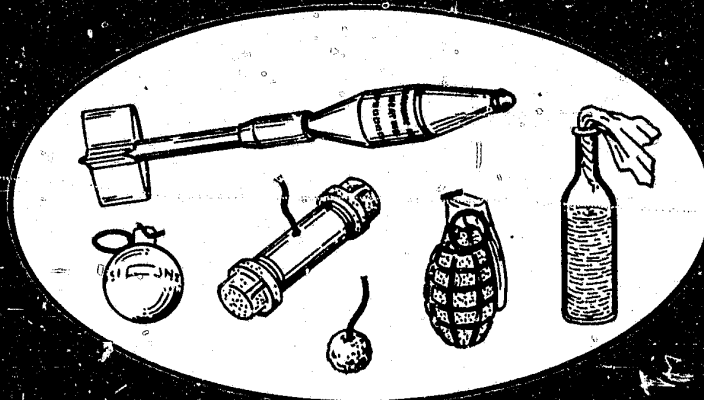


# RECOGNITION OF DEVICES

PART I  
HAND AND RIFLE GRENADES



INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
CHIEFS OF POLICE, INC.

GAITHERSBURG, MARYLAND



53349  
1 of 2

## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide the reader with a list of selected source materials that address the concept of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED). The concept has been defined as a method of reducing predatory crime and the fear of crime through the planning, design, and effective use of physical space. This approach makes it possible to create physical and social conditions that will promote citizen surveillance and the effective use of environments (such as business districts, residential neighborhoods, schools, and public spaces). This will result in the prevention of crimes of opportunity, an increased sense of social control of these environments, and support of those law enforcement activities designed to improve detection and crime reporting.

The CPTED Annotated Bibliography was developed under a program conducted by a consortium headed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation and sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research arm of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

The bibliography was written by W. D. Wallace and Lynne Helfer Palkovitz from source materials compiled by the staff of Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc., and from additional research conducted by Ms. Palkovitz and R. K. Cunningham of Westinghouse. Grateful acknowledgement is given to Ms. Ruth R. McCullough, Supervisor of the Technical Information Center at the Westinghouse Defense and Electronic Systems Center, at the Westinghouse Defense and Electronic Systems

Center, Baltimore, and to Mr. Morton Goren, Librarian of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, for their technical guidance and constructive criticism in the preparation of this document.

The source materials presented here do not represent an exhaustive compilation of the literature. Rather, they have been selected from a much larger corpus that was evaluated for relevancy to practitioners in the field.

The entries are presented alphabetically by corporate author, and are further indexed by title, subject, and individual author. Notes on the availability and source of listed documents follow this Introduction.

For additional sources, particularly articles from popular magazines, we also direct the reader to a bibliography published by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development: Defensible Space and Security Bibliography, Washington, DC: HUD, 1976.

## DOCUMENT SOURCES

The source of a publication is indicated in the citation. However, there are three categories of publications especially designated at the lower right hand corner of the entry. Use of these designators, which generally signify ready availability, will facilitate the procurement of the cited documents.

Those entries bearing the acronym NTIS followed by a two-letter, six-digit number beginning with PB or AD can be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Be sure to include the number when ordering.

Those entries bearing the acronym ERIC followed by a two-letter, six-digit number beginning with EA can be purchased from the Educational Resources Information Center, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Be sure to include the number when ordering.

Those entries bearing a stock number (S/N), which has been provided when known, can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20401. Be sure to include the stock number when ordering.

A list of selected addresses follows to aid in the procurement of cited documents.

American Society for Industrial Security, 404 NADA Building, 2000 K Street,  
NW, Washington, DC 20006

The Analytic Sciences Corporation, 6 Jacob Way, Reading, MA 01867

Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., 1990 M Street, NW, Washington,  
DC 20036

California Council on Criminal Justice, 7171 Bowling Drive, Sacramento,  
CA 94823

Community Research Incorporated, Room 444, 333 W. First Street, Dayton,  
OH 45402

Dillingham Corporation, SUA Division, 10880 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles,  
CA 90024

Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 447 Madison Avenue, New York,  
NY 10022

GTE Sylvania Incorporated, Security Systems Department, P. O. Box 188,  
Mountain View, CA 94040

Malt (Harold Lewis) Associates, Inc., 3417-1/2 M Street, NW, Washington,  
DC 20007

Michigan Department of State Police, 714 S. Harrison Road, East Lansing,  
MI 48823

National Education Association of the United States, 1201 Sixteenth Street,  
NW, Washington, DC 20036

National School Boards Association, State National Bank Plaza, Evanston,  
IL 60201

National School Public Relations Association, 1801 N. Moore Street,  
Arlington, VA 22209

New York City Rand Institute, 545 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022

Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, P. O. Box 9257, Amarillo, TX 79105

Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, NW, Washington, DC 20036

Portland State University, Urban Studies Center, P. O. Box 751, Portland,  
OR 97207

Public Systems, Inc., Sunnyvale, CA 94088

Rehabilitation Research Foundation, P. O. Box 1007, Elmore, AL 36025

Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, VA 22101

Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, 106 East Gish Road, San Jose,  
CA 95112

Southern California Association of Governments, Suite 400, 111 West Sixth  
Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017

Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA 94025

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL  
60062

Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1150 Silverado, La Jolla, CA  
92037

1. Aerospace Corporation. Law Enforcement Development Group. The Crime of Burglary. Draft. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. El Segundo, CA: Aerospace Corporation, March 1974.

Reviews existing literature on the crime of burglary to determine the feasibility of a burglar alarm system for small businesses and residences. Included in the study are discussions of the burglary offense itself, an offender profile, a victim profile that includes residential area traits, a section on "threat" or modus operandi, and a discussion of the "defense" or strategies that can be used against those threats.

2. Alabama. University. Strategies for Delinquency Prevention in the Schools and Other Recommendations for Phase III in Criminal Justice Programs and Planning, by S. L. Brodsky and R. D. Knudten. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. University, AL: University of Alabama, 1973.

Contains a survey of local and State boards of education to determine measures being undertaken to prevent juvenile delinquency in the Nation's schools. Strategies are categorized and identified by school departments, and consist primarily of those approaches that can be implemented by existing faculty and administrative personnel, using their own professional skills.

3. American Society for Industrial Security. ASIS Foundation, Inc. Academic Guidelines for Security and Loss Prevention: Programs in Junior Colleges. Prepared in cooperation with the American Association of Junior Colleges. Washington, DC: American Society for Industrial Security, 1972.

Documents a combined effort to establish a philosophical and practical approach to the development of academic courses of study in security and loss prevention.

4. Amir, Menachem. "Forcible Rape," Federal Probation, 31(1):51-58, March 1967.

Summarizes an empirical study of 646 Philadelphia rapes, and focuses on the social characteristics and relationships of both victims and offenders, as well as on the act itself. The data are analyzed in terms of race, time, place, and circumstances of the act.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ . Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1971.

Presents a study of the social characteristics and relationships of the rape offender and victim, the modus operandi, and likely situations of rape occurrence, based on a study of existing literature as well as on statistical analysis of all cases of forcible rape reported in the Philadelphia Police Department files from 1958 to 1960. Concludes with a sociological theory of causation that proposes that rape results from a subculture of violence in which aggression is emphasized and condoned.

6. Analytic Sciences Corporation. Cooperative Police -- Community Projects for Burglary Prevention, by B. Kadets and R. Martel. Prepared for West Newton, Mass., Police Department. TIM 206-7. Reading, MA: The Analytic Sciences Corporation, October 28, 1971.

Describes several police/community relations projects and emphasizes that the public must become involved in burglary prevention programs, as the application of new police technology by itself has only marginal impact on the burglary rate. Describes a property identification project, a security inspection service for commercial establishments, and a public information service.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ . Implementation Plan I: Random Saturation Patrol for Countering B(reaking) and E(ntering) Crimes, by B. Kadets and E. Terry. Prepared for West Newton, Mass., Police Department. TIM 206-5 Reading, MA: The Analytic Sciences Corporation, October 1, 1971.

Describes a detective saturation patrol technique for countering breaking and entering crime, using random selection of patrol areas and the principle of concentration of forces. Recommends that the patrol technique be implemented on an experimental basis for a period of one year.

8. Banham, Reyner. "Parkhill Revisited," Architecture Plus, 2(3):109-115, May/June 1974.

Asserts that it is difficult to document any statistical or causal relationship between better design and social amelioration. Directly criticizes the conclusions of Newman's Defensible Space, and offers the proposition that good management and a "caring" attitude are more important in preventing crime. Contends that defensible space modifications are ineffective unless a style of public service that promotes understanding precedes such innovations. Offers Parkhill in England as an example.



9. Bartok, Bonnie. "Vandalism Increases 47% in Scottsdale Schools," Arizona Republic, August 14, 1973.

Discusses the dollar loss of external and internal vandalism in the Scottsdale School District, comments on the success or failure of recent approaches to apprehend vandals, and comments on possible reasons for Scottsdale school vandalism.

10. Bell, L. S. and K. C. O'Kane. "Portland Curbs Crime through Urban Design." Reprinted from Planning, November 1977, for the Westinghouse National Issues Center. Chicago, IL: American Society of Planning Officials, November 1977.

This article discusses the crime prevention demonstration efforts being conducted along Portland, Oregon's, Union Avenue Corridor as part of the LEAA-funded Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Program.

11. Blanchard, Janelle. "Proposal for a Model Residential Building Security Code," p. 1-25. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrance of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188.)

Deals with the physical design elements that might be incorporated into building codes as a means of residential crime prevention. Emphasizes the need for uniform building codes to improve industrialized housing, but states that security codes must recognize differing needs.

12. Boggs, S. L. "Urban Crime Patterns," American Sociological Review, 32:899-908.

Challenges the validity of crime occurrence rates, which have traditionally represented the number of crimes in an area relative to the size of the population in that area. Shows that the use of this traditional approach produces spuriously high crime rates for central business districts, which contain small numbers of residents but large numbers of such targets as merchandise on display, people on the streets, etc.

13. Boston, Mass. Mayor's Office of Justice Administration. Crime in Boston: An Analysis of Serious Crime Patterns Within 81 Neighborhoods, by A. P. Cardarelli. Boston, MA: Mayor's Office of Justice Administration, 1971.

Examines the nature and extent of robbery, assault, burglary, and auto theft as they occur in neighborhoods in Boston, with the emphasis placed on the geographical specificity. Shows crime types and rates to be area related.

14.                     . Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee. Victims: A Study of Crime in a Boston Housing Project, by Deborah Blumin. Boston, MA: Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee, 1973.

Stresses the acute need for clarification of the role of police, housing management, and tenants in control of crime. Also points out the psychological, design, and socioeconomic factors contributing to a high sense of insecurity among tenants.

15. Brenner, R. A. Security in Multi-Family Housing: Neighborhood Watch. Paper presented at the Security in Multi-Family Housing Conference in Washington, D. C., September 10-12, 1973, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, DC: National Sheriff's Association, 1973. (Duplicated.)

Suggests that the neighborhood organize to provide home security checks, to promote the display of decals on windows or doors to alert potential thieves that the resident has a "defensible" attitude, and to publicize security and neighborhood watch techniques.

16. "Bright Answer to the Crime and Energy Question," Police Chief, 41(6): 53-55, June 1974.

Discusses four types of lighting (i.e., fluorescent, sodium vapor, mercury vapor, metal halide) in view of their ability to provide the most economical and efficient street lighting that will aid in reducing crime.

17. Brill, W. H. "Security in Public Housing: A Synergistic Approach," p. 26-43. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188.)

Looks toward a mix of project security improvements, including target hardening approaches and measures to increase the social cohesion of the residents, and which together would produce a synergistic effect. Mentions the Innovative Modernization Project (IMP), in which were tested and evaluated ways to improve the quality of life in public housing.

18. Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. A Study of the Deterrent Value of Crime Prevention Measures as Perceived by Criminal Offenders, by L. H. Goodman et al. Prepared for the Institute for Defense Analyses. BSSR:393. Washington, DC: Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., October 21, 1966.

Addresses the question of how convicted felons perceive and respond to deterrents, especially those that are inherently part of police operations, in order to test the tenability of certain of the assumptions that underly the crime suppression strategies employed by police departments.

19. California. Council on Criminal Justice. Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California. Sacramento, CA: California Council on Criminal Justice, March 1973.

Surveys California programs for crime prevention. Includes a brief review of a program recommendation to involve law enforcement personnel in community development planning, a security recommendations and inspection program, and a similar program specifically for commercial establishments.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ . Council on Criminal Justice Review. Evaluation of Crime Control Programs in California: A Review. Sacramento, CA: California Council on Criminal Justice Review, April 1973.

Provides a discussion of various crime prevention projects conducted in California (e.g., block watch, property identification).

21. \_\_\_\_\_ . Department of Justice. Attorney General's Building Security Commission. Building Security Standards -- Preliminary Report to the California Legislature. Sacramento, CA: Department of Justice, January 1973.

Defines the problem of creating and maintaining physical security, and establishes a logical approach for developing building security standards. Concentrates on the physical aspects of elements in barrier systems, with emphasis on window and door elements as being the most frequently attacked.

22. \_\_\_\_\_ . Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Crime-Specific Burglary Prevention Handbook, by System Development Corporation. Sacramento, CA: Office of Criminal Justice Planning, May 1974.

Presents a handbook for law enforcement personnel interested in establishing burglary abatement programs in their jurisdictions. The major approaches tested are public education, security, improved surveillance, investigation, and decreasing the receiver market. Each of these approaches is dealt with according to underlying hypotheses, objectives, procedures and techniques, and findings.

23. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Economic Crimes -- Their Generation, Deterrence, and Control: An Econometric Study of the Factors Contributing to Crime Against Property and the Factors Determining the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Activity Directed Against Those Crimes, by H. L. Votey, Jr., and Llad Phillips. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Santa Barbara, CA: University of California, 1969.

Summarizes the findings of an analysis of national Index crimes, crime trends, and law enforcement activities toward the end of increased efficiency in allocating criminal justice resources.

NTIS(PB-194 984)

24. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Center on Administration of Criminal Justice. The Prevention and Control of Robbery, by Floyd Feeney and Adrienne Weir (eds). 5 v + Summary. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and the Ford Foundation. Davis, CA: University of California, 1973-1974.

Vol. I, The Robbery Setting, the Actors and Some Issues, by Floyd Feeney and Adrienne Weir (eds).

Vol. III, The Geography of Robbery, by Susan Wilcox.

Vol. IV, The Response of the Police and Other Agencies to Robbery, by Floyd Feeney and Adrienne Weir (eds).

Documents a study of the nature and patterns of robbery in Oakland, California. Finds that the picture of robbery differs significantly from what is generally assumed, as shown by the location and time of robberies. For example, the crime rate variance within the city is particularly great. In a 3-year period in which the robbery rate in Oakland was one of the highest in the Nation, two-thirds of the half-block-sized areas in the city had no robberies or pursesnatches at all. Thus, for most areas, robbery was a very rare event.

25. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Space Sciences Laboratory and Center for Planning and Development Research. Discouraging Crime Through City Planning, by Shlomo Angel. Prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Working Paper No. 75. Berkeley, CA: University of California, February 1968.

Evaluates the relationship between the physical characteristics of Oakland and its crime experience, and considers crimes of violence taking place in, or visible from, public areas and involving a stranger-to-stranger relationship. Hypothesizes that areas become unsafe when the number of people on the scene is sufficient to constitute a deterrent in the form of potential witnesses.

26. Caporale, Rocco. Toward the Formulation of Crime Indicators: Robberies in Los Angeles County. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association in New York, August 28, 1973. Jamaica, NY: St. John's University, 1973. (Duplicated.)

Questions the utility of uniform crime rates and follows with an exploratory study of comparative incidence of robberies in the differential susceptibility to high or low rates of robberies in these communities. Study findings indicate that crime-specific and comparatively originated indices are more meaningful than indicators derived through aggregation of statistics and geographical sites.

27. Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Police Department. Evaluation of the Effect of a Large Scale Burglar Alarm System. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cedar Rapids, IA: Cedar Rapids Police Department, (n.d.).

Evaluates the use of burglar alarm systems in 350 Cedar Rapids, Iowa, businesses for cost, maintenance, and effectiveness. Formulates alarm specifications, company bidding, and selection of installation locations. Includes an itemized list of project expenditures, a form for burglary analysis, and the proposal for installation of the Police Alarm Notification System.

NTIS(PB-22 936)

28. \_\_\_\_\_ . Police Department. Installation, Test, and Evaluation of a Large-Scale Burglar Alarm System for a Municipal Police Department -- Second Phase Completion Report. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Cedar Rapids, IA: Cedar Rapids Police Department, December 1971.

Describes the effectiveness of a simple and inexpensive central station burglar alarm system installed under police supervision in 350 businesses in Cedar Rapids. Interim results from the program indicate that the alarms are effective in improving police arrest and clearance figures, but not necessarily effective in deterring burglars.

29. Center for Residential Security Design. Design Directives for Achieving Defensible Space, by Oscar Newman. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New York, NY: Center for Residential Security Design, June 1973.

This is a handbook for housing officials, architects, and urban planners. Gives instructions for providing residential security through employment of hardware and security personnel, and is directed toward the initial design and programming of new residential developments. Discusses building codes and the problems the present code structure creates in providing security.

30. Chappell, D., et al. "Explorations in Deterrence and Criminal Justice," Criminal Law Bulletin, 8(6):514-538, July/August 1972.

Points out gaps in existent information on deterrence and proposes research to fill these gaps. Identifies as a major issue the lack of research on the crime of burglary and the methods for its prevention.

31. Chicago, Illinois. Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development. Fifty-first and State: A Pilot Security Plan for Inner City Commercial Centers. Prepared for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Chicago, IL: Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development, (n.d.).

This report discusses the appropriate methods of designing and constructing inner-city shopping and medical centers, and office complexes to enhance security.

32. Cizanckas, V. I. "Prescription for Vandalism: Junior Housing Inspectors," Nation's Cities, 12(3):16-18, March 1974.

Describes the mechanics of a successful community program. Faced with serious vandalism to Federally repossessed homes in one section of Menlo Park and adjacent East Palo Alto, the Menlo Park Police Department's Community Relations Department instituted a program that the author credits with generating new community pride and stopping 90 percent of the vandalism.

33. Cleveland, Ohio. Impact Cities Program. Public Information Project. Deterrence, Detection and Apprehension Operating Program: Evaluation Report. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Cleveland, OH: Cleveland Impact Cities Program, August 1974.

Presents an analysis of project performance toward increasing citizens' awareness about the program and cooperation with criminal justice agencies and crime reduction programs; increasing the number of potential and past offenders seeking community assistance; and increasing the employment of ex-offenders through the use of mass media publicity, crime prevention workshops, and public presentations. Contains a sample newsletter, a sample public relations poster, and public information project workshop scripts on burglary and assault prevention.

34. Cole, R. B. Protect Your Property: The Applications of Burglar Alarm Hardware. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1971.

Describes, evaluates, and discusses various types of alarm systems, including methods of application, advantages, disadvantages, and cost estimates of each device. In addition, provides broad guidelines to alert the user to improper installation and service.

35. College of St. Thomas. Property Crime as an Economic Phenomenon, by D. L. Sjoquist. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. St. Paul, MN: College of St. Thomas, December 1970.

Applies the Von Newman-Morganstern risk/maximum utility hypothesis to common property crimes. Finds that the amount of such crimes is inversely related to the probability of arrest, conviction, and punishment, and to the gain obtainable from legal activity.

NTIS(PB-203 144)

36. Community Research Incorporated. Crime and Community: Crime Prevention Policies, by J. B. Cordrey. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Dayton, OH: Community Research Incorporated, January 1973.

Applies multiple regression techniques to data obtained from the 1970 census for Dayton, Ohio, and from Dayton Police Department records in order to correlate rates of assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft with income, homeownership, and racial composition. Concludes that the number of crimes in each of these categories can be reduced by increasing the number of home owners, increasing the general income level, reducing the number of persons below the poverty level, and increasing the effectiveness of drug programs.

NTIS(PB-223 450)

37. Utilization of Statistical Techniques in Criminal Justice Decision Making, by J. B. Cordrey. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Dayton, OH: Community Research Incorporated, January 1973.

Describes for criminal justice planners with little or no experience in quantitative analysis how statistical techniques and the use of computers can aid in such tasks as measuring the incidence of specific crimes, testing certain hypothesis, and deciding upon the allocation of available resources. Provides a basic introduction to the applications of statistical techniques.

NTIS(PB-223 446)

38. Conklin, J. E. Impact of Crime. New York, NY: Macmillan, 1975.

Discusses the types of social conditions and public attitudes that can affect the commission of crime.

39. \_\_\_\_\_ . Robbery and the Criminal Justice System. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, 1972.

Examines the careers of robbery offenders, including their decision to rob, their arrests, and their convictions. Brings into focus both the robbery offender and the criminal justice system, and finds increasing crime rates influenced by increasing opportunity for gain.

40. \_\_\_\_\_ and E. Bittner. "Burglary in a Suburb," Criminology, II(2):206-232, August 1973.

Presents a study of all commercial and residential burglary data contained in the police department records of a suburb of approximately 100,000. Provides statistics and supportive analysis on crime rates, types of burglaries, crime correlates (time, amount of loss), reporting practices, and clearance rates. Examines the use of alarm systems as a preventive measure; they are considered to be of limited effectiveness.

41. Cooper, Clare. "St. Francis Square: Attitudes of Its Residents," AIA Journal, 56(6):22-27, December 1971.

Treats the effect of environmental design on attitudes of residents of a city housing project, and provides an example of the apparently successful incorporation of "territorial" design principles in housing projects.

42. Delaware. Agency to Reduce Crime. Wilmington Crime Specific Program: A Project Evaluation, by T. R. DeCampli. Wilmington, DE: Delaware Agency to Reduce Crime, 1975.

Assesses the impact of coordinated projects aimed at reducing robbery and burglary in selected high-crime target areas. Individual program components include the home project, Mr. Victim, education of the storekeeper, commercial alarm system, identification engraving, high-visibility patrol, and neighborhood watch.

43. Denver, Colorado. Anti-Crime Council. Operation Identification, by John Carr. Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program Interim Evaluation Report. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Denver, CO: Denver Anti-Crime Council, August 29, 1974.

Discusses the impact of the Operation Identification project as implemented in Denver, Colorado.



44. "Dictionary of Anti-Intrusion Devices for Architects and Builders: Basic Information for the Security Layman in Easy-to-Use Format," Security World, 10(10):30-33,35, November 1973.

Provides information on the principles, operation, and uses of the major types of intrusion or hazard detection devices (e.g., photoelectric beam, microwave, compression sensors). Also included are questions and answers pertaining to security devices and systems.

45. Dillingham Corporation. SUA Division. A Study of Crime Prevention Through Physical Planning. Prepared for Southern California Association of Governments. Los Angeles, CA: Dillingham Corporation, September 17, 1971.

Provides information on existing or proposed techniques for achieving security in future residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, and recreational developments through the manipulation of the physical characteristics of these developments. Focuses on the planning of future developments, and urges that similar efforts be directed toward modification of existing structures.

46. Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc. Designing Schools to Minimize Damage from Vandalism and Normal Rough Play. Schoolhouse Newsletter No. 15. New York, NY: Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 1974.

Based upon a study conducted by Professor John Zeisel, Graduate School of Design, Harvard University, briefly describes four categories of vandalism and suggests possible design responses to minimize the burden of cost resulting from vandalistic activities.

47. Educational Resources Information Center. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management. School Security, by Nan Coppock. Educational Management Review Series No. 23. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon, October 1973.

Explores briefly the general dimension of crime in public schools, inventories the types of antivandalism techniques in current use, and cites data on the incidence of crimes against persons occurring in schools.

ERIC(EA 005 372)

48. Fabbri, John. "Crime Prevention -- Before or After the Fact," FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, 42(1):20-24, January 1973.

Posits an obligation on the part of the police to participate in the decisionmaking processes of government and private business, of industrial and community planners.

49. Festinger, Leon, et al. Social Pressures in Informal Groups: A Study of Human Factors in Housing. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1967.

Finds the development of friendships and formation of social groups are facilitated by the functional proximity of individual members. Furthermore, the groups thus formed have the power to impose conforming behavior on members.

50. Fortune, Thomas. "Schools Equipped With 'Ears' to Fight Vandalism," Los Angeles Times, September 5, 1973.

Describes a sound monitoring intrusion alarm system being installed in the Placentin, Orange, and Santa Ana unified school districts to prevent vandalism and burglary. The commercially available system utilizes a public address speaker that is set to trip a light at police headquarters when noise exceeds a predetermined level, allowing the dispatcher to listen in on whatever triggered the alarm.

51. Gardiner, R. A. "Crime and the Neighborhood Environment," HUD Challenge, 8(2):9-13, February 1976.

Outlines the recent research findings on the relationship of environmental design and urban crime, and notes that the neighborhood designs that promote feelings of community territoriality are most safe.

52. Gastor, C. E. "Break-Ins are Reduced by Plainfield's Burglary Prevention Code," New Jersey Municipalities, 52(6):6-7, 27-30, June 1975.

Discusses the impact of Plainfield, New Jersey's, municipal code that requires security hardware (excluding electronic alarms) to be used on all openings in commercial establishments, garden apartments, and townhouses. The text of the ordinance is reproduced in the article.

53. Grealy, J. I. "Safety and Security in the School Environment," Security World, 11(2):1-2, February 1974.

Provides historical background information on the founding of the National Association of School Security Directors, and presents guidelines to school administrators who are considering setting up a school security component.

54. Greenbank, A. Survival in the City. New York, NY: Harper and Row, 1974.

This is a "do's and don't's" manual for protecting oneself from being a victim of crime in an urban environment.

55. Grenough, J. L. "Crime Prevention: A New Approach -- Environmental Psychology and Criminal Behavior," Journal of Police Science and Administration, 2(3):339-343, September 1974.

Discusses the theory, implications, and applications of crime reduction through the design of environments and their affect on human behavior. The means by which environment may affect human behavior are discussed and examples of employing these design factors to reduce crime are provided.

56. GTE Sylvania Incorporated. Security Systems Department. An Evaluation of Small Business and Residential Alarm Systems, by T. P. Chleboun and K. M. Duvall. 2v. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. M-1442. Mountain View, CA: GTE Sylvania Incorporated, June 1972.

Presents a comprehensive discussion of the role of various alarm systems, including information about offenders and an analysis of the crime risk characteristics of various categories of alarm users. Evaluates alarm systems in terms of "threat probability," and presents a shopping list of applicable equipment. Provides offender and victim profiles, correlated with variations on a particular crime deterrent (alarm system).

NTIS(PB-219 795 [v 1])  
(PB-219 796 [v 2])

57. Gulinello, Leo. Security -- The City and the Housing Authority. Paper presented at the Department of Housing and Urban Development Conference on Security in Multi-Family Housing, Washington, D. C., September 10-12, 1972. Boston, MA: Boston Housing Authority, (n.d.). (Duplicated.)

Describes the difficulties local housing authorities have in providing adequate security manpower to public housing projects. The author believes this difficulty stems from the fact that the State statutes that govern most housing authorities create a political limbo for the authorities, since they are not clearly definable as either State agencies or city agencies.

58. Harries, K. D. The Geography of Crime and Justice. McGraw-Hill Problems Series in Geography. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill, 1974.

In this text, a geographer applies the perspectives of his discipline to the problems of crime and justice. The work is directed towards crime of the FBI Uniform Crime Reports Index type.

59. Hart, G. T. "Home Alert: Crime Prevention Through Police-Citizen Cooperation," Crime Prevention Review, 1(4):18-24, July 1974.

Describes the development, background, and programs of the Oakland, California, Police-Community Cooperation Project, which sought to reduce crime through increased citizen awareness and crime prevention efforts. This Project was based largely on the concepts of two earlier crime prevention programs: Operation Crime Stop, involving extensive police/public education efforts on the nature of crime and crime prevention techniques; and Home Alert, involving the formulation of neighborhood groups to observe and protect the community.

60. Harvard University. Joint Center for Urban Studies. Community Police Patrols: An Exploratory Inquiry, by G. T. Marx and D. Archer. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University, 1972.

Discusses public attitudes toward police patrols and the social characteristics of persons who are opposed or indifferent to patrols. Among the areas considered are when and how communities mobilize around issues of crime and law enforcement; how people determine when law enforcement action is needed; how and where community patrols emerge; how police view community patrol efforts; and the social, political, and economic barriers to community mobilization.

NTIS(PB-220 332)

61. Hawaii. University. Offenses and Environments: Analysis of Crime in the City and County of Honolulu. Honolulu, HI: University of Hawaii, 1974.

This study examines the possible relationships between specific crimes and the environment in which they occur.

62. Healy, R. J. Design for Security. New York, NY: Wiley, 1968.

Analyzes the optimum security layout for industrial facilities, starting with the premise that security can, at best, provide only physical controls that act as "impediments to the undetermined." In the context of this book, security is intended not only as protection against common-law crimes such as theft but also against industrial espionage and sabotage.

63. Hemphill, C. F., Jr. Security for Business and Industry. Homewood, IL: Dow Jones-Irwin, 1971.

Emphasizes minimizing business losses due to theft, vandalism, fire, etc., through managerial techniques and adequate hardware.

64. Henke, S., and S. Mann. Alternative to Fear: A Citizen's Manual for Crime Prevention through Neighborhood Involvement. Walnut Creek, CA: Lex-Cal-Tex Press, 1975.

Explains the concepts that provide the framework and context for community crime prevention programs and provides guidelines for their planning and implementation. Also provides job descriptions for neighborhood committee staff positions, sample forms, and guidance on neighborhood data collection.

65. Holcomb, R. L. Protection Against Burglary. Iowa City, IA: State University of Iowa Institute of Public Affairs, 1973.

Describes to potential victims the things they can do to thwart burglars and to reduce their losses in the event of burglary. Concludes with surveys for use in commercial buildings and residences.

66. Hughes, M. M. (ed.). Successful Retail Security: An Anthology. Los Angeles, CA: Security World Publishing, 1973.

Presents articles (reprinted from the professional security magazine, Security World) on methods and programs that retailers have used to counter a broad range of crimes and other hazards.

67. Illinois. University at Chicago Circle. An Evaluation of Operation Identification as Implemented in Illinois, by H. W. Mattick et al. Prepared for the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission. Chicago, IL: University of Illinois, September 1974.

Discusses the impact of Operation Identification projects in the State of Illinois.

68. Inciardi, J. A. "Visibility, Societal Reaction, and Animal Behavior," Criminology, 10(2):217-233, August 1972.

Presents an explanation of why some forms of deviant and criminal behavior have been able to persist in spite of social coercion and control, and others have not. Professional theft is selected as an example and basis of comparison with other forms of deviant behavior, since it represents a complex of activities that historically have elicited a low societal response. "Visibility" in this context refers to social awareness or concern, not physical visibility.

69. Institute of Traffic Engineering. "Pedestrian Overcrossings -- Criteria and Priorities," Traffic Engineering, 43(1):34-39.

Presents approaches to designing pedestrian overpasses, and describes and evaluates possible criteria for such structures. Stresses that underpasses are more subject to crime and vandalism than overpasses.

70. Jacobs, Jane. The Death and Life of Great American Cities. New York, NY: Vintage Books, 1961.

Attacks the current city planning procedure of functional separation of types of land use. Maintains that, in designing new urban environments, planners ignore the most basic structure of the city -- the intricate and closely connected diversity of uses that constantly reinforce one another economically and socially.

71. Jeffery, C. R. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1971.

Surveys the history of western thought over the past several centuries toward the end of providing a state-of-the-art summary of crime control theories and a foundation for innovation in the area of crime prevention. Summarizes developments in such areas as sociology, psychology, criminal justice, and urban planning since these developments may influence the design of more effective strategies against crime.

72. Johnstone, T. H. "Elements of Enclosed Controlled Passage Systems," National Locksmith, 42(1):9-12, January 1971.

Provides technical considerations to be observed when designing lock systems.

73. Kentucky. University. College of Engineering. Office of Research and Engineering Services. Proceedings of the 1973 Carnahan Conference on Electronic Crime Countermeasures, Lexington, Kentucky, May 1-3, 1972. Compiled by J. S. Jackson and R. W. DeVore. Prepared in cooperation with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, 1973.

Presents a compendium of papers on the design and applications of various electronic surveillance, alarm, and information processing systems.

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74. Kingsbury, A. A. Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

Provides a reference text for police officers, professional security consultants, and college level students of security. Offers step-by-step guidelines for conducting on-site examination and analysis of premises to identify physical opportunities for crime and to develop methods for reducing such opportunities.

75. Kobetz, R. W. "Juvenile Vandalism -- The Billion Dollar Prank," Police Chief, 50(6):32-34-35, June 1973.

Describes police/community relations programs to control vandalism, and discusses programs that have been successfully implemented.

76. Lewis, C. A. "People and Plants Interact to their Mutual Benefit," Journal of Housing, 31(4):171-173, April 1974.

Discusses a gardening program instituted in New York City housing projects as a countermeasure against project-oriented crime.

77. Liechenstein, Michael. Designing for Security. Paper presented at the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics Urban Technology Conference, New York, NY, May 24-26, 1971. P-4633. New York NY: The Rand Corporation, (n.d.).

Suggests the need for cooperation among architects, security experts, social psychologists, and government agencies during the planning phases of new buildings. Critical to crime prevention is the demarcation, arrangement, and hierarchy of public and private areas at the building's conception. The high post-construction costs of implementing security measures are stressed, as is the benefit of multifunctional integrated design units providing fire, burglary, robbery, and utility protection.

78. Lipman, Ira A. How to Protect Yourself from Crime: Everything You Need to Know to Guard Yourself, Your Family, Your Home, Your Possessions and Your Business. New York, NY: Atheneum SMI, 1975.

Contains guidelines and checklists for home, business, and personal security.

79. "Lock Security." Santa Cruz, CA: Davis Publications, 250 Potrero Street, Santa Cruz, California 95060

Pamphlet describes the operating principles of various key and combination locking devices, and explains the effectiveness and manner in which each can be manipulated or neutralized.

80. Los Angeles County, Calif. Sheriff's Department. Project Sky Knight: A Demonstration in Aerial Surveillance and Crime Control. Report of the Institute for Police Studies, Department of Criminology, California State College (Long Beach), by C. R. Guthrie. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. Los Angeles, CA: Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, May 1968.

Describes a demonstration project utilizing helicopters for routine around-the-clock police patrol in an effort to provide data on the techniques and capabilities of aerial surveillance. This type of surveillance is chiefly valuable because it does not involve any appreciable increase in manpower. It produces a greater feeling of citizen security and increasing satisfaction with police services, as well as serving to deter crime and speed the apprehension of suspects.

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81. Loth, David. Crime in the Suburbs: An In-Depth Study of Why Affluent Teenagers and Adults Turn to Crime. New York, NY: Tower Publications, 1970.

Examines crime indigenous to the suburban life, which the author considers conducive to materialism, defiance, and boredom. Scrutinizes youth crimes (vandalism, auto theft, burglary, and shoplifting) in light of specifically suburban problems. Recommends coordination of and communication between schools and police departments, together with greater community organization and action.

82. Louisville and Jefferson County Crime Commission and Louisville Regional Crime Council. Burglary -- Louisville Region. Louisville, KY: Louisville and Jefferson County Crime Commission and Louisville Regional Crime Council, July 24, 1972.

Uses police records to evaluate offense and offender rates within various census tracts/subareas in the Louisville region. Finds a correlation between offender rates and low-income racially mixed populations.

83. "Louisville Makes Own Alarms," Security Systems Digest, 4(12):1-2, June 6, 1973.

Highlights the use of a home-made device that reduced vandalism in schools.



84. Lower Roxbury Community Corporation. A Safe Place to Live: Security in Multi-Family Housing. Prepared for Boston, Mass. Mayor's Safe Street Act Advisory Committee. Roxbury, MA: Lower Roxbury Community Corporation, (n.d.).

Focuses on the concept of residential security -- both actual and perceived -- and identifies the three areas contributing to security as relationship to neighborhood, physical characteristics of the housing development, and management.

85. Luedtke (Gerald) and Associates. Crime and the Physical City, by Gerald Luedtke et al. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Detroit, MI: Gerald Luedtke and Associates, 1970.

Analyzes the importance of selected physical features to the crimes of robbery and burglary, including the conditions and maintenance of buildings, streets and alleys, lighting, mixtures of land use, rates of pedestrian flow, landscaping, visibility of entrance and exit points. The data base used is an inventory of physical features in 289 structures in which crimes have been recorded by the Detroit Police Department.

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86. Madison, Arnold. Vandalism: The Not So Senseless Crime. New York, NY: Seabury, 1970.

On the basis of his belief that acts of vandalism are voluntary and expressive, the author probes for the causes of what he classifies as "erosive," "fun," and "angry" types of vandalism to suggest fruitful ways of dealing with them. Cites the de-personalization of present urban/suburban environments as a root cause of "erosive" vandalism. Suggests measures to encourage a sense of community and personal responsibility programs, including the need for involving the young in neighborhood patrol, school, or community "commission"-type programs.

87. Malt, H. L. Furnishing the City. New York, NY: McGraw Hill, 1970.

Discusses and illustrates how cities could be made more functional and aesthetically pleasing through the imaginative design of street accessories (e.g., traffic signs, paving, trash receptacles, light fixtures). Discusses the establishment of an emergency-reporting telephone system and community emergency communications center.

88. Malt (Harold Lewis) Associates, Inc. Operation STREETSCAPE: A Demonstration Furnishing the City Street. Prepared for the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Department of Urban Development. Washington, DC: Harold Lewis Malt Associates, Inc. 1973.

Reports on the development of an integrated system of "street furniture" (ranging from trash receptacles to street lighting). States that the project has proved that streets can be more habitable and safe through a unified street furniture system which also gives greater visual satisfaction and contributes to a sense of community identity. Also discusses postinstallation evaluation.

89. Tactical Analysis of Street Crimes, by H. L. Malt et al. Prepared for City of Jacksonville, Fla., Office of the Sheriff. Washington, DC: Harold Lewis Malt Associates, Inc., 1973.

Examines the relationship between the physical street environment and street crime, specifically whether certain environmental indicators (e.g., bushes, abandoned buildings) affect the location and incidence of street crime; whether users, offenders and policemen are aware of this effect; and whether their behavior is influenced by their perception of the environmental indicators.

90. Mandelbaum, A.J. Fundamentals of Protective Systems: Planning/Evaluation/Selection. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

Provides a basic survey and comparative evaluation of the protective systems currently available to both business establishments and private systems. Emphasizes security devices as opposed to design factors.

91. Mandell, Mel. Being Safe: The Complete Guide to Protecting Your Person and Your Property -- What to Do, What to Buy, and What to Do with It. New York, NY: Saturday Review Press, 1972.

Describes various deterrents to crimes against property (e.g., devices for doors and windows, lighting, dogs, and electronic security systems) to private homes, apartments, automobiles, and businesses. Also contains recommendations on how to buy security products and services.

92. Marx, G.T., and Dane Archer. "Citizen Involvement in the Law Enforcement Process: The Case of Community Police Patrols," American Behavioral Scientist, 15(1):52-72, September/October 1971.

Explores questions and issues arising from the recent emergence

of self-defense, vigilante, security patrol, community patrol, and other such citizen groups. On the basis of available descriptive data on 28 self-defense groups, the authors formulate a typology of groups (supplemental or adversarial to the policy, encouraged or opposed by the police) and discuss problems with which each type of group must deal.

93. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Urban Systems Laboratory. The Dial-A-Ride Transportation System. 10 v. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology March 1971.

Summary Report. USL-TR-70-10.

Economic Considerations for Dial-A-Ride. USL-TR-70-11.

Vehicle Communications for Dial-A-Ride. USL-TR-70-15.

Site Selection for a Dial-A-Ride Demonstration, by Alan Altshuler and Thomas Melone. USL-TR-70-16.

Implications of Dial-A-Ride for the Poor, by Douglas Gurin and John Wofford. USL-TR-70-18.

Dial-A-Ride. An Overview of a New Demand -- Responsive Transportation System. USL-TR-71-03.

These documents provide detailed description of the operation and impact of the Dial-A-Ride Transportation System, which is an innovative, moderate-cost public transportation system.

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94. Mathias, W.J. "Perceptions of Police Relationships with Ghetto Citizens -- Part 2," Police Chief, 38(4):78:85, April 1971.

Surveys attitudes towards crime and law enforcement in the Model Cities area of Atlanta, Georgia. Respondents were questioned about their perceptions of crime in their own neighborhoods. Divides those surveyed into race-sex groups for analysis.

95. Maurer, E.C. "Housing Project Safety Restored," Journal of Housing, 28(6):282, June 1971.

Indicates that lighting proved effective in one housing project in reducing vandalism, muggings, and other crimes.

96. Michigan. Department of State Police. The Evaluation of a Police-School Liaison Program, by D.H. Bouma et al. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. East Lansing, MI: Department of State Police, October 21, 1970.

Evaluates the effectiveness of the Police-School Liaison Program of the Michigan Department of State Police operating in two public schools. The program involves assigning police officers to schools in public relations roles.

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97. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Impact of Street Lighting on Street Crime, by Roger Wright et al. 2 v. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, May 1974.

Describes an investigation of the crime deterrent effects of upgrading street lighting from incandescent to mercury and sodium vapor in selected high-crime commercial and residential areas in Kansas City, Missouri. The two areas are commercial, located in the central core, and residential, in an adjacent zone. Effectiveness is assessed by comparing changes in crime rates before and after installation in both relit and nonrelit areas. Crimes of violence are significantly deterred, while crimes against property are largely unaffected.

98. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge. Institute for Social Research and Educational Change. Alternative Responses to School Crisis and Experimental in Police/School Relations, by M.A. Chesler and Pat Graham. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1969.

Discusses the social parameters of secondary school social conflicts (student unrest and disruption) during the late 1960's. Presents the results of efforts of a staff of

academic researchers to implement and evaluate three models designed to effectively manage high school social conflict.

99. Misner, G. E. "Community Involvement in Crime Prevention," p. 44-51. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188.)

Describes the tenant-based and tenant-staffed Security and Order Maintenance Officer System (SOMO) in St. Louis housing projects. The system is established on the premise that security and crime prevention cannot be achieved without heavy community involvement.

100. Missouri. Law Enforcement Assistance Council. Region 5. St. Louis High Impact Crime Displacement Study, by W. W. Stenzel. St. Louis, MO: Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council, September 1974.

Presents the results of a study conducted to determine whether crime prevention programs undertaken in St. Louis may have an effect upon crime displacement.

101. \_\_\_\_\_ University. Center of Community and Metropolitan Studies. An Analysis of Burglary Based on the Social Facts Relative to the Crime, by Peter Richman. Prepared for the Missouri Law Enforcement Assistance Council. St. Louis, MO: University of Missouri, December 15, 1971.

Describes an analysis of burglary in University City, Missouri, in which 740 reported burglaries in 1970 are examined. Hypothesizes that direct relationships exist among the elements of time of occurrence, land use of the targets, and location of the target. Suggests that target-hardened environments do not prevent burglary, and concludes that society must look to social stimuli operating in the community -- type and location of targets -- as a potential deterrent.

102. Moolman, V. Practical Ways to Prevent Burglary and Illegal Entry. New York, NY: Cornerstone Library, 1970.

Describes various modus operandi of burglars, with concise and practical descriptions of security hardware and measures for burglary protection and prevention; discusses aspects of security ranging from architectural design to effective use of lighting; describes designs and operations of locking devices and recommendations for their proper use; explains different types of alarm systems. Theft prevention measures covered include applications to residential, commercial, and automobile security.

103. National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders. Architecture, Planning, and Urban Crime, by M. Ash et al. Proceedings of a conference held on December 6, 1974. London, England: National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, 125 Kennington Park Road, London, SE11, England, 1975.

Contains conference papers, reviews trends in architecture and planning and their implications on crime, and suggests future architectural planning to impact on crime prevention. Presents an analysis of creating "communities of interest," those in which, as a result of architecture and planning, create feelings of commonality and protectiveness among residents.

104. National Education Association of the United States. References on Vandalism and Security Systems in Public Schools. Washington, DC: National Education Association, January 1974.

Explores causes for vandalism as well as countermeasures. Contains bibliographic citations to approximately 40 works on school vandalism, most of which are articles taken from professional teaching journals.

105. National League of Cities. Public Safety and Criminal Justice Program. "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design: A Special Report," by T. Moody et al. Reprinted from Nation's Cities, December 1977. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, and the Westinghouse National Issues Center. Washington, DC: National League of Cities, December 1977.

This report discusses several crime prevention demonstration projects being conducted in various cities under the concept of crime prevention through environmental design (i.e., a combination of changes in the physical environment with changes in people's reaction to their environment -- in other words, a combination of effective design and use of the environment). Areas discussed include CPTED as it relates to commercial, residential, and schools settings; street lights; mass transit; public works departments; law enforcement activities; city planning agencies; and public policy.

106. National School Boards Association. Educational Policies Service. School Board Policies on School Safety and Security. School Board Policy Development Kit No. 73-34. Evanston, IL: National School Boards Association, July 1973.

Formulates a set of questions and answers for elected and administrative school officials concerning a wide variety of

school problems. Cites model safety policy statements with respect to buildings and grounds safety, emergency operating plans, bomb threats, and school security.

107. National School Public Relations Association. Vandalism and Violence: Innovative Strategies Reduce Cost to Schools, by Elmer Wells. A special report by the staff of Education U.S.A. Arlington, VA: National School Public Relations Association, 1971.

Treats the local dollar loss and social implications of disruption, violence, and vandalism in the public school system. Discusses the techniques and methods currently being used to cope with the problems.

108. National Sheriff's Association. National Neighborhood Watch Program: Final Report for the Period December 22, 1973, to March 22, 1975. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, DC: National Sheriff's Association, 1975.

Reviews Program activities, including informational materials distributed and other public educational efforts that were carried out designed to alert citizens to the crime of burglary and larceny and to explain the means by which citizens can protect their property and their neighbors' property.

109. National Neighborhood Watch Program: Information Packet. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, DC: National Sheriff's Association, 1975.

In an effort to stimulate a variety of community activities and citizen participation to reduce residential and commercial property crimes, this packet contains sample self-help crime tests in the areas of residential, commercial, senior citizen, child, and personal security; Program decals and telephone stickers; restaurant placemats containing crime protection tips; a home inspection booklet; a Program implementation plan; additional crime prevention suggestions; and sample news releases for Program publicity.

110. New Mexico. University. Institute for Social Research and Development. Analysis of Armed Robbery in Albuquerque, by William Parras and J. W. Pedroncelli. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, July 1, 1973.

Describes a study in Albuquerque to define trends in armed robbery over a 5-year period, together with patterns of armed robbery during a 2-1/2-month period. Finds that armed robbery increased 374 percent over the 4-year period and that armed robbery is a seasonal crime.

111. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Institute for Social Research and Development. Police/Community Cooperation and Understanding Evaluation Project, by W. R. Partridge and F. W. Koehne. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Albuquerque, NM: Univeristy of New Mexico, 1972.

Explains the process that led to specific recommendations for improving police/community relations in Albuquerque. Considers police efficiency, proportional representation, and responsiveness, as well as responsiveness of the public to the police. Suggests ways to counter future threats to personal safety, improve citizen satisfaction with police, and improve morale of police officers.

112. \_\_\_\_\_ . University. Institute for Social Research and Development. Transfer Potential of Crime-Specific Programs to Metropolitan Albuquerque, by G. S. Metarelis. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, November 1972.

Discusses recent techniques used to counter crime, and describes crime prevention programs in seven large cities with respect to methods and results. Includes model building-security ordinances for Seattle and Oakland.

113. "New York," Security Systems Digest, 4(9):10-11, May 9, 1973.

Discusses the Office of School Safety within the New York City Board of Education.

114. New York City Housing Authority. Police Department. High-Rise Policing Techniques, by R. Ledee. New York, NY: New York City Housing Authority, 1974.

This report presents a history and description of the New York City Housing Authority Police Department, which has full jurisdiction on Authority property. In addition to covering the patrol function in detail, the report discusses training, recruitment, and volunteer tenant organizations. Also examines some of the problems encountered by the Department, such as community centers, youth gangs, racial tensions, and building design.



115. New York City Rand Institute. Improving Public Safety in Urban Apartment Dwellings: Security Concepts and Experimental Design for New York City Housing Authority Buildings, by William Fairley and Michael Liechenstein. R-655-NYC. New York, NY: The Rand Corporation, June 1971.

Addresses the reduction of crime in the New York City Housing Authority's existing public housing facilities. The three crimes of particular interest are vandalism, robbery, and burglary. The purposes of this project are to define the problem and security alternatives, develop guidelines for estimating the cost effectiveness of security alternatives, and develop experimental models to evaluate the estimated effectiveness of different security measures.

116. \_\_\_\_\_ . Some Effects of an Increase in Police Manpower in the 20th Precinct of New York City, by S.J. Press. R-704-NYC. New York, NY: The Rand Corporation, October 1971.

Describes an analysis to determine the effect of additional manpower (an increase of 40 percent in the 20th Precinct) on reported crime rates. Crimes in several categories are found to decrease in the 20th Precinct following the increase in police manpower, and crime rates in precincts adjacent to the 20th Precinct are analyzed to determine the extent of displacement effects.

117. New York University. Institute of Planning and Housing. Project for Security Design in Urban Residential Areas -- Final Report, by Oscar Newman. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New York, NY: New York University, January 31, 1973.

Presents the results of regression analysis of a correlation of physical characteristics, an intercom effectiveness study, and a crime data study.

118. Newman, Oscar. "Architectural Design for Crime Prevention," p. 52-65. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188.)

Describes defensible space as a form of crime prevention that, while basically mechanical, also acted as a form of corrective prevention, alleviating some of the causes of criminal behavior.

119. Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design.  
New York, NY: Macmillan, 1972.

Develops the concept of residential security predicated on a positive correlation between architectural design and behavior. While the author does not claim that design can mandate behavior, he posits that the forms of an environment can elicit responses from the inhabitant of that environment that can enhance his security. On the simplest level, architects can create or prevent encounters. Latent attitudes of territoriality, the acknowledgment that a space is a domain that warrants protection, and the increased awareness of "spheres of influence" on the part of the young will operate to inhibit crime both "mechanically" and "correctively." This territoriality, fostered by physical means -- grouping dwellings in a residential complex, defining and differentiating grounds, providing means for natural surveillance, positioning routes -- is essential to a self-defending community. Crime is deterred when the easy opportunity to vandalize, rob, burglarize, or rape is thwarted by the territorial prerogative of residents.

120. Normandeau, Andre. Trends and Patterns in Crimes of Robbery (With Special Reference to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1960 to 1966). Dissertation (PhD in Criminology), University of Pennsylvania, 1968.

Describes an in-depth investigation of robberies reported to the police in Philadelphia, from 1960 to 1966, to discover whether the crime exhibits certain trends, patterns, or uniformities that, if more fully defined and understood, might aid in the development of programs to counter robbery.

Identifies trends and patterns with regard to: The spatial and temporal distribution of the crime, social characteristics and behavior of victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the act that constitute an opportunity, incidence of detection and clearance, and other factors.

121. North Carolina. University. Institute of Government. Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Pilot Project. Catalog of Approaches to Controlling Burglary and Larceny: A Background Paper Prepared for the Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Planning Council, by D.R. Gill, Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina, October 10, 1972.

Suggests approaches in four main categories: Decreasing the attractiveness of burglary and larceny, intervening in criminal careers, reducing opportunities, and assisting victims. Factors that affect the choice of an approach include types of burglary

and larceny, causes and effects of these crimes, and types of burglary and larceny offenders.

122. "Operation Identification Survey: Preliminary Results," National Crime Prevention Institute Bulletin, 2-3, January 1974.

This article discusses the results of a survey conducted to assess the impact of Operation Identification projects.

123. Panhandle Regional Planning Commission. A Study of Building Codes as Related to Crime Prevention, by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company. Prepared for U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for Texas Criminal Justice Council. Amarillo, TX: Panhandle Regional Planning Commission, September 1972.

This document is the report of a HUD/Texas Criminal Justice Council pilot study to determine the relationship between building codes and crime prevention. Part I presents a general survey of trends of burglary and related offenses nationwide and in the Panhandle area. In Part II, the findings to date of research programs in the field are summarized.

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124. Peel, J.D. Training, Licensing and Guidance of Private Security Officers: A Practical Handbook for Community Security Planning. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

Details the techniques for improving the quality and performance of private security officers. Provides step-by-step guidelines from planning to evaluating such a force. Appended materials include position descriptions, text suggestions for a public information manual, and a training course outline.

125. Pennsylvania. University. Protective Device Systems, by E.S. Krendel. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania, September 10, 1970.

Suggests that social organization rather than hardware development offers the key to improving protection, and provides opinion surveys, user assessment materials, and a bibliography to support this viewpoint. Recommends that programs in which sensor/communications technologies are supplemented by cooperative citizen efforts be initiated, and that such protective systems be compatible with cultural traditions and present-day lifestyles.

126. Police Foundation. Team Policing: Seven Case Studies, by L.W. Sherman et al. Washington, DC: Police Foundation, August 1973.

Describes a study undertaken to examine the team policing experience on a case-by-case basis and to get some preliminary indications of why team policing has worked well in some places and less well in others. Most programs studied included among their basic elements maximum communication among team members and the community. Participation of community members in police work is generally seen as important. The study notes the frequent confusion by police officers between "community relations" and "public relations."

127. Portland State University. Urban Studies Center. Robbery and Burglary Victimology Project: A Study Prepared for the High Impact Crime Program. Prepared for the City of Portland, City-County Justice Planning Office. Portland, OR: Portland State University, November 1972.

Describes a study to identify what characteristics the victims of robberies and burglaries (persons, dwelling units, or businesses) have in common.

128. Post, R.S. (ed.). Combatting Crime Against Small Business. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1972.

Presents a collection of essays, most of which are extracted from Small Business Administration publications, that contain some suggestions for crime control.

129. \_\_\_\_\_ and A.A. Kingsbury. Security Administration -- An Introduction. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1973.

Presents an introductory text on the background, components, and programming of government and proprietary security activity for security and law enforcement personnel.

130. Public Systems, Inc. Report on a Study of Property Numbering Identification Systems Used in "Operation Identification," by K.R. Martensen and J.W. Greene. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Sunnyvale, CA: Public Systems, Inc., December 1973.

Discusses the various types of possible numbering systems and their varying effects for use in property identification projects.

131. Rehabilitation Research Foundation. Experimental Manpower Laboratory for Corrections. The Measurement and Prediction of Criminal Behavior and Recidivism: The Environmental Deprivation Scale (EDS) and the Maladaptive Behavior Record (MBR), by W.O. Jenkins et al. Prepared for U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Research and Development. RRP-905-12-18-72. Elmore, AL: Rehabilitation Research Foundation, December 1972.

Provides brief descriptions of two instruments that have been proven to have high validity in predicting criminal behavior and recidivism.

(NTIS(PB-213 738))

132. Reppetto, T.A. "Crime Control Management and the Police," Sloan Management Review, 14(2):46-54, Winter 1972-1973.

Suggests that the broad strategic questions generally applied to businesses should be applied to management of crime prevention, detection, and apprehension institutions. Discusses the role of the police and crime control management, and analyzes the limitations of police patrol and detection in terms of police resource allocations and criminal behavior. Recommends coordinated strategies based on an understanding of crime patterns, offender operations, and victimization.

133. \_\_\_\_\_ . Residential Crime. Cambridge, MA: Ballinger, 1974.

Focuses on residential crimes in the Boston Metropolitan area. This analysis emphasizes the relationships among income, geographic location, and vulnerability and crime. The author discounts the ability of the criminal justice process to deter and contain criminal activity, and concludes that future research must be directed toward developing a model that blends the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system with citizens' anticrime efforts and improved physical designs of buildings and environments. Crime displacement, whether geographic or functional, looms as a major obstacle to any strategy for control of crime and must also be considered.

134. Research Analysis Corporation. Comprehensive Research Program in Crime Prevention, by R.E. Kirkpatrick and R.C. Stevens. Prepared for the Metropolitan Washington (D.C.) Council of Governments. RAC-R-78. McLean, VA: Research Analysis Corporation, August 1969.

Describes the identification of major crime problems in Metropolitan Washington and the definition of research projects that address major elements of preventive activity. Examines the target categories of larceny, burglary, auto theft, indoor

robbery, and vandalism from the point of view of offender, incentive, and target. Recommends a unified program, outside conventional law enforcement, involving school training and public education, increased protection of property, and research on crime data analysis in crime prevention programs.

NTIS(AD-691 805)

135. \_\_\_\_\_ . Public Communications and Safety Department. A Survey of Techniques Used to Reduce Vandalism and Delinquency in Schools, by H.C. Olson and J.B. Carpenter. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. RAC-CR-26. McLean, VA: Research Analysis Corporation, January 1971.

Presents a profile of the school vandalism problem, and provides a compilation of opinions and suggestions of school administrators to lessen the problem. The survey sample consists of 1048 secondary schools in 50 states in 1971. Vandalism is examined for aspects of facilities, surveillance, operations, and environment. Statistics are cited on vandalism, its distribution, and costs.

NTIS(PB-197 556)

136. Research Triangle Institute. Center for the Study of Social Behavior. A New Project Focus, by J.R. Williams and K.D. Nash. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, January 3, 1974.

Redefines the Targets of Opportunity study (q.v.) to consider factors or characteristics associated with certain individual crimes, such as burglary and robbery. The more narrowly defined objectives preclude emphasis on the concepts of "targets of opportunity," and limit the scope of the study to "seized opportunities for crime" (the set of crimes that actually occur, such as robbery of a gas station, burglary of a home).

137. \_\_\_\_\_ . Center for the Study of Social Behavior. Targets of Opportunity -- Progress Report, by J.R. Williams. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, August 31, 1973.

Describes the development of a classification scheme for criminal opportunities to serve as a guideline for drawing data from other research. Subsequently, details those data gathering efforts.

138. \_\_\_\_\_ . Center for the Study of Social Behavior. Targets of Opportunity -- Progress Report No. 2, by J.R. Williams et al. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, October 13, 1973.

Describes an initial attempt at fitting empirical data to a classification scheme. Data in given categories (urban/suburban; urban on-the-street/off-the-street; type of premises; and land use) are summarized against crime.

139. Rhode Island. University. The Crime-Related Area Model: An Application in Evaluating Intensive Police Patrol Activities, by F.S. Budnick. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Kingston, RI: University of Rhode Island, October 1972.

Describes the development and potential uses of a statistical model designed to estimate crime levels in one section of a city from the knowledge of the levels in statistically similar areas elsewhere in the city. Estimates of crime derived from the model can be used as a baseline against which to evaluate in a retrospective fashion the effect of different patrol strategies. The model is also a potential aid in evaluating such crime control programs as manpower studies, helicopter patrol programs, and high-intensity lighting.

NTIS(PB-220 716)

140. Rochester, New York. University. Police-Civilian Foot Patrol: An Evaluation of the PAC-TAC Experiment in Rochester, New York, by T.S. Smith et al. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester, 1975.

Presents an analysis of data collected and analyzed as part of the overall evaluation of the PAC-TAC Program, which paired police officers and citizens to walk beats in selected neighborhoods.

141. \_\_\_\_\_ University. Graduate School of Management. Rochester-Monroe County Criminal Justice Pilot City Program. "PAC-TAC" -- Police and Citizens -- Together Against Crime: Experimental Action Program. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester, June 1973.

Describes an experimental program in which civilians and police officers work as two-person teams, patrolling fixed beat areas in selected urban neighborhoods. These teams work in responding to service calls, aiding regular mobile patrols in their duties, deterring criminal activity and civilian victimization, and developing better community relations. The PAC-TAC experiment takes place at times of high crime and service call activities, in evening hours, 7 days a week.

NTIS(PB-227 682)

142. Rosenthal, S.J. "An Approach to Neighborhood Security," HUD Challenge, 5(3):18-20, March 1974.

Discusses the importance of community involvement in making neighborhoods secure, stressing the need for community organization and informed citizen participation.

143. Rykert, Wilbur. "Crime Is a Thief's Business. Prevention Is Yours," p. 66-77. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188).

Discusses aspects of police operational strategies in community crime prevention.

144. Salama, Ovadia, and Alexander Tzonis. "Strategies for Defense," Progressive Architecture, (4):72-75, April 1974.

Describes the development of a framework for generating crime-reducing features in a variety of environments and transferring Newman's findings from the area of public housing to other environments.

145. San Luis, Edward. Office and Office Building Security. Los Angeles, CA: Security World Publishing, 1973.

Discusses those areas most likely to be identified as criminal activity (i.e., burglary, robbery, arson, violence, and industrial espionage). Evaluates security techniques that have



proven most successful in identifying and defending against problem areas quickly and efficiently.

146. Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program. Burglary in San Jose. Technical Report for the Period January - April 1971. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. San Jose, CA: Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, February 1972.

Discusses intervention techniques on the basis of data on burglaries reported to the San Jose Police Department. Finds that burglary is a highly time-specific crime, occurring largely in private dwellings, with differing levels of force used according to time of day and type of premises. Provides information on offender/victim characteristics, including data on drug and alcohol involvement of burglary offenders and victims.

147. \_\_\_\_\_ . Crime in San Jose. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. San Jose, CA: Santa Clara Criminal Justice Pilot Program, December 1971.

Describes the initial phase of the baseline offense reporting system and includes data necessary for focusing crime reduction efforts and developing intervention techniques. Delineates the city's high-crime areas by location and type of premise, identifies the most frequent crime targets by type and value, and describes day and hour of occurrence. Also discusses the importance of the discoverer of crimes -- citizens whose calls trigger police action. Additional material describes victim/offender relationships, ages, sex, race, and number, and the role of the victim and the victim's compliance.

148. Scarr, H. A. "The Nature and Patterning of Residential and Non-Residential Burglaries," p. 78-112. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime in and Around Residences. (See 188).

Describes the crime of burglary in terms of offender, the citizen, and the political jurisdiction, based on a study conducted in three jurisdictions in the Metropolitan Washington, D. C., area.

149. Sears, H. "Crime, Vandalism and Design." Paper presented at the Crime Prevention Workshop, University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology, May 21-22, 1975. Toronto, Canada: University of Toronto, 1975.

Examines the relationship between crime and environmental design, and explores the means by which physical environments can be designed and modified to reduce crime.

150. Seattle, Washington. Law and Justice Planning Office. Burglary Reduction Program: Final Report. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle, WA: Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, February 24, 1975.

Describes the efforts used to reduce burglaries through the use of block watch organizations, property identification, and home security inspections.

151. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law and Justice Planning Office. Community Crime Prevention -- Burglary Reduction: Evaluation of First-Year Results, by K. E. Mathews, Jr. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Seattle, WA: Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office, 1974.

Demonstrates the success of reducing burglaries through the use of blockwatch organizations, property identification, and home security inspections.

152. Slaybaugh, D. J. "School Security Survey (1973), School Product News," 12(6):10-14, June 1973.

153. \_\_\_\_\_. "School Security Survey (1974), School Product News," 13(6):14-16, June 1974.

154. \_\_\_\_\_ and V. L. Koneval. Schools in Crisis: The Cost of Security. 1971 School Security Survey by the Staff of School Security News. Cleveland, OH: Industrial Publishing Company, 1971.

155. \_\_\_\_\_ and V. L. Koneval (eds.). The High Cost of Vandalism. A Report by the Editors of School Product News. Cleveland, OH: Industrial Publishing Company, 1970.

These describe an annual nationwide survey initiated in 1970 to determine the dollar-loss statistics regarding vandalism and to identify the major hardware strategies used by school districts to counter fire damage, property destruction, glass breakage, and equipment theft.

156. Sommer, Robert. Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1969.

Discusses the psychology of designing space. The basic premise is that spatial relationships affect user behavior in a quantifiable fashion and in other more complex and less measurable ways. The treatment is philosophical and speculative; however, specific studies of the effect of spatial arrangements on social interaction are described.

157. Southern California Association of Governments. Handbook of Crime Prevention Bulletins: Crime Prevention Through Physical Planning. Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Association of Governments, 1971.

Contains draft of 16 single-topic bulletins that provide information on how to prevent crime through the planning and design of physical characteristics and their application to specific projects, such as apartment complexes, industrial parks, commercial recreation developments, and public buildings.

158. St. Louis, Mo. Board of Police Commissioners, St. Louis Police Department. The Use of an Incident Seriousness Index in the Deployment of Police Patrol Manpower -- Methods and Conclusions, by N. B. Heller and J. T. McEwen. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. St. Louis, MO: St. Louis Police Department, January 1972.

Evaluates the use of crime seriousness information in the deployment of police resources. The statistics resulting from this study "give the first full-scale glimpse of crime from the point of view of the harm incurred by victims."

NTIS(PB-213 157)

159. St. Paul, Minn. Metropolitan Council. Victimization Study in the Minneapolis Model Cities Neighborhood, A Memorandum. St. Paul, MN: St. Paul Metropolitan Council, July 13, 1972.

Presents survey data indicating that there is a very high incidence of unreported crime in the neighborhood, even for serious crimes of violence. Young people between the ages of 8 and 15 experience the largest share of all kinds of victimization, particularly in the form of assault, robbery, larceny, and malicious mischief; they rarely report these crimes to the police. The study finds an even lower rate of reporting than previous studies. Only 11 percent of all incidents are reported. Only 4 out of 10 serious crimes are reported, and 75 percent of these never appear in official police statistics.

160. Stanford Research Institute. School Vandalism: A National Dilemma, by Bernard Greenberg. SRI Project no. 077531-034. Menlo Park, CA: Stanford Research Institute, October 1969.

Presents comprehensive research on the scope of school vandalism. Discusses social and environmental characteristics of known offenders, based upon previous research studies.

161. Stanford University. Department of Psychology. Social-Psychological Analysis of Vandalism -- Making Sense of Senseless Violence, by P. G. Zimbardo. Prepared for U. S. Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research. ONR-TR-Z-05. Palo Alto, CA: Stanford University, December 1970.

Suggests that acts of destructive aggression reflect a variety of rational social-psychological causes, or wanton behavior.

NTIS(AD-719 405)

162. \_\_\_\_\_ . Department of Sociology. Laboratory for Social Research. The Expansion of the Autonomy of Youth: Responses of the Secondary School to Problems of Order in the 1960's -- Final Report, by J. W. Meyers et al. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Stanford, CA: Stanford University, August 1971.

Describes a survey of the problems of crime violence and disorder in the schools, and finds that they are not so significant as had been expected, nor are they seen as such by school administrators. Suggests that the problem is best seen as youth in society, not students in school. Suggests that it would be unwise to mount a national effort to deal with school crime and disorder as a distinctive problem.

163. Syracuse, N.Y. Police Department, and General Electric Company, Electronics Laboratory. Crime Control Team -- Final Report, January 1, 1970 to June 30, 1970. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse Police Department, 1970.

Describes the crime control team as the basic operational element of a formal organizational structure of a municipal police department. The structure was suggested to assign the responsibility and, hence, accountability for the control of crime to specific individuals within the department. This structure also permits the police to adopt an offensive strategy towards crime, as opposed to the defensive strategy of the conventional department.

164. "Teacher Opinion Poll," Today's Education, 62(1):7, January 1973.
165. "Teacher Opinion Poll," Today's Education, 63(3):105, September/October 1974.

Reports of polls of public school teachers on the frequency of student violence against teachers.

166. Tsampilou, J. N. "Graffiti Problem: How Philadelphia Is Coping With It," Police Chief, 30(7):28, 30, July 1972.

Describes methods used by the 20-man graffiti squad to identify and arrest offenders, and to provide surveillance to prevent acts of vandalism. Discusses possible motivations of graffiti vandals and the problem of removing graffiti from surfaces.

167. Underwood, E. W., et al. "Ways of Fighting Vandalism (Opinions Differ)," Today's Education, 57(9):28-32, December 1968.

Describes some of the strategies that teachers, school administrators, and community resource groups have put into operation to counter the threat of school vandalism.

168. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. Burglary Protection and Signaling Department. Certificated Central Station Type Burglar Alarms: 1973 Field Service Record. Bulletin No. 34. Northbrook, IL: Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., (n.d.).

Issued annually, this report provides brief summaries of the findings of UL's program to assess the effectiveness of central station alarm systems and observe trends in burglary attacks. Data from a sample of 35 to 40 percent of U. S. cities of 100,000 to 10 million in population are analyzed and presented in tabular form.

169. United Federation of Teachers. Security in the Schools: Tips for Guarding the Safety of Teachers and Students. New York, NY: United Federation of Teachers, 1973.

Provides a set of self-protective guidelines to New York City teachers. Includes an appendix of materials containing procedures for security, visitor control, and maintenance order in schools.

170. U. S. Congress. Senate. Crime Against Small Business. A Report of the Small Business Administration Transmitted to the Select Committee on Small Business. S. Rept. 91-14, 91st Congress, 1st Session, 1969.

Provides a benchmark of current problems and solutions to crime, so as to encourage optimum use of existing crime prevention measures (particularly, protective devices, architectural design, and managerial systems) and to encourage the provision of more effective crime insurance. The main orientation of the study is specifically the small businessman and real-world remedies on a cost/benefits basis.

171. U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute of Mental Health. Juniper Gardens Project: A Study in Community Crime Control. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1974.

Describes the project established in an urban housing development to instill a sense of community by finding social mechanisms that enable residents to work together to investigate and solve community problems. Discusses the tenants' organization and some of the policies, procedures, etc. established thereby (e.g., standards of behavior for the community, residents' code, security patrol). Descriptions are provided to develop an urban observation battery, which quantifies data on the appearance of the project and on recreation facilities.

(S/N 1724-00385)

172. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Career Ladder and Curriculum Guide Instructor's Manual: Housing Management, Resident Selection and Occupancy Trainee -- Resident Security Aide, Resident Security Officer, Security Officer II, Community Security Aide (Cover Title), by Center for Social Policy and Community Development, School of Social Administration, Temple University, under contract to Shaw University. Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development, April 1973.

Presents guidelines for designing a system of paraprofessional jobs in security for residents of housing projects. The program would train residents to assist the local housing authority in matters of security and mobilization of the community for greater security.

173. Security Planning for Multi-Family Housing: A HUD Handbook (Draft). Washington, DC: Department of Housing and Urban Development, August 1973. (Duplicated.)

Outlines the role of management, law enforcement agencies, residents, and social services in attacking the root causes, treating the effect, and controlling the problem in crime. The methodology recommended is for managers to identify options for developing a comprehensive residential security program.

174. \_\_\_\_\_ . Environment and the Community: An Annotated Bibliography. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, April 1971.

Emphasizes problems of environmental degradation in America cities and settled communities. Prepared for city planners, architects, builders, and other concerned citizens.

175. \_\_\_\_\_ . Office of Policy Development and Research. Division of Building Technology. A Design Guide for Improving Residential Security, by Oscar Newman; Center for Residential Security. HUD Guideline 2. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, December 1973.

Presents the thesis that a well-designed residential security system is one with a functioning interrelationship between the various component parts. Each element is examined in separate chapters. This text directs its attention primarily to the creation of fortifications because, "it is the easiest to implement after the act of building is completed, whereas defensible space concepts are best achieved in a project's inception."

176. U. S. Department of Justice. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Uniform Crime Reports for the United States. (Issued annually, cover title varies.) Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, Annual.

Compiles crime data submitted by approximately 10,000 law enforcement agencies to depict the crime problem in the U. S. The crimes of concern are FBI Part I Index offenses.

177. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Involvement Study: LEAA-Funded State-of-the-Art Study, by S. Marshall. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, (n.d.).

Examines programs and projects oriented toward identified community needs and training personnel to meet those needs, as well as to determine the effectiveness and usefulness of various program strategies. General project categories include programs in community education to encourage involvement in crime control, reduction, and prevention; academic or interdisciplinary training; public attitude surveys; community-based corrections; evaluation; research and development; and minority recruitment.

178. \_\_\_\_\_, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys of Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis, Advance Report, by Bureau of the Census. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, July 1974.

Highlights criminal victimization surveys conducted in eight major cities and presents comparisons of victim characteristics and overall incidents among those cities. Approximately 9700 households and 2000 commercial establishments are surveyed in each city to obtain victimization information on rape, robbery, assault, and robbery for the personal sector; burglary, larceny, and auto theft for the household sector; and burglary and robbery for the commercial sector.

179. \_\_\_\_\_, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Survey of Victimization, by C. B. Kalish and D. D. Nelson. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, June 1974.

Describes a pilot victimization survey by the Bureau of Census for the National Crime Panel as a test of survey instruments on the general population. Personal interviews conducted in a representative sample of homes and businesses in the urbanized portions of Montgomery County, Ohio, and Santa Clara County, California. The survey classifies crimes as rape, robbery, assault, burglary, and larceny including auto theft. The definitions are compatible with the Uniform Crime Reports.

180. \_\_\_\_\_, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York and Philadelphia. Report of the Bureau of the Census, by G. M. Dickerson et al. SN-NCP-C-3. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, April 1975.

Focuses on the similarities and differences in criminal victimization experienced by residents, households, and businesses of the Nation's five largest cities. Presents the findings of victimization surveys conducted in approximately 10,000 households and 3500 commercial establishments in each city for incidents that occurred during 1972.



181. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Criminal Victimization in the United States: A National Crime Panel Survey Report. Report of the Bureau of the Census, by R. W. Dodge. SD-NCP-N-2. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 1975.

This report is the second to present findings from the National Crime Panel for the United States as a whole and the first to publish data for an entire year. Data used for the survey are incidents that occurred during 1973. Interviews were conducted twice during the year (at six-month intervals) with approximately 60,000 households and 15,000 commercial establishments in the 50 States and Washington, DC.

(S/N 027-000-00322-2)

182. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Washington, D.C. Report of the Bureau of the Census, by G. M. Dickerson et al. SD-NCP-C-4. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1975.

Presents selected findings of victimization surveys conducted in each of 13 cities on approximately 10,000 households and 1500 commercial establishments. The surveys covered incidents that occurred during 1973.

(S/N 027-000-00324-1)

183. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. An Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice, and Related Topics, by A. D. Biderman et al; Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. PR 72-16. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, October 1972.

Provides an uncritical survey and classification of published and unpublished work involving the interviewing of the general public for opinions concerning civil disorders, delinquency, crime, etc. Includes a topical index study, descriptions, and conventional abstracts, and sample questions excerpted from the survey.

(S/N 2700-00166)

184. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Architectural Design for Crime Prevention, by Oscar Newman; New York University, Institute of Planning and Housing. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, March 1973.

Updates the observations on environmental design originally presented in Newman's Defensible Space (q.v.). Discusses the concept of "defensible space" and human territorial instincts, and reviews the works of other authors, as they relate to defensible space. Relies heavily on pictorial rather than tabular presentation.

185. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Crime Reporting Projects: Phase I Report, by Leonard B. Bickman et al.; Loyola University. National Evaluation Program, Series A, Number 14. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, April 1977.

This report summarizes the current state of knowledge about projects that encourage citizens to report suspicious/criminal activities to law enforcement agencies.

(S/N 027-000-00506-5)

186. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime and School Security. A National Criminal Justice Reference Service Bibliography, by J. M. Edgar and Robert King. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, (n.d.). (Duplicated.)

Includes approximately 120 citations on topics such as vandalism, school disturbances, tort liability, juvenile delinquency, and police-in-the-schools.

187. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Surveys: Phase I Report. National Evaluation Program, Series A, Number 8. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, January 1977.

This report summarizes the crime prevention effectiveness of surveys conducted to promote citizen awareness of property protection.

188. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. Papers on Related Topics Presented at the Fourth National Symposium of Law Enforcement Science and Technology, Washington, D.C., May 1-3, 1972. NILECJ Criminal Justice Monograph Series. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1973.

See Blanchard, Janelle (11)  
Brill, W. H. (17)  
Misner, G. E. (99)  
Newman, Oscar (119)  
Rykert, Wilbur (143)  
Scarr, H. A. (148)  
Ward, Benjamin (223)

189. \_\_\_\_\_ , Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Early-Warning Robbery Reduction Projects: Phase I Report, by Warren A. Eliot et al.; Mitre Corporation. National Evaluation Program, Series A, Number 4. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, March 1976.

This report presents a preliminary assessment of the value of installing police-owned alarm systems in stores to signal police when a robbery is in progress to expedite the apprehension of the offender at or near the scene of the crime.

190. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Minimum Building Security Guidelines and Cost Estimate for the Security Features. Initial Draft. Prepared in Cooperation with the Federal Insurance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, May 14, 1971.

Contains a model security code covering minimum standards for doors, windows, safes, and alarms for commercial and residential buildings. Standards are expressed largely in design rather than performance factors.

191. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Neighborhood Team Policing: Phase I Report, by William G. Gay et al; National Evaluation Program, Series A, Number 13. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, February 1977.

This report presents an assessment of the impact of Team Policing based on studies carried out in 14 cities.

(S/N 027-000-00480-6)

192. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. NILECJ Standard for Magnetic Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems. A Voluntary National Standard Promulgated by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. NILECJ-STD-0301.00. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, March 1974.

Prescribes performance criteria and test methods for magnetically actuated electrical switches used in intrusion alarm systems.

193. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Operation Identification Projects: Assessment of Effectiveness -- Phase I Summary Report, by N. B. Heller et al.; The Institute for Public Program Analysis. 4v. National Evaluation Program, Series A, Number 1. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, August 1975.

Vol. 1, Summary Report.

Vol. 2, Operation Identification: A Review of General Knowledge and Past Findings.

Vol. 3, A Telephone Survey of Operation Identification Projects: Methodology and Results.

Vol. 4, A Field Survey of Operation Identification: Methodology and Results.

This report summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of Operation Identification projects based upon past findings and the collection and analysis of other project performance data.

194. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patterns of Burglary. 2nd ed. By H. A. Scarr et al.; Human Sciences Research, Inc. NILECJ Criminal Justice Research Series. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1973.

Describes "patterns" of burglary, the "circumstances" of burglary victims, and perceptions about offenders and the court/police system. Focuses on the description and analysis of residential and nonresidential burglary offenses recorded by the police in 1967 through 1969 in three Metropolitan Washington, D.C., jurisdictions. Of the 85,292 burglaries

reported to the police by these jurisdictions, 56,962 are included in this analysis. These data are then described as well as correlated with selected census data.

(S/N 2700-00207)

195. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Planning Guidelines and Programs to Reduce Crime. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, (n.d.). (Duplicated.)

Contains guidelines to assist Impact Program participants in setting up crime-specific projects aimed at the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary. Covers such areas as prevention and postadjudication, community action, police action, the adjudication process, and Impact Program publicity campaigns.

196. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential Security, by Arnold Sagalyn et al. NILECJ Monograph Series. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, December 1973.

Contends that risk of crime to the individual can be reduced by decreasing the vulnerability of his home or reducing crime pressure in the area. While assorted hardware and electrical devices (alarms) may help to secure the home, only public policy is capable of addressing the fundamental social problems that produce and aggravate crime, and countering the effect of displacement. Argues for the need to determine the cost/benefit effectiveness of security options before these options are implemented.

(S/N 2700-00235)

197. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Scope, Nature, and Prevention of Vandalism, by Q. Y. Kwan. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Presents short- and long-range approaches to the problem of vandalism. Architectural and environmental design considerations figure prominently into the short-range proposals; behavioral modification plans figure into the long-range proposals.

198. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Summary of Institute Research Results and Recommendations on Housing Security for the Elderly. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Although this report focuses on crimes against the elderly, the majority of recommendations relate to crime prevention and deterrence measures that are applicable to all age groups. Special attention is given to public housing projects in the areas of architectural and building design, residential security, security and surveillance systems, and community involvement.

199. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Crime of Robbery in the United States: An Assessment of Studies and Related Data from 1965-1970, by Arnold Sagalyn; Arthur D. Little, Inc. ICR 71-1. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, January 1971.

Assesses significant reports, papers, and articles on robbery published 1965-70 toward the end of formulating recommendations for improving means of deterring and apprehending robbery offenders. Provides a general summary of such background information. Stresses the dearth of the limitations of available data, and offers recommendations pertaining to types of further research and data-gathering efforts which might be funded. Provides an extensive bibliography of materials on robbery dating through the 1960's.

200. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Urban Design, Security, and Crime. Proceedings of a Seminar in Washington, D.C., April 12-13, 1972. Compiled by R. M. Rau. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, January 1973.

Focuses on security measures for preventing burglary and stranger-to-stranger crimes in and around residences and businesses in the urban community. Reviews the state-of-the-art, and develops proposed research and action ideas for the future.

NTIS(PB-219 026)

201. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Use of Probability Theory in the Assignment of Police Patrol Areas, by Wayne Bennett and J. R. Dubois; Edina, Minn., Police Department and North Star Research and Development Institute. PR 70-2. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, July 1970.

Describes a project to develop a system of random patrol that would reduce the time required for a police officer to respond to a call. However, no differences in response time between random patrol and routine patrol are found. This is attributed to the intense competition that developed between officers on routine patrol and those on random patrol.

202. U. S. Department of the Army. Physical Security. FM 19-30. Washington, DC: Department of the Army Headquarters, February 17, 1965.

Presents material that is applicable to the security problems of industry. Includes a physical security checklist.

203. U. S. Department of Transportation. Federal Railroad Administration. Vandalism. Report of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Department of the Navy, by Mark Sanders and John Welton. Crane, IN: Naval Ammunition Depot, July 10, 1972.

Defines the nature of the vandalism problem for long-distance railroads (primarily freight), and recommends research areas for future consideration. Includes an extensive bibliography covering general works on vandalism as well as materials specific to other environments.

NTIS(PB-214 136)

204. \_\_\_\_\_ Office of the Secretary. Cargo Security Handbook for Shippers and Receivers. DOT P 5200.5 Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, September 1972.

(S/N 5000-00059)

205. \_\_\_\_\_ Office of the Secretary. Guidelines for the Physical Security of Cargo. DOT P 5200.2. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 1972.

Presents guidelines to assist transportation management in stemming the over-\$1-billion annual loss due to cargo theft and pilferage. Because analysis of these problems revealed that 85 percent of cargo stolen is removed by authorized persons or vehicles, the guidelines are directed toward methods against internal threats.

206. U. S. Interagency Committee on Transportation Security. Technical Coordination Subcommittee. Cargo Security Equipment Applications Guide. Prepared with the assistance of the Mitre Corporation. Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, June 1, 1972.

Provides an inventory of intrusion detection equipment applicable to cargo security, together with application guidelines.

207. U. S. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. A National Strategy to Reduce Crime. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Summarizes the other five reports issued by the LEAA-appointed commission to formulate crime prevention and reduction standards and goals at the state and local levels. Also includes materials on national criminal justice goals and priorities, criminal code reform, and handgun legislation. Addresses crime prevention in the broadest sense, and discusses programs concerning court systems, correctional institutions, and rehabilitation programs.

(S/N 2700-00204)

208. \_\_\_\_\_ . Task Force on Community Crime Prevention. Community Crime Prevention. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973.

Describes a broad concept of community crime prevention, encompassing such diverse topics as youth service bureaus, drug treatment, employment, education, recreation, religion, conflicts of interest, political finances, government procurement of goods and services, zoning and assessment, and government corruption. The central theme of this work is the need for a sense of community of all levels of society -- from neighborhood to Nation.

(S/N 2700-00181)

209. \_\_\_\_\_ . Task Force on Police. Police. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, January 23, 1973.

Discusses primarily police operational considerations (such as patrol, team policing and specialized units), and administrative matters (such as recruitment, training, and discipline). Acknowledges that much of the work in mechanical crime prevention has been largely speculative rather than definitive.

(S/N 2700-00174)



210. U. S. National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. Crimes of Violence. Staff Report, by D. J. Mulvihill et al. 3 v. (Volumes 11, 12, and 13 of the Staff Reports.) Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, December 1969.

Presents the findings of the Commission with respect to the question of how much violent crime presently exists in the United States. Discusses problems in crime classification, appraises the Uniform Crime Reports system, and examines levels and trends of violence in the United States in terms of several variables such as geographical locale, characteristics of offenders, degree of urbanization, and age structure of the population. Reports findings with respect to such characteristics as specific location, prior relationship between offender and victim, racial relationship between offender and victim, motivation, use of weapon, and infliction of injury.

211. \_\_\_\_\_ . Firearms and Violence in American Life. Staff Reports, by G. D. Newton, Jr., and F. E. Simring. (Volume 7 of the Staff Reports.) Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1969.

Discusses civilian ownership and acquisition of firearms in the U. S.; the role firearms play in accidents, suicide, crime, collective violence, and self-defense; and the regulation of firearms.

212. \_\_\_\_\_ . Task Force on Historical and Comparative Perspectives. Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives. Staff Reports, by H. D. Graham and T. R. Gurr. 2v. (Volumes 1 and 2 of the Staff Reports.) Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1969.

Provides a panoramic historical view of violence in America and other societies, positing that the study of U. S. development as a nation and comparison with the experience of other societies will enable the people to better understand the genesis, processes, and ultimate effects of violence in contemporary American society.

213. \_\_\_\_\_ . Task Force on Law and Law Enforcement. Law and Order Reconsidered, by J. S. Campbell et al. New York, NY: Bantam Books, 1970.

Attempts to determine the extent to which certain characteristics of America's institutions are themselves the causes of violence and to suggest ways in which these characteristics can be eliminated. Much of the research material and the

task force proposals deal with restructuring of city governments, provision of an agency in each city to oversee the administration of criminal justice, and abolishment of laws against the so-called "victimless crimes."

214. U. S. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. A National Survey of Police and Community Relations. Report of the National Center on Police and Community Relations, School of Police Administration and Public Safety, Michigan State University, by J. E. Angell et al. Field Surveys V. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, January 1967.

Presents a broad survey of the field of police/community relations. Provides a general assessment, based upon examination of representative city departments across the country, of the gravity of and causes of police/community problems and of means of lessening these problems. Finds that those departments that exercise extremely aggressive repression as their main technique of crime control suffer from the most serious problems in community relations and also fail in mitigating their crime problems. Recommends programs that make crime prevention a community enterprise.

215. Criminal Victimization In the United States: A Report of a National Survey. Report of the National Opinion Research Center, by P. H. Ennis. Field Surveys II. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 1967.

Describes a study designed to measure the amount of criminal victimization in the United States, based on interviews conducted in 10,000 U. S. households covering the year 1965. Presents data on both the actual and incident and the attitudes of the victims.

216. Report on a Pilot Study in the District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement. Report of the Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc., by A. D. Biderman et al. Field Surveys I. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967.

Describes a study conducted to design and field test methods of surveying the public, primarily for gaining information on both the incidence of crime and its impact in terms of fear and changes effected in day-to-day life and, secondarily, for estimating the nature and incidence of unreported crime. Data are presented on the nature of the public's contacts with and attitudes toward police and other law enforcement agencies, and on the degree to which the public is informed about crime and law enforcement matters.

217.                     . Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas. Report of the University of Michigan, by A. J. Reiss. 2 v. Field Surveys III. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967.

Presents in Section I a study of patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions, conducted to examine the influence, on the behavior of police and citizens in encounters, of the interplay of a variety of political and socio-economic factors. Presents in Section II a study of career orientations, job satisfaction, and the assessment of law enforcement problems by police officers. This second study focuses on the perceptions and attitudes of police officers.

218.                     . The Police and the Community: The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society -- Sections III and IV. Report of the School of Criminology, University of California, by J. D. Lohman and G. E. Misner. 2 v. Field Surveys IV. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967.

Describes a study to elicit the attitudes of the police and various elements of the public toward one another. Its purpose is to develop specific findings and recommendations for action to deal with the development of an increasingly threatening polarity between police and community in U. S. urban areas. San Diego and Philadelphia are selected for study as being representative of large cities yet offering contrasts for comparative purposes.

219.                     . Task Force on Science and Technology. Task Force Report: Science and Technology, by Institute for Defense Analyses. Task Force Reports. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1967.

Presents material pertaining to the role of science and technology in criminal justice and, to some degree, the role of criminal justice in science technology. Generally of a technical nature, the material contained in the study is intended to supplement and amplify the material in the report, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, in which the recommendations of the Commission are set forth.

220. "Violence and No Security Force Alabama Teachers to Bring Guns to School," Security Systems Digest, 5(3):8-9, January 30, 1974.

Presents views of teachers and administrators regarding their perceived need to bring guns to school.

221. Virginia Commonwealth University. Department of Psychology. Behavior of the Victim in Defense of Personal Space -- Final Report, by C. D. Noblin et al. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Richmond, VA: Virginia Commonwealth University, September 3, 1971.

Presents the results of a series of controlled laboratory experiments to determine how closely a person will allow a potentially hostile stranger to approach him or her.

NTIS(PB-206 927)

222. Virginia Polytechnical Institute. Transit Passenger Shelters: Basic Design Principles, by Frank Ehrentan. Prepared for U. S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Blacksburg, VA: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, January 1973.

Develops a list of design criteria for passenger shelters and a prototype shelter design. Considers each element of user welfare separately in light of the constraints imposed by environmental fit and cost. Also presents a survey of shelters in use throughout the United States.

NTIS(PB-220 303)

223. Ward, Benjamin. "The Search for Safety -- A Dual Responsibility," p. 113-125. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 188.)

Emphasizes the cooperation that must exist between police and civilian for community crime control. Describes an auxiliary police force in New York City, which is an outgrowth of the civil defense impetus of the 1950's. In 1972, over 3500 men and women were actively serving, with an additional 900 officers in training.

224. Washington, D. C. Metropolitan Police Department. Crime Reduction Through Aerial Patrol. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Washington, DC: Metropolitan Police Department, 1973.

Describes the formulation of an evaluation plan for measuring helicopter effectiveness in the apprehension of suspects. The basic assumption of the study is that the presence of a helicopter will decrease the crime incidence by increasing the criminal's fear of being apprehended.

NTIS(PB-215 711)

225. Washington (State). Planning and Community Affairs Agency. Law and Justice Planning Office. Crime in the State of Washington, by C. F. Schmid and S. E. Schmid. Olympia, WA: Washington Planning and Community Affairs Agency, 1972.

Analyzes data on the trends, patterns, and correlates of the Index crimes on a national scale and for the State of Washington and its largest cities. Extensive crime data, primarily from the Uniform Crime Reports, are presented in a large number of tables and figures.

226. Wayne County, Mich. Planning Commission. Urban Crime and Urban Planning: A Pilot Study of the Role of Planning in a Comprehensive Approach to Crime Control and Prevention, by H. G. Locke. 2 v. Prepared for U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Detroit, MI: Wayne County Planning Commission, 1969.

Describes a study of the criminal justice system in Wayne County, focusing on deterrent and rehabilitation programs, particularly those programs appropriate for youthful offenders. Volume I deals with the planning concept relating to the problem of crime control and prevention, making 29 specific recommendations for a more effective, coordinated approach. Volume II pursues the proposition that many persons who first come under the scrutiny of the law as youthful offenders can be identified and "rehabilitated" before their criminal careers are firmly established.

NTIS(PB-195 655 [v 1]) ----  
(PB-195 656 [v 2]) ----

227. Weber, T. L. Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention -- An Expert Says: "Think Like a Thief." Los Angeles, CA: Security World Publishing, 1973.

Discusses top-security alarm systems, the methods by which they are being defeated, and the countermeasures currently available against such methods. Explains the economics of

alarm system choice, as well as the problems of police-connected alarms, the types of safes that can prevent successful attacks, and the pros and cons of the proprietary alarm located on the premises.

228. Western Behavioral Sciences Institute. Robbery Prevention: What the Literature Reveals, by M. McCormick. Prepared for the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. La Jolla, CA: Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1974.

A literature review and annotated bibliography dealing with robbery, the robber, and traditional and innovative methods of robbery prevention. Covers such aspects of the robbery problem as definitions, reasons for increases, motives, victims, conventional deterrence, and crime prevention through urban planning and environmental change.

229. "Why Public Housing Fails -- And a Hope for the Future," Building Design and Construction, 14(3):28-31, March 1973.

Presents the modification plans for a crime-ridden public housing project. Reduction of population density and introduction of complex surveillance and control procedures are the core of the security program.

230. Wood, Elizabeth. Housing Design, A Social Theory. New York: Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, 1961. Reprinted in Gwen Bell and Jaqueline Tyrwhitt (eds.), Human Identity in the Urban Environment, Baltimore, MD: Penguin, 1972, p. 327-351.

Contends that the present design of housing projects underwrites a philosophy of "sophisticated family individualism." Instead of furthering the development of social structures in which people can create their own social controls and do their own self-policing, the design of project housing appears to minimize or to prevent accidental and casual communications or informal gathering. It is this widespread acquaintanceship and general recognition of a community of feeling about the project, not only as a physical entity but as a society, that gives rise to social control and stimulates maintenance of the community.

231. Wright, K. G. Cost-Effective Security. New York, NY: McGraw Hill, 1973.

Presents a general introduction to securing all types and sizes of businesses against internal pilferage and crimes against property perpetrated by outsiders. Addressed to business managers, it discusses in layman's terms many issues pertaining to security.

232. Yale Univeristy. Methodological Studies in Crime Classification -- Final Report, by A. J. Reiss, Jr. Prepared for U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New Haven, CT: Yale University, June 1, 1972.

Describes a study of Detroit Police Department records for larceny/theft over the period 1965-1969, and concludes that the records are unreliable. Unreliability is attributed primarily to the lack of data on level of coercion, inaccurate estimates of the dollar value of items stolen, and the impact of inflation on estimated value.

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