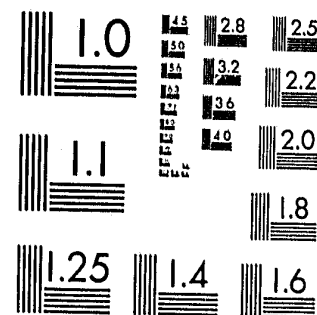


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# Federal Probation

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**JUNE 1984**

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# Federal Probation

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## This Issue in Brief

**The Evolution of Probation: The Historical Contributions of the Volunteer.**—In the second of a series of four articles on the evolution of probation, Lindner and Savarese trace the volunteer/professional conflict which emerged shortly after the birth of probation. The authors reveal that volunteers provided the courts with probation-like services even before the existence of statutory probation. Volunteers were also primarily responsible for the enactment of early probation laws. With the appointment of salaried officers, however, a movement towards professionalism emerged, signaling the end of volunteerism as a significant force in probation.

**Don't throw the Parole Baby Out With the Justice Bath Water.**—Allen Breed, former director of the National Institute of Corrections, reviews the question of parole abolition in light of the experience with determinate sentencing legislation in California, the current crisis of prison overcrowding, and the improvements that have been made in parole procedures in recent years. He concludes that the parole board—while it may currently not be politically fashionable—serves important "safety net" functions and retention of parole provides the fairest, most humane, and most cost-effective way of managing the convicted offender that is protective of public safety.

**LEAA's Impact on a Nonurban County.**—LEAA provided funds for the purpose of improving the justice system for 15 years. To date, relatively little effort has been made to evaluate the impact of LEAA on the delivery of justice. In this article, Professor Robert Sigler and Police Officer Rick Singleton evaluate the impact of LEAA funds on one nonurban county in Northwestern Alabama. Distribution of funds, retention and impact are assessed. While no attempt has been made to assess the dollar value of the change, the data indicate that the more than one million dollars spent in Lauderdale County did change the system.

**Developments in Shock Probation.**—Focusing on a widely used and frequently researched probation program, this paper by Professor Gennaro Vito examines research findings in an attempt to clearly identify the policy implications surrounding its continued use.

**Family Therapy and the Drug-Using Offender: The Organization of Disability and Treatment in**

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**a Criminal Justice Context.**—The paper describes offenders' behaviors which exacerbate conflict between probation professionals to protect a fragile interpersonal situation within the offender's family. The mirroring of familial conflict by professionals leads to high rates of recidivism whereas the professional's ability to work collaboratively with the offender's family frequently enhances autonomy and more responsible behavior, assert the authors, David T. Mowatt, John M. VanDeusen, and David Wilson. Three modes of interaction characterizing the interface between probation professionals and the offenders' families are described.

**Toward an Alternate Direction in Correctional Counseling.**—While examining some of the problems in correctional counseling, e.g., authority, resistance to change, etc., this article calls for an alternative to traditional therapies. Dr. Ronald Holmes recognizes the need to move toward a model of counseling which reduces the importance of traditional therapeutic values and stresses the need for humane relationships. This model encourages an equal relationship between the counselor and the client, an examination of conscious determinants of behavior, and a belief in the client's ability to change.

**Victim Services on a Shoestring.**—The criminal justice system is currently demonstrating more concern about the victims of crime. Robert M. Smith, probation and parole officer for the State of Vermont, writes that although we in corrections oftentimes do not become involved with offenders until long after some crimes were committed, we still can play a significant role with regard to victims. Furthermore, some of these interventions do not require additional resources; rather, it is a matter of rethinking our own attitudes.

**Medical Services in the Prisons: A Discriminatory Practice.**—This article by Professor James T. Ziegenfuss reviews the provision of medical services in prisons and the growing involvement of the courts. Studies reported in the literature raise

serious questions as to the quality and quantity of such care. Traditional approaches would suggest amelioration of the situation by providing more and better care. However, the consideration of alternatives to the present delivery system is examined in this article, as exemplified by the developing drug and alcohol treatment system. Importantly, the resolution of the problem is defined in terms of service system design and redesign. Additional needed research and analytical studies are identified.

**Legal Assistance to Federal Prisoners.**—Legal Aid Attorney Arthur R. Goussy describes the duties of the visiting attorney to the Federal Correctional Institution, Milan, Michigan from February through October 1981. Commencing in April, a total of 136 interviews were conducted with 126 inmates during visits taking a total of 71 hours. Prison authorities felt this service would assist inmates in: (1) pursuing their criminal cases; (2) coping with prison grievances; and (3) resolving private legal matters. This paper addresses, experientially, these problems and the merits of legal consultation.

**Love Canal Six Years Later: The Legal Legacy.**—It was August 1978 when the New York State Health Commissioner declared a health emergency at the Love Canal site on the outskirts of Niagara Falls, which ultimately led to the evacuation of nearly 1,000 families. For 5 years, Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corporation had used the 15-acre site to dump 21,800 tons of toxic chemicals until it sold the property to the Niagara School Board in 1953. Since 1978 the Justice Department has initiated a \$124.5 million lawsuit against Hooker and New York State has filed suits totalling \$835 million, charging Hooker with responsibility for the Love Canal disaster and other illegal dumping in the area. Issues remain, however, in the assessment of legal responsibility in this case. In this paper by Professor Jay Albanese questions of causation, prosecution, sentencing, and prevention are examined to illustrate the difficulty in doing justice in cases involving the scientific and legal issues raised by exposure to hazardous waste.

All the articles appearing in this magazine are regarded as appropriate expressions of ideas worthy of thought but their publication is not to be taken as an endorsement by the editors or the Federal probation office of the views set forth. The editors may or may not agree with the articles appearing in the magazine, but believe them in any case to be deserving of consideration.

## The Evolution of Probation

*The Historical Contributions of the Volunteer\**

BY CHARLES LINDNER AND MARGARET R. SAVARESE\*\*

AS MOST of us already know, probation was brought into existence in this country by a relatively small number of dedicated individuals, most of whom were volunteers. Of course, the very first name that comes to mind is that of John Augustus whose pioneering work in and around Boston during the mid-1800's earned for him the title, "father of probation." But there were other volunteers, both in Massachusetts and other jurisdictions such as New York and Chicago, who followed Augustus and who continued his work, still on a voluntary basis, winning acceptance for probation, in the process and, thus, laying the groundwork for passage of the first official probation laws.

Whereas volunteers had been the undisputed leaders and pioneers during the early stages of the evolution of probation, their role changed radically very shortly after the enactment of probation legislation. Almost inevitably, the advent of publicly paid professional probation officers led to an eventual diminution of both the volunteers' functions and status within the system. In most jurisdictions, a consistent pattern emerged following the creation of a formal, official probation system; as paid probation officers were hired, increased in numbers, and became professionalized, they often concentrated their organizational efforts on the removal of volunteers from the system or, at the very least, on severely limiting the role and functions of volunteers.

In New York State, for example, the trend toward professionalism was evident during the first decade of statutory probation services and, in many instances, publicly paid probation officers were simply substituted for volunteers. Elsewhere, volunteers were subjected to supervision by professional, salaried probation officers, limited in the scope of their duties and responsibilities, and assigned reduced caseloads. Most importantly, a number of attacks on the quality of volunteer work served as a stigma and tarnished the credibility of volunteers as a whole. So

strong was the anti-volunteer feeling, as a result, that it would not be until the 1960's that a revival of volunteer services in probation would occur.

Whereas the contributions made by the early volunteers to the development of probation have received considerable attention, the later struggle between volunteers and professionals has been overlooked for the most part. This article is an attempt to explore the various roles played by volunteers at different stages in the evolution of probation culminating in the volunteer/professional conflict and the eventual outcome of that struggle.

### THE ROLE OF VOLUNTEERS PRIOR TO THE PASSAGE OF PROBATION LEGISLATION

The years prior to the passage of the statutes legally authorizing probation and the appointment of probation officers could very well be called the "golden years" of voluntary probation services for it was during this period of time that volunteers played their most prominent, fruitful role in both initiating and then developing probation until it became an accepted, well-established practice. Indeed, in many jurisdictions, long before probation received the official sanction of law, volunteers were active in the courts where they provided, on a strictly informal, unofficial basis, a type of assistance which would, much later, be recognized and accepted as the essential core of professional probation practice. The services provided by these early volunteers included both investigations of defendants and informal supervision, for although the courts lacked the ability, at this time, to place an offender under formal probation supervision, the combination of a suspended sentence plus informal supervision was often used as an alternative and served essentially the same purpose.

### The Premier Volunteer

Of course, the first and foremost volunteer was John Augustus and his accomplishments in launching probation in this country overshadow the efforts of all other volunteers who labored during this period prior to the existence of a formal probation system. Appropriately credited with being the "father of probation," Augustus was the "first to invent a system, which he termed probation, of selection and supervi-

\*This is the second in a series of four articles on the evolution of probation.

\*\*Charles Lindner is associate professor, Department of Law, Police Science and Criminal Justice, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York City. Margaret R. Savarese is supervising probation officer, New York City Department of Probation, Bronx.



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# LEAA's Impact on a Nonurban County

BY ROBERT SIGLER, PH.D. AND RICK SINGLETON\*

**A**LTHOUGH the problem of crime may be considered ageless, from time to time it becomes more salient to the public. Such was the case during the 1960's when crime in the United States became a problem which received unprecedented national attention in the media and in the political arena (Ostermann, 1966). By the mid-1960's, public opinion polls consistently found that crime ranked high among our most important national concerns (Scammon and Wattenberg, 1970). As a result, a dramatic shift in the attitude of government officials took hold concerning crime in American society. As a response to this concern, President Lyndon Johnson established the Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1965. Organized into a set of task forces to study the crime problem, the Commission produced a set of more than 200 recommendations (President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, 1967). In presenting its report to the President, the Commission proposed a national strategy for controlling crime in our society. The program proposed identified eight critical areas in need of attention: (1) state and local planning, (2) education and training of criminal justice personnel, (3) advisory services regarding organization and effective operation of criminal justice agencies, (4) a coordinated national information system, (5) demonstration programs, (6) scientific research and development, (7) research and training institutes, and (8) grants-in-aid for organizational innovation.

In 1967 President Johnson submitted to Congress a package of legislative proposals which included the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act which, after considerable political maneuvering and compromise, resulted in passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Feeley and Sarat, 1980). As finally enacted, the Safe Streets Act contained five major provisions: (1) administration, (2) planning, (3) action grants, (4) training, education and research, and (5) funds for local programs.

To implement this program the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was created within the Department of Justice. LEAA adopted

three criteria underlying the goal accomplishment process for which a vast budget was allocated. These criteria were innovation, coordination, and functional allocation (Gray and Williams, 1980). Block grants funds were distributed through state and local agencies which, in turn, developed plans which were to be approved by LEAA. State planning agencies were created to coordinate this effort with regional and local criminal justice agencies. Agencies submitted requests for funds to regional planning units to be incorporated into the overall state plan by the state planning agencies which were then submitted to LEAA for approval. The underlying object of all of these agencies was to change existing public policy and to upgrade the quality of criminal justice agency operations.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to grants to agencies, discretionary funds were available at the Federal and at the state level. National funds were provided for 90 percent of the state planning agencies' budgets. Discretionary funds at the national level were used to promote research, to fund education of justice system employees, and to fund special demonstration projects. In the first years, there were few restrictions on the use of state block grant funds. When it became apparent that law enforcement was receiving a disproportionate amount of available funds, allocations were established to ensure some degree of equity for corrections and courts. Other changes in allocation requirements placed limits on the purchase of equipment and hardware (Department of Justice Study Group, 1977).

Evaluation efforts focused on specific funded programs rather than efforts of the state planning agencies, or upon the effect LEAA efforts had in any one area or areas. The plans were submitted to LEAA for approval.

## The Evaluation Effort

By the early 1970's the public mood had changed and many of the programs developed under the "Great Society" effort were being challenged. In the area of criminal justice the Congress responded in 1972 by amending the Safe Streets Act to require

LEAA to conduct evaluation studies of programs supported by action grant funds (Feeley and Sarat, 1980). Some state planning agencies responded by establishing inhouse evaluation capability; others responded by issuing a contract for a separate evaluation unit or separate contracts on a grant by grant basis. The quality of these evaluations was poor. In general, state planning agency efforts to support evaluation based upon sophisticated methodologies were frustrated by general ill regard for evaluation research (Feeley and Sarat, 1980).

Evaluation of the overall impact of LEAA has generally been ignored. Perhaps this is because any evaluation of the overall program would require a project of a scale approximating the LEAA operation itself. On the other hand, selective program evaluation cannot accurately reflect the full impact of LEAA on delivery of justice. Still, LEAA provided funds for upgrading the quality of justice for 14 years. The question that begs answering is whether this investment made a difference. The correct evaluation of LEAA should focus upon program impact at the local level. An attempt is made in the present study to provide one such evaluation for one county located in the state of Alabama.

The present study focuses on Lauderdale County, a small county located in the northwest corner of Alabama. Basically rural with a single population center, Lauderdale County covers an area of 719 square miles with a population of 30,218 people (U.S. Census Bureau, 1980). Major incorporated areas include Florence, which serves as the county seat (38,825); Killen (746); Rogersville (874); Anderson (405); Lexington (874); St. Florian (263); and Waterloo (257). Although a number of small and medium sized industries are located in the county, many residents are employed in the neighboring counties. Florence also serves as the major retail center for the area, drawing shoppers from contiguous municipalities located in Tennessee and Mississippi as well as in Alabama, has a regional hospital, and is the home of the University of North Alabama.

## Methods

Any program evaluation as broadly based as that of LEAA poses some methodological difficulties. For example, projects funded under LEAA cover a broad range of equipment, training, and special project programs. In many instances, the projects themselves have only specific short-term goals which may be accomplished with little or no attention being given to long-term impact. The ex post facto nature of the study creates a condition of researcher dependency upon data generated by measures which were not designed to gather the information needed to evaluate

program effectiveness. However, impact is our focus of attention. LEAA made major funding available in an effort to improve criminal justice. It is our intent to assess the fruitfulness of the effort.

Two types of data were collected. The primary analysis utilized information gathered from existing records or progress reports for grants which were approved and allocated to various criminal justice agencies located in Lauderdale County, Alabama. Records were provided by the Alabama State Planning Agency, the University of North Alabama, and the University of Alabama. An attempt to obtain records from the Department of Justice pertaining to LEEP (Law Enforcement Education Program) awards was unsuccessful. The authors were advised by the LEAA staff that the Law Enforcement Education Program files had been purged. Information obtained from the University of North Alabama was limited to summary statistics since University policy prevented access to information by student name. Additional information about LEEP education grant recipients was obtained from the personnel records of the justice system agencies in Lauderdale County.

Additional data were collected through a series of open-ended interviews conducted with a nonrandom sample of administrators and subjects who were active participants in programs funded by LEAA. Research questions focused on program objectives, success in achieving these objectives, changes in program focus, the dynamics of local takeover of Federally funded projects, and the prospect that local projects would have been funded without Federal assistance.

Quantitative data are summarized and presented in tabular form. Recordings of the interviews were analyzed for specific information to explain the use of Federal funds and to highlight any residual impact of these funds. The analysis focused on all grants awarded from the introduction of the Safe Streets Act in 1968 to those awarded through 1980.

The data collected were not as extensive as anticipated in the initial design. Comprehensive project records were generally not available, some records were closed to the researchers, and some files were reported to be purged. As a result, the single remaining quantitative variable measuring project impact is program survival. Qualitative data from the interviews focus on impact on the justice system, potential for local support in the absence of Federal funds, strength of support for the programs, and the development of the projects.

## Findings

Eighty-two grants totaling \$879,021 were awarded. In addition, \$180,000 in Law Enforcement Educa-

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<sup>1</sup>For a comprehensive analysis of the national LEAA Program, see V. Gray and B. Williams, *The Organizational Politics of Criminal Justice*, 1980, and M. M. Feeley and A. D. Sarat, *The Policy Dilemma*, 1980.

tion Program grants were provided. Funding in Lauderdale followed national patterns with law enforcement receiving the greatest portion of available funds (69%) compared to corrections (24%) and the courts (7%). The grants can be grouped into three classifications according to general use: (1) grants awarded for purchasing basic equipment or enhancing the quality of personnel, (2) grants awarded for funding major programs, and (3) training grants for criminal justice personnel (see table 1). The major portion of these funds was awarded to fund a special drug enforcement unit, a crime laboratory, and an attention home for juveniles.

#### Education and Training

Training was a minor source of funding for all but the courts. It should be noted that Alabama established regional training academies for law enforcement officers with LEAA discretionary funds reducing the need for local grants for training for police officers. Today over 90 percent of the police officers in Lauderdale County have received basic training. In corrections, the training funds were used for training for the juvenile probation officer who is presently employed by the county as chief probation officer. The courts were in a period of transition in the 1970's. LEAA funding had been used by the State to develop plans for the reorganization of the court system. The training grants enabled local court administrators to attend various seminars in judicial administration and in implementation of a major revision of the court structure.

Funding for training was not available prior to the establishment of LEAA. The law enforcement training academy system is in place and will continue to function. The operations of the academies are supported by fees charged to law enforcement agencies for each officer trained. The training is mandated by law. The present court budget includes funds for training for court administrators and for juvenile

justice personnel employed by the court. Thus, it would appear that there has been an identifiable impact in the area of training both in terms of retention of trained personnel and continuation of support for training.

Law Enforcement Education Program (LEEP) funds were made available at the University of North Alabama and at the University of Alabama for Lauderdale County justice system employees. The funds available at the University of Alabama were used by a small number of students who were pursuing graduate degrees. The major portion of LEEP support came through the University of North Alabama program (see table 2) from 1970 to 1981. During this time, there were 516 grants with students receiving up to three grants a year. In all, there were 68 students enrolled in the University of North Alabama Law Enforcement Program during its existence. Of these, 48 were inservice students. Eleven students from Lauderdale County attended Graduate School at the University of Alabama. Of these, five were employed in law enforcement, three were juvenile justice employees, and three were employed by the courts. Seven of the students are still employed in the justice system, one is deceased, and three have moved to related fields such as industrial security. Of the criminal justice personnel currently employed in Lauderdale County, 30 have completed some college coursework. Of these, 25 are in law enforcement, two are juvenile employees, one is an industrial security manager, and two are court employees. Twelve of these have received degrees including the associate of arts (4), bachelor's (6), and master's (2). An undetermined number of the nondegree employees are still working toward degree attainment including three who are working on master's theses. A strike of Florence police officers resulted in 28 of 60 officers being fired. Of these, nine had attended the law enforcement program at the University of North Alabama and one had attended the master's program at the University of Alabama. Of these, four took law

TABLE 1. Summary of Grants Awarded by Category Excluding Law Enforcement Education Program Grants

Function	Basic Equipment		Training		Major Programs		Total	
	Number of Grants	Amount of Funding	Number of Grants	Amount of Funding	Number of Grants	Amount of Funding	Number of Grants	Amount of Funding
Law Enforcement	26	\$168,515	4	\$ 683	10	\$499,515	40	\$608,713
Courts	12	45,488	20	15,064	0		32	60,552
Corrections	0		4	1,437	6	208,319	10	209,756
Totals	38	\$204,003	28	\$17,184	16	\$657,834	82	\$879,021
Percentages		23%		02%		75%		100%

TABLE 2. LEEP Grants/Loans Awarded to Criminal Justice Students at the University of North Alabama

School Year	Number of Grants	Amount of Funding
1970	10	\$ 8,222
1971	49	41,952
1972	37	18,489
1973	45	16,968
1974	47	11,393
1975	72	17,245
1976	53	11,163
1977	73	15,914
1978	61	15,811
1979	42	9,558
1980	21	5,538
1981	6	1,870
Total	516	\$174,123

Note: During the first 4 years of the LEEP program, a number of loans were made to preservice students. However, these loans were discontinued after the summer semester of 1973. The figures above include the loans and funding awarded to students during this period.

enforcement positions in other counties, one moved to industrial security, and five left the field.

It appears that the majority of justice system employees who received aid from LEEP have remained in the justice system, but program continuation in this area is poor. The law enforcement program at the University of North Alabama ended with the termination of LEEP funds. It should be noted that all major universities and most colleges in Alabama have criminal justice programs. The University of North Alabama program is the only Alabama program which has terminated or which is likely to terminate. It is also one of two programs in Alabama which is not an independent department. The criminal justice program at the University of Alabama will continue in the foreseeable future.

This study has made no attempt to evaluate the impact which training or education has on job performance. The focus has been on the retention of employees and on the continuation of programs. In both cases, employees have been retained in the system. For Lauderdale County training activities have been continued but educational programs are limited to traditional areas of study.

#### Equipment and Personnel

Thirty-eight of the 82 grants funded from block grant monies accounted for 23 percent of the funds and were for personnel and/or equipment. Twenty-six of these 38 grants were awarded to law enforcement agencies including funds to establish a new department in the town of Waterloo. The Anderson Police Department and the sheriff's department both received funds to employ additional officers. These positions

have been maintained with local funds. All other law enforcement grants in this category were for equipment. The bulk of the funds were spent for communications equipment (\$74,890) and for automobiles (\$27,000).

Over 60 percent of the funds for communication (\$147,802) were received by the Florence Police Department and were used to establish a new communications system which included a multifrequency base which enabled the police department to monitor all local law enforcement agencies in the county. In addition, LEAA funds were used to introduce hand held units throughout the county. Interviewed administrators indicated that local funds would not have been available to upgrade communications equipment. All equipment purchased has been maintained and replaced as needed. It is the belief of interviewed law enforcement personnel that new communications equipment enhanced the efficiency of the law enforcement effort, particularly the Florence Police Department project.

With the exception of Florence, patrol cars were purchased by all departments located in the county. Respondents indicated that funds were not available when the purchases were made, but in most instances purchase of the units would have been necessary at some future time. Availability of the LEAA funds enabled departments to upgrade equipment at an earlier date. All purchased automobiles have been maintained and replaced by the receiving departments.

Some evidence exists to suggest the influence of available funds shaped some applications. The records for three departments indicate that each was awarded

a grant for police cars during the same months of 1973. Similarly, these departments were awarded grants to purchase communications equipment during a 2-month period in 1974. This pattern suggests that applicants may have been apprised of the availability of funds and also may have been influenced by the same grant writer.

Equipment and personnel funds were used by the courts to purchase two dictaphones, a transcriber, a typewriter, and a calculator. Additional funds were used to establish a full-time investigator in the district attorney's office. The investigator's position would not have been funded locally. That position has been assumed by the court and is now a permanent part of the district attorney's office. The respondents indicated that the project has enhanced the ability of the prosecutor's office to function effectively.

All equipment and personnel established with LEAA funds have been continued with local funds. While it is possible that this category of funding was used at times to purchase equipment because the funds were available, it appears that the greater part of the projects were dependent on Federal funds for implementation. The communications center and the criminal investigator are perceived as necessary and successful additions to the system.

#### *Major Program Grants*

Major program grants should be the category of grants which would have the greatest impact on the justice system. While other grants focused on immediate needs of the system, special program grants are designed to make major changes in the way in which the justice system operates. Lauderdale County received three major program grants. These funds were used to establish a local crime laboratory, to establish an attention home for children, and to organize a regional drug unit. These grants accounted for 75 percent of the funds invested in Lauderdale County.

The North Alabama Drug Unit, organized in 1974 as a multijurisdiction organization, was funded to provide a regional drug enforcement agency for an 11-county area. It was to receive eight separate grants, totalling \$323,702, for establishing and expanding agency effectiveness before being discontinued in 1979. The drug unit functioned effectively during its 5 years of operation. Its failure is attributed to the need for support from a number of agencies. All law enforcement units were expected to support the drug unit, but none owned it. One by one the supporting police agencies withdrew their financial support. There was also a change in public sentiment. When the drug unit was initiated, drug enforcement was a

public priority. By the end of the 1970's, the pressure to enforce drug laws was decreasing.

In the early 1970's the Alabama Department of Forensic Science initiated an expansion program by constructing five satellite labs throughout the State. One of these labs was constructed on the campus of the University of North Alabama in Florence. Two grants totalling \$125,013 for the construction and equipping of the lab were made through the city of Florence. The lab has been well accepted and is valued by local law enforcement agencies. It has increased the availability of a full range of laboratory tests and local use of the facility has steadily increased. In 1981 there was some discussion of closing the lab for economic reasons. Those plans were abandoned following local political outcry. It appears likely that the crime lab will continue to operate during the foreseeable future.

The Colbert-Lauderdale attention home provides temporary placement centers for 10 boys and 10 girls in a home-like atmosphere. As the home began to accept more serious status offenders, the population was reduced to 14. The attention home was originally awarded a 95/5 matching 5-year decreasing grant by LEAA. The shift to local funds was difficult, and additional Federal support was received. The home is presently supported by local funds, however, a major portion of those funds must be raised through private contributions. The home has been well received and is recognized as an important resource by the juvenile court and local law enforcement. The local juvenile chief probation officer believes that the community will continue to support the home, but the director indicates that the strain of fund raising and lack of a secure financial future makes operation of the home difficult.

Two of three major programs continue to operate and provide services. The future of one appears assured while the future of the second is decided on a year-to-year basis by local charities. The three programs were substantial, and the two surviving ones have had an impact on the operation of the justice system in Lauderdale County.

#### *Discussion*

In all, more than a million dollars was invested in Lauderdale County as a result of the Safe Streets Act. While the dollar value of the changes has not been assessed, it is clear that this investment has had an impact on the justice system. Criminal justice employees are better trained and educated than they would have been without LEAA. The increased level of training will be maintained for Lauderdale County though it is probable that the level of education will

as training, education, new laboratories, and attention homes on the operation of the justice system

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**END**