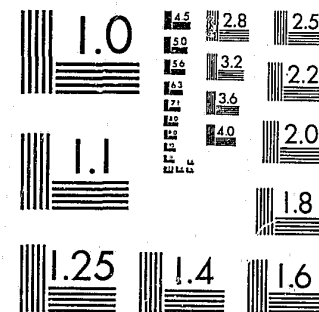


National Criminal Justice Reference Service

ncjrs

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National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

nij

U. S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

mf-1

Audiovisual Materials

A Listing of Criminal Justice Films and Videotapes From The NCJRS Collection

1982

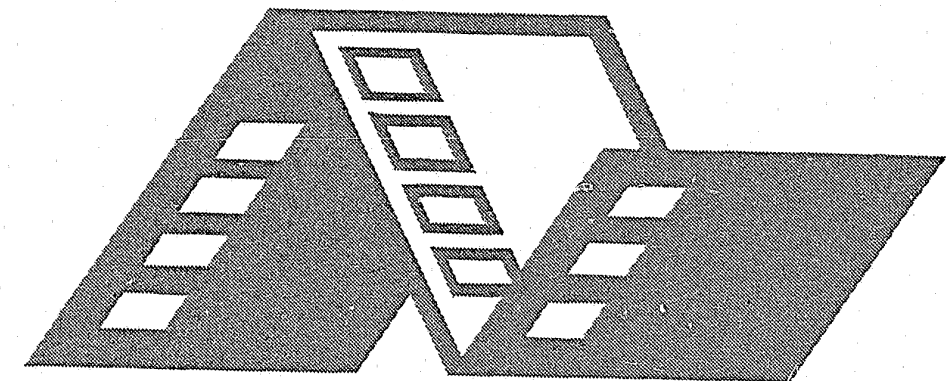
U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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a publication of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

83891

Audiovisual Materials Circulation Policy and Procedures

1. Films and tapes may be requested by phone or in writing. The desired showing date and an alternate must be specified. NCJRS does not guarantee that a film will be available for the dates requested.
2. No admission can be charged when films or other materials are shown.
3. Films and tapes cannot be copied, nor shown on any form of television.
4. The patron must complete the usage report card accompanying each borrowed item.
5. The patron is responsible for the damage or loss of a film or tape in his possession and will be billed for repair or replacement.
6. The patron must not attempt to repair damaged film, but should return it as is and indicate the nature and extent of the damage.
7. A takeup reel will be shipped with each film. All films are to be returned on the takeup reel and are not to be rewound.
8. The due date for receipt of the film or tape by NCJRS is specified on the booking confirmation slip and shipping container. A \$3.00 per day fine will be assessed for not returning an item by the due date (at least 7 days after the showing date).
9. Films and tapes must be shipped by United Parcel Service or certified U.S. mail. All must be insured for the value indicated on the information card included with each order.
10. Advance payment of the shipping and maintenance charge for a film or tape is required. Payment may be made by check or money order or with a VISA or MasterCard charge card, or from an NCJRS deposit account. Purchase orders will be accepted only from government agencies.

How To Use This List of Materials

Some 200 films and videotapes are now available for a 3-week loan (including shipping time) for only a \$25 shipping and maintenance charge to cover our costs in providing this service. The materials listed include not only the audiovisual holdings available in the past from National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, but many titles which were listed in the NCJRS data base but were not available for borrowing. Making these listings even more extensive, they include most of the holdings of the Motion Picture and Television Branch of the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration — holdings now transferred to the Audiovisual Program of National Institute of Justice/NCJRS.

Perhaps you can also use this publication to add to your own audiovisual holdings. If you're interested in buying an item, simply write to us, and we'll send you any available information about who sells the item and at what price. (Please limit such inquiries to three items per request.)

Opposite this page, you'll find the policies of the Audiovisual Program. We have to follow these rules — and we know you'll help us to do so. With each item you will receive cards for reporting any damage to the film or tape — whether discovered by you or while the item was in your possession — and how the audiovisual item was used — how often shown, to what groups, and to how many people. Your cooperation in returning these reports will enable us to keep the collection in good condition and learn how we may improve it.

The list of **films** now available begins on **Page 3**. They're listed alphabetically by title, and most listings describe who produced the film for which agency or company; and tell what the film is about.

The list of **videotapes** begins on **Page 51**. (Except as otherwise noted, tapes are available only in 3/4 inch format.) Preceding the videotape section is a list of titles which are available in either film or tape. You can refer back to the film section for descriptions.

Citation numbers appear before each listing and are intended to make it easier for you to use this catalog, especially the subject index. For ordering, however, you'll need a different number — the five-digit NCJ number which is listed with each item.

The **subject index** begins on **Page 97**. Under each of 378 topic areas, you will find a list of citation numbers pertinent to that field.

On the **inside back cover** you'll find **How To Order**. By carefully following the simple instructions, you'll help us ensure accurate, on-time delivery of the materials you need.

FILMS

1. ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION, PART 1 NCJ 78338

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.A.

Corporate Author:
WGBH Education Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
193

This is a 16mm black and white film. it is one hour and 20 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Recommended for inservice training of law enforcement officers, particularly in the New England area, this film demonstrates the proper procedure for an officer to follow during an investigation of a motor vehicle accident. Eugene A. Baril, an experienced motor vehicle investigator from Massachusetts, serves as the film's narrator. Baril recalls actual accounts of accidents and demonstrates some of them with models and photographs. The principles of motor vehicle investigation are discussed, with special emphasis on the crucial facts and on analysis of two actual cases. One case involved a single car that went out of control and ended in a fatality,

while the other concerned a multicar collision. Particular attention is paid to the manner in which the officers examine the motor vehicles involved, observe the physical conditions of the surroundings (road, weather, traffic), question the victims, and obtain accounts from witnesses. It is emphasized that officers at the scene of an accident should call for medical help if needed, check the positions of the vehicles involved, and question the vehicles' occupants about what happened. In addition, police photographers should take pictures of the accident scene and officers should make a diagram of the accident. This diagram will serve as the officers' complete record of their investigation and may be used in court. A prerecorded question and answer period concludes the film. James P. Kelly serves as moderator for a panel consisting of Baril and two other officers from the New England area. Pertinent State laws and court cases are discussed briefly.

2. ADVERSARIES - COMMENCING PROOF NCJ 77656

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film on two reels. The total running time is 45 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film illustrates the nature of proof in a robbery/murder case. The film begins with the deferred cross-examination of the stock clerk, who was present during the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The testimony of one of the two detectives from the Ann Arbor Police Department is presented, and includes photographs of the crime scene admitted as evidence, a description of the search for fingerprints, and a description of the appearance of the dead proprietor of the Big Ten Party Store. In the absence of the jury, the detective then testifies about his notifying the defendant of his rights under Miranda and of the defendant's response to this notification. The defense attorney, however, contends that an improper foundation for the defendant's confession was established, based on the defendant's lack of sleep and the detective's failure to provide the defendant such certain information as the defendant's right to have an attorney at the police lineup. Following the ruling that the defendant's statement be admitted as evidence, the jury returns and the defense attorney cross-examines the detective, focusing on the times of police interrogation, the detective's description of the proprietor, and the fact that the detective did not inform the defendant of his right to an attorney at the police lineup. The cross-examination of the eyewitness to the defendant's presence at the scene of the robbery focuses on the closeness of the relationship between the eyewitness and his uncle, the proprietor; the fact that the eyewitness did not really look at the defendant; and the witnesses'

initial inability to identify the defendant in the police lineup.

3. ADVERSARIES - EXTRAORDINARY REVIEW
NCJ 77653

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 47 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates Federal habeas corpus proceedings. The petitioner has been incarcerated in the State Prison of Southern Michigan following his trial on charges of robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The film focuses on the grounds for the petition, including the ineffective assistance of counsel and the competency of the defendant to stand trial. As evidence for the ineffective assistance, the petitioner contends that counsel failed to check on the names of certain alibi witnesses and on the background of one of the jurors who had been the victim of a mugging. Evidence for defendant incompetency is provided by the testimony of the examining psychiatrist who describes the defendant's epileptic condition and his inability to assist his counsel. After hearing the evidence, the judge dismisses the petition and the defendant is remanded to the State prison.

4. ADVERSARIES - IMPANELING THE JURY
NCJ 77655

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 21 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film examines voir dire in a robbery/murder case. The film illustrates both the challenge for cause and the peremptory challenge. The film shows the dismissal of several jurors based on their prior knowledge of one of the attorneys in the case; their discussion of the case with someone who allegedly knew the facts of the case; and their contact with the deceased proprietor of the Big Ten Party and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., who was allegedly robbed and murdered by the defendant. In addition, the judge is shown ruling against the sequestering of the jury and cautioning jury members not to discuss the case with each other until the conclusion of the trial.

5. ADVERSARIES - MIRANDA INTERROGATION
NCJ 77647

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. It is 20 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film discusses police questioning of a suspect in accordance with the 1966 Supreme Court Miranda ruling. At the beginning of the film, the two detectives from the Ann Arbor Police Department (Michigan) advise the suspect of his right to remain silent, his right to an attorney including a court-appointed one, and his right to know that any statement he may make can be used against him in a court of law. In the initial 30 minutes of questioning, the detectives try to establish where the suspect was at the time of the alleged robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor. The detectives then tell the suspect the details of the robbery and have him booked and taken to the county jail. Before the detectives continue questioning the suspect several hours later, they again read him a statement of his rights. The detective explains that the gun and the rope that were used in the robbery can be traced. In addition, a witness identifies the suspect in a police lineup as the man he saw leaving the store. The suspect then dictates a formal statement of his role in the alleged robbery and murder but accuses a 16-year-old accomplice of placing the gag in the mouth of the proprietor during the robbery. The detective requests a key and a letter of consent from the suspect to search the premises where the proceeds of the robbery have been hidden. The film emphasizes the procedure followed by the detective before taking the statement:

identifying everyone in the room, noting the time, and reading the suspect his rights.

6. ADVERSARIES - POST TRIAL MOTIONS
NCJ 77654

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 20 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film shows the defense attorney offering posttrial motions for possible appellate review in a murder/robbery case in Michigan. The attorney offers the motion following a verdict against the defendant of murder in the second degree. The motion for review is based on the issue of whether the defendant was given a fair trial. Grounds cited for the motion by the defense attorney include the failure of one juror to mention that he had been the victim of a similar offense to that perpetrated by the defendant; the conversation held between one of the jurors and the bailiff in the courtroom; the new evidence that the nephew of the proprietor, who was found dead after the robbery, stood to gain from the death of his uncle; and the contention that the police lineup in which the defendant was identified was illegal. The film ends with court denial of the motion on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

7. ADVERSARIES - PRE-MIRANDA
INTERROGATION
NCJ 77646

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007
Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 19 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates a common method of police interrogation in use before the 1966 Supreme Court ruling in Miranda vs. Arizona. Following his recognition by the police, based on a broadcast description of a robbery suspect, the 23 year-old suspect is taken into police custody. The film emphasizes particular aspects of the pre-Miranda interrogation, including police use of sarcastic and hostile language, bullying techniques, and attempts to impress on the suspect that he has no rights. The film shows the suspect agreeing to give a statement to the police, the booking procedure, and the suspect's return to the county jail.

8. ADVERSARIES - PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION
NCJ 77650

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:

Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm black and white film. It is 35 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in criminal prosecution, this film focuses on the purpose and proceedings of the preliminary examination of the accused. The film begins with an appearance before the judge by a 23-year-old suspect who is accused of robbery and murder at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The judge informs the accused of the purpose of the preliminary examination, that he can waive the examination, and that he has a right to his own attorney or to a court-appointed attorney if he cannot afford one. The remainder of the film centers on the preliminary examination in which the attorney for the prosecution hears the evidence of the medical examiner, the stock clerk who was hit on the head during the robbery, and the detective who interrogated the defendant. The defending attorney's cross-examination focuses on the times when the detective advised the defendant of his rights. The film ends with the court finding that the prosecution has established sufficient evidence to confirm the offense of robbery and first degree murder by the defendant.

9. ADVERSARIES - PRETRIAL
PROCEEDINGS
NCJ 77652

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:

Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white film. The running time is 47 minutes.

Abstract:

Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film depicts arraignment procedure, application for discovery, and motion to suppress in a case involving a 23 year old murder/robbery suspect. In the arraignment procedure, the suspect, who has been charged with murder and robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., is arraigned before the circuit court judge. The accused is informed of his right to an attorney, either his own or one appointed by the court at county expense. The application for discovery focuses on the motion by the defense attorney to obtain all exculpatory evidence, such as the money allegedly taken from the store, the autopsy report of the examining physician, and the names and addresses of all relevant witnesses, on the grounds of equal protection of the laws. The motion to suppress centers on ruling certain items seized by the arresting officer inadmissible as evidence, based on violation of the defendant's Miranda rights. The film ends with the defendant entering a plea of not guilty.

10. ADVERSARIES - SEARCH AND
QUESTIONING
NCJ 77648

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16 mm, black and white
film. It is 20 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training
demonstrations by practicing trial
lawyers and law enforcement officers in
a criminal prosecution, this film
focuses on how police obtain a formal
statement from an accomplice in the case
of a man charged with robbery and
murder. Two detectives in Ann Arbor,
Mich., have recovered the checks,
currency, and whiskey that were
allegedly taken by a suspect from the
Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House
in Ann Arbor. Because the suspect has
also named a 16-year-old accomplice in
his formal statement, the detectives
contact the juvenile's mother, a widow,
and are given permission to search her
son's room. The detectives find a bag
with bloodstained clothing during their
search, go to the boy's high school, and
have the boy summoned to the principal's
office. The film focuses on the
questioning process and on the statement
of rights read to the juvenile: that he
has a right to remain silent, that he
has a right to an attorney including one
appointed by the court if he cannot
afford his own, and that he has a right
to know that anything he says can and
will be used against him in a court of
law. In addition, the movie focuses on
the detectives' use of the tape recorder
in taking a formal statement and their
notation of time, location, and persons
present. Through questioning by the
detectives, the juvenile tells of his
part in the robbery and his share in the
proceeds of the robbery. As the film
ends, the detectives tell the mother
that her son will be held in the county
jail because of the seriousness of his
offense.

11. ADVERSARIES - SEARCH WARRANT
NCJ 77651

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white
film. The running time is 10 minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training
demonstrations by practicing trial
lawyers and law enforcement officers in
a criminal prosecution, this film
focuses on how police obtain a search
warrant in the case of a man charged
with robbery and murder. Two detectives
have obtained a formal statement from a
23-year-old suspect who has been
arrested for the robbery of the Big Ten
Party Store and Beverage House in Ann
Arbor, Mich., and for the murder of the
proprietor. In his statement, the
accused has stated where the whiskey,
checks, and currency that he took from
the store were hidden. With a house key
and a letter of consent from the
suspect, the detectives enter the garage
of the suspect's house. However,
because the suspect's sister, the
homeowner, is absent, the detectives
decide to obtain a search warrant in
order to search the home and seize the
evidence detailed in the statement. The
film establishes the conditions that
must be met for the detectives to obtain
a search warrant: they must have a
'reasonable cause' for the search, they
must establish the areas to be searched,
and they must specify the objects of
their search. The film shows the
detectives obtaining the search warrant
and recovering the stolen checks,
currency, and whiskey and seizing them
as evidence.

12. ADVERSARIES - SUMMATION
NCJ 77659

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16 mm, black and white
film. The running time is 35 minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training
demonstrations by practicing trial
lawyers and law enforcement officers in
a criminal prosecution, this film shows
the summation of evidence in the closing
phases of a case involving a
robbery/murder. Following a motion for
a directed verdict of not guilty based
on accidental homicide, the defense
attorney explains the purpose of a
summation of evidence, the meaning of
the concept of reasonable doubt, the
roles of the defense counsel and expert
witnesses, and the fact that the verdict
is final. In addition, the defense
attorney contends that the defendant,
who is charged with robbery and murder
at the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage
House at Ann Arbor, Mich., could not
have anticipated that gagging the
proprietor would result in death. The
prosecuting attorney emphasizes the
brutality of the crime and asks the jury
to return a verdict of murder in the
first degree. Following the judge's
instructions to the jury concerning the
presumption of innocence on the part of
the accused, the meaning of the concept
of reasonable doubt, and the necessity
of a unanimous verdict, the jury returns
the verdict that the defendant is guilty
of robbery and murder in the second
degree. The judge sets the date for
sentencing, and the defense attorney
makes a motion to challenge the second-

degree murder verdict on the grounds
that the evidence supported a verdict of
accidental homicide.

13. ADVERSARIES - THE ARREST
NCJ 77645

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm, black and white
film. The running time is 7 minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training
demonstrations by practicing trial
lawyers and law enforcement officers in
a criminal prosecution, this film
describes the arrest of a 23-year-old
suspect on charges of robbery and
murder. Following the robbery of the
Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House
in Ann Arbor, Mich., and the death of
the proprietor, the police broadcast a
detailed description of two suspects,
based on the reports of two
eyewitnesses. The broadcast describes
the robbery and the items taken,
including about \$2,000 in bills and
checks and several bottles of whisky. At
about 3 a.m., one of the suspects is
stopped by the police for violating a
stop sign and is recognized as fitting
the description given in the broadcast.
The officer handcuffs the suspect,
searches the car, and upon finding a 38-
caliber pistol answering to the
description in the police broadcast,
places the suspect under arrest on
charges of robbery and murder. In
addition, the officer advises the
suspect of his rights, searches the
trunk of the car where he locates a coil

of rope, and has the car towed to police headquarters.

14. ADVERSARIES - THE CRIME
NCJ 77644

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16mm black and white film. It is 18 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film describes a robbery and murder by a 23-year-old man and his 16-year-old accomplice. The film details the robbery of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich., the assault on the part-time stock clerk, and the binding and gagging of the proprietor who was later found dead. Particular aspects of the crime shown in the film include the use of weapons by the adult assailant and his accomplice, the way in which the robbery was conducted, and the way in which the proceeds of the robbery were divided. The role of the county medical examiner is shown in determining the death of the proprietor and in making a photographic record of the event, as is the process of identifying and handling evidence considered important to the case.

15. ADVERSARIES - THE EXPERT WITNESS
NCJ 77658

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media

416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is 35 minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers of a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates the qualifications, examination, and cross-examination of medical and laboratory experts. The film focuses on the opening day of the trial in a case involving a 23-year-old defendant who is charged with robbery and murder. The prosecuting attorney presents the testimony of the medical examiner after establishing his professional qualifications through questioning. The medical examiner, who certified the death of the proprietor of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House at which the robbery took place, describes the condition of the body and the signs of asphyxiation including cyanosis. During his testimony, the examiner identifies a picture of the body that is entered as one of the State's exhibits, describes the results of the autopsy that was conducted on the proprietor, and declares that the cause of the proprietor's death was asphyxiation. The cross-examination by the defending attorney centers on whether the conditions of atherosclerosis and pulmonary emphysema, found at the time of the autopsy, might not have caused the proprietor's death. The film also shows the testimony by a chemist in the crime detection division of the Michigan Department of Public Health concerning the matching of hairs and a blood sample found on the revolver that was used during the robbery with the hair and blood samples of the stock

clerk who was in the Big Ten Party Store at the time of the robbery.

16. ADVERSARIES - THE JUVENILE COURT
NCJ 77649

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is one hour and fifteen minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film demonstrates a delinquency proceeding against a juvenile for taking part in a holdup. The proceeding is conducted against the 16-year-old accomplice of a 23-year-old suspect. Both parties have been charged with robbery and murder following the holdup of the Big Ten Party Store and Beverage House in Ann Arbor, Mich. The film covers the preliminary hearing, the waiver hearing, and the disposition hearing. The issues raised in the preliminary hearing include the juvenile's detention in the county jail, based on the seriousness of the offense; waiver; the juvenile's right to counsel and to a jury trial; and the denial of bond on the basis that an adult in similar circumstances would be denied bond. In the waiver hearing, which is held to determine whether or not the juvenile should be tried as an adult, the film emphasizes the roles played by both the prosecuting and the defense attorneys; the consideration of the psychiatric and psychological evaluation; the testimony of the

arresting police officer, the probation officer, and the stock clerk who identifies the juvenile as involved in the robbery; and the Miranda and privacy rights of juveniles. The disposition hearing includes the testimony of the juvenile, his high school principal, his mother, and the probation officer. The judge rules that the juvenile be committed to the Michigan State Department of Social Services.

17. ADVERSARIES - THE SENTENCE
NCJ 77657

Corporate Author:
Michigan Media
416 Fourth Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109

Sponsoring Agency:
Roscoe Pound-American Trial Lawyers
Foundation
1050 31st Street, NW
Washington, DC 20007

Institute of Continuing Legal Education
University of Michigan
432 Hutchins Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48104

1967, this is a 16 mm, black and white film. The running time is 20 minutes.

Abstract:
Part of a series of training demonstrations by practicing trial lawyers and law enforcement officers in a criminal prosecution, this film focuses on the presentence investigation and sentencing. Before the sentencing date following the trial of a robbery/murder suspect, the defense attorney appears before the judge to present questions bearing on the presentence investigation and report. The defense attorney, noting that the defendant appears to be suffering from an epileptic condition, asks that a psychiatric examination be given at the court's expense. The defense attorney also requests that the entire presentence investigation be turned over to the defense, citing Rule 32(c) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and related legislation. The prosecuting attorney objects to the

requests on the grounds of lack of funding for such an examination and of the need to protect special sources in the presentence report. The judge grants the examination on the basis of presentence assistance to the court only. The judge also rules that the presentence report may be turned over to the defense counsel, provided that any disclosure of confidential information be brought to the court's attention. The remainder of the film centers on the plea by the defense attorney that the judge consider circumstances concerning the defendant (i.e., that the defendant has an epileptic condition, that the defendant has had no previous convictions, and that he came from a broken home). The judge asks if the defendant has anything to say and recites the factors that were taken into consideration in determining the sentence: the defendant's age, the fact that this was his first felony conviction, the report of the probation officer, and the fact that the defendant was the instigator of the crime. The judge then sentences the defendant to serve from 18 to 25 years in the State prison of Southern Michigan.

18. ALL AMERICA WANTS TO KNOW
NCJ 78131

Author(s):
Yudkoff, A.

Project Director:
Yudkoff, A.
Gronik, T. T.

Corporate Author:
Barclay Productions

Sponsoring Agency:
American Association of Retired Persons
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Reader's Digest
Pleasantville, NY 10570

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 30 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film discusses the plight of arrested persons who cannot raise bail and must wait in jail until their court date. It depicts one man's experience in the New York City prison system. Interviews with a professional bondsman, a State supreme court judge, the director of the Manhattan Bail Project, and others illuminate the seemingly overwhelming problems of the criminal justice system in dealing with this situation. To help alleviate the conditions faced by the poor trying to obtain bail in New York City, the Manhattan Bail Project was implemented with support from the Vera Foundation. The project enabled certain accused persons to be released without bail. Over 2,200 persons were released under the project. In New York City, over 50,000 persons have been held in detention over 1 month; 13,000 of these persons were adolescents. In Baltimore, 75 percent of people charged with a crime cannot raise bail. The economic effects of being detained are devastating to the persons charged, their families, and to the criminal justice system, which must pay to keep them in jail.

19. AND JUSTICE FOR ALL
NCJ 29265

Editor(s):
Szabo, D.

Project Director:
Blume, H.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1974, 2 hours (30 minutes per reel),
16mm color, includes 4 reels.

Abstract:

"If people are scared enough, or determined enough, or informed enough, we may someday realize our cherished goal of equal justice under the law." This four-part film presents a critical

analysis of the functioning - or non-functioning - of the criminal justice system in the Chicago/Cook County, Illinois, area, highlighting frustrations voiced by and toward every aspect of the system, as well as individual citizen and community efforts to 'do something' about the situation. Part one, "Crime, Criminals, and the System," documents citizen, police officer, defense attorney, judge, pretrial detainee, and criminologist dissatisfaction with the prevalence of stranger-to-stranger crime, court delays and congestion, criminals being set free on technicalities, lack of community support, citizen fear of crime, the overrepresentation of the poor and minorities in the criminal justice system, and the underrepresentation of white collar and organized criminals. The need for reform of the 'non-system' of criminal justice is cited. Part two, "Fear, Crime, and Prevention," focuses on citizen fear of crime, both in an inner city public housing project and an upper middle class suburban neighborhood. Stressed is the effect that community involvement and banding together can have on feelings of "controllessness" and isolation in urban-suburban areas. Efforts made in these areas by a suburban neighborhood citizen band (CB) patrol, a cooperative diversion/referral effort involving police and social workers, and Build, a community youth service program, are examined. "Justice and the Criminal Courts," part three, touches upon the "justice delayed/justice denied" debate, court delays caused by lack of witness cooperation caused by fear of reprisal, the operation and quality of indigent defender systems, and the controversy over the effectiveness of community-based sentences and diversionary programs as opposed to incarceration. The last film, "The Role of the Community," explores various efforts by Chicago communities to become involved in and to support the criminal justice system. Featured are a volunteer youth services program, Operation DARE, a Chicago-based support program for ex-offenders, and Fifth City, a 15 project West Side, inner city, ghetto community development, involvement, and action program.

20. AND JUSTICE FOR ALL - THE JURY
NCJ 38185

Author(s):
Newhouse, S.

Corporate Author:
Wayne State University
Center for the Administration of
Justice
6001 Cass Avenue
Room 563
Detroit, MI 48202

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
75-DF-05-0015

1977, 25 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

This juror orientation film provides general information on juror selection, utilization, and responsibilities for citizens arriving for jury duty, as well as the community at large. A jury clerk and a judge provide basic information on trial procedures and the role of the jury, answering questions of prospective jurors on topics such as presumption of innocence, burden of proof, juror prejudice, voir dire, rules of evidence, and what goes on in a jury room.

21. BEAT GOES ON
NCJ 78267

Project Director:
Powers, R.

Corporate Author:
Target Film Productions
381 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 30 minutes in length. Sponsored by National Police Conference on PAL and youth activities.

Abstract:

This film accents law enforcement opportunities for economically disadvantaged youth as it describes the development and operations of the First National Police Academy. Film highlights include an interview with a minority youth who is trying to decide whether or not to undertake the training; a class discussion concerning police use of deadly force; and an overview of life at the academy which includes instruction in such varied fields as typing, radio communications, and behavioral science; recreational activities such as baseball; and informal peer-group discussions. A senior police officer is shown speaking on the need for more minority youth in law enforcement who can help in improving police-community relations. The film also notes that the academy's 1 year program enables participants to earn equivalent credits towards a high school diploma and, in some instances, college scholarships.

22. BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE
NCJ 16646

Project Director:
Rykert, W.

Corporate Author:
Motorola Teleprograms, Inc.
3710 Commercial Avenue
Northbrook, IL 60062

Sponsoring Agency:
American Insurance Companies, Inc.

Fireman's Fund American Insurance
Companies
3333 California Street
San Francisco, CA 94119

1974, 28 minutes, color.

Abstract:

A conceptual overview of the philosophy and implementation of crime prevention strategies for business and homes. Through the dramatization of a crime situation this film points out the value of employing crime prevention techniques. The need for a crime prevention approach, objectives and

functions of crime prevention bureaus, and citizen involvement and responsibility in reducing criminal opportunity are discussed. Such crime prevention methods as the identification of property with engraved numbers, security surveys of homes, or Neighborhood Watch Programs are also presented. Hardware concepts, target hardening, and group meetings are considered as well. The concepts presented in this film may be used for both law enforcement training and citizen education. (author abstract modified)

23. BIOGRAPHY OF A BOOKIE JOINT
NCJ 77677

Project Director:
McMullen, J. L.

Corporate Author:
Columbia Broadcasting System
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

1961, this is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:

Narrated by Walter Cronkite, this CBS documentary used hidden cameras to record gambling activity at a Boston key shop and to show how organized gambling can be both lucrative and corrupting. At 5:30 a.m., June 3, 1961, CBS cameramen began their operation; by 3 p.m. an estimated 875 people had entered the key shop. The film shows gambling activities recorded by the hidden cameras including customers placing bets, bookies burning betting slips in an outdoor trash can, and pickup men coming to collect money. The film also presents interviews with directors from the New England Crime Commission, the Massachusetts State Crime Commission, the State police, and the Internal Revenue Service. The directors discuss the corrupting influence of illegal gambling in Massachusetts, the reluctance of some legislators to stand up to the gambling lobby, and payoffs to police officers. In addition, the film shows two raids on the key shop in September 1961, by the

Internal Revenue Service and in October 1961, by the State police. The film estimates that the gambling activities at the key store may have grossed as much as \$25,000 a week. The suggestion is made that State adoption of legalized gambling activities may not necessarily solve the problem of illegal gambling.

24. BODY ARMOUR
NCJ 76896

Corporate Author:
DuPont Company
Room 2222
Centre Road Building
Wilmington, DE 19898

1975, this is a 16mm color film, 10 minutes in length. It is also available as a video cassette, 10 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Directed at police officers and police procurement departments, this film describes and explains the uses and benefits of soft body armor made from a fiber called Kevlar. In 1974, 132 officers were killed in handgun assaults in the United States. To prevent these senseless tragedies from reoccurring, research was conducted on ways to increase police body protection. Kevlar, first developed and used in police car tires, is now extensively used in police protective garments to stop bullet penetration. The Edgewood Arsenal (part of the U.S. Army) in Aberdeen, Md., conducted tests on Kevlar for both comfort and ballistic protection. The tests showed that seven layers of Kevlar 29 were both comfortable and adequate for everyday use, but that for protection from very powerful weapons such as a .357 magnum, more layers of the material were required. The arsenal also conducted tests on the effects of blunt trauma, caused by high-energy rounds, in which the soft body tissue is distorted even when the bullet does not penetrate the vest. Officers are told that protection is based on three factors: the number of layers of Kevlar and the quality and weave of the fabric. They are cautioned that none of the soft body armor garments will

protect against rifle fire, although they will protect against knife wounds. The comfort of the garment is based on its design. Most vests weigh under 4 pounds.

25. BREAK INTO PRISON
NCJ 43079

Project Director:
Prod, H.H.

23 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

The film describes various methods of inmate rehabilitation used by the Missouri Division of Corrections. Main point of the film is the growing emphasis being placed on salvaging the minds and attitudes of prisoners in order to convert them into productive citizens upon their release from Missouri institutions. Both educational and vocational programs are described.

26. BREATH TEST - DUI (DRIVING UNDER
THE INFLUENCE)
NCJ 18239

Corporate Author:
Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys
Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 19 minutes, color.

Abstract:

A review of major points of evidence for successful arrest and prosecution of a driving under the influence (DWI) case, indicating types of sobriety tests used at the time of arrest and data necessary for prosecution. The film dramatizes a situation in which an intoxicated driver is given sobriety tests at the police station after a DWI arrest. A courtroom scene is then presented which includes the testimony of the arresting officer and an expert witness who testifies in

detail about the breathalyzer test. Possible defense tactics are indicated through the attempt of the defense counsel to demonstrate a potential for error in the instrumentation of the breathalyzer. The film develops major points of evidence for successful arrest and prosecution of a DWI case, including observations by the arresting officer, and details of the physical and chemical testing. State by State potential variations in the law are also pointed out. (author abstract modified)

27. CARGO SECURITY SYSTEM - AN
ATTACK ON THE GREAT AMERICAN
RIP-OFF
NCJ 77679

Corporate Author:
Elliot Concern
932 North Labrea Avenue
Hollywood, CA 90038

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

This is a 16mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film describes a prototype of a new security system developed for the trucking industry to help prevent the enormous losses sustained through cargo thefts every year. Such losses are in excess of \$2 billion a year from ship, train, air, and truck cargo thefts. In the trucking industry specifically, truck hijackings, grand larceny, and breaking and entering are responsible for 15 percent of all truck losses. The remaining 85 percent of truck losses are due to cargo loss, mainly in cargo terminals. However, good security measures can deter these losses. Security methods include fencing in the entire cargo area, checking the personal belongings of all personnel who work within the terminal, and requiring all vehicles without specific authorization to be parked outside the secure cargo area. But such a security system has one remaining weakness: it does not

provide surveillance of the cargo inside the truck once the truck leaves the terminal. A prototype electronic surveillance security system to be placed in each truck for no more than \$1,000 per year per vehicle was developed to meet this problem. The system involves a computer terminal at dispatch headquarters which monitors both location and opening of the truck en route to its destination. All the electronic detectors in the truck are miniaturized. The film describes in detail the technical aspects of the system, which is designed basically for short-run deliveries rather than for long-distance hauls.

28. CORRUPT CITY
NCJ 77671

Author(s):
Altmeyer, P.

Project Director:
Galen, P.

Corporate Author:
Group W-Westinghouse

1969, this is a 16mm color film. Its running time is 52 minutes.

Abstract:

Exposing the devastating legacy of corruption in Reading, Pa., this film reveals how public apathy and dishonest city officials allowed Reading to have been dominated by an organized crime syndicate. The film notes that corruption is the basis of organized crime in the United States and that such crime can flourish only where it has corrupted local officials. Reading has been crippled by organized crime for the past 50 years. Although Reading is now in a period of reform, if the city succumbs to organized crime's enticements again, it will be dead. This viewpoint is substantiated through numerous interviews with former and present city officials, local business people, and ordinary citizens. All of those interviewed relate their experiences with and reflections on 'The Mob.' Thomas McBride, leader of the 'Select Committee on Crime,' and Shane

Craemer, head of the Justice Department Task Force in Philadelphia, provide an overview of the Reading situation. McBride notes that a vacuum of leadership exists in Reading, which makes the city very vulnerable to future domination by organized crime. Elected officials note that when they first took office, they were approached by persons who offered them payoffs in return for relaxed law enforcement and favored treatment. These officials are certain that organized crime members are just waiting for the right moment in which to move back into a position of power in Reading. The consequences of organized crime are all negative. Organized crime seeks to nullify government and make it powerless. Besides the moral decay, the economic effects of organized crime domination are staggering. Prior to 1966, the annual profit to organized crime in Reading exceeded \$5 million. In conclusion, the film observes that people get the type of government they deserve and that alliances between organized crime and elected officials, which would not be tolerated in most other countries, are far too frequent in the United States. (Author abstract modified)

29. CRIME SCENE SEARCH
NCJ 78264

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.A.

Corporate Author:
WGBH Education Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
377-193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:

In this film, George Swidler of Northeastern University's Department of

Law Enforcement Programs discusses the importance of preserving and protecting evidence, searching for all available evidence, and collecting evidence that will stand up in court. Steps that law enforcement personnel should take in evidence collection are described and include arriving quickly at the crime scene, securing the site and adjacent areas, excluding all unauthorized persons, not touching or moving objects, and stepping with care around the premises. Types of scenes (indoor, outdoor, and vehicle) are described as well as types of crime scene searches (sector and concentric circle). Crime evidence that investigators should look for such as fingerprints, tool-identifying marks, spent bullets, bloodstains, footprints, and physiological residues is described. Details of evidence collection are provided on where to obtain boxes and how to fill out evidence tags. Throughout, the film emphasizes the importance of correct evidence collection as an aid in the arrest and conviction of criminals. A question and answer session includes crime scene photography, bloodstain collecting, crime scene sketches, and evidence containers. The film is suggested for police inservice training.

30. CRISIS
NCJ 77958

Author(s):
White, S.

Project Director:
Young, J. W.
White, S.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

This is a 16mm color film. It is 30 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Recommended as a training film in decisionmaking for parole agents, this film shows a series of scenes from the life of a parole agent of the California State Department of Corrections.

Depicted are the many and varied crises which he faces on a regular basis. These include an interview with an irate mother demanding the release of her son. In addition, the parole officer visits a young parolee who has again resorted to drugs and a husband who has beaten his nagging wife. The parole officer's problems are compounded with his obligations to his own family. (Author abstract modified)

31. CUSTODIAL ARREST - SEARCH AND SEIZURE
NCJ 32715

Project Director:
Meglio, E., di

Corporate Author:
Studio 12 Filmmakers
2 Needham Street
Johnston, RI 02919

1974, 10 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The legality of a police officer searching a suspect and seizing evidence of a crime after the suspect has been placed under custodial arrest is discussed. A valid custodial arrest (that is, one in which the arrestee will be booked at the police station) gives the police officer the option of a full search in the field, not just a "pat-down." Evidence not related to the cause of the arrest is legally admissible.

32. DEALING WITH THE MENTALLY UNBALANCED
NCJ 78224

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S. A.

Corporate Author:
WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
377-193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:
An inservice training aid for law enforcement personnel, this film reenacts an actual disturbance by a mentally unbalanced man who threatens his wife and resists arrest in order to point out the proper procedures for police in handling such cases. Police are called to an apartment house by neighbors who report that one of the residents is assaulting his wife. The police sergeant immediately calls for more help in dealing with the situation and attempts to gain the man's confidence without resorting to violence. In such situations, police officers should aim to protect the public (i.e., disperse all crowds near the scene), protect themselves, treat the mentally unbalanced as sick and not criminal, and stay calm. They should also avoid abusing or deceiving the disturbed person and proceed slowly in dealing with the subject. Finally, police should make every effort to reassure the disturbed person that no harm awaits him (i.e., by removing handcuffs). Isolating the person in a cell can reduce excitement, which is difficult for the unbalanced to handle. A panel discussion on police handling of the mentally disturbed is included.

33. DOUBLE JEOPARDY
NCJ 54802

Author(s):
McCulley, D.

Corporate Author:
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98105

Sponsoring Agency:
Cavalcade Productions
Chicago, IL

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration

633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1978, 40 minutes, 16 mm color.

Abstract:
This film, designed to sensitize criminal justice professionals to the problems of child-victims during judicial proceedings, describes an interdisciplinary approach to dealing with child sexual abuse victims. These victims are unique because they are usually subjected to continuous abuse over a long period of time, are likely to encounter disbelief and insensitivity when they reveal their abuse, and will often end up the focus of stress in the family. Using case histories, the film portrays the insensitivity of many professionals including prosecutors, medical personnel, and law enforcement personnel, in interviewing children and depicts an interdisciplinary approach for dealing with and interviewing children. Concerned professionals should understand child developmental stages when interpreting the information that children divulge (e.g., children often do not think in terms of years but in terms of how old they were when an event occurred or what grade they were in), be aware of the dynamics of sexual abuse, and develop techniques for preparing cases for courtroom interviewing that are appropriate for children. Joint interagency interviews should be held with the child in a comfortable, home-like environment to prevent the child from repeating the facts too many times. Child advocates should prepare the children for courtroom testimony and events and familiarize them with the terminology they will need to explain what happened. Advocates should give the child the emotional support to follow through with the trial.

34. DRUG ABUSE
NCJ 78229

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S. A.

Corporate Author:
WGBH-TV Boston

125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
377-193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:
The Regional Director of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs discusses several aspects of drug abuse in the United States. In this inservice training aid for police officers, he introduces each category of abused drugs and defines their dangers. Drugs are defined as chemical substances which either stimulate or depress the central nervous system. The categories of drugs described are stimulants (hallucinogenic drugs and amphetamines) and depressants (tranquilizers, barbiturates, and opiates). The most commonly abused drugs are marijuana, LSD, and heroin. These drugs are detailed in terms of their history, the various forms, related effects, and environments. Actual forms of the drugs are shown. Following the discussion is a question and answer panel with a psychiatrist, a police captain, and other law enforcement officials.

35. DRUG IDENTIFICATION AND THE CHAIN OF CUSTODY
NCJ 17752

Corporate Author:
Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 16 mm color film - 19 minutes.

Abstracts:
Demonstration of the importance of a controlled, observed purchase, positive

identification of contraband, and established continuity of the chain of custody to the successful prosecution of a narcotics case. Police narcotics team arrange a controlled "buy" by a paid informant who meets with a dealer in a restaurant under surveillance conditions, makes the connection and delivers amphetamine pills to the officers. Trial scenes depict the testimony of the informant, the arresting officer, and the expert witness, a forensic chemist. Emphasis is placed on the potential for error in building a narcotics case which could cause a case to be thrown out. Illustrated is the use of professional lab technician as an expert witness and how the prosecutor can maximize the impact of his testimony. Also shown are possible defense tactics and redirect methods of handling it.

36. ENTRAPMENT
NCJ 32714

Project Director:
Meglio, E., di

Corporate Author:
Studio 12 Filmmakers
2 Needham Street
Johnston, RI 02919

1975, 12 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
This police training film presents the concept of entrapment in a clear, concise manner: three examples are given that illustrate the right and wrong ways for undercover agents to set up arrest situations. The film stresses the importance of the point of origin of criminal. If the undercover agent puts the idea of a crime in the mind of a person who would not normally consider such an act, the result is entrapment and the the arrest is worthless. If, however, the subject is predisposed toward an illegal act, the arrest is valid and the case can be handed over to the district attorney. The examples that are given involve drugs, prostitution, and theft. Each example plainly shows an entrapment situation followed by legally acceptable police

procedure. It is obvious from the film that for a "setup" to be legal the subject must be willing to break the law: if a policeman merely given him the opportunity to do so, no entrapment is involved. Each example is followed by a brief discussion. At the end of the film, the finer points are clarified in the light of the examples.

37. FIGHTING CRIME WITH SCIENCE
NCJ 77459

Corporate Author:
Walter J. Klein Company Ltd.
6301 Carmel Road
Charlotte, NC 28211

1979, this is a 16mm color film. It is 31 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Narrator Raymond Burr explains how new equipment and systems developed by scientific technology help law enforcement agencies and personnel to be more effective and efficient in conducting criminal investigations, management functions, and crime prevention. Different types of equipment and their functions are demonstrated, such as the neutron activation reactor located in San Diego, Calif., which helps investigators identify traces of metals in materials; a spectrophotometer, which breaks down the exact patterns of color and can be used to identify paint or grease; and voiceprints, which are used to identify people by their speaking patterns. Another new technique is electronography, which enables investigators to lift fingerprints off a dead body. In addition, the command, control, and communication systems of police departments have been much improved by the use of innovative computer systems. The system used by the use of innovative computer systems. The system used by the Chicago Police Department (Illinois), shown as an example, contains elaborate overload and emergency equipment. The Law Enforcement Teletype System (LETTS) allows police agencies across the country to communicate very quickly with each other and to receive information from other jurisdictions on suspects.

Other examples of computer application systems are shown, including those of Los Angeles, Kansas City, and Philadelphia. Even the foot patrol officer has benefited from technical innovation, with the creation of the Handy Talkie, a mobile transceiver used by patrol officers. These mobile systems are also called personal radio equipment police (PREP) systems. In addition, patrol vehicles are now equipped with teleprinters. Moreover, the nine-one-one (911) emergency telephone number system is now being implemented in all parts of the country. This system enables the caller to be directly connected to emergency services and is considered much more efficient than past methods. Other innovations shown are the use of videotape filing systems and videotape recording systems, used in police management and correctional systems; electronic security systems; and the use of helicopters for surveillance and security. The narrator notes that the only type of crime not amenable to technical or scientific prevention methods is the crime of passion.

38. FINDING THEIR WAY
NCJ 38336

1973, 13 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
This film describes the NYPUM (National Youth Project Using Minibikes) project, which attempts to instill positive attitudes about police and society into pre-delinquent and delinquent youths. By teaching motorcycle skills to young people, teamwork and mutual dependence become valued. These values are then transposed into positive attitudes towards themselves and their communities. The NYPUM projects are organized under the aegis of the National Association of YMCA's.

39. FINGERPRINT IDENTIFICATION - BURGLARY
NCJ 17749

Corporate Author:
Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 20 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Film which illustrates how fingerprints found at the scene of a crime can be identified and used in a criminal prosecution. Latent prints lifted by an evidence technician serve as almost the entire case against a burglary suspect. The film shows the proper method of qualifying a fingerprint expert and the type of technical information that must be brought out in the expert's testimony. Technical details discussed include definitions in fingerprint work, classification of prints, points of similarity requirement, and effect at actual point of dissimilarity.

40. FIRST STEP
NCJ 77675

Project Director:
Kartes, J.

Corporate Author:
Kartes Production, Inc.
10 East 106th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46280

Sponsoring Agency:
Indiana State Police
100 North Senate
Indianapolis, IN 46280

This is a 16mm, color film. It has a running time of 26 minutes.

Abstract:
The film shows the training program initiated by the Indiana State Police Department in 1976 which emphasized recruitment of minorities and women. Students at the academy discuss their experiences as they progress through the training. Requiring 15 weeks, the training recruits undergo to become

Indiana State troopers is rigorous, exacting, and disciplined. Students must learn to use techniques needed in the field. Classes include such subjects as law, writing, psychology, and strenuous physical training. In addition, students practice the art of driving an obstacle course at high speeds because they will need to do pursuit driving as State troopers. One instructor makes the observation that a good police officer should have a bit of the criminal in himself/herself to know how the criminal thinks and acts. The point is emphasized that a gun is given to police officers only for self-defense. Officers must react quickly to be able to defend themselves and their fellow officers. Common sense is very necessary in officers' daily activities. The training instills self-discipline and self-learning. Thus, graduates of the academy leave with a sense of responsibility, self-confidence, and a feeling of independence in knowing that out in the field, they must rely on their own abilities first.

41. FROM CRIME TO COURT
NCJ 77871

Project Director:
Kauthen, H.T.
Grossboll, T.

Corporate Author:
South Carolina Educational Television
Network
2712 Millwood Avenue
Columbia, SC 29205

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Newberry Highway
Columbia, SC 29210

1966, this is a 16mm black and white film. It is 38 minutes in length.

Abstract:
The Assistant Attorney General of South Carolina and a judge discuss rules of evidence in court, with attention to the hearsay rule, dying declarations, and crimes of moral turpitude. The hearsay rule states that testimony given as to the facts in a case must come from a

person who has seen, heard, tasted, or smelled the evidence. For example, in most cases a witness cannot testify about an event he was told about by another person; this would be hearsay evidence and not admissible in court. One exception to the hearsay rule is the dying declaration, in which the dying person has accused someone of a crime. Before this evidence can be submitted to the court, three requirements must be met: the statement must be related to the case, the person making the statement must be dying and later dead, and the dying person must believe he is dying. Examples of dying declarations that would be acceptable as evidence are given. In addition, rules of evidence applicable to crimes of moral turpitude, and crimes at common law such as murder, burglary, or rape, are discussed. For example, in prosecuting such crimes, attorneys will attempt to attack the defendant's credibility by revealing their prior convictions. However, prosecutors cannot present direct evidence of unrelated crimes previously committed by the defendant except in cases where the crimes were closely linked in time and circumstances and malice was evident. Other rules of evidence discussed deal with prejudicial statements, admissibility of crime scene sketches, and the use of notes in court.

42. FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR
NCJ 40174

Project Director:
Wallace, G.A.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 45 minutes, videocassette and 16 mm film, color.

Abstract:
Vignettes are used to dramatize crime problems and deceptive schemes facing the elderly. Specific recommendations to avoid being victimized are provided with

regard to burglary, robbery, assault, and con-games. Viewers are urged to avoid providing information to a stranger making inquiries since he may be a potential burglar. Other countermeasures to burglary covered include the use of proper locks on doors and windows, the elimination of hiding places near the house, and giving the impression that someone is home when away on vacation. This last item can be accomplished by arranging to have the yard work done, having the newspaper and mail deliveries suspended, and using timers to turn lights and radios on and off. Thieves are shown attempting to gain entrance to a potential victim's home by means of various ruses. The viewer is told to always use a peephole and talk through the door to identify visitors before admitting them. Always ask for proper identification and place a quick phone call to verify it. In order to avoid being assaulted on the street it is suggested that senior citizens travel in groups, use well-lighted streets, and carry purses in such a manner that is it difficult for a purse snatcher to grab it. It is recommended that only small amounts of cash be carried at any one time. Some of the techniques utilized by bunco artists are demonstrated and the viewer is urged to be highly suspicious of questionable situations. Investigating strangers' backgrounds and stories is relatively easy and well worth the effort.

43. HANDS UP
NCJ 78027

Corporate Author:
General Federation of Women's Clubs
1734 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
75-TA-99-0020

This is a 16mm color film. It is 10 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film discusses the national volunteer anticrime effort, 'Hands Up,' funded by LEAA and developed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The film focuses on the organization of volunteers into small citizen's groups called 'syncon' units which are set up so that members can reach a consensus on the issues. Emphasis is placed on the 'Hands Up' slogan and the importance of all citizens working together to find solutions to the crime problem.

44. HARDEN THE TARGET
NCJ 77867

Corporate Author:
Take One, Inc.
336 Southwest Third Avenue
Miami, FL 33145

Allmond-Newby Productions

This is a 16mm color film. It is 21 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film explains security measures that businesses can take to prevent burglaries from quick-hit artists. Security measures include both physical and psychological deterrents. Businesses should have solid doors, with solid pin hinges and double deadbolt locks requiring a key on both sides. Display windows should be uncluttered. Lighting should be ample both inside and outside, with no shadows inside. Movable grillwork should be installed over windows. To harden the target, all valuables should be placed near the cash register, which itself should be located far from the door. Lighting around the cash register should be particularly bright, and the cash register drawer should be left open to show that there is no money inside. All property should have the owner's social security number engraved on it and a list of these valuables should be mailed to the insurance company. Businesses should follow a checklist at opening and closing time to make sure that all

security measures have been taken. Everyone who has a key to the door should be listed; when an employee who has had a key leaves the company, the lock tumbler should be changed. Business people should also lobby their local government to install sodium vapor lights, since these deter burglaries, assaults, and even traffic accidents. If businesses follow these measures, their chance of being burglarized will be lessened.

45. HOT CARDS
NCJ 52354

Project Director:
Madison, L.K.

Corporate Author:
Madison Films
216 East 49th Street
New York, NY 10017

1978, 17 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
This film on stolen credit cards and their misuse is designed to demonstrate to retail personnel procedures for verifying credit card purchases and alert them to the tactics employed by users of hot cards. The film examines a day in the life of a typical hot card professional. Narrating as he goes about his daily routine, a seemingly typical middle-class suburban person (portrayed by an actor) details his relationship with a local fence and stolen card supplier, describes how he checks on the credit status of stolen cards, and demonstrates their use and the deficiencies common to store credit verification efforts. Reflecting on his own career, and the careers of other professionals, he outlines the use of stolen identification, tactics designed to keep store personnel off balance, ploys aimed at circumventing normal verification procedures, and various other techniques capable of facilitating the illicit use of stolen cards. Methods are suggested for deterring such professionals or reducing the amount of damage they cause.

46. I TRADED MY FREEDOM - TRUE STORY
OF FOUR CONVICTS
NCJ 77797

Author(s):
Schubert, E.P.

Project Director:
Murrian, D.

Corporate Author:
Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency
Audio Visual Studio
PO Box 40747
Nashville, TN 37204

This is a 16mm color film. The running time is 40 minutes.

Abstract:
Written for an adolescent audience, this film tells the stories of four convicts from within the walls of the Maryland State Penitentiary. Part of Operation Crime Prevention, the film is designed to deter teenagers from a life of crime. The four convicts tell their own stories in somber tones. They emphasize the importance of listening to parents, teachers, and other adults who are interested in helping young people. They describe their wayward actions and the bad influences they allowed to control their lives, such as alcohol, gambling, and a desire for material items (cars, fine clothes, etc.). They reiterate the importance of having the right attitude--that no one should feel that the world owes them a living, as they did. Finally, the convicts make the point that their patterns of behavior led them to their present incarceration, and that they have no one to blame but themselves.

47. I'D RATHER BE A BLIND MAN
NCJ 77870

Author(s):
Kennedy, J.

Project Director:
Young, J.

Corporate Author:
University of California, Los Angeles
Motion Picture Division
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

1968, This is a 16 mm color film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:
Made on location in Los Angeles and at San Quentin Prison, this film depicts the attitudes and problems of inmates, parolees, and law enforcement agents as they actually took place. The agents, parolees, and their families are in Work Unit No. 3, which covers central Los Angeles. The audience becomes acquainted with the parolees, their families, their parole officers, and other correctional staff by observing actual events in the day-to-day lives of these persons. The interactions between parolees and their parole officers take the form of group sessions in which each can air grievances or complaints, one-to-one meetings, and counseling sessions. Relatives of the parolees also become involved, either by trying to 'protect' the parolee from the officer's necessary investigations into the parolee's behavior, or by asking the officer for help in solving a problem. Parole agents work both as police officers in enforcing the law and as social workers in trying to help the parolee solve problems and to abide by the parole conditions. Parolees who violate parole are arrested and taken into custody. One common violation is the use of drugs. This violation is usually discovered by performing urinalysis testing on a regular or irregular basis. The film was made without a script, without actors, and with no contrived scenes.

48. IN PURSUIT OF AN IMPROVED
POLICE CAR
NCJ 48362

Author(s):
Leonard, B.

Project Director:
Shaefer, J.

Corporate Author:
Aerospace Corporation
955 L'Enfant Plaza, SW.
Suite 4000
Washington, DC 20024

Audio Visual Specialties
2637 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20008

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
LEAA
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1977, 15 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The use of modern computer technology in the police vehicles of Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, LA., is demonstrated in this film. New police patrol cars being tested in these urban areas show how computer technology can improve and make police patrol safer and more efficient. With the computer system, the officer is helped in many ways because communication with the command center is much faster. The police car has a computer keyboard and screen in the dashboard, a printer between the two front seats for easy access, and a cassette tape which provides a programming unit for each car. The car's terminal has direct access to the main police computer, so that the officer can make a quick record check or determine if a car is stolen. Rising gasoline prices and other maintenance costs have necessitated the testing of other innovations in the automobiles. They have been equipped with efficient variable cylinder engines which provide acceptable power levels as well as good fuel economy. This prototype car has antilock brakes to increase the stopping power on wet roads. The computer terminal in the car controls routine maintenance problems, flashing indicator lights when something is wrong, such as low fluids or a hot engine. The computer also tells when the car needs a tuneup.

An automatic vehicle locator in these cars signals so that help can come quickly when the officer pushes a button. Each officer has a hand-held communicator which is tied in with the command center. With this new patrol car, routine functions are made easier, making police patrol safer and more efficient.

49. INVITATIONS TO BURGLARY
NCJ 78479

Corporate Author:
Aptos Film Productions
PO Box 1638
Thomasville, GA 31782

This is a 16mm color film. It is 19 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Narrated by Raymond Burr, this film shows how homeowners can issue 'invitations to burglary' by letting newspapers pile up, by failing to have their lawns mowed, and by using insecure doors and locks. The film notes that burglaries have increased 100 percent in recent years, that residential burglaries compose over half of the total, and that daytime burglaries outnumber nighttime burglaries three to one. The film instructs viewers about buying the most secure locks for doors and windows, using security procedures for opening doors, choosing alarm systems, marking and inventorying household valuables, using neighbors for burglary protection when the homeowner goes on vacation, and following specific procedures after a burglary has occurred.

50. JUSTICE MAZE
NCJ 78130

Corporate Author:
Gordon Productions
1557 Pine Street
San Francisco, CA 94109

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1975, this is a 16mm color film. It is 10 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film emphasizes the important role played by the National District Attorneys' Association's (NDAA's) Victim Witness Assistance Programs by showing the problems encountered by one particular witness. Some witness problems which gave impetus to the assistance programs are discussed by the NDAA president. These problems include loss of time from their jobs by witnesses who may have to return to court five or six times and the difficult experience of meeting defendants against whom they are testifying. The film depicts a witness trying to make her way through the 'justice maze,' which includes strange buildings, puzzled clerks, and attorneys who sometimes treat witnesses as 'pieces of evidence.' The film includes a list of cities that have NDAA Victim-Witness Assistance Programs.

51. JUVENILE LAW
NCJ 78228

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.

Corporate Author:
WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:

This inservice training film presents a panel of probation and police officers from New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New York, who discuss the juvenile justice measures and legislative provisions of their respective jurisdictions in relation to

three illustrative incidents of juvenile delinquency. The filmed incidents viewed and commented on by the panel show in each case a group of juveniles involved in disruptive or dangerous activity and its interruption by a law enforcement officer. The first scene presents a noisy sidewalk ballgame which is broken up by a police officer because of a citizen complaint. Among the panelists' comments is a criticism of the officer for failing to ensure that the boys were dispersed since they resumed their game once the officer was gone. The subsequent scene shows teenagers drinking alcohol in a public playground and their attempt to conceal this fact from a patrol officer, who warns them about such behavior. In the third incident youths are first apprehended for driving unaccompanied by an adult. Upon stopping them, the officer discovers alcohol in their possession, discovers that the car is a stolen vehicle, and makes an arrest. Prompted by these incidents, members of the panel make reference to a variety of law enforcement problems, including the legal definition of misdemeanors, police discretion and behaviors that foster juvenile hostility against authority, safeguarding the rights of arrested delinquents, and the nature of the juvenile court.

52. KIDS, MINIBIKES, AND THE DALLAS POLICE
NCJ 38335

Corporate Author:
New York City Bar Association
42 West 44th Street
New York, NY 10036

1973, 18 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

This film describes the Dallas (Tex.) NYPUM project (National Youth Project Using Minibikes), in which motorcycle officers from the Dallas Police Department donate their time to teach motorcycle skills to youths. The Dallas project was the outstanding NYPUM project of the year chosen from among

some 175 similar projects. Youths are referred by juvenile agencies, police, schools, church groups, etc., in an effort to nip juvenile delinquent behavior in the bud. The project, which teaches skills and teamwork, is viewed as a steppingstone to other youth programs by the Dallas Police.

53. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE - LAW OF ARREST, PART 1
NCJ 78225

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
193

This is a 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is one hour.

Abstract:

For the inservice training of police officers, this film discusses various aspects of the arrest process. An introduction briefly reviews the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the police and changing social conditions, characterized by rising crime and a growing disrespect for authority. The film details the two most basic factors of the arrest process: the right to arrest and probable cause. Short film sequences of both lawful and unlawful arrests illustrate when a police officer has the right to search a suspect, what an arrested person can be searched for, and why there are exceptions to the fourth amendment. Guidelines to aid in understanding the ramifications of probable cause are also discussed. At the end of each reel, a panel of law enforcement officials from the New England area responds to questions raised by the viewing and studio audience.

54. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE - LAW OF ARREST, PART 2
NCJ 77796

Project Director:
Downey, P.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Grant(s):
OLEA 193

This is a 16mm, black and white film.
The running time is one hour.

Abstract:
This inservice film for law enforcement officers uses a question-and-answer session and brief filmed action sequences to illustrate the issues arising from the officer's right to arrest. Capt. William J. Hogan of the Boston Police Academy outlines the five bases for the officer's right to arrest including seeing the commission of a felony and having a reasonable suspicion that a felony has been committed; the constitutional basis for the citizen's right of protection against unreasonable search and seizure; and the conditions for conducting a search (i.e., a search must be made after, incidental to, and contemporaneous to the arrest). Reasons for exceptions to these searches are also given: to prevent harm to the officer, to preserve evidence, and to detect the suspect's means of escape. The proper objects of a search are also discussed including contraband, instrumentalities used for commission of a crime, and the fruits of a crime such as stolen goods. The seizure of evidence both related and unrelated to the crime is also covered in the film. A panel of three police officers conducts the feedback portion of the film which covers such topics as laws both within Massachusetts and in the 6-State New England area, the right of citizens to make arrests, and the use of the search warrant.

55. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE - POLICEMAN AS WITNESS
NCJ 78010

Corporate Author:
WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
193

This is a two reel, 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is 60 minutes.

Abstract:
In this inservice film for law enforcement officers of New England, the Assistant District Attorney of Massachusetts discusses the three types of evidence and the proper police procedure for witnessing. Through the dramatization of a court incident, the district attorney demonstrates the importance of police officers' attire on the witness stand, their punctuality, and their demeanor. He also emphasizes that police should be prepared to respond to all questions concerning the facts of the case; hesitations and contradictions will harm the officer's testimony. Following the dramatization and related discussion is a panel discussion concerned with the problems a policeman faces as a witness. The director of the Law Enforcement Training Program moderates the panel which includes two police captains and a judge from the New England area, as well as the district attorney.

56. LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL
JUSTICE - SCIENTIFIC AIDS
NCJ 78011

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.

Corporate Author:
WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
193

This is a two reel, 16mm, black and white film. The total running time is 60 minutes.

Abstract:
For the inservice training of police officers in New England, agents from the FBI's Physics and Chemistry Section and Documents Section describe the various subdivisions of their agencies. Short filmed sequences depict each lab in action. One agent points out that there is greater dependence today in court on the physical aspects of a case because the evidence is less controvertible. He notes that requests received by the labs for firearms identification are the most frequently made and describes the stages of a laboratory investigation of a bullet. The purpose and equipment of the spectrographic laboratory are also described, and suggestions are given on how to preserve blood evidence. Another agent speaks briefly of the Documents Section of the FBI where an investigator is shown making an examination and comparison of handwriting samples. In addition to their special equipment and varied services, both agents note the tremendous amount of information material they have available. They emphasize that the success of the investigation lies with the officer in the field who must exhibit great care in packaging and identification for the preservation and continuity of evidence. A question and answer session follows the discussion and demonstration. Participants include the two FBI agents, the director of a local crime lab, and a State supervisor of laboratories.

57. LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT
STANDARDS
NCJ 77461

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

This a 16mm color film. It is 7 minutes in length.

Abstract:
This film explains the purpose of law enforcement equipment standards and how they are established. Part of the National Bureau of Standards, the Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) establishes voluntary law enforcement equipment standards based on actual performance levels of equipment. The standards program is designed to protect law enforcement personnel and to enhance their safety. The standards cover various types of equipment such as helmets, gas masks, body armour, and police emergency vehicle sirens and lights. Standards for police vehicles cover safety as well as performance. LESL also is working on standards for many types of police radio equipment, security systems, and other technical equipment used in law enforcement.

58. LIGHTWEIGHT BODY ARMOUR PROGRAM
NCJ 77460

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

This is a 16mm color film. It is 13 minutes in length. It is also available as a video cassette.

Abstract:
Directed at law enforcement personnel who are participating in a special field test evaluation, the film explains the reasons for and the purpose of the Lightweight Body Armour Development Test Program. The film notes that since 1968, attacks on police officers have more than doubled. In recognition of

this problem, Government and private industry have cooperated in a program to test the protective and durability qualities of lightweight body armour. Team participants in this program include law enforcement groups; industry; the Mitre Corporation; the National Bureau of Standards; the Aerospace Corporation; the U.S. Army, particularly the Edgewood Arsenal, Natick Laboratories, and the Land Warfare Laboratory; the Atomic Energy Commission; Lawrence Livermore Laboratory; LEAA; and NILECJ. Funding has been provided by LEAA and NILECJ. Garment design objectives are inconspicuousness, continuous wear, full mobility, protection against the most probable threat, no incapacitation, and no ballistic penetration. Kevlar was chosen as the best material for the protective garments over several others, including nylon, rayon, dacron, and marlex-xp. Technical laboratory tests were performed, and environmental considerations were taken into account. Two types of undershirts are to be evaluated in the field tests, which will take place with about 4,000 participants in 15 cities across the country. The film notes that when a person who is wearing the lightweight protective garment is hit by a bullet, the chances of having to undergo surgery are between 7 and 10 percent, whereas that same person, without the garment, would have an 82-100 percent chance of having surgery. The field tests will also collect data on any participants who are hit by a bullet or otherwise attacked while wearing the garments. The garments are designed only as protection against common handguns.

**59. LINE-UP IDENTIFICATION
TESTIMONY - ARMED ROBBERY
NCJ 18241**

Corporate Author:
Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 20 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This film demonstrates the step necessary to insure fair line-ups for prosecution and law enforcement agencies, and shows the importance of several Supreme Court decisions on defendant's rights during line-ups. Using two actual line-ups (one each for owner of liquor store, and one for key witness), the film shows most of the potential errors in line-ups including timing, right to counsel at a "critical state", tainted and suggestive line-ups, improper composition, improper statements by law enforcement officers. The narrator introduces and develops the landmark Supreme Court cases dealing with line-ups and examines their relevance in this case. The trial portion of the film provides a vehicle for demonstrating the significance of these decisions and their priorities for the prosecutor's case. It also demonstrates value of independent identification by means. (author abstract)

**60. LOSING GAME
NCJ 66313**

Author(s):
Patterson, K.

Project Director:
Fox, B.

Corporate Author:
National Retail Merchants Association
100 West 31st Street
New York NY 10001

1978, 20 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

Designed for junior and high school audiences, school administrators, and law enforcement officials, the film is intended to prevent shoplifting by showing its effects on two popular high school students. Students from three high schools helped write the script for this film, narrated by a former high school student, who remembers how the lives of two of his classmates were changed because they shoplifted. The

film follows a popular cheerleader through a shoplifting incident and her subsequent resignation from class office. It also follows the arrest, release on probation, rearrest and subsequent imprisonment of a class football hero. As the film ends, the narrator returns home from college to see his former classmate, now an ex-offender, working at a gas station. Music accompanies the film.

**61. MUGGING - YOU CAN PROTECT
YOURSELF
NCJ 43953**

Author(s):
Griffith, L.

Corporate Author:
Jason Films
2621 Palisade Avenue
Bronx, NY 10463

1977, 31 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

A veteran New York City police officer demonstrates how anyone can ward off a mugger; the film is geared for use by community service groups and in schools. The officer first explains precautions to observe for avoiding muggers, then demonstrates, with the assistance of three former muggers, practical procedures which anyone -- regardless of age or physical ability -- can follow in the event of attack. Among the tips given for how to avoid getting mugged are advice on walking in pairs or in groups, skirting bushes and doorways, locating public telephone booths which can provide shelter, and carrying purses in a natural but protective manner. The primary rules to be remembered when confronted by a mugger are: (1) give up your property, don't fight for it; and (2) if you decide to react rather than submit, ask yourself: "What is available to me?" Techniques of self-defense are demonstrated with the aid of audience volunteers, ranging from children to senior citizens, and each demonstration is followed by an animated illustration of the procedure to help viewers retain specific methods and strategies.

**62. NEED TO PROTECT
NCJ 77462**

Author(s):
Hawkins, E.

Project Director:
Hawkins, E.

Corporate Author:
Center for Law and Education of
Americans for Effective Law Enforcement,
Inc.
501 Granview Drive
Suite 209
South San Francisco, CA 94080

1973, This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Proper stop and frisk procedures, based on case and statutory law, are illustrated in this film. According to Terry v. Ohio, police officers have the right to stop and frisk suspects and to seize what they consider admissible evidence if the police officers' deem that their lives are in danger. This film presents a fictionalized version of the events in the case. It notes that based on the officers' experience, they may conduct limited searches deemed reasonable under the fourth amendment. Limited searches in such instances were considered acceptable because police are not required to take unnecessary risks in performing their duties; the dangerous nature of police work is therefore balanced against the citizen's right to privacy.

**63. NO PLACE TO REST HIS HEAD
NCJ 78133**

Author(s):
Newman, O.

Project Director:
Newman, O.

Corporate Author:
Institute for Community Design Analysis
835 Broadway, 19th Floor
New York, NY 10003

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
LEAA
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

US Department of Housing and Urban
Development
451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410

This is a three reel, color film. The
total running time is 1.5 hours.

Abstract:
Oscar Newman, author of 'Defensible
Space,' developed this film which
examines the physical and social aspects
of different housing types in an effort
to determine why certain housing
projects fail and others succeed and to
suggest new housing policies. The film
discusses how the U.S. population has
shifted since 1700 when the population
trebled in size. By 1970, 69 percent of
the population lived in the cities, with
low-income people situated in the inner
cities and the middle class in the
suburbs. Although the trend was to
build high rise buildings in the high-
density areas for low and moderate-
income people, these buildings increased
the anonymity of the residents and were
vulnerable to crime. An examination of
two housing projects in New York City
illustrates those factors which work to
destroy a housing project: high rise
development which prevents parents from
monitoring their children playing
outside, stairwells hidden from view,
and high density development which works
against the family atmosphere apparent
in a building constructed to house fewer
families. The characteristics of single
family dwellings, walkups, and housing
projects are detailed to illustrate
those building characteristics which are
best suited to particular groups.

64. NO SUCH THING AS A JUVENILE
DELINQUENT
NCJ 78132

Project Director:
Pace, B.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1974, This is a 16mm color film. It is
31 minutes in length.

Abstract:
This film illustrates the problems of
the juvenile justice system in Wayne
County, Mich., (which includes Detroit)
through the observations of various
officials involved in the system and the
comments of juveniles themselves. The
film points out that Wayne County has
only 1 juvenile judge for a system that
processes over 10,000 youths a year to
the youth home. Using several case
histories, the film depicts the
inadequacies of the juvenile justice
system both in handling juvenile cases
and in helping the offenders. A lawyer
indicates that all juveniles should have
legal counsel to advise them of their
rights and to represent them in court.
One method of helping youths in trouble
that seems to be working is to have
other adolescents who have experienced
similar problems act as sympathetic
counselors. Telephone hotlines,
temporary shelters for runaways and
potential runaways, and peer counseling
are all shown to have a positive
influence on troubled youth. Girls
living in a youth home discuss their
experiences and conclude that no one
should be labeled a juvenile delinquent
because everyone makes mistakes; it is
what one learns from the mistakes that
makes a person more mature and
responsible. The girls feel that adults,
and especially parents, need to trust
their children more and be willing to
keep open lines of communication, no
matter what circumstances seem to
present a barrier.

65. ODDS AGAINST
NCJ 35382

1968, 30 minutes, 16mm B&W.

Abstract:

This film portrays the futility of the
lives of those who, starting with a
deprived childhood, enter a life of
crime, and are committed to an adult
correctional institution - the odds are
against success. A case history makes
up the core of the film. Dealing briefly
with the subject's early life, his first
adult arrest is shown. The defendant is
charged with burglary, larceny, assault,
and other offenses; selected portions of
the trial are shown. Sentenced to three
to ten years in the State penitentiary,
the inmate is denied parole for not
having participated in any programs.
Interspersed through the story are
discussions of prison conditions and the
effects of imprisonment. The film
contains an explicit plea for
enlightened corrections.

66. ON THE SCENE
NCJ 77955

Author(s):
Glidden, D.

Project Director:
Buck, B.G.

Corporate Author:
Bell Helicopter Company
PO Box 482
Fort Worth, TX 76101

1970, this is a 16mm color film. It is
20 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Recommended for police and city
officials, this film shows the way law
enforcement agencies use the helicopter
as 'eyes in the sky' and as a rescue
vehicle. The film contains a mixture of
'on-the-scene' shots and interviews with
various city officials who attest to the
remarkable versatility of the
helicopter. The viewer witnesses the
arrests of bank robbers, warehouse
thieves, and a man assaulting a woman
being implemented with the help of
helicopter surveillance. Several police
chiefs observe that the combination of a
searchlight and loudspeaker on the
helicopter has made this machine
invaluable for crime deterrence and

criminal apprehension. The audience
also sees the lifesaving attributes of
the helicopter and jet helicopter when
seriously injured traffic victims are
transported directly from the scene by
helicopter to a hospital for treatment.
Officials are interviewed in San
Francisco, Denver, Minneapolis, Memphis,
and Texas.

67. ONE TIME TOO OFTEN
NCJ 78023

Author(s):
Flynn, P.
Poucher, D.

Project Director:
Vaughn, C.

Corporate Author:
Storer Studios, Inc.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20226

1969, this is a 16mm color film. It is
24 minutes in length.

Abstract:

Focusing on the death of a man who
orders poisoned moonshine from a
roadside restaurant, this film shows how
agents of the Bureau of Alcohol,
Tobacco, and Firearms of the U.S.
Department of the Treasury closed down
an illegal moonshine operation.
Narrated by Raymond Burr, the film shows
how a 'one time too often' drink of
moonshine from a roadside restaurant
results in a death from poisoning of a
young woman's fiancé. The film also
shows how Treasury agents follow up on
the death by obtaining a sample of the
moonshine and subjecting it to neutron
activation analysis in order to trace
the illegal moonshine still. In
addition, the film shows some
characteristics of an illegal moonshine
operation, a raid on the still by two
Treasury agents, the successful capture
of the still operators, and the closing
down of the roadside moonshine
distributor.

68. ONLY LOSERS PLAY
NCJ 78026

Project Director:
Noell, E.

Corporate Author:
Walter J. Klein Company, Ltd.
6301 Carmel Road
Charlotte, NC 28211

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

National Coalition to Prevent
Shoplifting
5-A-5 Atlanta Merchandising Mart
Atlanta, GA 30303

Grant(s):
79-JS-AX-0016

1980, this is a 16mm color film. It is
10 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Using a colorful game board, the film
shows shoplifting as a game that only
losers play. Addressed to an elementary
school audience, the film shows a young
boy tempted by a friend to steal some
candy, a young girl shoplifting some
jewelry, and another young boy
shoplifting after his father has refused
to give him some extra money. The film
points out the various rationalizations
shoplifters use, such as the belief that
they will not get caught, and
underscores the reality of arrest and
the seriousness with which store owners
regard shoplifting.

69. OPPORTUNITIES IN CRIMINAL
JUSTICE - A CANDID LOOK AT
CAREERS FOR MINORITIES AND
WOMEN
NCJ 54668

Author(s):
Garrett, K.

Project Director:
Greaves, W.

Corporate Author:
Williams Greaves Productions, Inc.
Box 315
Great Barrington, MA 02130

Sponsoring Agency:
National Urban League, Inc.
500 East 62nd Street
New York, NY 10021

1977, 25 minutes, 16mm color,

Abstract:
This film describing employment
opportunities in criminal justice for
women and minorities discusses local
criminal justice system activity to
recruit these persons and change
departmental attitudes toward them.
Most defendants in the criminal justice
system are black or brown, but most
positions of responsibility in the
system are held by white males. This
situation increases the chances for
discrimination. The Law Enforcement
Minority Manpower Project (LEMMP) of the
National Urban League is taking action
to recruit minorities and women and has
set up programs in Cleveland, Ohio,
Dallas, Tex., Lexington, Ky., and other
cities which use techniques such as
recruitment workshops and local radio
announcements to reach minority
residents. In Topeka, Kans., LEMMP
personnel make regular visits to Indian
and Hispanic neighborhoods to recruit
interested individuals. LEMMP staff
also tutor and counsel applicants for
State criminal justice positions
requiring civil service tests.
Interviews with minority persons and
with minority criminal justice personnel
in the film indicate that these persons
believe that a system with more diverse
representation would be more sensitive
to the needs of minorities. Changing
attitudes toward female patrol officers
and judges is discussed.

70. ORGANIZED CRIME
NCJ 78266

Project Director:
Downey, P.
Gilford, S.A.

Corporate Author:
WGBH Education Foundation
125 Western Avenue
Boston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):
377-193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It
is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:
Ralph Salerno, the only police officer
to serve on the President's Task Force
To Investigate Organized Crime, defines
and explains organized crime's structure
to law enforcement officers. The film,
part of a series chaired by moderator
James P. Kelly, is recommended for the
inservice training of law enforcement
personnel. Salerno provides a
comprehensive definition of organized
crime and then demonstrates, by using a
diagram, the evolution of organized
crime from tactical and strategic crimes
and illegal businesses to involvement in
legitimate and big business and finally
government. He also explains the
functions of such organized crime
participants as 'buffers,' 'money
movers,' 'enforcers,' and 'corrupters.'
A question-and-answer session is
conducted with the assistant attorney
general, State prosecutor, and a private
attorney, from the State of
Massachusetts. Both lecture and
followup emphasize the average police
officer's role as the key person in
intelligence-gathering. (Author abstract
modified)

71. PRIVACY ACT OF 1974
NCJ 77669

Sponsoring Agency:
American Foreign Information Service
1117 North 19th Street
Room 401
Arlington, VA 22209

This is a 16mm color film. It is 20
minutes in length.

Abstract:
This film outlines the main provisions
of the Privacy Act of 1974 (PL 93-579),
the agency requirements, and violations
of the act leading to civil and criminal
liability. Film discussants, led by the
Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense
for Administration, describe the act's
provisions against the major invasion of
personal privacy that would result from
the misuse of information in Federal
agency records. The film explains and
summarizes the 11 conditions under which
the act permits disclosure of personal
data including compliance with the
Freedom of Information Act, Bureau of
Census surveys, statistical purposes,
National Archives collection of records
of historical value, and civil or
criminal law enforcement documentation
needs. Agency requirements are also
detailed and summarized in the film
including the collection of only
required data, the keeping of accurate
and timely records, and the safeguarding
of confidentiality. Finally, the film
emphasizes that judicial sanctions are
intended to prevent the keeping of
secret records on individuals except as
provided by statute, the unwarranted
disclosure of information about
individuals, and the existence of
unnecessary and inaccurate information.
In addition, the act gives individuals
the right of access to these records and
the right to request correction, if
needed.

72. PROMIS (PROSECUTOR'S MANAGEMENT
INFORMATION SYSTEM)
NCJ 77872

Corporate Author:
Institute for Law and Social Research
1125 15th Street, NW Suite 600
Washington, DC 20005

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

1975, this is a 16mm color film. It is
22 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film describes the advantages of the automated, computer-based information system created for the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia. Charles R. Work, Deputy Administrator of LEAA introduces the audience to PROMIS by providing background information and a brief history of problems the District of Columbia was experiencing in processing offenders. Basically, the system was being overtaxed, with over 40 percent of the cases being lost due to delays and other mishaps. With the PROMIS in place, a police officer can obtain the past history of an arrestee by using the online terminal, which provides a printout of the person's history. This history is then given to the assistant prosecutor who reviews the case for two elements: its importance and whether bond should be allowed. PROMIS also allows intensive pretrial preparation on serious cases and for those involving habitual offenders, which has resulted in a 25 percent higher conviction rate for this category of cases. In addition, PROMIS has a case-ranking system which delineates similarities and differences among cases. The ranking is based on the gravity of the crime and the offender's history (past offenses, seriousness of offenses, etc.). The ranking further ensures that when cases are similar, justice will be administered equitably. PROMIS also monitors the criminal justice system for sentencing disparity, discretionary actions, and other factors. PROMIS data were used to modify the time limits for the speedy trial rule and have been used for studies on witness cooperation, police-prosecution relations, and prosecution performance. Thus, reports using PROMIS data have helped to allocate resources, make policy decisions, and improve the criminal justice system. Finally, as a result of PROMIS, more effective management methods have been implemented and training needs have been identified.

**73. PROTECTING SOCIETY'S PROTECTORS
NCJ 74048****Corporate Author:**

DuPont Company
Marketing Communications Department
Center Road Building
Wilmington, DE 19898

1980, 16mm color film, running 20 minutes. Also available as video cassette.

Abstract:

Noting that one reason for the decrease in police deaths from unexpected assault between 1975 and 1980 is police use of body armor, the film shows how 'Kevlar' body armor, woven from a new DuPont fiber, is tested and discusses its effectiveness against weapon attacks. Equipment in the U.S. Army's Environmental Laboratory is depicted and its contribution toward creating a body armor that offers the most protection with the least amount of heat buildup is presented. The equipment includes a copper mannequin to aid in analyzing heat buildup and a low profile analyzer to simulate officer performance and to help determine the fit and comfort of police body armor. The film also discusses the protection offered by body armor against different kinds of weapons including knives, handguns, and rifles. It describes 'blunt trauma' or bruises and bleeding resulting from the impact of a bullet or weapon and states that any police officer who is assaulted should be admitted to a hospital for observation. The field evaluation of body armor conducted by the National Institute of Justice in 15 cities is discussed, and the importance of body armor in saving police officers from serious injury or death is emphasized.

**74. QUESTION OF CONSENT--RAPE
NCJ 17751****Corporate Author:**

Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:

National District Attorneys Association

708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 20 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Portrays prosecutorial techniques for establishing the use of force, defense attempts to establish consent, and redirect techniques for reestablishing use of force and reasonable resistance under the circumstances. The film dramatizes a portion of the events that precipitate a rape charge against a casual acquaintance of a resident of a singles apartment. The major portion of the film consists of the courtroom questioning and cross-examination of the woman as the prosecutor attempts to establish the use of force and the defense attorney seeks to indicate consent. The detailed verbal descriptions pressed on the woman by both prosecutor and defense attorney as necessitated by legal definitions of rape are frankly presented. The narrator interjects interpretive comments to define the content of the rape laws underlying what is happening in the trial. The film concludes with a redirect by the prosecution that is considered to preclude a directed verdict of not guilty, and the film closes with the verdict left to the judgement of the jury.

**75. REPORT RAPE
NCJ 77868****Corporate Author:**

Take One, Inc.
336 Southwest Third Avenue
Miami, FL 33145

Sponsoring Agency:

Florida Governor's Crime Prevention
Committee
Suite 314
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32304

This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

Abstract:

The need to report rape is emphasized in this film which offers measures that

women can take to prevent rape, procedures to follow after being raped, and a psychological profile of the rapist. Following scenes of a forced entry into a home in which a woman is raped, a policewoman is shown taking the victim's statement and giving her advice on preventing a further occurrence. Such precautionary measures as installing a chain lock on her door are mentioned, as well as the fact that rapists are repeat offenders. Women are advised to use commonsense in taking personal security measures. They are told not to accept rides from strangers, not to pick up hitchhikers and, if raped, not to shower or change clothes before reporting the crime to the police. A psychologist notes that most rapists are impotent and inadequate men who obtain release from frustration through rape. It is noted that a rape is reported every 7 minutes. Finally, the victim of the rape earlier in the film describes her reactions to the crime as anger, the need to fight back, and the feeling that only women can stop rape.

**76. REPORT WRITING
NCJ 78227****Project Director:**

Downey, P.
Gilford, S.A.

Corporate Author:

WGBH-TV Boston
125 Western Avenue
Allston, MA 02134

Sponsoring Agency:

US Department of Justice
Office of Law Enforcement Assistance

Grant(s):

377-193

This is a 16mm black and white film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:

Pointers are given on how to write an effective investigative report in this film designed for police inservice training. Guidelines for effective writing are provided by John J. Callahan Jr., formerly of the FBI. Using a

research report on alcohol as an example, the speaker suggests guidelines for preparing, writing, and revising the report. The importance of making an outline, using brief, factual sentences in logical order, and rereading in order to look for flaws is emphasized. Additional aids such as higher education courses and magazine and newspaper reading are suggested. A question-and-answer period includes the topics of report standardization, the release of reports to the public, the use of a report as court evidence, and the use of profanity in police reports.

77. REVOLVING DOOR
NCJ 35502

Author(s):
Bobker, L.R.

Project Director:
Bobker, L.R.

Corporate Author:
American Foundation, Inc.
Institute of Corrections
1532 Philadelphia National Bank
Building
Philadelphia, PA 19107

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
144

1968, 30 minutes, 16mm B&W.

Abstract:
This film graphically portrays the inhumanities and injustices of the revolving door process of arrest, incarceration, and rearrest of the minor offender, and offers concrete suggestions on how to end this cycle. An overview of the kinds of minor offenders who most often find themselves in the arrest-release-arrest cycle is provided. It is noted that the majority of these cases are heard in the lower courts of America, where overcrowded

dockets, lack of adequate facilities, and lack of probation facilities may force a 'productionline' type of justice on the minor offender. The impact of this high case volume on the performance of prosecutors, the defense, judges, and police is examined. The next step of the revolving door process - jail - is then reviewed. Through numerous photographs of actual facility conditions, the film points out the overcrowded, unsanitary, wasteful, and dehumanizing conditions that exist in many of our nation's jails. Alternatives to the present system which may halt the revolving door process are finally investigated. These include community treatment systems for some minor offenders (such as alcoholics), provision of probation services in the lower courts, and use of probation volunteers for minor offenders. Improvement in the jail facilities through provision of inmate treatment and training programs, improved training of staff, counseling services for inmates, and implementation of programs such as work release is also advocated.

78. RIOT MAKERS
NCJ 77673

Corporate Author:
RM Inc.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

National Sheriffs' Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue
Suite 320
Washington, DC 20036

1971, this is a 16mm color film. The running time is 25 minutes.

Abstract:
Based on the book, 'The Riot Makers,' written by Eugene Methvin, this film traces the history of civil disturbance, with attention to those who manipulate violence and destruction, from the Roman period through civil unrest of 1964-68

in the United States. The film illustrates how such riot makers as Vladimir Lenin, who stated that mass movements must be artificially created, influenced agitators during the 1960's. It terms modern day activists 'leninoids' or graduates in social demolition and argues that Rennie Davis, Abbie Hoffman, Tom Hayden, H. Rap Brown, and other agitators have been studying the tactics of Lenin and Hitler. The tactics of these 1960's agitators included targeting specific groups for recruitment in urban areas (the poor) and on college campuses, where their aim was to monopolize student expression, create a climate of hostility, and incite crowds to riot. The film depicts the manipulation of urban discontent in Newark, N.J., and other civil disturbances of the 1960's by using actual footage made by the news media and other sources. The film is designed to aid law enforcement personnel who are largely unfamiliar with the phenomena of violent social unrest.

79. RIP OFF
NCJ 18372

Corporate Author:
Aptos Film Productions
Box 1638
Thomasville, GA 31792

1973, 18 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Film which uses location shots of a variety of commercial establishments to demonstrate security devices and techniques which business people can use to reduce their chances of losing money and merchandise. Actor Henry Fonda stars in this film for merchants about commercial burglary. The four "D's" of burglary prevention - deter, deny, detect, and delay - are discussed individually. Deterrence involves such things as good inside and outside lighting, decorative grills and bars and sliding metal gates for windows, and advertising security systems in conspicuous places. Hardware such as burglar-resistant glass, dead bolt and electric locks, and padlocks that deny

easy entrance to would-be burglars is examined as well as security hardware that should not be used, and why. How the different types of detection and alarm systems operate is also shown. Some of the delaying tactics illustrated include the use of delay safes and the installation of office safes in plain view of the street. Also discussed are the most effective locations for safes and the insurance companies' rating system for safes, which is based on how long it would take an experienced burglar to open them.

80. SERGEANT DAVID DURK
NCJ 77678

Corporate Author:
Columbia Broadcasting System
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

This is a 16 mm, black and white film. It has a running time of 9 minutes.

Abstract:
Recruitment efforts at several college campuses by David Durk, a sergeant with the New York City Police Department, are depicted in this film which emphasizes the rewards of police work for young people. In a speech before Princeton University students, Durk emphasizes that police officers can serve the cause of social justice by such actions as arresting the corrupt landlord. Durk also discusses constraints on police weapons use with students who object to guns and violence and confronts students at Amherst College, his alma mater, where police officers are seen as the enemy. The film indicates that Durk's recruitment efforts have been successful and that police work even appeals to students who have lived through the turmoil of the 1960's.

81. SHOW OF HANDS
NCJ 77674

Author(s):
Klein, B.
Cooper, R.

Project Director:
Weinstein, J.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
75-TA-99-0020

This is a 16mm color film. The running time is 25 minutes.

Abstract:
Emphasizing that crime affects all citizens regardless of race or social standing and that crime can occur anywhere, this film discusses the causes of crime, explains how the criminal justice system operates, and highlights a crime prevention program aimed at reducing crime at the local level. Brief descriptions are given of the police, prosecution, defense, probation and parole, and diversion programs. The film notes that prison overcrowding is a major problem, citing the example of the circuit court in Washington, D.C., where 17 judges are assigned to criminal cases, and 8,191 major crime indictments are currently pending in court. In addition, over half the number of prisoners released return to prison, and there are seven times more juvenile crimes than adult crimes. The film suggests that these problems cannot be solved by government alone; they require the coordinated efforts of concerned citizens, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs which has developed a program called 'Hands Up' to reduce crime on the local level. Under this program, citizens contribute to summit meetings until a consensus is reached concerning community crime prevention goals. The film depicts the proceedings of a conference in which the 'Hands Up' group met to develop its goals and make recommendations.

82. TEAM POLICE ... A NEW LOOK FOR
'THE MAN'
NCJ 78265

Project Director:
Goldman, C.

Corporate Author:
Channel 8 News
PO Box 1410
Tampa, FL 33601

16mm, color, 25 minutes.

Abstract:
This film shows the activities of the St. Petersburg, Fla., patrol officers after the implementation of a new policing approach in the form of team policing. The 'new look' heralded for 'the man' is one of understatement, characterized by a police presence that is both low key and familiar to the denizens of a given neighborhood. Assigned in teams to specific neighborhoods, the officers frequently patrol on foot and attempt to establish personal relationships that are based on trust rather than intimidation or antagonism. This conscious effort on the part of police officers to relate to the people is exemplified by a scene in which neighborhood youths and the patrol officer share cigarettes and friendly conversation on a street corner. There is a general feeling of optimism in the city and its police department that these innovations of policing style will be effective in promoting better police-community relations, greater job satisfaction for officers, and perhaps even safer neighborhoods. Since the program is newly established, its effects remain to be seen.

83. THEREFORE AS A STRANGER
NCJ 77956

Corporate Author:
Washington Department of Institutions

This is a 16mm color film. It is 35 minutes in length.

Abstract:
Shot in Seattle, Wash., this film shows various aspects of the Community Resources Development Institute's 5-day training program for parole agents and other correctional personnel. The many training methods combined in the film

are discussed and evidenced through filmed accounts of daily occurrences. Since the ultimate aim of parole agents is to restore offenders to full participation in society, the agents must understand the conditions surrounding offenders released on parole. As the film demonstrates, the program is designed with this aim. Trainees (the parole agents and other correctional personnel in the program) listen to discussion of issues concerning minority groups, spend time in the homes of poor minority citizens, listen to lectures on sociological issues, and participate in role playing. In role playing, the trainees are sent out into the community with little money and meager resources, just as parolees are, to find a job and encounter the obstacles that parolees experience. In this way, the parole agents and other trainees begin to understand the difficulties of social reintegration. (Author abstract modified)

84. THEY CALL IT WILDCAT
NCJ 59077

Author(s):
Stoney, G.C.
Brown, J.

Corporate Author:
George C. Stoney Productions

1974, 32 minutes, 16 mm color.

Abstract:
To provide employment for addicts and ex-offenders, the Wildcat Service Corporation, set up in 1972, is examined in this film depicting the range of activities provided for Wildcat employees. About 1,500 former addicts and offenders work on Wildcat contracts, and plans are underway to increase that number to about 2,500. Supported work is an alternative to welfare in that it provides socially useful employment and makes strong demands on the workers. Habitual tardiness, absenteeism, and poor performance are grounds for dismissal of Wildcat employees. As the film shows, Wildcat is involved in such activities as painting firehouses and

hydrants, pest control and trash removal, building maintenance, and research and clerical work. Wildcaters help keep libraries open nights and weekends, renovate abandoned buildings, prepare maps and charts for New York's planning commission, work in police stations, and recycle paper, participants are shown interviewing for jobs with Wildcat and once accepted, working with an assigned crew of four or five members to perform a specific task. Each worker is trained on the job and receives additional counseling to deal with off-the-job problems. Each participant receives a weekly paycheck of \$95 with increases at regular intervals. After 2 years of the Wildcat experiment, 69 percent of those employed still work there or have gone to other jobs, and the recidivism rate is only 27 percent, less than one-half of the national average for addicts and offenders.

85. TROUBLE WITH TOMMY
NCJ 48496

Author(s):
Patterson, K.

Corporate Author:
Creative Enterprises
4820 Roberts Road
Boise, ID 83705

Idaho Retailers Association
1007 North 8th Street
Boise, ID 83702

Sponsoring Agency:
Idaho Law Enforcement Planning
Commission
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83707

1977, 10 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The story of a young boy, Tommy, who gets caught shoplifting is presented in this film designed for showing to elementary school children. Tommy and his friend, who relates the story, were fourth graders. After school they would walk to a shopping center, where they would go into the stores and browse. One

day after they had left a store, Tommy pulled two candy bars out of his pockets. The boys sat down and ate the candy bars without really thinking of them as stolen. The next time they went into the store, Tommy's friend acted as a lookout so they would not get caught. Soon afterward they began taking bigger things, such as toys and games. Finally, one day they were caught by a store detective. The detective grabbed Tommy's friend but Tommy ran out of the store and was hit by a car. The two boys were taken before the juvenile court and the father of Tommy's friend had to pay a fine. Thereafter, the two boys were not allowed to play with each other; They came to realize that shoplifting was not worth it.

86. TWO CENTURIES OF AMERICAN
CRIMINAL JUSTICE
NCJ 77672

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

American Bar Association
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, IL 60637

Canadian Bar Association
Suite 1700
130 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0L6

This is a 16 mm color film. It has a running time of 20 minutes.

Abstract:
The history of the criminal justice system in the United States is reviewed from the Nation's inception through the 1960's. Criminal justice reforms, particularly those regarding the rights of the criminal defendant, are emphasized. The film covers law enforcement in the 13 colonies including the variation in State laws and the establishment of a law enforcement force (the night watch) composed of civilians, the military, and volunteers. In

addition, the film reviews the development of the prison system, the adoption by 17 States of the Code of Penal Law, and the rise of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in the 1800's. Other events cited in the film include the passage of 1883 legislation which established the civil service system, the operation of professional agencies such as the American Bar Association and the FBI, and the rise of organized crime during the Prohibition Era of the 1920's. The film also depicts such 1960 events as the Knapp Commission's findings of corruption in New York City police officers and the ABA's issuance of standards on the judges' role in court. The film notes that from 1960-68, crime doubled, 10 arrests occurred for every 100 serious crimes, and 4 out of 5 cases were plea bargained. Although the rights of criminal defendants were protected (Miranda, Griffin v. Illinois, Gideon v. Wainwright), the community remained unsafe and justice slow.

87. UNDER THE LAW, ARREST AND
SEIZE
NCJ 61370

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
5400 Shirley Avenue
Tarzana, CA 91356

1977, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The film indicates that police officers have the authority to stop, search, and detain citizens on probable cause without a search warrant. Evidence found by police through the correct procedure for search and seizure can be admissible in court. Because of the responsibility of the police for the security of persons and property, police officers may pursue and stop a car which leaves the scene of a crime, especially if the car is driven in a reckless manner as in the filmstrip's example. Although the police may suspect that the occupants of the car have committed the crime, the officers should also

investigate the occupants' claim that they witnessed someone else commit the crime. Although the perpetrators of the burglary are arrested elsewhere, the occupants of the car have been validly stopped, and their car validly searched for any contraband which may be in the plan view of the officers. Marijuana and weapons found during such a search may be used in court because the officers conducted the search after they had probable cause or an educated suspicion that the suspects had committed a crime. The U.S. constitution protects citizens only against the unreasonable searches by the police. Whenever feasible, officers must obtain a court permit or search warrant prior to a formal search for evidence. Discussion topics include the situations where officers may seize evidence without a warrant, the disposition of juvenile cases, and the rights of a suspect detained by the police for interrogation.

88. UNDER THE LAW - BAD GUYS -
GOOD GUYS
NCJ 54969

Author(s):
Alexander, J. C.

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
5400 Shirley Avenue
Tarzana, CA 91356

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1977, 25 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:
Emphasizing how a lack of citizen and student cooperation can have a deleterious effect on law enforcement, this film for juvenile audiences focuses on a small antisocial group of students who intimidate those around them. Two male students led by an older third

student threaten a classmate with a knife, but are interrupted by a passing teacher. Later, the three hijack a bus and rob the passengers, one of whom suffers a heart attack. The sister of one of the three students is on the bus and observes the entire incident, but out of loyalty does not inform the police. Her brother later visits her at work, returns the money stolen from her during the robbery, but ignores her warnings to change his behavior. A few days later, the three assault the classmate they had earlier threatened. The beating is witnessed by the sister and the teacher, and this time, when the police are called to the scene, the sister cooperates. The three students are brought before the juvenile court and allegations of assault and robbery are filed. Although the teacher has agreed to testify, the recurring delays in the case, coupled with veiled threats by the juvenile ringleader, finally unnerve her and she leaves before testifying. The court subsequently places the boys on probation. In retaliation for her cooperation, the ringleader waylays the sister as she leaves work one evening and assaults her. Arrested, the boy is certified an adult because of his past record and is tried and convicted in adult court.

89. UNDER THE LAW - HITCHHIKE
NCJ 61371

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
Tarzana, CA 91356

1977, 16mm film.

Abstract:
As part of the "Under the Law" series, this segment addresses the problem of crimes committed against hitchhikers and shows the possible danger to drivers who pick up hitchhikers. To demonstrate the hazards which confront both hitchhikers and the drivers who offer rides, and to show the legal problems involved with conflicting testimony, a typical criminal investigation is dramatized. A

teenage woman who was found wandering in an isolated area testifies that she was assaulted by the driver who picked her up. The driver then presents his version of the incident, illustrating the investigators' task of determining the credibility of the two people. The dramatization emphasizes the personalities involved and examines the reasons for the characters' actions. Discussion questions refer to the lack of corroborating evidence for the victim, the lies told the by both parties, and the techniques of criminal investigation which test the truthfulness of a witness. The discussion guide examines the liability of drivers for accidents which harm hitchhikers, the criminal law concerning rape, statutory rape, and perjury, and the police statistics on crimes committed against hitchhikers. Nationally, one-fourth of all hitchhikers are young women, and a significant percentage of college-age rape victims are hitchhikers. The increasing rate of reported rapes represents only one-third to one-half of those which actually occur. The typical questions used in sexual offense investigations refer to the victim's ability to identify her assailant and to the relationship between the victim and the assailant.

90. UNDER THE LAW - MATTER OF
DAVID J
NCJ 54968

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
5400 Shirley Avenue
Tarzana, CA 91356

Sponsoring Agency
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

16 minutes, 16 mm color.

Abstract:
Tracing the disposition of a juvenile court matter, this film for youthful audiences illustrates how a person who agrees to join even marginally in a criminal act must share equal

responsibility for its outcome. In order to raise money to pay for his motorcycle, Dave agrees with his friends, Johnny, to take part in the robbery of a store. They decide to "borrow" a neighbor's pickup truck, which Dave will drive during the getaway. Although Johnny has secured a gun, he tells Dave he will probably not load it. The robbery, however, does not go as smoothly as Johnny had envisioned. The store owner offers resistance and Dave, who is waiting in the truck, freezes when he hears a shot. Johnny runs back to the truck without the money, and before he can coax Dave into fleeing, they are confronted by a night watchman who notes the truck's license number as the two speed away. Both boys are later arrested. Dave is committed to a juvenile correctional facility even though it is only his first offense; his poor conduct at school and bad reports from former employers and acquaintances sway his probation officer to recommend incarceration. Because Johnny is of age, upon being found guilty in adult court, he is sentenced to the state prison.

91. UNDER THE LAW - MUGGERS
NCJ 61372

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
Tarzana, CA 91356

1977, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The role that narcotics addiction plays as a cause of street violence and crime is depicted in this component of the series "Under the Law". A robbery by a drug addict is dramatized, indicating the consequences of street offenses and involvement with serious crimes. Street muggings, which erode a community's social health and morale, frequently result from the desperation and dangerous indifference of confirmed drug addicts. Questions from the presentation concern the degree to which drug addiction lessens a criminal's

responsibility and the extent to which compulsive crime represents an addict's "cry for help." Additional discussion refers to the offender's likelihood of returning to crime, and specific reference is made to the California Department of Corrections scoring system for the prediction of future criminal activity. The California system considers such factors as prior arrests, use of drugs, possibility of recidivism. The elements of the law of theft or larceny include the fraudulent taking of personal property belonging to another without the owner's consent, to permanently deprive the owner of the property and to appropriate it to the use or benefit of the thief. The crime of robbery is accompanied by the actual or constructive use of force or fear. Escape with the property is not a prerequisite to the completion of the crime. Robbery is a crime against a person as well as against property. Further discussion concerns the crime of aggravated assault, the possession of stolen property, and the factors considered in sentencing.

92. UNDER THE LAW - PLEA
NCJ 61373

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
Tarzana, CA 91356

1977, 16mm color.

Abstract:
The consequences of driving during moments of emotional stress are discussed. A dramatization of a hit-and-run accident explains the psychology of criminal behavior and illustrates the use of judicial discretion to ensure justice for all persons concerned with a criminal prosecution. The portrayal of a traffic accident and discussion of its consequences informs students of their legal obligation and moral responsibility to stop and report such an incident and to cooperate with the police. Reporting a crime and

cooperating with the authorities is an indicator of positive community attitudes towards crime prevention. By also considering personal elements in the charging and sentencing of an offender, the law provides justice for all without demeaning the seriousness of the crime. Extenuating circumstances, such as the emotional distress of the driver in the film strip, do not cancel out a completed crime although they may partially mitigate the consequences of the offense. A lack of citizen confidence in the effectiveness of the police may result in failure to report many crimes. However, most States require drivers to stop at the scene of an accident in which they were involved and to report the accident. The disclosure of such information is not considered testimonial in character, but rather is informational. Finally, the film notes that two-thirds of all fatal traffic accidents are caused by driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

93. UNDER THE LAW - RIPOFF
NCJ 61374

Project Director:
Abbott, P.

Corporate Author:
Nelson Company
Tarzana, CA 91356

1977, 16mm color.

Abstract:
Shoplifting behavior and its consequences for the individual and the community are depicted in this film. The depiction of a teenage man, who encourages a friend to participate in a shoplifting, illustrates the laws concerning assault, robbery, self-defense, and acting as an accomplice. In a minor incident, such as shoplifting, the use of a weapon can precipitate the commission of a felony. Many State laws permit a storekeeper to detain suspected shoplifters before they leave the store. This privilege extends to the detention of suspects who are actually innocent; provided, that the detention was made in good faith and

only lasted for a very brief period during which the proper authorities were located. The mere possession of stolen property is not sufficient to sustain a conviction, but additional evidence, such as furtive behavior or the purchase of goods at extreme discount, could indicate criminality. A shopkeeper may also be privileged to use defensive force. However, the trend in court decisions is to require a person faced with a deadly threat to retreat or escape, if possible, before resorting to self-defense measures. The law generally does not allow the use of force for the protection of property or the recovery of property. Further discussion concerns the use of indeterminate sentences, the practice of plea bargaining, and the defendant's rights to the due process of law.

94. UNDER THE LAW - THREE DAYS
IN THE COUNTY JAIL
NCJ 36169

Project Director:
Hankim, B.

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 19 minutes, 16mm color.

Abstract:

This film dramatizes the experiences of a young man, arrested for hit-and-run and drunk driving, who is committed to county jail for one year. He uses this time to learn a trade and to graduate from high school. The film shows the daily life and routine of a large county jail and illustrates the methods and programs utilized by jail personnel to prepare inmates for a useful life on the outside. It also shows typical counter-productive inducements and pressures exerted by hardened offender-inmates.

95. URBAN LEAGUE PRESENTS -
OPPORTUNITIES IN CRIMINAL
JUSTICE

NCJ 78226

Sponsoring Agency:
Urban League
3501 14th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20010

This is a 16mm, color film. The total running time is 25 minutes.

Abstract:

This Urban League film focuses on the police department in Sacramento, Calif., in a panel discussion of affirmative action programs and the role of minorities in law enforcement. Discussion topics include police salaries, promotional policies, the role of black police officers in contributing to improved police-community relations, the concept of a 'fair' law enforcement policy, and the way in which police internal investigations of citizen complaints are conducted. In addition, the work of the Law Enforcement Minority Project in Sacramento is described in terms of its goals--substantially increasing the recruitment and promotion of minorities within the criminal justice system.

96. URBAN MANAGEMENT AND INFORMATION
SYSTEMS

NCJ 42595

12 minutes, 16 mm color

Abstract:

This film describes the Tulsa (OK) multimedia information center which contains police records and other crime investigation information. The center contains a computer record of microfilmed documents which can be retrieved and viewed via a terminal with closed-circuit television. The system was designed to replace the cumbersome manual files. Stored records include "rap" sheets, suspect identifications, mug shots, and fingerprints. In addition, evidence found through criminal investigation is also coded and stored in the computer. Film

commentators advocate this systems approach to criminal investigation, and real-life investigation scenes are depicted.

97. WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING
NCJ 17092

Corporate Author:
District of Columbia
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20001

Audio Visual Specialties
2637 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20008

1972, 30 minutes, color.

Abstract:

A historical account of the 1971 May Day disturbances and demonstrations in Washington, D.C., and the efforts of the Metropolitan Police to keep the city functioning and to keep the demonstrators under control. This film emphasizes that each of the different activities of the demonstrators required different police countermeasures. This film comprise actual footage of the May Day, 1971, spring offensive - the largest single anti-war demonstration in United States history. The film was shot entirely by officers of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. before and during the five-day demonstration. The uncut sound track of the film contains actual verbiage of demonstrators in highly charged emotional confrontations. To some, such language will be offensive and borrowers are encouraged to preview the film before presentation to outside groups. (author abstract modified)

98. WRITING ON THE WALL
NCJ 77670

Author(s):
Mansfield, J.

Corporate Author:
British Broadcasting Corporation
35 Marylebone High Street

London W1M 4AA
England

This is a 16 mm color film. It is 55 minutes in length.

Abstract:

This British film investigates the thesis that modern architecture actually encourages people to commit crime and uses case examples to demonstrate the positive attributes of defensible space. Oscar Newman, a researcher and proponent of the concept of defensible space, narrates the film. The film shows public housing projects in New York City, San Francisco, London, and Paris, as well as in St. Louis, to illustrate the idea that the design of an environment strongly affects people's vulnerability to crime. The way buildings are put together, such as how many families use one entrance, the height of the buildings, the color of lack of color, the location of play areas, and the priority given to people themselves in the building. Anonymous buildings, with as many as 500 families sharing a single entrance, contribute to vandalism and high crime rates, and impose restrictions on residents' lifestyles. Low-rise buildings designed with defensible space, in which only a few families share one entry and in which people can hear and see the activities of residents from their windows, contribute to a feeling of belonging. In these buildings, residents often interact much more with each other and possess a sense of pride in maintaining "their" building. Fencing, ample lighting, low brick walls, curbs, railings, and shrubbery all contribute to defining the boundaries of private (defensible) and public space. In such an atmosphere, vandalism is rare and residents interact on a daily friendly basis with each other. Oscar Newman shows what happened in a New York low-rise project that was changed from one with no defensible space to one with much defensible space. Residents developed a sense of pride in their community, planted gardens, and maintained the grounds. At the end of the second year of improvements, the crime rate had dropped to one-tenth of what it had been.

99. YOU CAN'T JUDGE A CROOK BY HIS
COVER
NCJ 77869

Corporate Author:
Take One, Inc.
336 Southwest Third Avenue
Miami, FL 33145

Sponsoring Agency:
Skyline Films, Inc.
160 East 38th Street
New York, NY 10016

This is a 16 mm color film. It is 23
minutes in length.

Abstract:

This film explains how people can avoid having their homes burglarized by amateur burglars. The most ordinary, normal-looking individual may be an amateur burglar. The typical burglar operates in the daylight hours and looks like he belongs in the neighborhood. He is usually a young male who behaves politely and has no suspicious characteristics. To avoid practically inviting a burglar into one's home, the homeowner needs to take certain precautionary measures. It is important to have good, deadbolt locks and to always use them. Valuables should be marked with an engraver, available at police stations through Operation Identification. Barking watch dogs are also helpful. However, the film emphasizes that all these measures are only deterrents. They need to be reinforced by observant, alert neighbors who will call the police if they notice any suspicious activities or strangers in the neighborhood. For instance, if a stranger is going into a neighbor's house and no one is at home there, one should call the police. Examples of what a good neighbor should do in certain situations are shown.

100. YOUR DAY IN COURT
NCJ 77676

Author(s):
Sollner, W.

Project Director:
Curtis, D.

Corporate Author:
Douglas Curtis and Associates

This is a 16mm color film. It is 25
minutes in length.

Abstract:

Using the case of Kansas City, Mo., as an example, this film discusses the urgent necessity of court reform and what citizens can do to help this endeavor. The attorney general for Missouri narrates the film. During the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. of every working day, each judge of the municipal court of Kansas City hears over 200 cases. According to the American Bar Association (ABA) standards, no judge should have more than 90 cases a day. The ABA standards for probation officers state that these personnel should handle only 50 cases at any one time, but in Kansas City, they have 200 cases per officer. Much of the court's caseload is taken up with repeat offenders. One judge remarks that the municipal court has no arrangements for examination and treatment of persons who are incompetent and must stand trial and that the court is compromising such defendants' constitutional rights. The film also shows the crowded conditions of the city's correctional institution and notes that similar conditions prevail throughout the country. Two programs that have met with noteworthy results are Kansas City's first offender program, for first offenders ages 17-25; and the drunk offender program, which uses ex-drunks to help other alcoholics rehabilitate themselves. The former program provides counseling, employment opportunities, and other treatment for young offenders who have never been trouble with the law before. If they successfully complete the program, their records will be eradicated. The latter program helps those alcoholics who are motivated from within themselves to become sober. The film concludes with suggestions on how citizens can help implement court reform through participating in volunteer court-watching programs, teaching children the importance of obeying and understanding laws serving on jury duty, and convening a citizen's conference on court reform. The final action must be

legislation to streamline court
practices.

101. YOUR DAY IN COURT - BREAKING
AND ENTERING
NCJ 78022

Author(s):
Sollner, W.

Project Director:
Curtis, D.
Corporate Author:
Douglas Curtis and Associates

This is a 16mm color film. It is 15
minutes in length.

Abstract:

Focusing on Missouri's circuit court system, this public interest film discusses how court procedures work in breaking and entering cases and how all the constraints affect the system. It describes the duties of judges, defense attorneys, and prosecutors in such cases and mentions such hindrances to court performance as excessive case backlogs which may serve to deny the defendant a speedy trial. The compressed version of an actual breaking and entering case is depicted to illustrate the problem of heavy caseloads and certain rules of evidence. Summations given by the defense and prosecuting attorneys illustrate the plea bargaining process and are followed by the judge's instructions to the jury.

102. YOUR DAY IN COURT - GEOFFREY'S
CASE
NCJ 78025

Author(s):
Sollner, W.

Project Director:
Curtis, D.

Corporate Author:
Douglas Curtis and Associates

This is a 16mm color film. It is 15
minutes in length.

Abstract:

Focusing on Missouri's juvenile court system, this public interest film depicts the judge's role in juvenile court through scenes of an actual case. The judge's role in juvenile court is viewed as important to the people involved and to society. Procedures are informal, although some formality is incorporated to be impressive to the juvenile. In this case, the judge advises the juvenile of his rights, and witnesses are called to testify as to the juvenile's presence at the scene of the crime. The judge hears 8 hours of evidence before he sentences the juvenile to probation, with the threat of being sent to training school if further misbehavior is proven. It is suggested that the juvenile court must appreciate the social and legal rights of children and that more reforms are needed in the system, particularly regarding the rights of poor and minority families.

103. YOUR DAY IN COURT - MAGISTRATE
COURT
NCJ 78024

Author(s):
Sollner, W.

Project Director:
Curtis, D.

Corporate Author:
Douglas Curtis and Associates

This is a 16mm color film. It is 15
minutes in length.

Abstract:

This public interest film describes Missouri's magistrate courts, presents scenes from a preliminary hearing to illustrate problems facing the court, and suggests reforms. It notes that 90 percent of the citizenry have their only direct experience with the court system in these courts and shows a preliminary hearing in which the court decides whether enough evidence exists to try the case. Witnesses are shown being sworn in at the preliminary hearing of a murder case. The filmed sequences illustrate wasteful practices during the

hearing, such as asking irrelevant questions, and the problems facing the court when confronted with an inarticulate person accused of a crime. The film argues that lower court personnel are often poorly trained, that political connections often enable judges who are ignorant of the law to obtain a seat on the bench, that lower courts are shabby and unventilated, and that judges receive little compensation for their work. Moreover, no uniform national standards or guidelines exist to which lower courts can be held accountable. A nationwide reform effort is needed to remedy these problems.

104. YOUR DAY IN COURT - THE
APPELLATE SYSTEM
NCJ 78028

Author(s):
Sollner, W.

Project Director:
Curtis, D.

Corporate Author:
Douglas Curtis and Associates

This is a 16mm color film. It is 15 minutes in length.

Abstract:
This public interest film describes the functions of the appellate court system through an examination of Missouri's courts. Actual courtroom scenes in the State's appellate and supreme courts are depicted to illustrate the courts' functions and the judges' and attorneys' roles. The film notes that appellate court judges must carefully examine all aspects of a case and that they are appraised according to how many times their decisions are overturned on appeal.

105. YOUR SILENT PARTNER
NCJ 78134

Project Director:
Newhouse, S.

Corporate Author:
Shana Corporation

1972, this is a 16mm color film. It is 1 hour in length.

Abstract:
Scenes of organized crime activities in Michigan underscore a discussion of organized crime's extensive impact on the economy, on street crime, and on ordinary people. Discussion topics include the role of organized crime in mutual numbers rackets, in loan-shark activities, in street crime, in auto theft, in arson, and in the corruption of major sports events. A relationship is drawn between the ordinary citizen's modest \$2 bet and the cumulative effect of many similar bets that can lead to investment in illegal activities, price distortion, corruption, and murder. Organized crime is depicted as a conglomerate that exists, in part, to meet certain citizens' needs, that engages in many illegal activities such as gambling and narcotics, and that disciplines its members with threats and murder. Organized crime's interaction with street crime is shown through its encouragement of, for example, addiction and prostitution. Viewers are urged to support the exposure of organized crime figures and their activities, to avoid participating in the activities of organized crime such as gambling, and to avoid voting for political candidates with questionable reputations.

106. YOU'RE JUST ASKING FOR IT
NCJ 78230

Corporate Author:
Take One, Inc.
336 Southwest Third Avenue
Miami, FL 33145

This is a 16 mm color film. It is 20 minutes in length.

Abstract:
This film discusses crime prevention measures that retail businesses can take to prevent armed robberies or shoplifting. Crimes are depicted occurring at various retail businesses, including a gas station, a grocery store, and a bank. After each successful crime, suggestions are given regarding how the owners could have better

protected their lives and property. The film suggests that business persons always cooperate with the armed robber and never endanger someone else's life. They should telephone police about suspicious persons near the store, allow employees time off to cooperate with the police, never have one employee working alone. Finally, business persons should avoid going to the bank alone, and avoid

routine patterns. It also suggests that stores keep safes locked at all times, use low displays and posters so as not to obstruct the view around the store, properly place surveillance cameras, and display signs indicating that cameras are in place. A final sequence shows a business that is well protected.

AVAILABLE AS EITHER FILM OR TAPE

The following items, listed above as films, are also available in videotape. In ordering, please specify which format is desired.

- 24. Body Armour. NCJ 76896
- 42. Full of Days, Riches, and Honors. NCJ 40174
- 58. Lightweight Body Armour Program. NCJ 77460
- 73. Protecting Society's Protectors. NCJ 74048

VIDEOTAPES

- 107. ARSON SEMINAR - EVIDENCE
PRESERVATION AND LABORATORY
ANALYSIS
NCJ 78456

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

2 videocassettes, parts I and II, total
running time 63 minutes, color.

Abstract:

In this arson seminar, Joseph McGinnes of the FBI laboratory tells how to send evidence of arson to the FBI laboratory and discusses the relationship between laboratory investigation and case solution. The speaker emphasizes guidelines for evidence handling such as placing a letter on the outside of a package and putting flammable liquids such as gasoline or turpentine into tightly sealed, clean containers. The use of a gas chromatograph in laboratory work is shown by a series of charts illustrating the ability of the chromatograph to break down a complex compound or mixture into constituent parts. In addition, the speaker discusses flashpoint, the effectiveness of sniffers, factors affecting evidence collection, problems in distinguishing between different brands of gasoline, and the importance of speedy investigation.

- 108. ARSON SEMINAR - GENERAL NATURE
AND BEHAVIOR OF FIRE
NCJ 78454

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 50 minutes, color.

Abstract:

In a seminar on arson, Steve Hill of the National Fire Academy describes the nature of fire, heat transfer, classification of fires, and how fire spreads. Discussion focuses on the elements of fire (heat, fuel, oxygen); heat transfer through conduction, radiation, and convection; and types of Class A, B, C, and D fires. In addition, Hill explains the concept of flashpoint and factors in building construction that affect how fire progresses such as the existence of concealed spaces. Signs of arson are also discussed such as fire doors or sprinkler systems that fail to work.

- 109. ARSON SEMINAR - INCENDIARY FIRE
DETECTION
NCJ 78699

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration

633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 95 minutes, color, two-reeled.

Abstract:

Robert Doran, Fire Marshal of Nassau County, N.Y. lectures an audience of district attorneys on the principles of incendiary fire investigation. The purpose of the lecture is to provide district attorneys with an understanding of the nature of incendiary fires and the skills required in their investigations, so that they can make intelligent use of fire investigator expert witness testimony in court. The lecturer emphasizes the evidentiary characteristics of certain types of arson cases -- pyromaniac fire setting has no motive, and incendiary fires destroy their direct causal evidence. For these reasons, a successful prosecution must rely on circumstantial evidence gleaned at the fire scene and interpreted through the expertise of the fire investigator. The value of this expert witness to the prosecutor is crucial, and his testimony must be used to the best possible advantage. It is advised that proof of incendiary fire causes be given by systematically eliminating all other possible causes and then identifying the incendiary materials to imply a fire-setting act without directly stating so in the testimony. For example, the phrase 'a flammable liquid ignited by an open flame' leads to the inference of a set fire if the testimony has been structured in such a way that other explanations have been refuted. Observation of the scene is done to detect traces of the unusual and unnatural that contrast with predictable characteristics of the burning process. The lecturer describes analysis methods beginning with the location of fire origin at the area of lowest burn and proceeding from there along the path of the spreading fire. Clues are identified with the help of illustrative slides for a variety of instruments of ignition, from matches and paper to candles, tampered wiring, and Molotov cocktails. The effects of different types of fire on glass are detailed

because this contains clues to the intensity of the temperature, implying a sudden explosion or a slowly smoldering fire and is tangible evidence for exhibition in court.

**110. ARSON SEMINAR - INSURANCE
INDUSTRY ASSISTANCE
NCJ 78453**

Sponsoring Agency:

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1978, videocassette, 1 hour, color.

Abstract:

This videotape presents a lecture given at the National College of District Attorneys on essential elements of a civil case of insurance fraud and of an insurance company investigation. The speaker, Winston Hankins, notes that the relationship between a policyholder and the insurance company is governed by a private contract; thus, the company can bring civil proceedings against the policyholder in cases of arson. Elements of a civil case include establishing the burden of proof and alternative defenses, and the fact that private investigators are not governed by search and seizure rules. The speaker emphasizes that a coordinated, cooperative investigation of an arson case is essential for a good case. Advantages that an insurance company has in pursuing an investigation and civil proceeding are discussed. Mainly, the insurance company has the money and manpower to do whatever is needed to investigate a case. Prosecutors can work with the company to help them get their cases together for trial. In addition, the insurance company can hire guards to restrict entry into the arson scene; it can hire its own private cause and origin investigator; and it can pay for samples to be analyzed in the best laboratory. The speaker emphasizes that all specialists hired by the company should be available to the prosecutors at the time of the trial. Unique problems encountered in settling a case

are reviewed, and technical aspects of insurance claims are delineated. Questions and answers occur throughout the seminar.

**111. ARSON SEMINAR - INTERAGENCY
INVESTIGATORY COOPERATION
NCJ 78457**

Corporate Author:

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

2 videocassettes, parts I and II, total running time 72 minutes.

Abstract:

Larry Brown of the Arson Task Force in Philadelphia, Pa., discusses the role of the various agencies in solving arson cases and emphasizes the importance of interagency cooperation. Discussion focuses on the role of the fire department in controlling the fire scene, seizing evidence, and being present at witness interrogation; the work of investigatory agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms which handles firebombing and arson-for-profit cases; law enforcement personnel; the insurance industry; and the prosecutor who must determine the limitations and jurisdictions of the various agencies. The structure and activities of the Philadelphia Arson Task Force are discussed, and additional antiarson legislation is advocated such as statutes to remove the profit motive from arson by requiring a building owner to use insurance money for the payment of back taxes or unpaid utility bills.

**112. ARSON SEMINAR - INVESTIGATING
THE ARSONIST'S MOTIVE
NCJ 78452**

Sponsoring Agency:

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20531

1978, Videocassette, one hour, color.

Abstract:

This videotape presents a lecture by W.G. O'Neal, an experienced arson investigator who currently represents the Insurance Crime Prevention Institute (ICPI) in North Carolina. ICPI was organized in 1971 to combat insurance fraud. It is supported by 335 member insurance companies who write 70 percent of the insurance policies in the United States. ICPI has about 100 agents stationed throughout the country. The institute's purposes are to detect the incidence of insurance fraud, to give maximum publicity to insurance fraud, and to educate the public about insurance fraud. ICPI is concerned only with the criminal prosecution of those involved in insurance fraud. Since 1971, ICPI has maintained a conviction rate of 93 to 94 percent. The speaker points out that physical evidence and eyewitnesses are needed to prove a crime occurred. Investigators should not jump to conclusions about the motive before getting all the facts. Motives for arson can be classified into profit and nonprofit motives. Revenge fires and pyromaniac fires are examples of nonprofit motives. However, most arson cases turn out to be motivated by greed (profit). Reasons for setting a fire for profit include an overstocked or outdated inventory, decline of business due to new highway construction or a deteriorating neighborhood, and outdated machinery. Many times the motive for a fire can be found in the insurance claims file, which includes data on when the property was insured, the notice of loss, a statement from the owner listing the contents destroyed and giving proof of loss (such as receipts), photographs, statements from witnesses, and title information. Cases the speaker investigated are used to illustrate his speech. A technological development that will aid in insurance investigations and stop many false claims will soon be implemented -- the Property Insurance Loan Register -- which will be a computer bank listing every claim over \$500 throughout the country. This will also prevent people from filing more than one claim on the

same item. Questions and answers occur throughout the seminar.

113. ARSON SEMINAR - OVERVIEW
NCJ 78458

Video cassette, 20 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Noting that arson causes from 25 to 35 percent of current fires nationally, Victor Palumbo describes some recent antiarson strategies. Estimates of arson losses have run as high as \$1.5 billion. However, police have been reluctant to take on arson cases because of overwork and a lack of investigatory training. The speaker describes recent Federal antiarson efforts including a Senate hearing in September, 1978; subsequent LEAA funding; and the development of the arson task force concept which involves interagency cooperation among fire, police, and investigatory agencies such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (BATF). In addition, he discusses courses offered by the National Fire Academy leading to a certificate in arson investigation and antiarson efforts by the BATF, FBI, and the U.S. Fire Administration.

114. ARSON SEMINAR - PROSECUTION'S PREPARATION OF THE STATE'S CASE
NCJ 78455

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1978, this is 2 videocassettes, part I and part II, total running time 75 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This videotape presents a lecture by Kevin Hughes, an assistant in the prosecution office of Bronx County, N.Y., who explains his experience and knowledge in prosecuting arson cases to the National College of District

Attorneys. Most arson cases are prosecuted as circumstantial evidence cases. In preparing a case for trial, the prosecutor should begin at the fire scene itself, with the fire marshal's information. Care should be taken in presenting the fire marshal as an expert witness. The testimony should cover the fire investigator's reasons for ruling out accidental causes. Wherever possible, photographs should be used to help the jury understand the extent of the fire's damage. Samples taken at the fire scene are essential to a strong case. Specific types of fires are discussed from the perspective of prosecuting the defendant, who often can be charged with reckless endangerment as well as arson. The speaker discusses who should testify and why, and how prosecutors can bring images of the fire to the jurors' eyes to make them realize the fire's impact in terms of human life and damage. The three main elements to establish in a prosecution investigation are how the fire was set, that the defendant set the fire, and the motive (why the defendant set the fire). The ramifications of several court rulings are discussed, including the Michigan v. Tyler decision and the Sibbles case in New York. Questions and answers occur during the seminar.

115. BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM ASSAULT
NCJ 38534

Author(s):
Lipstein, D.J.
Riggin, D.A.
Lee, C.

Project Director:
Musgrave, L.
Seat, C.

Corporate Author:
Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating
Council on Criminal Justice
231 East Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Monumental Films
2160 Rockrose Avenue
Television Hill
Baltimore, MD 21211

Commission on Aging and Retirement
Education

1976, 20 minutes, color, video cassette.

Abstract:

Visual presentation of ways senior citizens can lessen their chances of becoming the victim of an assault, including advice on how to handle an assault if one occurs. Numerous vignettes consider safety precautions to be taken against assault on the street, in stores, on the bus, and in one's automobile. Both whimsical and practical safety measures are discussed. The planning of trips outside the home is emphasized. Pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This presentation is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar items on robbery and burglary.

116. BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM BURGLARY
NCJ 38535

Author(s):
Lipstein, D.J.
Riggin, D.A.
Lee, C.

Project Director:
Musgrave, L.
Seat, C.

Corporate Author:
Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating
Council on Criminal Justice
231 East Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21202

Monumental Films
2160 Rockrose Avenue
Television Hill
Baltimore, MD 21211

Commission on Aging and Retirement
Education

1976, 20 minutes, color, video cassette.

Abstract:

Visual presentation of ways senior citizens can lessen their chances of becoming a victim of a burglary. The numerous tricks used by thieves to determine whether or not someone is at home and whether a place is worth breaking into are depicted in a series of vignettes. It is shown that the 'typical' burglar can look like almost anyone. The right and wrong ways to leave one's residence are demonstrated. Physical security considerations are discussed and include deadbolt locks, window hardware, lighting, alarm systems, and foliage which provides cover for burglars. The importance of neighborhood cooperation is pointed out. Pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This presentation is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar items on robbery and assault.

117. BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM - ROBBERY
NCJ 38533

Author(s):
Lipstein, D.J.
Riggin, D.A.
Lee, C.

Project Director:
Musgrave, L.
Seat, C.

Corporate Author:
Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council
on Criminal Justice
231 East Baltimore
Street Baltimore, MD 21202

Commission on Aging and Retirement
Education

Monumental Films
2160 Rockrose Avenue
Television Hill
Baltimore, MD 21211

1976, 15 minutes, color, video cassette.

Abstract:

Visual presentation of ways senior citizens can lessen their chances of becoming the victim of a robbery, including advice on how to handle a robbery if one occurs. Numerous vignettes depict examples of techniques used by robbers attempting to gain entrance to a victim's home. The viewer is urged to be suspicious of strangers seeking information and advised to always ask for identification. One scene deals with a break-in, while the victim is in bed. The homeowner in this situation should either lock the bedroom door, set off an alarm, quietly call the police, or feign sleep. Confrontation with the intruder should be avoided, but if it occurs, cooperation is the safest behavior. Pauses in the presentation allow for viewer discussion. This presentation is intended to be used in conjunction with two similar items on assault and burglary.

118. BASIC CRIME ANALYSIS (issued in three numbered parts)

NCJ 65116

Author(s):

Carter, J.
Kincaid, S.
Spooner, R.
Davis, K.

Editor(s):

Blodget, J.

Project Director:

Blodget, J.

Corporate Author:

Chemeketa Community College
4000 Lancaster Drive, NE.
Salem, OR 97303

Oregon Law Enforcement Council
Planning and Data Analysis Unit
2001 Front Street, NE.
Salem, OR 97310

Oregon Law Enforcement Data
System
240 Cottage Street, SE.
Salem, OR 97310

Sponsoring Agency:

National Criminal Justice
Information & Statistics Service
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

Abstract:

For law enforcement personnel and students, this three-part videotape presentation is intended to familiarize the student with the Oregon Uniform Crime Reporting Program and types of crime analysis data. It explains the computer printouts which are returned to each participating agency from the Law Enforcement Data System and provides the student with a basic understanding of the types of statistical data available to local law enforcement agencies for use in operations management. The tapes also explain several types of basic calculations, graphics, and illustrations useful in analyzing data for crime prevention, administration, reports, and presentations. It describes the types of analysis and the relationship which analysis has with planning and decisionmaking.

119. CHILDREN IN TROUBLE - FAMILIES IN CRISIS

NCJ 32546

Author(s):

Leveton, A.
Leveton, E.

Project Director:

Baron, R.

Corporate Author:

University of California, Davis
Center on Administration of Criminal
Justice
Davis, CA 95616

Cinematherapy, Inc.

171 Second Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Sponsoring Agency:

Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, NY 10017

1974, 300 minutes, available in 1/2 inch
reel to reel videotape and five 3/4 inch

video-cassettes. Cassettes will be
shipped unless user specifies reel-to-
reel.

Abstract:

A series of videotaped training sessions that demonstrates the Sacramento (CA) '601' diversion project's family counseling alternative to traditional approaches that deal with incorrigible children. The 601 petitions refer to that section of California code that defines as offenses certain noncriminal behavior by juveniles (such as truancy, running away from home, and resisting parental control). The Sacramento approach was to test whether juveniles charged with this kind of offense could be handled better through short term family crisis therapy at the time of referral than through the traditional procedure of the juvenile court. The training sessions are led by a husband and wife team of family therapists, who frequently work together in actual therapy sessions. The first tape, family process, examines the family as a system of dynamic interacting processes (such as mutual blaming or avoiding decisionmaking). The next tape defines family rules as formulations about family processes that are useful as predictive mechanisms for future behavior. The third tape gets into the experiential therapeutic techniques of family drawing, family sculpture, and, from psychodrama, role reversal, doubling, active fantasy, and gestalt therapy. The fourth tape, use of self, explores the relationship between the therapist's experience, his concepts about his own family, and his reactions to the families he counsels. The final tape depicts an actual therapy session. The family being counselled comprised a 15 year old girl who, the night before, had almost overdosed on barbiturates, and her mother and father.

120. CITIZEN VALUES AND CORRECTIONS ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE

NCJ 39989

Author:

Harries, K.

Project Director:

Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:

Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color,

Abstract:

Video cassette discussion examines the values Oklahoma citizens are likely to assign as the function of corrections. The McAlester State Prison, built to hold 1,100 in 1909, now holds 1,750. This prison is used as an example in the debate over whether the role of prisons should be for retribution, rehabilitation, or restitution. Do prisons become universities of crime for the uninitiated first timer? Should protection of society be the first goal of prisons or some other? The panelists include one professor, one bailiff, and one community activist. Capital punishment, deterrence, and blind justice are the topics they explore.

121. CIVIL DISTURBANCE - PRINCIPLES OF CONTROL

NCJ 78767

Videocassette, 30 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This videocassette is designed as a training guide for soldiers who are learning the principles of controlling civil disturbances. Types of civil disturbances encountered in recent years include the planned, peaceful demonstration; a spontaneous gathering; a festive group that turns into a violent mob; a group that is worked up by a professional agitator; and a full-scale riot in which looting and arson occur. Forces that motivate people who take part in a gathering or civil disturbance include contagion (curiosity about what is happening), numbers (enjoyment of being lost in a crowd),

imitation, and novelty. In a civil disturbance, individuals are ruled by emotion, not reason. Principles for controlling various types of civil disturbance, as developed by the U.S. Army, are demonstrated by actors. The main principle emphasized is that only the minimum amount of force necessary to control the disturbance and disperse the crowd should be used. In some situations, a saturation patrol should be used in keeping a mob dispersed, as this has proved to be an effective followup measure.

122. COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTION
PROGRAM - DES MOINES, IOWA
NCJ 79541

Project Director:
Boorkman, D.

Corporate Author:
Urban and Rural Systems Associates
Pier 1 1/2
San Francisco, CA 94111

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice LEAA National
Institute of Law Enforcement and
Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

This is a 20 minute color video-
cassette, 3/4 inch.

Abstract:
Four main components constitute the community-based corrections project in Des Moines, Iowa, a project selected as exemplary by LEAA. Overcrowded jails and high costs associated with detaining defendants not able to post bond were plaguing corrections officials at the Polk County Jail in Des Moines until the community-based corrections project brought relief. The community-based project had four components: (1) pretrial release; (2) supervised release for moderate-risk defendants (a strategy which is designed to increase releasees chances of parole); (3) probation, including a presentence investigation and ongoing supervision; and (4) use of the Fort Des Moines facility, an open community-based correctional facility

that is treatment-oriented and has inmate rehabilitation as its main goal. The success of the program is demonstrated by 1973 figures showing that 704 defendants participated in the programs for a total savings of \$.5 million.

123. CORPUS DELICTI
NCJ 17750

Corporate Author:
Woroner Films
1995 Northeast 150th Street
North Miami, FL 33161

Sponsoring Agency:
National District Attorneys Association
708 North Pendleton Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

1974, 17 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Primarily a training film for prosecutors, this film develops the concept of corpus delicti in a trial situation. The film begins as a jealous husband (victim) bursts into the business office of a friend (defendant) accusing him of having an affair with the victim's wife. Husband shouts threat, and reaches into his briefcase. The defendant assumes that the jealous husband is reaching for a weapon. The defendant pulls his own gun from desk drawer and shoots husband. The on-scene investigation results in the arrest of the defendant. Trial develops concept of corpus delicti, timing of confession, establishment of venue, need to prove corpus delicti independent of confession, showing that loss or injury resulting from a criminal act (homicide in this case) must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.

124. CRIME AND CITIES ISSUES IN CRIME
AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39979

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion centers on the possibility that crime flourishes in Oklahoma urban areas more than in rural areas. Rural areas do have lower crime rates than urban areas, and a panel of three people discuss why in this film. One of the major factors may be better crime reporting in the urban area by police officers. Another factor may be the closer contact between the officer and the citizen in the rural area. In urban areas there is a greater opportunity for crime, given the profusion of material goods. The vast majority of people in one survey, however, stated they felt safe in their homes whether those homes were in urban areas or rural areas.

125. CRIME AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION
ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39990

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion probes the effect that determinate and

indeterminate sentencing in Oklahoma can have on crime rates, and whether parole may be on its way out. Should punishment fit the crime or the criminal? That is the question that this tape tackles. With first timers, one panelist states that it should fit the individual. With recidivists it should fit the crime. Few other societies allow such disparity in the sentencing process as occurs in the U.S. There are some 80 factors that can influence sentencing, such as circumstances surrounding the crime, prior criminal record, seriousness of the offense, and character of the defendant.

126. CRIME CONTROL PROFILE
NCJ 78772

Sponsoring Agency:
Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime
Prevention and Control
444 LaFayette Road, 2nd Floor
St. Paul, MN 55101

Videocassette, running time 23 minutes,
color.

Abstract:
This videocassette discusses what the police, courts, corrections departments, and juvenile justice system are doing in Minnesota to help control crime. The police receive special training in classroom lectures and in improvisations, which allow them to practice techniques before actually using them with the public. In addition, the police communications system has been greatly improved, with the implementation of a central dispatching system and the 911 emergency number. The Minnesota Crime Watch Program focuses on the prevention of burglary, theft, rural crime, and violent crime and includes Project Identification, which promotes the marking of all personal possessions with an engraver. A special court project, Project Remand, includes an evaluation of bail and counseling for arrested persons and uses an objective scale to evaluate their suitability for bail. The Continuing Education Project encourages judges to take classes and

tour all correctional facilities for a better awareness of the various programs available in Minnesota. The department of corrections has several projects, such as Project Reshape at St. Cloud Reformatory, which helps people to live drug-free and crime-free lives; the Bakery, which counsels people on parole; and Project Newgate, which allows inmates to work towards a college degree while living in a residential setting after release. Finally, the Bridge provides alternatives to juveniles who are in crisis. In this program, the juveniles live with counselors for 3-5 days and discuss their problems.

127. CRIME WATCH
NCJ 78774

Project Director:
Ware, B.
Kern, K.

Corporate Author:
New Orleans Video Access Center
1742 Terpsichone
New Orleans, LA 70113

1980, Videocassette, 8 minutes.

Abstract:
A filmed neighborhood crime prevention message is presented. It urges citizen participation, awareness, and reliance on neighborhood alert signals in moments of danger and prompt notification of police when potentially threatening incidents occur. Specifically advocated is citizens' use of whistles as a crime prevention measure to alert neighbors of impending trouble, the presence of suspicious characters, unusual events, or confrontations of potential violence. The vignette illustrates a young woman's error in judgment at two critical moments. Upon being accosted by a stranger on the street near her home, she decides to try evading him without a call for help. Having reached safety, she decides not to report the incident to the police. The stranger appears again, approaching her with even greater violence, and this time she uses her whistle. Her signal is picked up by a watchful neighbor, the molester becomes frightened, and she is able to

telephone the police. Everyone involved experiences relief when police officers apprehend and arrest the molester as a result of the responsible and cooperative actions of neighborhood residents.

128. DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES
NCJ 58587

Project Director:
Onder, J.

Corporate Author:
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20015

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 56 minutes, color videocassette.

Abstract:
This video cassette from the National Criminal Justice Executive Training Program in Advanced Criminal Justice Practices indicates the need for guidelines which structure judicial discretion rather than remove it. Sentencing is both the most important and the most difficult aspect of criminal adjudication. The disparity which too frequently distinguishes the sentences of similarly situated offenders (persons who commit the same crime) can make the turmoil of sentencing even more difficult. Disparity and variation between judges can be justified if they result from differing circumstances and defendants. If, however, the variations in length of sentence or condition of probation occur between similar defendants, then there is cause for the structuring of judicial discretion, plea bargaining procedures, and prosecutorial discretion. Judicial discretion can be directed through the use of judicially-constructed guidelines based on the intent of State and Federal lawmakers and on the usual sentences for similar offenses. Surveys of the sentences produced by judges of the

Second Circuit indicate a wide disparity in sentences based only on hypothetical presentencing reports. In response to such variation, legislatures have enacted mandatory sentences, which may not completely serve the ends of justice by ignoring mitigation. A preferred response is the guidelines program enacted in Colorado and Arizona which provides judges with recommended minimum and maximum sentences, based on previous offenses of the defendant, previous sentences by the court, and a limited number of additional factors. The guidelines aid in quantifying the standards for judicial accountability and in providing known sentences that can be discussed in plea bargaining.

129. DISCRIMINATORY IMPACT OF TESTING
NCJ 79542

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

This is a 30 minute color video-cassette, 3/4 inch.

Abstract:
Peter Robertson of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission tells how to run a criminal justice agency in a nondiscriminatory fashion, especially in regard to personnel selection tests. The concept of employment discrimination and its illegality is embodied in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its two amendments extended coverage to State and local governments. The amendments were added, in part, because Congress found that employers did not understand 'employment discrimination.' The speaker delineates three tests of employment discrimination: (1) analysis of the employer's motivation, state of mind, and acts of ill will; (2) examination of

the employer's actions or unequal treatment of individuals in like situations; and (3) compliance with the Supreme Court decision in the case of Griggs vs. Duke Power, in which the Court states that any employment practice which operates to exclude blacks and has not been shown to be related to job performance is illegal. An exhaustive analysis of this decision is presented, and application of this principle to criminal justice agencies is illustrated by the examples of cases involving three Ohio police departments in East Cleveland, Cleveland, and Toledo, as well as the Chicago, Ill., department. One case shows how certain requirements operated to exclude women.

130. DO CORRECTIONS REALLY CORRECT?
ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39988

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion focuses on whether the high level of incarceration helps to hold down crime rates. Oklahoma incarcerates more people than any of its neighboring states except for Texas, yet it still has one of the highest crime rates. The panelists, who include the head of the State Department of Corrections, a university professor, and a writer, discuss such topics as the success of large penal institutions, recidivism rates, and rehabilitation. Prison officials generally concede that

smaller institutions have more success than large ones in rehabilitation. The population as a whole believes, however, that prisons have been somewhat successful.

131. DO MORAL STANDARDS INFLUENCE
CRIME? ISSUES IN CRIME AND
JUSTICE
NCJ 39978

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion focuses on the causes of breakdowns that result in Oklahoma crime rate increases. According to one Gallup Poll, 41 percent of respondents believe that the parents and home life are the biggest factors affecting crime rate increase. Eighteen percent, the second largest category, believe that a lack of tough law enforcement is the reason. The influence of drugs, unemployment, and lack of parental control are reasons given by people interviewed on the tape. Three panelists discuss whether it is social conditions, or a sagging moral fabric that is the overriding factor.

132. DO MORE POLICE MEAN LESS CRIME?
ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39984

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion focuses on whether the deployment of more police, per se, will help in the reduction of crime in Oklahoma. Between 1970 and 1974 the National Crime Index increased 18 percent. yet during the same time the number of police employees, nationally, increased 27 percent. Police employee increases and crime rate increases have been parallel, but many people believe that simply increasing the number of police will alone cut crime. A panel of two university professors and one city councilman discuss this problem. One panelist put forward the belief that the relationship between the police and citizens is of an adversary nature and should be reversed as a step toward cutting crime.

133. DO TRADITIONAL VALUES INHIBIT
CRIME? ISSUES IN CRIME AND
JUSTICE
NCJ 39980

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion explores whether a drift away from traditional values is contributing to the increasing crime rate in Oklahoma. Between 1969 and 1974 there was a 30 percent national increase in the rate of thefts. This, many believe, is symptomatic of a general trend toward the weakening of traditional values and family ties. Mobility, opportunity for crime, and lifestyles have all changed in the last 50 years, and some panelists on the tape believe this is a determining factor. Another point of view holds that the environment the family lives in today contributes to the increase in the crime rate and family breakdown.

134. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE - DOES IT
REDUCE CRIME? ISSUE IN CRIME
AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39982

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion focuses on the effect of leaa funding on crime prevention and crime fighting. Two Oklahoma police chiefs state that even though the state crime rate has jumped 240 percent from 1969 to 1974, leaa-funded programs have been effective in its reduction. These claims are disputed and supported by three panelists who debated the virtues of LEAA. They agree

that the criminal justice experimentation and planning aspects of LEAA have been a benefit. They question, however, the spending of funds on technological equipment and fire power.

135. HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL
INSTITUTIONS
NCJ 58589

Project Director:
Onder, J.

Corporate Author:
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20015

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 54 minutes, color videocassette.

Abstract:
This video cassette from the National Criminal Justice Executive Training Program of Advanced Criminal Justice Practice discusses the issues and operations involved in the provision of medical care to prison inmates. Practitioners and medical personnel of corrections institutions are encouraged to raise public awareness of the problems of inmate health care delivery systems. Medical care in prisons is not only constrained by the obvious barriers of prison security, but additionally confronted by professional standards and legal orders which call for a high degree of care, in conflict with the limited resources of a State institution. A Lincoln, Neb., study of the impact of compliance with American Medical Association standards in prisons indicated that minimum standards of physical screening, examinations, maintenance of records, and use of a pharmacy could be followed. The secure environment of a prison does offer a challenge to medical personnel but also provides them with the opportunity to assist people who have not had previously adequate treatment.

Unattended illnesses are commonly diagnosed in prisons, and the lack of subsequent attention may result in valid litigation by prisoners. In California, prison administrators have been held personally liable for failures to comply with court ordered medical programs. Prisoners' abuse of the privilege of sick call can be administratively controlled.

136. HENRY DOGIN SPEECH AT NACJP
(National Association of
Criminal Justice Planners),
September 1979
NCJ 79536

Author(s):
Dogin, H.

This is a 35 minute color video-cassette. It is 3/4 inch.

Abstract:
Henry Dogin explains the 1979 reorganization of LEAA in a speech to the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners. The history of LEAA in relation to the Department of Justice since LEAA's inception in 1969 is reviewed. The 1979 bill would reorganize LEAA into three agencies: the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Office of Justice Assistance and Research Statistics (OJARS). Dogin delineates each department's responsibilities and budget allocation and explains that the purpose of the changes is to promote a stronger role for local governments in the decisionmaking and funding processes, decrease the red tape, and target funds at programs of proven effectiveness. In other words, money will be spent on programs that work. However, the congressional amendments do encompass enough flexibility to allow trying new programs that have a high probability of improving how the criminal justice system works. The speaker notes that cooperation between criminal justice planners at all levels of government is essential. Questions and answers conclude the talk.

137. I DIDN'T THINK THEY MEANT ... ME
NCJ 79537

Author(s):
Robertson, G.

Project Director:
Robertson, G.

Corporate Author:
Telecolor Productions
150 South Gordon Street
Alexandria, VA 22304

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Housing and Urban
Development
451 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20410

This is a 20 minute color video-cassette. It is 3/4 inch.

Abstract:
Directed to all employees of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), this videotape explains the requirements of HUD's employee standards of conduct and the consequences of violating these standards. Several examples are given to illustrate various situations in which employees may find themselves compromised or in a potential conflict of interest. The point is emphasized that ignorance is no excuse and that the standards apply to all categories and levels of employees. Procedures for investigating possible violations are discussed. Employees are urged to contact the attorney general's office if they even suspect a problem may exist. Employees also may call the HUD employee hotline for advice.

138. ICAP (INTEGRATED CRIMINAL
APPREHENSION PROGRAM) TRAINING
PROGRAM)
NCJ 78768

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 51 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This lecture by Rick Berman discusses the importance of different kinds of training in the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP). The discussion encompasses the relative effectiveness of different training formats including those of lectures, structured and unstructured discussions, on-the-job training, case study and incident methods, role-playing, and programmed instruction. In addition, the film emphasizes the importance of making sure that the training for law enforcement officers is job-related and that police chiefs know more about cost-effectiveness and about the concepts of corporate management.

139. IMPROVED PROBATION STRATEGIES
NCJ 78770

Author(s):
Varnon, L.

Corporate Author:
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20015

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 52 minutes, color. Minor sound distortion near the end of the cassette.

Abstract:

Probation officials express their views of dilemmas in probation, addressing operational issues, successful management strategies, probation strategies, and probation practices in agencies. They note that probation is the most frequently used sentence of the court but receives less resources than the rest of corrections. A poor public image, increasing pressures for accountability, and inadequate management are other dilemmas in the operational area. Additional research and evaluation projects are needed as is

continued community support. Probation also needs more effective leadership and better communication mechanisms with other corrections departments. The field requires innovative planning in offender classification and field supervision. Successful probation strategies are viewed at agencies providing pretrial assistance at residential and restitution centers in paraprofessional and volunteer programs.

140. IMPROVING POLICE PRODUCTIVITY
NCJ 79543

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Office of Technology Transfer
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
LEAA National Institute of Law
Enforcement and Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

This is a 30 minute color video-cassette, 3/4 inch.

Abstract:

Highlights from a 1-day seminar on improving police productivity (held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., on July 19, 1974) present innovative ideas on improving and measuring productivity and deal with negative productivity. Moderator George Kuper introduces several speakers who examine law enforcement activities in relation to concepts and practices relating to productivity. A prevailing concept is that any increase in police manpower will automatically lead to a decrease in the crime rate; this myth is discredited, and the output of police services in relation to the dollars given to police is examined. Instead, the speakers describe several other tactics that have promise for improving productivity -- well-planned resource allocation with most resources being directed at the most serious crimes, increased percentage of civilian to law enforcement staff in police departments,

and shifts to neighborhood policing. Negative productivity issues must also be understood by the police chief and administrators. These can include riots, interracial tension within the department and the community, "blue flu," unsolved kidnappings, and corruption. The effect of productivity strategies and productivity measurement can be better working conditions and better policing results; however, as one speaker asserts, real improvement depends on the cooperation of all elements of the criminal justice system and the input of labor into designing and implementing productivity strategies.

141. INTEGRITY IS EVERYONE'S
RESPONSIBILITY
NCJ 78769

Videocassette, 25 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This film about Federal employee fraud, waste, and abuse begins with a judge sentencing an employee who has used his official position to enrich himself. The judge notes that employee fraud can range from taking supplies home for family use to running a private business using Federal computers. Acting as narrator, the judge discusses varied instances of abuse by Federal employees, including the sale of confidential tax information to a private business, the notification of a relative about a sealed bid on a car, and the reduction of an auto dealership's tax liability in exchange for a van. The film emphasizes the importance of reporting employee fraud, waste, and abuse and admonishes viewers not to steal.

142. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM -
HOSTAGE NEGOTIATION/MEDIA
(Reels 18, 19, and 20)
NCJ 79685

Corporate Author:

Center for Study of Human Behavior
1845 Walnut Street
Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):

78-TA-AX-0033

3 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 40 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Richard Clutterbuck of the United Kingdom characterizes terrorist kidnappings, hostage situations where the whereabouts of the victim are unknown, and outlines precautionary measures and negotiation strategies. Three international experts express critical views of the attitudes and behavior of the press in delicate hostage situations. Clutterbuck's analysis of a kidnap operation reveals 11 successive cells of activity, progressing from the selection and surveillance of the target, through steps of the actual abduction and concealment, to contacting the family, arranging for ransom, recycling the money, and releasing the hostage. Readiness of potential kidnap victims includes insurance, home and business physical security, family and employee awareness, and a police file with voice prints, photographs, and other personal data on those deemed to be at risk. Reinhart Rupprecht of the Bundeskriminalamt of the Federal Republic of Germany recognizes the essential conflict of interest between security forces and members of the press. Brusque curtailment of media activities may make the authorities appear repressive and stimulate sympathy for the terrorist. It is the government's responsibility to maintain an understanding with the press to further its own public relations goals and not jeopardize its immediate efforts to resolve a dangerous crisis. Agreements should be sought with the media to restrain their reporting in situations where life must be protected or an important police operation concluded. Dick Mulder of the Netherlands identifies four stages of

hostage negotiations in terms of press relations, which begin well and deteriorate progressively. Following reports of the initial outrage, press exposure can have negative effects on the progress of psychological negotiations, and publicity of newly liberated hostages' statements can be detrimental to them for the rest of their lives. Overzealous press reports, in one case identifying deputies among the hostages, have resulted in the officers' deaths. Conversely, the press can be used to reinforce the intent of the negotiations, if a cooperative agreement can be reached. Col. Clutterbuck warns of the dangers of a controlled press, which is contrary to the principles and the interests of democratic systems. He urges that authorities seek voluntary press restraint to save lives and avoid violence. The free media could serve to motivate public sympathy for the government's side in the battle against terrorists. John Hinchcliff, special agent of the FBI, emphasizes that in terrorist situations, one plan is applicable to all law enforcement groups, local or Federal, and that no unauthorized police officer should deal with the press.

143. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM -
HOSTAGE NEGOTIATIONS (Reel 17)
NCJ 79684

Corporate Author:

Center for Study of Human Behavior
1845 Walnut Street
Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:

US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):

78-TA-AX-0033

Videocassette, 1 hour, color.

Abstract:

Dick Mulder, psychiatric advisor to the Dutch Ministry of Justice discusses the psychological reactions of hostages being held at a known siege location and their implications for actions and attitudes of the authorities and the press. The experience of being held hostage elicits three distinct stages of psychological reaction. The first two occur during the time of the siege, with the second appearing upon release and coloring its aftermath; and the onset of the third is usually 4 to 6 months thereafter. Any meaningful assessment of the effects of the experience can be made only after a year. Upon being seized, the hostages are immediately reduced to total dependence upon their captives, whose dehumanizing treatment has devastating effects, causing an experience of the self as nothing. There evolves an emotional espousal of the captives' viewpoint and interests, which expresses itself in hostility and criticism of the authorities. These are the feelings hostages vent immediately upon release; the press sensationalizes them, causing embarrassment for the Government and compromising the hostage. It is important that interrogating authorities, the press, and the public understand that the utterances of a newly released captive do not constitute the individual's rational evaluation of the experience. This evaluation, along with the expression of the powerful repugnant feelings toward the hostage takers, will emerge months later, accompanied by severe depression that contrasts with the bravura shown initially upon release. Assistance to hostages' families during the siege should take the form of their involvement in positive planning for the eventual release and training in how to deal with the emotional reactions of their victimized family member. Care must be taken to keep the press from interference with negotiations and immediate contact with release hostages. In communicating with the captors during the siege, negotiators can psychologically manipulate the hostage takers by stalling their compliance with the terrorists' extreme demands. They should feign a willingness

to cooperate that is supposedly stymied by their lack of power to make the actual arrangements. The speaker illustrates nuances of the negotiator's stance by examples from his own performance in negotiation situations, citing both successful and mistaken strategies.

144. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM -
HOSTAGES/THREAT ASSESSMENT
(Reels 13, 14, and 15)
NCJ 79682

Corporate Author:
Center for Study of Human Behavior
1845 Walnut Street
Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

3 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 45 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Three experts discuss crisis management in The Netherlands; threat assessment regarding political terrorism, bombing, assassination, and kidnapping; and terrorist activities and responses in Latin America and in Vietnam during the American involvement. The audience for these lectures includes police officers and attorneys preparing for the upcoming Pan American Games in Puerto Rico. Dick Mulder, psychiatric advisor to the Dutch Ministry of Justice and a colonel in the Dutch Army, describes the Dutch policy center set up to meet the terrorist threat as consisting of the General Attorney, the district attorney, the chief of police, a Government representative, a representative of the Queen, and two advisors (a psychiatrist and a press liaison officer). He emphasizes that terrorists are isolated people who were raised in unloving homes by parents often absent. He describes

difficulties faced by Dutch officials when confronting South Moluccan terrorists and suggests that any terrorist action involves three stages: the first stage (the takeover) lasting 24 hours; the second stage (negotiation) lasting days, weeks, or months; and the third stage (the agreement) lasting 1 day. He suggests that during hostage negotiations the negotiator should monopolize communications and avoid contacts with the press, reject terrorists' requests for dangerous games or liquor, and avoid provoking terrorists' resistance by attempting to sympathize with their plight and gain their trust. Col. Richard Clutterbuck of the United Kingdom outlines the aims of political terrorists and criminal gangs and their plans for an attack. He suggests that the best deterrent to a terrorist action is the prospect of detection and conviction rather than punishment and that police must understand the terrorists' point of view in order to deter their operations. Finally, Jay Mallin, a specialist on terrorism from Los Angeles, looks at terrorist activities in Latin America and argues that the North Vietnamese conducted the worst terror campaign in modern history. Issues brought up during the question and answer session that follows the lectures include the legality of the Israeli operation to kidnap Adolph Eichmann and the usefulness of engaging members of terrorists' families in the negotiation process.

145. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM -
INTELLIGENCE AND PLANNING (REEL
16)
NCJ 79683

Corporate Author:
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Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

Videocassette, 55 minutes, color.

Abstract:
This lecture by Louis Giuffrida, director of the California Special Training Institute, formulates the rationale for effective government intelligence and planning to combat terrorism and outlines a planning strategy that can be implemented in Puerto Rico for readiness in any eventuality. The opening argument contends that terrorism is never justified in a social system that permits lawful change and that it is the first duty of government to war against those who break the law. In the war between the forces of law and those of terrorism, the former are at a disadvantage because they are constrained by laws of the society while terrorist activity is not limited by any rules. The better prepared the government, the weaker the terrorists' potential. Governments should be willing to spend money on physical security techniques that do have deterrent effects. Planning and intelligence should be pursued on a long range basis because terrorists plan in terms of years. The recommended planning approach to a public security program for Puerto Rico is a small but comprehensive antiterrorism task force under the governor, including representatives from the departments of fire, transportation, police, and corrections; the attorney general's office; and the press. A listing of strengths and weaknesses for both the government's and terrorists' sides should identify gaps to be filled by increased intelligence work. Allocation of responsibility and the detailed preparation of subplans should involve all vital components of the master plan such as the areas of medicine, communications, transportation, etc. Inclusion of the corrections department is needed because prisons are the incubators of terrorist activity. Self-criticism and ongoing plan review should ensure that effective intelligence work is accomplished within the legal system. The war against terrorism is in

large part a battle for minds; the side that has public support will be the one that wins. Therefore, citizen understanding of the necessity for governmental countermeasures against terrorism must be heightened. Questions concern restrictions on intelligence gathering and the necessity of legislative measures to equip intelligence to work within the law for protection of the majority. Jay Mallin, the expert on Latin American terrorism, comments on Castro's intentions concerning Puerto Rico. Some questions from the audience are raised in Spanish.

146. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM
(Reel 1 and 2)
NCJ 79678

Corporate Author:
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Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

2 videocassettes, total running time 85 minutes, color.

Abstract:
These two reels of videotape document the opening session of an international conference on terrorism held in Puerto Rico in 1978. Three substantial lectures are given by representatives from the United States, the United Kingdom, and West Germany. Aaron Katz, Chairman of the Center for the Study of Human Behavior welcomes the participants, who have come to establish a global dialogue on the international threat of terrorism beyond the immediate context of the upcoming Pan American Games in Puerto Rico. The topics to be covered at the meeting include terrorist propaganda, response to terrorism,

development of denial systems, threat assessment, hostage negotiations, the media, and legislation. The official representative of the U.S. Government, Ambassador Anthony Quainton, Director of the Office for Combating Terrorism at the Department of State, cites the distressingly high and destructive incidence of international terrorism, in which innocent citizens are both the weapons and the targets. He urges the need to identify points of vulnerability in society and to plan at the Federal Government level for an adequate response capability. He emphasizes that any Government response must honor civil rights and reiterates the categorical American policy of permitting no concessions to terrorists. In addition to outlining legislation proposed in the U.S. Congress and the consensus achieved in international agreements against terrorism, Quainton assures Puerto Rico of the Federal Government's commitment to support antiterrorist efforts in the Commonwealth. The presentation of Richard Clutterbuck from the United Kingdom comprises an outline of notorious terrorist incidents of the past 5 years. His analysis of these identifies numerous instances where indigenous sympathizers provided outside terrorists with cars, local currency, shelter, or food. The speaker urges law enforcement officers to be sensitive to signs of local conflict or dissatisfaction that an external terrorist movement might exploit at a critical moment. Reinhart Rupprecht, Vice President of the Bundeskriminalamt of the Federal Republic of Germany reviews the emergence of anarchistic terrorist groups in his country, their ideological commitment to the destruction of capitalistic social injustice, and the brutality and ruthlessness of their tactics. He characterizes the present generation of terrorists as operating in revolutionary cells, small hit groups that specialize in brutal surprise strikes at numerous sites throughout the country. This series of presentations concludes with audience questions to the three main speakers.

147. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (Reels 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)
NCJ 79679

Corporate Author:
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Thirteenth Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

6 videocassettes, total running time 5 hours 35 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Intended for officials who must learn tactics to handle terrorists and terrorist threats, these significant and timely conference discussions are devoted to terrorism in general and to specific terrorist threats peculiar to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the conference was designed to bring experts to Puerto Rico to help officials make security plans for the upcoming Pan American games. Among the guest speakers, who are all experts on terrorism, were Col. Louis Giuffrida, director of the California Special Training Institute and a lecturer at the Army War College; Jay Mallin, a specialist on terrorism in Latin America; Ambassador Anthony Quainton, director of the Office for Combating Terrorism at the U.S. Department of State; Richard Clutterbuck, of the United Kingdom; Aaron Katz, the coordinator and moderator; Ronald McIntyre, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Reinhart Rupprecht, in charge of security planning at the Munich Olympics in 1972; and Robin Bourne, Assistant Deputy Minister, Ottawa, Canada. The discussions covered the subjects of how America should respond to terrorism presently and in the future, the history of terrorism in Latin America, the official U.S. Government position on

terrorism, hostage negotiations, and an analysis of what Puerto Rico must do to fight terrorism. Specific terrorist groups are examined with special emphasis on the international relationships of such groups; the influence of Cuba, the USSR, and Libya; the Weather Underground; and Puerto Rico's FALN. A profile of the typical terrorist is presented, along with a review of urban guerrilla warfare tactics. All of the speakers emphasize the necessity of interagency and international cooperation in combating terrorism.

148. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - RIOTS, DISTURBANCES RESPONSE (Reel 10, 11, and 12)
NCJ 79681:

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Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

2 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 40 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Three professionals with expertise in riot control and prevention discuss how police and others can best respond to mass disturbances, emphasizing that agency coordination is an essential ingredient to a successful plan. The audience for these lectures includes police officers and attorneys preparing for the 1978 Pan American Games in Puerto Rico. An American agent who headed the Governor's Racial Strife Task Force in Florida suggests police plans for meeting disturbances at various threat levels. He suggests that officials avoid any opportunities for citizens to accuse the police of

repression, especially in riot cases, and that police make use of emergency powers accorded them to meet the particular level of emergency. For example, police can make use of legislation enabling them to control gasoline sales, enforce curfews, or stop and frisk suspects. Police should review and identify any measures that could be useful during an emergency before the disturbance takes place so as to be better prepared. Police should be particularly careful to avoid actions that would attract civil suits; to guard against such actions by citizens, police should develop contingency plans for mass detention, ensuring that they can handle arrestees' personal needs (i.e., sanitary measures, toilet facilities). The Florida agent also discusses terrorist tactics regarding the use of bombs and methods of handling ideological demonstrations and antisocial activities. Colonel Louis Guiffida, Director of the California Special Training Institute and lecturer at the Army War College, discusses ingredients for violence and police plans for handling the violence that may result. He suggests that a crowd of emotionally charged people can turn into a mob as a result of such factors as anonymity, contagion, suggestibility, panic, and publicity. He emphasizes that plans for handling disturbance must be drawn up in advance, that agencies must coordinate their activities, and that police must be prepared for every contingency. Finally, Richard Clutterbuck, an expert in riot control from the United Kingdom, examines the aim of strikes and their handling, using the events in Northern Ireland on a 'Bloody Sunday' in 1972 as an example of a strike that exploded into violence. He emphasizes mistakes made during this confrontation between soldiers and militant youths.

149. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM - ROLE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL/LEGISLATION (Reel 9)
NCJ 79680

Corporate Author:
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Thirteenth Floor
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Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Grant(s):
78-TA-AX-0033

Video-cassette, 1 hour, color.

Abstract:

The strategies used by terrorists during their trials to further their cause, attract publicity, and incite sympathizers are detailed by a West German attorney who was in charge of security operations at the 1972 Munich Olympics. Then an American attorney describes an effective command structure for confronting terrorists in crisis situations. The first speaker, Reinhart Rupprecht, instructs his audience of police officers and attorneys that terrorists' aims are to denigrate the state and defame state representatives, to delay the trial, and to embarrass witnesses and others by questioning them about trivialities. Since the defense attorney generally shares the political viewpoints of the terrorists, the terrorists depend on the counsel for communication with other sympathizers and ultimately with their comrades in prison as a means of effectively disciplining or organizing them. Since the terrorists' aim is to escape confinement, the state should act to prevent the assignment of terrorists belonging to the same group to the same prison. Witnesses can also be coached on how to behave in court so that unnecessary court delays are avoided. The second speaker, Lennard Wolfe, an American attorney, uses a chart to illustrate the command structure in crisis confrontations and emphasizes that crisis units should coordinate their activities with other agencies, such as the fire department. Police and others involved should also work out mechanisms to meet constitutional guarantees concerning human rights since the American Civil Liberties Union and

other organizations will watch carefully the activities of police in this area.

150. JURIS (Justice Retrieval and Inquiry System)
NCJ 78956

Corporate Author:
Legal Information Systems Group

Videocassette, 24 minutes, color.

Abstract:

This video cassette explains how the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Justice Retrieval and Inquiry Service (JURIS) system works. JURIS is a computerized full-text legal search system designed to save attorneys and others needing to search case law much valuable time. JURIS is constantly being expanded and includes case law, statutory law, and other law. It is a fast, flexible, and comprehensive tool. DOJ has created a self-paced instructional program for attorneys to help them learn how to use the system.

151. JUSTICE - EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39981

Author(s):
Harries, K.

Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:

Video cassette discussion centers on whether the Oklahoma criminal justice system is really just and equal to all.

"Should the present system be abolished?" ask three panelists on this tape. Inequality, according to one judge interviewed, is rampant in the system. Equality of sentencing is not present, imparting the concept of two systems: rich man's justice and poor man's justice. Poor people and minorities often get longer sentences, the film points out, while women often receive lesser sentences for comparable crimes. The rights of the victim of a crime are also explored by the panelists.

152. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT SPECIALISTS - FUNCTIONAL TOPICS RELATED TO PLANNING AND STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT
NCJ 79826

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, total running time 1 hour and 45 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Speakers in this videotaped workshop session discuss functional topics related to court planning and strategy. Bruce Beaudin, of the District of Columbia Bail Agency, talks about diversion programs and calls upon court specialists to help solve diversion problems. He pays special attention to the 'three R's' that a magistrate must consider in a bail situation: release, reappearance, and recidivism. Mike Donnelly of the Kentucky State Planning Agency (SPA), examines problems planners are likely to face in the development of State standards. Dan Johnson of the National Center for State Courts discusses differences between unified and centralized State court systems,

while Bob Tobin of the Resources Planning Corporation delineates planning problems and resource allocation concerns for courts. In addition, Keith Stott of the National Center for State Courts discusses rural criminal justice problems and delineates major differences between rural and urban courts, including population density, spatial distances, complexity of government structures, and caseload volume. Tom Delahanty, from the district attorney's office in Auburn, Maine, discusses regional prosecution services, while Paul Bradley of the Illinois Public Defender Project speaks about regional defense services. The final speaker, Mike Greenwood, also affiliated with the National Center for State Courts, devotes his talk to technology and the State courts, with special emphasis on the major steps involved in introducing technological equipment to the courts. He notes that care should be taken so that the court knows what specific goals it wants to achieve with new equipment or a particular technological system.

153. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT SPECIALISTS - INITIATING THE PLANNING PROCESS - THE SYSTEMS APPROACH TO COURT PLANNING
NCJ 79825

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

4 videocassettes, total running time 3 hours and 13 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Theoretical approaches to State criminal justice planning are addressed by three speakers: Henry Ruth, Director of

Criminal Justice Resources at the Urban Institute; Dr. Charles Edelstein, Director of the Judicial Administration Program at the University of Southern California; and Dr. Frederic Jervis, President of the Center for Constructive Change. Ruth sees a major obstacle to effective criminal justice administration in the proliferation of bureaucratic functions that divert attention and resources from the ultimate goal -- crime control. He advises against project-by-project planning because planners are the only functionaries in the system whose job permits an overview of the whole. They should function as a link between theoreticians who demand change and the practical implementers in the system. Those in a State planning agency should recognize that resources will continue to remain limited and guide the efforts of everyone else in the system to focus on crime control. Edelstein contrasts the incremental and global models of rational, goal-oriented planning with intuitive planning that takes place without precise goals. In essence, rational planning models look at what exists now to make projections of the future; they require systematic data collection and analysis. The incomplete and therefore biased nature of all data is pointed out, as is the subjectivity of deciding on a cutoff point for the gathering process; the power of possessing data is emphasized. Given the complexity and conflicting nature of criminal justice goals, Edelstein urges that planners aim for comprehensive planning through bilateral and multilateral consensus building both vertically and horizontally throughout the system. Jervis advocates an alternative planning process in which desired results are identified and new strategies devised for achieving them. He says other efforts at institutional reform are structured to fail because they attach significance to methods and strategies rather than to goals and outcomes. Identifying the goal reveals the discrepancy between what is and what could be. To fill that gap, new strategies and approaches can emerge, be tested, and pursued. In a session on the following day, Jervis philosophizes on the nature of Western society in

general, and its dependence on specialization which obscures the larger context.

154. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT
SPECIALISTS - INTRODUCTION
NCJ 79822

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, running time 40 minutes, color.

Abstract:
The proceedings of a workshop held in Cleveland, Ohio, from March 28 to April 1, 1976, are presented. The workshop included speakers on court planning, programming, and administration. It covered five stages: (1) definition of the court specialist's role and function within the criminal justice system, (2) identification of methods for satisfying the court specialist's function and accepting his/her role (how planning is done), (3) identification of program areas where these methods may be applied and tested, (4) identification of resources which may be used with the methods presented, and (5) identification of future issues in the adjudication process. The keynote speaker, Justice Henry McQuade, former LEAA deputy administrator of policy development, traces the evolution of LEAA and details agency programs for improving the courts. The last speaker, Chief Justice C. William O'Neill of the Ohio Supreme Court, discusses ways of reducing court congestion through administrative changes. He delineates the step-by-step process that was used in Ohio to achieve this goal, including the adoption of new rules of civil

procedure and the delegation of responsibility to the State supreme court to supervise all the other Ohio State courts.

155. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT
SPECIALISTS - LONG TERM TRENDS
IN THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS
NCJ 79828

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
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633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1 videocassette, total running time 1 hour, color.

Abstract:
Edward McConnell, Director of the National Center for State Courts, reviews the court situation of 24 years ago to gain perspective for predicting long-term trends of the adjudication process. In 1952, speedy trials were no problem; there were no public defenders; judicial education was unheard of; rulemaking in the courts was a novelty; court administration was a new profession; and juvenile courts presented no administrative difficulty. Subsequent changes have emerged through a gradual process to which contributing factors were the hard work of reform organizations; unanticipated, liberal policymaking decisions by the Supreme Court; urbanization; economic conditions; and Vietnam. The lesson learned is that collective changes have great impact over time. Future conditions discernible in today's trends include State court centralization with increased importance of the court administrator's function. Continued inservice judicial training is foreseen along with greater lay involvement in the management and operation of the

court. A consumer orientation will evolve, with the courts accommodating defendants, victims, and witnesses with respect to the location and time of hearings. Planning will be a routine activity. Courthouses will be versatile structures, containing a variety of technological gadgetry (e.g., videotaped witness testimony). Alternatives to court trials will be practiced as part of the system; research on new procedures will take place with judicial sponsorship and approval. Sentences will be short and mandated; substantive law will be revised and all victimless crime decriminalized. While influence of the courts will continue to be great, more emphasis will be placed on citizens' rights in the areas of environment, consumerism, communications, space, retirement, and others. Court action will not be used, as in the past, to achieve social remedies. This function will be returned to the legislatures. This lecture concluded the conference of State court planners; Jim Swain of the Courts Division made final remarks and reviewed events of the 4-day workshop.

156. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT
SPECIALISTS - RESOURCES FOR
PLANNING AND STRATEGY
IMPLEMENTATION
NCJ 79827

Corporate Author:
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Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, running time 55 minutes, color.

Abstract:
Four representatives of federally funded criminal justice information processing and dissemination agencies instruct

court planning specialists on the resources available through them. A Cleveland project is reported to identify local resources. Cheryl Martorana, chief of the Office of Research Programs for the Courts Division of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice reports on the status of current projects underway in her office. Currently, \$2 million are being allocated per year for research. Noteworthy projects to be completed shortly are the development of performance indicators for courts, an evaluation design for defender offices, and sentencing guidelines for judges. Carolyn Bernstein reports on Model Program Development, a Federal effort to identify outstanding projects, verify their accomplishments, and disseminate the research results nationally. Exemplary Programs publications report a single project; Prescriptive Packages contain synthesized results from several projects. A series of monographs describe good projects that did not meet the stringent evaluation criteria of the exemplary program category. Martin Lively, of the Office of Technology Transfer describes regional training workshops organized on special topics four or five times a year and the demonstration funding available for approximately two subjects annually. The speaker emphasizes that his office needs State and regional feedback to identify the best people and projects for inclusion in these efforts. Caroline Cooper represents American University's Technical Assistance Project, a service which seeks to give a practical response to a local agency's pressing problems. Francis Bremson describes the Cleveland Court Management Project, which utilizes private resources outside the government -- notably consultants, intra-agency people, in-house agency specialists, and community groups such as the local bar association, universities, citizen agencies, and private foundations.

157. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
STATE PLANNING COURT
SPECIALISTS - THE COURT
PLANNING CONTROVERSY
NCJ 79823

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
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Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
Videocassette, running time 37 minutes,
color.

Abstract:
This videotape of a workshop session focuses on the court planning controversy, specifically (1) the current (1976) structure by which Federal support has been provided to elements of the States' court systems and (2) the interrelationships that have been created between the courts and other elements of the criminal justice system as a result of the LEAA funding structure. Dean John Irving, Dean of Seton Hall University Law School, notes that the 1980's will be the decade for court reform because both internal and external pressures are mounting to improve the criminal justice system. He observes that the court planner enters the milieu of the natural conflict existing between the needs of the State planning agency (SPA), the courts, and the taxpayers. He states that court planners' main functions are to plan, fund, and correlate information. Dean Irving discussed the concept of using Federal money to upgrade State courts. Conflict is perceived because of the Federal and State mix, simplistic concepts relating to State courts, and LEAA's extraordinary contribution to State court planning. He recommends that each State court system create a judicial planning council, with staff and representation from various courts in the State, to solve the problems confronting the State courts.

158. LEAA NATIONAL WORKSHOP FOR
STATE PLANNING AGENCY COURT
SPECIALISTS - THE ROLE OF THE
SPA (STATE PLANNING AGENCY)
COURT SPECIALIST WITHIN THE
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING
PROCESS
NCJ 79824

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
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Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, total running time 1
hour, color, 3/4 inch.

Abstract:
In this videotaped workshop session on court specialists, four speakers discuss the role of the State Planning Agency (SPA) specialist in the criminal justice planning process. Chief Justice C. William O'Neill of the Ohio Supreme Court focuses on the role of the court specialist from the viewpoint of the court, including how States can help court reform. Concerns center on the judicial selection system; salary and pension for judges; unification of the courts; and State financing of courts, including lower municipal courts. A district attorney from Louisiana discusses the role of the court specialist from the prosecutor's perspective, noting that the planner should know what prosecutors do in the criminal justice system. He asserts the importance of communication, establishment of priorities, prior determination of the cost of new programs, and assessment of a program's impact on the police. The next speaker, Rollie Rogers, a Colorado State public defender, examines the court specialist's role from the defense viewpoint. He recommends training programs for lawyers and investigators, paralegal programs, offender

rehabilitation programs, and pretrial diversion programs that include representatives of the defense function. The last speaker, director of the Maryland SPA, discusses the role of the SPA court specialist from the perspective of the SPA. He delineates five basic functions of the SPA planner: brokerage, technical assistance, information dissemination, quality assessment, and evaluation.

159. Because of the number of inquiries from researchers for historical material on the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the following six items are available as a single loan package, at a single service charge:

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 1
NCJ 79757

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 30 minutes, color.

Abstract:

Richard Velde, Administrator of LEAA, discusses the evolution of LEAA, focusing on the legislative, fiscal, and organizational development of the agency. The presentation was given to LEAA personnel. Introductory speakers describe LEAA's role as that of providing leadership in the criminal justice field, as well as taking charge of channeling funds to State and local governments to combat crime and improve the criminal justice system. Velde mentions that LEAA's predecessor, the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance (OLEA), was initiated under the Johnson administration in 1965 and was funded for 3 years, during which time the office completed 400 projects. Criticism of OLEA led future planners to emphasize the development of projects with a commonsense flavor. When LEAA was

established, Congress intended it to be a State block grant program which assisted local police, corrections, and courts. The program was extended in 1970 for 2 years, with Congress deciding to keep the block grant concept, with an emphasis on juvenile delinquency prevention and evaluation. LEAA has grown from 70 employees in 1969 to 700 at present. Major reorganizations have occurred under each new LEAA administrator, reflecting a constant element of change in the agency. In 1969 the budget for LEAA was \$60 million; in 1976 it rose to \$770 million. Although the budget has grown, LEAA appropriations represent only about 5 percent of what State and local governments spend on criminal justice operations.

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 2
NCJ 79758

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 1 hour, color.

Abstract:
LEAA personnel explain the structure, function, and activities of the organizational components of LEAA's delivery system. The Deputy Administrator for Administration explains that the block grant program consists of planning, action, and formula grants. Categorical grants are directed toward statistical, research, and education programs. Organizational charts illustrate the functions and flow of funds in LEAA's delivery system, and the functions and responsibilities of personnel in each LEAA division are discussed. Officers of six LEAA staff offices explain the functions of their divisions. The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Planning and Management describes the functions of the office's Planning and Evaluation Standard Division, Management Division, and Policy Analysis Division. The Inspector General of the Office of Inspector

General (OIG) tells of OIG's internal inspections of LEAA, and the Comptroller discusses the responsibilities of each division within the Office of Comptroller. The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Operations Support describes the six divisions of the office, and the Deputy General Counsel discusses the role of the Office of General Counsel. Finally, the functions of the Office of Congressional Liaison are mentioned; they involve advising the administration on the impact of LEAA programs and liaison with State political leaders.

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 3
NCJ 79759

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 1 hour, color.

Abstract:
LEAA personnel discuss the role of LEAA staff offices and programming offices in this presentation given to LEAA staff. The Director of the Public Information Office (PIO) emphasizes that PIO has an obligation to fulfill public requests for information. The Director of the Office of Civil Rights Compliance describes the office's purpose as that of enforcing compliance with civil rights laws. The functions of the Contracts Complaint Review Desk, the Compliance Review Desk, and the Compliance Resolution Desk are described. The Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Officer explains EEO duties and tells of its special emphasis programs directed toward women, blacks, and Hispanics. The Director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice discusses the purpose and organization of the Institute and its current and future approaches. Also described are the functions of the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service and the Office of National Priority Programs. Finally, an overview

is given of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 4
NCJ 79760

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531
Videocassette, 30 minutes, color.

Abstract:
An overview is given of LEAA's regional offices in this presentation given to LEAA staff. The Assistant Administrator of the Office of Regional Operations describes the functions and responsibilities of the office's Courts Division, Police and Program Review Division, Planning Analysis and Coordination Division, Enforcement Program Development Division, and Rehabilitation Enforcement Program Development Division. Similarly, the Regional Administrator in Atlanta explains how the regional offices function, with emphasis on activities in Atlanta. The Executive Secretary of the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administrators describes how State Planning Agencies (SPA's) were created and discusses their growth, their location and State government, and their structure. Also described are the Regional Planning Units (RPU's), whose functions depend upon States' needs.

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 5
NCJ 79761

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 30 minutes, color.

Abstract:
This presentation given to LEAA staff explains the processes undertaken to

accomplish LEAA's mission; it concentrates on management and manpower development. The Director of the Management Division, Office of Management and Budget, discusses the functions and operations of the office and notes that successful management requires effective team and office management. The Director of the Budget Division, Office of Comptroller, explains the types of funds LEAA has and how they are distributed. The Director of the Personnel Division, Office of Operations Support, describes staffing procedure, noting that the approved budget is the basis for staffing. The speaker points out that most LEAA staff are civil service employees and he describes how they are hired.

LEAA ORIENTATION, PART 6
NCJ 79762

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Videocassette, 45 minutes, color.

Abstract:
This presentation given to LEAA staff explains several processes undertaken to accomplish LEAA's mission, focusing on categorical grants and procurement. The Director of the Planning and Evaluation Standards Division notes that the categorical grants program is directed toward research and evaluation; development of information systems and statistics; training, manpower development, and education; and demonstration of crime prevention programs (the largest group). Types of discretionary grants and ways of monitoring these grants are also discussed. Similarly, a representative from the National Institute of Law

Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ) provides an overview of the categorical grant program and notes that it consists of demonstration, technical assistance, and special grants. The Director of the Grants and Contracts Management Division describes LEAA's procurement procedures. Finally, the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Planning and Management discusses the future role of LEAA. It is emphasized that LEAA should continue to refine its objectives, employ good management techniques, and assist State and local governments in developing management capability.

The preceding six items are available as a single loan package, at a single service charge.

160. LEGAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR
PROGRAM FOR INTERPRETERS FOR
THE DEAF
NCJ 38531

Author(s):
Foret, A.T.
Petrowske, M.J.

Corporate Author:
Wayne State University
Center for the Administration of
Justice
6001 Cass Avenue
Room 563
Detroit, MI 48202

Grant(s):
5-DF-99-0024
76-DF-99-0023
OCJP No. 17938-1

1976, includes 1 audio cassette, 26 video cassettes, 1 263-page manual, 2 6-page booklets.

Abstract:
Training course (for holders of the National Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf Comprehensive Skills Certificate) in conveying legal terms and concepts to deaf persons (those with minimal language skills). Course materials consist of an audio cassette which contains a pre-test and a post-test, which the student, in a studio

facility, interprets into sign language while being recorded on videotape; 10 video cassette vignettes which provide the student with practice materials in reverse interpreting sign language into spoken English; 16 video cassettes which illustrate the signs used in legal vocabulary; a manual which contains approximately 1,000 commonly used legal terms, the signs to be used by interpreters in conveying these terms to the deaf, etc.); a brief descriptive examples of each term used in a sentence, common legal formulas (Miranda warning, witness oath, etc.), and other information of interest to interpreters (code of ethics, fee setting, rights of the deaf, etc.); a brief descriptive pamphlet which contains a list of equipment needed and recommendations for teaching the course; and a daily class schedule of the three-week course as it was originally presented at Wayne State University. The manual also provides a training and reference aid for interpreters, judges, attorneys, and law enforcement officials and can be used as a text on legal procedures and terminology for use in educating deaf youngsters in schools for the deaf.

161. MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
NCJ 58588

Project Director:
Onder, J.

Corporate Author:
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20015

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 56 minutes, color videocassette.

Abstract:
This video cassette from the National Criminal Justice Executive Training Program of Advanced Criminal Justice Practices indicates the necessity for alternatives to the addition of new

personnel for expanded services. With additional funding no longer available to most police departments, the importance of improved management of existing resources has become conspicuous. Police administrators can no longer afford to permit their investigators to function without immediate supervision and without clear understanding of their interdependence with the department. The investigations conducted by detectives cannot be redundant of the work of patrolmen. A systems overview of each department should examine the procedures of initial investigation, case screening, and police-prosecutor relations to determine the most efficient use of personnel. Because patrol officers are becoming better educated, their function ought to be altered to reflect their capabilities for conducting interviews and collecting evidence, rather than routinely calling in detectives. A Birmingham, Alabama, study indicated that 80 percent of the cases could be screened out by means of consultation with supervisory personnel prior to in-depth investigation. Personnel may then be reassigned to higher priority cases. The success of a reorganization program is dependent on the participation of administrative and line officers in the planning and implementation of projects. Communication of the effects of changes is essential.

162. MODEL ORAL ARGUMENT
NCJ 79540

Corporate Author:
The Production Company
5449 North Harlem
Chicago, IL 60656

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
LEAA
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

American Bar Association
1800 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20036

Grant(s):
769F9900481

This is a 1 hour color video-cassette.

Abstract:
This film presents a model oral argument in an appellate court setting. The defendant in the fictitious case was convicted of the sodomy/murder of a young boy. The defense attorney argues that no direct evidence exists that the defendant committed the crime. The only evidence upon which conviction was based consisted of the defendant's palm prints on the exterior of the boy's home. The attorney reviews the facts of the case and the evidence found, emphasizing that certain evidence was improperly handled and that other facts favorable to the defendant, arising from the polygraph examination, were not admitted during the trial. In particular, evidence admitted at trial regarding the defendant's previous aberrant sex act prejudiced the case. The prosecutor then reviews the case, arguing that the evidence presented during the trial was sufficient to convict the defendant and that his conviction should not be overruled. At the conclusion of the film, the defense attorney makes the final presentation, emphasizing evidence supporting the defendant's claim that the judgment of the trial court should be overturned.

163. ON THE GATE - AN ORIENTATION
TAPE
NCJ 78773

Author(s):
Beller, C.
Moore, S.

Project Director:
Beller, C.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
LEAA
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531

New York Department of Correction

State Office Building
Albany, NY 12225

Videocassette, 30 minutes, black and white.

Abstract:

Viewers are shown how a new inmate becomes acclimated to living at Rikers Island, the New York correctional facility for men. An inexperienced inmate, called Smitty, learns how to behave and what attitude he should have from a more experienced inmate called Mike. Smitty at first is very negative and unrealistic about his situation. Gradually he learns that it is in his best interest to take advantage of the courses and services offered to inmates at Rikers Island. These include a high school equivalency program, sports activities, a law research class to help inmates research their own cases, a law library, legal aid offered by the Legal Aid Society, and vocational classes.

164. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHOLOGIES OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
ADMINISTRATION
NCJ 79437

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

This is a color video-cassette. It is 50 minutes in length. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

In a speech to fellow juvenile justice administrators, Jerome Miller discusses political and social myths that obscure the real issues involved in juvenile justice today. Unfortunately, sometimes

the so-called cures employed to reduce or eliminate juvenile delinquency cause more maladies than the original problem. Institutions today have more youth in them than 10 years ago (prior to most diversion programs). The only difference is that now the youth are labeled 'mentally ill' rather than 'delinquent' and are in 'treatment centers' instead of 'correctional facilities.' The real problem is not a lack of resources or staff in the juvenile justice system. Rather, the resources and staff need to be reallocated to the most serious offenders. Research indicates that a successful approach to helping juvenile offenders is to place them in specialized foster care, rather than in institutional or locked settings. The foster parent does not work at another job. Another successful program is the advocacy program in which college students are given credit for spending time with juveniles in leisure activities on a regular basis. Finally, the most basic issue facing juvenile justice administrators today is accountability: how accountability can be built into the system.

165. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHOLOGIES OF PAROLE
NCJ 79438

Project Director:
Mayo, L.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

This is a 40 minute color videocassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Benjamin J. Malcolm, Vice-chairman of the President's Parole Commission, expresses views on parole based on his extensive experience as the Commissioner of Corrections for New York. The presentation essentially rebuts the current criticism of parole and the practice of indeterminate sentencing. Those who consider indeterminate sentencing a failed experiment to be abandoned because offenders should be sentenced to definite rehabilitative treatment in prison ignore the fact of recidivism, which proves that prisons do not rehabilitate. If rehabilitation is to occur, it must be in the community. The concept of rehabilitation is a misnomer because it implies return to a state of socialization most offenders have never known. Causes of recidivism stem from both the prison environment and the hostility of the community to released ex-offenders. The impact of determinate sentencing in the six States where parole was abolished was immense in the costs of having inmates serve large percentages of their sentences in prisons. The 'Rockefeller Law' of New York, mandating 15 years to life for drug distribution, is currently being repealed because it delivered many less serious offenders into correctional system for long periods. A parole approach that allows for periodic review of individuals for release is preferable. Audience questions follow the presentation.

166. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHOLOGIES OF THE INSPECTOR
GENERAL
NCJ 79435

Project Director:
Mayo, L.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a color video-cassette. It is 50 minutes in length. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Tom McBride, who served as Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture, discusses myths concerning the role of the inspector general in the Federal Government, in this videotaped presentation. The office of inspector general within individual Federal Government agencies serves as a watchdog and investigates mismanagement fraud, waste, and abuse in various Federal programs. He examines several misconceptions about the Federal Government and inspectors general. These myths include the following: (1) fraud and abuse are rampant; (2) inspectors general concentrate on employee misconduct cases and department accounts, rather than on serious conflicts of interests and billion-dollar scandals; and (3) inspectors general are really Trojan horses within an agency reporting to Congress. The speaker notes that the poor legislative design of some programs inadvertently invites fraud. Computerized control systems are needed to deter fraud and abuse. Inspectors general from various agencies are trying to work together to develop across-the-board tactics to fight mismanagement and overfunding of programs. The relationship between the General Accounting Office and inspectors general in different agencies is discussed during a concluding question and answer period.

167. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHOLOGIES OF WHITE COLLAR
CRIME
NCJ 79433

Project Director:
Mayo, L.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration.
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 45 minute color
videocassette. Also known as Order of
the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Benjamin Civiletti addresses the difficulties of defining, enforcing, and punishing the varied forms of white collar crime. Among the obstacles to dealing effectively with white collar crime is the fact that empirical data on its incidence is lacking. Furthermore, 'white collar crime' is a meaningless phrase without precise definition. 'White collar' refers to the social status of offenders in relation to their occupations. The offenses committed under this rubric include not only criminal but also regulatory offenses. Frequently this form of crime is called 'nonviolent.' This ignores the destructive effects of this crime form on entire groups of citizens victimized indirectly. The law enforcement and correctional systems are unprepared for white collar offenders, who do not fit the stereotyped violent offender profile. Increased and improved apprehension of white collar offenders requires knowing what to look for when searching for fraud. Inspectors general have been given this responsibility in departmental agencies of the Federal Government. In addition, economic crime units at the Department of Justice have been assigned to detect, investigate, and prosecute white collar criminals more promptly. Essential in this effort

is cooperation between the investigation and prosecution efforts that can be achieved only through the team approach. A question and answer period follows the talk.

168. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS IMPEDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE
IMPROVEMENT
NCJ 79430

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, This is a 30 minute color video-
cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin
and Sword.

Abstract:

The first in a series of luncheon seminars for criminal justice administrators and practitioners, this introductory session, chaired by Louis Mayo, presents an overall survey of the current and endemic problems in criminal justice programs, policies, and agencies. At each seminar, an eminent speaker is to discuss his or her experiences and concerns pertaining to the criminal justice system. The seminars will address mythologies in criminal justice that hamper effective use of resources and innovative ideas and that often result in financial mismanagement and waste. Mr. Mayo describes in metaphorical terms some of the myths that are used to obscure ineptitude in criminal justice research.

169. ORDER TO THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN
LAW SCHOOLS
NCJ 79439

Project Director:
Mayo, L.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, This is a 45 minute color
videocassette. Also known as Order of
the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Charles Rogovin, Associate Dean of the School of Law at Temple University in Philadelphia, points up some serious shortcomings in the curriculums offered at most law schools in the country. The basic contention is that lawyers are ill prepared by their legal education for the administrative functions many will have to fulfill. It is claimed that lawyers assume inordinate importance and influence: They monopolize half the criminal justice process as judges, defenders, and prosecutors. Furthermore, lawyers in elected office outnumber all other professions. Their qualifications appear to be rhetoric, arrogance, and procrastination. While law schools provide training in analytical capabilities -- the skills necessary for the practice of law -- less than 25 percent of these institutions require courses in administrative law. Nothing is taught young lawyers about the allocation of resources, decision theory, public administration planning, or policy analysis. Literature is nonexistent on the roles of lawyers as administrators and managers. An introduction to social science

methodology for lawyers and management theory courses complemented by practice in government agencies should be part of the law school curriculum. However, there is a tradition of resistance to change in these educational institutions which makes any reform difficult to achieve. Audience questions are answered following the presentation.

170. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
RATIONAL POLICY
NCJ 79447

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch
Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 30 minute color video-
cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin
and Sword.

Abstract:

This videotape evaluates American criminal justice policies, compares them to those in Western Europe, and suggests improvements in the system. Prison overcrowding, uncivilized conditions in jails and prisons, and the high rate of incarceration illustrate the barrenness of the U.S. criminal justice system. Many State correctional institutions have been found to operate unconstitutionally; 26 States are facing court orders to reform their institutions. Capital punishment is not the answer to this problem nor is building more prisons or lengthening prison sentences. Factors which affect prison populations are career criminal programs, minimum sentences, probation and parole programs, and judicial interventions. Prison officials in Sweden and Denmark emphasize diverting offenders from the criminal justice

system and creating more humane prison environments for those sentenced to such institutions. The average time an inmate is incarcerated in Sweden is only 3.4 months; the country has a low serious crime rate but an amount of street crime similar to that of the United States. U.S. policymakers must examine current policy toward serious crimes and must focus their attention on the mass murderer, organized crime, political terrorism, white-collar crime, and official lawlessness.

171. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION
NCJ 79443

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 60 minute color video-cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:
Professor Richard Myren, Dean of Criminal Justice at American University, reviews the state of criminal justice education and suggests improvements. The criminal justice system is working more effectively today than in the past because of new research projects and more university inquiries; the enhanced status of criminal justice training programs exemplifies the health of the criminal justice system. This system cannot be isolated from other justice systems since all are interrelated; training programs must be integrated even though some States resist integration. Criminal justice education has been system oriented since the

1960's and entrenched in the 1970's, with the growth of many new programs and professional associations of criminal justice educators. The increasing concern for quality has led to the concept of accreditation for the field. Also during the 1970's the realization arose that criminal justice agencies were a part of other systems as well. For the 1980's universities must establish colleges of justice and not just of criminology or criminal justice. They should establish sharper definitions of the parameters of the justice system, including the civil and military systems in the new curriculums. A question and answer session follows the lecture.

172. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF CRIMINAL SENTENCING
NCJ 79446

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 30 minute color video-cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:
Judge Harold Greene speaks about standardized sentencing guidelines, judicial discretion in sentencing, and sentencing reform. The present method of sentencing involves wide judicial discretion, whereby the maximum number of years is specified for a certain offense, but the minimum number of years that must be served remains unspecified. It also makes wide use of parole. The reform movement in sentencing would abolish the parole system and the broad judicial discretion

now allowed and replace these with uniform sentences for specified crimes. Arguments for and against such reform are discussed. The abolishment of judicial discretion would eliminate the numerous variables that a judge considers before handing down a sentence, such as the offender's past history, extenuating circumstances, etc. However, some jurisdictions are modifying uniform sentences by listing sentencing guidelines and extenuating circumstances in order to allow judges some discretion. The basic choice is between trust in the good sense of judges and rigid guidelines that allow no flexibility. One suggestion is that at the time of sentencing the judge should articulate his/her purpose of the sentence so that all future decisions regarding that offender can be more easily made. Questions and answers conclude the talk.

173. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF INTERNATIONAL
CRIMINOLOGY
NCJ 79440

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 55 minute color video-cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:
Dr. William Burnham, Assistant Warden of a juvenile institution in England, discusses myths held by both Americans and Europeans about each other's criminal justice systems. Many Americans believe that Europeans have a superior criminal justice system and

that the style and quality of European research is better than the American version. However, European society is different from American society because it is more homogeneous and thus easier to control. Also, European research is merely presented better; Americans use jargon ineffectively, but their research addresses a wider context than European works. Europeans believe that Americans produce 'real' research in that they have extensive statistical data supporting their arguments. They also feel that Americans have a more coherent approach to criminal justice since systems theory is more developed in the United States than in Europe. However, Burnham is skeptical about victim surveys, upon which much of American research is based; he insists that U.S. criminal justice agencies are more fragmented than in Europe and thus have less coherent policies. Overall, the quality of justice in America remains poor and arbitrary. During a question and answer session following the videotaped lecture, Burnham addresses human rights dilemmas and criminal justice traditions.

174. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
NCJ 79441

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, videocassette, 45 minutes, black and white. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:
Judge Webster, Director of the FBI, deflates myths about the agency,

discusses how misperceptions have affected the agency, and describes recent innovations in the FBI's automated procedures. Webster notes the tendency in law enforcement to perpetuate myths that uphold the image of the agency, particularly regarding intelligence. He argues that some myths have influenced policy, such as statutes supporting the use of deadly force, a policy the FBI has never supported because it is considered unnecessary. Such statutes derive from the myth that deadly force will stop a criminal. Misperceptions of the FBI which have affected it adversely have led to the passage of the Freedom of Information Act, which provides that informants not be assured that their files will be held confidential, thus making it less likely that they will continue to cooperate with the FBI. Webster also describes recent activities of the FBI in the areas of training, forensic sciences, management information systems, and telecommunications. He notes such advances in the use of computer technology as the Criminalistics Information Laboratory System, to which more than 40 crime labs throughout the country are linked. He mentions ways in which the FBI is improving its domestic intelligence activities and describes a pilot project in Detroit to set up an organized-crime information system. During a question and answer session following the lecture, Webster addresses such topics as the hostage crisis in Iran and white-collar crime.

175. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION
NCJ 79432

Project Director:
Mayo, L.A.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, videocassette, 40 minutes, color.
Also known as the Order of the Pin and
Sword.

Abstract:

Patrick V. Murphy discusses myths of police administration in this videotaped presentation. A prevalent belief proven false by an experiment in Kansas City is that police presence and visibility can prevent and deter crime. In addition, the idea that police can solve the crime problem if only more police are hired, persists. However, in Kansas City, more visible police on the street did not deter crime and fewer police officers on the street did not cause crime to increase. The myth that policing is a man's job has been proven false in recent years by the successful performance of women as patrol officers. The idea that most crimes are solved by detectives has been shown to need revision. Studies indicate the importance of uniformed officers in solving crimes. Other myths examined in detail include the use of deadly force and the police's inability to deal with the crime problem. The speaker emphasizes the importance of gathering information as a police function and that police must understand better the value of information obtained in neighborhoods.

176. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF POLICING
NCJ 79444

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a color video cassette. It
is 54 minutes in length. Also known as
Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Myths and problems of policing are discussed by Quinn Tamm, Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and consultant for the National League of Cities. The speaker discusses the myth that the addition of more police officers will prevent crime and suggests that other factors such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of recreational facilities may also contribute to crime. In addition, Tamm reviews such problems as the growing power of police unions in contract negotiations and the increased amount of non-law-enforcement activities demanded of police officers. A question and answer period covers such topics as press-police relationships and the impact of patrol cars on policing.

177. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF PRISONS
NCJ 79436

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a color video-cassette. It
is 40 minutes in length. Also known as
Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Norman Carlson, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, discusses four concepts underlying the criminal justice system: incapacitation, retribution, rehabilitation, and deterrence. He then examines the current objectives of prison officials. Carlson argues that officials do not know how to change criminal behavior but can only facilitate change in offenders. The medical model, adopted under the concept of rehabilitation, has failed to result in accurate diagnoses of inmates. However, deterrence remains a valuable concept as it is possible to deter offenders from repeating their offenses. Prison officials should concentrate on providing safe facilities for inmates and staff, humane conditions, and opportunities for change. Most States are in agreement on these objectives, and on the Federal level Senator Edward Kennedy is promoting a bill that spells out these objectives for the criminal justice system. Carlson emphasizes the need for short sentences and certain punishment, advocates closing down old prison facilities and building new ones, and argues that white-collar criminals should serve prison sentences rather than being assigned to public service projects.

178. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
MYTHS OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR
NCJ 79445

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, videocassette, 45 minutes, color.
Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Joan Jacoby, a researcher in the field of criminal justice and prosecution, discusses misconceptions about public prosecutors. One prevalent myth about lawyers in general is that they can solve all sorts of problems. However, most lawyers are incapable of solving problems because their training focuses on exceptions and precedents, rather than on problem-solving techniques. Another myth is that public prosecutors have unbridled discretion and often abuse their authority. Prosecutorial discretion is not really the issue. However, the public actually sees only the results of environmental and policy decisions. The American justice system, a system of checks and balances, is a comprehensive system for handling complaints. Research shows that most prosecutors reach the same decisions in the same type of cases. A third myth is that plea bargaining (plea negotiation) is a necessary evil. Plea negotiation should be an acceptable and major dispositional vehicle with the proper controls. An anti-plea-bargaining stance is possible, however, in cases when the court cooperates with the prosecutor. Still another myth asserts that the organizational effectiveness of the prosecutorial office can be enhanced by having all its personnel under civil service. Research reveals that the most enthusiastic prosecutors are not civil servants. Other myths include the following: that all prosecutors should do something all the same way, that the criminal justice system is so complex it cannot be analyzed, and that specific and general deterrents really do work. Questions and answers follow the discussion.

179. ORDER OF THE PEN AND SWORD -
UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE
MYTHOLOGIES
NCJ 79442

Project Director:
Mayo, L.
Murphy, P.

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch
Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, videocassette tape, 50 minutes.
Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

Abstract:

Dr. Norval Morris, Dean of the Law School of the University of Chicago, presents a comprehensive overview of criminal justice philosophical and practical perspectives and relates prevailing mythologies of criminal justice to these insights. Basically interested in reform, the speaker nevertheless notes that criminal justice reforms have often made situations appreciably worse than they were before the reforms were initiated. The three main issues in criminal justice should be crime control, efficiency, and decency. One prevailing myth assumes that bad theory and good practical results are possible in criminal justice. On the contrary, good practice and good theory are basically intertwined. The speaker notes that he has learned not to place confidence in the amount and incidence of crime because the whole criminal justice system probably serves more as a deterrent backdrop than as a forceful influence. Another myth states that more effective prediction techniques will allow influences of crime to be predicted accurately. While this probably will not occur in the near future, more cohort studies should be encouraged. The myth that rehabilitation has marginal effects and should be dropped entirely is mindless. A final myth asserts that determining the cause of crime is not really important because of the inherent complexity in analyzing the meaning of, for instance, a 10 to 1

black/white prison ratio. Liberals will use the ratio to prove racial discrimination; conservatives will prove blacks commit more crime. Rejecting both interpretations leads one to perceive that the basic problems of housing, employment-unemployment, and other issues have not really been analyzed, although these logically are related to crime. Questions and answers conclude the discussion.

180. ORDER OF THE PEN AND THE SWORD -
MYTHS IMPEDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE
RESEARCH
NCJ 79431

Corporate Author:
US Department of Justice
LEAA Television Branch

Sponsoring Agency:
Police Foundation
1909 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

American Society for Public
Administration
Section on Criminal Justice
Administration
1225 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036

1981, this is a 30 minute color video-cassette. Also known as The Order of the Pin And Sword.

Abstract:
Speaking at the 1978 conference of the Order of the Pen and Sword, Dr. Stanley Turner, a sociologist, discusses some of the myths that impede criminal justice. Such myths include the ability of social scientists to explain certain phenomena including the correlation between age and criminal reform and the difference between the sexes concerning crime rates. The concept of the criminal justice system as a harmonious totality of parts can also be considered a myth. Additional myths discussed by the speaker include simplified explanations of why offenders commit crimes, theories of how to treat offenders, and factors that cause delinquency such as the rebellion against middle-class values that creates a counterculture.

181. ORGANIZED CRIME ISSUES IN CRIME
AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39986

Author(s):
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Project Director:
Harries, K.

Sponsoring Agency:
Oklahoma Humanities Committee
Executive Terrace Building
2809 NW Expressway, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73112

National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 15 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion dwells on the scope and problem presented by organized crime in Oklahoma. Organized crime in the State is relatively scant and has focused on vending machine operations and gambling in the eastern part of the State. Three panelists including a State Bureau of Investigation police officer, a university professor, and a sociologist present their ideas on the subject, and why it does not receive the sort of attention it deserves. The colorful cowboy image is one factor leading to this situation. State law enforcement officials, the panelists believe, should step up their organized crime fighting efforts.

182. PEP-ICAP (PATROL EMPHASIS
PROGRAM - INTEGRATED CRIMINAL
APPREHENSIVE PROGRAM) REPORT
NCJ 79538

This is a 15 minute color video-cassette.

Abstract:
Following a brief summary of the Patrol Emphasis Program (PEP) and the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP), this videotape discusses how ICAP is working in Norfolk, Va. ICAP has two basic elements: crime analysis

END

and structural planning. The goal of the program is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the police field service units, to modernize patrol operations, and to increase productivity throughout the department. Patrol management concepts are discussed in detail. These concepts clearly delineate the accountability and responsibility of patrol managers. Differences between the new system and the former platoon system become readily apparent as the lecture continues. By focusing on the serious habitual offender and by increasing police training (so that police will actually help prosecutors win more convictions), the ICAP in Norfolk, Va., attempts to decrease the crime problem.

**183. POLICE ACTIVITY AND CRIME ISSUES
IN CRIME AND JUSTICE**
NCJ 39985

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Project Director:
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1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion dwells on whether Oklahoma police officers should spend their time fighting and tracking down crime exclusive of other duties. What people want police to do is explored by three panelists, two police officers and one university professor. Complaints to handle loud music, barking dogs, and traffic control are the sort of duties that some citizens feel should not be the domain of the police officer. Police interfering with victimless crimes is also explored. The

bulk of the police officer's job is not as flashy as that portrayed in TV shows, which some believe contribute to this problem of role definition.

184. POLICE JUVENILE DIVERSION
NCJ 78697

Corporate Author:
Michigan State Police
Community Services Section
714 South Harrison Road
East Lansing, MI 48823

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

Michigan State Police
714 South Harrison Road
East Lansing, MI 48823

Videocassette, 25 minutes, color.

Abstract:
This videocassette explains the police juvenile dispositional process in Michigan and the advantages of police juvenile diversion. Police juvenile diversion falls under Section 14 of the Michigan Welfare Code, which provides for services to children. Previously, police juvenile diversion occurred in a more informal way. Various persons involved in providing services to juveniles explain the advantages of diversion in contrast to the processing of juveniles through the juvenile court system. Diversion allows the juvenile to be given counseling, vocational training, and other services and prevents the juvenile from being labeled 'delinquent.' Diversion reduces costs and has proven far more helpful to youth than being referred to the juvenile court. A total of 85 percent of the youth referred to diversion programs never see the inside of juvenile court in Michigan. In addition, diversion reduces juvenile court caseloads, thus allowing the court to devote its time to more serious cases. Diversion can be used successfully for most juveniles, except those who are habitual or violent

offenders. Criteria for selecting youth for police juvenile diversion include the nature of the offense, the youth's age and maturity, the youth's past record, the home environment, and the youth's school record.

**185. POLICE PATROL - IS CHANGE
NEEDED? ISSUES IN CRIME AND
JUSTICE**
NCJ 39983

Author(s):
Harries, K.

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Oklahoma Humanities Committee
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National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette,
color.

Abstract:
Video cassette discussion examines whether the removal of the police officer from foot patrol on the streets has spurred on the increase in crime in Oklahoma. Although little is known about the deterrent effects of patrols, many people believe that the deployment of officers in vehicles is not as effective as using them on foot patrols. Presently, 90 percent of patrol assignments are vehicle patrol. A panel of three university professors discuss whether the individual officer is isolated from the community. They also probe the desirability of crime prevention versus detection and apprehension. Some crimes are more amenable to patrol deterrence, others are not.

**186. PRETRIAL INTERVIEWING AND
VERIFICATION TECHNIQUES**
NCJ 79539

Sponsoring Agency:
National Association of Pretrial
Services Agencies
Washington, DC
This is a 50 minute color video
cassette.

Abstract:
Pretrial investigators are taught methods of improving interviews with arrestees and verification sources to produce more useful reports. A dramatization of an interview with an arrestee and a verification interview with the arrestee's brother show wrong approaches to collecting information for the pretrial report. Next, the pretrial investigators go through the same arrestee interview using improved techniques. Critical to the successful interview are getting all names and aliases of the arrestee, obtaining specific years of residency in the area, and eliciting detailed, specific answers to questions. To do this, the investigators use open-ended and followup questions, as well as explanations of the rationale for the question. The investigators also pursue all inconsistencies in the answers and are alert for nonverbal cues. During the interview, the investigator gathers as many references as possible from the interviewee, so as to facilitate the judge's ability to make a correct determination of the arrestee's pretrial disposition.

**187. PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE -
STANDARDS OF CONDUCT FOR
FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PERSONNEL**
NCJ 77954

Corporate Author:
Capital Communications Systems, Inc.

Sponsoring Agency:
US Executive Office of the President
Office of Federal Procurement Policy
726 Jackson Place, NW
Washington, DC 20503

1980, this is a color, video cassette. It has a running time of 39 minutes.

Abstract:

This videotape program on the prevention of fraud and abuse for Federal procurement personnel uses dramatized incidents to point up such ethical problems as conflict-of-interest and reporting of wrongdoing. The film notes that there are 150,000 Federal procurement personnel spending over 100 billion dollars yearly and buying items as diverse as a linear accelerator for a Veterans Administration hospital and a tracking and data relay satellite system for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Federal procurement personnel are shown in varied situations that underscore the importance of preventing fraud and abuse by (1) being impartial, (2) reporting wrongdoing, and (3) avoiding conflict-of-interest situations, waste, and gifts and gratuities. Viewers are given the opportunity to make their own decisions about specific procurement issues such as one involving three separate requests by a section chief for office carpeting, a contract add-on, and six word-processing machines. The narrator emphasizes the serious responsibility of the work, the need to apply ethical principles with care and discrimination, and the fact that procurement personnel are working for the benefit of the people.

188. PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISM
NCJ 58586

Project Director:
Onder, J.

Corporate Author:
University Research Corporation
5530 Wisconsin Avenue
Washington, DC 20015

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531

1976, 52 minutes, color videocassette.

Abstract:

This video cassette from the National Criminal Justice Executive Training Program in Advanced Criminal Justice Practice indicates the need for and the methods of establishing a channel for prisoners' complaints. In a presentation for corrections administrators, staff, and inmates, the formation and operation of an effective prison grievance mechanism is shown as a peaceful means of solving an institution's internal problems. Although many factors contribute to the occurrence of violence in prisons, interviews with prison administrators confirm the impression that a grievance committee provides a method for the expression of discontent without resort to violence, and provides administrators with information on internal conditions and the scope of problems in the prison. Grievance mechanisms fulfill the need for the sharing of power and responsibility within an institution, as well as satisfying the obligation of due process of law in disciplinary actions. A system ought to be tailored to the specific needs of each prison or jail, with all affected personnel having some ability to recommend a preferred design. Successful implementation of the system requires careful and thorough training of staff, and continual evaluation of operations. The commitment of the administration is considered vital. Design principles should allow for outside review of any decisions of the grievance committee, and should allow adequate protection of inmates against reprisal and safeguards against unsubstantiated claims against staff.

189. USE OF VIDEOTAPE IN JUDICIAL
EDUCATION
NCJ 78771

Project Director:
Gavey, T.
Smith, D.

Corporate Author:
American Academy of Judicial Education
2025 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Sponsoring Agency:
US Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
633 Indiana Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20531

1976, this is a color video cassette. It is 12 minutes in length.

Abstract:

The speaker in this film advocates the use of videotapes in judicial education and cites examples of the materials already available in this medium as well as instances of their utilization in training situations. Videotapes are deemed particularly adaptable to the special and diversified needs of judicial education because this medium is less expensive and more flexible than conventional film. Videotaped material is readily accessible to individual users, and live recordings of conferences can bring the best lecturers in the field to an individual study situation. Two examples of excellent but stylistically widely different speakers already taped are Professor Younger of Cornell Law School teaching the subject of evidence and Judge Charles Moylan lecturing on the fourth amendment. Nine trial simulations have been taped involving students directly in development of courtroom skills, and these are topically integrated with other material on criminal law and procedure. Another series of simulated trial scenes deals with evidence law and is accompanied by workbooks and keys to State law. Simulations are particularly useful in demonstrating courtroom effectiveness and the subtleties of professional bearing and demeanor.

Videotaped training material has been successfully used in the training of magistrates in Virginia.

190. WHITE COLLAR CRIME ISSUES IN
CRIME AND JUSTICE
NCJ 39987

Author(s):
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Project Director:
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National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20005

1976, 30 minutes, video cassette, color.

Abstract:

Video cassette discussion probes the extent and effect of white collar crime in Oklahoma. White collar crime has an enormous social cost, according to the panelists, in its erosion of social values and respect for authority. They state that the best way to fight it is through community awareness. Although the crime is a low visibility one, its costs are much greater than that caused by index crimes. White collar criminals often have the means to obtain private attorneys, are the least likely to go to jail, and are given preference in bail.

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2

NCJ number	Title	Showing date
Alternate date	OR Alternate NCJ number/Title	

Check one
below if
item is listed
on page 50

☐ FILM
☐ TAPE

ITEM

3

NCJ number	Title	Showing date
Alternate date	OR Alternate NCJ number/Title	

Check one
below if
item is listed
on page 50

☐ FILM
☐ TAPE

Method of payment:

☐ Check or money order for _____ (\$25 per item)
is enclosed, payable to "NCJRS."

☐ Please charge ☐ VISA or ☐ MasterCard.
Card No. _____

☐ Please charge my NCJRS Deposit Account No. _____ Expiration Date _____

☐ Government Purchase Order No. _____

Ship to:

name/title _____

organization _____

street address or box number _____

city _____ state _____ zip _____

Telephone number (_____) _____
area code

(so we may call you
with any questions
about your order)

PLEASE SEE OPPOSITE SIDE FOR ORDER FORM

ORDER FORM

MAIL TO: Audiovisual Program
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Box 6000 — Dept. F
Rockville, MD 20850

Please ship me the following audiovisual items:

ITEM
1

NCJ number	Title	Showing date
Alternate date	OR Alternate NCJ number/Title	

Check one
below if
item is listed
on page 50

☐ FILM
☐ TAPE

ITEM
2

NCJ number	Title	Showing date
Alternate date	OR Alternate NCJ number/Title	

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ITEM
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organization _____
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city _____ state _____ zip _____

Telephone number (_____) _____
area code

(so we may call you
with any questions
about your order)

END