so that doctors lose minimal time, and continuing liaison are discussed. The special problems of bringing a rape case to trial and the role of the prosecuting attorney in pretrial, trial, and sentencing procedures are considered in detail. Because rape cases are more difficult to prosecute than most other felonies, the temptation is to plea bargain or not to file charges. Only if there is clear direction from administrators will individual deputies vigorously and imaginatively seek convictions in rape cases.

354. TECHNIQUES FOR PROJECT EVALUATION--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By G. D. Boston, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 77 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43556)

Documents on designs, techniques, and systems for evaluating criminal justice programs are cited in a 124-entry annotated bibliography. The opening section on techniques and methodology for criminal justice project evaluation includes separate listings of publications dealing with methods applied to the overall criminal justice system and publications describing evaluation techniques applied to specific components of the system. Section II cites documents that describe various evaluation techniques, problems or designs relevant to the planning and evaluation of criminal justice programs. Section II documents do not pertain specifically to law enforcement and criminal justice but are drawn from such program areas as social welfare, mental health, and manpower administration. General reference documents and bibliographies are listed in Section III. Instructions for obtaining documents from NCJRS and other sources are provided, as is a list of document source addresses keyed to bibliography entry numbers.

355. NEIGHBORHOOD JUSTICE CENTERS--AN ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL MODELS. By D. McGillis and J. Mullen, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 212 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43580)

Projects which provide a forum for the resolution of minor disputes as an alternative to arrest or formal court action are reviewed; recommendations are made for similar experimental models. A sample of dispute processing projects, spanning the range of resolution techniques from arbitration, mediation, referral to small claims courts, and referral

to courts of general jurisdiction, was chosen for analysis. Included were the Boston Urban Court Project, the Columbus Night Prosecutor Program, the Miami Citizen Dispute Settlement Program, The New York Institute for Mediation and Conflict Resolution Dispute Center, the Rochester American Arbitration Association Community Dispute Services Project, and the San Francisco Community Board Program. All, except the San Francisco Program which is still in the developmental phase, were visited during May 1977. Project staff size varies from 4 to 10, and number of cases handled from about 350 in Boston to 4.149 in Miami. Resolution is achieved in more than 90 percent of the cases. The problems of case criteria, type of personnel needed, various sources of funding, and individual community needs are discussed. Generally such programs are considered successful because they avoid the expense of arrest and formal court processing for minor cases and, in addition, offer longer lasting resolution of the problem. Each center must be set up locally with full attention paid to local needs, neighborhood perceptions of law enforcement agencies, and local resources. Details of the operation of such centers and case reports of the six centers studied are included. Appendixes give a bibliography, the Citizen Dispute Settlement Project Survey, and the proposed National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Design for neighborhood justice centers.

356. CRIME AGAINST THE ELDERLY--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By G. D. Boston, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 88 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43626)

This annotated bibliography outlines literature in the field of prevention and deterrence of crime against the elderly. The materials have been separated into five major prevention strategies. After an overview of the problem, the first section concerns victimization and the fear of crime, while the second presents specific prevention or deterrence strategies. The next category deals with defensible space and architectural design and is of particular interest to housing administrators and city planners. The fourth category covers the older citizen as a volunteer court watcher, counselor, and volunteer law enforcement officer. The last category presents crime prevention materials that can instruct older citizens in how to protect themselves, their property, and their neighborhoods. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each section. The appendix contains a list of publishers' names and addresses, as well as a resource list of agencies and organizations researching or undertaking projects in this area of crime against the elderly.

357. COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By G. D. Boston, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 80 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43628)

Entries in this annotated bibliography deal specifically with significant and innovative crime prevention projects involving community action and utilizing community resources. The bibliography is divided into four categories. The first deals with general topics such as theory and activities, defines terms of reference, and identifies social environments conducive to effective community crime prevention programs. This also contains materials dealing with the relationship between the criminal justice system and the community in Japan. The second category presents materials concerning police/community crime prevention contact such as security, citizen patrols, and citizen crime reporting. The third category describes several innovative programs using community resources, such as drug prevention programs, youth service bureaus, volunteer programs, and community education programs. The final section contains materials dealing with crime prevention through environmental and architectural design. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each category. The appendix includes a resource list of Federal agencies that have publications in the area of community crime prevention.

358. VICTIMLESS CRIME--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By W. S. Smith, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 94 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43630)

The annotated bibliography is divided into sections that deal with specific victimless crimes: drug use, gambling, pornography and obsenity, prostitution, public drunkenness, and sexual morality offenses. A final section concerns decriminalization or legalization and includes items which deal with more than one of the crimes in the previous section. The selected materials are considered relevant in the continuing controversy over "victimless" crimes. A list of reference sources is appended.

359. PROMIS/JUSTIS--PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM--AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT OF LEAA. 1977. 14 p. (NCJ 43722)

A public domain software system to generate court dockets and related calendars, defendant data, subpoenas, victim and witness lists, court management data, and criminal justice statistics is described. This machine-independent system was developed by the Institute for Law and Social Research with LEAA funding to solve major case management problems in crowded court systems. Those include identifying the more serious cases quickly; control and/or elimination of scheduling conflicts for witnesses; providing an overview of case management and

monitoring use of plea bargaining, case dismissals for lack of evidence, and continuations; identifying repeat offenders and providing complete criminal record information quickly; generating witness and victim telephone lists; and providing court management data. About 80 percent of information required by PROMIS/JURIS can be input from existing court record forms. The program also generates criminal justice statistics. Its use in Cobb County, Georgia; Wayne County, Michigan; and New Orleans, Louisiana, is described.

360. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS--A PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, SEPTEMBER 1977. Washington, D.C., 1977. 24 p. (NCJ 44275)

Twenty-five nationwide programs designed as Exemplary Projects as of September 1977 are described. The projects are in the areas of community involvement, law enforcement and prosecution, adjudication and defense, corrections, juvenile programs, and alternative service delivery.

361. REDUCTION OF AIRBORNE LEAD IN INDOOR FIRING RANGES BY USING MODIFIED AMMUNITION. By A. A. Juhasz, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, D.C., 1977. 26 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44509)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01821-0

A study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility of decreasing airborne lead contamination at firing ranges by modifying the ammunition fired. A .38 special police revolver was used in the study. Firings were conducted in a specially designed container which allowed trapping of particulate effluents from the weapon for subsequent analysis. Under the conditions of the experiment, conventional .38 special ammunition yielded an average of 5,640 micrograms of lead per round at the position of the shooter. Under identical conditions, experimental ammunition using jacketed soft-point projectiles and a special non-lead-containing primer composition yielded an average of 13 micrograms of lead per round. The data indicate a decrease of the particulate lead produced per round by a factor greater than 400. The ballistic characteristics of ammunition were also examined. The manufacture of no-lead primers which will reproduce the interior ballistics of conventionally primed ammunition appears to be well within the state-of-the-art.

362. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE--PROGRAM PLAN, FISCAL YEAR 1978. Washington, D.C., 1977. 47 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44667)

This guide outlines the Institute's priorities for research in fiscal year 1978 and beyond, as well as other Institute programs and projects to be carried out during the fiscal year. Areas of research to be addressed include correlates and determinants of criminal behavior, violent crime and the violent offender, community crime prevention, career criminals and habitual offenders, utilization and development of police resources, pretrial process, consistency and delay reduction, sentencing, rehabilitation, deterrence, and performance standards and measures for criminal justice.

363. ARSON BURNS US ALL! SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 7 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44781)

This annotated list of selected literature represents the information on arson available at NCJRS. Abstracts and pertinent bibliographic information are provided for each of the documents listed. The entries are arranged alphabetically by title, and an NCJRS accession number is given for reference.

364. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS--DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, JANUARY 1977 Ed. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 93 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44782)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00491-1

This NCJRS Thesaurus contains listings of descriptors or terms used to index the literature in the NCJRS documentation data base and to store and retrieve information about the literature for the service users. Term selection is based, largely, on the vocabulary of the authors of the documents entering the NCJRS system, on the frequency of term usage in the literature, and on the language of the user community. Two types of terms are listed: descriptors and synonyms or near synonyms. Descriptors are authoritative terms that are acceptable for indexing and searching. The Thesaurus also includes organizational and geographic descriptors.

365. TERRORISM--SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION--A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
By G. D. Boston, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, D.C., 1977. 70 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45005)

This bibliography explores the various concepts and definitions of terrorism, presenting the more significant publications of 1976 and 1977. The materials have been arranged into the following categories: concepts of violence, terrorist philosophy and motivation, prevention and response strategies, terrorist trends for the future, legal ramifications of terrorist activities, and reference materials. The entries are listed alphabetically by author in each category. An appendix contains a list of sources; an index is included.

PART II. SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

A. PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES AND PROGRAM MODELS

From 1973-1977, Prescriptive Packages were published by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as a means of providing local administrators with practical implementation information on various criminal justice techniques and strategies. The National Institute commissioned Prescriptive Packages in topic areas in which there was considerable criminal justice agency interest and direction of resources. In late 1977, the Institute replaced Prescriptive Packages with the concept of Program Models. These reports which synthesize research and evaluation findings, operational experience, and expert opinion in a topic area retain the focus of Prescriptive Packages but are also designed to serve as the basis for LEAA action program development efforts. The first Program Models report is entitled "Neighborhood Justice Centers: An Analysis of Potential Models" (NCJ 43580). Additional information on Program Models may be obtained from:

Director, Model Program Development Division
Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Prescriptive Packages is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the Entry Number in Part I of this volume.

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Child Abuse Intervention	32333	236
Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention	38925	*
Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook	07984	56
Diversion of the Public Inebriate from the Criminal Justice System	10946	102
Drug Programs in Correctional Institutions	38509	292
Evaluative Research in Corrections	15132	150
Grievance Mechanisms in Correctional Institutions	19594	181

* This study was published by D. C. Heath and Company, Lexington, Massachusetts, and is not included in this Bibliography.

WASHNIS, GEORGE J. Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention. 1976. 137 p.

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders	11964	114
Health Care in Correctional Institutions	27342	199
Improving Patrol Productivity, Vol. 1--Routine Patrol	42500	329
Improving Patrol Productivity, Vol. 2--Specialized Patrol	42501	330
Improving Police-Community Relations	10340	88
Job Placement and Training for Offenders and Ex-Offenders	15652	168
Managing Criminal Investigations	19486	178
MBO: A Corrections Perspective	18304	177
Mentally Retarded Offender and Corrections	39024	298
Methadone Treatment Manual	11101	104
Multi-Agency Narcotics Units Manual	34204	244
Neighborhood Team Policing	10428	89
Para-Legals: A Resource for Public Defenders and Correctional Services	15652	168
Police Burglary Control Programs	25997	187
Police Crime Analysis Units	11277	108
Police Robbery Control Manual	17414	173
Prosecutor's Charging Decision	35832	267
Rape and Its Victims	29894	207
Volunteers in Juvenile Justice	35607	264

B. NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

Practical information on costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice projects and programs is collected by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to assess projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and share the findings with State and local officials and planners. Initially, Phase I assessments concentrate in specific topic areas and, where appropriate, these are followed by Phase II in-depth evaluations. Additional information on the National Evaluation Program may be obtained from:

Director
Office of Program Evaluation
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Summaries of completed National Evaluation Program Phase I studies is presented below in alphabetical order. Full Phase I Reports are available on loan from NCJRS. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the Entry Number in Part I of this volume.

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Citizen Crime Reporting Projects--Phase I	35828	266
Citizen Patrol Projects--Phase I Summary Report	36435	282
Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration--Report Summary. Phase I Assessment	35834	268
Court Information Systems--Phase I Summary Report	41680	314
Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol--Phase I Summary Report	42547	332
Crime Prevention Security Surveys--Phase I Summary Report	34858	257
Early Warning Robbery Reduction Projects--An Assessment of Performance	32498	237
Halfway Houses--Phase I Summary Report	36383	280
Intensive Special Probation Projects--Phase I Summary Report	42407	328

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Juvenile Diversion--Phase I Summary Report	32847	240
Neighborhood Team Policing--Phase I Summary Report	35296	260
Operation Identification Projects--Assessment of Effectiveness--Phase I Summary Report	27305	198
Pretrial Release Programs--Phase I Report	39022	297
Secure Detention of Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use--Phase I Summary Report	42640	335
Specialized Patrol Projects--Phase I Summary Report	38324	289
Traditional Preventive Patrol--Summary Report Phase I	34817	256
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Projects--National Evaluation Program--Phase I Summary Report	34057	243

C. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

Each year State and local agencies are invited to submit candidate projects that have been measurably effective in reducing crime or improving some aspect of the criminal justice system. For the few selected each year as Exemplary Projects, descriptive brochures and instruction manuals are developed--to assist local agencies by identifying successful techniques and detailing how they may be adapted most effectively.

The Exemplary Project program is administered by the Institute's Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination, and additional information about Exemplary Projects and procedures involved in their selection may be obtained by contacting:

Director, Model Program Development Division
Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Exemplary Projects is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the Entry Number indicated in Part I of this volume.

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Offenses (New York State)	30389	210
Adolescent Diversion Project, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	38510	293
Central Police Dispatch, Muskegon County, Michigan	30393	213
Citizen Dispute Settlement, Columbus, Ohio	15156	155
Community-Based Corrections, Des Moines, Iowa	34542	253
Community Crime Prevention Program, Seattle, Washington	41638	313
Community Response to Rape, Polk County, Iowa	38480	291
Controlled Confrontation--the Ward Grievance Procedure of the California Youth Authority	35801	265
Juvenile Diversion Through Family Counseling, Sacramento, California	32026	229
Legal Information Center, Creighton University	39468	303

Title	NCJ Number	Entry Number
Legal Liaison Division, Dallas Police Department	34673	254
Major Offense Bureau, Bronx County, New York	37810	285
Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia	16769	170
One Day/One Trial, Wayne County, Michigan	41516	311
Parole Officer Aide Program, Ohio Adult Parole Authority	35432	261
Project New Pride, Denver, Colorado	42020	320
PROMIS (Prosecutor Management Information System), Washington, D.C.	43722	352
Prosecution of Economic Crime, Seattle and San Diego	31615	226
Providence Education Center, St. Louis	15651	167
Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.	15080	148
Street Crime Unit, New York City	26492	189
Volunteer Probation Counselor Program, Lincoln, Nebraska	30392	212

APPENDIX A—SUBJECT INDEX

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