

Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice



A Comprehensive Bibliography

**Publications of the
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice**

1979 Supplement

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



For the process of knowledge development and application to be successful, researchers and practitioners must remain abreast of current studies and accomplishments. This unique publication provides a summary of recently completed research and development projects sponsored by the National Institute.

Paul Cascarano, *Assistant Director*
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice

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**Publications of the
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
1979 Supplement**

A Comprehensive Bibliography

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

February 1979

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



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INTRODUCTION

This volume is the first annual supplement to Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice*, a comprehensive bibliography published in 1978 to provide criminal justice professionals with a key to the research sponsored and published by the National Institute during its first decade of existence, 1968-1977. This supplement contains citations for documents published in 1978 for distribution through the U.S. Government Printing Office or the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. A small number of such documents published prior to 1978 are also cited.

Like the first edition, this compendium contains subject and title indexes to assist researchers. In Part I the citations are listed in NCJ number order--an identifying number assigned to each document as it is entered into the computerized data base maintained by NCJRS for the National Institute. A complete bibliographic citation, availability information, and abstract are provided for each publication.

Part II contains listings of several specialized types of publications:

- Prescriptive Packages and Program Models--Compilations of the most successful approaches being used to address particular criminal justice problems.
- National Evaluation Programs--Practical information on the effectiveness, cost, and problems of certain widely used criminal justice programs.
- Exemplary Projects--Outstanding local criminal justice projects suitable for adaptation in other communities.
- Selected Bibliographies--Topical bibliographies that reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

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

*Publications of the National Institute: A Comprehensive Bibliography (NCJ 49700). A limited number of copies are available without charge from NCJRS. Copies may also be purchased from the Government Printing Office.

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All documents cited in this bibliography are included in the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. (NCJRS Reading Room, Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, D.C.). In addition to using the documents in the Reading Room, there are several ways to obtain these publications.

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PART I. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. HIGH IMPACT ANTICRIME PROGRAM--NATIONAL LEVEL EVALUATION. Final Report. By E. Chelimsky, Mitre Corporation, McLean, Virginia, 1976. Vol. 1. Executive Summary. 86 p. (NCJ 32351)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00433-4

Vol. 2. Final Report. 502 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 32352)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00434-2

The impact program is examined in terms of its crime control policies and of the expectations generated for it at its inception. The first part of the report discusses the program's potential for achievement prior to implementation. The next section analyzes the feasibility and usefulness of the two program innovations--the crime analysis team and the COPIE-cycle (crime-oriented planning, implementation, and evaluation). Part 3 explores the questions of project outcome and of citywide changes in crime rates and levels, considering these as correlates rather than as dependent variables. The last section, an overall program assessment, contains conclusions and recommendations. Demographic data are presented for each city prior to program implementation. Project innovations are evaluated for the program as a whole and for each impact city: Portland, Dallas, Cleveland, St. Louis, Newark (New Jersey), Baltimore, and Atlanta.

2. FELONY INVESTIGATION DECISION MODEL: AN ANALYSIS OF INVESTIGATIVE ELEMENTS OF INFORMATION. By B. Greenberg, C. V. Elliot, L. P. Kraft, and H. S. Proctor, Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California, 1977. 237 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 35741)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00467-9

This report, presenting research performed in Oakland, California, develops decision models for felony classes to identify cases having sufficient probability of clearance to warrant intensive investigation. The felonies involved were robbery, rape, assault with a deadly weapon, and car theft. Data were coded for these four crimes for a 3-month period in Oakland. Only for robbery was it found feasible to construct a decision model. Primary case-solution factors (such as victim knowledge of offender) statistically dominated other, random factors. The findings showed that, unless offender identification was made by responding officers, case solution at the detective level was minimal. Therefore, it was concluded that patrol and investigative functions cannot be viewed as completely separate. Documentation of relevant crime scene information by patrol officers was found to heavily influence case solution by investigators. The findings reinforced the importance of the issue of habitual offenders. Analyses of the felony case sample drawn indicated that 80-88 percent of the suspects had prior offenses. Confronted by similar experiences many police agencies have turned to computer-based M.O.-type investigative systems to assist in tracking and identifying

known offenders, but such systems have yet to demonstrate marked success.

3. **INDICATORS OF JUSTICE: MEASURING THE PERFORMANCE OF PROSECUTION, DEFENSE, AND COURT AGENCIES INVOLVED IN FELONY PROCEEDINGS; A GUIDE TO PRACTITIONERS.** By S. Wildhorn, M. Lavin, and A. Pascal, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1976. 73 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 36010)

The first report in a 2-volume series presents the results of an 18-month study of the use of statistical performance measures in the context of felony proceedings. This report summarizes and synthesizes the approach, the methods used, and the overall findings of a broad study of performance measurement of criminal justice agencies involved in adult felony proceedings--after arrest through disposition. The study was undertaken to identify, screen, and evaluate sets of performance measures estimated from agency records and surveys of lay participants as indexes of progress and to demonstrate their applicability in Multnomah County, Oregon, and Dade County, Florida. The areas of study included charging standards and accuracy, plea bargaining, sentence variation, evenhandedness, delay, and attitudes of lay participants. It was found feasible to apply performance measures to data already available in court agencies' files, even though incomplete, and to draw inferences about whether and how performance in specified areas changed in a jurisdiction. An integrated performance measurement program (IPMP) which outlines the actions to be taken jointly by court, prosecution, and public defender agencies in a jurisdiction to strengthen the informational and analytical base for measurement of their performance is presented. For the companion volume to this report, see NCJ 36011.

4. **VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF DETECTION OF DECEPTION.** By J. A. Podlesny, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, 1976. 69 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 36973)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00692-2

The project provides information concerning the validity and reliability of polygraph techniques in the detection of truth and deception with criminal suspects. In order to accomplish the aims of this project eight experiments and studies were conducted. This report provides a general description of the methodology of each experiment and study. In addition to studies utilizing criminal suspects in the field situation, other studies involved laboratory experiments with a mock-crime paradigm. These experiments investigated a number of aspects of the general problems of accuracy and reliability which could not be easily studied in the field situation. They also assessed the usefulness of a number of physiological mea-

tures which had previously received little attention in scientific research. Finally, several studies were undertaken to evaluate the commonly held belief that psychopaths can "beat the polygraph," the adequacy of current practices by field polygraphists, the usefulness of different question structures in polygraph examinations, and the risks of different types of errors in field applications. The results of this project clearly indicate that polygraphy examinations utilizing control-question or guilty knowledge tests are highly accurate.

5. VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING. By W. G. Skogan. Washington, 1978. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 38082) GPO STOCK No. 027-000-00670-1

Originally published in the University of Cincinnati Law Review, V. 45, N. 2:167-206 (1976), this essay describes some of the information about crimes, victims, and offenders which can be collected in sample surveys and explores some of their concrete applications to criminal justice problems. It discusses the use of victimization surveys to assess the dimensions of the crime problem, to identify high-priority activities, and to assess the effectiveness of crime prevention programs. It also examines some of the limitations of victim surveys--what they cannot do, and what they have not yet done adequately. It is aimed at the concerns of criminal justice planners and administrators, who ask, "What can be done, and can we afford it?" Many of the examples examined are drawn from published and unpublished research reports and from the author's own analysis of the survey data gathered by the Federal Government. It is suggested that in the future there should be increased emphasis on the refinement of the methodology employed in victim surveys and an elaboration of their conceptual and geographical coverage. Also projected are the routine use of victimization surveys in varied jurisdictions and greater emphasis upon the analysis of the data collected in the victimization surveys conducted by the Federal Government.

6. SENTENCING GUIDELINES: STRUCTURING JUDICIAL DISCRETION; REPORT ON THE FEASIBILITY STUDY. By L. T. Wilkins et al., Criminal Justice Research Center, Des Moines, Iowa, 1978. 106 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 38269) GPO Stock No. 027-000-00583-7

Sentencing guidelines are viewed as a method of reducing sentencing disparities while preserving judicial discretion. Today judges have within their capabilities the means to sharply curtail, if not virtually eradicate, sentencing disparities in most American jurisdictions. This is the single conclusion of a 2-year effort to determine the feasibility of limiting disparate sentences at the State court level by providing sentencing guidelines that structure limits for judicial discretion. Four sites were involved in the project: Denver County, Colorado, and

the State of Vermont as participants and Essex County, New Jersey, and Polk County, Iowa, as observers. Over 200 items of information from 200 randomly selected sentencing decisions in each of the two participating courts were collected. The information was analyzed for those offense/offender characteristics that statistically accounted for the largest percentage of variation in the sentencing decision. It was found that offense seriousness and the offender's prior criminal record were the two most influential items of information in the sentencing decision. A series of guideline models were designed and tested against a sample of actual cases. The models then were synthesized into one and guideline sentences of the model were presented to the Denver judiciary for consideration 2 to 3 days after pronouncing sentence. The judges then provided the researchers with feedback explaining the causes of differences in the actual sentences from the guidelines sentences when they occurred. Model sentences were computed using the information from the judges and by giving assigned weights to particular aggravating and mitigating factors relating to pertinent characteristics of the crime and the criminal. The findings allowed the project team to conclude that it is feasible to structure judicial discretion by means of sentencing guidelines.

7. CRIMINAL COURTS: THE DEFENDANT'S PERSPECTIVE; EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. By J. D. Casper, Washington, 1978. 19 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38765)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00594-2

The summary of a project is presented in which 628 felony offenders were interviewed after arrest and again after conclusion of their cases to determine their evaluations of their court experience and their perceptions of court personnel. The growing concern in our society for evaluating public and private institutions from the perspective of the consumer should include the question of what defendants think about their handling in the criminal justice system. This research presumes that we should be concerned with client satisfaction--that we need to be concerned not only with doing "justice" for criminal defendants but also with giving them the sense that justice has been done. The research examines the attitudes and perceptions of defendants. Interviews were conducted with a random sample of males charged with felonies in the cities of Phoenix, Baltimore, and Detroit. Initial interviews were held with 812 men, while followup interviews after completion of the court process were obtained from 628 of the offenders. Data were gathered on the initial attitudes of offenders towards lawyers, prosecutors, and judges; the defendant's evaluations of the specific participants encountered in his case; and the attitudes of defendants after court processing. The study found that defendants do not trust public defenders to the same extent as private defenders; they view judges favorably and prosecutors unfavorably; time spent with the defendant and mode of disposition are important influences on the defendant's evaluation

of his attorney's efforts. Practical applications of these findings to the operation of the court process are examined.

8. CRIMINAL COURTS: THE DEFENDANT'S PERSPECTIVE. By J. D. Casper, Washington, 1978. 184 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39014)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00606-0

An analysis of the defendants' predispositions toward criminal courts, their evaluations of their court experiences, and the effects of evaluations upon future law-abiding or violating behavior are reported. Client reactions to court personnel, attorney performance, and fairness of treatment were investigated. A random sample of 812 men charged with felonies in Detroit, Baltimore, and Phoenix were interviewed shortly after their arrest. Respondents were then tracked through the court system and most (628) were reinterviewed after their cases were completed. The defendants in the study were predominantly young, black, unmarried males, with less than a high school education, relatively limited job skills, and relatively extensive experience in the criminal justice system. One of the major predispositions noted was a suspicion about the "real lawyer" nature of public defenders. It was also discovered that case outcome, time spent with client, and the type of disposition process (trial or plea negotiation) affected defendant evaluations of their attorneys. Defendants applied a variety of dimensions when asked about the fairness of the proceedings. Self-interest, a notion of equal treatment, and whether or not a guilty plea was entered, all influenced their sense of fairness. In addition, data indicated that defendants tended to generalize about the criminal justice system based on their particular experience. Sentence received was related to a change in attitudes while mode of disposition was only weakly related. Lawyer evaluation did not appear to be related to a change in attitudes toward prosecutors. The appendix contains a discussion of the study sample and sampling methods along with copies of the attitudinal questionnaires used.

9. SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF ARSON AND ARSON INVESTIGATION: EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM. By J. F. Boudreau et al., Aerospace Corporation, El Segundo, California, 1976. 151 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 39113)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00600-1

This 1976 report contains the results of a study of arson and of current methods and needs for improvement in arson investigation. Currently available arson statistics and studies of the characteristics of arsonists are presented, and their limitations are noted. Numerous tables illustrating this statistical information are integrated in the text. In order to obtain this information, a questionnaire survey was conducted using a selected group of leading arson investi-

gators with the purpose of identifying needs in arson investigation. Another component of the study was a statistical analysis of data on arson, arson arrests, and arson convictions from 108 cities over a 4-year period. A review of the capabilities and needed improvements in the technical methods of arson investigation is presented. A number of recommendations for the reduction of arson and the improvement of arson investigation also are included. It was concluded that improvement in the arson investigation field should include increasing the number and the training of arson investigators, developing more effective equipment for their use, and improving cooperation with insurance companies. Also necessary to the improvement are establishing an automated data system for arson investigation and escalating scientific research on arson investigative methods. A bibliography of relevant material is included in the document.

10. USER'S GUIDE TO COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION. By J. M. Greenwood and J. R. Tollar, National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1978. 76 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 39125) GPO Stock No. 027-000-00615-9

This report discusses the implementation and effect of computer-aided transcription (CAT) in the Philadelphia court of common pleas and several other court facilities. The study had three objectives: to describe fully and analyze the basic process of computer-aided transcription, to document and assess the technical and financial feasibility of introducing computer-aided transcription in the courts, and to assist courts and court reporters to better design, select, implement, manage, and assess computer-aided transcription production systems. The Philadelphia CAT operation was the principal evaluation component in the project. Extensive data collection and evaluation procedures were instituted to continually assess reporters using CAT or traditional transcription methods, both before and during the demonstration project. The results indicated that CAT can increase transcript production while decreasing delays, is economically competitive with traditional methods, and permits better utilization of court reporters. Proposed technical and administrative standards and policies to increase the probability of success for future computer-aided transcription installations are also included to facilitate CAT implementation elsewhere. Appended materials include descriptions of some manufacturers offering CAT services, selected project overviews, and sample requests for proposals.

11. PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT:
CURBING THE REPEAT OFFENDER; A STRATEGY FOR PROSECUTORS. By B. E. Forst
and K. B. Brosi, Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, 1977.
22 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 40228)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00576-4

After describing the repeat offenders' disproportionate share of the criminal justice caseload, the report suggests that greater emphasis be placed on the prosecution of repeaters. The Prosecution Management Information System (PROMIS) produced a comprehensive body of data on approximately 100,000 "street crime" cases that arose out of normal prosecution and court operations in the District of Columbia, over a 6-year period. The Institute of Law and Social Research (INSLAW) analyzed the data and their PROMIS research project yielded a wide range of findings on various topics. Appropriate crime control strategies for the prosecution of repeat offenders are suggested and a method is presented to implement and monitor such strategies. The PROMIS reports on Highlights of Interim Findings and Expanding the Perspective of Crime Data are listed as NCJ 40229 and NCJ 40230 respectively.

12. PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT:
HIGHLIGHTS OF INTERIM FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS. By S. H. Brounstein
et al., Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, 1977. 32 p.
NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 40229)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00574-8

This overview of a 17-volume data analysis of the criminal justice system presents highlights of interim findings of the multiyear Prosecutor's Information Management System (PROMIS) research project. The Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) produced a comprehensive body of data on approximately 100,000 "street crime" cases that arose out of normal prosecution and court operation in the District of Columbia over a 6-year period. The Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) analyzed the data, and the PROMIS research project yielded a wide range of findings on topics such as: the policymaking utility of crime data, the priority of the repeat offender, the high-fear crimes of robbery and burglary, the low-conviction crime of sexual assault, the prosecution of crimes involving weapons and of victimless crimes. The impact of victim characteristics on the disposition of violent crimes, the scope and prediction of recidivism, geographic and demographic patterns of crime, the processing of female defendants, plea bargaining and court delay, pretrial release decisions, and sentencing practices are also covered. There are 17 publications in the series. This first report presents a general summary of INSLAW studies in such areas as police and prosecution operations and criminal justice system effectiveness from a victim's and crime specific perspective. The PROMIS re-

ports on Expanding the Perspectives of Crime Data and Curbing the Repeat Offender are listed as NCJ 40230 and NCJ 40228 respectively.

13. EXPANDING THE PERSPECTIVE OF CRIME DATA: PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS. By K. M. Williams, J. Lucianovic, and W. D. Falcon, Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, 1977. 20 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 40230)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00575-6

Court, prosecutory, police, and victimization data are adjusted and compared to obtain systemwide apprehension, conviction, and incarceration performance measures for various crimes. The Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS) produced a comprehensive body of data on approximately 100,000 "street crime" cases that arose out of normal prosecution and court operations in the District of Columbia over a 6-year period. The Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW) analyzed the data and the PROMIS research project yielded a wide range of findings on various topics. The PROMIS criminal justice statistics were adjusted for internal inconsistencies and compiled into a systemwide performance perspective, from victimization to conviction. The crimes of commercial robbery, commercial burglary, and aggravated assault are analyzed. The PROMIS reports on Highlights of Interim Findings and Curbing the Repeat Offender are listed as NCJ 40229 and NCJ 40228 respectively.

14. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS: PRETRIAL PROGRAMS. By S. Weisberg, Washington, 1978. 182 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 40248)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00689-2

This report presents a cost analysis for the implementation and operation of pretrial programs complying with standards proposed by the National Advisory Commission. The report was prepared to supplement the National Advisory Commission (NAC) on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals' Corrections Report by providing cost information needed by State and local decisionmakers to implement similar standards in their own jurisdictions. Following a review of the history of the pretrial program movement, criminal justice system cost implications for operating a comprehensive pretrial system are presented. Twelve existing pretrial programs were analyzed to determine the dollar figure requirements for manpower and resources. A predominantly urban county is then presented. An analysis of some variations in the model as well as an assessment of costs associated with selected special circumstances (e.g., problems of willful failure to appear and violations of conditional release stipulations) expand the applications of the model budget. A table, which assesses the estimated average costs for a pretrial services agency operating in conformity with corrections standards, reveals that the average cost per released defendant ranges

from approximately \$80 to \$160. The final section provides an assessment of other costs associated with pretrial release activities (particularly, the "opportunity" costs to the individual and to society) and other external costs. The appendixes include information on the history of bail reform, typology of costs, the report's methodology, the Federal Pretrial Services Agency, selected data on pretrial services operations, research needs, and data requirements.

15. PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR PROCESSING CIVIL DISPUTES. By E. Johnson, Jr., University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1977. 309 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 40270)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00680-9

This report covers six strategies for improving the processing of civil disputes in the regular courts of the United States. After an overview of the defects in the present judicial system and dispute resolution process is presented, six strategies for improved processing are discussed. The strategies are the settlement incentive, the automatic transfer, the eligibility simplification, the resource reduction, the responsibility relocation, and the cost redistribution strategy. These strategies attempt to reduce the need for third party intervention in civil disputes, and reduce the quantity of caseloads and the time and money necessary to properly handle civil disputes.

16. MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS: PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. Cawley et al., University Research Corporation, Washington, 1977. 159 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 40294)

The report presents highlights of a workshop training session held in early March 1977, on improvements in handling criminal investigations. The session was attended by criminal investigators and law enforcement officials from Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. The session aimed to inform participants of recent advances in criminal investigation management, and in using a team process for analyzing and solving problems to produce local agency action plans. The workshop also aimed to apprise participants of a systems approach to the management of criminal investigations, and of strategies for altering a typical police agency's structure to create better investigations management. A companion manual for managing criminal investigations is the subject of NCJ 40305.

17. PLEA BARGAINING IN THE UNITED STATES: PHASE 1 REPORT, 1977. H. S. Miller, Proj. Dir., Georgetown University Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure, Washington, 1977. 600 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 40484)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00733-3

This report presents a study of the nature and extent of plea bargaining in the United States, emphasizing its characteristics and dynamics. A summary of the findings and conclusions begins the report, followed by an overview of plea bargaining in the United States. This chapter addresses the problem of defining plea bargaining and determining the extent of its use. Various types of plea bargaining that were identified in the field are presented and described. The second chapter focuses on the role of the prosecutor. The issues of actual and legal innocence, prosecutorial discretion, screening, and plea bargaining are discussed. The role of defense counsel in the plea negotiation process and the conditions under which effective assistance can be provided to defendants are explored. Another section of the text analyzes the role of the judge as it pertains to judicial supervision of and participation in plea bargaining. Chapter 5 concerns the feasibility of a cost analysis of plea bargaining. An assessment of the practicality of determining the cost of plea bargaining in an overall system of case disposition is presented. The final chapter contains pertinent information on the methodological approach used in the study. The appendixes include information on the guilty plea rates of 20 States by jurisdictions and some forms that are used concerning plea bargaining. Also included is an extensive annotated and indexed bibliography. For the preliminary report of this program, see NCJ 40001.

18. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, PROBATION, RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICES, VOL. 1. By D. J. Thalheimer, American Bar Association, Chicago, 1976. 17 p. (NCJ 40533)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00687-6

A brief background on standards relating to community-based supervision is presented, cost analysis findings are examined, and policy implications are highlighted. Standards relating to adult community-based supervision used as a basis for this analysis are those contained in the Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (NAC). This volume is designed as a companion reference to Volume 2 which is intended for use by planners and analysts. The volumes analyze and estimate the costs of implementing the standards and provide cost guidelines and estimation techniques for localities.

19. COST ANALYSIS OF CORRECTIONAL STANDARDS: COMMUNITY SUPERVISION, PROBATION, RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICES, VOL. 2. By D. J. Thalheimer, American Bar Association, Chicago, 1978. 114 p. (NCJ 40534)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00686-6

The cost and resource implications of correctional standards relating to adult community-based supervision are examined. Standards used as a basis for this analysis are those contained in the Corrections Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (NAC). The analysis of community-based supervision in this volume is presented in six chapters. The first is a brief background of the corrections standards relating to adult community-based supervision. The second chapter devotes full attention to the functional organization of probation resources and includes a model for the organization of probation resources and the alinement of functions within the organization according to the Corrections Report. This organizational model divides the probation function into three subunits: administrative services, services to the court, and services to the client. The next three sections of the report, chapters 3, 4, and 5, contain the findings of the cost analysis for probation, restitution, and community service. The final chapter contains the project conclusions and summarizes the findings of the analysis. For the first volume of this report, see NCJ 40533.

20. INVESTIGATION OF THE HIGH SPEED HAZARDS OF STEEL-BELTED RADIAL TIRES ON POLICE PATROL CARS: FINAL REPORT, 1975. By J. J. Collard, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 51 p. (NCJ 40887)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01786-8

Two police fatalities and one permanent disability have been caused by catastrophic failures of steel-belted radial ply tires during high speed police operations. More than 200 other failures were reported by one State highway patrol department. The report recommends that police departments use caution in selecting tires for patrol cars, and that tire manufacturers be required to provide evidence that the tires sold for police use have been tested and certified at speeds of at least 125 miles per hour. Test results, accident reports, manufacturers' certifications, and related materials are included in attachments.

21. POLICE PATROL CAR: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY IN ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND DISPOSITION. By R. T. Ruegg, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 135 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 41026)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-91837-6

This report utilizes life-cycle costing techniques to examine the costs of some alternative approaches to patrol car acquisition, operation, maintenance, and disposition. Specifically, the study addresses the cost effect of purchasing different sizes of patrol cars and different optional equipment, the advantages and disadvantages of direct ownership of vehicles as compared with leasing vehicles, the costs of contracting out maintenance as compared with the costs of inhouse servicing, the effects on fleet costs of alternative utilization practices, vehicle replacement scheduling, and methods of vehicle disposition. Life-cycle costing methodology and police fleet management are discussed, with attention to both life-cycle costing and break-even models. Cost-saving practices in buying and selling are reviewed, including model selection, length of ownership, accessorizing, color, reconditioning, resale timing, and methods of disposition. Operating and maintenance factors are discussed regarding costs for patrol cars of different sizes and costs by type of expenditure and as a function of driving environment, usage rate, and mileage. Maintenance facility selection factors are also noted in terms of location (i.e., centralized or decentralized shop) and source (i.e., police shop municipal garage, or private vendor). The nature and possible benefits of a personal car program are described. Empirical evidence concerning vehicle costs of a personal car program and a hypothetical cost comparison of such a program with a minimum fleet/multi-shift car plan are presented. Patrol car replacement decisions are discussed in terms of replacement methodology; illustrative cases also are provided. Finally, the life-cycle costs of a typical patrol car are noted. Extensive graphic and tabular data are presented. Appended materials include police fleet practices data, sample leasing and maintenance agreements, and selected references. Lists of tables and exhibits are included.

22. PRESENTENCE REPORT HANDBOOK: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. R. Carter, Proj. Dir., University Justice Associates, Los Angeles, California, 1977. 78 p. (NCJ 41337)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00577-2

The focus of this Prescriptive Package is the presentence investigation and report, including the organizational environment in which presentence activities are conducted. The package is based on a comprehensive state-of-the-art survey which included a complete review of the literature and a review of the operational procedures and presentence formats used by 735 State and local probation agencies. As a result of their survey, the authors found that during the 100-year history of the presentence report there has been an

emphasis on the quantity of data collected and presented to the courts. The quality of the information in terms of its relevance to the sentencing decision has seldom been questioned. Over the years there has been a continuity in format and data indicating that tradition is an unchallenged idol in most jurisdictions. The principal product of this research effort is a series of 64 recommendations or "prescriptions" designed to assist the courts and probation administrators in developing a more systematic and analytical approach to presentence report design and utilization. The recommendations address issues such as report format and content, conditions for probation, development of probation supervision plans as part of the presentence investigation, resource allocation including the general organization and management of presentence report activities, scheduling, use of nonprofessional personnel, case record management including the issues of confidentiality, and the development of standard operating procedures.

23. PRISON EMPLOYEE UNIONISM: THE IMPACT ON CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAMS. By J. M. Wynne, Jr., American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1977. 248 p. (NCJ 41472)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00633-7

The emerging activism of unions and associations of prison employees and the increase in the number of formal collective bargaining agreements is having a major impact on the operation of State prison systems. A complaint commonly heard is that the correctional administrator's ability to operate a safe and effective institution has been impaired by a collective bargaining agreement. On the other hand, employee groups stress that collective bargaining has resulted in more equitable payment to correctional personnel for services rendered and in a decrease in the number of arbitrary managerial decisions. This report examines the origin, nature, extent, and impact of correctional employee unionism. Study data were obtained primarily through a field study of 16 State prison systems and one city system, chosen to represent a cross section of various geographic locations, stages of development in correctional employee unionism, and stages of development in collective bargaining. For the most part, the field research took place between October 1975 and February 1976. The state of American corrections, the rise of correctional employee unionism, the legal framework for correctional employment labor relations, collective bargaining for correctional employees, the impact of contract provisions, and correctional employee activism were all investigated. Based on survey findings, it is concluded that while the increasing influence of public employee organizations has led to much-needed improvements in the employees' economic benefits and working conditions, not all the changes brought about by the employee organizations have contributed to the efficient operation of State correctional systems or to the effectiveness of correctional programs. The employee groups--especially the

groups composed of correctional officers--have sometimes used their power in ways that have hindered the improvement of correctional programs. For a related document, see NCJ 41473.

24. PRISON EMPLOYEE UNIONISM: MANAGEMENT GUIDE FOR CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATORS. By M. R. Montilla, American Justice Institute, Sacramento, California, 1977. 506 p. NCJRS (NCJ 41473)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00632-9

This guide is based on a project funded by LEAA-NILECJ in 1975-76 which focused on a comprehensive analysis of the scope, processes, and impact of collective bargaining in State correctional agencies. The Management-Employee Relations in Corrections (MERIC) Project conducted a mail questionnaire survey of all States and territories. The 16 States found to have a substantive history of significant developments in formal collective bargaining were then subjected to bi-disciplinary team field investigations. As a product of the study, this management and resource guide is designed for use by correctional administrators whose employees already have been or are about to be included in a collective bargaining agreement. The topics covered include general issues in collective bargaining and specific issues relating to employee benefit provisions, the union role in State correctional administration, and other correctional services. In addition, 10 issues which may affect management-prison employee relations in the future are identified and analyzed. Findings and recommendations from the study are presented. Appended materials consist of a glossary of collective bargaining terms and listings of public sector labor relations resources. For a related document, see NCJ 41472.

25. FORCIBLE RAPE: MEDICAL AND LEGAL INFORMATION. By L. Forrest, Batelle Memorial Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1977. 24 p. NCJRS (NCJ 41736)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00537-3

This booklet was written specifically to help confused and upset victims of rape better understand the legal and medical procedures which they might experience in the course of the investigation and prosecution of the crime. Each contact that a rape victim would have with the criminal justice system is outlined, from the initial police report through the medical procedures and police investigation to the actual trial. Because each rape case is unique, the manner in which an individual victim's case is handled may vary from this outline. This booklet describes the ideal way a case should be handled and tells what a rape victim has a right to expect. A glossary of legal and medical terms relating to the crime of rape is provided to alleviate any confusion on the part of the victim. An appointment direc-

tory is furnished for recording the times and places of meetings with doctors, detectives, and the prosecutor.

26. RACKETS BUREAU: INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME. PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By G. R. Blakey, R. Goldstock, and C. H. Rogovin, Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, New York, 1978. 179 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 41952)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00592-6

Traditionally, law enforcement reacted to individual criminal behavior through the agencies of the criminal justice system, police, prosecutors, courts, and corrections. The most sophisticated response to organized crime today, however, integrates investigators and prosecutors into a proactive effort. This Prescriptive Package describes and comments on the general state of the art in the offices of local district attorneys or State attorneys general, based on a field analysis of 12 representative units. It also identifies the most significant aspects of their work, discusses their problems, evaluates their efforts, and proposes standards for their establishment, organization, and operation. The package also includes detailed information on selected investigative and prosecutive units in Kings County (Brooklyn), New York, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New Jersey, and Wisconsin. Study findings revealed that attorney-investigator relations are crucial to the successful operation of proactive units targeted on organized crime and that both attorneys and investigators assigned to such units are too few in number, insufficiently experienced, and inadequately compensated. Training as a whole was found to be woefully inadequate. In addition, the study pointed to a clear and pressing need to think through and raise the quality of specialized units designed for the investigation and prosecution of organized crime, including thorough internal and outside review and evaluation. Appended materials include a discussion of the uses of the phrase "organized crime," with particular emphasis on the legal meaning; excerpts from the project plan of the Colorado Organized Crime Strike Force; a rackets bureau investigative plan; an examination of the use of civil actions against organized crime; an analysis of the problem of sentencing the racketeer; and a chart of law and unit resources.

27. TRANSITION FROM PRISON TO EMPLOYMENT: AN ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY-BASED ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS; NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM, PHASE I SUMMARY REPORT. By M. A. Toborg, et al., Lazar Institute, Washington, 1978. 68 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42245)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00697-3

This summary report assesses the state of evaluation and research knowledge as of 1977 regarding community-based programs which pro-

vide employment services to prison releasees. More than 250 organizations offering many types of assistance, including counseling, job development, job placement, work orientation, and training and support services, provided information in response to a mail-telephone survey. Existing literature and work in progress was reviewed, and site visits were made to 15 programs. It was found that there is great variation across programs in the types of employment services offered and the ways in which these services are delivered; however, there is little known about the types of services which seem most effective or about the best method for providing any given service. Many programs have analyzed whether clients obtain jobs, and most reported that the majority of clients are successfully placed. Available analyses usually indicated that program clients experience lower rates of recidivism than do comparison groups, although outcomes are far from consistent from one project to the next, and few programs have been rigorously evaluated. Most outcome studies use quite limited impact measures, such as placement and re-arrest rates, and do not consider such features as job stability, job quality, or the severity and type of crimes committed. Few studies compare the outcomes of program clients with those of similar groups of nonclients; consequently, the extent to which successful client outcomes should be attributed to the programs' interventions or to other causes cannot be determined. It is recommended that followup analyses of client outcomes, as compared with outcomes of appropriate nonclient groups, be conducted; a handbook be prepared to provide step-by-step instructions on ways to conduct evaluations for employment services programs; ways to improve linkages between the Department of Labor and LEAA (the two major funding sources for such programs) be analyzed; relevant materials be disseminated to interested program staffs; ways to improve linkages between staffs of corrections facilities and employment services programs be assessed; employment services available to women releasees be expanded; and ways to establish job creation programs for prison releasees be explored. Supporting data tables, charts and a bibliography are included.

28. COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM--SEATTLE, WASHINGTON: EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By P. Cirel, et al., Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 174 p. NCJRS (NCJ 42383)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00564-1

Residential security inspection services, services for marking personal property, block watches, and information materials are elements of this burglary prevention program. A thorough measure of results has proven the program successful. In 1972, the Law and Justice Planning Office of Seattle surveyed its citizens and found them more concerned about burglary than any other crime. At about the same time, studies of the incidence and patterns of burglary in the city found that in over one-third of reported burglaries thieves entered through unlocked doors and windows; most victims had not identified

their property by any means that would discourage fencing of the property or assist in its recovery; most burglaries occurred during waking hours; and traditional police patrol could not possibly provide the extent of preventive presence necessary to curtail the burglary rate. The Community Crime Prevention Program designed four tactics to reduce these factors contributing to burglaries and applied them to two target areas, comprising approximately 27 percent of the city's population. Using a home security checklist, a service technician accompanies the occupant through his home and then advises him about making it more secure. Assistance and equipment for marking personal property are provided each home, and a block watch exists, providing for willing residents to exchange information about their schedules and habits, watch each other's houses, and report suspicious activities to each other and the police. Information materials about burglary and its prevention are regularly supplied to program participants. Post project data reveal a 48- to 61-percent reduction in burglaries of households using the services. To aid in replication of the program, a detailed approach for establishing and evaluating the program is included.

29. **CONTROLLING POLICE CORRUPTION: THE EFFECTS OF REFORM POLICIES; SUMMARY REPORT.** By L. W. Sherman, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, 1978. 19 p. NCJRS (NCJ 42963)

GPO Stock No. GSA-000-00616-7

The means by which police corruption can be controlled are examined in this study through an analysis of the changing nature of police corruption in four cities in the wake of major scandals and reform efforts. Four police departments were studied, each of which had experienced a major scandal over police corruption. A new police executive was appointed with a mandate to reform the department in each of these cities: Oakland, California; New York, New York; Newburg, New York; and a fourth city given the fictitious name of "Central City." Policies for controlling corruption were identified through interviews with police executives and analysis of various documents. Changes over time (before and after the scandal) in corruption were measured by eight indicators of the level of organization of corruption. The study found that all four cities had a high level of police corruption prior to the scandal. After the scandals, three of the police departments adopted policies aimed at preventing and detecting ongoing corruption, and one adopted policy aimed only at responding to allegations of past corruption. The study found that the level of organization present in corruption, as measured by the indicators used in this study, declined substantially in all four cities after the adoption of reform policies. However, in the one city which focused on past police corruption, data were gathered for only 1 year; thus the decline of corruption organization in that city may be due solely to the effects of the scandal. The report concludes that premonitory strategies (aimed at on-

going corruption) for corruption control can reduce the level of organization of police corruption and that postmonitory strategies (aimed at past corruption) are not as effective as premonitory strategies. Finally, it is concluded that the same strategies for corruption control can be employed in a police department of any size, although the tactics may differ.

30. TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR SEX OFFENDERS: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By E. M. Brecher, American Correctional Association, College Park, Maryland, 1978. 110 p. NCJRS (NCJ 42967)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00591-8

The question of what should be done about sex offenders after they have been sentenced and turned over to the correctional system is discussed. The majority of treatment programs pay little or no attention to the factors which contribute to the sexual offenses of the men. There are, however, some notable exceptions. This survey report presents data on 20 treatment programs in 12 States which are directly concerned with the existing sexual problems and future behavior of correctional inmates, probationers, and parolees. Three additional programs which are no longer in operation, but have considerable historical interest, are also described. The programs reviewed fall into two broad categories: institutions, mental hospitals, or special institutions for sex offenders; and community-based programs for offenders (including probationers and parolees) living in the community. No attempt is made to evaluate each program individually, or to rank them comparatively. Rather, report recommendations call attention to the wide range of alternatives being explored, and from which those planning to launch additional programs can make a selection appropriate to their problems, goals, and resources. Excluded from this survey are a wide range of treatment programs, both institutional and community, which are available to offenders generally, including sex offenders, but which are not tailored to the specifically sexual problems of sex offenders. Appended materials include descriptions of nine additional treatment programs, and a State-by-State list of directors of treatment programs for sex offenders. A list of bibliographic references is provided.

31. BLACK CRIME: A POLICE VIEW. H. J. Bryce, Ed., Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, 1977. 178 p. NCJRS (NCJ 43215)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00658-2

Papers collected in this text explore ways to reduce crime in the black community, particularly black-on-black crime. The papers were presented at a 1976 conference sponsored by LEAA, the Police Foundation, and the Joint Center for Political Studies. It drew the na-

tion's highest-ranking black law enforcement officials and resulted in the creation of National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE). After a statistical background on black crime and black law enforcement personnel, chapters cover such topics as crime as the concern of elected officials; crime in the black community (causes of crime and the role of the police in reducing crime); and police-community relations. A chapter also deals with policies to increase the number of black police executives and the dilemma of black police executives. The list of recommendations made at each workshop session center on four major areas: how to alleviate causes of crime, how to control crime, how to improve police-community relations, and the role of the black police executive. The articles are supplemented by references.

32. NATION'S TOUGHEST DRUG LAW: EVALUATING THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE; FINAL REPORT. Drug Abuse Council, Inc., Washington, 1978. 172 p.
(NCJ 43315)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00648-5

This report presents results reached by the Drug Law Evaluation Project, which focused on the effectiveness of the 1973 revision of the New York State drug law, a "get tough" approach in the war on drugs. In 1973, New York State enacted a comprehensive set of "get tough" drug laws which increased the severity of penalties for drug offenses, restricted prosecutorial discretion to plea bargain, and limited judicial discretion to impose sentences that did not involve incarceration. The evaluation project systematically collected large quantities of data, conducted interviews with knowledgeable persons, carried out extensive statistical analyses, and consulted scholars with relevant experience. Overall, this evaluation indicates that, during the first 3 years after their passage, the objectives of these laws to control illegal drug use and related crime were not achieved. For example, heroin use was as widespread in New York City in mid-1976 as in 1973, and patterns of illegal drug use over this period were not appreciably different from those in other major east coast cities. The State's patterns of drug-related property crimes were similar to those in nearby States, and its stiff penalties for repeat offenders produced no sustained deterrent effects. Finally, although initial increases in court caseload backlogs and other impacts on the criminal justice system tended to level off, the costs imposed by these laws did not appear to have yielded commensurate benefits. The study's report describes the problems of the laws' implementation, details research methods and findings, and provides supplemental materials from staff technical analyses of major evaluation issues. An appendix provides the principal provisions of the 1973 New York State drug law.

33. VIDEO TECHNOLOGY IN THE COURTS. By G. V. Coleman, Mitre Corporation,
McLean, Virginia, 1977. 76 p. (NCJ 43340)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00588-8

The history of the use in criminal justice of video technology--both video recording and live interactive video--is presented. Factors arising from this use that are discussed include the following: legal issues and the extent to which they have been resolved; perceptual and behavioral issues that have been researched; and evidence of increasing acceptance of video technology in criminal justice. The paper concludes that the ultimate applications of video technology will depend on constitutional decisions and decisions as to its most effective utilization.

34. MANAGEMENT-ORIENTED CORRECTIONS EVALUATION GUIDELINES. By J. Reynolds,
Center for Human Services, Washington, 1977. 86 p. (NCJ 43344)
MICROFICHE

This manual, written for corrections administrators and evaluators participating in "management-oriented corrections evaluation" workshops, deals specifically with a management approach to program evaluation. The success of these workshops and the usefulness of the guidelines on which they were based has demonstrated that evaluation can be an effective instrument for managing and improving the correctional subsystem of criminal justice. The guidelines describe a generic evaluation process that can be easily adapted to a wide variety of corrections programs. The manual presents the evaluation process in the following phases: selecting the evaluation topic; developing the evaluation plan, including judgment steps, data processing steps, and management; and conducting and managing the evaluation. Appendixes provide a summary of the steps in the evaluation process and worksheets.

35. CITIZEN COURT WATCHING--THE CONSUMER'S PERSPECTIVE: PROGRAM REVIEW.
By K. Carlson, et al., Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 160 p. NCJRS (NCJ 43360)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00593-4

This report begins with a state-of-the-art review of current court-watching projects, discussing their broad range of goals, objectives, and day-to-day operations. Several projects are summarized. Citizen court-watching efforts have proliferated with the recent trend toward open government and decisionmaking at all levels. By observing a court's proceedings on a regular basis for a specified period of time, trained court monitors are able to recognize and document inadequacies and to press for their remediation. Their accomplishments range from installing information booths in courthouse

lobbies to posting daily calendars and notices of defendants' rights outside courtroom doors, to developing standards for determining indigency for assignment of public offenders. Two particularly well-documented projects--the League of Women Voters' Court-Watching Project in Illinois and the Family Court-Monitoring Project of the Fund for Modern Courts in New York--are described in detail, focusing on development, operations, findings, and results. Several other projects are briefly summarized. Drawing on the successes and failures of these experiments in court watching, the review turns to a synthesis of the various elements necessary to a successful citizen effort in court improvement. Among the issues considered are establishing appropriate goals and objectives, recruitment and training of monitors, proper use of the media, communications with the judiciary, and evaluation. By developing a sufficiently rigorous program of observation and documentation, court watchers can insure that their findings and recommendations will warrant serious consideration and stand up to judicial scrutiny. Existing projects as well as those in formative stages can benefit from understanding the issues and suggestions contained in this document.

E

36. CONTRACT LAW ENFORCEMENT: A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT.
By R. D. Engler and W. G. Gay, Arthur D. Little, Inc., Washington,
1978. 91 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43370)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00652-3

What a law enforcement contract can and cannot do, how to plan and implement such a contract, and how to use department resources to make such a contract work are covered in this management manual. Contract law enforcement, a voluntary program in which one government enters into a formal, legally binding agreement to provide law enforcement services to another government for a fee, is a rapidly growing area. This manual is based on the study of 114 such contracts in communities ranging from less than 5,000 population to more than 20,000. Most of the larger recipient communities are located in Los Angeles County, which is given special attention as the originating agency of contract law enforcement. This manual covers obtaining legal authorization for contracting, writing the contract, estimating quantity of service needed, providing for temporary interruptions in service, allocating policy roles, maintaining control over the contracting agency, allocating tort liability, and evaluating service delivery. Financing is discussed, including the following: items to be included in direct personnel, field equipment, and indirect support costs; how to break out costs on an hourly basis; fiscal control procedures; and opportunities to obtain Federal assistance through LEAA action grants and Department of Labor Comprehensive Employment and Training Act grants. Special problems for the contractor include motivating departmental personnel to support contracting, choosing between fixed and rotating assignments in the contract area, personnel policies for contract assignments, and meeting facility and equipment

needs. A step-by-step process for developing a contract program is recommended, beginning with a feasibility study. A jurisdiction should then request proposals for contract services, develop the proposals, solicit citizen support, negotiate the contract, and provide for supervision of implementation. Cases studies are given of 11 different contracts. Tables and narrative summaries detail estimating patrol requirements, using a patrol officer availability worksheet, estimating hourly total patrol officer costs, estimating hourly direct personnel costs, and estimating vehicle expenses. A sample agreement for general law enforcement services is included.

37. SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE. By J. Beha, K. Carlson, and R.H. Rosenblum, Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 74 p.
(NCJ 43460)

Sentencing selected offenders to perform services for the community has become an increasingly popular option for judges; several types of community service alternative-sentencing programs are set forth. Premised on the notion that a fine and/or jail term is not always in the best interest of society or the offender, many courts have embraced the concept of community service in lieu of the traditional sentences, particularly in cases involving misdemeanors. The purpose of this document is to set forth several types of community service alternative-sentencing programs (also known as court referral programs) and discuss the issues and problems typically and/or potentially facing these programs. After an introductory chapter discussing the theory behind alternative sentencing, Chapter 2 describes three different types of alternative community service or court referral programs. At the conclusion of Chapter 2, the major issues of concern to planners and administrators of such projects are discussed. Chapter 3 involves the legal issues concerning sentencing to community service. Included in Chapter 3 is a discussion of the statutory bases and legal authority for such sentencing, potential constitutional issues, and the increasingly troublesome issue of potential tort liability of court referral programs. The fourth and final chapter is a discussion of the need and methods for monitoring and evaluating court referral programs. The extent to which community service sentencing is currently being used and its impact on the judicial system are questions yet to be answered. However, the projects and their results described in this document suggest that sentencing to community service as an alternative to fines and jail may be of benefit to interested communities.

38. **IMAGE QUALITY OF MONOCHROME TELEVISION CAMERAS.** By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 14 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43677)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01855-4

This report describes how the performance characteristics of a television camera or system relate to the subjective perception of image quality. Manufacturers of monochrome television cameras most frequently quote the following camera operating characteristics: (1) limiting resolution; (2) signal-to-noise ratio; and (3) sensitivity. These characteristics are related to each other and to the scene parameters of spatial frequency, contrast, and brightness. The camera characteristics are evaluated under optimum limiting conditions of the scene parameters, and hence define in a general way the quality of the image produced, but they do not give much information about the range of scene parameters over which the camera will produce useful pictures. The contrast transfer function and the responsibility curve of the camera give additional information about image quality. A sixth camera operating characteristic, relative spectral response, which is independent of the other camera characteristics and the scene parameters, also may affect image quality.

39. **SURVEY OF CONSUMER FRAUD LAW FOR INTERVENTION.** By J. Sheldon and G. J. Zweibel, American Institutes for Research, Washington, 1977. 225 p.
NCJRS (NCJ 43733)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00672-8

This report surveys existing consumer fraud law at the Federal, State, and local levels, outlining the fraudulent practices this legislation is targeted against and the enforcement strategies utilized. A general description of the state of consumer fraud law is presented, delineating State, local, and Federal governments' consumer fraud concerns and the methods they use to combat these perceived problems. Perspective is added by including descriptions of historical and foreign approaches to consumer fraud. Part 1 of the report traces the historical development of consumer fraud laws. Part 2 presents an analysis of 67 consumer fraud practices States have targeted for regulation and 33 strategies used to prevent these prohibited practices. Part 3 discusses the various approaches that municipalities and countries take in policing consumer transactions. Both the fraud practices of concern to Federal agencies and the strategies utilized to prevent them are described in part 4; also contained is an agency-by-agency analysis summarizing important consumer fraud laws and remedies administered by 28 Federal agencies. Part 5 sets out innovative strategies that foreign jurisdictions have utilized to combat fraud in the marketplace. The appendix discusses other Federal agencies.

40. ABOLISH PAROLE? By A. Von Hirsch and K. J. Hanrahan, Center for Policy Research, New York, 1978. 61 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 43734)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00721-0

Various aspects of parole reform are examined, with attention to moral arguments, just desert models, institutional problems, and parole decisionmaking. This is a summary of a report that attempted to gauge the following issues: (1) the extent to which the defects of the parole system are remediable; (2) whether parole can be justified on grounds other than rehabilitation or prediction; (3) whether all the various functions of parole are useless, or whether some should be retained; and (4) the availability of alternatives to parole and the problems posed by those alternatives. Problems underlying parole's central role in the sentencing and correctional systems are discussed, with emphasis on the moral assumptions primary to sentencing and corrections, including rehabilitation, incapacitation, deterrence, and the principle of commensurate deserts. The salient features of the deserts model sanctioning scheme are detailed. The timing of parole release is discussed, including early and late time-fixing, time-fixing under the desert model, and time-fixing under the modified desert model with particular attention to prediction, rehabilitation, and general deterrence. Time-fixing encompasses notifying an inmate at sentencing or shortly thereafter of the probable date of release. That date subsequently can be changed only when specified circumstances intervene. Time-fixing and institutional problems are discussed, including overcrowding and discipline. Parole decisionmaking is examined in terms of the legislature as the standard setter, the parole board as the standard setter, the role of sentencing commissions, and whether certain legislative changes necessarily dictate the abolition of the parole board. Finally parole supervision is considered. Parole as a separate adjudicative system is discussed regarding lower standards of proof, standards of disposition, prehearing detention, and the abolition of the separate system. Conventional parole supervision is discussed in terms of threshold criteria of effective parole supervision and deserts constraint. The question of whether the parole supervision system can be reformed is examined, with emphasis on rationality, effectiveness, the constraints of desert, the effect of eliminating the revocation sanction, alternative sanctions, and the content and scope of reformed supervision. Parolee services are discussed in terms of needs fulfillment and whether there should be any compulsion for ex-offenders to accept such services. References are footnoted. See also NCJ 44641.

41. ALTERNATIVE APPROACH IN POLICE PATROL: THE WILMINGTON SPLIT-FORCE EXPERIMENT. By J. M. Tien, J. W. Simon, and R. C. Larson, Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1978. 258 p. NCJRS (NCJ 43735)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00668-0

An 18-month test of the split-force patrol concept, based on separation of the call-for-service response and the crime prevention function, found that routine calls were handled more efficiently and arrests improved. The Wilmington, Delaware, split-force patrol experiment was formally conducted from December 1, 1975, through November 30, 1976, with a 6-month design period. The police department was so pleased with the results that it continued split patrols past the test period. In general, each of the two patrol forces handles its own functions but is available to assist the other in emergency situations. The call-response group handled 20.6-percent more calls per officer. Since many of these calls were routine, it was possible to reduce the number of 2-person patrols. This increased the need for backup cars 2.6 percent. Overall there was an 18-percent increase in manpower efficiency. The structured crime prevention patrols had a 105.5-percent increase in crime clearances, and arrests were of higher quality. This is due to immediate followup after a felony. However, this increase came at the expense of a 61.4-percent drop in clearances for the detective bureau. Lack of communication and cooperation also resulted. It is suggested this can be mitigated by a more function-oriented work structure and by better management of the detective workload. A benefit was better accountability to management and better direction. The design of the experiment, the design of the evaluation, time statistics, basic workload statistics, arrest-related statistics, and basic patrol procedures are included in this report. Disadvantages of the experiment have been that, while delay time has decreased, travel time has increased; overall response time has not changed. There is also a lack of sector-identity. It is suggested that the dispatcher hold noncritical calls until the car in that sector is not busy. It is a matter of policy to inform the caller that there may be a 30-minute delay on noncritical calls when all units are busy.

42. GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES; ORGANIZING THE NON-SYSTEM: SUMMARY. By D. L. Skoler, Washington, 1977. 34 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 43736)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00669-8

This executive summary of a study of the current structure of the criminal justice system discusses various proposals for reform and the reality of American diversity. The State level is seen as offering the greatest promise for unification. In the 1960's, unification of the criminal justice system was hailed as the answer to the rising crime problem. Before, the courts were separated strictly from the executive functions of the police and corrections. Studies indicate that structure alone will not solve the crime problem, nor is any one structure neces-

sarily the best for the criminal justice system, even the most rational organizational structures can suffer from frustrations, overloaded components, and impotency. Administrative skill is just as important as structure but consolidation can offer certain benefits, especially to small, rural areas. Concurrently, safeguards need to be created to ensure local responsiveness. Specific recommendations are made for reduction of small police forces in favor of area units or larger municipal departments, and greater regulation by the State of police training and standards. At the same time, decentralization of decisionmaking with more authority resting in neighborhood police districts is essential to meet diversified urban needs. The concept of a unified court structure is appealing. However, local authority must be preserved if the courts are not to fall victim to common bureaucratic indifference to field-level needs. Over the past generations, fewer changes have taken place in prosecution services than in any other aspect of criminal justice. Some centralized controls and standards seem necessary, but "who shall supervise" and "how much supervision" remain critical questions. Defender services should have strong day-by-day autonomy but a centralized service could ensure that all jurisdictions have needed defender services. Regarding correctional services, the future should show a continuing movement toward consolidation at the State level, a reexamination of inclusion of correctional services in large human services superagencies, and the setting of more explicit standards for correctional alternatives. Details of these proposals are examined. At present, there are two conflicting movements: (1) an existing need for unification and centralization to ensure higher standards and better services and (2) a move toward decentralization to restore local control lost in the complexity of modern society. For the complete final report, see NCJ 43339.

43. CONTRACTING FOR CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY, VOL. 1: DRAFT SUMMARY, DECEMBER 1976. By G. Kassebaum et al., Washington, 1978. 45 p. NCJRS (NCJ 43737)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00630-2

A summary is presented of a study that provides some data on the role of contracting with private organizations to obtain client services on several levels in community corrections. One aspect of this phenomenon is that supervision and/or provision of services takes place in the open community instead of within closed institutional settings. The services include the following: pretrial diversion of "in lieu" referrals to community programs; probation supervision; prerelease programs for persons committed to the department of corrections; and parole. The study attempts to increase the understanding of the private sector in providing services to justice and corrections agencies. Questions are addressed such as how and by whom persons are referred to the privately operated program in lieu of trial or further agency dispositions, what kinds of cases are referred and accepted, and what is accomplished in such arrangements which might not otherwise result if the private organization did

not operate. The report examines the historical, legal, and administrative context for contracting; characterizes referral and services; discusses costs and sources of support, and presents issues in planning and research. For the complete report contained in volume 2, see NCJ 43738.

44. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, VOL. 1: SUMMARY REPORT, AUGUST 1978. E. Nader, Ed., National Planning Association, Washington, 1978. 167 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43739)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00650-7

This summary volume, the first of eight resulting from a national manpower survey, assesses present and future manpower needs of the criminal justice system and makes recommendations for improved training and management. Findings are based on comprehensive surveys of more than 8,000 State and local criminal justice executives, analysis of a 1975 census survey of 50,000 employees of criminal justice agencies, and 250 field visits. Nearly 1 million persons were employed in State and local criminal justice agencies in 1974, the base year of the assessment. A breakdown of this figure showed that over 580,000 were employed by police protection agencies (80-percent sworn officers); over 190,000 were employed by courts, prosecution and legal services, and indigent defense agencies; and nearly 220,000 were involved in corrections. The largest personnel shortages were reported by probation and parole administrators and by sheriffs; juvenile correction agencies reported the smallest shortages. Smaller departments reported greater relative shortages than larger departments. The composite survey found a need for selective increases of personnel in most criminal justice categories, but also found that such increases do not reduce crime or improve the quality of justice unless combined with improved personnel management. Recommendations are made for improving deployment of existing personnel and increasing personnel effectiveness. Overall, employment in criminal justice agencies is expected to grow more slowly between 1975 and 1985 than in the early 1970's, the combined result of a projected slowdown in crime rates as well as tighter State and local budgets. These trends are analyzed in detail in this and the other volumes in the series. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43760, Vol. 2: Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, Vol. 3: Corrections; NCJ 43741, Vol. 4: Courts; NCJ 43742, Vol. 5: Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, Vol. 6: Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

45. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, Vol. 4: COURTS.
By H. Greenspan et al., National Planning Association, Washington,
1978. 270 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43741)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00662-1

Total judicial process employment, as assessed by this comprehensive survey, is expected to increase 62 percent by 1985 with greatest growth in general jurisdiction and appellate-level courts and indigent defense. Court system manpower needs must be assessed in relation to two major goals: equity of the judicial process and efficiency. Increases in civil as well as criminal caseloads, increased provision of indigent defense services required by recent Supreme Court decisions, and increased public pressure to reduce court delay have been responsible for a 38 percent increase in court, prosecution, and indigent defense agency employment between 1970 and 1974. Despite this improved staffing, felony case backlogs increased by 10 percent in 1975. This analysis of workloads finds that improved management methods, increased use of full-time prosecutors (consolidating small offices which use part-time prosecutors), and additional public defender personnel will be needed to keep up with increasing numbers of cases. The decline in arrests for certain victimless crimes, such as public drunkenness, has reduced workloads in lower level courts, but has had limited impact on other judicial process agencies. Formal pretrial diversion programs are expected to increase, creating greater staffing needs. High turnover rates among assistant prosecuting personnel and public defenders are due primarily to low salary levels. Recommendations are made for special training for entry-level prosecution and defense lawyers, due to the lack of instruction in practical legal skills given in law schools. Recommendations are made to improve inservice education for judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. The new profession of court administrator will require specialized training, especially since few of these persons have both business administration and judicial backgrounds. The problem of sufficient authority for court administrators also needs to be faced. Tables present employment and trends by judicial area, by geographic region, and by type of court. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, Vol. 1: Summary Report; NCJ 43760, Vol. 2: Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, Vol. 3: Corrections; NCJ 43742, Vol 5: Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, Vol. 6: Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

46. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, VOL. 5: CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING, NOVEMBER 1976. F. M. McKernan, Proj. Dir., National Planning Association, Washington, 1976. 622 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43742)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00663-9

Federal, State, local, and private college and university criminal justice programs are examined in detail in this 2-part study; strengths,

weaknesses, and recommendations for improvement are given for each. As a result of a massive infusion of Federal funds, criminal justice education has increased tenfold between 1965 and 1975, from approximately 125 college and university courses to 1,245. In addition, individual police department training programs have multiplied. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has expanded its technical training programs for smaller departments. This rapid expansion has brought a variety of problems, including lack of direction for the academic programs, a lack of attention to management development for police supervisors, and uncertain standards for accreditation. An overview of current programs for an associate degree, a bachelor's degree, and a graduate degree in criminal justice is presented. Other programs surveyed include the Law Enforcement Education Program, management training and education programs, the various FBI courses, law enforcement academies (with a chart showing distribution by State), law school criminal justice education, and professional education in corrections. It is concluded that law schools do an inadequate job of training prospective criminal justice lawyers. In 1975, criminal law and related criminal justice programs accounted for about 6 percent of nonseminar courses and 12 percent of seminar courses in law schools. Continuing legal education is the main source of training for criminal lawyers, judges, and prosecutors. A similar situation exists in corrections. Few schools offer more than token courses in criminology and only about 4 to 5 percent of corrections workers have been well-trained in social work. Greater efforts need to be made to provide inservice education to upgrade the training of corrections personnel. For other volumes in this manpower survey, see NCJ 43739, Vol. 1: Summary Report; NCJ 43760, Vol. 2: Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, Vol. 3: Corrections; NCJ 43741, Vol. 4: Courts; and NCJ 43743, Vol. 6: Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

47. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, VOL. 6: CRIMINAL JUSTICE MANPOWER PLANNING; FINAL REPORT, REVISED AUGUST 1977. H. Wool and F. M. McKernan, Proj. Dirs., National Planning Association, Washington, 1976. 397 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43743)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00664-7

A model for projecting manpower needs in various segments of the criminal justice system is presented, then used to forecast employment needs in 1985 by occupation; recommendations for training are also included. This sixth volume of an 8-volume study addresses the problem of collecting valid data to forecast manpower needs, recommends that such data collection be made a continuing Federal project, and then uses data collected from this special national manpower survey to develop a forecasting model. The survey was initiated due to unavailability of base figures for such a forecast. More than 8,000 administrators were surveyed in depth, a Census Bureau study was analyzed, and a variety of sources were studied for trends. This data collection is described in detail. A series of 27 tables summarizes the findings of the model,

presenting forecasts of personnel needs for police, courts, and corrections under a variety of budget conditions. Appended materials include a summary of the mathematical theory behind the development of the model, the National Manpower Survey (NMS) Model User's Guide, and a data collection survey manual based on the NMS-North Carolina project. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, Vol. 1: Summary Report; NCJ 43760, Vol. 2: Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, Vol. 3: Corrections; NCJ 43741, Vol. 4: Courts; and NCJ 43742, Vol. 5: Criminal Justice Education and Training.

48. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, VOL. 2: LAW ENFORCEMENT, AUGUST 1977. H. Wool and F. M. McKernan, Proj. Dirs., National Planning Association, Washington, 1978. 59 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 43760)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00660-4

This survey of present and future employment trends in State and local police protection agencies finds that police employment will increase, but more slowly than in the early 1970's, and that training gaps still exist. This second volume in a 8-volume survey of criminal justice manpower needs reports that employment in State and local police protection agencies has grown from about 340,000 in 1960 to nearly 600,000 in 1974, an increase of 49 percent in per capita police employment. However, crime rates have grown by 157 percent. As a result, departments with 1,000 or more employees and the smallest agencies alike report personnel shortages. Growth in police employment is expected to increase only 33 percent between 1975 and 1985, as a result of a slowdown in the growth of crime rates, a projected reduction in State and local budget growth, corrections and court agencies. Civilian employment will increase more rapidly than employment of sworn officers, and State and county agencies will increase more rapidly than local departments. Recruitment of women and minority persons and their employment in nonroutine jobs continues to be a problem. At present, 13 percent of recruits belong to minority groups, a figure which should be 18 percent to compare to their representation in the general population. Women comprise about 3 percent of all police officers and are concentrated in clerical and juvenile work. This report recommends more specific training for recruits, greater training for line officers who become supervisors, areas of needed inservice training, and better recruitment and personnel policies. Tables present employment and training data collected by this survey. A summary of effects of police expenditures on crime and clearance rates is included in appended data. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, Vol. 1: Summary Report; NCJ 43740, Vol. 3: Corrections; NCJ 43741, Vol. 4: Courts; NCJ 43742, Vol. 5: Criminal Justice Education; and NCJ 43743, Vol. 6: Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

49. MARIJUANA: A STUDY OF STATE POLICIES AND PENALTIES. J. A. Cass, Ed., Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Company, Washington, 1977. 396 p.

(NCJ 43880)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00601-9

This study reviews the medical, legal, and historical aspects of marijuana use and discusses the various policy approaches toward marijuana possession and use which States have considered. Historical background relevant to the issue, as well as a general background of use and enforcement trends, is summarized, and medical and legal issues are outlined. The experience of nine selected States which have eliminated incarceration as a penalty for possession of small amounts of marijuana and which have not passed decriminalization laws is detailed. A second section of the study summarizes the historical, social, and medical information which may serve as a basis for policymaking. A policymaking framework provides policy choices and a perspective on the more general marijuana issues. More immediate issues, along with positions of advocates and opponents on marijuana enforcement trends, are summarized, and medical and legal aspects of these issues then presented. A legislative guide for policymakers wishing to change their State's marijuana law discusses various approaches to the law. The study offers a documentation of the research findings to the policymaker. The research methodology is appended, and supporting tables and illustrations are included.

50. ECONOMIC INVESTIGATION OF STATE AND LOCAL JUDICIARY SERVICES. By H. H. Ulbrich, H. H. Macaulay, Jr., and M. T. Maloney, Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, 1977. 375 p.

(NCJ 43919)

An innovative economic perspective was used to develop a model of State and local judicial expenditure and to examine the wide variation existing among the States in per capita judicial expenditure. Information in the legal literature and the results of a limited survey of judges, prosecutors, and public defenders are used to identify an array of judicial services provided by State and local governments in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. These services are analyzed in light of economic and public finance theory. A model of an optimal system for providing and paying for judicial services is developed, and previous research and methodologies in the area are examined. The effects on expenditure of differences in geographical location, judicial system, organizational structure, and allocation responsibility for judicial services between State and local levels of government are examined. Conclusions, policy implications, and directions for future research are discussed. Appendixes present survey instruments and information on methodologies used in surveys of judicial personnel. An appendix describing a "standard judicial service unit" is followed by an extensive bibliography.

51. FORENSIC PATHOLOGY: A HANDBOOK FOR PATHOLOGISTS. R. S. Fisher and C. S. Petty, Eds., Washington, 1977. 210 p. (NCJ 43951)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00541-1

This quick-reference handbook to help community pathologists convert standard autopsy procedure into a medicolegal autopsy includes preservation of evidence, checklists of possible evidence for various crimes, and legal problems. This manual is designed for the practicing pathologist who must deal occasionally with crime evidence. Initial chapters cover the special requirements of medicolegal examinations, including examination of clothing, preservation of evidence, determining the difference between time of injury and time of death, and special body fluid analyses often required. Checklists are given for common situations such as determining the cause of sudden unexpected death (including sudden infant death syndrome), the battered child, rape, fire and electrical injury victims (especially when foul play might be expected), neck injuries, asphyxial deaths, drowning, various types of bullet wounds, cutting and stabbing wounds, and drug- and alcohol-related deaths. Each chapter includes appropriate preliminary steps, items often overlooked, and procedures to ensure admissibility and validity of evidence obtained. Tables summarize characteristics of wounds produced by various types of guns. There is also a reference table of maximum therapeutic levels and minimum lethal levels of common drugs and poisons plus a suggested forensic library for the nonforensic pathologist.

52. GUIDE TO ESTABLISHING A DEFENDER SYSTEM: PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE. By N. A. Goldberg and J. L. Lichtman, National Legal Aid and Defender Association, Washington, 1977. 133 p. NCJRS

MICROFICHE (NCJ 44091)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00617-5

Basic issues critical to the establishment and stability of effective systems for the defense of indigents accused of crime are addressed. The topics discussed relate to means of establishing a strong, independent defender system. Sources of financing for defender and assigned counsel programs and the administration of program funds are discussed. A major factor in the stability of operations is the jurisdictional level at which defense systems are organized. Today's systems are described, and two possible structures for the organization of defender systems are proposed. The relationships between State and local offices in a centrally administered State defender system are considered, along with trial-appellate relationships. The practical question of defense program location is included in the discussion. The guide deals with the selection of the defender director, the extent and sources of supervision over the defender director, and the establishment of a State defender commission. The practice of providing defense services by contracting with one or more private agencies is examined, and considerations necessary to

selecting the agency itself, as well as the head of that agency, are addressed. The contents of such a contract are emphasized. Consideration is given to the participation of the private bar in areas utilizing organized systems for providing defense services. An examination of the random, or ad hoc, approach to providing counsel and the concept of "mixed systems," utilizing both defenders and assigned counsel lawyers selected from the private bar, are presented. A comparison of the mixed system with the defender system and suggestions for alternative models of mixed systems are offered. Appendixes include a directory of programs exemplifying the recommendations in this report, a model statute for consideration by jurisdictions changing over to a State system, and a bibliography of materials used in preparing this manual.

53. FORCIBLE RAPE: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By F. Fogarty, Battelle Memorial Law and Justice Study Center, Seattle, Washington, 1978. 88 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 44133)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00626-4

The 152 items chosen for this annotated bibliography are materials which are readily available, not outdated, published between 1967 and 1977, scholarly, and not duplicative. Categories include the following: sociocultural and descriptive features of rape; rape victimization (the victim's experience and needs, medical care and examination of victims, the child victim, and homosexual rape); rape offenders; investigation of rape; legal issues and legislative reform; and rape in foreign countries and cultures. An author index is provided.

54. WOMEN ON PATROL: A PILOT STUDY OF POLICE PERFORMANCE IN NEW YORK CITY. By J. L. Sichel et al., New York City Police Department, New York, 1978. 95 p. (NCJ 44148)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00631-1

The patrol performance of 41 female police officers was compared to that of 41 male police officers in New York City in 1975-1976. The males and females were matched by length of time on force, patrol experience, and type of precinct. Direct observation by police and civilian personnel was the principal research method. In general, male and female officers performed similarly; they used the same techniques to gain and keep control and were equally unlikely to use force or to display a weapon. However, small differences in performance were observed. Female officers were judged by civilians to be more competent, pleasant, and respectful than their male counterparts, but were observed to be slightly less likely to engage in control-seeking behavior, and less apt to assert themselves in patrol decisionmaking. Compared to male officers, females were less often named as arresting officers, less likely to participate in stren-

uous physical activity, and took more sick time. Some of the performance disparities appeared rooted in morale and deployment problems resulting from departmental layoffs, social conventions, and role expectations. Situationally and socially engendered differences between the performance of male and female officers might be remedied by different deployment and training policies. The study concludes with suggestions for the improvement of the patrol performance of male officers as well as female police officers.

55. IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY IN THE COURTS: A PRIMER FOR CLERKS OF COURT. By A. K. Mason, Washington, 1978. 16 p. NCJRS (NCJ 44167)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00677-9

Techniques including principles of operations analysis, work measurement, and facilities planning which have been successfully applied in both industry and in other areas of local government are discussed. Work measurement techniques such as work sampling and the use of standard data can provide the necessary labor standards for understanding court efficiency and improving the ability of the court administrator and supervisors to schedule and plan work. The principles of operations analysis and motion economy that are presented may be applied by all personnel in the courts and do not require extensive technical training. Alternative approaches which may be used by the court administrator include systems analysis, the application of theories from the behavioral sciences, and computer automation. It is noted that the industrial engineering approach can solve many problems of efficiency in the courts through the application of basic principles of work simplification and methods improvement. Many method changes can be implemented without the purchase of expensive equipment, major rearrangement of facilities, or the use of computers. The report recommends that the implementation of labor productivity reporting systems be carefully analyzed in terms of cost and need. With regard to performance measurement, it is critical to have a clear understanding of the different performance measures, such as labor efficiency, labor productivity indices, and unit costs. While all are useful in improving court productivity, these measures serve different needs and require different data. The need for sufficient resources for seeing projects through is emphasized. This includes anticipating costs of implementation and training of personnel, implementing report recommendations, and maintaining systems. A glossary and references are appended.

56. CLASSIFICATION FOR PAROLE DECISION POLICY. By C. A. Cosgrove, et al.,
Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, 1978. 410 p.
NCJRS (NCJ 44279)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00688-4

The feasibility of the concept that guidelines for parole decision-making can be developed and implemented by State paroling authorities is demonstrated. The general purpose of the study was to develop and implement improved procedures for making parole decisions. It was designed to provide paroling authorities with assistance in making both individual case decisions and general policy decisions. Researchers sought to develop relatively simple guidelines; they did not intend to set forth definitive standards, principles, or policy. The evolutionary nature of the guideline models to be developed was emphasized. Each of the seven collaborating jurisdictions developed a guideline model and made some progress toward its implementation, although the process is not yet complete in any of the jurisdictions. Two general types of guideline models were developed, called sequential and matrix. In the sequential models, a series of decision rules is defined on the basis of a sorting procedure: significant aspects of the offender's situation (e.g., institutional discipline or prior record) are evaluated successively to eliminate candidates for parole. Matrix models are based on identification of two or more general dimensions of concern, such as seriousness of the offense and risk of recidivism; for any combination of classifications on these dimensions, a grid identifies a range of expected decisions. Sequential models were developed with the help of the paroling authorities of North Carolina, Virginia, Louisiana, and Missouri, while California, Washington, and New Jersey authorities developed matrix models. The process by which each State developed its guideline model is described, including background descriptions of: (1) the State parole authority structure and procedure; (2) the different phases of data collection and analysis; and (3) development of preliminary guidelines. Each section also contains copies of methods, the guideline model provides case evaluation forms, hearing guidelines, classification tables, and other guides developed by the State authority as well as supporting data. General guidance is then offered for the development of guidelines by any State, based on the experiences of the jurisdictions participating in this study. A final chapter discusses differing decision models, along with some moral issue that arise from the results of this project. The study's main conclusions are that (1) parole guidelines are feasible for differing jurisdictions and may be developed using a variety of methods, and (2) the guideline model provides a basis for policy control as well as for further development of board policy. Appendixes provide a summary report of a comparison of commonly used parole prediction methods, a description of a promising classification method for parole prediction research, a description of a related guidelines study done for the Minnesota Paroling Authority, and copies of the case evaluation forms for each of the seven States.

57. PRISON POPULATION AND POLICY CHOICES, VOL. 1: PRELIMINARY REPORT TO CONGRESS. By K. Carlson, et al., Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 277 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 44356)

This Phase 1 study assesses capacity and adequacy of correctional institutions, searches for the causes of fluctuations in prison populations, and suggests methods for projecting future prison populations. A national survey was conducted of all Federal and State correctional institutions, an assessment was made of forecasting technology and preliminary application of four projection techniques, and case studies were undertaken to illuminate the mechanisms determining prison population policy by State governments. Important differences regarding the prison crowding problem in four States are discussed. Data of the national survey of State and Federal corrections agencies and institutions are analyzed with particular reference to the issues of capacity and adequacy of Federal and State prisons. The rationale for the particular methods used in the study is presented, and the underlying assumptions and limitations of these methods are outlined. The relationship between policy and projections is explored. Results from the two trend analysis techniques utilized during Phase 1 are presented. These policy-blind methods assume, respectively, that intake and release rates continue at their present levels, producing constant growth in the inmate population; and that sentence length and admissions to prison persist at their present levels, causing populations to cease growing after 2 years. The scope and limitations of the dynamic modeling technique which attempts to account for the differential impact of specific policy alternatives is reviewed. The policy scenarios are described in some detail, along with the results of the modeling exercise that was applied to five States and to the Federal prison system. The exploratory nature of this exercise is emphasized. Finally, a number of key policy issues arising from the study which confront Federal and State government are outlined. A bibliography is included. For volume 2, see NCJ 44357.

58. PRISON POPULATION AND POLICY CHOICES, VOL. 2: TECHNICAL APPENDIX. By P. Caines, et al., Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 179 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 44357)

The methodology employed for surveying corrections agencies and institutions is summarized and an outline of a Markov modeling exercise to be applied in Phase 2 is presented. An overview of the dynamic correctional planning model, which utilizes the methodology of system dynamics, is presented. The applications of the model in the police, court, sentencing, corrections and prison capacity sectors are discussed. The validation of the correctional planning model, the method used to survey corrections agencies and institutions, and results of the dynamic modeling exercise and of the policy-blind projections are described. The Markov model, a statis-

tical model of the flow of persons through the criminal justice system, is introduced. When completed it will produce projections of the future average levels of persons in the various sectors of the criminal justice system. It will also produce variances for these levels. These variances provide a description of the range of uncertainty in the projected quantities. The report points out the construction and weaknesses of the Markov model. An attachment presents the Markov chains with feedback. For volume 1 see NCJ 44356.

59. SECURITY LIGHTING FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS STORAGE SITES: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. By P. G. Meguire, J. J. Kramer, and A. Stewart, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 37 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 44508)

GPO Stock No. 003-003-01838-4

The Defense Nuclear Agency (DNA) program to enhance the security of nuclear weapons storage facilities includes the consideration of not only physical barriers and alarm systems but security lighting as well. This report presents a literature review and bibliography dealing with the optimization of Nuclear Weapons Storage Site (NWSS) security lighting through the application of established principles of psychological and behavioral functioning. Three distinct psychological/behavioral processes are relevant to the design of security lighting systems: (1) deterrence; (2) detection; and (3) incapacitation. General recommendations for NWSS security lighting system design are provided, based on the literature review and analysis.

60. REDUCTION OF AIRBORNE LEAD IN INDOOR FIRING RANGES BY USING MODIFIED AMMUNITION. BY A. A. Juhasz, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 26 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 44509)

GPO Stock No. 003-003-01821-0

A study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility of decreasing airborne lead contamination at firing ranges by modifying the ammunition fired. A .38 special police revolver was used in the study; firings were conducted in a specially designed container which allowed trapping of particulate effluents from the weapon for subsequent analysis. Under the conditions of the experiment, conventional .38 special ammunition yielded an average of 5,640 micrograms of lead per round at the position of the shooter. Under identical conditions, experimental ammunition using jacketed soft-point projectiles and a special non-lead-containing primer composition yielded an average of 13 micrograms of lead per round. The data indicate a decrease of the particulate lead produced per round by a factor greater than 400. The ballistic characteristics of ammunition were also examined. The manufacture of no-lead primers which will reproduce the

interior ballistics of conventionally primed ammunition appears to be well within the state of the art.

61. ASSESSMENT OF COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONS, PHASE I REPORT. By J. R. Sevick and F. T. Johnson, Koba Associates, Inc., Washington, 1977. 96 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44566)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00683-3

This report presents the current state of knowledge about co-corrections, drawing on reviews of the literature, a telephone survey of co-correctional institutions, indepth site visits, and interviews with practitioners. The study suggests that little formal evaluation has been done, especially at the State level, to support or refute the notion that coeducational corrections may achieve results such as reduced institutional violence, an improved atmosphere, and lowered postinstitutional criminal behavior. However, interviews with personnel of coeducational institutions suggest that some of these beneficial effects may occur. In addition, these interviews indicate that widely different functions for the use of co-corrections are a wide variety of policies and practices governing the coed situation. For example, the study notes that many of the reasons for involvement in co-corrections seem to relate more to the accomplishment of system-level economic objectives than to the potential positive effects of the presence and interaction of male and female inmates housed in the same facility. In addition, the study suggests several topic areas for further research.

62. ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN PHYSICAL SECURITY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, APRIL 29-30, 1976. J. J. Kramer, Ed., National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 125 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44749)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01868-6

This document contains the proceedings of a 2-day symposium/workshop held at the Defense Nuclear Agency on April 29-30, 1976, on the application of behavioral science to the problems of physical security. The formal papers are divided into three topical sections: (1) threat analysis: behavioral factors and consequences, (2) human reliability: response forces vs. adversary, and (3) methods of measuring behavioral impact: quantitative vs. qualitative. Timely questions and challenges were explored in open discussion sessions following many of the presentations. The volume concludes with a brief summary of the panel-type workshop held on the subject of threat analysis.

63. PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAMS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS: A MANUAL FOR POLICE ADMINISTRATORS. By C. S. Price, et al., International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, Maryland, 1977. 465 p.
(NCJ 44817)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00671-0

This project presents a systematic development and evaluation of programs and methods that can be used to ensure a high level of physical fitness among police personnel. Part 1 of the manual discusses the research conducted during the experimental portion of the study. Included are the methodology, results of physical fitness evaluation of program volunteers, descriptions, results, and discussion of the 20-week experimental exercise programs, attitudes and perceptions toward health and physical fitness, and results of a national survey. Part 2 discusses implementation: administrative considerations, legal issues, and the recommended programs. This final section of the manual is an annotated bibliography. Appendixes contain a medical history questionnaire, an informed consent form, and an aerobics exercise log.

64. CASE DISPOSITION: AN ASSESSMENT OF LITERATURE ON POLICE REFERRAL PRACTICES. By E. J. Scott, et al., Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, 1977. 271 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44847)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00749-0

Theoretical and program-descriptive literature on police referral--the practice of directing citizens either to specialized units of the police department or to other community resources--is evaluated. The review is concerned primarily with the manner in which police handle citizen requests for social services. The focus is on the officer's decision to handle such a request himself or herself, to direct it elsewhere in the department, or to refer the citizen to an outside agency. The problems and issues addressed in the review are set forth, and police referral is defined. A brief historical overview of the police role in social service provision and referral is provided. Key issues in police social service delivery are discussed. Hypotheses recurring throughout the police referral literature are pointed out, and the data supporting or contradicting each hypothesis are assessed. An evaluation of the literature on police referral focuses on the issues of clarity and consistency of definitions, lack of theoretical constructs and empirical data, and inadequacy of evaluative criteria. Implications of the review findings for future research are discussed. Abstracts of approximately 80 articles and a 32-page bibliography are appended.

65. MONTGOMERY COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICE, NORRISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA: AN EX-EMPLARY PROJECT. By C. H. Blew and P. Cirel, Washington, 1978.
143 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 44950)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00638-8

The Montgomery County Emergency Service (MCES) is a private, non-profit corporation and a fully licensed and accredited psychiatric hospital which offers psychiatric and drug and alcohol emergency service. MCES services include telephone "hot line" assistance, a specially equipped emergency ambulance, psychiatric evaluation, detoxification, short-term hospitalization, and referral to other agencies for continuing care. To assist police in handling these emergencies, MCES formed a criminal justice liaison network by placing trained human service workers in selected police departments. Since MCES opened its doors in February 1974, 30 percent of its client contacts have been criminal justice referrals. By designating MCES an exemplary project, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice recognizes it as an effective alternative to arrest in various crisis situations.

66. HOME SECURITY, BOOK 1: BASIC TECHNIQUES OF HOME GUARDIANSHIP. By J. M. Edgar, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978.
21 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45199)

This manual provides suggestions on how to protect one's home from burglars without much effort and expense. Information on how to examine and secure doors and door frames, hinges, garage doors, and aluminum and glass sliding doors is presented. Locks for standard swinging door assemblies, auxiliary deadlocks, and their installation are discussed. The manual offers suggestions on how to prevent entry through windows, including special precautions such as grilles, bars, and plastic glazing. A discussion on increasing a burglar's risk of detection includes lighting, alarms, and watch dogs. Further tips are marking of property, locking valuables in a "strong room" (e.g., a room with reinforced walls), and organizing the neighborhood to fight crime (e.g., formal home security surveys, Operation Identification, Whistle-Stop, neighborhood watch, block watch, citizens band radio watch, block parents, and community patrols).

67. HOME SECURITY, BOOK 2: THE BURGLARY GAME. J. M. Edgar, Ed., WCVB-TV, Needham, Massachusetts, 1978. 11 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 45200)

Basic steps and tools to prevent home burglary are discussed; the suggestions are presented in "game" form including rules, players, preparation, and moves. The player roles to be adopted are those of the home dweller, neighbor, and burglar. By drawing on each player's

resources (e.g., tools, skills, and imagination), the reader gains insight into strategies to employ to frustrate a potential burglar. Specifically, the manual calls attention to locks, interior and exterior lights, radios, vigilant neighbors, closed garages, window stops and pins, clever hiding places, noisy alarms, dogs, and a variety of other improvements that make the home less desirable to burglars.

68. HOME SECURITY, BOOK 3: CHOOSING A GOOD LOCK. By J. M. Edgar, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 13 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 45201)

This manual concentrates on the two most commonly found locks in American homes--door locks and padlocks. The principles presented apply to most mechanical devices. Information on what features to look for in choosing a lock is presented; the lock-in-knob lockset is to be avoided. Two basic types of lock bolts used in door locks, latchbolts, and deadbolts are described in terms of mechanism. Suggestions are provided on how to install locks securely. Also discussed are cylinder guards (to prevent the burglar from opening locks through cylinder pulling or wrenching) and strikes. A discussion on padlocks includes tumbler mechanisms, positive locking, heel and toe locking, the importance of tough cases and casehardened and shielded shackles, and hasps. Other types of locks are briefly mentioned.

69. CRIMINAL CAREERS OF HABITUAL FELONS. By J. Petersilia, P. Q. Greenwood, and M. Lavin, Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, 1978.
182 p. NCJRS (NCJ 45351)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00696-5

The development of the criminal careers of 49 repeat offenders at a medium-security California prison is examined, considering criminal patterns, socioeconomic factors, offender types, and effective treatment. All of the study subjects were serving prison sentences for armed robbery, and all had served at least one prior prison term. Nearly 75 percent had served at least 2 prior terms. The subjects averaged nearly 39 years of age. They had completed an average of 8 years of school, but approximately 80 percent had an intelligence level of normal or bright-normal. These felons had committed their first serious juvenile offense at an average age of 14. Their first arrest was generally 1 year later. Before the age of 18, 32 were incarcerated. Broken homes, lower economic status, and sibling criminal records were not characteristic of most of the sample. The sample size (49) is too small to permit generalizations about all offenders; the findings are applicable to this restricted group only. Data were gathered from structured interviews with the offenders and

from their official criminal records. The interview instrument was a highly structured questionnaire consisting of both open-ended and closed-ended questions. It was divided into 3 sections, corresponding to 3 career periods--juvenile, young adult, and adult--with approximately 200 questions in each part. The questionnaire is reproduced in an appendix. The study focused on the following primary issues in analyzing offenders' records and in conducting the interviews: the extent and patterns of criminality; offenders' interactions with the criminal justice system; role of drugs and alcohol; treatment by the criminal justice system; criminal sophistication; use of violence in the crimes; socioeconomic factors; and the typing of offenders. The interview items and findings in each of these areas are discussed in individual sections. The patterns of criminal activity revealed in the interviews are discussed; they have to do with the number and type of crimes, their rate, and crime specialization and switching in the three career periods. Measures of crime seriousness are applied to the data to identify offender types among the subjects, and a distinction is made between intensive and intermittent offenders. Case histories illustrate each type. Contacts with the criminal justice system (police, prosecution, corrections) and their effects on criminal career development are considered. Criminal education, the development of sophistication in committing crimes and avoiding arrest, and motivations for engaging in criminal acts are discussed. Major findings and conclusions in each of the areas considered are outlined. The primary conclusion is that criminal career development is quite complex and diverse, and many traditional assumptions about the development of habitual offenders need to be reconsidered and restudied. Appendixes outline and review previous studies of criminal careers and discuss the use and validity of self-reported crime data (used extensively in this study). Supporting data are provided throughout the report.

70. DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ASSOCIATIONS AND RESEARCH CENTERS. National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1977. 51 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 45462)

GPO Stock No. 003-003-019046

The directory lists national, nonprofit, professional, and volunteer social action associations and research centers which are active in the fields of law enforcement and criminal justice. The international and foreign organizations which are listed either have a large number of American members, have a United States chapter, or are doing work which is applicable to the United States. The local organizations which are listed either cover several States or are of national interest. The organizations are listed alphabetically. The entry includes the following format: title of organization, mailing address, officer, telephone number, year founded, number of members,

number of staff, description of purpose and activities, affiliations, publications, and meetings. A subject index is included.

71. **HALFWAY HOUSES.** By H. E. Allen, E. W. Carlson, E. C. Parks, and R. P. Seiter, Washington, 1978. 111 p. NCJRS (NCJ 45542)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00702-3

This Program Model focuses on adult residential inmate aftercare programs; critical issues in halfway house operations, a model for evaluation, and innovative variations are discussed. The facilities discussed include public and private halfway houses which provide residential services to adult offenders as a transitional step between their release from an institution and their return to independent living within the community. The study defined halfway houses as facilities which accept ex-offenders released from prison, provide the basic necessities of room and board, attempt to determine each individual's reintegrative problems, plan a program to remedy these problems, and provide supportive staff to assist the resident in resolving problems and returning to society as a law-abiding citizen. This study encompassed a review of the literature dealing with adult residential inmate aftercare, a review of available evaluations of halfway house facilities, and a nationwide survey of halfway houses. For the purpose of the study, adult residential inmate aftercare facilities were included if (1) at least 50 percent of their populations were felony offenders from State or Federal correctional facilities on work-study release, prerelease, or parole status; (2) the residents were allowed freedom of movement beyond their work or educational programs; and (3) clients were required to remain in residence less than 1 year. Questionnaires were completed for 153 facilities which met the survey definition of an adult residential inmate aftercare facility, and 30 of those houses were selected for site visits to provide more detailed data. The data obtained from both the survey instrument and site visit reports were compiled to describe the dimensions of halfway house operations in the United States. The study examines critical issues in halfway house establishment and operations, including needs assessment, goal-setting, funding, location, programing, administration, evaluation, and accreditation. Critical issues as expressed by halfway house administrators are combined with the information available from the surveys and site visits to develop generalized prescriptive statements regarding each of these problem areas. The need for evaluative research is discussed, accepted evaluative techniques are examined, a model research design which can be implemented by a single halfway house in order to evaluate its operation is presented, and suggestions for utilizing evaluation results are offered. The study discusses innovative programs and planned variations which have been used successfully by experienced halfway house administrators and explores areas in which flexibility and imagination have enhanced the administrator's ability to provide the type of treatment and services

required by ex-offenders in returning to community living. A selected bibliography is appended.

72. NATIONAL MANPOWER SURVEY OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. National Planning Association, Washington, 1978. 22 p.

(NCJ 45597)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00642-6

A study assessing personnel resources, training, and educational needs in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice is summarized along with procedures for use in manpower planning. The National Manpower Survey of the criminal justice system was conducted in response to a requirement included in the 1973 amendments to the Safe Streets Act which provided for a survey of existing and future personnel needs in the field of law enforcement and criminal justice and of the adequacy of Federal, State, and local programs to meet such needs. The study incorporates findings based on an extensive data collection program including comprehensive questionnaire surveys of about 8,000 executives of State and local agencies, mail surveys of over 1,600 State trial and appellate courts, and of over 250 law enforcement academies; an analysis of the results of a 1975 census survey of nearly 50,000 employees of State and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; and field visits to more than 250 agencies and training or educational institutions. Existing personnel needs and resources, the employment outlook, personnel recruitment and retention, higher education for criminal justice personnel (the Law Enforcement Education Program, or LEEP), training for law enforcement and correctional occupations, management training and education, and professional education and training for judicial process occupations are briefly discussed, highlighting findings and recommendations. The major priority recommendations include the following: (1) educational assistance priorities under the LEEP program should be shifted from an upgrading of academic education of all line law enforcement or correctional personnel to a more selective, quality-oriented program, designed to improve competencies of managerial-level personnel, and of professional staffs in planning, research, evaluation, and education; (2) training assistance programs should concentrate on correcting existing major quantitative and/or qualitative deficiencies, including emphasis on management training, on assistance for smaller agencies, and on enrichment of existing training for line law enforcement and correctional officers; (3) a positive organizational commitment to criminal justice manpower planning should be made as a necessary condition for improving the long-range effectiveness of assistance programs for manpower development at both the national and State levels.

73. PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM) RESEARCH PROJECT:
WHAT HAPPENS AFTER ARREST? A COURT PERSPECTIVE OF POLICE OPERATIONS
IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By B. Forst, J. Lucianovic, and S. J.
Cox, Institute for Law and Social Research, Washington, 1978. 118 p.
(NCJ 45633)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00679-5

This study traces all adult arrests for serious misdemeanors and felonies in the District of Columbia in 1974 through to disposition using data from police files. The central policy implication resulting from the study is that the police can make a greater contribution to the criminal justice system by expanding their perspective from that of making arrests in general to that of making good arrests; i.e., those that lead to conviction. Background data on each Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) officer and data from the Prosecutor's Management Information System (PROMIS), including details about the offenses, arrests, prosecution decisions, and court actions, were combined to obtain an overview of each arrest made in 1974. The researchers show that less than 30 percent of the 17,534 total arrests in 1974 brought to the superior court division of the United States attorney's office were resolved as convictions. Data also show that some officers reveal considerably greater ability than others to make arrests that lead to convictions: among the 2,418 MPD officers who made arrests in 1974, 15 percent (368 officers) made half of the arrests that led to convictions. The analysis further indicates the importance of tangible evidence, witnesses, and elapsed time between defense and arrest in obtaining convictions. Innovations in District of Columbia Police operations which reflect a broader perspective of the police role are described, including the use of PROMIS data for case information, the creation of the officer of the general counsel to provide technical and policy-related legal advice to members of the department, an MPD program to improve treatment of witnesses, and a series of joint police-prosecutor programs to control crime. Tabular data and an index are provided.

74. OVERCROWDING IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.
Comp. by C. Johnson and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 44 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45869)

Overcrowding in United States correctional institutions and remedial actions underway or recommended are highlighted in this annotated bibliography of documents from the NCJRS data base. The bibliography is designed for use by correctional officers and administrators and all others concerned with prison conditions and prison reform. Most of the 62 entries are more recent than 1973. Specific conditions in both adult and juvenile institutions are described. In some institutions, inmates are assigned sleeping space on the floor, in shower rooms, in hospital and recreational areas, and in once-abandoned facilities. Various alternatives to incarceration include

the following: early release, diversion to other facilities, more liberal use of parole and probation, community-based corrections, and restitution. The entries are arranged alphabetically by author in each of the two sections: Part 1 includes documents that describe overcrowded institutions, and Part 2 provides examples and recommendations of alternatives to overcrowding. A list of resource agencies is appended to assist readers in locating additional sources of information. A list of sources is also included, and ordering information is provided.

75. CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATION, FINANCING, AND STRUCTURE: ESSAYS AND EXPLORATIONS. By D. L. Skoler, Washington, 1978. 211 p. (NCJ 45883)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00684-1

This collection of essays examines organizational theory in criminal justice, governmental diversity, trends in general governmental organization, and standards for criminal justice organization. Unification of system components is viewed through the past decades' emphasis on "comprehensive planning," through one criminal justice service (i.e., corrections), and through the "total system" perspective spotlighted by several national study commissions. Also presented are descriptions of such organizational dimensions as system financing, the role of private sector service delivery, and the application of complex organization and public administration concepts to proposed structural reforms. A challenge to the conventional wisdom of governmental consolidation and criminal justice unification comprises the last part of the work. In general, the author endorses greater structural integration of each criminal justice component and the total system; increased State supervision through standard-setting, financing, and monitoring (even where substantial autonomy of local operation remains desirable); careful attention, within this regime, to regional and decentralized delivery networks; and a belief that unification of this kind can serve not only values of greater efficiency and accountability but also of local choice and responsiveness. An executive summary and references are provided.

76. NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE THESAURUS: DESCRIPTORS FOR INDEXING LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION, January 1978 Ed., National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 357 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 45887)

The thesaurus lists descriptors or terms used to index, store, and retrieve information about the literature in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) documentation data base. The thesaurus is divided into three sections of terms: substantive, organizational, and geographic. Terms are listed alphabetically within

each section, and a 5-digit numeric code is assigned to each term for NCJRS internal use. Substantive term selection is based, largely, on the vocabulary of the authors of the documents entering the NCJRS system, on the frequency of term usage in the literature, and on the language of the user community. Two types of substantive terms are listed--subject descriptors and synonyms or near-synonyms. Subject descriptors are the authoritative terms that are accepted for indexing and searching. Synonym entries appear solely to provide as many points of entry to the thesaurus as possible and are followed by "use" references which indicate a preferred valid descriptor or conceptual relationship of the synonym to a descriptor. Narrower term (NT), broader term (BT), and related term (RT) entries indicate hierarchical relationships among terms of the same class. Scope notes are often used to explain the specific use of a term in the NCJRS system. Organizational and geographical descriptors, in their respective sections, are treated in the same manner as the substantive terms.

77. STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND REHABILITATIVE ASPECTS OF PRISON INDUSTRY: ANALYSIS OF PRISON INDUSTRIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE. Econ Incorporated, Princeton, New Jersey, 1978. 170 p. (NCJ 46045)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00690-9

An economic analysis of prison industries in Connecticut correctional institutions is presented with a model for a self-sufficient work program and a strategy for implementation of prison industry change. The overall goal of the study was to identify short-term and long-term strategies for changing prison industries into self-supporting labor systems while simultaneously promoting the rehabilitation of prison inmates. All of the major tasks of the study reported in this volume were conducted in Connecticut, with the major emphasis on the prison industries in the Connecticut correctional institutions of Somers, a maximum security prison. The individual studies performed in this system are outlined. They include a job market survey, an inmate manpower survey, and a product/service sales analysis. Major considerations which must be taken into account with such an analysis--product and labor supply and demand, correctional policies, legal constraints--are discussed. A new concept in prison industries, the Free Venture Model, is proposed to make correctional industries emulate private employment as closely as possible within the prison setting. The program would create a realistic work environment for inmates, provide for partial reimbursement to the State of costs of custody as well as restitution payments to victims, gradually prepare inmates for successful reintegration into the community, and create self-supporting or even profit-making business operations. The volume includes a discussion of the relationship of the Free Venture Program to other components of the institution, and the final section outlines a proposed implementation strategy for the program. Items for short-term change, such as establishing a

number of free venture industry shops and developing a marketing program, are discussed. These are followed by recommendations for long-term change, involving such items as program growth decisions and legislative changes. Charts and diagrams are provided throughout the volume to illustrate the evaluations and recommendations. For related documents, see NCJ 46041-46044, 46046, and 45627.

78. STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC AND REHABILITATIVE ASPECTS OF PRISON INDUSTRY: TECHNICAL TASKS AND RESULTS. Econ Incorporated, Princeton, New Jersey, 1978. 463 p. (NCJ 46046)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00691-4

Analyses of existing correctional industries in Connecticut and of proposed new industries, as well as measures for the evaluation of a proposed program, are presented. In order to develop a model prison industry program, it was necessary to survey the characteristics of the potential Connecticut prison industry work force and develop a measure of the impact of the prison industry on this inmate population. Survey results are presented in the form of inmate profiles, descriptions of inmate and supervisor attitudes, and analyses of parolees' employment and recidivism rates. Analyses of four existing industries--print shop, dental laboratory, typewriter repair, and furniture upholstery--at the Somers correctional institution include job market surveys, sales market surveys, a review of marketing and manpower scheduling in each shop, and an analysis of each shop's potential profitability. Four new industries are proposed as suitable for establishment at Somers: microfilming, metal products, musical instrument repair, and bakery products. The criteria used in selecting these industries are discussed, along with an analysis of the necessary capital and manpower resources, a job market forecast, and a proposed mode of operations. An evaluation of the State's existing offender-based information system and recommendations for its improvement are discussed. The final section describes the definition of measures proposed for the evaluation of the Free Venture Model Prison Industry Program (described in a separate volume) in three dimensions: institutional operations, prison industry operations, and inmate postrelease outcome. Results of the pretest of the evaluation instruments are reported. Appendixes include a copy of the inmate questionnaire, a description of the cost elements involved in criminal justice processing, copies of the inmate profile data sheet, monthly followup instrument, employer questionnaire, forms for parolees' evaluation of prison industries, and the industry production analysis package. For related documents, see NCJ 45627 and 46041-46054.

79. GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.

By F. J. Fowler, Jr., T. W. Mangione, and F. E. Pratter, Washington, 1978. 78 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 46156)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00705-8

Highlights are given of findings of a study on gambling law enforcement in 16 cities with populations of 250,000 or more; various ways in which police and prosecutors respond to illegal gambling are described in detail. The randomly selected cities were studied to examine the effects of legislative decisions related to the actual practice of gambling and to examine the way gambling laws are enforced. The cities varied in their amount of legal gambling from those with none to those having off-track betting, a legal lottery, and legal horse racing. A Nevada city, where there is extensive legal gambling, was also studied. In 14 cities, a sample of police officers was questioned about gambling law enforcement, and in all cities, prosecutors, judges, and citizens were asked about gambling law enforcement. It was found that laws against social gambling in private are primarily a symbolic gesture on the part of legislators and are neither enforced nor reasonably enforceable. Gambling laws give police an unattractive task for which they receive little credit if they do a good job and considerable abuse if they fail (citizens are likely to view nonenforcement of gambling laws as an indication of police corruption). In about half of the cities, regional criminal organizations were reported to control directly all or a substantial portion of illegal commercial gambling. These cities were much more likely to have had publicly disclosed gambling-related corruption in the past. Bookmaking and numbers rackets were said to be run primarily by local organizations in the remaining cities. These cities had had no significant publicly disclosed gambling-related corruption in the previous 10 years. Gambling laws are about as enforceable as other social behavior laws such as those regulating drugs and liquor. The penalties prosecutors ask in gambling cases are no deterrent to further involvement in commercial gambling. More serious penalties are required before law enforcement will have any lasting effect. The legalization of horse track betting or lotteries has not made the enforcement job either easier or harder. It is recommended that the police and courts work more closely on gambling cases, thus ensuring that major criminal figures receive more severe sentences and more consistent treatment. It is also recommended that citizen complaints be tabulated and used to track citizen concern on the subject. From the perspective of police departments, choices must be made as to types of gambling enforcement that will be pursued. Without clear policies, officers are unclear about their responsibilities and feel frustrated and dissatisfied. For prosecutors and courts, clear policies must also be created, and police work must be backed up by strong prosecution if it is truly the intent of the criminal justice system to enforce gambling laws. A bibliography is provided.

80. AUTO HEADLIGHT GLASS: VISIBLE FEATURES OF FORENSIC UTILITY. By H. L. Steinberg, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 140 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 46176)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01857-1

This report is designed to aid the forensic scientist in extracting information from headlight glass fragments for purposes of vehicle identification. Descriptions are presented of the markings and other visible features of lenses and reflectors from sealed-beam headlights used in passenger vehicles having significant American sales. Some of the visible features which can have forensic utility include fluting pattern; lampmaker or automaker logo; mold, plunger, and other lens markings; beam-type marking; curvature; type of aiming pad; reflector markings; and color. General information regarding the companies which manufacture sealed-beam headlights, the processes by which the lamps are fabricated, and other basic statistical data on headlights are offered. This information, when taken in conjunction with the data on headlight features, can facilitate deductions about the make and model of the vehicle in question. Appendixes present photographic illustrations of the lens patterns, lens drawings, schematics of selected Westinghouse monograms, specifications for some early Westinghouse monograms, and selected depictions of General Electric's par 46 and 56 headlamp lenses.

81. POLICE DISCRETION: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by R. N. Brenner and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 93 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 46183)

This annotated bibliography presents a cross section of the literature available in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base concerning police discretion. The bibliography was compiled to provide the police administrator and the police officer with an overview of the issues involved in the development of guidelines for police discretion and a discussion of the options available. The need for continuing dialog and interaction between those groups most concerned with the subject--lawmakers, law enforcers, and the community--is noted. The books, documents, and journal articles included in the bibliography are organized into three main categories: (1) an overview, including general information on the nature of police discretion, discussion of the need for structuring police discretion, and selected programs which provide police with formal structuring for discretionary activities; (2) sanctions, i.e., restraints on discretionary actions, both external and internal, encompassing constitutional issues and legal sanctions along with policies and procedures; and (3) operational discretion, or the exercise of discretionary initiatives and the options available to the individual police officer. Entries within each section are alphabetized by author's surname. Most of the entries date from 1970 to 1978. Standards on police discretion and law enforcement policymaking prepared by the National Advisory Com-

mittee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, a list of sources, and a resource list are appended. Information on obtaining the documents cited is also provided.

82. INTERNATIONAL POLICING: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by M. Shanley and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 105 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 46190)

A representative sample of documents in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) data base on the topic of law enforcement agencies in other countries is presented in this annotated bibliography. The bibliography is divided into five categories: international and transnational law enforcement; descriptions of foreign police organizations; comparative studies of police agencies; training information; and services and operations. The final section on services and operations is subdivided into topical areas to highlight the activities of foreign police, including crime prevention programs, drug law enforcement, automated data systems, and patrol and investigation. Entries are alphabetized by author within each section. Most of the selections were published since 1972. Some entries which appeared originally in foreign-language versions (French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian) are provided with English-language abstracts. Listings of sources and resource agencies are appended.

83. MONTGOMERY COUNTY (MARYLAND): WORK RELEASE/PRERELEASE PROGRAM; AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. By R. Rosenblum and D. Whitcomb, Abt Associates, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1978. 208 p. NCJRS (NCJ 46250)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00673-6

This manual serves as a guide for correctional administrators interested in implementing or improving prerelease employment/vocational/educational training programs based on a Montgomery County, Maryland, experience. The Maryland program offers its clients an array of services, including work and educational release, counseling, community social services, and social awareness instruction. Control of the residents' behavior is maintained through a contractual agreement developed jointly by each offender and a staff member prior to arrival at the prerelease center, through periodic unannounced counts and drug/alcohol testing, through frequent checks with employers and personnel of community service agencies, and through a supervised furlough/release plan. From 1972 until February 1978, the center operated in a rented minimum-security facility housing up to 40 male and female residents; in February 1978, the program moved to a \$2.3 million (55-percent county-funded and 45-percent State-funded) building designed and constructed expressly for use as a prerelease center accommodating 92 clients. An evaluation conducted between August

1972 and December 1976 showed that, of the 636 clients handled during the 4-year period, the walk-off or absconding rate was only 5. percent. During a 1-year followup period, 77.8 percent of project participants who were successfully released were not rearrested. The manual covers legislative issues, staffing patterns, and procedural changes in the program's history; discusses selection of program participants; details various treatment strategies and control features; considers issues of interest to others who wish to develop a similar program; and presents results of the evaluation study. Documents used by the Montgomery County program are appended, including a guidebook designed to introduce both residents and staff to program operations.

84. GAMBLING LAW ENFORCEMENT IN MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES. By F. J. Fowler, Jr., T. W. Magione, and F. E. Pratter, Center for Survey Research, Boston, Massachusetts, 1977. 373 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 46259)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00703-1

A national perspective on gambling law enforcement and methods to enhance such enforcement efforts are examined relative to recent legislative moves toward legalizing commercial gambling operations. This project was designed to achieve two major goals: to examine the effects of legislative decisions related to gambling, with particular attention to recent decisions to permit some forms of legal gambling; and to examine the way gambling laws are enforced, with particular attention to variation in enforcement practices and the significant success of such variations. This project specifically addresses the effects of contemporary experiences with legalized gambling on law enforcement: the effect of the way antigambling laws are drafted on law enforcement; the effect of gambling law enforcement responsibilities on police officer morale or on the potential for police corruption; the effect of gambling law enforcement responsibilities on citizen respect for the police; methods for gambling law enforcement; and the administrative or management decisions that have been shown to, or seem likely to, improve gambling law enforcement. A sample of 16 randomly selected cities with populations of 250,000 or larger was studied, including cities with a representative amount of legalized gambling ranging from off-track betting and legal lottery to legal horse racing and casino gambling. In each city, key police officials, prosecutors, and judges were interviewed; legal statutes were analyzed; record data were collated; and in 14 cities, a probability sample of police officers completed a self-administered questionnaire. In addition, a special set of questions dealing with gambling law enforcement was included in a national survey to provide data on citizen goals for gambling law enforcement efforts. The major conclusion was that gambling laws are largely unenforceable. Selected references are included. Appendixes regarding gambling law enforcement efforts of the Los Angeles Police Department, survey meth-

ods, and materials for data collection are provided. Extensive use is made of accompanying tabular data.

85. EUROPEAN ALTERNATIVES TO CRIMINAL TRIALS AND THEIR APPLICABILITY IN THE UNITED STATES. By W. L. F. Felstiner and A. B. Drew, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, 1976. 171 p. (NCJ 46420)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00682-5

Criminal law administration in Europe is examined, with emphasis on practices different from those in the United States which reduce the number of cases tried in criminal court. Techniques to reduce the caseload in American courts are presented on the basis of European practices: cases may be expedited; trials may be shifted to non-ordinary criminal courts, noncriminal courts, or noncourts; and behavior previously sanctioned by criminal courts may be redefined as socially acceptable, i.e., decriminalization. Data are presented on many facets of the European systems, and their applicability to the American system is explored. The countries investigated include West Germany, Sweden, England, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Switzerland, and France. The following professionals were given personal interviews in the above-mentioned countries: academic lawyers, sociologists, ministers of justice and other ministers, policemen, prosecutors, judges, psychologists, and political scientists. The first possibility for adaptation into the American system is that of police and prosecutorial fines for use in conjunction with victimless crimes. The police fines are similar to tickets and are used for traffic offenses and other petty crimes such as drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Prosecutorial fines are also used for petty crimes and may take the form of probation or conditional dismissal. The use of administrative law, lay courts, and lay judges in civil and petty criminal cases is examined. A suggestion is made for the decriminalization of shoplifting and employee theft on the basis of European experience. Several factors which should be taken into account before changing the American system are the compatibility of European practice and American culture; the lack of empirical data on the success of the European system; and the need for experimentation on a small scale because of the radical changes which would be involved in the American system. References are provided, and appendixes include the results of mail surveys, the survey forms and questionnaires, a survey of non-European alternatives, a list of informants, and an English translation of a German article on the internal administration of justice at the workplace.

86. SURVEY OF CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS FOR UNIFORMED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.
Welson and Company, Inc., Hartford, Connecticut, 1978. 25 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 46758)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01919-4

The characteristics of the police uniform which are of major concern to the officer are identified; these concerns are correlated with the duties of the officer; and areas for clothing improvement are defined. The functions of the police uniform are to be durable and to identify the wearer as a law enforcement officer; to be comfortable without hindering mobility; and to provide protection against the environment and injury. A survey was made of 304 police departments across the country. Uniform manufacturers, other clothing experts, and police department personnel were also interviewed. The survey consisted of 20 questions and a request for suggestions on clothing improvement. Out of the 304 departments which received the survey, only 96 responded, including 21 urban departments and 75 rural departments. Uniform specifications were established in 61 percent of the departments; requirements were based on their own uniforms' performance and tests of the various clothing types which were available. The survey showed that wear was the major reason for the purchase of new uniforms. Half of the departments replaced their uniforms annually and the other half replaced them as they were needed. In choosing uniforms, police agencies were mainly concerned with officer recognition, and then protection against the weather. There was less interest in design and protection against attack. Rural agencies reported that they most desired improvement in clothing weight and resistance to tear and penetration. Urban agencies recommended ventilation as well as tear and penetration resistance. Survey findings indicated that the most frequent causes of injuries to policemen were physical attacks during arrests, environmental causes, and automobile accidents. Charts on the survey results are provided, and the actual questionnaire is appended.

87. DETERMINATE SENTENCING: REFORM OR REGRESSION? PROCEEDINGS OF THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON DETERMINATE SENTENCING. Correctional Information Service, Inc., New York, 1978. 161 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 46779)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00654-0

Issues related to the passage and enactment of California's new determinate sentencing bill are discussed by criminal justice practitioners and other experts in the field. Under Senate bill 42, which became effective on July 1, 1977, the choice of prison terms is narrowly circumscribed for each offense, parole is relegated to a marginal role, and the aim of sentencing is declared to be the protection of society and the imposition of punishment. The purpose of the conference was to examine how the new bill came about and to look forward to what it might produce. A conceptual overview and

sources and resource agencies which are performing research in the general area of halfway houses. Information is provided on document availability.

89. RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. L. N. Harris, Proj. Dir., Kansas City (Missouri) Police Department, Kansas City, 1977. 43 p. NCJRS (NCJ 46852)

The procedures and results of a response time analysis study, which was designed to assess the value of police response to a variety of incidents, are summarized. The two primary objectives of this Kansas City, Missouri, study were the following: (1) analysis of the relationship of response time to the outcomes of onscene criminal apprehension, witness availability, citizen satisfaction, and the frequency of citizen injuries in connection with crime and non-crime incidents; and (2) the identification of problems and patterns in reporting crime and requesting police assistance. The study design/data collection process continued over a 3-year period. Data were collected by civilian observers, communication tape analysis, and telephone and personal interviewers. Observers accompanied officers in the field to collect data on travel times and onscene activities, while tape analysts collected dispatch times by timing verbal exchanges recorded on communications unit tape recordings. Victims of crimes and citizens who reported crime and noncrime incidents were interviewed to obtain reporting time data and to identify the problems encountered and patterns followed by those citizens reporting incidents or requesting police services. To analyze the relationships between response time and outcomes, three intervals in response times were considered crucial: citizen reporting, communications dispatching, and police travel time. Variations in these intervals were then analyzed to see how they affected the probability of making an onscene arrest, contacting a witness on scene, and how they affected recovery from injuries sustained during the commission of crimes. In addition, to see if the length of response time affected citizen satisfaction, police dispatch and travel times were again analyzed, along with other factors (such as citizens' social characteristics, expected response times, and perceptions of how long response took) considered to be possible determinants of citizens' satisfaction. Results indicated that reporting time was longer than either the time taken to dispatch a call or the time taken to travel to a call, and was nearly as long as the combined time taken to dispatch and travel to a call. For a large proportion of the crimes discovered some time after the incident had occurred, response time was found to be unrelated to the probability of making an arrest or locating a witness. For those crimes involving a victim or witness, reporting time was the strongest time determinant of arrest and witness availability. Citizen satisfaction was more closely related to citizens' expectations and perceptions about response time than to actual response time. Supporting data, a glossary, and ref-

erences are provided. For a volume detailing study methodology and an analysis of Part 1 offenses only, see NCJ 47076.

90. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: ANNUAL REPORT, FISCAL YEAR 1977. Washington, 1978. 65 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 46856)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00667-1

The annual report of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) is presented, describing its major programs since its reorganization in late 1977. NILECJ was reorganized to provide a more fundamental inquiry into the correlates and determinants of criminal behavior. Four main offices were established to achieve this aim: (1) the Offices of Research Programs, (2) Research and Evaluation Methods, (3) Program Evaluation, and (4) Development, Testing, and Dissemination. The research section funded five major grants for fiscal year 1977 that included the following: the habitual offender, conducted by the Rand Institute; community reactions to crime, by Northwestern University; white-collar crime, at Yale University; economic studies in criminal justice, at the Hoover Institution; and unemployment and crime, by the Vera Institute of Justice. Another project for the year concerned community crime prevention; the program was founded on the notion that the private citizen is the basis of crime prevention, and its special projects include block watches and "Operation Identification." Special police studies relate to the patrol function, women in policing, response time for calls, investigation procedures, and management. New adjudication projects were established to create a greater fairness and consistency in the judicial process. These include the Prosecutor's Management Information System (computerized case tracking), alternatives to adjudication, and studies on plea bargaining and increased Federal-State cooperation. As corrections in the United States are going through a transitional period, NILECJ funded studies on theory and practice, fundamental changes and specific reform, public policy, overcrowding in institutions, female offenders, the effectiveness of corrections, and jobs for ex-offenders. The Office of Program Evaluation was primarily involved in the assessment of Federal, State, and local criminal justice programs through the National Evaluation Program. The decriminalization of marijuana was another area of study. The research utilization program was developed to analyze research programs that can be converted into practice by studying neighborhood justice centers, model programs, training, exemplary projects, the dissemination of information by NCJRS, and equipment technology research. Other special projects include the visiting fellowship program and unsolicited research projects. Appendixes provide a chart on NILECJ's organization and a listing of its awards grants, and advisory committees.

91. PROMISING STRATEGIES IN PROBATION AND PAROLE. By E. K. Nelson, H. Ohmart, and N. Harlow, University Justice Associates, Inc., Sacramento, California, 1978. 295 p. NCJRS

MICROFICHE (NCJ 46895)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00706-6

Innovative and/or successful probation and parole programs throughout the United States are described to serve as guidelines for administrators and planners. Based on a literature survey and feedback from a letter distributed to State Planning Agencies, LEAA regional offices, State corrections organizations, State probation and parole agencies, and widely known community corrections projects, programs in the States of California, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Carolina, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin were selected for site visits. Both urban and rural programs operating under a variety of administrative arrangements were identified, including those in which probation and parole are combined and those in which they are organizationally separate. Special emphasis was placed on services for adult offenders, although programs for juveniles were considered if they appeared readily adaptable to adult corrections. Agencies which offer a comprehensive and balanced overall program, providing unusually effective services for offenders from intake through final discharge and including a good statistical reporting system and a research and evaluation component particularly were sought. Following a section which highlights issues facing contemporary community corrections, promising strategies are identified in the areas of pretrial services such as release on recognizance and deferred prosecution, probation intake, offender classification, parole intake, residential support services, paraprofessionals and volunteers, restitution, and field supervision. A broad statement of recommended strategy or policy is presented for each topic, and illustrations drawn from the programs observed in site visits are appended where pertinent to the discussion. Methods used in programs which capitalize on the mobilization and use of community resources are examined, including resource brokerage, program accessibility, and development of community support; examples of effective community organization are provided. Procedures are detailed for organizing and delivering services, developing accountability, and measuring performance, with an emphasis on the organizational characteristics of successful agency programs. Four comprehensive agency programs (in Minnesota; King County, Washington; Seattle, Washington; and California) which seemed of particular interest to both survey respondents and project staff are examined. The major prescriptive themes developed throughout the report are summarized in a final chapter, and comments upon possible futures of community corrections are offered. Appendixes include the organization and management standards of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and an annotated bibliography. References are provided for each chapter.

92. STREET-LIGHTING PROJECTS: NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM PHASE 1 SUMMARY REPORT. By J. M. Tien, et al., Public Systems Evaluation, Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1977. 273 p. NCJRS (NCJ 47011)

A state-of-the-art review on the impact of street lighting on crime and the fear of crime is presented. The report, which is based on a comparative analysis of past and ongoing street-lighting projects, documents a National Evaluation Program Phase 1 study. The historical and technical development of street lighting is traced, issues relevant to street lighting and crime are reviewed, and an evaluation framework for the comparative analysis of street-lighting projects is developed. A systematic assessment of evaluation studies in street lighting is presented, and design for the evaluation of individual street-lighting projects is outlined. Gaps in knowledge about street lighting and crime are identified, and recommendations for future research and evaluation activities are offered. The report points to the lack of reliable, uniform data and to the inadequacy of evaluation studies on street lighting and crime. It is noted that, while there is no significant evidence that street lighting affects the level of crime, there is a strong indication that increased lighting decreases the fear of crime. It is recommended that research focus on the relationship between light and crime at the micro and macro levels, and that evaluation activities concentrate on assuring the uniformity and comparability of data on the impact of street lighting. A list of references is included.

93. MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS--MANUAL. By D. F. Cawley and H. J. Miron, University Research Corporation, Washington, 1977. 103 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 47032)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00685-0

This practical manual, designed for use in a workshop for police supervisors, covers patrol management theory, the manager's role, resource allocation, crime analysis, and patrol strategies. The manual contains a detailed analysis and bibliography of each of the topics discussed in the workshop. Patrol operations differ from many other management problems because of the unpredictable nature of crime and the shifting nature of calls for service. The political and community pressures affecting a police patrol manager are discussed. An appendix to this section provides an outlined guide for program implementation planning. The portion on resource allocation discusses equal shift staffing, identifying workload demands, equal geographic coverage, proportional need coverage, and developing a model to identify basic calls for service. The concept of "available patrol time" is described, which considers time consumed completing incidents, response time, weighting the importance of incidents, and arrest and court processing time. Considerations for policy review are presented. Appendixes for this section include material on the New Human, Connecticut Pretrial Services Diversion Program, and the Kansas City,

Missouri, Call Prioritization Guidelines. The use of crime analysis as a patrol allocation aid is detailed, including developing crime analysis capability (data collection and analysis, data output and reporting), accountability, and evaluation of the system. A sample analysis of the crime of burglary is appended. Various patrol strategies are described in detail. Topics concerning citizen involvement in patrol operations are discussed such as the citizen as a patrol observer, the citizen as a crime reporter or source of investigation, and the citizen as a victim or witness. Several of the sections have extensive references and additional appendixes, including a background paper on organizational development and its implications for police managers, a table representing types of calls which could be handled by a police service aide, a position description for a police department crime analyst, and a synopsis of a master patrol plan system.

94. MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS--PARTICIPANT'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. Cawley, et al., University Research Corporation, Washington, 1977. 172 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 47033)

This handbook, used as a course outline in a workshop for police managers, provides an overview of current research in patrol management and methods which can be used to improve patrol activities. Charts, graphs, tables, and background papers illustrate the material presented during each session of a 2.5 day workshop and provide additional information. Following an overview of the problems of managing a patrol operation, the sessions cover the role of a patrol manager, resource allocations, policy problems, use of crime data in planning patrol operations, various types of crime analysis, patrol strategies (both general activities and specialized patrols), and the role of patrol management. Lists of patrol priority guidelines are given for several police departments. Descriptions of specific city programs are given. Worksheets used during the workshop sessions are included. The costs of wasted patrol time are given for several cities. Advantages and disadvantages of several patrol strategies are given in chart form. The accompanying manual (NCJ 47032) contains a detailed analysis and bibliography of each of the topics discussed in the workshop, corresponding to this handbook.

95. RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, VOL. 1: METHODOLOGY. L. N. Harris, Proj. Dir., Kansas City (Missouri) Police Department, Kansas City, 1977. 318 p.
(NCJ 47076)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00734-1

The relationship between police response time, outcomes of calls for police assistance, and citizen crime reporting is analyzed in a study

performed in Kansas City, Missouri. This study was conceived and developed to test the assumption that responding quickly to calls for police service will produce the most desirable outcomes, and to identify those problems and patterns which might affect how quickly citizen reports a need for police service. The design of the study and data collection spanned 3 years, although the primary data were collected during 1975, in Kansas City. Trained civilian observers accompanied officers into the field to collect data on travel times and onscene activities, while tape analysts collected dispatch time data by timing telephone and radio exchanges recorded by the communications unit. Interviewers questioned victims of crimes and citizens who reported crime and noncrime incidents or requested police service. The calls for service making up the data base came primarily from a target area selected for its high rates of robberies and aggravated assaults. The data covered the entire spectrum of police service, including both Part 1 and Part 2 crime calls, potential and noncrime calls, and traffic accidents. An introduction to the project is provided, and the setting of the subject area and the search are described. The examination of the sample design and the data collection process is illustrated by tables. Findings and conclusions developed from the data are presented in subsequent volumes devoted to the analysis of specific categories of crimes or noncrimes (see NCJ 47077). Appendixes include department organization structure, beat-watch rank orders, city map and beat maps, an observer deployment matrix and matrix deviations, an observer evaluation form, the field noncrime short form, a measure of the accuracy of observer's pulsars, the tape content analysis instrument, the tape time instrument, the victim-caller interview instrument, the victim interview instrument, the witness-caller interview instrument, the potential crime call-general calls for service interview instrument, the injury followup instrument, the reinterview instrument, reinterview completion rates, and the supplement 3-time reconstruction instrument. A glossary and references are provided. For an analysis of study data relating to Part 1 offenses only and an executive summary, see NCJ 47077 and 46852 respectively. Other incidents will be the subjects of future reports over the next year.

96. RESPONSE TIME ANALYSIS, VOL. 2: ANALYSIS. L. N. Harris, Proj. Dir.,
Kansas City (Missouri) Police Department, Kansas City, 1977. 262 p.
(NCJ 47077)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00735-0

The analysis and findings of a Kansas City (Missouri) study of the relationship between police response time, outcomes of calls for police assistance, and citizens' crime reporting are presented. This research was initiated to evaluate assumptions regarding rapid police response as an effective operational strategy and to identify problems and patterns which account for citizen delays in reporting crimes to the police. To test these assumptions, response time was

conceptualized as consisting of three intervals: citizen reporting, communication dispatching, and police travel time. Variations in these intervals were then analyzed to see how they affected the probability of making an onscene arrest, contacting a witness onscene, and how they affected recovery from injuries sustained during the commission of Part 1 crimes. Additionally, the problems citizens encounter when reporting crimes and the patterns or actions citizens follow prior to reporting were identified and analyzed for their affects on reporting delays. Relationships between citizens' social characteristics and both reporting time and problems and patterns were analyzed. To see if the length of response time affected citizen satisfaction, police response times were again analyzed, with other factors considered to be possible determinants of citizen satisfaction. These factors included citizens' social characteristics, how long citizens expected response to be, citizens' perceptions of how long the response actually took, and how important citizens thought response time was to the outcomes of the incident they reported or in which they were involved. The methodology of the analysis and the statistical analysis of the data collection is presented regarding response time, arrest, the effects of patrol procedures on response times and crime outcomes, witness availability, citizen injury, problems and patterns in reporting, the process of reporting, and citizen satisfaction. Statistical summaries of each of these subject areas are provided in individual appendixes. Results indicate that reporting time was longer than either the time taken to dispatch a call or the time taken to travel to a call, and nearly as long as the combined time taken to dispatch and travel to a call. Response time was found to be unrelated to the probability of making an arrest or locating a witness for the large proportion of Part 1 crimes that were discovered after the crime had occurred. For those crimes involving a victim or witness, reporting time was the strongest time determinant of arrest and witness availability. Travel time generally had a limited effect on these outcomes, though for some types of crime the influence was strong. Citizen satisfaction was more closely related to citizens' expectations and perceptions about response time than actual response time. Problems citizens encounter and patterns they follow in reporting crime were identified and were found to produce delay in contacting police. Voluntary actions by citizens explained more delay in reporting than did problems experienced by citizens in contacting the police. Lists of tables and figures are provided. A glossary is included. For the executive summary and a volume on methodology, see NCJ 46852 and 47076 respectively. Other incidents will be the subjects of future reports over the next year.

97. ISSUES IN SENTENCING: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by J. Ferry and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 84 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 47100)

An annotated bibliography of materials in the NCJRS data base which deal with alternatives in the sentencing of offenders is presented. Entries include such materials as books, journal articles, and reports dating from 1972. They are grouped into the following sections: (1) determine sentencing (sentences that statutorily attempt to minimize the discretion of judges and correctional officials); (2) mandatory sentencing (penalties fixed by statute for certain crimes); (3) indeterminate sentencing (sentencing laws and practices that enable judges and correctional officials to use discretion in determining sentence length for offenders); (4) alternatives to incarceration (innovations in sentencing that provide alternatives to imprisonment); (5) sentencing disparity (wide variations among sentences imposed and among actual periods of time served by offenders under apparently similar circumstances); and (6) sentencing guidelines (a set of criteria developed to guide judges in determining appropriate punishments for particular offenses and offenders). Within each category the entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Information is provided on how to obtain the documents cited from NCJRS. Appendixes contain lists of sources of the material and of resource agencies that are performing or funding research into the general area of sentencing.

98. PORTLAND (OREGON) FORWARD RECORD CHECK OF CRIME VICTIMS: FINAL REPORT, DECEMBER 1977. By A. L. Schneider, Oregon Research Institute, Eugene, Oregon, 1977. 137 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 47167)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00709-1

Results are reported of a study comparing victimization data from surveys with those from official crime records, in order to evaluate the reliability and validity of survey data. Victimization survey data and official crime records never reflect exactly the same information. The issue of major concern is whether victimization survey data are sufficiently reliable and valid to be used for research and evaluation purposes when official data are not appropriate. Important questions concern whether victimization data provide an accurate portrayal of the types of crimes that occur, the seriousness of the crimes, characteristics of suspects, and patterns of victimization. This study is based on an intensive analysis of 212 reports of crime incidents from the 1974 Portland, Oregon, victimization survey that were matched with the official crime reports of the same incident. The specific purposes of this records check are to describe and analyze the following: (1) differences between survey and police data for these cases in relation to the classification of the crime, details of the event, seriousness of the offense, characteristics of the offenders, and activities of the police, victims,

and witnesses during the crime; (2) the frequency of "don't know" responses in the data; (3) patterns of telescoping (i.e., distortion in the victim's memory of the time of occurrence of the crime) in relation to victim characteristics; (4) incidents from the survey that could not be found in the police data even though respondents said the incidents were reported to authorities; and (5) implications of the study in terms of the utility of survey (and police) data and implications of the research for the methods used to collect survey information. Each of these areas is discussed separately in the report. Major conclusions of the study include the following: (1) information obtained through victimization surveying is sufficiently similar to that given to police at the time of the incident so that most crimes are classified in the same way by the two sources of data; (2) survey data contained higher estimates of the dollar loss from the crime; (3) the reliability or validity of survey data depend upon the type of information being considered; (4) for most of the types of information considered, the accuracy or completeness of the information did not decline as a function of the time lag between time of occurrence and time of the interview; and (5) age of the victim was not related to the amount or type of error in the data. Recommendations are made for further research. Appendixes provide a review of the difficult match/no-match decisions (i.e., matching survey to official reports); the seriousness scale used in the analysis; and tables comparing different categories of crimes reported to police and reported in the interview. A bibliography is provided.

99. COURT UNIFICATION: ITS HISTORY, POLITICS, AND IMPLEMENTATION. By L. Berkson and S. Carbon, American Judicature Society, Chicago, 1978. 663 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 47168)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00695-7

The concept of court unification is explored and unification efforts in 11 States are examined in terms of how these States planned for and implemented the changes. The concept of court unification has been an important part of efforts to reform State courts since the beginning of the 20th century. Some of the serious problems noted at that time with existing court systems were that there were too many courts; their multiplicity created duplication of services, waste, and inefficiency; and because of rigid jurisdictional boundary lines, idle judges were not free to aid others with heavy case-loads, thus wasting judicial manpower. Reform suggestions proposed streamlining the court system and making it more efficient. The report traces the evolution of court unification throughout the 20th century, with the aim of developing a collective definition of the concepts. Its principal strengths and weaknesses are investigated, based on a review of contemporary literature and on actual observations. The issues of centralized management, Supreme Court rule-making authority, budgeting, and State financing are discussed in-

cluding the arguments supporting and opposing each measure, and an analysis of various options for the implementation of each is presented. A brief political history of unification activity in each of 11 States (Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, New York, Ohio, South Dakota, and Washington) selected for indepth investigation is presented. Obstacles which activists have encountered, such as constitutional restraints, institutional resistance to change, and the opposition of the judiciary, the bar and the public, are analyzed. Suggestions are offered for overcoming these obstacles. Reform campaign strategy and tactics are outlined to guide those interested or actually involved in effecting the innovation in their States, including discussions of likely (and less likely) proponents of unification; structure, staff, and funding of a campaign; possible compromises which might be offered for different aspects of the reform plan; and various committees which should be organized to finance the efforts, educate the public, and research the issue. Finally, specific problems often encountered by those attempting to administer various aspects of court unification are presented, with suggestions for solving them. Appendixes provide a national guide to court unification, which summarizes and ranks States' unification efforts; a list of sources and contacts in the 11 States analyzed individually in the report; and samples of campaign literature--pamphlets, fact sheets, and sample ballots--used in reform campaigns in several States.

100. LITERATURE ON COURT UNIFICATION: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY. By S. Carbon and L. Berkson, American Judicature Society, Chicago, 1977. 97 p.
(NCJ 47169)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00694-9

An annotated bibliography, arranged by topic, concerning the specific concept of court unification is presented along with a bibliographic essay. The bibliography is introduced with a bibliographic essay which presents an overview of the literature on court unification, examines its deficiencies, and suggests a number of questions which have not yet been investigated. The collection includes selected works on the subject and, with a few exceptions, excludes any published before 1960. It focuses upon State court unification, excluding all federally oriented materials. Emphasis is placed upon materials of a scholarly nature with broad implications for administrators as well as legislators, jurists, and lay citizens. Entries are grouped into nine general categories. The first two include broad-reaching State and national studies by commissions, practitioners, and academics. The next four contain items on each of the separate elements of court unification: consolidation and simplification of court structure, centralized administration, rulemaking, and budgeting and State funding. Other categories contain entries on the political process utilized in adopting unification measures and on the methods and difficulties of implementing unification as well as

evaluating the concept. The final section contains a listing of other bibliographies which may be of use in related areas. An author index is provided.

101. PRIVATE SECURITY: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by R. N. Brenner and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 69 p. NCJRS. MICROFICHE (NCJ 47367)

This annotated bibliography is intended as a research tool for the private security industry, the criminal justice system, and the community and contains entries on documents available from NCJRS. The bibliography includes such documents as books, journal articles, training manuals, directories, and reports, most dating from 1971 to 1977. Entries are organized into four sections: (1) overview--discussing the history, nature, and function of private security; (2) security systems--presenting a sampling of the efforts of private security in environmental and facility security and in the protection of assets; the technology and hardware used by private security to support crime prevention are also represented; (3) cooperation and interaction--describing relationships with police departments and the community and the need for communication and information sharing with them; and (4) standards and accountability--including standards and goals of the Private Security Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and works of the LEAA-sponsored Private Security Advisory Council. Documents about licensing, registration, and standards for private security are included in the fourth section. Information is provided on how to obtain all of the documents listed. Appendixes provide a list of sources for each of the documents and a list of major firms involved in private security.

102. CHEMICAL SPOT TEST KITS FOR PRELIMINARY IDENTIFICATION OF DRUGS OF ABUSE. Washington, 1977. 28 p. NCJRS (NCJ 47379)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00637-0

Minimum requirements for chemical spot test kits are presented, and methods of testing the kits to determine compliance with these requirements are described. Approved and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as a law enforcement equipment standard developed by the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, this standard applies to field testing kits which use chemical spot tests for the preliminary identification of drugs of abuse. It does not apply to kits which use thin layer chromatography as the identification procedure, nor to kits which identify drugs in body fluids. It is noted that this standard does not mandate the specific reagents to be included in a test kit. The 11 reagents listed in the appendix and their color reactions as listed in an included

table are provided only as a convenience, since they are among the reagents currently in most common use. A kit may contain any reagent or group of reagents that meet the requirements of this standard. The following information should accompany the kit: (1) a list of the drugs for which the reagents in the kit can be used to make a tentative identification with acceptable specificity; (2) clear instructions for performing the chemical spot tests and for interpreting the results; (3) details on safety precautions; and (4) general information about the limitation, training, and cleaning procedures involved in the use of the kit. Labeling requirements for each reagent container are specified, and it is cautioned that there should be no evidence of reagent leakage from any of the containers. The kit should also contain acid resistant containers into which used reagents and containers can be deposited and safely disposed of according to procedures specified in the kit. Requirements for color samples are given, and specifications for reagent sensitivity in the production of final colors are provided. In describing test methods, general test conditions are indicated and step-by-step procedures for the color sample test, final color test, sensitivity test, detection limit determination, and specificity test are provided.

103. PERSONAL FM (FREQUENCY-MODULATED) TRANSCEIVERS. By J. F. Shafer, L. F. Saulsbury, and J. L. Workman, Washington, 1977. 68 p. (NCJ 47380)

This document is a law enforcement equipment standard for FM transceivers; it consists of performance and other requirements together with a description of testing methods. This equipment standard is approved and issued by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; equipment which can meet its requirements is considered to be of superior quality and suited to the needs of law enforcement agencies. Purchasers can use the test methods described to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Law enforcement personnel may also reference this standard in purchase documents and require that any equipment offered for purchase meet its requirements. The necessarily technical nature of this standard and its special focus as a procurement aid make it of limited use to those who seek general guidance concerning personal FM transceivers. The classification of personal FM transceivers according to operating frequencies is explained, and technical terms used in the document are defined. Basic requirements for minimum performance, shock stability, audio distortion, output power, etc., are outlined, and specific test methods and procedures for the various functions of the equipment are described. Tables summarize minimum performance requirements, and diagrams illustrate the material presented. A bibliography is appended.

104. STAFF WORKING PAPERS OF THE DRUG LAW EVALUATION PROJECT: A COMPANION VOLUME TO THE FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON NEW YORK DRUG LAW EVALUATION. A. F. Japha, Proj. Dir., Joint Committee on New York Drug Law Evaluation, New York, 1978. 329 p. (NCJ 47561)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00647-7

The trends in various indicators of heroin use in New York State are analyzed to assess the impact of the State's drug and sentencing laws enacted in 1973. The 1973 laws increased the penalties for many crimes involving the sale or possession of drugs and were intended to reduce the extent of illicit drug use and the number of street crimes committed by users. Trends in New York were compared with those in other cities and States on the east coast. The indicators used in the study were based on those used by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and included analyses of narcotics-related deaths, serum hepatitis cases, emergency room reports of narcotics cases, treatment program admissions, heroin purity, and property crime complaints. The methods used to analyze these trends included an examination of each of the indicators, a combination of all of the results to identify any general trends within a jurisdiction, and comparing New York City and State with other areas on the east coast. The results of each of these analyses are presented along with tables and graphs of data from each. The general conclusions from the study are that there has not been a significant increase or decrease in narcotics use since the enactment of the 1973 laws. A consistency among indicators supports this conclusion. In a direct comparison with Washington, D.C., it was found that heroin use in Washington has increased steadily since 1973, while it has remained relatively stable in New York City. This might be due to the laws in New York, but could also simply reflect market conditions. State-wide trends do not show any significant changes as a result of the 1973 drug laws. Appendixes contain information on the 1973 New York State drug law and a glossary of terms.

105. NATION'S TOUGHEST DRUG LAW: EVALUATING THE NEW YORK EXPERIENCE; EXECUTIVE SUMMARY. New York City Bar Association, New York, 1978. 50 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 47795)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00651-5

The summary presents the results of a 3-year study of the impact of New York State's strict drug law enacted in 1973 and its conclusion that the law has not been successful. In 1973, New York enacted a new drug law which marked a drastic change from its previous treatment-oriented approach to drug offenders. The new law prescribed severe and mandatory penalties for narcotic drug offenses at all levels of activity. It had two principal objectives: (1) to frighten drug users out of their habit and drug dealers out of their trade, and thus to reduce, or at least contain the spread of, illegal drug use; and (2) to reduce crimes commonly associated with addiction,

107. DEVELOPMENT AND TESTING OF A HIGHLY DIRECTIONAL DUAL-MODE ELECTRONIC SIREN. By R. L. Fisher, et al., National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 55 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 48084)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01925-9

A siren using a strong narrow beam of sound in the forward direction for open highway usage and a broader beam for use near roadway intersections is discussed. The National Bureau of Standards has developed a dual-mode directional electronic siren which can be electrically switched under manual control from a strong narrow beam of sound to a broader beam. The intense beam of sound is produced by a vehicular roof-mounted broadside array consisting of four compact commercial 100-watt electronic siren loudspeakers spaced 15.2 centimeters (6.0 inches) apart. Two electronic systems were developed to broaden the inherently narrow beam of the broadside array. One system swept the beam from side to side. The second system involved the use of a filter network. A-weighted sound pressure level measurements made in an anechoic chamber and outdoors on a vehicle showed that the maximum sound pressure level of the dual-mode siren is 7 to 10 decibels higher in the desired directions than a single 100-watt commercial electronic siren. References and a glossary are included, and the appendixes contain a description of the system, reasons for choosing a broadside array and design for National Bureau of Standards system 2 dual-mode directional siren, and circuit diagrams for National Bureau of Standards system 1 and 2.

108. SPEEDY TRIAL: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATE SPEEDY TRIAL PROVISIONS. By B. D. Fort, J. W. McCullough, B. J. Hoel, J. L. Mairs, J. M. Simonitsch, C. Clark, and P. Heenan, Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, Missouri, 1978. 193 p. NCJRS
(NCJ 48110)

The bibliography section of this report presents a wide range of viewpoints of academicians, administrators, and practitioners plus constitutional and statutory items. Provisions for speedy trial in each State are compared. This annotated bibliography contains 161 items dealing specifically with speedy trials. It includes legal and nonlegal books, government reports, handbooks, standards, criminal justice digests, newsletters, editorials, magazines, newspapers, speeches, symposia, memorandums, legislative hearings, and other bibliographies. With materials primarily dated 1967-1977, the bibliography of speedy trial law is current as of February 1, 1978. It contains 53 constitutional provisions, 217 statutes, 55 court rules, and approximately 2,177 court decisions consolidated into 2,502 entries pertaining to each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and United States Federal courts. The comparative analysis of State speedy trial provisions contains the following: (1) a catalog of speedy trial provisions in all 50 States, the District of Columbia,

the Federal system, and the American Bar Association Standards; and (2) a discussion of the nature of these provisions. A matrix format is used with the jurisdictions on the vertical axis and the characteristics of the provisions on the horizontal axis. Definitions and a discussion of the provisions are included. A list of sources for materials and a reference list of agencies are appended.

109. CRIME LABORATORY PROFICIENCY TESTING RESEARCH PROGRAM: FINAL REPORT, MAY 1977. By J. L. Peterson, E. L. Fabricant, and K. S. Field, Forensic Sciences Foundation Press, Rockville, Maryland, 1977. 306 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 48122) GPO Stock No. 027-000-00713-9

Results of a 3-year research effort to design a national program for testing the analytical accuracies and proficiencies of crime laboratories are presented. Typical categories of physical evidence tested in conjunction with this research included the following: drugs, firearms evidence, bloodstains, glass, paint, soil, fibers, arson evidence, body fluids, metal samples, hairs, questioned document examinations, and wood samples. Identical test samples were manufactured and mailed to approximately 240 local, State, and Federal crime laboratories (2-percent Federal, 57-percent State or regional, 40-percent local, and 1-percent private or Canadian Government laboratories). The participation rate varied from 99 percent in drugs to 40 percent in wood samples. Specific procedures in the area of sample selection, packaging, and mailing are discussed, as are the procedures used in computation of the survey results. A summary of the results and methods reported by laboratories in the examination of each test sample is presented. A table summarizes the results of the laboratory responses and indicates whether the laboratory showed acceptable or unacceptable proficiency, or whether for some reason the test was not performed. The general findings of the study are summarized. It was found that (1) voluntary, anonymous proficiency testing is both feasible and necessary; (2) the proficiency testing program should be expanded by making samples more realistic; (3) laboratory anonymity and data confidentiality are key factors in insuring a high participation rate; (4) a wide range of proficiency levels among the laboratories exists, and there are several evidence types with which they are having serious difficulties. One of the major recommendations is that LEAA continue the support for maintaining what has been a successful proficiency testing program. Other recommendations included additional training for crime laboratory examiners, research on selected items of physical evidence, dissemination of additional laboratory standards, establishment of continuous proficiency testing, and support for certification and accreditation programs in the field of criminalistics. The report notes that the problems uncovered in the nation's crime laboratories and recommendations to upgrade these laboratories should be recognized by law enforcement agencies at all levels of government. Cop-

ies are provided of the data sheets which accompanied the samples and on which the participating laboratories recorded their results. A roster of participating laboratories is supplied. For supplemental test reports, see NCJ 41146-41148.

110. EVALUATION FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES: PROBLEM-ORIENTED DISCUSSION.

By D. K. Stewart, Washington, 1978. 44 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 48123)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00710-4

Considerations involved in placing the evaluation process within an organizational and practical context are discussed. The discussion proceeds from the following perspectives: (1) program evaluation is a policy/management tool; (2) various levels of policy and management personnel have numerous and divergent evaluation information needs; and (3) rarely is an evaluation so fatally flawed as to be without some relevance to policy. The report identifies potential problems in the conduct of program evaluation so that they can be anticipated, assessed, and preempted. Pitfalls in interpreting data for alternative policy purposes are examined. Concerns to be addressed before data collection begins are analyzed to minimize impediments to a successful evaluation. During the data acquisition and data analysis stages, certain interpretational problems must be considered, including potential difficulties of transferring programs to new environments or of expanding programs. The final stage of the evaluation cycle is discussed in terms of converting problems into products. A selected bibliography is included, and the appendixes contain technical discussions of variables, correlation, and experiments.

111. TRANSFER OF MONOCHROME VIDEO INFORMATION FROM MAGNETIC TAPE TO MOTION PICTURE FILM FOR ARCHIVAL STORAGE. By J. C. Richmond, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 17 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 48124)

GPO Stock No. 003-003-01932-1

Kinescope recording, electron beam recording, and laser scanner recording are the methods described for transferring video information from magnetic tape to motion picture film. Magnetic video tape is not an archival material. It deteriorates with time, even under ideal storage conditions, to the extent that there is some detectable degradation of video and audio quality in 5 years or less, and noticeable degradation in periods of 20 years or more. Motion picture film, on the other hand, is a suitable archival material when properly processed, handled, and stored. The technology and equipment for converting audio and video signals recorded on videotape to pictures and an optical sound track on motion picture film are commer-

cially available. Of the several systems now available, the kine-scope system with a rapid-pulldown camera appears to be the most suitable. The laser scanner system now under development has the potential of reducing cost of equipment and improving quality when fully developed. The conversion of video tape to motion picture film is also offered as a service by numerous commercial laboratories. The decision between using a commercial laboratory service, or setting up an (expensive) inhouse facility for making the conversion must be made on the basis of cost and convenience. A bibliography, figures, and tabular data are provided.

112. MANAGING PATROL OPERATIONS PROGRAM TEST DESIGN. Washington, 1978. 38 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 48147)

Selected analytic techniques and management strategies of a field test program to improve the utilization of police patrol resources are detailed. This program test design forms the basis for the field test, sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ). The goal of each field test effort is to determine the effectiveness of the elements or program strategies outlined in the document in various settings and to examine their applicability to other jurisdictions. A number of police departments have already experimented with one or more of the elements of the patrol management program. From this previous experimentation, NILECJ has created a composite of the best approaches in the field, which are to be implemented in three police departments in cities with populations ranging from 200,000 to 450,000. The primary objectives are to assess the impact of this configuration of techniques and strategies on patrol efficiency and to determine whether the program merits widespread replication. Traditional patrol allocation strategies are reviewed and evaluated. Then a program design is outlined, with techniques and strategy options for the program's two major processes: allocating resources (matching resource allocations to workload conditions) and undertaking directed activity (analyzing crime and service-oriented problems and developing strategies to solve those problems). An evaluation design is presented for use in determining the degree to which the test program achieved its objectives and in identifying conditions which inhibit or facilitate its successful implementation. The criteria used by NILECJ in selecting suitable test sites are briefly outlined, and a selected bibliography is provided.

113. JURY REFORM: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by A. A. Cain and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 49 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 48232)

This annotated bibliography contains entries concerning studies of the U.S. jury system and proposals for its reform. The bibliography was compiled from documents in the NCJRS collection, with the goal of providing jury commissioners, court administrators, and others interested in jury reform with a resource that will assist them in weighing various reform proposals. Such proposals have included those aimed at making juries smaller and more representative of the population, allowing nonunanimous verdicts, making court administration more efficient, and those concerned with the comfort and convenience of the jurors themselves. The bibliographic entries are presented in two sections. The first deals with juror selection and utilization and includes selections concerned with problems of underrepresentation of minors, minorities, and economic groups, as well as documents about juror utilization and court administration. The second part concerns proposals for change and includes guidelines and suggestions for remedying underrepresentation, inefficient use of jurors, and other problems associated with the jury system. Several entries about jury reform in the United Kingdom and Canada are included, as these countries have systems similar to that of the United States. Entries describe books, journal articles, reports, and guidelines dating from 1968 to 1977 and are arranged alphabetically by author within each section. A summary is appended of research and demonstration projects on jury reform being conducted under the sponsorship of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Information about how to obtain the documents cited and a material source list are provided.

114. PUBLIC DEFENDER PROGRAMS: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by A. A. Cain and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 42 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 49096)

This annotated bibliography provides references to works that review and evaluate the experiences of various jurisdictions' public defender systems. The 55 documents in this bibliography have been selected from the NCJRS data base; they are dated from 1969 to 1977. Entries are organized by subject area. In the first section the documents compare public defenders with privately retained counsel. Some of these comparisons report opinion surveys of the defendants served by a particular public system; others are studies of case dispositions. The second section contains formal evaluations of specific public defender services, and many of these documents also include recommendations for improving these services. The final section provides descriptions and suggestions of areas for further growth, including internships with public defenders for law students and the provision of public defender services in appellate courts.

Within each section, the citations are arranged alphabetically by author. Information is provided on how to obtain the documents cited. A list of publishers and distributors of the material, as well as a list of organizations which may be able to supply additional information on public defender systems, are appended.

115. ROLE OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE IN PHYSICAL SECURITY: PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM, MARCH 23-24, 1977. By J. J. Kramer, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 98 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 49301)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-00190-0

The symposium, held at the National Bureau of Standards, provided a forum for presenting and discussing the continuing behavioral science contribution to physical security. The nine papers delivered at the conference are reproduced. The first paper underscores the threat posed to nuclear security by institutional inertia and resistance to change common to the average government agency, with attention to personnel security clearance, no security and research vulnerabilities and limitations, management motivation, military policies, and arguments in support of a continuing program of penetration testing by selected teams of special forces troops. A conceptual framework for realistically assessing threats to the commercial nuclear industry is presented in the second paper. This methodological framework is designed to aid researchers and policymakers in determining, among other things, the identifiable characteristics of groups interested in nuclear facilities as targets or sources of weapons and the courses of nuclear action likely to be pursued. Next, some cross-national comparisons of terrorist behavior and misbehavior are noted. Terrorist characteristics and a model of terrorist organization and operation are discussed. The attributes of potential adversaries to United States nuclear programs are then examined. Research based on an investigation of several hundred incidents which involved activities that could serve as analogs of potential threats is reviewed. Another paper presents some ideas on structuring the problem of collusion with the objective of providing a cursory investigation of the vulnerability of a facility to collusion from members of the security force. The complex problem of response force selection, training, and motivation is addressed in the following presentation, with attention to both the government and private sector role in nuclear security. Next, the use of animal sensory systems and response capabilities in security systems are examined. Aerial, terrestrial, and aquatic systems are discussed, as are design criteria for practical behavioral systems. Research in progress and the potential applications of physiological psychology regarding the correlates of information processing load are discussed in the next paper. The process of identifying human factor problems for military command, control, and communications systems, the nature of bio-cybernetic experimentation and application, and how physiological

psychology methods might be applied to security problems are examined. Finally, requirements for a collection of critically evaluated ergonomics data are outlined. A model system is noted, and the functional requirements of an ergonomics data collection, users and user needs, data analysis centers, new data sources, standards, and the application of an ergonomics data system for physical security are discussed. An open discussion session was included at the end of the first day of the symposium, and a panel discussion devoted to a synthesis of the material and a discussion of future research directions was held at the close of the second day. Notes from both are provided. Graphic and tabular data are included, as are references where applicable.

116. BASIC SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by M. Kravitz and E. Johnson, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 181 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 49417)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00714-7

This annotated bibliography is designed to aid criminal justice researchers, practitioners, and administrators in identifying sources of criminal justice information. The citations in this bibliography have been selected from the NCJRS data base. The materials cited include commission reports, symposium proceedings, essays, studies, standards, and reference materials, dated from 1931 to 1977. Entries are organized into topical areas with two exceptions: all commission reports are grouped together in one section, and all reference materials are assembled in another separate part. The latter category includes dictionaries, indexes, laws, and sources of statistical information. Other topics included are criminology, law enforcement, courts, corrections, juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency, and miscellaneous criminal justice works. Information on how to obtain the documents is provided. Subject and title indexes, as well as a list of publishers and distributors, are appended.

117. VICTIM/WITNESS ASSISTANCE: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by A. A. Cain and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 52 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 49698)

Documents on victim/witness services, compensation, and restitution are cited in a 2-part annotated bibliography compiled from the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). The section on victim/witness services cites 26 articles, books, and reports on the need for victim/witness services; the functions of such services in providing protective, supportive, and educational assistance; implementation of services to assist rape victims, battered wives, and other vulnerable victims; the elements of effective

programs; and the evaluation of specific programs. The section on compensation and restitution lists 32 publications covering the history and function of victim compensation programs in the United States and elsewhere; the role of the State in providing compensation and restitution; the types of services provided; and details of program operation, eligibility, and legal status. The publication dates of most of the entries range from 1972 through Spring 1977. Each entry includes a 200- to 300-word abstract. Information on how to obtain the documents is provided. A summary of multistate victim compensation program is appended.

118. POLICE MANAGEMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by R. N. Brenner and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 106 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 49699)

Literature on police management, organization, budgeting, personnel, and operations is cited in an annotated bibliography. The 123 books, articles, and reports cited were selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). Publication dates range from 1963 through 1977. The section on management process includes documents offering an overview of the management process in policing, as well as selections on innovative management techniques, e.g., management by objectives. Descriptions of various organizational strategies--consolidation, regionalization, team policing, decentralization, contract policing, etc.--are included in the section on organizational structure. Other sections cover budgeting (planning and budgeting techniques such as the planning, programming, and budgeting system, the program evaluation review technique, and cost-benefit programs); personnel (minority employment, career development, employment of civilians, unionization); and operations (deployment techniques, resource allocations, computers, mathematical modeling). Appended materials include information about sales sources for the documents cited, a subject index to the bibliography, and the standards for police chief executives developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Information on obtaining documents from NCJRS is also included.

119. PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by J. Ferry, M. Kravitz, and O. Smith, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 238 p. NCJRS. MICROFICHE (NCJ 49700)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00740-6

Documents published by the Institute for general distribution during its first 10 years are cited in an annotated bibliography designed as a reference tool for criminal justice professionals. The documents cited are available either through the Government Printing Of-

fice or the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). The citations are listed in order of an identification number assigned each document as it enters the NCJRS data base. In Part 1, complete bibliographic information, availability source, and an abstract are presented for each of the 365 publications cited. Part 2 contains listings of several specific types of publications: Prescriptive Packages and Program Models (successful approaches to solving particular criminal justice problems); National Evaluation Programs (information on the effectiveness, cost, and problems of widely used criminal justice programs); and Exemplary Projects (outstanding local criminal justice projects suitable for adaptation in other communities). Subject and title indexes are included, together with information about how to obtain the documents cited.

120. PRISON INDUSTRIES: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by C. Johnson and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 41 p. NCJRS. MICROFICHE (NCJ 49701)

An annotated bibliography of 43 books, reports, and journal articles on prison industries selected from the NCJRS collection is provided. This bibliography was compiled from the NCJRS data base to highlight the issues of prison industries, both in terms of setting goals and in developing programs to achieve them. The selected works date from 1969 to 1978 and include information on Federal and State initiatives and the efforts of various foreign nations, including Canada, Sweden, Finland, Australia, and Israel. In addition to the annotations and the standard bibliographic citations, information on how to obtain the documents is provided. Appended materials include a list of sources and tables concerning the basic legal provisions for prison industries in selected States, the prison industries that exist in State institutions in the United States and the products and services of Federal prison industries.

121. MANAGING CRIMINAL WARRANTS. By J. P. Gannon, et al., Washington, 1978. 100 p. NCJRS. (NCJ 50018)

A Program Model is presented, focusing on the management and administration of criminal arrest warrant service by law enforcement agencies. This program model is intended to (1) contribute to a greater understanding of warrant service problems nationally; (2) alert law enforcement administrators to the potential contribution an effective warrant service system can make towards achieving the primary agency objectives of crime prevention and criminal apprehension; and (3) provide administrators with the capability to make informed choices in planning, implementing, and improving the warrant service system. This handbook is especially directed to law enforcement administrators interested in establishing warrant service as a routine

and effective part of the agency's role in crime prevention, and although the model is primarily directed to administrators of police departments and sheriff's offices, it may be of interest to other agencies that serve warrants. The elements of warrant service are underscored and the recommended functions of both manual and computer-aided warrant service systems are detailed. System coordination within an agency is examined. Warrant service unit administration is discussed, with attention to establishment and placement of the unit, staffing and organization, unit operation, and measuring productivity. The results of a national survey regarding existing approaches to warrant service are provided and the approaches utilized in Dallas, Texas, and Washington, D.C., are discussed. Charts, tabular data, and a bibliography are included. A deputy tester program of the Jacksonville, Florida, sheriff's office and a general order of the Metropolitan Police Department of Washington, D.C., relating to obtaining, reviewing, and serving arrest and bench warrants are appended.

122. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Victimless Crimes: A Description of Offenders and Their Prosecution in the District of Columbia. By W.F. McDonald. Washington, D.C., Institute for Law and Social Development, 1978. 106 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 50019)

The prosecution of the following victimless crimes in the District of Columbia is described and analyzed: public drunkenness, narcotic and other drug abuse, gambling, and certain sexual behavior between consenting adults. These crimes, which constituted 21 percent of all arrests brought before the superior court in the first half of 1976, were analyzed to determine who is prosecuted for victimless crimes, what happens to their cases and why, and how these dispositions differ from those for other crimes. The analysis showed that there is as much difference among victimless crimes as between them and nonvictimless crimes in several respects, such as the demographic and prior arrest profiles of arrestees, reasons why prosecutors dropped cases, type of bail imposed, number of codefendants, number of mechanical or delay continuances, and the significance of certain factors in determining final dispositions. Although victimless crimes were similar in terms of sentencing, jail terms were rarely imposed. One factor consistently affected prosecutorial decisionmaking: if a defendant had a prior record, his case was significantly less likely to be dropped. Other factors such as the defendant's age, sex, race, employment status, length of time in local residence, number of continuances, type of defense attorney, prosecutor's experience, and type of bail had no significant impact on prosecutorial discretion. Although middle-class males arrested for patronizing prostitutes had their cases dropped more often than the prostitutes themselves, this appeared to be due to their willingness to complete the first offender treatment program. Prosecutors also dropped charges of soliciting for lewd or immoral

purposes against white males more often than in cases involving black males, perhaps due to the fact that black males were more likely to be involved in homosexual rather than heterosexual solicitations. Although a comparison of 1976 arrests for gambling with those for 1973 revealed some striking differences and similarities, such characteristics as sex, race, age, employment, and prior arrests for three or more crimes against the person were virtually identical for the two years studied. However, the 1976 arrestee was less likely to have been a permanent resident of the city and had a less serious prior arrest profile. With regard to solicitations, the 1973 arrestee was a young, unemployed, local black with a substantial criminal record, while the 1976 arrestee was an older, white, employed, nonresident without a criminal record. References are footnoted and tabular data are provided along with reviews of the victimless crimes and the results of regression analysis.

123. PREVENTION, DETECTION, AND CORRECTION OF CORRUPTION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: A PRESENTATION OF POTENTIAL MODELS. By T. R. Lyman, T. W. Fletcher, and J. A. Gardiner, Stanford Research Institute International, Menlo Park, California, 1978. 93 p. NCJRS MICROFICHE (NCJ 50199)
GPO Stock No. 027-000-00736-8

This report focuses on the experience of local government agencies and citizens' groups in preventing and responding to problems of official corruption. The problem of local government corruption and factors in diagnosing and fighting it through laws and policies are considered along with managerial, administrative, and external remedies. The scope, cost, and character of local government corruption are outlined. Where and how to start looking for corruption and what to look for (i.e., management practices, elected and appointed officials, records and actions, attitudes and climates of opinion) are discussed and subjective indicators of possible corruption are identified. The role of laws and policies in the fight against corruption is reviewed with attention to the following: what laws, formal policies, and written rules can do; codes of ethics; conflict of interest legislation; disclosure policies; declaration of interest and related policies; open meeting policies; campaign finance regulations; and implementing laws, regulations, and policies. Following a discussion of remedies in management and administration, external sources of corruption control are examined, including citizen watchdog groups, investigative journalism, and public interest organizations and professional associations. Appended materials include a model code of ethics, an example of a financial disclosure form, and sample policies regarding the conduct of public hearings. Tables detail varieties of corruption, the cost of bribes, corruption scenarios, diagnostic checklists and indicators. A sample survey instrument and a bibliography are provided.

124. DESIGN FOR SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS: THE ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY PLANNING AND DESIGN PROCESS; DRAFT. By R. A. Gardiner, Washington, 1978. 101 p. (NCJ 50335)

The environmental security (E/S) planning approach, based on the thesis that the design and organization of the physical environment play a primary role in providing the opportunities for criminal acts, is described. E/S is an urban planning and design process which integrates crime prevention with neighborhood design and urban redevelopment. Following a discussion of how crime can escalate in a neighborhood, the major historical models of environmental crime prevention initiatives that have preceded E/S are examined. Subsequent sections examine the relationship between crime and the physical environment, the crime-environment phenomenon (a causal condition reflecting the dynamic interchange between people and their environment), and the E/S conceptual model. The basic theories of E/S and their relationships are detailed in a conceptual diagram. The eight steps in the E/S technical planning process are described, along with how an E/S project can be funded, organized, and applied. Finally, four case studies are presented. The Hartford (Connecticut) Crime Prevention Program resulted in a 42-percent reduction in residential burglary. The three other programs include the Environmental Security Plan and Program for the South Loop New Town in Chicago (Illinois); and existing E/S efforts in St. Louis, Missouri, and Oak Park, Illinois. References and graphic illustrations are provided.

125. TEST METHOD FOR THE EVALUATION OF METALLIC WINDOW FOIL FOR INTRUSION ALARM SYSTEMS. By G. N. Stenbakken, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 11 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 50336)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01961-5

A test method and criteria for the interpretation of results are presented for evaluation of the breaking characteristics of metallic foil used in intrusion alarm systems to detect glass breakage. The procedure has been used to determine whether metallic foil, bonded to glass in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, would consistently generate an alarm signal when the glass was broken. The evaluation of the breaking characteristics of the foil requires the following test equipment: (1) glass panels; (2) a glass cutter equipped with a tungsten carbide wheel; and (3) a break fixture consisting of two flat platforms mounted on a common base, one higher than the other, to form a breaking edge. Sample preparation involves using the glass cutter to scribe a line across the width of each glass panel and the application of five test strips of foil perpendicular to the scribe line. The breaking procedure entails centering the test panel on the break fixture so that the scribe line and the break edge are aligned, and then applying sufficient hand pressure to the overhanging portion of the panel in order to

cause a swift, clean break at the scribe line. An ohmmeter is then used to test the relative conductivity of each strip of foil; each test strip that has a resistance greater than 100 kilohms should be considered broken. A particular make of foil is considered to be suitable for alarm use if a minimum of 17 to 20 strips have been tested and found within the 100+ kilohm range. Illustrations of the test equipment and procedure are provided.

126. POLICE PRODUCTIVITY: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY. Comp. by J. Freimund and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 57 p. NCJRS. MICROFICHE (NCJ 50501)

Literature from the NCJRS data base is cited in an annotated bibliography dealing with the nature of the police function, the effectiveness of police management, and problems of definition and measurement. Eighty-two books, journal articles, and reports of Federal and State initiatives published between 1970 and 1977 are arranged alphabetically by author. In addition to documents about the nature of productivity from sociological, managerial, and economic viewpoints, the selections address the following aspects of police productivity: (1) measuring productivity, with emphasis on theories and techniques for gauging the effectiveness of police patrols, investigative activities, programs, performance, and crime prevention techniques; (2) management activities, including the functions of management, proposals for implementing programs designed to improve productivity, and the personnel and labor relations implications of productivity programs; and (3) approaches to improving productivity, with attention to examples of programs designed to improve productivity, including team policing, crime analysis units, crime and forensic laboratories, equipment, consolidation, and reorganization. NCJRS accession numbers and information on how to obtain the documents are provided. A list of sources keyed to the citations is appended. An index is not included.

127. SMALL POLICE AGENCY CONSOLIDATION: A MODEL APPROACH; A SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS. International Training, Research, and Evaluation Council, Falls Church, Virginia, 1978. 166 p. (NCJ 50694)

This report, designed to assist communities in planning and implementing law enforcement mergers, presents guidelines developed from survey data gathered from 34 police agencies that had experienced consolidation. Many police departments in rural areas with staffs of 25 persons or less have managed to cope with increasing costs of local law enforcement while maintaining acceptable levels of service delivery by consolidating with larger departments and using approaches ranging from informal arrangements in which departments agree to collectively perform tasks that are mutually beneficial to annexation in which

one unit is absorbed totally or partially by another agency. These approaches are illustrated with case studies. Departments considering mergers should first conduct a feasibility study which includes development of demographic profiles of participating jurisdictions; profiles of law enforcement manpower, management, administration, and reported criminal activity; and equipment and facilities inventory and organization and operations of existing law enforcement agencies. Planning and activities must consider transfer of equipment, equalization of salaries, and development of general orders and field manuals. Cost of a desired level of service under an existing local agency should be estimated and compared to the estimated costs of the consolidated system. Guidelines are given for meeting the legal requirements of a merged system, sharing the costs, insuring that services are provided, using facilities and equipment during the transition period, and dealing with personnel and administrative concerns during transition. A section on relationships between the provider and recipient agency discusses the use of formal contracts or agreements, negotiating the contract, the use of permanent law enforcement review bodies, and maintaining communications between the jurisdictions. The final chapter outlines a system for evaluating the merged system. Appendixes contain a selected, annotated bibliography, the questionnaire and an analysis of merged study data, a model study feasibility outline, and a model interlocal contracting and joint enterprises act.

128. INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES: A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOL. 1., National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 287 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 50710)

Translations of non-English-language literature are provided in an effort to keep practitioners, researchers, and students informed about worldwide trends in law enforcement and criminal justice. The 25 selections translated or summarized in this volume were originally published in Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, Venezuela, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The first selections are devoted to terrorism and discuss the following: (1) terrorism in West Germany from theoretical and practical perspectives, (2) the origins of urban guerrillas in West Germany and law enforcement's reaction to terrorist activities, (3) the law as a weapon against transnational terrorism, (4) political crime in Spain and how the law and the courts treat it, and (5) hostage taking and possible countermeasures. Reports on various crime-prevention approaches follow, with attention to (1) West Germany's coordinated use of helicopters and conventional ground patrols, (2) new security measures instituted in response to the growing threat to French banks, (3) the efforts of community relations officers in West Germany, (4) the organization and activities of the juvenile delinquency prevention unit of the Paris (France) police, and (5)

the role of the public security officer in preventing juvenile delinquency in France. An analysis of the role of the presentence investigator in West Germany introduces corrections-related materials, including the topics: (1) Swiss procedures for semiliberty and semi-detention, (2) penitentiary furloughs in Denmark, (3) community-based corrections in Italy, (4) the problems in making community involvement an integral part of Canadian probation and parole programs, and (5) the development and organization of the Japanese police system, the French national and municipal police, and the West German Federal Criminal Police Bureau. Other topics are discussed, such as: (1) the sociology of the police profession in West Germany, (2) the relationship between the economy and domestic security, (3) factors influencing police investigations of specific crimes (i.e., larceny, fraud, and embezzlement), (4) the reform of the criminal justice system in Venezuela, (5) offense classification and rating and its practical applications, and (6) the research functions and capabilities of a computerized system for storing and retrieving documentation on jurisprudence, legislation, and legal doctrine in Italy. These are translations of NCJ 20417, 20447, 20550, 32653, 34725, 35225, 36064, 36668, 36833, 37254, 38001, 38313, 38994, 39322, 39432, 39497, 41891, 41989, 41991, 42474, 42805, 43729, 43886, 44110, 44282, 45356.

129. NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE: PROGRAM PLAN, FISCAL YEAR 1979. Washington, 1978. 44 p. NCJRS
MICROFICHE (NCJ 50749)

Long-range priorities of NILECJ and the general areas of research and program activity proposed for fiscal year 1979 are outlined. The organizational structure of NILECJ is reviewed, along with the long-range research agenda and the 1979 program plan for solicited and unsolicited research. Priority efforts of the Office of Research Programs are planned for a variety of topics, including the following: the correlates of crime and determinants of criminal behavior, violent crime and the violent offender, sentencing, rehabilitation, and consistency, fairness, and delay reduction in the pretrial process. Other research is planned by the office's police, adjudication, and corrections divisions. Efforts in the areas of deterrence, performance standards and measures, and methodology research are planned by the Office of Research and Evaluation Methods; the Office of Program Evaluation will concentrate on the continuing National Evaluation Program and the evaluation of programs dealing with major criminal conspiracies, court delay reduction, jail overcrowding, and statistical analysis centers. Several divisions of the Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination intend to initiate renewed efforts in the areas of model program development, executive and offender testing and training, and reference and information dissemination services, including the LEAA library, NCJRS, and the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory. A flow chart of NILECJ organizational structure is appended.

130. DIRECTORY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SOURCES, 2D ED. Comp. by O. L. Smith, M. H. Caplan, and G. D. Boston, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1978. 160 p. NCJRS.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 51028)

This directory of 137 information resource agencies was compiled by NCJRS in an effort to foster the exchange of information and to create channels of communication among parties interested in the criminal justice field. This edition of the directory updates the first edition, which was compiled in 1976 from data gathered through questionnaires sent to 2,000 agencies and research organizations. The update was based on a survey of approximately 300 criminal justice agencies conducted in 1977-1978. Questionnaires were mailed to all the agencies listed in the first edition as well as to other agencies identified by NCJRS staff. The agencies include such information resources as computerized literature search services, interlibrary loan programs, reference services, and technical assistance to criminal justice professionals. The organizations are listed in alphabetical order; a subject index is provided. A uniform selection of information is provided for each entry, including address and phone number, the year of its funding, the parent or sponsoring agency, the director, the number of professional and support employees, the name of the contact person, area of activity (police, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, evaluation, community crime prevention, and advanced technology), costs, user restrictions, objectives and activities, services provided to the user, information resources, and publications.

131. MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: TRAINER'S HANDBOOK. By D. F. Cawley, H. J. Miron, and W. J. Araujo, University Research Corporation, Washington, 1977. 120 p. NCJRS

MICROFICHE (NCJ 51327)

This handbook for instructors of the Managing Criminal Investigations (MCI) Training Program is designed to aid research relating to criminal investigation. The training goal of the MCI program is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal investigation process by providing police managers with sufficient knowledge to apply new technology and research to elements of the process. The schedule for the 3-day training program is outlined; session goals, materials, and logistics for the daily program segments are presented, and trainer instructions and points for discussion are included. The training program is designed for police chiefs, patrol, investigation or investigative commanders, and police trainers and planners. The course is 17 hours long and consists of 15 sessions. Session topics include an overview of MCI, problem-oriented, group-planning processes, the patrol role in the initial investigation, case screening, managing the continuing investigation, police/prosecutor relations, peer-group information exchanges, monitoring

systems, field-test-site response and change opportunities, and strategies for implementing the system. The appendix contains various seating arrangements for the program.

132. WAR ON CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1955-1975. By J. V. Wilson, American University, Washington, 1978. 106 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 51826)

GPO Stock No. 027-000-00655-8

The response of the criminal justice system to actual and perceived crime in the District of Columbia during the period 1955 to 1975 is described and appraised. The result is a case study of an American city which suffered earliest and longest from a reputation for high crime and fear of crime. The public perception and political processes which led to that reputation are examined, along with the variety of governmental responses to the problem. Such responses as increased numbers of police, holding commanders accountable for crime, court reorganization, narcotics treatment, and increased incarceration of offenders are described as having contributed to a relatively stable trend of reported crime during the last 5 years of the study period. Executive and legislative responses are underscored, as are changes in the police department, courts, and corrections. A number of assumptions about crime trends, crime reporting, and public perceptions were confirmed, including the following: (1) the upward trend of reported crime in the late 1950's and early 1960's was affected by police reporting procedures; (2) the city's crime reporting system, despite its deficiencies, was as accurate as that of most other large cities; and (3) the public was led to overestimate the threat of crime in Washington by statements of police officials and political leaders. Other hypotheses about police performance and lobbying for legislative changes were not upheld, including assumptions that police leaders overemphasized hindrances to criminal investigations and that police demonstrated a negative outlook towards combating crime. It is clear from studies that trial court administration deteriorated badly during the middle 1960's under pressure of growing caseloads, added requirements for trial procedures, and manipulation of court scheduling processes by defense attorneys. Additionally, a significant relationship between reported crime and the prevalence of heroin use was found, as was an apparent negative correlation between trends of inmate populations and reported serious crimes. While available records indicate that the Bail Reform Act of 1966 contributed greatly to criminal justice problems in the city, it is clear that the criminal justice system was not significantly hampered by a lack of resources. It was also found that despite repeated efforts from legislators, executive branch officials, and study commissions, the criminal justice system in the District continues to suffer from the lack of timely, comprehensive data on criminal offenders and criminal justice operations. City

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1 OF 2

government organizational and budgetary information are appended. Graphic and tabular data are provided.

133. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Evaluation of the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime Program, Phase 2: Final Report. By J. Romm. Bethesda, Maryland, System Sciences, Inc., 1978. 162 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 51931)

Methodology and findings are reported of the Phase II evaluation of the national Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program, a project offering alternatives for processing drug abusing offenders. There are approximately 40 existing TASC projects operating in the U.S. and its territories. Primary TASC functions include the screening of the arrestee population to identify drug abusing offenders, the diagnosis of drug problems and referral to community-based treatment, and the monitoring of progress in treatment to provide accountability to the criminal justice system. The primary objective of the evaluation was to determine the extent to which TASC meets its goals and fulfills its functions by assessing the effectiveness of TASC's procedures for potential client identification, diagnosis, referral, and monitoring, as well as to analyze the costs and benefits of the TASC process. The evaluation was based on a sampling of TASC projects, interviews, reviews of client data, examinations of budget and expenditure data, and dialog between evaluators and the individual TASC staffs regarding the initial findings. Major conclusions include the following: (1) TASC identification, screening, diagnosis, referral, and client monitoring procedures were performed effectively; (2) the 12 projects included in this evaluation accounted for 4,598 client admissions during the study year, with 52.9 percent admitted to TASC prior to trial, 44.6 percent posttrial, and 2.6 percent undetermined; (3) TASC was a positive factor in the treatment process that achieved impressive success rates, considering the serious crimes and drug involvement of the offenders; (4) TASC projects provided a progressive element in the criminal justice environment, and often were a leading change factor yielding benefits to the offender, the criminal justice system, and the treatment community; (5) projects succeeded or failed based on the quality of the staff rather than the organizational structure or other factors; (6) poor record-keeping and inadequate information management were widespread among TASC projects reviewed; and (7) TASC offered the criminal justice system a beneficial and cost-effective alternative for drug abusing offenders. Tabular and graphic data are provided, and evaluation methodology are appended.

134. **EMERGENCY VEHICLE WARNING LIGHTS: STATE-OF-THE-ART.** By G. L. Howett, K. L. Kelly, and E. T. Pierce, National Bureau of Standards, Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, Washington, 1978. 170 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 52417)
GPO Stock No. 003-003-01901-1

This overview of emergency vehicle warning lights considers the types of lights now available, emergency warning light signal perception, and factors affecting signal conspicuousness. Color of the lights, duration of the flash, use situation, and the availability, maintenance, power consumption, and cost of warning light units are factors to be considered when establishing warning light configurations. Configurations are not uniform in the United States, but the major types of lights are rotating, oscillating, and flashing lights, as well as floodlights and searchlights. Stimulus-response patterns, visual stimulation from emergency vehicle warning lights when seen from the rear, side, and front, and the peripheral functioning of the eye in sensing light, color, movement, and flickering are examined in relation to warning light signals. The effective intensity of a signal light is the greatest determinate of its conspicuousness, but other parameters are significant. These include the flash rate, duty cycle or light-time fraction, wave form and flash duration, light color, spatial beam sweep, number and spatial pattern of lights, and motion and illumination space of the light source. Although there is no generally accepted quantitative method for measuring signal light conspicuousness, direct subjective ratings, eye movement recording, and reaction time studies are potential methods of providing a basis for measure. The final section of the report considers physical measurements of signal light components necessary for adequate characterization of warning light units, and the relations of perceptual and physical measures to performance standards in lights. A glossary and an index are provided.

135. **FIREARM USE IN VIOLENT CRIME: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY.** Comp. by M. W. Ray, R. N. Brenner, and M. Kravitz, National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 121 p. NCJRS. (NCJ 52677)

This bibliography with abstracts concerns firearms use in violent crime and is directed at researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and other interested persons. Books, journal articles, and reports are included. The citations, presented in six parts, include the following: (1) perspectives on firearms and violent crime containing documents concerning the nature and extent of weapon use in violent crime, victimization, and crime rate data; (2) legislation and hearings on proposed gun legislation; (3) issues in gun regulation; (4) research on the effects of regulation; (5) public opinion surveys on gun control and gun ownership; and (6) reference sources or other bibliographies that contain additional information sources. Entries are arranged alphabetically by author within the six categories and

represent mainly English-language material published in the United States. A note on how to obtain the documents, all of which may be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service in Washington, D.C., is provided.

136. **INTERNATIONAL SUMMARIES: A COLLECTION OF SELECTED TRANSLATIONS IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, VOL. 2.** National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Washington, 1978. 208 p. NCJRS (NCJ 53170)

This second in a series of translations of documents in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base focuses on post adjudicatory dispositions in Europe, Latin America, Canada, and Japan. The first three translations deal with capital punishment and include a discussion of death penalty provisions in the 1969 Polish Penal Code (NCJ 49488), a summary of a speech favoring the elimination of capital punishment in France (NCJ 49499), and a study of the status of the death penalty in the penal codes of selected Latin American countries (NCJ 46777). The following four translations discuss institutional management and reform in the prison systems of Finland, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Education and training activities at government prisons in Denmark are examined (NCJ 49461), along with the evolution and maintenance of the Dutch penal system (NCJ 49493), problems facing foreign prisoners in the Netherlands (NCJ 49478), and Finnish penal system reforms which stress crime prevention, cost effectiveness, normalizing the prison experience, rehabilitation, and fitting the punishment to the crime (NCJ 49500). The next five translations review inmate rehabilitation efforts, with attention to rehabilitation in Japanese prisons (NCJ 49800), prisoner resistance to group psychotherapy in Japan (NCJ 35222), the organization of social therapeutic facilities in West Germany (NCJ 52062 and 52063), and the problems and achievements of social therapy of women prisoners at Leubeck, West Germany (NCJ 49464). Following translated articles on the unjust nature of female juvenile detention in Canada (NCJ 49495) and the short-term effects of juvenile confinement in West Germany (NCJ 43550), four translations provide insights into probation by focusing on the establishment of a therapeutic home for prisoners in West Germany (NCJ 49484), the role of West German probation officers (NCJ 49481), a West German study of the influence of probation on further criminal behavior (NCJ 49470), and Swiss Penal Code provisions for assisting ex-offenders (NCJ 49490). The remaining translations include reports of two studies on the adjustment problems of life prisoners who were pardoned and released in West Germany (NCJ 49469 and 49468), a study of recidivism in Poland (NCJ 20499), and four selections discussing alternatives to institutionalization in West Germany, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Poland (NCJ 49482, 49479, 49476, and 36284).

PART II. SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

A. PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES AND PROGRAM MODELS

From 1973-1977, Prescriptive Packages were published by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice as a means of providing local administrators with practical implementation information on various criminal justice techniques and strategies. The National Institute commissioned Prescriptive Packages in topic areas in which there was considerable criminal justice agency interest and direction of resources. In late 1977, the Institute replaced Prescriptive Packages with the concept of Program Models. These reports which synthesize research and evaluation findings, operational experience, and expert opinion in a topic area retain the focus of Prescriptive Packages but are also designed to serve as the basis for LEAA action program development efforts. Program Models are prepared under the direction of the National Institute's Model Program Development Division, which is part of the Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination.

A listing of Program Models and Prescriptive Packages is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citation and abstract, refer to the entry number in Part I of this supplement or to the 1978 edition of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (First Edition) as indicated.

PROGRAM MODELS

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Design for Safer Neighborhoods	50335	124
Halfway Houses	45542	71
Managing Criminal Warrants	50018	121
Neighborhood Justice Centers--An Analysis of Potential Models	43580	First Edition
Prevention, Detection, and Correction of Corruption in Local Government	50199	123
Promising Strategies in Parole and Probation	46895	91
Small Police Agency Consolidation	50694	127

PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGES

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Child Abuse Intervention	32333	First Edition
Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention	38925	*
Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook	07984	First Edition
Diversion of the Public Inebriate From the Criminal Justice System	10946	First Edition
Drug Programs in Correctional Institutions	38509	First Edition
Evaluative Research in Corrections	15132	First Edition
Grievance Mechanisms in Correctional Institutions	19594	First Edition
Guide to Establishing a Defender System	44091	52
Guide to Improved Handling of Misdemeanant Offenders	11964	First Edition
Health Care in Correctional Institutions	27342	First Edition
Improving Patrol Productivity, Vol. 1--Routine Patrol	42500	First Edition
Improving Patrol Productivity, Vol. 2--Specialized Patrol	42501	First Edition
Improving Police-Community Relations	10340	First Edition
Improving Productivity in the Courts: A Primer for Court Clerks	44167	55
Job Placement and Training for Offenders and Ex-offenders	15652	First Edition
Managing Criminal Investigations	19486	First Edition

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
MBO: A Corrections Perspective	18304	First Edition
Mentally Retarded Offender and Corrections	39024	First Edition
Methadone Treatment Manual	11101	First Edition
Multi-Agency Narcotics Units Manual	34204	First Edition
Neighborhood Team Policing	10428	First Edition
Paralegals: A Resource for Public Defenders and Correctional Services	15652	First Edition
Police Burglary Control Programs	25997	First Edition
Police Crime Analysis Units	11277	First Edition
Police Robbery Control Manual	17414	First Edition
Presentence Report Handbook	41337	22
Prosecutor's Charging Decision	35832	First Edition
Rackets Bureaus--Investigation and Prosecution of Organized Crime	41953	26
Rape and Its Victims	29894	First Edition
Treatment Program for Sex Offenders	42967	30
Volunteers in Juvenile Justice	35607	First Edition

B. NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

Practical information on costs, benefits, and limitations of selected criminal justice projects and programs is collected by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to assess projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and share the findings with State and local officials and planners. Initially, Phase I assessments concentrate in specific topic areas and, where appropriate, these are followed by Phase II indepth evaluations. Additional information on the National Evaluation Program may be obtained from:

Director
Office of Program Evaluation
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Summaries of completed National Evaluation Program studies is presented below in alphabetical order. Full reports are available on loan from NCJRS. For complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of National Evaluation Reports, refer to the entry number in Part I of this volume or to the 1978 edition of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (First Edition) as indicated.

NATIONAL EVALUATION PROGRAM

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Citizen Crime Reporting Projects --Phase I	35828	First Edition
Citizen Patrol Projects--Phase I Summary Report	36435	First Edition
Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration--Report Summary, Phase I Assessment	35834	First Edition
Court Information Systems--Phase I Summary Report	41680	First Edition

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Crime Analysis in Support of Patrol--Phase I Summary Report	42547	First Edition
Crime Prevention Security Surveys --Phase I Summary Report	34858	First Edition
Early Warning Robbery Reduction Projects--An Assessment of Performance	32498	First Edition
Halfway Houses--Phase I Summary Report	36383	First Edition
Intensive Special Probation Projects --Phase I Summary Report	42407	First Edition
Juvenile Diversion--Phase I Summary Report	32847	First Edition
Neighborhood Team Policing--Phase I Summary Report	35296	First Edition
Operation Identification Projects-- Assessment of Effectiveness--Phase I Summary Report	27305	First Edition
Pretrial Release Programs--Phase I Report	39022	First Edition
Secure Detention of Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use--Phase I Summary Report	42640	First Edition
Street Lighting Projects--Phase I Summary Report	47011	92
Traditional Preventive Patrol-- Summary Report Phase I	34817	First Edition
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Projects--National Evaluation Program--Phase I Summary Report	34057	First Edition
<u>Phase II Report</u>		
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime--Phase II Summary	51931	133

C. EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

Each year State and local agencies are invited to submit candidate projects that have been measurably effective in reducing crime or improving some aspect of the criminal justice system. For the few selected each year as Exemplary Projects, descriptive brochures and instruction manuals are developed--to assist local agencies by identifying successful techniques and detailing how they may be adapted most effectively.

The Exemplary Project program is administered by the Institute's Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination. Additional information about selection procedures may be obtained from:

Director, Model Program Development Division
Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Washington, DC 20531

A listing of Exemplary Projects is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of Exemplary Project reports published in 1978, refer to the Entry Number in Part I of this volume or to the 1978 edition of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (First Edition) as indicated.

EXEMPLARY PROJECTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Administrative Adjudication of Traffic Offenses (New York State)	30389	First Edition
Adolescent Diversion Project, Champaign-Urbana, Illinois	38510	First Edition
Central Police Dispatch, Muskegon County, Michigan	30393	First Edition
Citizen Dispute Settlement, Columbus, Ohio	15156	First Edition
Community-Based Corrections, Des Moines, Iowa	34542	First Edition

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Community Crime Prevention Program, Seattle, Washington	42383	28
Community Response to Rape, Polk County, Iowa	38480	First Edition
Controlled Confrontation--The Ward Grievance Procedure of the Cali- fornia Youth Authority	35801	First Edition
Juvenile Diversion Through Family Counseling, Sacramento, California	32026	First Edition
Legal Information Center, Creighton University	39468	First Edition
Legal Liaison Division, Dallas Police Department	34673	First Edition
Major Offense Bureau, Bronx County, New York	37810	First Edition
Montgomery County Emergency Service, Norristown, Pennsylvania	44950	65
Montgomery County Work Release/Pre- Release Program	46250	83
Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia	16769	First Edition
One Day/One Trial, Wayne County, Michigan	41516	First Edition
Parole Officer Aide Program, Ohio Adult Parole Authority	35432	First Edition
Project New Pride, Denver, Colorado	42020	First Edition
PROMIS (Prosecutor Management Information System), Washington, D.C.	43722	First Edition
Prosecution of Economic Crime, Seattle and San Diego	31615	First Edition
Providence Education Center, St. Louis	15651	First Edition
Public Defender Service, Washington, D.C.	15080	First Edition

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Street Crime Unit, New York City	26492	First Edition
Volunteer Probation Counselor Program, Lincoln, Nebraska	30392	First Edition

D. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

The National Institute sponsors a national and international clearinghouse of information about law enforcement and criminal justice--the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). NCJRS collects documents and audiovisual materials published in the United States and abroad and stores bibliographic citations and descriptive abstracts of all items in its collection in an online computerized data base. This growing data base is the source for a series of topical bibliographies that are compiled by the NCJRS staff to reflect current interests and developments in law enforcement and criminal justice.

NCJRS is a project of the National Institute's Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination. Additional information about the products and services of NCJRS may be obtained from:

NCJRS--User Services
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

A listing of the NCJRS Selected Bibliographies is presented below in alphabetical order. For complete bibliographic citations and abstracts of bibliographies refer to the entry number in Part I of this volume or to the 1978 edition of Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (First Edition) as indicated.

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Arson Burns Us All	44781	First Edition
Basic Sources in Criminal Justice	49417	116
Careers in Law Enforcement	42765	First Edition
Community Crime Prevention	43628	First Edition
Court Reporting	36026	First Edition
Crimes Against the Elderly	43626	First Edition
Criminal Justice Evaluation	25659	First Edition
Firearm Use in Violent Crime	52677	135

Halfway Houses	46851	88
International Criminology and Criminal Justice	39235	First Edition
International Policing	46190	82
Issues in Sentencing	47100	97
Jury Reform	48232	113
Juvenile Diversion	34456	First Edition
Juvenile Diversion, 2d Edition	40050	First Edition
Overcrowding in Correctional Institutions	45869	74
Plea Bargaining	32329	First Edition
Police Consolidation	34700	First Edition
Police Crisis Intervention	48005	106
Police Discretion	46183	81
Police Management	49699	118
Police Productivity	50501	126
Prison Industries	49701	120
Private Security	47367	101
Prosecutorial Discretion: The Decision To Charge	30983	First Edition
Publications of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice	49700	119
Public Defender Programs	49096	114
Recidivism	34360	First Edition
Speedy Trial	48110	108
Team Policing	35887	First Edition
Techniques for Project Evaluation	43556	First Edition

<u>Title</u>	<u>NCJ Number</u>	<u>Citation</u>
Terrorism	34048	First Edition
Terrorism, 2d Edition	39646	First Edition

APPENDIX A--SUBJECT INDEX

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