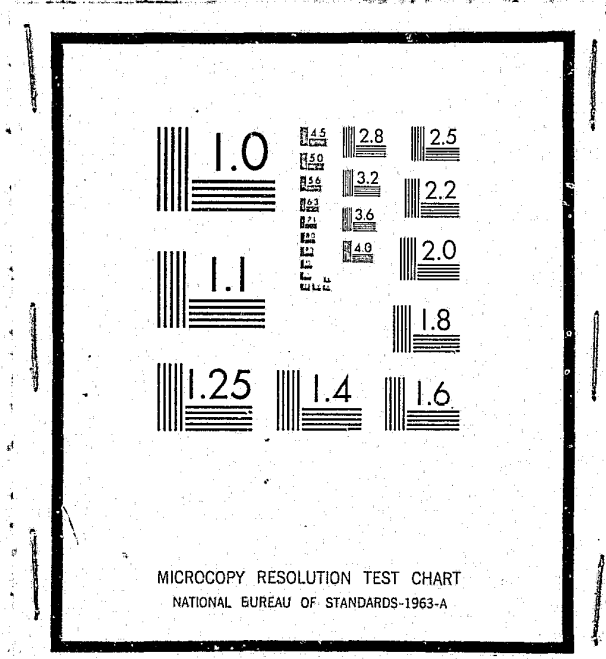


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## CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

June 1976

Prepared by

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Westinghouse Electric Corporation

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## INTRODUCTION

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

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

The bibliography was written by W. D. Wallace from source materials compiled by the staff of Urban Systems Research & Engineering, Inc., and from additional research conducted by Lynne Helfer Palkovitz of Westinghouse. Grateful acknowledgement is given to Ms. Ruth R. McCullough, Supervisor of the Technical Information Center at the Westinghouse Defense and Electronic Systems Center, Baltimore, and to Mr. Morton Goren, Librarian of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, for their technical guidance and constructive criticism in the preparation of this document.

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

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

## DOCUMENT SOURCES

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

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

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

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

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

Alameda - Contra Costa Transit District, 508 Sixteenth Street, Oakland,  
CA 94612

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

American Transit Association, Suite 2900, 465 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW,  
Washington, DC 20024

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Programmed Teaching and Learning and Achievement Corporation, San  
Rafael, CA 94903

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

Loss Prevention Diagnostics, Inc., 810 Passaic Avenue West, Caldwell,  
NJ 07006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pittsburgh Urban Transit Council, P. O. Box 2149, Pittsburgh, PA 15230

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

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

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

Research Analysis Corporation, McLean, VA 22101

Research Triangle Institute, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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

Sierra Research Corporation, P. O. Box 222, Buffalo, NY 14225

Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority, 200 W. Wyoming Avenue,  
Philadelphia, PA 19140

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

Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, CA 94025

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

1. Aerospace Corporation. Law Enforcement Development Group. Evaluation of Aerial Vehicles for Law Enforcement Applications. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and for Department of the Air Force, Air Force Systems Command. TDR-0073(3657-01)-1 (Revision A). El Segundo, CA: Aerospace Corporation, December 1973.

Documents the uses of helicopters by police agencies and compares the capabilities of these vehicles with other short-takeoff-and-landing (STOL) aircraft for the performance of current and projected police missions.

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

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

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

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

4. Alameda - Contra Costa Transit District. Reduction of Robberies and Assaults of Bus Drivers, by Stanford Research Institute and University of California. 3 v. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation. Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Oakland, CA: Alameda - Contra Costa Transit District, 1970.



Describes a study to utilize direct sources of information to thoroughly document and analyze urban mass transit crime problems. Volume I presents a brief summary. Volume II traces the history of mass transit crime in general and of the upsurge in the 1960's of robberies and assaults. Volume III focuses upon technological and operational methods for countering bus driver robberies and assaults.

NTIS(PB-197 532 [v I])  
(PB-198 056 [v II])  
(PB-198 057 [v III])

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

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

6. American Transit Association. Vandalism and Passenger Security: A Study of Crime and Vandalism on Urban Mass Transit Systems in the United States and Canada, by J. B. Schnell et al. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. Washington, DC: American Transit Association, 1973.

Presents the first attempt to examine on a nationwide basis the crime and vandalism problems in urban mass transit systems. Presents findings of several passenger attitude surveys and contains an extensive bibliography.

NTIS(PB-226 854)

7. Statistical Department. '73 - '74 Transit Fact Book. Washington, DC: American Transit Association, 1974.

Presents a current summary of basic data and trends in the transit industry of the U.S. All organized local transportation agencies, both publicly and privately owned (excluding taxicabs, suburban or commuter railroads, and sightseeing and school buses), are represented. Presents data for the current year and trends since 1940.

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

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

9. Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1971.

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

10. Analytic Sciences Corporation. A Statistical Analysis of Arrest Data for Crimes Against Property, by L. V. Hodes and E. R. Terry. Prepared for West Newton, Mass., Police Department. TIM 206-3. Reading, MA: The Analytic Sciences Corporation, June 15, 1971.

Analyzes breaking and entering arrest data drawn from the target area of Newton and Quincy, presenting summary data on the nature of the offender, method of case clearance, and case disposition. Concludes that the typical offender is one of many youthful drug abusers, and that burglary will not be eradicated until the illegal drug problem is brought under control. To date, the techniques of investigation have, in themselves, contributed little to the clearing of B&E cases.

11. A Statistical Analysis of Burglary Incidence in Newton: 1969-1970, by C. P. Olivieri. Prepared for West Newton, Mass., Police Department. TIM 206-4. Reading, MA: The Analytic Sciences Corporation, June 18, 1971.

Analyzes burglary incidence in Newton, based on burglary and robbery data recorded by the police. Presents a description of the methods of entry and the types of buildings victimized.

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

Describes several police/community relations projects and emphasizes that the public must become involved in burglary

prevention programs, as the application of new police technology by itself has only marginal impact on the burglary rate. Describes a property identification project, a security inspection service for commercial establishments, and a public information service.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16. Bible, Alan. "A 1972 Look at Cargo Security -- Everyone's Business," Traffic World, 149(12):25-31, March 20, 1972.

Surveys the magnitude of the cargo theft problem and stresses its continuing growth, despite the attack initiated by the Government. Also contains an analysis of direct and indirect costs, and an overview of Federally initiated programs and their successes and shortcomings.

17. Blanchard, Janelle. "Proposal for a Model Residential Building Security Code," p. 1-25. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

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

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

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

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

20. Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee. Crime in Boston. Draft, 1971 Revision. Boston, MA: Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee, 1971.

Analyzes crime patterns by neighborhood in Boston in comparison with other parts of the State and Nation. Data are drawn from crimes reported to the Boston Police Department and are presented by police district. Shows that Boston crime patterns are generally geographically specific, that crime rates in Boston are generally higher than those of other Massachusetts communities, and that rates in some surrounding communities seem to be increasing faster than crime rates in Boston.

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

Boston, MA: Mayor's Safe Streets Act Advisory Committee, 1973.

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

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

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

23. Brill, W. H. "Security in Public Housing: A Synergistic Approach," p. 26-43. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

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

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

25. Burks, E. C. "M[etropolitan] T[ransit] A[uthority] to Use Dogs in Its Battle on Graffiti," New York Times, July 29, 1974.

Describes a program wherein ten attack dogs are being trained

to chase graffiti-painting vandals from the five yards where 63 percent of the New York City Transit Authority cars are stored. Also describes a planned \$10-million antigraffiti program.

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

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

27. \_\_\_\_\_ . Governor's Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems. Controlling Crime in California: Protecting the Law-Abiding. Submitted to the California Legislature by Governor Ronald Reagan. Sacramento, CA: Governor's Select Committee on Law Enforcement Problems, August 1, 1973.

Presents recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the California criminal justice system. An appendix provides statistical tables for crime in general and for each serious crime.

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

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

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



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

NTIS(PB-194 984)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Evaluates the relationship between the physical characteristics of Oakland and its crime experience, and considers crimes of violence taking place in, or visible from, public areas and involving a stranger-to-stranger relationship. Hypothesizes that areas become unsafe when the number of people on the scene is sufficient to warrant the attention of potential offenders, but not sufficient to constitute a deterrent in the form of potential witnesses.

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

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

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

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

34. Carmody, Deirdre. "Beame Demands Safer Subways," New York Times, July 29, 1974.

Reports meetings on developing transit security programs in response to the fatal shooting of a man by four youths on a Bedford-Stuyvesant "A" train; also documents the general increase in serious transit crime in New York over the past few years.

35. Carnegie-Mellon University. Transportation Research Institute. A Methodology for Developing Security Design Criteria for Subways, by O. L. Harris, Jr. CMU TRI-TP-71-04. Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University, October 1971.

Develops a methodology for arriving at a combination of physical and nonphysical design factors optimal for creating an atmosphere of passenger security in the construction or renovation of subways. The approach offered is one of determining how each factor correlates with each crime or harassment (C/H) incident occurring in stations or in trains.

NTIS(PB-204 953)

36. \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Research Institute and Urban Systems Institute. Improvement of Mass Transit Security in Chicago. A Report to the City of Chicago Department of Public Works Recommending

Specific Security Measures for Demonstration on Chicago Transit Authority Facilities. Pittsburgh, PA: Carnegie-Mellon University, June 30, 1973.

Reports in detail the findings and recommendations of the various facets of Phase I of a thorough study on serious crime problems and potential solutions in an urban mass transit system. Presents the findings of an analysis of all incidents of serious crimes over an 18-month period for both the bus and the rail modes of the Chicago Transit Authority.

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

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

NTIS(PB-211 936)

38. Center for Defensible Space Design. Immediate Measures for Improving Security in Existing Residential Areas, by Oscar Newman et al. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; U.S. Department of Justice; and Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the Mayor's Office of the City of New York. New York, NY: Center for Defensible Space Design, 1972.

See 186 for the published document.

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

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

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

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

41. Chicago, Ill. Department of Public Works. Phase II -- Transit Security System for the City of Chicago -- Application of the City of Chicago to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for a Demonstration Grant under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as Amended. Chicago, IL: Department of Public Works, July 1974.

This application to implement recommendations of Phase I of the Transit Security Study contains sections on identification, legal documentation, budget, work schedule, and organization, as well as a project description section detailing the two demonstration projects planned. Outlines the rationale behind the demonstration, and suggests criteria and tasks for evaluation.

42. . Department of Public Works. Transit Security Study -- Final Report. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transit Administration. Chicago, IL: Department of Public Works, December 17, 1973.

Summarizes the objectives, methodologies, findings, and conclusions of the various portions of Phase I of this project, to identify and to test (in Phase II) ways in which security in Chicago's mass transit system can be improved. Presents a breakdown of the findings on the composition and severity of crime on the Chicago Transit Authority, and summarizes results of the attitude survey on public perception of mass transit crime. Examines the existing CTA security, and outlines off-the-shelf security devices that could be employed.

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

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

44. Cleveland, Ohio. Mayor's Office. Impact Cities Program. Cleveland Will Survive and Thrive: Impact Program Master Plan -- 1972, by R. J. Perk and R. L. Boylan. Prepared for U.S. Department of

of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Cleveland, OH: Mayor's Office, June 21, 1972.

Presents Cleveland's crime-specific plan for reducing burglaries, robberies, and street assaults. Preliminary analysis on a general level is presented on the severity of these crimes; their geographic and demographic distribution; crime-causative factors and needs; anticrime activities; and Cleveland's criminal justice system.

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

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

NTIS(PB-203 144)

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

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

NTIS(PB-223 450)

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

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

NTIS(PB-223 446)

48. Conklin, J. E. Robbery and the Criminal Justice System. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott, 1972.

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

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

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

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

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

51. Dallas, Tex. Police Department. Dallas Repeat Offender Study -- Final Report, 1970-1972. Dallas, TX: Dallas Police Department, January 1973.

Prepared by police officers for police officers, this study deals pragmatically with the identification of the offender and the improvement of the system dealing with that offender. Recommendations are based on the hypothesis that the majority of unsolved crime is committed by repeat offenders, and that over one-half of all Dallas crime is repeat-offender committed.

52. De Celle, Jack. The Safety Strategy: How to Keep Crime from Happening to YOU. Beverly Hills, CA: Joseph Rank Publishing, 1971.

This is a colloquially written book offering scores of suggestions for thwarting criminal offenders of all types. Suggestions run the gamut from how to penetrate the criminal mentality to burglary prevention hardware, to what to do once one has been robbed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERIC(EA 005 372)

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

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

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

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

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

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

59. General Programmed Teaching and Learning and Achievement Corporation. Defensive Living Today: Protect Yourself and Your Family from Robbery, Rape, and Attack in Your Home, in Public Places, in Your Automobile. San Rafael, CA: General Programmed Teaching and Learning and Achievement Corporation, 1973.

This booklet and accompanying cassette tape are designed to provide a programmed instruction course in defending one's self and one's family against crime.

60. Golden, Harry, Jr. "C[hicago] T[ransit] A[uthority] Crime Facts in Detail," Chicago Sun-Times, June 30, 1974.

61. \_\_\_\_\_. "C[hicago] T[ransit] A[uthority] Train Crime Risk 10 Times That on Buses," Chicago Sun-Times, June 30, 1974.

62. \_\_\_\_\_. "Improve C[hicago] T[ransit] A[uthority] Patrol: Simon," Chicago Sun-Times, July 1, 1974.

The two articles of June 30 provide a review of the findings on crime severity, composition, and distribution of the Chicago Transit Security Study. The article of July 1 reports on Alderman Seymour Simon's opposition to implementation of the electronic surveillance project in favor of increasing the number of CTA-assigned policemen.



63. Gray, Paul. "Robbery and Assault on Bus Drivers," Operations Research, 12(2):257-269, March/April 1971.

Summarizes the background, approaches, findings, and conclusions of a study of reduction of robberies and assaults of bus drivers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

67. Haefner, L. E. Systems Analysis of Effectiveness of Tactics in Preventing C[hicago] T[ransit] A[uthority] Bus Robberies. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University, Traffic Institute, (n.d.).

Describes the usefulness of systems analysis in evaluating tactical methods for prevention of robbery on CTA buses. Gaming and utility models are developed for the processes of interaction between criminal intentions and law enforcement countermeasures, and these are synthesized into a linear programming methodology for ascertaining and evaluating an optimal mix of strategies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

73. Illinois. University. Survey Research Laboratory. Perception of Crime on Mass Transportation, by Ronald Czaja. Prepared for the

City of Chicago, Department of Public Works. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois, June 1973.

Presents the results of a public attitude survey (conducted under the Chicago Transit Security Study). Contains specific information on ridership patterns, the effect of perception of security and other attitudes on ridership, crime victimization, times and specific locales most feared within the system, and relevant demographic characteristics of the respondents. Compares attitudes of bus users with those of rail users, and correlates public fear with actual severity of crime for the different modes and for various locations and times.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Surveys the history of western thought over the past several centuries toward the end of providing a state-of-the-art summary

of crime control theories and a foundation for innovation in the area of crime prevention. Summarizes developments in such areas as sociology, psychology, criminal justice, and urban planning since these developments may influence the design of more effective strategies against crime.

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

Provides technical considerations to be observed when designing lock systems.

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

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

NTIS(PB-220 223)

80. Kinsbury, A. A. Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys. Springfield, IL: C. C. Thomas, 1973.

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

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

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

82. Korach, R. S. P[ort] A[uthority] T[ransit] CO[rporation]'s Experience with Unmanned Stations and an Automatic Fare Collection System. Paper presented at the Institute for Rapid Transit Annual Conference, Fare Collection Subcommittee Meeting, San Francisco, CA, June 27, 1972. Camden, NJ: Port Authority Transit Corporation, (n.d.).

Documents the success of the complete systemwide automatic fare collection system in operation for the 12 PATCO unattended

stations. Describes the equipment used, and discusses the workability of the system as measured by the low percentage of operating expenses devoted to fare collection and the small size of the staff needed to man the entire system.

83. "Las Vegas, Nev.," Security Systems Digest, 4(18):7-8, August 29, 1973.

Highlights a speech urging the need for in-house security departments in colleges and universities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-221 854)

87. Loss Prevention Diagnostics, Inc. Three Solutions in Reduction of Criminal Opportunity in Mass Transportation. A Selection of Devices and Techniques to be Demonstrated in Mass Transportation. Prepared for City of Chicago, Department of Public Works, Transit Security Study. Caldwell, NJ: Loss Prevention Diagnostics, Inc., June 15, 1973.

Presents in detail three solutions developed for Chicago Transit Security project. Gives potential implementation sites, hardware requirements and possible suppliers, and estimated costs for each of these solutions. Also describes modified construction and lighting to enhance surveillance.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-196 784)

93. Lyndall, J. "Bus Vandalism," Fleet Owner, 70(5):65-70, May 1972.

Documents experiences with bus vandalism and progress made through the use of various countermeasures in several U.S. cities. Also includes reports on the development of new materials.

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

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

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

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

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

Reports on the development of an integrated system of "street furniture" (ranging from trash receptacles to street lighting).

States that the project has proved that streets can be more habitable and safe through a unified street furniture system which also gives greater visual satisfaction and contributes to a sense of community identity. Also discusses postinstallation evaluation.

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

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

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

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

99. Marquette University. Department of Civil Engineering. The Problem of Personal Security in Buses Along a Transit Route in Milwaukee and Its Effects on Ridership, by F. P. Roemer and K. C. Sinha. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, and for the American Transit Association. Milwaukee, WI: Marquette University, July 1973.

Describes a study to investigate whether a meaningful relationship exists between a decrease of riders on Milwaukee's Burleigh Street bus route and the experiences or beliefs of those riders with regard to on-bus crime and vandalism.

NTIS(PB-224 220)

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

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



101. \_\_\_\_\_. "The Urban Vigilante," Psychology Today, 6(8):45-50, January 1973.
- Summarizes the findings of the project, Community Police Patrols: An Exploratory Inquiry, in a format somewhat more succinct, forthright, and easily digestible by the layman than that of the full report (available from NTIS[PB-220 332]).

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

Summary Report. USL-TR-70-10.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-201 129 [USL-TR-70-10])  
(PB-204 054 [USL-TR-70-11])  
(PB-204 062 [USL-TR-70-15])  
(PB-199 405 [USL-TR-70-16])  
(PB-199 406 [USL-TR-70-18])  
(PB-199 121 [USL-TR-71-03])

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

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

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

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

105. Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Department of Public Safety. Comparative Evaluation of Public Safety Services in Selected Metropolitan Areas with Rapid Rail Transit Systems. Washington, DC: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, February 1973.

Describes a study to gain background knowledge to assist in determining the public safety needs and problems of the Metro rail system for the Washington area. Transit systems in the Boston, Toronto, and Cleveland systems are analyzed and evaluated through extensive interviews with public safety officials and examination of transit facilities in these areas.

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

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

NTIS(PB-195 974)

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

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

108. \_\_\_\_\_. University. Center for Research on the Utilization of Scientific Knowledge. Institute for Social Research and Educational Change. Alternative Responses to School Crisis and Experimental in Police/School Relations, by M. A. Chesler and Pat Graham.

Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1969.

Discusses the social parameters of secondary school social conflicts (student unrest and disruption) during the late 1960's. Presents the results of efforts of a staff of academic researchers to implement and evaluate three models designed to effectively manage high school social conflict.

109. Misner, G. E. "Community Involvement in Crime Prevention," p. 44-51. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

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

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

111. Mitre Corporation. Research Requirements Survey of the Rapid Rail Industry, by T. J. McGean. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. MITRE 6025. McLean, VA: Mitre Corporation, June 1971.

Describes a survey made of all rapid transit systems in the United States and Canada and of the major suppliers of transit equipment to document the current major problems in the rapid rail industry, especially those that can be attached through a Federally supported research program.

NTIS(PB-204 438)

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

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

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

Formulates a set of questions and answers for elected and administrative school officials concerning a wide variety of school problems. Cites model safety policy statements with respect to buildings and grounds safety, emergency operating plans, bomb threats, and school security.

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

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

115. Nebraska. University. Department of Criminal Justice. Omaha-Douglas County Metropolitan Criminal Justice Center, Final Report -- Phase I, by M. E. MacDonald. Prepared for U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska, June 1973.

Analyzes the distribution and type of crimes and available criminal justice resources in the Omaha-Douglas County area. Presents information in a format similar to that of the Uniform Crime Reports, deviating significantly only in the inclusion of local police recommendations for improved crime control.

116. "Need for Security in Buildings More Demanding," Engineering News Record, 189(11):25-33, September 14, 1972.

Discusses hardware countermeasures to crimes in office and residential buildings.

117. New Mexico. University. Institute for Social Research and Development. A Preliminary Inquiry into the Marketing of Stolen Goods in Albuquerque, by R. P. Fahey. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico, 1971.

Defines as an area of potential research the marketing system for stolen goods in Albuquerque. Discusses fencing as being analogous to any other legitimate business from an economic viewpoint. Notes the existence of apparently considerable international traffic in stolen goods.

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

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

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

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

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

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

121. New York City Rand Institute. An Analysis of the Apprehension Activities of the New York City Police Department, by P. W. Greenwood. R-529-NYC. New York, NY: The Rand Corporation, September 1970.

Describes a study to develop criteria for evaluating police apprehension efforts, particularly as these efforts are directed toward Part I offenders. Examines factors relating to the

effectiveness of police officers, based on "probability of arrest" rather than "clearance rate". Finds that the probability of arrest for crimes of passion is far higher than that for crimes of profit, and that the probability of arrest for property crimes does not increase if more effort is devoted to each case.

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

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

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

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

124. The Impact of Police Activity on Crime -- Robberies on the New York City Subway System, by Jan M. Chaiken et al. Prepared for City of New York Bureau of the Budget. R-1424-NYC. New York, NY: The Rand Corporation, January 1974.

Presents an 8-year (1969-1971) history of robbery in the New York City subway system. Because the transit security force was tripled in 1965, deploying a man for each station and train in the system from 8:00 p.m. to 4:00 a.m., the study focuses upon the crime deterrent and displacement effects of the implementation of this program. The recommendations concentrate on manipulation of police resources.

125. New York City Transit Authority. Two-Way Radio Communication Mass Transportation Demonstration Project. Prepared for U.S. Department

of Housing and Urban Development. New York, NY: New York City Transit Authority, 1968.

Describes the findings of a project to install and test in parallel two-way radio systems between train crews and other transit personnel, and between transit police and transit police headquarters. Concludes that a substantial drop in crime reported after implementation is due not to the system but to extended police coverage instituted nearly concurrently.

NTIS(PB-177 048)

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

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

127. Newark, N.J. Mayor's Office. Newark High Impact Program. (Brochure.) Newark, NJ: Mayor's Office, December 1973.

Provides a promotionally oriented and informal overview of the policies, direction, and status of the several projects being undertaken. Progress in implementing the various projects is reported. Sections describe the goals and objectives, organization and operation, and status of several community-oriented projects.

128. Mayor's Office. Newark High Impact Crime Analysis Team. Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program Action Plan -- 1973. Newark, NJ: Mayor's Office, February 8, 1973.

Provides a description of the existing criminal justice resources in Newark; presentation and analysis of data on the target crimes; recommended impact programs for prevention detection, apprehension, and corrections; and respective budget allocations. The crime analysis section analyzes offender, victim, and environment-related data gleaned from police reports over an 18-month period. Several programs are planned for "prevention of target crimes."

129. Newman, Oscar. "Architectural Design for Crime Prevention," p. 52-65. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Admin-

istration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

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

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

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

Describe an in-depth investigation of robberies reported to the police in Philadelphia, from 1960 to 1966, to discover whether the crime exhibits certain trends, patterns, or uniformities that, if more fully defined and understood, might aid in the development of programs to counter robbery. Identifies trends and patterns with regard to: The spatial and temporal distribution of the crime, social characteristics and behavior of victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the act that constitute an opportunity, incidence of detection and clearance, and other factors.

132. North Carolina. University. Institute of Government. Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Pilot Project. Catalog of Approaches to Controlling Burglary and Larceny: A Background Paper Prepared for the Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Planning Council, by D. R. Gill. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance



Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina, October 10, 1972.

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-224 264)

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

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

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

Describes a study undertaken to examine the team policing experience on a case-by-case basis and to get some preliminary indications of why team policing has worked well in some places and less well in others. Most programs studied included among their basic elements maximum communication among team members

and the community. Participation of community members in police work is generally seen as important. The study notes the frequent confusion by police officers between "community relations" and "public relations."

136. Portland, Oreg. Office of Justice Coordination and Planning. Portland Impact Task Force. Portland LEAA High Impact Program. Portland, OR: Office of Justice Coordination and Planning, December 1972.

Documents the programs undertaken to upgrade the quality of the criminal justice system and provide needed crime prevention programs in Portland. Several proposed programs are outlined which utilize elements of physical design or target hardening concepts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

140. "Prince George's County, Md.," Security Systems Digest, 4(22):6, October 24, 1973.

Discusses the increasing loss of school property in the County, possible causes, and methods used for loss prevention.

141. Rehabilitation Research Foundation. Experimental Manpower Laboratory for Corrections. The Measurement and Prediction of Criminal Behavior and Recidivism: The Environmental Deprivation Scale (EDS)

and the Maladaptive Behavior Record (MBR), by W. O. Jenkins et al. Prepared for U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Research and Development. RRF-905-12-18-72. Elmore, AL: Rehabilitation Research Foundation, December 1972.

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

NTIS(PB-213 738)

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

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

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

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

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

Describes the identification of major crime problems in Metropolitan Washington and the definition of research projects that address major elements of preventive activity. Examines the target categories of larceny, burglary, auto theft, indoor robbery, and vandalism from the point of view of offender, incentive, and target. Recommends a unified program, outside

conventional law enforcement, involving school training and public education, increased protection of property, and research on crime data analysis in crime prevention programs.

NTIS(AD-691 805)

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

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

NTIS(PB-197 556)

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

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

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

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

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

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

149. Response Analysis Corporation. 8,000,000 Victims: A Study of Personal Cash Loss in the United States. Prepared for American Express Company. Princeton, NJ: Response Analysis Corporation, November 1971.

Describes a study of how Americans lose cash based on a survey. Does not distinguish theft from loss, and does not specify type and place of occurrence.

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

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

NTIS(PB-220 716)

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

Describes an experimental program in which civilians and police officers work as two-person teams, patrolling fixed beat areas

in selected urban neighborhoods. These teams work in responding to service calls, aiding regular mobile patrols in their duties, deterring criminal activity and civilian victimization, and developing better community relations. The PAC-TAC experiment takes place at times of high crime and service call activities, in evening hours, 7 days a week.

NTIS(PB-227 682)

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

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

153. Rykert, Wilbur. "Crime Is a Thief's Business. Prevention Is Yours," p. 66-77. In U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

Discusses aspects of police operational strategies in community crime prevention.

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

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

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

Discusses those areas most likely to be identified as criminal activity (i.e., burglary, robbery, arson, violence, and industrial espionage). Evaluates security techniques that have proven most successful in identifying and defending against problem areas quickly and efficiently.

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

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

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

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

158. Scarr, H. A. "The Nature and Patterning of Residential and Non-Residential Burglaries," p. 78-112. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

159. Sierra Research Corporation. Automatic Vehicle Monitoring System. Prepared for U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration. UMTA-IT-06-0047-73-1. Buffalo, NY: Sierra Research Corporation, February 1973.

Documents an automatic vehicle monitoring system design, analyzes its location and status data capabilities, and provides a cost estimate. Proposes the provision of a covert alarm signal transmitted from vehicle to vehicle to reduce the susceptibility of bus operators and passengers to robbery and attack.

NTIS(PB-216 165)

160. Slaybaugh, D. J. "School Security Survey [1973]," School Product News, 12(6):10-14, June 1973.
161. \_\_\_\_\_. "School Security Survey [1974]," School Product News, 13(6):14-16, June 1974.
162. \_\_\_\_\_ and V. L. Koneval. Schools in Crisis: The Cost of Security. 1971 School Security Survey by the Staff of School Security News. Cleveland, OH: Industrial Publishing Company, 1971.
163. \_\_\_\_\_ and V. L. Koneval (eds.). The High Cost of Vandalism. A Report by the Editors of School Product News. Cleveland, OH: Industrial Publishing Company, 1970.

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

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

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

165. Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority. SEPTA Annual Report, 1969. Philadelphia, PA: Southeastern Pennsylvania Transit Authority, 1970.

Briefly documents steps that Philadelphia's transit system took in 1969 to counter major problems of vandalism, disorder, and violence.

166. Southern California Association of Governments. Criminal Justice/Transportation Technical Task Force. Transit Security and Safety Study. Los Angeles, CA: Southern California Association of Governments, January 7, 1974.

Describes a study to review developing transportation plans for Southern California, while identifying significant law enforcement and public safety implications of the plans. Includes recommendations based upon researching experiences of transit crime and public safety hazards in systems of nine cities, and upon surveying local jurisdictions directly affected by the proposed system.



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

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

NTIS(PB-213 157)

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(AD-719 405)

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

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

172. "Street Crime -- Who's Winning," Time, 100(17):55-56,58, October 23, 1972.

Discusses the results of crime deterrence programs during the first term of President Nixon's administration.

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

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

174. "Teacher Opinion Poll," Today's Education, 62(1):7, January 1973.

175. "Teacher Opinion Poll," Today's Education, 63(3):105, September/October 1974.

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

176. Texas A&M University, Center for Urban Programs, and Texas Criminal Justice Council. Automatic Vehicle Monitoring. Proceedings of

an Urban Technology Conference in College Station, Tex., November 15, 1972. Compiled by Stephen Riter. College Station, TX: Texas A&M University, 1972.

Reviews the fundamentals and the current state of automatic vehicle monitoring technology, and focuses on implementing AVM for police command and control. Three conference presentations review AVM techniques, discuss cost-benefit considerations for an AVM system, and report field test results (Mitre-Philadelphia site tests) of candidate systems. A summary of a panel discussion covers political, economic, and operational aspects of AVM systems.

177. Tri-State Transportation Commission [Connecticut, New Jersey, New York]. Station Fare Collection: Kew Gardens-Forest Hills, Queens County, New York. A Final Report on the Mass Transportation Demonstration Project -- July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965. Prepared with the participation of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, New York State Office of Transportation, City of New York, and Long Island Railroad. New York, NY: Tri-State Transportation Commission, July 1966.

Describes a demonstration project at two Long Island Railroad stations to test and evaluate automatic ticket encoding and cancellation equipment under suburban operating conditions.

NTIS(PB-173 473)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(S/N 2300-00251)

187. Department of Justice. Attorney General's First Annual Report: Federal Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Activities. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.

Describes criminal justice activities undertaken by the Department of Justice and by other cooperating Federal agencies, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation.

188. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Bomb Summary: A Comprehensive Report of Incidents Involving Explosive and Incendiary Devices in the Nation -- 1972. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, (n.d.).

Presents statistics dealing with the frequency, geographic location, target, and apparent motive of bombing incidents. Also discusses selected incidents involving bombing attacks directed against the law enforcement community.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Focuses on the similarities and differences in criminal victimization experienced by residents, households, and businesses of

the Nation's five largest cities. Presents the findings of victimization surveys conducted in approximately 10,000 households and 3500 commercial establishments in each city for incidents that occurred during 1972.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

conventional abstracts, and sample questions excerpted from the survey.

(S/N 2700-00166)

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

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

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

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

198. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. Papers on Related Topics Presented at the Fourth National Symposium of Law Enforcement Science and Technology, Washington, D.C., May 1-5, 1972. NILECJ Criminal Justice Monograph Series. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, June 1973.

See Blanchard, Janelle (17)

Brill, W. H. (23)  
Misner, G. E. (109)  
Newman, Oscar (129)  
Rykert, Wilbur (153)  
Scarr, H. A. (158)  
Ward, Benjamin (239)

199. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Minimum Building Security Guidelines and Cost Estimate for the Security Features. Initial Draft. Prepared in Cooperation with the



Federal Insurance Administration, Department of Housing and Urban Development. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, May 14, 1971.

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

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

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

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

Describes "patterns" of burglary, the "circumstances" of burglary victims, and perceptions about offenders and the court/police system. Focuses on the description and analysis of residential and nonresidential burglary offenses recorded by the police in 1967 through 1969 in three Metropolitan Washington, D.C., jurisdictions. Of the 85,292 burglaries reported to the police by these jurisdictions, 56,962 are included in this analysis. These data are then described as well as correlated with selected census data.

(S/N 2700-00207)

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

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

203. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential

Security, by Arnold Sagalyn et al. NILECJ Monograph Series. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, December 1973.

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

(S/N 2700-00235)

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-219 026)

206. \_\_\_\_\_ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Use of Probability Theory in the Assignment of Police Patrol Areas, by

Wayne Bennett and John R. Dubois; Edina, Minn., Police Department and North Star Research and Development Institute. PR 70-2. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, July 1970.

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-214 136)

209. Office of Administrative Operations. Library Services Division. Transportation Security -- Literature Survey (Preliminary), by Y. J. Hill. Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, June 1972.

Presents sections on various transportation modes, cross-referenced by key words, pertaining to specific crime-types and outlined as overview, problem areas, countermeasures, research and development, etc.

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

(S/N 5000-00059)

211. Office of the Secretary. Cargo Theft and Organized Crime: A Deskbook for Management and Law Enforcement. Prepared in

cooperation with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice. DOT P 5200.6. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, December 1972.

Parts of a set of publications that have resulted from an extensive analysis of cargo theft and pilferage problems in all modes of transportation.

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

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

213. Office of the Secretary. Part 85-1 -- Seal Accountability and Procedures [Appendix -- Cargo Security Advisory Standards, Part 85 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations]. Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, June 27, 1973.

Reprinted from Federal Register, 38(57):7814-7816, March 27, 1973.

214. Office of the Security. Part 85-2 -- High Value Commodity Storage [Appendix -- Cargo Security Advisory Standards, Part 85 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations]. Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, August 20, 1973.

Reprinted from Federal Register, 38(103):14760-14762, June 5, 1973.

215. Office of the Secretary. Part 85-3 -- Internal Accountability Procedures [Appendix -- Cargo Security Advisory Standards, Part 85 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations]. Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, February 15, 1974.

Reprinted from Federal Register, 38(168):23419-23422, August 30, 1973.

These standards were developed to aid industry in countering cargo theft, particularly losses due to internal pilferage, by pinpointing procedural details and areas of accountability throughout the entire storage and shipping processes.

216. Office of the Secretary. Truck-Top Markings for Visual Identification. DOT P 5200.8. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, August 1973.

(S/N 5000-0006)

217. Office of Transportation Security. A Cooperative Approach to Cargo Security in the Trucking Industry, by Executive Services, Inc. DOT P 5200.7. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, August 1973.

218. Office of Transportation Security. Economic Model of Evaluating Cargo Loss Reduction Programs, by Braddock, Dunn and McDonald. DOT P 5200.3. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, May 1972.

219. Office of Transportation Security. St. Louis Helicopter Project: A Cooperative Effort Among 14 Railroad Police Departments. Report of the Research and Development Department, Naval Communication Depot, Department of the Navy, by T. V. Patterson and M. S. Sanders. DOT P 5200.9. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, November 1973.

Parts of a set of publications that have resulted from an extensive analysis of the cargo theft and pilferage problems in all modes of transportation.

(S/N 5000-00070)

220. Urban Mass Transportation Administration. The State-of-the-Art Car: Advancing Rail Rapid Transit. (Brochure.) Washington, DC: Department of Transportation, 1974.

Describes the new state-of-the-art cars, now undergoing tests, that provide examples of security-enhancing measures.

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

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

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

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

systems, correctional institutions, and rehabilitation programs.

(S/N 2700-00204)

223. Task Force on Community Crime Prevention. A Call for Citizen Action: Crime Prevention and the Citizen. Washington, DC: Department of Justice, 1974.

Presents selections from the report, Community Crime Prevention (q.v.). Contains a general overview statement on the need for citizen involvement, and provides case study examples of such programs.

224. Task Force on Community Crime Prevention. Community Crime Prevention. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1973.

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

(S/N 2700-00181)

225. Task Force on Police. Police. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, January 23, 1973.

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

(S/N 2700-00174)

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

Presents the findings of the Commission with respect to the question of how much violent crime presently exists in the United States. Discusses problems in crime classification, appraises the Uniform Crime Reports system, and examines levels and trends of violence in the United States in terms of several variables such as geographic locale, characteristics of offenders,

degree of urbanization, and age structure of the population. Reports findings with respect to such characteristics as specific location, prior relationship between offender and victim, racial relationship between offender and victim, motivation, use of weapon, and infliction of injury.

227. Firearms and Violence in American Life. Staff Reports, by G. D. Newton, Jr., and F. E. Zimring. [Volume 7 of the Staff Reports.] Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1969.

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

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

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

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

Attempts to determine the extent to which certain characteristics of America's institutions are themselves the causes of violence and to suggest ways in which these characteristics can be eliminated. Much of the research material and the task force proposals deal with restructuring of city governments, provision of an agency in each city to oversee the administration of criminal justice, and abolishment of laws against the so-called "victimless crimes."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presents in Section I a study of patterns of behavior in police and citizen transactions, conducted to examine the influence, on the behavior of police and citizens in encounters, of the interplay of a variety of political and socio-economic factors. Presents in Section II a study of career orientations, job



satisfaction, and the assessment of law enforcement problems by police officers. This second study focuses on the perceptions and attitudes of police officers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-206 927)

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

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

NTIS(PB-220 303)

239. Ward, Benjamin. "The Search for Safety -- A Dual Responsibility," p. 113-125. In U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (See 198.)

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

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

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

NTIS(PB-215 711)

241. Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission. The Scrip System of the D.C. Transit System, Washington, D.C. -- Final Report. Washington, DC: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, June 1970.

Describes the first experimental exact-fare plan on buses. Initially instituted on a night-time-only basis, as the test proved successful the plan was extended to full-time use. Scrip is issued to passengers who do not have exact change, elim-

inating the necessity for drivers to carry cash. The scrip can be redeemed for cash at bus company offices.

NTIS(PB-194 958)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Discusses top-security alarm systems, the methods by which they are being defeated, and the countermeasures currently available against such methods. Explains the economics of alarm system choice, as well as the problems of police-connected alarms, the types of safes that can prevent successful attacks, and the pros and cons of the proprietary alarm located on the premises.

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

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

246. Williams, E. M. "Control of Mass Transit Vandalism and Other Crime." In Pittsburgh Urban Transit Council, Mobility -- The Fifth Freedom. Proceedings of the International Conference on Urban Transportation in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 8-10, 1971. Pittsburgh, PA: Pittsburgh Urban Transit Council, 1971.

Discusses the application of operations research methods to perform a systematic assessment of all means of crime reduction, as well as the cost effectiveness of such means in terms of increased revenues and lowered operating costs.

247. Wisconsin. Department of Justice. Division of Law Enforcement Services. Crime Information Bureau. Wisconsin Criminal Justice Information -- Crime and Arrests, 1972. Madison, WI: Wisconsin Department of Justice, 1973.

Presents the State's first annual report of data regarding offenses known to the police, and police responses in terms of arrest activity, in a manner similar to that of the Uniform Crime Reports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

251. Young (Arthur) and Company. "A" Line Security Survey. Prepared for San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit. Sacramento, CA: Arthur Young and Company, December 1972.

Addresses those features of the Bay Area Rapid Transit's "A"-line stations identified by observers as posing potential security problems that can be remedied by relatively minor corrective measures and at relatively low cost.

252. A Report on the Interim BART Security Plan. Prepared for San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit. Sacramento, CA: Arthur Young and Company, August 1972.

Documents and assesses the BART system's plans for maintaining security. Discusses general management policies, establishment of cooperative relations with local police department, staffing requirements, budgetary allocations, and other aspects of security.

# INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR INDEX

	No.		No.
ALTSHULER, Alan . . . . .	102	CAMPBELL, J.S. . . . .	229
AMIR, Menachem . . . . .	8,9	CAPORALE, Rocco . . . . .	33
ANGEL, Shlomo . . . . .	31	CARDARELLI, A.P. . . . .	19
ANGELL, J.E. . . . .	230	CARMODY, Deirdre . . . . .	34
ARCHER, Dane . . . . .	100,101	CARPENTER, J.B. . . . .	145
BANHAM, Reyner . . . . .	14	CHAIKEN, J.M. . . . .	124
BARTOK, Bonnie . . . . .	15	CHAPPELL, D. . . . .	40
BELL, Gwen (ed.) . . . . .	248	CHESLER, M.A. . . . .	108
BENNETT, Wayne . . . . .	206	CHLEBOUN, T.P. . . . .	65
BIBLE, Alan . . . . .	16	CIZANCKAS, V.I. . . . .	43
BIDERMAN, A.D. . . . .	232	CONKLIN, J.E. . . . .	48,49
BITTNER, E. . . . .	49	COOPER, Clare . . . . .	50
BLANCHARD, Janelle . . . . .	17	COPPOCK, Nan . . . . .	55
BLUMIN, Deborah . . . . .	21	CORDREY, J.B. . . . .	46,47
BOGGS, S.L. . . . .	18	CZAJA, Ronald . . . . .	73
BOUMA, D.H. . . . .	106	DE CELLE, Jack . . . . .	52
BOYLAN, R.L. . . . .	44	DE VORE, R.W. (ed.) . . . . .	79
BRENNER, R.A. . . . .	22	DICKERSON, G.M. . . . .	192,194
BRILL, W.H. . . . .	23	DODGE, R.W. . . . .	193
BRODSKY, S.L. . . . .	3	DUBOIS, J.R. . . . .	205
BUDNICK, F.S. . . . .	150	DUVALL, K.M. . . . .	65
BURKS, E.C. . . . .	25	EDGAR, J.M. . . . .	197

INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR INDEX (Continued)

	No.		No.
EHRENTHAN, Frank . . . . .	238	HELLER, N.B. . . . .	167
ENNIS, P.H. . . . .	231	HEMPHILL, C.F., Jr. . . . .	71
FABBRI, John . . . . .	56	HILL, Y.J. . . . .	209
FAHEY, R.P. . . . .	117	HODES, L.V. . . . .	10
FAIRLEY, William . . . . .	122	HOLCOMB, R.L. . . . .	71
FEENEY, Floyd (ed.). . . . .	30	HUGHES, M.M. (ed.). . . . .	72
FESTINGER, Leon . . . . .	57	INCIARDI, J.A. . . . .	74
FORTUNE, Thomas . . . . .	58	JACKSON, J.S. (ed.). . . . .	79
GILL, D.R. . . . .	132	JACOBS, Jane . . . . .	76
GOLDEN, Harry, Jr. . . . .	60,61,62	JEFFERY, C.R. . . . .	77
GOODMAN, L.H. . . . .	24	JENKINS, W.O. . . . .	141
GRAHAM, H.D. . . . .	228	JOHNSTONE, T.H. . . . .	78
GRAHAM, Pat . . . . .	108	KADETS, B. . . . .	12,13
GRAY, Paul . . . . .	63	KALISH, C.B. . . . .	191
GREALY, J.I. . . . .	64	KING, Robert . . . . .	197
GREENBERG, Bernard . . . . .	169	KINGSBURY, A.A. . . . .	80,139
GREENWOOD, P.W. . . . .	121	KIRKPATRICK, R.E. . . . .	144
GULINELLO, Leo . . . . .	66	KNUDTKEN, R.D. . . . .	3
GURIN, Douglas . . . . .	102	KOBETZ, R.W. . . . .	81
GURR, T.R. . . . .	228	KONEVAL, V.C. . . . .	162
GUTHRIE, C.R. . . . .	86	KONEVAL, V.C. (ed.). . . . .	163
HAEFNER, L.E. . . . .	67	KORACH, R.S. . . . .	82
HARRIES, K.D. . . . .	68	KRENDEL, E.S. . . . .	134
HARRIS, O.L. Jr. . . . .	35	LEWIS, C.A. . . . .	84
HEALY, R.J. . . . .	69	LIECHENSTEIN, Michael . . . .	85,122

INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR INDEX (Continued)

	No.		No.
LOCKE, H.G. . . . .	243	NORMANDEAU, Andre . . . . .	131
LOHMAN, J.D. . . . .	234	OLIVIERI, C.P. . . . .	11
LOTH, David . . . . .	88	OLSON, H.C. . . . .	145
LUEDTKE, Gerald . . . . .	92	PARRAS, William . . . . .	118
LYNDALL, J. . . . .	93	PATTERSON, T.V. . . . .	219
MAC DONALD, M.E. . . . .	115	PEDRONCELLI, J.W. . . . .	118
MADISON, Arnold . . . . .	94	PERK, R.J. . . . .	44
MALT, H.L. . . . .	95,97	PHILLIPS, Liad . . . . .	29
MANDELBAUM, A.J. . . . .	98	POST, R.S. . . . .	139
MARTEL, R. . . . .	12	POST, R.S. (ed.). . . . .	138
MARX, G.T. . . . .	100,101	PRESS, S.J. . . . .	123
MATHIAS, W.J. . . . .	103	REISS, A.J. . . . .	233
MAURER, E.C. . . . .	104	REISS, A.J., Jr. . . . .	250
MC EWEN, J.T. . . . .	167	REPPETTO, T.A. . . . .	142,143
MC GEAN, T.J. . . . .	111	RICHMAN, Peter . . . . .	110
MELONE, Thomas . . . . .	102	RITER, Stephen . . . . .	176
METARELIS, G.S. . . . .	119	ROEMER, F.P. . . . .	99
MEYERS, J.W. . . . .	171	ROSENTHAL, S.J. . . . .	152
MISNER, G.E. . . . .	109,234	RYKERT, Wilbur . . . . .	153
MULVIHILL, D.J. . . . .	226	SAGALYN, Arnold . . . . .	203,204
NASH, K.D. . . . .	146	SALAMA, Ovadia . . . . .	154
NELSON, D.D. . . . .	191	SAN LUIS, Edward . . . . .	155
NEWMAN, Oscar . . . . .	38,39,126,129 130,186,196	SANDERS, M.S. . . . .	219
NEWTON, G.D., Jr. . . . .	227	SANDERS, Mark . . . . .	208
NOBLIN, C.D. . . . .	237	SCARR, H.A. . . . .	158,201



INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>		<u>No.</u>
SCHMID, C.F. . . . .	242	WOFFORD, John . . . . .	102
SCHMID, S.E. . . . .	242	WOOD, Elizabeth . . . . .	248
SCHNELL, J.B. . . . .	6	WRIGHT, K.G. . . . .	249
SHERMAN, L.W. . . . .	135	WRIGHT, Roger . . . . .	107
SINHA, K.C. . . . .	99	ZIMBARD, P.G. . . . .	170
SJOQUIST, D.L. . . . .	45	ZIMRING, F.E. . . . .	227
SLAYBAUGH, D.J. . . . .	160,161,162		
SLAYBAUGH, D.J. (ed.) . . . .	163		
SOMMER, Robert . . . . .	164		
STEVENS, R.C. . . . .	144		
TERRY, E.R. . . . .	10,13		
TSAMPILOU, J.N. . . . .	178		
TYRWHITT, Jaqueline (ed.) . .	248		
TZONIS, Alexander . . . . .	154		
UNDERWOOD, E.W. . . . .	179		
VOTEY, H.L., Jr. . . . .	29		
WARD, Benjamin . . . . .	239		
WEBER, T.L. . . . .	244		
WEIR, Adrienne (ed.) . . . .	30		
WELLS, Elmer . . . . .	114		
WELTON, John . . . . .	208		
WILCOX, Susan . . . . .	30		
WILLIAMS, E.M. . . . .	246		
WILLIAMS, J.R. . . . .	146,147,148		

TITLE INDEX

	<u>No.</u>
"A" Line Security Survey . . . . .	251
Academic Guidelines for Security and Loss Prevention: Programs in Junior Colleges . . . . .	5
Alarm Systems and Theft Prevention -- An Expert Says: "Think Like a Thief" . . . . .	244
Alternative Response to School Crisis and Experiment in Police/School Relations . . . . .	108
Analysis of Armed Robbery in Albuquerque . . . . .	118
An Analysis of Burglary Based on the Social Facts Relative to the Crime . . . . .	110
An Analysis of the Apprehension Activities of the New York City Police Department . . . . .	121
An Approach to Neighborhood Security . . . . .	152
Architectural Design for Crime Prevention . . . . .	129,196
Attorney General's First Annual Report: Federal Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Activities . . . . .	187
Automatic Vehicle Monitoring . . . . .	176
Automatic Vehicle Monitoring System . . . . .	159
Beame Demands Safer Subways . . . . .	34
Behavior of the Victim in Defense of Personal Space -- Final Report . . . . .	237
Bomb Summary: A Comprehensive Report of Incidents Involving Explosive and Incendiary Devices in the Nation -- 1972 . . . . .	188
Building Security Standards -- Preliminary Report to the California Legislature . . . . .	26

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Burglary in a Suburb . . . . .	49
Burglary in San Jose . . . . .	156
Burglary -- Louisville Region . . . . .	89
Bus Vandalism . . . . .	93
A Call for Citizen Action: Crime Prevention and the Citizen . . . . .	223
Career Ladder and Curriculum Guide, Instructor's Manual: Housing Management, Resident Selection and Occupancy Trainee -- Resident Security Aide, Resident Security Officer, Security Officer II, Community Security Aide . . . . .	183
Cargo Security Equipment Applications Guide . . . . .	221
Cargo Security Handbook for Shippers and Receivers . . . . .	210
Cargo Theft and Organized Crime: A Deskbook for Management and Law Enforcement . . . . .	211
Catalog of Approaches to Controlling Burglary and Larceny: A Background Paper Prepared for the Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Planning Council . . . . .	132
Certificated Central Station Type Burglar Alarms: 1973 Field Service Record . . . . .	180
Citizen Involvement in the Law Enforcement Process: The Case of Community Police Patrols . . . . .	100
Cleveland Will Survive and Thrive: Impact Program Master Plan -- 1972 . . . . .	44
Combatting Crime Against Small Business . . . . .	138
Community Crime Prevention . . . . .	224
Community Involvement in Crime Prevention . . . . .	109

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Comparative Evaluation of Public Safety Services in Selected Metropolitan Areas with Rapid Rail Transit Systems . . . . .	105
Comprehensive Research Program in Crime Prevention . . . . .	144
Controlling Crime in California: Protecting the Law-Abiding . . . . .	27
A Cooperative Approach to Cargo Security in the Trucking Industry . . . . .	217
Cooperative Police -- Community Projects for Burglary Prevention . . . . .	12
Cost-Effective Security . . . . .	249
Crime Against Small Business . . . . .	182
Crime and Community: Crime Prevention Policies . . . . .	46
Crime and School Security . . . . .	197
Crime and the Physical City . . . . .	92
Crime Control Management and the Police . . . . .	142
Crime Control Team -- Final Report, January 1, 1970, to June 30, 1970 . . . . .	173
Crime in Boston . . . . .	20
Crime in Boston: An Analysis of Serious Crime Patterns within 81 Neighborhoods . . . . .	19
Crime in Eight American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys of Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis . . . . .	190
Crime in San Jose . . . . .	157
Crime in the State of Washington . . . . .	242

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Crime in the Suburbs: An In-Depth Study of Why Affluent Teenagers and Adults Turn to Crime . . . . .	88
Crime Is a Thief's Business. Prevention is Yours . . . . .	153
The Crime of Burglary . . . . .	2
The Crime of Robbery in the United States: An Assessment of Studies and Related Data from 1965-1970 . . . . .	204
Crime Prevention -- Before or After the Fact . . . . .	56
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design . . . . .	77
Crime Reduction Through Aerial Patrol . . . . .	240
The Crime-Related Area Model: An Application in Evaluating Intensive Police Patrol Activities . . . . .	150
Crime-Specific Burglary Prevention Handbook . . . . .	28
Crimes and Victims: A Report on the Dayton-San Jose Pilot Study of Victimization . . . . .	191
Crimes of Violence . . . . .	226
Criminal Victimization Surveys in the Nation's Five Largest Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys of Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, and Philadelphia . . . . .	192
Criminal Victimization in the United States: A National Crime Panel Survey Report . . . . .	193
Criminal Victimization in the United States: A Report of a National Survey . . . . .	231
Criminal Victimization Surveys in 13 American Cities: National Crime Panel Surveys in Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Houston, Miami, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Oakland, Pittsburgh, San Diego, San Francisco, Washington, D.C. . . . .	194

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
CTA Crime Facts in Detail . . . . .	60
CTA Train Crime Risk 10 Times that on Buses . . . . .	61
Dallas Repeat Offender Study -- Final Report, 1970-1972 . . . . .	51
The Death and Life of Great American Cities . . . . .	76
Defensible Space: Crime Prevention Through Urban Design . . . . .	130
Defensive Living Today: Protect Yourself and Your Family from Robbery, Rape, and Attack in Your Home, in Public Places, in Your Automobile . . . . .	59
Design Directives for Achieving Defensible Space . . . . .	39
Design for Security . . . . .	69
A Design Guide for Improving Residential Security . . . . .	186
Designing for Security . . . . .	85
Designing Schools to Minimize Damage from Vandalism and Normal Rough Play . . . . .	54
Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences . . . . .	198
The Dial-A-Ride Transportation System . . . . .	102
Discouraging Crime Through City Planning . . . . .	31
Economic Crimes -- Their Generation, Deterrence, and Control: An Econometric Study of the Factors Contributing to Crimes Against Property and the Factors Determining the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement Activity Directed Against Those Crimes . . . . .	29
Economic Model of Cargo Loss: A Method of Evaluating Cargo Loss Reduction Programs . . . . .	218

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
8,000,000 Victims: A Study of Personal Cash Loss in the United States . . . . .	149
Elements of Enclosed Controlled Passage Systems . . . . .	78
Environment and the Community: An Annotated Bibliography . . . . .	185
The Evaluation of a Police-School Liaison Program . . . . .	106
Evaluation of Aerial Vehicles for Law Enforcement Applications . . . . .	1
An Evaluation of Small Business and Residential Alarm Systems . . . . .	65
The Expansion of the Autonomy of Youth: Responses of the Secondary School to Problems of Order in the 1960s -- Final Report . . . . .	171
Explorations in Deterrence and Criminal Justice . . . . .	40
Field Surveys I . . . . .	232
Field Surveys II . . . . .	231
Field Surveys III . . . . .	233
Field Surveys IV . . . . .	234
Field Surveys V . . . . .	230
Firearms and Violence in American Life . . . . .	227
Forcible Rape . . . . .	8
Fundamentals of Protective Systems: Planning/ Evaluation/Selection . . . . .	98
Furnishing the City . . . . .	95
The Geography of Crime and Justice . . . . .	68

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Graffiti Problem: How Philadelphia Is Coping with It . . . . .	178
Guidelines for the Physical Security of Cargo . . . . .	212
The High Cost of Vandalism . . . . .	163
Housing Design, A Social Theory . . . . .	248
Housing Project Safety Restored . . . . .	104
Immediate Measures for Improving Security in Existing Residential Areas . . . . .	38
The Impact of Police Activity on Crime -- Robberies on the New York City Subway System . . . . .	124
Impact of Street Lighting on Street Crime . . . . .	107
Implementation Plan I: Random Saturation Patrol for Countering B&E Crimes . . . . .	13
Improve CTA Patrol: Simon . . . . .	62
Improvement of Mass Transit Security in Chicago . . . . .	36
Improving Public Safety in Urban Apartment Dwellings: Security Concepts and Experimental Design for New York City Housing Authority Buildings . . . . .	122
Installation, Test, and Evaluation of a Large-Scale Burglar Alarm System for a Municipal Police Department -- Second Phase Completion Report . . . . .	37
Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys . . . . .	80
An Inventory of Surveys of the Public on Crime, Justice, and Related Topics . . . . .	195
Juvenile Vandalism -- The Billion Dollar Prank . . . . .	81



## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Las Vegas, Nevada . . . . .	83
Law and Order Reconsidered . . . . .	229
Louisville Makes Own Alarm . . . . .	90
The Measurement and Prediction of Criminal Behavior and Recidivism: The Environmental Deprivation Scale (EDS) and the Maladaptive Behavior Record (MBR) . . . . .	141
Methodological Studies in Crime Classification -- Final Report . . . . .	250
A Methodology for Developing Security Design Criteria . . . .	35
Minimum Building Security Guidelines and Cost Estimate for the Security Features . . . . .	199
Mobility -- The Fifth Freedom . . . . .	246
MTA to Use Dogs in Its Battle on Graffiti . . . . .	25
A National Strategy to Reduce Crime . . . . .	222
A National Survey of Police and Community Relations . . . . .	230
The Nature and Patterning of Residential and Non-Residential Burglaries . . . . .	158
Need for Security in Buildings More Demanding . . . . .	116
A New Project Focus . . . . .	146
New York . . . . .	120
Newark High Impact Anti-Crime Program Action Plan -- 1973 . . . . .	128
Newark High Impact Program . . . . .	127
NILECJ Standard for Magnetic Switches for Burglar Alarm Systems . . . . .	200

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
A 1972 Look at Cargo Security -- Everyone's Business . . . . .	16
Office and Office Building Security . . . . .	155
Omaha-Douglas County Metropolitan Criminal Justice Center, Final Report -- Phase I . . . . .	115
Operation STREETSCAPE: A Demonstration Furnishing the City Street . . . . .	96
PAC-TAC -- Police and Citizens-Together Against Crime: Experimental Action Program . . . . .	151
Parkhill Revisited . . . . .	14
Part 85-1 -- Seal Accountability and Procedures . . . . .	213
Part 85-2 -- High Value Commodity Storage . . . . .	214
Part 85-3 -- Internal Accountability Procedures . . . . .	215
PATCO's Experience with Unmanned Stations and an Automatic Fare Collection System . . . . .	82
Patterns in Forcible Rape . . . . .	9
Patterns of Burglary . . . . .	201
Pedestrian Overcrossing -- Criteria and Priorities . . . . .	75
People and Plants Interact to Their Mutual Benefit . . . . .	84
Perception of Crime on Mass Transportation . . . . .	73
Perceptions of Police Relationships with Ghetto Citizens -- Part 2 . . . . .	103
Personal Space: The Behavioral Basis of Design . . . . .	164

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Phase II -- Transit Security System for the City of Chicago -- Application of the City of Chicago to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for a Demonstration Grant under the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 as Amended . . . . .	41
Physical Security . . . . .	207
Planning Guidelines and Programs to Reduce Crime . . . . .	202
Police . . . . .	225
The Police and the Community: The Dynamics of Their Relationship in a Changing Society -- Sections III and IV . . . . .	234
Portland LEAA High Impact Program . . . . .	136
A Preliminary Inquiry into the Marketing of Stolen Goods in Albuquerque . . . . .	117
Prescription for Vandalism: Junior Housing Inspectors . . . . .	43
The Prevention and Control of Robbery . . . . .	30
Prince George's County, MD . . . . .	140
The Problem of Personal Security in Buses Along a Transit Route in Milwaukee and Its Effects on Ridership . . . . .	99
Proceedings of the 1973 Carnahan Conference on Electronic Crime Countermeasures . . . . .	79
Project for Security Design in Urban Residential Areas -- Final Report . . . . .	126
Project Sky Knight: A Demonstration in Aerial Surveillance and Crime Control . . . . .	86
Property Crime as an Economic Phenomenon . . . . .	45

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Proposal for a Model Residential Building Security Code . . . . .	17
Protection Against Burglary . . . . .	71
Protective Device Systems . . . . .	134
Reduction of Robberies and Assaults of Bus Drivers . . . . .	4
References on Vandalism and Security Systems in Public Schools . . . . .	112
Report on a Pilot Study in the District of Columbia on Victimization and Attitudes Toward Law Enforcement . . . . .	232
A Report on the Interim BART Security Plan . . . . .	252
Research Requirements Survey of the Rapid Rail Industry . . . . .	111
Residential Crime . . . . .	143
Residential Security . . . . .	203
Robbery and Assault on Bus Drivers . . . . .	63
Robbery and Burglary Victimology Project: A Study Prepared for the High Impact Crime Program . . . . .	137
Robbery and the Criminal Justice System . . . . .	48
A Safe Place to Live: Security in Multi-Family Housing . . . . .	91
Safety and Security in the School Environment . . . . .	64
The Safety Strategy: How to Keep Crime from Happening to YOU . . . . .	52
School Board Policies on School Safety and Security . . . . .	113
School Security . . . . .	55

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
School Security Survey . . . . .	160,161
School Vandalism: A National Dilemma . . . . .	169
Schools Equipped with "Ears" to Fight Vandalism . . . . .	58
Schools in Crisis: The Cost of Security . . . . .	162
The Scrip System of the D.C. Transit System, Washington, D.C.: Final Report . . . . .	241
The Search for Safety -- a Dual Responsibility . . . . .	239
Security Administration -- An Introduction . . . . .	139
Security for Business and Industry . . . . .	70
Security in Multi-Family Housing: Neighborhood Watch . . . . .	22
Security in Public Housing: A Synergistic Approach . . . . .	23
Security in the Schools: Tips for Guarding the Safety of Teachers and Students . . . . .	181
Security Planning for Multi-Family Housing: A HUD Handbook (Draft). . . . .	184
Security -- The City and the Housing Authority . . . . .	66
Selected Crime Prevention Programs in California . . . . .	32
SEPTA Annual Report, 1969 . . . . .	165
'73-'74 Transit Fact Book . . . . .	7
Social Pressures in Informal Groups: A Study of Human Factors in Housing . . . . .	57
Social-Psychological Analysis of Vandalism -- Making Sense of Senseless Violence . . . . .	170
Some Effects of an Increase in Police Manpower in the 20th Precinct of New York City . . . . .	123

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
St. Francis Square: Attitudes of Its Residents . . . . .	50
St. Louis Helicopter Project: A Cooperative Effort Among 14 Railroad Police Departments . . . . .	219
The State-of-the-Art Car: Advancing Rail Rapid Transit . . . . .	220
Station Fare Collection: Key Gardens-Forest Hills, Queens County, New York . . . . .	177
A Statistical Analysis of Arrest Data for Crimes Against Property . . . . .	10
A Statistical Analysis of Burglary Incidents in Newton: 1960-1970 . . . . .	11
Strategies for Defense . . . . .	154
Strategies for Delinquency Prevention in the Schools and Other Recommendations for Phase III in Criminal Justice Programs and Planning . . . . .	3
Street Crime -- Who's Winning . . . . .	172
Studies in Crime and Law Enforcement in Major Metropolitan Areas . . . . .	233
A Study of Building Codes as Related to Crime Prevention . . . . .	133
A Study of Crime Prevention Through Physical Planning . . . . .	53
A Study of the Deterrent Value of Crime Prevention Measures as Perceived by Criminal Offenders . . . . .	24
Successful Retail Security: An Anthology . . . . .	72
A Survey of Techniques Used to Reduce Vandalism and Delinquency in Schools . . . . .	145
Systems Analysis of Effectiveness of Tactics in Preventing CTA Bus Robberies . . . . .	67

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Tactical Analysis of Street Crime . . . . .	97
Targets of Opportunity -- Progress Report . . . . .	147
Targets of Opportunity -- Progress Report No. 2 . . . . .	148
Task Force Report: Science and Technology . . . . .	235
Teacher Opinion Poll . . . . .	174,175
Team Policing: Seven Case Studies . . . . .	135
Three Solutions in Reduction of Criminal Opportunity in Mass Transportation: A Selection of Devices and Techniques to be Demonstrated in Mass Transportation . . . . .	87
Toward the Formulation of Crime Indicators: Robberies in Los Angeles County . . . . .	33
Transfer Potential of Crime-Specific Programs to Metropolitan Albuquerque . . . . .	119
Transit Passenger Shelters: Basic Design Principles . . . . .	238
Transit Security and Safety Study . . . . .	166
Transit Security Study -- Final Report . . . . .	42
Transportation Security -- Literature Survey (Preliminary) . . . . .	209
Trends and Patterns in Crimes of Robbery (With Special Reference to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1960 to 1966). . . . .	131
Truck-Top Markings for Visual Identification . . . . .	216
Two-Way Radio Communication Mass Transportation Demonstration Project . . . . .	125
Uniform Crime Reports for the United States . . . . .	189

## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Urban Crime and Urban Planning: A Pilot Study of the Role of Planning in a Comprehensive Approach to Crime Control and Prevention . . . . .	243
Urban Crime Patterns . . . . .	18
Urban Design, Security and Crime . . . . .	205
The Urban Vigilante . . . . .	101
The Use of an Incident Seriousness Index in the Deployment of Police Patrol Manpower -- Methods and Conclusions . . . . .	167
The Use of Probability Theory in the Assignment of Police Patrol Areas . . . . .	206
Utilization of Statistical Techniques in Criminal Justice Decision Making . . . . .	47
Vandalism . . . . .	208
Vandalism and Passenger Security: A Study of Crime and Vandalism on Urban Mass Transit Systems in the United States and Canada . . . . .	6
Vandalism and Violence: Innovative Strategies Reduce Cost to Schools . . . . .	114
Vandalism Increases 47% in Scottsdale Schools . . . . .	15
Vandalism: The Not-So-Senseless Crime . . . . .	94
Victimization Study in the Minneapolis Model Cities Neighborhood, A Memorandum . . . . .	168
Victims: A Study of Crime in a Boston Housing Project . . . . .	21
Violence and No Security Force Alabama Teachers to Bring Guns to School . . . . .	236



## TITLE INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives . . . . .	228
Visibility, Societal Reaction, and Animal Behavior . . . . .	74
Ways of Fighting Vandalism (Opinions Differ) . . . . .	179
Why Public Housing Fails -- And a Hope for the Future . . . . .	245
Wisconsin Criminal Justice Information -- Crime and Arrests, 1972 . . . . .	247

## SUBJECT INDEX

	<u>No.</u>
Administration, Security . . . . .	69,70,72,83,98,120,139,155,207
Aerial Surveillance . . . . .	1,86,219,240
Alarm, Intrusion . . . . .	37,65,134,180,207,244
Apprehension . . . . .	121,142
Attitudes . . . . .	50,73,99,232,253
Automatic Vehicle Monitoring . . . . .	159,176
Behavior . . . . .	57,74,97,141,164,170,237
Bombings . . . . .	188
Breaking and Entering . . . . .	See Burglary
Burglary . . . . .	2,10,11,12,13,28,45,49,71,89, 110,117,132,137,156,158,200,201
Business, Small . . . . .	138,182
Cargo . . . . .	16,210,211,212,213,214,215,217, 218,219,221
Codes, Building/Security . . . . .	17,39,153
Commercial . . . . .	37,69,70,72,79,98,116,138,139, 155,158,182,207,249
Community Involvement . . . . .	12,46,100,109,152,185,187,223, 224 See also Police/Community Relations
Community Police Patrols . . . . .	100,101
Concepts . . . . .	14,53,122,130,145,146,150,154, 164,222,248

# SUBJECT INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Countermeasures . . . . .	69,74,98,112,114,116,125,155, 207
Crime Control Team . . . . .	173
Defensible Space . . . . .	14,31,39,53,77,130,138,154
Delinquency . . . . .	3,43,145
Design, Architectural . . . . .	26,39,54,77,85,104,129,154, 196,199,248
Design, Security . . . . .	38,39,53,54,69,77,85,104,122, 126,186,199,238,248,249
Design, Urban . . . . .	31,39,76,92,95,96,130,205,243
Deterrence . . . . .	24,198 See also Prevention, Crime
Dial-A-Ride . . . . .	102
Displacement . . . . .	143
Economics . . . . .	29,45,143,162,218
Environment . . . . .	97,185
Evaluation . . . . .	150,218
Firearms . . . . .	227,236
Geography . . . . .	19,20,68,143,242
Guidelines . . . . .	5,17,26,28,184,186,199,202,210, 211,212,213,214,215,221
Guns . . . . .	See Firearms
Hardware, Security . . . . .	39,58,78,90,98,116,134,187,249 See also Alarm, Intrusion

# SUBJECT INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Housing, Multifamily . . . . .	22,91,104,122,184
Housing, Public . . . . .	21,23,39,50,66,154,183,245,248
Human Factors . . . . .	See Behavior
Impact Cities . . . . .	44,127,128,136,137
Lighting . . . . .	92,95,96,107,187,207
Locks . . . . .	See Hardware, Security
Methodology . . . . .	29,33,35,47,67,80,87,146,147, 148,167,195,206,232,250
Neighborhood Watch . . . . .	22
Offender, Repeat . . . . .	51
PAC-TAC . . . . .	151
Patterns, Crime . . . . .	10,11,18,19,20,88,115,131,157, 189,190,191,192,193,194,242, 247
Police/Community Relations . . . . .	12,100,151,187,225,230,234
Police/Law Enforcement . . . . .	1,12,13,37,62,86,100,101,106, 121,123,124,135,142,150,151, 167,173,187,206,225,230,232, 233,234,240
Police Manpower . . . . .	123,225
Police Organization . . . . .	142,173,225
Police Patrol . . . . .	1,13,62,101,123,124,135,150, 167,173,206,219,240
Police/School Relations . . . . .	106,108

## SUBJECT INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Prevention, Crime . . . . .	12,24,25,27,28,32,40,46,53,54, 56,59,67,77,86,109,129,130, 133,140,142,144,153,155,172, 187,196,224,240,241,243,249 See also Deterrence
Railroads . . . . .	208,219
Rape . . . . .	8,9
Research . . . . .	111
Residential . . . . .	14,17,21,22,23,38,39,43,50,57, 66,85,91,104,109,122,126,129, 130,143,153,158,183,184,185, 186,196,198,203,239,245,248
Robbery . . . . .	4,10,30,33,45,48,63,67,117,118, 124,131,137,172,204
Schools . . . . .	3,5,15,54,55,58,64,83,90,106, 108,112,113,114,120,140,145, 160,161,162,163,169,171,174, 175,179,181,197,236
Science and Technology . . . . .	235
Shelters, Passenger . . . . .	238
Streets . . . . .	75,92,95,96,97,107
Team Policing . . . . .	135
Transfer . . . . .	119,154
Transit, Rapid . . . . .	4,6,7,25,34,36,41,42,60,61,63, 67,82,87,93,99,105,111,124,125, 165,166,177,220,238,241,251, 252

## SUBJECT INDEX (Continued)

	<u>No.</u>
Transportation . . . . .	4,6,7,16,25,34,35,36,41,42,60, 61,62,63,67,73,82,87,93,99,102, 105,111,124,125,159,165,166, 176,177,208,209,210,211,212, 213,214,215,216,217,218,219, 220,221,238,241,246,251,252
Trucking . . . . .	216,217
Vandalism . . . . .	6,15,25,43,54,58,81,90,94,112, 114,145,160,161,163,169,170, 178,179,208
Vegetation . . . . .	84
Victimization . . . . .	21,137,149,168,191,192,193,194, 231,237
Violence . . . . .	114,170,174,175,226,227,228, 229,236

**END**

7 discs/m-11