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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Audiovisual Bibliography

$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Videocassettes

A Listing of
Criminal Justice
Videocassettes From the
NCJRS Collection

1985



96400

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How to use this listing

The 1985 edition of *Audiovisual Bibliography—3/4-inch Videocassettes* includes 105 citations of videocassettes in the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS collection. This listing contains descriptions of all videocassettes previously available from NCJRS, as well as new titles added since the last edition. Included in this listing are videocassettes of the Motion Picture and Television Branch of the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), which were transferred to the Audiovisual Program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS in 1981.

Items in this catalog are listed in descending NCJ number order. To make this catalog easier to use, comprehensive subject and title indexes are included.

All items in this catalog may be borrowed from NCJRS through the Audiovisual Program for a \$25 service fee per NCJ number. This fee covers shipping, handling, and maintenance. Because NCJRS rents these videocassettes on a cost-recovery basis only, they are not available for preview without the \$25 service fee. NCJRS will, however, provide information about purchasing a commercially available videocassette from the source or from the producer.

Opposite this page are the policies of the Audiovisual Program. On the inside back cover are instructions for "How to Order Audiovisual Materials" to meet your training and educational needs. Order forms are also included.

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National Institute of Justice

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A vertical spiral binding runs down the center of the page, consisting of a series of rectangular loops.

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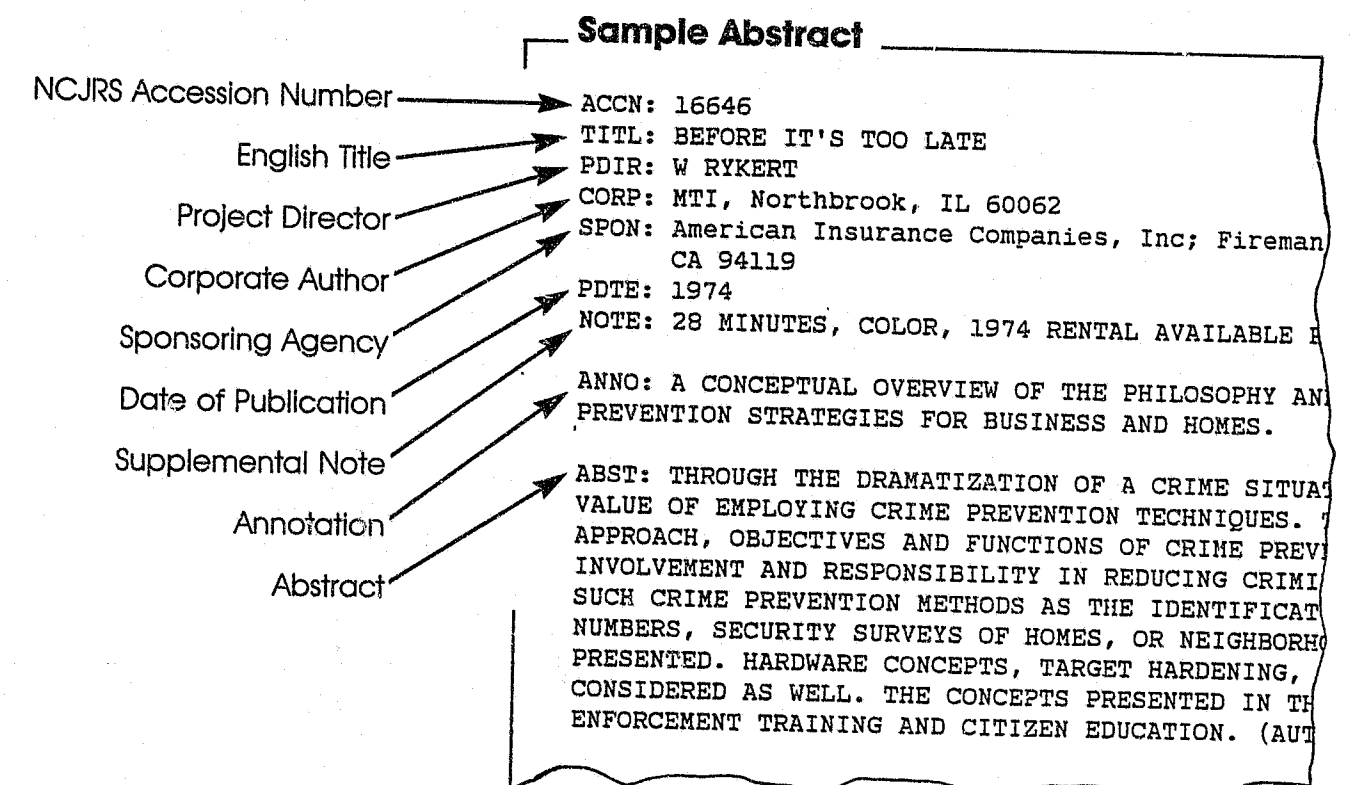
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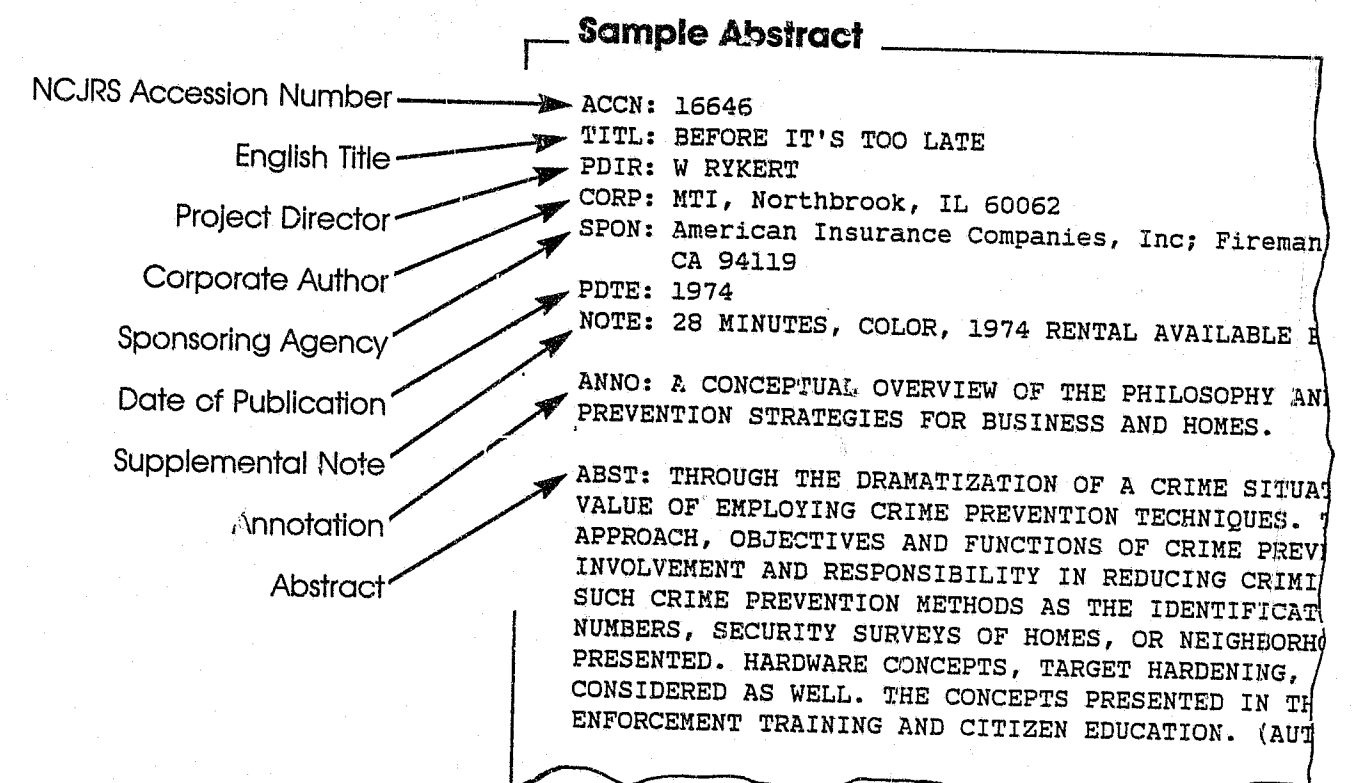


Fields Description

ACCN = NCJRS Accession Number	PDTE = Date of Publication
TITL = English Title	PNUM = Publication Number
PAUT = Personal Author	CNUM = Contract Number
EDTR = Editor	GNUM = Grant Number
PDIR = Project Director	NOTE = Supplemental Note
CORP = Corporate Author	ANNO = Annotation
SPON = Sponsoring Agency	ABST = Abstract

READ THIS FIRST

How To Interpret These Abstracts



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READ THIS FIRST

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

VIDEOCASSETTES

** DOCUMENT 1 OF 155 **

ACCN: 93446

TITL: Dead Wrong - The John Evans Story

PAUT: E A Kean

PDIR: J Daniel; B Hickox

CORP: Hickox/Daniels Production, Beverly Hills, CA 90212

PDTE: 1984 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Available 16mm film and video-cassette, running time 45 minutes, color.
Rental is also available from sales source.

ANNO: In an interview on death row 4 days before his execution, convicted murderer John Evans describes the attitudes that led to his involvement in criminal activities. The intent of the analysis and its dramatization is to warn juveniles of the possible consequences of certain thought and behavior patterns and to discourage them from taking the first steps toward crime.

ABST: The portrayal of Evans' criminal career extends from his first experience with shoplifting in June 1963 to his murder of a pawnshop owner during a robbery in January 1977. Evans was the oldest son in a large, loving, well-situated middle-class family with traditional values. Evans answers the question of how a child from a nurturing, supportive environment could go wrong in his comments on each stage. His initial involvement in petty theft was the result of succumbing to peer pressure: he took the dare of wild friends already engaging in minor offenses. Shoplifting and joyriding escalated to armed robbery. His family's angry, bewildered reactions to his inexplicable behavior only antagonized him further. Bored with school, he dropped out despite his parents' efforts to help; in his own words, he 'threw away his childhood.' When his family reached the breaking point after his repeated arrests and refused him aid, placing responsibility on him for his own behavior, he set out to 'show' his family and fell in with a criminal companion in search of notoriety. Throughout his criminal career, he was self-centered, arrogant, and convinced that he was too smart to get caught. In seeking attention or lashing out in anger, he did not consider the consequences of what he was doing. Not until he had taken a life did he realize the destructive implications of his own behavior for others. It was this insight that ultimately prompted him to make a public statement to juveniles shortly before his execution. Not only does the film address the critical issue of psychological causes of crime, but through its portrayal of the penitent attitude and social concern of the subject it raises questions about the suitability of the death penalty in such cases.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 2 OF 155 **

ACCN: 91549
TITL: Mentally Handicapped Offender (Probation/Parole)
PAUT: G McDonald
PDIR: G Kenchrist
CORP: Sam Houston State University Criminal Justice Center, Huntsville, TX 77340
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1978 (Copyrighted)
GNUM: 76-ED-06-0012
NOTE: Video-cassette, 60 minutes color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This film offers police officers instruction on how to distinguish mental retardation from mental disturbance in persons coming to their attention for disorderly or otherwise suspect behavior.

ABST: About 12 percent of the population are mentally retarded; 25 percent have some degree of mental disturbance, including 1 percent who are severely disturbed. While the mentally retarded, due to the characteristics of their handicap, are easily caught and are often behind bars, the mentally disturbed harbor potential dangers to themselves and society that may erupt without forewarning. Since the two have totally different causes for their behavior and different treatment needs, it is vital that police officers be able to distinguish between them and provide understanding and appropriate services. The retarded have developmentally limited learning processes in gradations from mild and moderate to severe and profound retardation. Their behavior is often childlike, their muscular coordination undeveloped, their speech slurred, and their information and understanding limited. They may, however, become belligerent if mistreated. Contrary to popular opinion, mentally retarded persons do not become mentally disturbed. The latter disorder arises from emotional stress of intense degree and duration and culminates in a moment of crisis, characterized by distortions of thought, perception, mood, and physical behavior. A series of vignettes illustrate typical behaviors of both mentally retarded and mentally disturbed behavior in public places -- (store, library, street, probation office). Officers are urged to consider what type of handicap is being portrayed and what the officer's response should be.

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** DOCUMENT 3 OF 155 **

ACCN: 90661
TITL: Managing Patrol Operations
PDIR: L S Taylor; O Spaid
CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC 20531
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, 45 minutes, color, 3/4 inch

ANNO: This film delineates the reasons behind the need for improved police manpower deployment and explains management approaches for achieving it.

ABST: Studies and the experience of police departments have shown that traditional responses to service calls are both wasteful and ineffective. Procedures whereby a patrol car is dispatched immediately upon receiving a call, whereby officers are equally distributed among shifts and districts, and whereby random patrolling is the rule are characteristic of reactive policing under passive management. They do not take into account the varying priorities of incoming calls, the monotony and futility of patrol time spent awaiting calls, nor the intensified needs for a police presence at different times of day and in different parts of the city. To overcome these shortcomings, patrol management procedures are being instituted by police departments around the country. They comprise resource allocation, policy review, crime analysis, and patrol strategies. With the aid of computers, current operations can be analyzed to identify wasted resources in areas ranging from manpower use to fuel consumption by patrol cars. Policy review clarifies goals and objectives; using analysis information, alternatives can be weighed and needs identified, leading to decisions on new operations such as prioritization of service calls and directed patrol. These procedures are in turn supported by crime analysis information identifying service problems, targeted crimes, and suspects. Directed patrol, a key strategy of effective manpower deployment, is essentially the assignment of specific duties to officers during their uncommitted patrol time. These can take various forms such as low or high visibility patrol, community relations, undercover work, specialized tasks under a split force arrangement, or structured stakeouts -- all under the supervision of a staff sergeant who makes assignment decisions based on analysis information. Patrol management endows police work with a proactive approach that results in both greater effectiveness and higher personnel work satisfaction.

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** DOCUMENT 4 OF 155 **

ACCN: 90324
TITL: Maintaining Municipal Integrity
PAUT: J Onder
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC
20531
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-022-76
NOTE: Videocassette, 47 minutes, color, 3/4 inch

ANNO: Government officials confront ethical dilemmas everyday. This videotape shows how some municipalities have managed to overcome corruption and/or to prevent it.

ABST: Corruption in government leads to distrust in government. To get rid of corruption, those in charge must first admit that it exists. A code of ethics should delineate government workers' responsibilities. Employees should know that they are accountable for their actions. To maintain a noncorrupt government, three elements are essential: prevention, maintenance, and enforcement. Prevention entails a proactive approach involving laws, policies, codes, standards, and expectations. These should include financial disclosure statements, open meetings, eliminating conflict of interest, and some form of whistleblower protection. Maintenance refers to good management practices such as training in ethics, auditing procedures, creating an ethical environment, ensuring accountability and having a management team instead of just one individual in charge. Enforcement, or reactive elements, involve investigation of any questionable activities, exoneration of those found innocent, and punishment of those found guilty of engaging in corrupt practices. These approaches are illustrated by the governments in Arlington Heights, Ill., San Diego, and Colorado Springs.

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** DOCUMENT 5 OF 155 **

ACCN: 87765
TITL: Traffic Court
PDIR: R Miner; C Bordwell
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)
NOTE: Video cassette, 15 minutes, color, 3/4 inches.

ANNO: A hypothetical case illustrates traffic court procedures in Los Angeles.

ABST: Disputants can expect a trial by judge, not jury, and can have an attorney at their own expense. Community service work is acceptable as a sentence in lieu of a fine. Disputants should be well-prepared before their court date arrives. Obtaining witnesses, bringing photographs, and reviewing vehicle code citations are some of the ingredients of good case preparation.

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** DOCUMENT 6 OF 155 **

ACCN: 87694
TITL: Productive Option
PAUT: C H Bolton
CORP: Ross Advertising, Inc
SPON: US Department of Labor, Washington, DC 20210
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Video cassette, 10 minutes, color, 3/4 inches.

ANNO: This film describes a community-based juvenile delinquency prevention program in Peoria, Ill., that provides on-the-job work experience and training for youths referred by the court.

ABST: The program, called Phoenix Industries, was created by a judge. It has been funded through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Program (CETA) but is largely self-supporting. Through cooperation with the business community, applicants are given production jobs in industry. Parts assembly, derusting, painting, and sand blasting are some of the skills clients are now learning. The program is designed to teach youths good work habits and to give them a sense of self-worth. Industry representatives, police officers, and government officials all testify to the success of Phoenix Industries.

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** DOCUMENT 7 OF 155 **

ACCN: 85561
TITL: Federal Rules of Evidence - Witnesses
PAUT: D Robinson; A Biggens; W Hyatt
SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, 75 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Three Government attorneys discuss Federal Rules 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, and 613 pertaining to witnesses and suggest how prosecuting attorneys can apply them during cross-examination.

ABST: Rule 607 asserts that a witness's credibility can be attacked by any party, including the party calling the witness. Thus, attorneys can introduce background evidence about their witnesses (i.e., as to bias, past convictions) to forestall damaging cross-examinations. However, if impeaching evidence consists of prior inconsistent statements, these statements are inadmissible if they fall under the hearsay rule. Rule 608 states that witnesses can be impeached or rehabilitated by either opinion or reputation evidence as to their veracity. It also permits cross-examination of evidence of specific conduct relevant to a witness's credibility (this is allowed in most State but not Federal courts). Rule 609 defines the types of evidence that can be admitted to damage both defendant and nondefendant witnesses (i.e., evidence of dishonesty or false statements), and Rule 610 forbids attorneys from introducing evidence of a defendant's belief or lack of belief in religion to establish credibility. Rule 610 does allow attorneys to establish membership in a church in order to show bias. Rule 611, which gives judges' discretion to enact whatever rules they need to have fair and efficient trial (i.e., discretion in calling witnesses or in direct cross-examination), may work to the Government's benefit. Rule 612 refers to writing used to refresh a witness's memory, and Rule 613 (the 'turncoat witness rule') pertains to cross-examiners' need to reveal prior inconsistent statements to witnesses. The attorneys cite several court cases illustrating these points. For explanations of Federal Rules 603, 605, and 606, see NCJ 80868.

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** DOCUMENT 8 OF 155 **

ACCN: 85500

TITL: Program Evaluation

PAUT: D Cambell

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Video-cassette, 90 minutes, black and white, 3/4 inch

ANNO: Innovative organizational mechanisms are needed to perform meaningful programs evaluations in today's political climate.

ABST: To improve the honesty of program evaluations, evaluators should start the assessment process only when program administrators have decided that they have debugged their programs and have achieved a good program that they view with pride. This will reduce the antagonism between evaluators and program implementers and result in a better evaluation. Evaluators should delay their work especially with programs having a continual influx of new clients into the system (i.e., parole programs) and with regional programs. Internal, in-house evaluations can achieve objectivity; staff can be trusted to evaluate their own programs. Evaluators must take into account the local picture when assessing programs and should interpret each local evaluation on its own by collecting comparable data. Moreover, tying evaluation outcomes to project renewal/budget approvals causes staff to produce ambiguous findings and often results in a worthless evaluation. Evaluators should instead focus on procedural alternatives, emphasizing that even failing programs will be renewed if they adopt suggested alternative procedures. Every evaluation for government purposes should provide the sponsor with the final report and a copy of the raw data and the codebook used. These data can then be reanalyzed by other evaluators, resulting in a less biased evaluation. Everyone should be able to obtain study data and should be urged to report data faking. Because some governmental indicators (i.e., the cost of living index) are subject to bias, evaluators need to rely more heavily on quantitative social indicators or use indicators that will stand up to pressure once institutionalized.

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** DOCUMENT 9 OF 155 **

ACCN: 84016

TITL: Preventing Delinquency

PDIR: T Putnam

CORP: Putnam Film and Sound Consultants, Seattle, WA 98119

SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, DC 20531

PDTE: 1982 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Available 16mm film and video-cassette, running time 30 minutes, color.

ANNO: The latest delinquency prevention approaches focus on family, school, and peer group environments to further social bonding experiences and to counteract childhood and teen-age alienation.

ABST: Because traditional juvenile justice responses to delinquency have been reactive and ineffective, a preventive, social development approach is now emphasized. Instead of institutionalizing delinquent individuals, programs now try to change environmental influences, providing experiences that offer opportunities, skills and rewards for participation in society. Deficient parenting skills can be recouped, and programs now work for better communication and problem solving through role playing and other therapies for all family members. In the schools, success is more easily achieved through interactive teaching methods such as student team teaching, which promotes social bonding to both peers and teachers. To aid the transition from juvenile to adult roles in the community, students must be provided opportunities that expand their responsibilities, especially through work. In some communities, businesses adopt high schools and offer students job training. Youth in Action is a program through which youths themselves participate in workshops and in lobbying for more opportunities to realize youth initiatives.

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** DOCUMENT 10 OF 155 **

ACCN: 82282

TITL: Few Words With Pete Velde, Gerald Caplan and John Lucey

PAUT: P Velde; G Caplan; J Lucey

PDIR: T Gavey

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videotape, 16 minutes, color, 1 inch

ANNO: Pete Velde, the LEAA Administrator, Gerald Caplan, Director of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (NILECJ), and John Lucey, Director of LEAA's Police Section, discuss their agencies' current programs and future plans.

ABST: Pete Velde describes his obligations as LEAA Administrator and comments on the agency's priorities for assisting States in reducing crime and developing an effective criminal justice program for the Nation. LEAA will emphasize technical assistance programs, criminal justice information and data programs, and law enforcement educational programs. New leadership will be exerted in the areas of juvenile delinquency prevention, organized crime control, and violent crime control. Gerald Caplan describes the work of NILECJ, which must communicate its research findings to local police departments. Research products and activities supported by NILECJ include Kevlar soft body armor, an automobile paint reference guide for police officers, police training in crisis intervention techniques, and the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS). John Lucey describes the programs supported by LEAA's Police Section. These include the Police Chief Executive Study formulating guidelines for police chief selection; the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, KY.; the National Bomb Data Center; and the Explosive Ordnance Disposal Training Program at Redstone Arsenal, which has trained 1,400 police officers from 500 agencies in how to properly handle and dispose of explosive materials.

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** DOCUMENT 11 OF 155 **

ACCN: 81907

TITL: Pigeon Hawks

PAUT: M Newhoff

PDIR: S McMahon; M Newhoff

CORP: California Crime Resistance Task Force, Sacramento, CA 95827

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 23 1/2 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as 16mm film, 23 1/2 minutes, color.

ANNO: The fundamentals of a Neighborhood Watch crime prevention program are depicted in this story of a burglary victim who organizes neighbors to protect their own and their community's property.

ABST: 'Pigeons' leave their property unprotected and become easy targets for thieves. The film's principal character is determined to deter future victimization after being burglarized. She learns about Neighborhood Watch from the investigating officers and decides to initiate a community program. Initial efforts to interest neighbors in Neighborhood Watch meet with considerable resistance. Once a meeting is organized, the attending local police officers instruct participants in how to spot signs of potential trouble, when to call the police on a suspicion, how to secure their doors and windows with effective locks, and other precautionary measures. A sequence following the meeting shows the effects of the watch program. A second burglary in the same home is prevented when a neighbor reports the crime in progress to police.

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** DOCUMENT 12 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80931

TITL: Demonstrative Evidence, Parts 1 and 2

PAUT: T Russell

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 4 videocassettes, total running time 1 hour and 35 minutes, black and white, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Tom Russell, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, discusses the uses of real and demonstrative evidence in criminal and civil trials. Examples of demonstrative evidence are exhibited to the audience of prosecuting attorneys.

ABST: Real evidence is 'the thing itself' (the gun, the bloody shirt, etc.). Prosecuting attorneys should accompany agents on searches to ensure that such evidence is properly preserved. They should keep in mind that real evidence is not an element of the offense. Thus, a case can be presented without such evidence. Moreover, if evidence is presented, its materiality must be established in court. Attorneys must communicate the 'feel' and sound of the case when showing real evidence to the jury so the jurors can understand the full impact of the crime. When demonstrative (or illustrative) evidence is used, attorneys should attempt to display these visual messages before the jury for as long or as often as possible since jurors are more likely to believe evidence that they see over a period of time; repeating the evidence and pointing to it in its visual form is an effective way of establishing credibility. Slides, videotapes, charts, and graphs are examples of demonstrative evidence. In general, when using demonstrative evidence, attorneys should plan what material is to be used in advance, know the judge's opinion about the handling of evidence in court, ensure that the jury sees the evidence and that the equipment used is functioning, point to the visual evidence in both the opening and closing arguments, and maintain a list of the exhibits that will be used.

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** DOCUMENT 13 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80881

TITL: Morton Bard on Crisis Intervention and Conflict Management

PAUT: M Bard

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: In this videotape, Morton Bard, an expert in crisis intervention and conflict management speaks to an audience of police management personnel who will be developing training programs in crisis intervention for police officers.

ABST: Bard describes the similarities between a police officer and a physician to illustrate his concept of crisis intervention. Crisis is portrayed as a turning point which gives a person the opportunity for change. When a person is in crisis, all psychological defenses are down and the person is accessible to authoritative intervention from the police. Police are confronted with crisis daily in their jobs and so must develop the techniques to handle it more effectively. Examples are given of how crisis situations should and should not be handled. A distinction is made between the one-time crisis call and chronic crisis calls. Effective intervention includes diagnosing the situation, evolving a treatment plan, developing a prognostic outcome, implementing the treatment plan, and making an effort to determine the outcome. Bard also discusses the potential problems of having police personnel and social service personnel working together to develop and implement effective crisis intervention and conflict management training programs. It is emphasized that each profession's skill and knowledge should be respected.

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** DOCUMENT 14 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80876

TITL: Juror Orientation - A Sampler

CORP: Center for Jury Studies, Mclean, VA 22101

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videotape, 26 minutes, color, 1 inch.

ANNO: Examples of juror orientation programs are presented in this videotape to illustrate various approaches used to inform potential jurors about their responsibilities and about the trial procedure.

ABST: Wayne County, Mich., was one of the first jurisdictions to use a slide presentation to orient jurors. Wayne County also uses the one day/one trial system of juror utilization. Excerpts from Wayne County's program are shown, as well as from a similar program in Hennepin County, Minn. Typically, such a program costs about \$2,000 for equipment. Maryland, New Jersey, California, and some other States have developed a basic presentation for the entire State, thus reducing costs for each jurisdiction. Other juror orientation presentations use videotape, which creates a realistic picture of the judicial process. It is noted that these educational programs are now being used to inform the general public about the courtroom and the role of the jury, usually through community groups and the schools.

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** DOCUMENT 15 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80874

TITL: Bob Digelman's Speech at National Association of Criminal Justice Planners Annual Conference

PAUT: B Digelman

SPON: National Association of Criminal Justice Planners, Washington, DC 20005

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 15 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Bob Digelman, Assistant Administrator of LEAA, discusses the agency's grant application process and timetable before the annual conference of the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

ABST: LEAA is in the process of developing its draft 1981 application guidelines. The grant application should be completed by October 15th for public comment; a 30-day public comment period instead of a 60-day period will be in order to compensate for this delay. By November 15th, the final grant application should be ready, and it should be submitted by July 31, 1980, with Fiscal Year 1981 plans. LEAA hopes to reduce the size of the application to make the application process easier. The agency will eliminate requests for information on crime data, special corrections requirements, and detailed descriptions of State and local planning processes. LEAA will submit a one-part application instead of the multipart application of previous years.

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** DOCUMENT 16 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80873

TITL: Hearsay, Part 1

SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 55 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: A law professor from Georgetown University discusses the exemptions and exceptions to the hearsay rule in the New Federal Rules of Evidence.

ABST: The presentation highlights contrasting features between common law and the new Federal Rules of Evidence. Among these is a distinction between exemptions and exceptions, which were formerly indistinguishable but are now used as sequential categories of the hearsay rule. The speaker suggests that the hearsay rule should be considered together with rules on opinion, firsthand knowledge, authentication of documents, privileges, and others. Issues dealt with under exemptions include prior witness statements, outer court identification statements, the party admission principle, and the privilege against self-incrimination. Considered under exceptions are matters such as excited utterances, the witness's state of mind, business records, market reports, learned treatises, judgments of courts, former testimony with regard to civil and to criminal cases, dying declarations, and personal interests. In general, the specifics commented on by the speaker represent liberalizations from the former rules of common law.

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** DOCUMENT 17 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80872

TITL: Presumptions in Civil Practice

SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 20 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Rules 301 and 302 of the Federal Rules of Evidence are discussed by a representative panel of lawyers in this videotape.

ABST: Rule 301 of the Federal Rules of Evidence defines presumption in the following manner: in all civil actions and proceedings not otherwise provided for by an act of Congress or by these rules, a presumption imposes on the party against whom it is directed the burden of going forward with evidence to rebut or meet the presumption, but does not shift to such party the burden of proof in the sense of risk of nonpersuasion, which remains throughout the trial upon the party on whom it was originally cast. The panel discusses reasons why presumptions are created by the courts and legislators. These include (1) a general fairness to correct the imbalance as to the source of proof, (2) social or economic policy, (3) avoidance of an impasse in proceedings so that some result can be reached, and (4) the theory of probability -- that what is likely to have occurred is deemed to have occurred. This last reason is the most frequent use of presumption. The legislative history of rule 301, which deals only with civil actions, is outlined. The practical consequence of rule 301 is that presumptions are not conclusive and may be challenged. Rule 302 codifies the ruling in the Erie Railroad Company versus Tompkins case; this rule does not change any prior rulings.

800-851-3420

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** DOCUMENT 18 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80871
TITL: Freedom of Information
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: A representative of the Office of General Counsel (OGC) describes the structure LEAA has developed to handle Freedom of Information Act requests in the House of Representatives. The requirements of the act and their implications on agency policy are also addressed.

ABST: Requests under the act are funneled through the Office of the Executive Secretariat. This office and each of LEAA's regional offices will keep a log of all requests made; OGC will maintain a central log. OGC will have oversight capacity to determine that requests for information fall under the act; OGC will make reports directly to the Office of the Attorney General. The overall coordinator is the Office of the Executive Secretariat. OGC is the legal counsel, determining what requests are fulfilled or denied; individual coordinators will be assigned to each regional office. Currently, 12 to 20 requests for information under the act are being made every day. The act requires that agencies make the information available for copying, that they publish the requests, and that any request for records be answered promptly unless the request falls under certain exemptions. Thus, agencies will have to set aside space for public reading rooms and provide indexes to the requested material. The Department of Justice (DOJ) requires that the information be given within 10 days. The importance of abiding by time schedules is emphasized in this talk; for the person requesting information can go to court and get immediate action to grant any request that has not been provided within the 10-day period. Telephone requests for information under DOJ guidelines are also discussed.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 19 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80870
TITL: Privilege
SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: In this videotaped presentation, a panel discusses the Supreme Court's draft rules of privilege, which have been proposed but are not incorporated into the new Federal Rules of Evidence.

ABST: The draft status of these rules is due to the fact that Congress considers the issue of privilege to merit legislation by an act of Congress, which has not yet taken place. The only reference to privilege in the New Federal Rules of Evidence is paragraph 501, which refers privilege matters to State law or to the common law of the State. The fifth amendment is the only current Federal authority on privilege. It provides the right against self-incrimination to individuals. Problems have arisen when corporations claim this privilege and where one defendant blames another who then invokes the fifth amendment. Included in the Supreme Court's 13 rules of privilege are reports that are designated confidential by both Federal or State statute, communication between attorney and client, waiver by voluntary disclosure, the physician-patient relationship, the psychotherapist-patient relationship, and communication to a clergyman. Secrecy of an individual's political vote, trade secrets, intradepartmental documents that do not constitute departmental policy, work product, and the privilege of journalists are also discussed. The panel participants express opinions on the implications and potential problems of interpretation related to each of the proposed privileges.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 20 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80869

TITL: Relevancy

SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 35 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: A representative panel of lawyers explains rules 401-411 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure on this videotape. The rules refer to character incidence and other kinds of evidence.

ABST: Rule 401 defines relevant evidence. All relevant evidence is not necessarily admissible in a court case, as provided in rule 402, one example being a forced confession. Rule 403 provides for exclusion of evidence that is clearly relevant. This rule seeks to prevent unfair prejudice or confusion and is directed to the discretion of the court. Rule 404 discusses character evidence in the context of exception to the use of such evidence. The exceptions include character of the accused himself, the character of the victim, and the character of a particular witness. Rule 405 deals with the method for presenting character evidence and discusses how a character may be proven. A distinction is made between opinion testimony and reputation testimony. Rule 406 provides for the admissibility of habit and routine practice evidence, while rule 407 excludes evidence related to subsequent remedial measures taken after an event. Rule 408 excludes evidence of compromise and offers to compromise during a negotiation. The last few rules (409, 410, and 411) preclude as evidence payment of medical or similar expenses; exclude nolo contendere pleas, an offer to plead guilty, and a guilty plea withdrawn; and discuss liability insurance. Details of each rule are given.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 21 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80868

TITL: Witnesses, Part 1

SPON: US Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 45 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: In this videotape three people summarize the contents of Article six of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

ABST: The first two paragraphs of this article are concerned with the general rule of competency of witnesses in both criminal and civil cases. Special considerations for the competency of children, spouses, and mentally ill are mentioned. It is emphasized that a witness must have personal knowledge concerning a matter and an understanding of the oath taken before the court. Paragraphs having to do with the oath are 603, 605, and 606. The concepts of 'oath' and 'sworn' are discussed in their affirmative connotation as is the ability of the court to invoke the contempt power upon refusal of a witness to swear or affirm. The testimony of judges and jurors as witnesses is not permissible in cases where they are engaged in a judicial capacity. Rules relating to the performance of interpreters in the courtroom are raised from paragraph 604. The last paragraph discussed is 615, which regulates witness exclusion from the courtroom.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 22 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80208

TITL: History of the Law of Evidence

PDIR: T Gavey; J O'Kane

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 55 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: In this historical review of evidence law, Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, summarizes its evolution from the origins of the common law in 1154 to James B. Thayer's definitive treatise analyzing the law of evidence in 1896.

ABST: The concept of evidence is deemed unique to the Anglo-American legal system and derived from the uniqueness of trial by jury. Evidence law functions to protect the untrained jury from influences on its judgment. The historical progression by which evidence law evolved begins with the emergence of juries, both grand (23 members) and petty (12 members), in the wake of the Fourth Lateran Council in 1216, which abolished the Church's participation in trial by battle and ordeal. The fact-finding mission of the petty jury stimulated the use of witnesses, which by 1500 were coming to the jury instead of the reverse. In essence, the rules of evidence delineate what the witnesses may or may not testify to. Whereas originally the numerical count of witnesses was of importance in determining the merits of a case, the jury gradually assumed discretion for determining the weight of testimony in terms of its content. Among the concepts and historical practices reviewed in this account is the role of the 'common' law as an instrument by which Anglo-Saxons were 'Normanized,' the roots of criminal law in transgressions against the peace of the king, and the structure of trial by battle or ordeal, in which there is no room for the rules of evidence and preliminaries are immediately followed by divine decision of the verdict.

800-851-3420

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** DOCUMENT 23 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80207

TITL: Highlights From the National Symposium on Pretrial Services, 1978

CORP: Pretrial Services Resource Center, Washington, DC 20004

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 1 videocassette, total running time 20 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: A critical assessment is made of pretrial detention practices and the general social inequities within which they take place.

ABST: The speaker, Caleb Foot, sees crime, along with pollution and traffic fatalities, as the inevitable consequences of the nature of contemporary civilization. The general inequities of opportunity that characterize U.S. society are particularly conducive to crime. Decriminalization and the spending of increased resources on crime prevention may decrease crime somewhat; essentially, however, the present crime rate is something the public must learn to accept and to live with. Pretrial detention represents the exploitation of the powerless for the benefit of the powerful. It is the detained who assume the costs of the system and this gives rise to contempt for the system. Research is needed on those who are still detained in institutions and are not dangerous.

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** DOCUMENT 24 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80206

TITL: National Town Meeting - Crime and Punishment

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Richard Velde, former head of LEAA, and Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, former Governor of California, discuss the increase in crime, various approaches to controlling the situation, and other concerns of the criminal justice system in America.

ABST: Velde observes that in its first 10 years, LEAA has spent \$5.1 billion in trying to reach the ultimate goal of improving the quality of American life by making the country as crime-free as possible. However, many causes of crime, such as unemployment, social problems, and lack of sufficient education, cannot be improved by the criminal justice system. Governor Brown notes that there has been an enormous increase in crime in the past 20 years. He discusses his experiences in handling crime when he was governor, including decisions he made in commuting death sentences to life sentences. The meeting concludes with a question and answer period. Subjects discussed cover the need for increased employment, handgun control, career criminal programs sponsored by LEAA, the relationship of violence on television to real crime, the appropriate punishment for prostitution, the criteria for awarding LEAA grants, and the Government's domestic intelligence operations conducted against American citizens.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 25 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80205

TITL: Federal Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 25 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: A panel of experts reviews implications of the Federal Freedom of Information Act and of the Privacy Act for LEAA employees who must comply with the requirements of these laws.

ABST: The intent of the Freedom of Information Act is to make the Government's information also available to the public. Under this act, any information, except that specifically exempted, is subject to release by Federal employees who must know the provisions of the act in order not to be held personally liable for noncompliance. Requests for information must be received in writing and pertain to an identifiable record kept by the agency. Such requests must be filled within 10 days. Denials of information must go through the Office of General Counsel. Exempted are secret material, internal personnel records of the agency, material exempted by statute, and trade secrets and proprietary data. The Privacy Act pertains to the 10 systems of records maintained by LEAA. The act restricts the kind of information that can be kept on record about an individual; specifically prohibited are records about a person's first amendment rights. Also mandated is the consent of the individual before his or her record can be disclosed by the agency and procedures that allow access and review of records by individuals whom the information concerns. Employees may be subject to disciplinary action or lawsuit if they fail to comply with the requirements of the act.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 26 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80204

TITL: Standing To Object

PDIR: T Gavey; T Lepovitz

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Special Court of Appeals, discusses the concept of standing to object as a measure of applicability of the fourth amendment's exclusionary rule of evidence.

ABST: Standing to object refers to the fourth amendment's inapplicability or applicability as to the person of a particular defendant. It measures what class of persons may invoke the exclusionary rule. Standing does not relate to the fourth amendment protection in general but to the violation of a particular individual's fourth amendment rights. Standing qualifies a case for litigation; this device is used by crowded courts to eliminate litigants. Standing is thus the key to the courtroom and it requires that the person of the defendant also be the owner of the locus of the search and seizure at issue. Only if this is the case, can the merits of the fourth amendment be litigated in the courtroom. The 1973 case of Brown v. the United States illustrates standing to object: of three codefendants, only one was found to have the threshold credential for standing. Standing may be of a possessory, automatic, or derivative nature. Among the cases which defined these concepts are Simmons v. United States and Rakas v. Illinois. In the latter, it was ruled that the automobile provides a lesser expectation of privacy and that passengers are not automatically eligible for the derivative standing they would have if invited to a house.

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** DOCUMENT 27 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80203

TITL: Fourth Amendment - A Bicentennial Perspective

PDIR: T Gavey; D Smith

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: In this lecture, Judge Charles Moylan reviews the English roots of American constitutional principles and urges a contemporary rededication to these ideals.

ABST: The relationship of the modern American citizen to the Constitution is diametrically opposed to that which the founding fathers held. In the eyes of the Crown, the latter were lawbreakers who designed new laws in their own self-interest. Today, upholding constitutional guarantees often means protecting others' (e.g., criminals') rights and interests from people like ourselves. A particular case in point is the fourth amendment and its exclusionary rule of evidence. The origins of the fourth amendment protections are traced to the personality of young King George III and his active interventionism, which led to indiscriminate issuance of executive writs of assistance and general warrants both in England and in the American colonies. Although in England the radical pamphleteering and demonstrations by John Wilkes resulted in the outlawing of the executive warrant, in the colonies this was accomplished by the revolution. English forces eliminated the French threat at the Alleghenies, but they also precipitated the imposition of duties resented by the colonists. For smuggling, leading colonists were issued executive warrants lasting the life of the king. Revolutionary personalities raged against these writs of assistance, but this anger already carried the seeds of independence. The fourth amendment's protection against warrantless search and seizure is the American expression of the principle that every Englishman's home is his castle. This means that the poorest man in his cottage may not be violated by executive whim. That this remains a cherished liberty is affirmed by a comparison of two court cases: Antik v. Carrington in 1767 in England and United States v. U.S. District Court of the Second District of Michigan, 1972. In the former, Lord Camden ruled against King George and Lord Halifax for using private papers to prove seditious libel. In the American case, President Nixon's and John Mitchell's use of telephone wiretaps to forestall domestic unrest was declared illegal by the Supreme Court.

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** DOCUMENT 28 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80202

TITL: Gypo Nolan Revisited, Parts 1 and 2

PAUT: C E Moylen, Jr

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 2 videocassettes, 1 color, 1 black and white, total running time 1 hour and 50 minutes, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Designed for police officers and others requiring basic legal knowledge in handling hearsay information and in dealing with the probable cause setting in making an arrest, this discussion focuses on the legal ramifications of two U.S. Supreme Court decisions: Aguilar v. Texas (1964) and Spinelli v. United States (1969).

ABST: Three cases preceding Aguilar and Spinelli are examined to provide historical perspective. These are Nathanson v. United States (1933), Jordanello v. United States (1958), and Cecil Jones v. United States (1960). All these cases were concerned with what goes into the judge's decisional process in issuing a warrant, either for a search or for an arrest. In the Cecil Jones case, the Court ruled that hearsay evidence is allowed to establish probable cause in issuing a warrant since such evidence is already allowed in the courtroom. However, the hearsay is acceptable only if a substantial basis exists for crediting the hearsay. In the Aguilar case, the Court ruled that the trustworthiness of hearsay information must be established on two prongs: (1) the basis of knowledge and (2) the veracity of the informant. This criteria is used for all sources, including primary, secondary, and tertiary sources. The Spinelli case explicated what was earlier said in Aguilar. Spinelli provided two therapeutic techniques to support the two elements of basis of knowledge and veracity for cases in which information may not be structurally strong on one or both of these prongs. If the veracity of the informant is weak, the Court said that independent police verification is needed to establish probable cause. If the basis of knowledge prong is weak, self-verifying detail (rich and vivid detail) can be used to bolster this element. Thus, these two devices supplement Aguilar.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 29 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80201

TITL: Consent

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 1 videocassette, total running time 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: In this series of lectures on the fourth amendment, Judge Charles Moylan discusses one of the exceptions to the search and seizure law -- consent -- and cites Supreme Court cases applicable to the subject of consent in such cases.

ABST: He emphasizes that consent to searches and seizures must be based on whether the act (the search or seizure) was reasonable, whether the searcher was a representative of government or a private person, and whether the giver of consent had the power to give consent. Two key questions are involved in the issue of consent: (1) who has the authority to give valid consent? and (2) what is the quality of that consent? In case of joint ownership of the property searched, there is an assumption of risk in that joint owners have the authority to consent to a search. The case of Bustamonte v. Schneckloth, involved the consent by a custodian of a car to search the car, resulting in the discovery of evidence which led to the arrest of a passenger. The Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit overturned the conviction of the passenger (Bustamonte) arguing that the custodian's consent was a waiver of Bustamonte's 4th and 14th amendment rights and that the State was under an obligation to demonstrate not only that the consent had been uncoerced but that it had been given with an understanding that it could be freely and effectively withheld. The Supreme Court stated that only when the subject of a search is not in custody and the State attempts to justify a search on the basis of his consent do the 4th and 14th amendments require that the State demonstrate that consent was voluntarily given and not the result of duress or coercion. The Court would judge such a consent case by the 'voluntariness standard' -- looking at the mood of the police, whether the confrontation with the citizen was threatening, the age of the subject, and other factors. Overall, the voluntariness standard is judged by the 'totality of the circumstances.' Moylan also points out the differences between confessions and consent situations in regard to the voluntariness standard.

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** DOCUMENT 30 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80200

TITL: Plain View Doctrine

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Special Court of Appeals, discusses the warrantless seizure of evidence in plain view as a valid exception to the fourth amendment protection against unreasonable search and seizure.

ABST: The reason for the plain view doctrine is not exigency of circumstance but rather police convenience. The doctrine dictates that three conditions must be met for seizing without warrant evidence in plain view: prior valid entry, inadvertence, and probable cause. The officer must have entered the premises for some other valid reason and without subterfuge or design to obtain the evidence, which must be inadvertently perceivable in plain view and constitute evidence of an actual crime. The Supreme Court ruling on this issue is ambiguous and plain view has become the law by general usage. The absolute prerequisite for plain view is valid entry, which may be accomplished in the course of making an arrest, pursuing a felon, or receiving through ingratiation the owner's permission to enter. In nonintrusive and preintrusive situations, which are not subject to the fourth amendment at all, the plain view doctrine is inapplicable.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 31 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80199

TITL: Stop and Frisk

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: In this series of lectures on the fourth amendment, Judge Charles Moylan examines the legality of stop and frisk cases under the fourth amendment.

ABST: He notes that the key point of the fourth is that all searches and seizures without judicially issued warrants are unreasonable and therefore unconstitutional. One exception to this rule is the stop and frisk case. In Terry v. Ohio, the Supreme Court rules that 'stop and frisk' fell under the fourth amendment decrees in that citizens have a right to walk freely without being stopped by the police. However, the Court recognized that stops and frisks are significantly less intrusive than full-blown searches and seizures and that standards must be developed for stops and frisks. The Court recognized the dangers of a broad stop and frisk law, especially regarding minorities and the poor, but felt that police should have this investigative right as it serves as part of their preventive function. Stop and frisk law must be based on more than whimsy but less than probable cause; it must be based on (1) reasonable suspicion, (2) good cause to believe, and (3) articulable suspicion. In Terry v. Ohio, the Court ruled that officers have the right to stop and pat down a suspect if they have reasonable suspicion that the person may be armed. The basis for this decision was officer safety as was the case in *Sivron v. New York*, in which the Court ruled that police officers must articulate their fear that the suspect is armed in order for the stop and frisk case to be valid. The Court also set scope limitations of the stop. It cannot be a full-scale seizure of a person; it must be within reach; and it must last only a little while. Similarly, police officers can frisk a suspect only for what is absolutely necessary (e.g., looking for a weapon), and the risk must be a limited search (a pat down of the exterior clothing of the suspect). The police must have a flexible set of escalating responses beginning with an articulable suspicion and extending to a reason to believe that the suspect is armed. If a frisk reveals that there is a weapon, then the police officer may arrest and search the suspect.

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** DOCUMENT 32 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80198

TITL: Hot Pursuit

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: The hot pursuit exception to the warranted search mandated by the fourth amendment is discussed in this lecture by Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Special Court of Appeals.

ABST: This exception concerns exigent (emergency) circumstances. Its limits were defined in the 1967 case of Warden of the Maryland Penitentiary v. B.J. Hayden. The case involved legitimate apprehension of a fleeing felon who was initially convicted. This verdict was reversed upon appeal because of implications of the mere evidence rule. Evidence in the form of a cap and jacket had been obtained through an overthorough search of the premises to which the fleeing felon had led his pursuers. It was ruled inadmissible as 'mere evidence' -- not available even if it had been seized with a warrant. Mere evidence contrasts with the other three categories of evidence (i.e., contraband, fruits of a crime, and instrumentalities of a crime) for these are seizable without warrant. The mere evidence concept has its origins in the supreme value of private property, giving the defendant rather than the State the superior property right. This constitutionally protected threshold is valued above evidence except where life itself is at stake. These conditions constitute the hot pursuit requirements which validates crossing the threshold.

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** DOCUMENT 33 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80197

TITL: Circus of Carroll Doctrine Problems

PAUT: C A Moylen, Jr

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: This discussion explains how to analyze a police search-seizure incident according to the Carroll doctrine, which permits warrantless automobile searches, and according to the search incident law, it discusses what the Carroll doctrine is and is not and describes special problems relating to inventory searches.

ABST: The Carroll doctrine and the search incident to lawful arrest doctrine overlap in certain instances, but they are distinct doctrines that cannot be combined. A case of a warrantless search that held up under both doctrines is Peterson v. State of Maryland in which police conducted a warrantless search of two cars used for selling narcotics. The analysis of the case must consider two questions: (1) Was there a warrantless arrest? (2) Under the Carroll doctrine, was there probable cause and exigency? In this case, these elements were present. The case of Martin v. State of Maryland is described to illustrate one that did not hold up on either doctrine. Other cases discussed to illustrate the analytical technique are Howell v. State of Maryland and Soles v. State of Maryland. The explanation of what constitutes the Carroll doctrine and what does not covers the law person's definition of an automobile and the legal definition. Six different analyses of constitutional law are presented, with U.S. Supreme Court cases from each type, to illustrate that the Carroll doctrine does not apply to all cases involving automobiles. These analyses include the search incident to lawful arrest, so-called automobile cases, hot pursuit, stop and frisk, plain view doctrine, and consent. The discussion also considers whether search of a suitcase fits under either doctrine. It is concluded that the suitcase should be treated more like a car than a house, since it has the characteristics of mobility. Finally, it is observed that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that, in some cases, inventory searches may be valid.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 34 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80196

TITL: Carroll Doctrine

PDIR: T Gavey; J P Marinelli

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, discusses the fourth amendment exception incorporated in the Carroll Doctrine, which permits warrantless automobile searches.

ABST: The doctrine derives from the 1925 case of Carroll v. the United States, in which bootleg whiskey being smuggled into Michigan from Canada was seized in a search of the suspect's automobile under circumstances unrelated to a search incident to lawful arrest. The exigency for this type of search arises from the mobility of the automobile, which sets cars or any other mobile vehicles apart from the constitutionally protected, immobile threshold of the home. Probable cause is the second requirement needed to legitimize a warrantless search under the Carroll Doctrine. Because the scope of search incident law was broad, the Carroll Doctrine remained undeveloped in ensuing decades. Since the case of Chimel in 1969, in a period of restricted interpretation of search incident, other cases have contributed to the fleshing out of the Carroll Doctrine, defining the perimeters of warrantless search in terms of sections of the vehicle or police relocation of the vehicle.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 35 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80195

TITL: Search Incident to Lawful Arrest

PDIR: T Gavey; D Smith

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 60 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, discusses the fourth amendment exception that permits warrantless search incident to lawful arrest.

ABST: The conditions of a lawful arrest solve the problem of exigency for entry. Difficulty arises however, with a question of scope -- how extensive and intensive can such a warrantless search be? The Supreme Court has given answers to this question six times over the 42 years between 1927 and 1969. The court reversed itself five times, vacillating between broad and narrow interpretations of the rule. This record of indecision began with the Supreme Court's initial failure to distinguish the holding from the dicta; it cited from the commentaries to a 1914 decision which merely alluded to the warrantless search of a victim after arrest. The broadest interpretation of search incident law was handed down in 1947, when the breaking of private seals was ruled permissible in the Harris case. The case of Chimel v. California brought about the final resolution in 1969. The narrow, well-reasoned decision is based on two purposes of the search incident to arrest: disarming the arrestee to prevent his escape, which requires searching his body, and preventing the destruction of readily destroyable evidence within the arrestee's extended reach, which permits the search of the arrestee's surroundings within about 8 feet. Thus, this exception must be evaluated on an ad hoc, case-by-case basis, because the measure of scope may expand or contract with the external circumstances of the so-called Chimel perimeter.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 36 OF 155 **

ACCN: 80194

TITL: Introduction to 4th Amendment

PDIR: T Gavey; D Smith

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006; American Judges Association, Holyoke, MA 01040; American Judicature Society, Chicago, IL 60606; US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: This is the introduction by Charles E. Moylan, Associate Judge of the Maryland Special Court of Appeals, on the connotations of the fourth amendment, which he explores in the course of a 10-hour lecture series.

ABST: The right against unreasonable search and seizure is that ensured by the fourth amendment. It merits such indepth exploration because it represents an intersection of criminal and constitutional law, which has given rise to much confusing interpretation. The speaker's pedagogical approach concentrates on fundamentals; he believes that an understanding of the basic purpose behind the rule will equip one to grasp easily all the latest interpretive criteria. Two often neglected threshold questions need to be asked with reference to the fourth amendment: Is there applicability and is there compliance? The latter question does not arise if the answer to the former is negative. Applicability is assessed as to the place, the trespasser, the victim, and waiver. The first criterion distinguishes core zones of property from the open fields concept, as well as the intensity and the scope of entry. Basically, search and seizure are permissible only with a warrant or by virtue of specific exceptions, which are search incident, automobile, hot pursuit, stop and frisk, plain view, and consent. In a court of law, search under warrant is always preferable to warrantless activity. The granting of the warrant by a neutral and detached third branch, the judiciary, which stands between the executive power of enforcement and the suspect, is the crucial step in the protection of individual rights and the basic balance of power. For subsequent lectures in the series, see NCJ 80195-80201 and NCJ 80203-04.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 37 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79935

TITL: Address by Chief Justice Warren Burger at the Dedication of the New National Center for State Courts

PAUT: W Burger

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: At the opening conference to the dedication of the National Center for State Courts, Chief Justice Warren Burger comments on the proper role of the State courts in the administration of justice.

ABST: Brief remarks given by the Governor of Virginia, the Chief Justice of Virginia, and the President of William and Mary College precede Burger's address. Burger presents an historical perspective on the role of the State courts vis-a-vis the Federal courts. He emphasizes the need for proper jurisdictional balance between the State and Federal court systems and notes the recommendations of a major study on this topic. Burger considers the State courts to be the basic instrument of justice in the United States and emphasizes that the independence between the State and Federal courts has existed throughout American history. He supports legislation proposed to divide jurisdiction between State and Federal courts, as well as the establishment of State Judicial Councils where judges can meet to exchange views. He discusses the burdens of the current judicial structure and notes that additional judges are badly needed. Finally, he emphasizes that the National Center must remain free of Federal constraints so that State court judges can meet and define their proper sphere of responsibility.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 38 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79934

TITL: Address by Attorney General Griffin B Bell at the Dedication of the National Center for State Courts

PAUT: G B Bell

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 22 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: The opening remarks by U.S. Attorney General Griffin Bell at the conference held by the National Center of State Courts cover the Federal role in improving the State court system.

ABST: The national conference was held to dedicate the new center and to examine the issues that will confront State courts in the future. Bell welcomed over 350 participants to the conference and discussed the problems of the State and Federal court systems. He noted that there can be no equal justice under the law unless all people have access to justice. Courts must settle disputes in ways that are convenient, effective, prompt, and available at the reasonable cost. It does not matter how fair laws are if access to their enforcement is denied or unavailable. State and Federal courts share common problems: rising litigation costs, delay, congestion, and insufficient personnel. The role of the Federal Government in improving the court system is to exercise leadership in developing policy and to act as a catalyst for innovation, change, and improvement. Government can also help by providing Federal funds to help support State court programs. The reorganization of LEAA into a more effective agent for change in the court system is also being undertaken through the establishment of a national statistical agency to gather and analyze court data. The National Institute of Justice is also carrying out research in civil and criminal justice matters. Overall, the Federal Government has a significant role in the courts' 'blueprint for the future.'

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** DOCUMENT 39 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79933

TITL: Address by Senator Edward Kennedy at the Dedication of the National Center for State Courts

PAUT: E Kennedy

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 30 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: At a conference held to dedicate the opening of the National Center for State Courts, an organization aimed at improving the State court system, Senator Edward Kennedy discussed the need for innovation in the State courts.

ABST: He mentioned three critical areas that affect the State courts: administration of justice, expansion of citizen access to the courts, and removal from the courts of matters the judicial process is not handling effectively. Court costs and delays must be eliminated, and the goals of criminal code reform should be to simplify the law, make it understandable to all citizens, and add provisions to meet new problems. He called for the elimination of sentencing disparity and the overhaul of the criminal sentencing process. He also supported expanded citizen access to the State courts, particularly for minorities and the poor. He mentioned the need to establish Neighborhood Justice Centers to reduce some of the burden on the State courts and cited examples of court reform programs initiated by LEAA. Overall, efficient courts require improved court management, adequate staffing, innovative techniques, and streamlined litigation.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 40 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79932

TITL: National Center for State Courts - A Blueprint for the Future Plenary Session, Parts 1 and 2

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 2 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: At the dedication to the opening of the National Center for State Courts, an organization aimed at improving the State court system, the pollsters, Yankelovich and White, discuss the results of a survey of consumers' attitudes regarding the role of judges and the functions of the court system.

ABST: Justice Pringle introduces the session with a discussion of the judicial reform movement. He emphasizes the need for additional study into the science of operating court systems and reviews the improvements made in the court system. Fred Friendly, a professor of journalism, then introduces Daniel Yankelovich who provides the background for the study and describes its findings. Yankelovich notes that the public has great expectations of the courts, yet people's knowledge of court operations is low and their experience with the court system is limited. The major concern of citizens polled is crime in the streets. They have little confidence that the courts will protect them from this type of criminal and want more action in this area. Arthur White then explains the survey methodology and presents a detailed look at the results. Chief Justice Theodore Newman of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals also discusses the results of the survey and court reform in general. Fred Friendly concludes the session by emphasizing that judges need to explain their actions to the public, asserting that citizens would be more sympathetic if they were aware of the reasons behind court actions.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 41 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79931

TITL: Virginia Jury - Justice Is Our Goal

PAUT: B Novograd

PDIR: M Kravitz

CORP: National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, VA 23185

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 75-A3584

NOTE: Videocassette, color, 30 minutes, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This film explains the privileges, responsibilities, and requirements of jury duty in Virginia through comments by a judge and a reluctant juror.

ABST: Jurors in the State are selected by jury commissioner or computer. The juror's term of service is from 1 week to 3 months. Jurors must be over age 18, citizens of Virginia for 1 year, and residents of the city or county for 6 months. Inmates, convicted felons, mentally disturbed individuals, and those who are a party to the case or those who had served on a jury within 12 months cannot serve on a jury. The film explains the judicial process, the terms used, and the involvement of jurors in the process. The jurors' role in each stage of criminal and civil trials is discussed.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 42 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79833

TITL: Full Service Neighborhood Team Policing

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 1 videocassette, total running time 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This videotaped presentation incorporates two movies filmed at sites where team policing projects have been initiated (St. Petersburg, Fla. and Santa Ana, Calif.) and two lectures -- one on the advisability of instituting team policing and another on the theoretical concepts underlying full service neighborhood team policing.

ABST: The St. Petersburg film reveals 'a new look for the man,' emphasizing police officers' low-key image that allows them to establish personal contact with the people of the neighborhood assigned to their care. Ronald Lynch, from the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina, suggests that the decision to reorganize should be preceded by a critical review of the police department's goals and its success in meeting them. Involvement and trust among all levels of the department are necessary if improvements are to be made. Preplanning for team policing should involve examining personnel abilities, legal restrictions, and values of the agency and the community. The implementation stage will require workshops for personnel development and task forces for special problems. Increased productivity, accountability, and control may result from the implementation of team policing. Dr. Georgette Sandler gives a lengthy analysis of how neighborhood team policing provides the necessary organizational structure for the full service goal model of contemporary policing. The total police role is implied by the full service concept, which comprises traditional law enforcement activities and service functions that require decisionmaking, human relations, and crisis intervention skills. The arrangements in team policing reinforce the goals of full service by involving officers in participatory management; team conferences bridge the gap between planning and execution of orders. The Santa Anna Community Oriented Policing project has resulted in improvements in crime control, police-community relations, and police officer morale.

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** DOCUMENT 43 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79832

TITL: San Diego Booking System - A Preview of Sentry

CORP: Capital Communications Systems, Inc, Crofton, MD 21114

SPON: US Department of Justice US Bureau of Prisons, Washington, DC 20534

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 1 videocassette, total running time 22 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This videotape illustrates how an automated information system in a correctional institution can help to plan, manage, and control inmate programs. The San Diego Booking System is useful in supporting line personnel, reducing redundancies, and linking information systems.

ABST: The presentation begins with an offender's arrival at the institution, at which point he undergoes prebooking. Information on the new inmate is entered into the system: he is assigned a booking number and personal information is recorded permanently. Copies of this information are generated immediately to function as receipts and identification slips to accompany the inmate's confiscated money and belongings and to mark his entry into prison programs. On terminals throughout the institution, information on the inmate is instantly and automatically available. This record is regularly updated to reflect whatever happens to the inmate in the course of his stay at the institution. The automated information system also simplifies the release function once an inmate is ready to leave the institution, since all information on him is up to date and can be instantly summed up. These capabilities are characteristic of the population-monitoring module. Other modules planned would be employed for automatic sentence computation and trust fund commissary operations. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons hopes to implement sentry automatic information systems throughout its facilities.

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** DOCUMENT 44 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79828

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists - Long Term Trends in the Adjudication Process

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 1 videocassette, total running time 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 45 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79827

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists - Resources for Planning and Strategy Implementation

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 55 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 46 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79826

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists -
Functional Topics Related to Planning and Strategy Development

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, total running time 1 hour and 45 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Speakers in this videotaped workshop session discuss functional topics related to court planning and strategy.

ABST: 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. For other sessions, see NCJ 79822-79828.

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** DOCUMENT 47 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79825

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists -
Initiating the Planning Process - The Systems Approach to Court Planning

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 4 videocassettes, total running time 3 hours and 13 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 48 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79824

TITL: 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

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. For other tapes of this workshop session, see NCJ 79822-28.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 49 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79823

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists - The Court Planning Controversy

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 37 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. For other tapes of this workshop session, see NCJ 79822-79828.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 50 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79822

TITL: LEAA National Workshop for State Planning Agency Court Specialists - Introduction

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 40 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. For other tapes of this workshop session, see NCJ 79823-28.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 51 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79765

TITL: Crisis Intervention and Conflict Management

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Office of Technology Transfer

SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Video cassette, 55 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Dr. Morton Bard, an expert on family crisis intervention and conflict management, discusses results of a demonstration project with New York City police and the reasons why police officers should be trained in these skills.

ABST: The demonstration project involved police intervention in 962 families, incidents which resulted in no homicides or officer injuries. Research has shown that two factors are vital to successful crisis intervention: (1) the immediacy of the intervention, meaning that the earlier the intervention occurs during the crisis, the more influence it will have on the person's life; and (2) authority, meaning that people expect police officers to act because they are both legally and symbolically the authority. Police officers must regularly deal with crises of various types, including natural disasters, accidents, and crime victimization. Dr. Bard discusses the psychological implications of various crimes which he classifies as being against the person, and thus devastating in one form or another to the individual. These include burglary, robbery, assault and robbery, forcible rape, and homicide. If these crimes are placed on a continuum, with burglary being the least physical crime against the person and homicide being total annihilation of the self, one can understand the reconceptualization of the functions and role of police officers in crisis intervention. Case examples are given to illustrate what positive results police officers can achieve in crisis situations through mediation, arbitration, and negotiation techniques, which are all elements in crisis intervention. Questions and answers conclude the talk.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

ACCN: 79764

** DOCUMENT 52 OF 155 **

TITL: Crime Control Digest

PDIR: M P Salmen; D O'Connell

SPON: Washington Crime News Services, Annandale, VA 22003; International Association of Chiefs of Police, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Video cassette, 30 minutes, color, 3/4 inch

ANNO: A panel discussion moderated by Charles Rogovin focuses on problems of the criminal justice system in general, with special attention devoted to various aspects of the crime problem from the police perspective.

ABST: Participants include Chief Rocky Pomerance of Miami Beach, Fla., who is president of the International Association of the Chiefs of Police; Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation; and Chief James Parsons of Birmingham, Ala. The panel members begin with a consideration of the public perception of police and their effectiveness in stopping crime. Members maintain that the whole society must accept responsibility for the crime problem. Furthermore, data show that even though police make arrests, most of those arrested are out on bond, out on appeal, out on probation, or out on parole. The discussion then turns to more specific issues: police allocation of limited resources, differing definitions of what constitutes victimless crimes, and the controversial issue of handgun control. Patrick Murphy argues that only the police and the military should have handguns and that the United States could learn some important lessons from countries such as Japan and Great Britain, both of which have very strong handgun controls. Chief Parsons notes that police departments contribute to the handgun problem by often auctioning off confiscated handguns. Chief Parsons advocates that anyone committing a crime with a handgun should receive a minimum of a 10-year jail sentence with no discretion allowed. He further argues that all gun permits allowing people to carry handguns should be abolished. On the subject of police corruption, Chief Pomerance states that police administrators are much more open about investigating and dealing with the problem than in the past. In conclusion, Chief Parsons observes that police will have less resources in the future than they had in the past, so it will be necessary to focus much more on productivity and resource allocation.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

ACCN: 79763

** DOCUMENT 53 OF 155 **

TITL: Changes in SPA (State Planning Agency) Guidelines

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 14 minutes, color, 3/4 inch

ANNO: This videotape contains an explanation of major changes proposed by LEAA in the Guideline Manual M4100.1D, State Planning Agency Grants, for fiscal year 1976.

ABST: The changes are outlined by Blair Ewing, Director of the Division of Planning and Evaluation Standards, Office of Planning and Management. Guidelines are discussed for State planning agencies (SPA's) concerning juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, development and implementation of the standards and goals processes, analysis of crime trends, and long-term plans for State and local governments concerning law enforcement and criminal justice activities. LEAA program descriptors, the requirement that SPA's must develop technical assistance strategies and plans, new narcotic and alcoholism treatment guidelines, and regional office responsibilities are also explained. In addition, Mr. Ewing delineates changes in submission dates and procedures for changing the guidelines further for fiscal year 1977. He notes that the guidelines remain the same concerning evaluation and the requirement that States give special attention to high-crime areas. (Author abstract modified)

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 54 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79762

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 6

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Office of Operations Support Training Division

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 45 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This presentation given to LEAA staff explains several processes undertaken to accomplish LEAA's mission, focusing on categorical grants and procurement.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 55 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79761

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 5

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 30 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: This presentation given to LEAA staff explains the processes undertaken to accomplish LEAA's mission; it concentrates on management and manpower development.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 56 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79760

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 4

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 30 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: An overview is given of LEAA's regional offices in this presentation given to LEAA staff.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 57 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79759

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 3

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: LEAA personnel discuss the role of LEAA staff offices and programming offices in this presentation given to LEAA staff.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 58 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79758

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 2

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: LEAA personnel explain the structure, function, and activities of the organizational components of LEAA's delivery system.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 59 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79757

TITL: LEAA Orientation, Part 1

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 30 minutes, color, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 60 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79685
TITL: International Terrorism - Hostage Negotiation/Media (Reels 18, 19, and 20)
CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033
NOTE: 3 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 40 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as audiocassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 61 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79684
TITL: International Terrorism - Hostage Negotiations (Reel 17)
CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033
NOTE: Videocassette, 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as an audiocassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 62 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79683

TITL: International Terrorism - Intelligence and Planning (Reel 16)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: Videocassette, 55 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as an audiocassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 63 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79682

TITL: International Terrorism - Hostages/Threat Assessment (Reels 13, 14, and 15)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: 3 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 45 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as audiocassettes.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 64 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79681

TITL: International Terrorism - Riots, Disturbances, Response (Reel 10, 11, and 12)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: 2 videocassettes, total running time 2 hours and 40 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as audiocassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 65 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79680

TITL: International Terrorism - Role of the Attorney General/Legislation (Reel 9)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: Video-cassette, 1 hour, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as an audio-cassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 66 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79679

TITL: International Terrorism (Reels 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: 6 videocassettes, total running time 5 hours 35 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as audiocassettes.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 67 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79678

TITL: International Terrorism (Reel 1 and 2)

CORP: Center for Study of Human Behavior, Philadelphia, PA 19103

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

GNUM: 78-TA-AX-0033

NOTE: 2 videocassettes, total running time 85 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also available as audiocassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. For subsequent lectures in the series, see NCJ 79679-85.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 68 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79543
TITL: Improving Police Productivity
CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Office of Technology Transfer
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
PDTE: 1974 (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: This is a 30 minute color video-cassette, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 69 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79542
TITL: Discriminatory Impact of Testing
CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: This is a 30 minute color video-cassette, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 70 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79541
TITL: Community-Based Correction Program - Des Moines, Iowa
PDIR: D Boorkman
CORP: Urban and Rural Systems Associates, San Francisco, CA 94111
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-013-74
NOTE: This is a 20 minute color video-cassette, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Four main components constitute the community-based corrections project in Des Moines, Iowa, a project selected as exemplary by LEAA.

ABST: 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. For related information, see NCJ 10544 and NCJ 17097.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 71 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79540
TITL: Model Oral Argument
CORP: The Production Company, Chicago, IL 60656
SPON: US Department of Justice LEAA National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; American Bar Association, Washington, DC 20036
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
GNUM: 769F9900481
NOTE: This is a 1 hour color video-cassette. It is 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 72 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79539

TITL: Pretrial Interviewing and Verification Techniques

SPON: National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies, Washington, DC

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 50 minute color video cassette, 3/4 inch.

ANNO: Pretrial investigators are taught methods of improving interviews with arrestees and verification sources to produce more useful reports.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 73 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79538

TITL: PEP-ICAP (Patrol Emphasis Program - Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program) Report

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 15 minute color video-cassette. It is 3/4 inch.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: ICAP has two basic elements: crime analysis 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 74 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79537

TITL: I Didn't Think They Meant ... Me

PAUT: G Robertson

PDIR: G Robertson

CORP: Telecolor Productions, Alexandria, VA 22304

SPON: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, DC 20410

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 75 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79536

TITL: Henry Dogin Speech at NACJP (National Association of Criminal Justice Planners), September 1979

PAUT: H Dogin

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Henry Dogin explains the 1979 reorganization of LEAA in a speech to the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 76 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79448

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Racism in Criminology Research
CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public
Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC
20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Hubert Locke, Vice President of Academic Affairs at the University of
Washington, discusses research as it pertains to race, emphasizing that
university researchers work with assumptions that are biased.

ABST: Criminal justice research is characterized by a peculiar selectivity to
subject and to scientific inquiry when it pertains to race. Although numbers of
blacks are highly disproportionate in the criminal justice system, these crime
statistics are unreliable in that they reflect arrest rates, not crime rates.
Concentrating on blacks even though crime statistics are unreliable is
scientifically invalid. Whenever race is injected in an analysis of crime the
analysis proceeds in predictable ways that are not in the interest of justice.
Universities have particularly perverted research priorities as exemplified by
James Q. Wilson's works relating the number of blacks in society to the crime
rate. However, researchers outside the American university environment emphasize
white-collar and other types of crime that are perhaps more pertinent than
racial characteristics.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 77 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79447

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Criminal Justice Rational Policy
CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public
Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC
20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: This videotape evaluates American criminal justice policies, compares them
to those in Western Europe, and suggests improvements in the system.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 78 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79446

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Criminal Sentencing

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Judge Harold Greene speaks about standardized sentencing guidelines, judicial discretion in sentencing, and sentencing reform.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 79 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79445

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of the Public Prosecutor

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 45 minutes, color. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: Joan Jacoby, a researcher in the field of criminal justice and prosecution, discusses misconceptions about public prosecutors.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 80 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79444

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Policing

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color video cassette. It is 54 minutes in length. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 81 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79443

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Criminal Justice University Education

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 60 minute color video-cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: Professor Richard Myren, Dean of Criminal Justice at American University, reviews the state of criminal justice education and suggests improvements.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

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** DOCUMENT 80 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79444

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Policing

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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** DOCUMENT 81 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79443

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 82 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79442

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Understanding Criminal Justice Mythologies

PDIR: L Mayo; P Murphy

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette tape, 50 minutes. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 83 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79441

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Law Enforcement

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 45 minutes, black and white. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 84 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79440

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of International Criminology

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 55 minute color video-cassette. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 85 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79439

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Criminal Justice in Law Schools

PDIR: L Mayo

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 86 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79438

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Mythologies of Parole, Two

PDIR: L Mayo

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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 on 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 87 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79437

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Mythologies of Juvenile Justice Administration

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 88 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79436

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Prisons

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color video-cassette. It is 40 minutes in length. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 89 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79435

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Mythologies of the Inspector General

PDIR: L A Mayo

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (COPYRIGHTED)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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 inspector generals. These myths include the following: (1) fraud and abuse are rampant; (2) inspector generals concentrate on employee misconduct cases and department accounts, rather than on serious conflicts of interests and billion-dollar scandals; and (3) inspector generals 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. Inspector generals 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 inspector generals in different agencies is discussed during a concluding question and answer period.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 90 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79434

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Mythologies of Parole

PAUT: D Stanley

PDIR: L Mayo

SPON: American Society for Public Administration, Washington, DC 20036; Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: 2 videotapes, total running time 41 minutes, color, 3/4 inch. Also known as Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: Dr. David Stanley discusses 10 myths of parole, based on field research in 6 jurisdictions (the Federal Government and 5 States) and on his experience as a community volunteer in the parole services area.

ABST: He argues that, contrary to the popular myth, parole boards are not representative of the general public but only of themselves; they reflect the values and attitudes of the correctional establishment. He refutes the contention that parole boards can predict when offenders are ready to be released, indicating that boards can only add up predictive factors. It also is not true that prison behavior and activities predict an offender's behavior after release, since prisoners have few opportunities in prison to display their capabilities and talents. Furthermore, parole release hearings are set up only to ensure that persons are heard; otherwise they are insufficient at best and travesties at worst. In addition, research-based guidelines for parole release assure more reliable decisions but not necessarily more valid ones with regard to the future behavior of offenders who are released, and the parole release process may be corrupt and excessively political in a few instances. Stanley also asserts that the parole officer cannot adequately supervise parolees, that justice is not done in parole revocation procedures, and that the parole system is not necessarily cost effective. He asserts that these problems can be alleviated if attention is paid to administrative functions and procedural protection regarding inmate discipline, if community programs for inmates are expanded, and if parole supervision and revocation are eliminated. This videotape concludes with a question and answer session. Questions address the determinate sentencing movement, the role of the parole officer, and other issues.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 91 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79433

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Mythologies of White Collar Crime

PDIR: L Mayo

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Benjamin Civiletti addresses the difficulties of defining, enforcing, and punishing the varied forms of white collar crime.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 92 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79432

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths of Police Administration

PDIR: L A Mayo

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 40 minutes, color. Also known as the Order of the Pin and Sword.

ANNO: Patrick V. Murphy discusses myths of police administration in this videotaped presentation.

ABST: A prevalent belief proven false by an experiment in Kansas City, Kansas, 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 93 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79431

TITL: Order of the Pen and the Sword - Myths Impeding Criminal Justice Research

CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC 20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 30 minute color video-cassette. Also known as The Order of the Pin And Sword.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 94 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79430

TITL: Order of the Pen and Sword - Myths Impeding Criminal Justice Improvement
CORP: US Department of Justice LEAA Television Branch

SPON: Police Foundation, Washington, DC 20006; American Society for Public
Administration Section on Criminal Justice Administration, Washington, DC
20036

PDTE: 1981 (Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. For the individual lectures in
the series, see NCJ 79431-48.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 95 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79208

TITL: IBM (International Business Machines) Caper

PDIR: A Maraynes

CORP: Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, NY 10019

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color video-cassette. The total running time is 15 minutes.

ANNO: This segment of CBS' '60 Minutes' discusses the rising wave of commercial
burglaries and their economic impact, examines the circumstances surrounding
thefts of IBM Selectric typewriters in California, and advocates computerized
serializing of all types of expensive office equipment to forestall this form of
crime.

ABST: Office equipment theft is a lucrative crime specialty which carries few
risks of apprehension and immediate financial returns. Economic loss from this
crime is estimated at \$500 million per year. An example of equipment easily
stolen and resold is the IBM Selectric typewriter, which is greatly in demand
but carries a prohibitive price on the open market. Stolen machines are sold at
half price (\$450) to eager buyers who prefer not to question the bargain. The
implementation of a computer scheme by the California Department of Justice was
instrumental in tracing 57 illegal transactions of IBM Selectrics to a single
thief. Police computerization of serial numbers from stolen typewriters enabled
the recovery of subsequently serviced and resold equipment. Television reporters
interviewed both fencers and buyers of this equipment who exhibited little
regret at having been involved in dealing with stolen property. They claimed
ignorance and lack of interest in the origins of the item they had purchased and
did not feel responsible for questioning the suspicious features of their
transaction. The criminal charge for fencers and buyers can be concealment of
stolen property, and at the very least, the buyer forfeits his investment if the
item is successfully traced. It is urged that other types of equipment be
serialized and that police institute computerized tracing capability to
facilitate the solution of commercial burglaries and limit the perpetration of
this crime form.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 96 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79207

TITL: Arson Seminar - Presentation of the State's Case and Meeting Defenses,
Parts 2 through 4

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This consists of three video-cassettes. Total running time is 1 hour and 45 minutes.

ANNO: John Bonistalli, a prosecuting attorney for Suffolk County, Mass., (Boston) discusses effective techniques prosecutors can use in investigating and prosecuting persons involved in arson-for-profit rings.

ABST: Arson has been called the 'modern way of refinancing.' Arson cases can be solved and prosecuted better if the prosecutor's office tries to cooperate more fully with the fire investigator's office. In addition, prosecutors should know the intricacies of the statutes in their State. Tactics prosecutors can use during cross-examination are explained in detail. The prosecutor's opening statement should be graphic in the details of the fire so that the jury will have a realistic assessment of the fire and feel involved in the case. Also discussed are the importance of keeping an accurate record of the chain of custody of the evidence, search and seizure laws, and the testimony of expert witnesses. Finally, prosecutors should be well-versed in the insurance process and in fire science. Questions and answers are included in the talk.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 97 OF 155 **

ACCN: 79206

TITL: Arson Seminar - Presentation of the State's Case and Meeting Defenses,
Part 1

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1979 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color video-cassette. It is 1 hour in length.

ANNO: Stephen Delinsky, a prosecuting attorney for Suffolk County, Mass., (Boston) discusses arson-for-profit at a seminar at the National College of District Attorneys.

ABST: The ultimate aim of the prosecuting attorney is to deter the commitment of more arson-for-profit crimes. This type of arson is a crime of preparation, a crime of cognition, a white-collar crime committed by business people. Deterrence has impact on this kind of people. In the Boston area, the rate of incendiary fires decreased 60 percent in 1978 from that in 1977 after the indictment of numerous prominent individuals in an arson-for-profit ring in the fall of 1977. Arson-for-profit can be investigated in two ways: using circumstantial evidence and direct evidence, with information provided by informants. An arson-for-profit ring usually consists of three levels: the owners themselves, the arson-broker (middleman), and the arsonist. Particular cases are discussed to show that in prosecuting arson cases, the potential for corruption of law enforcement officials exists, especially where responsibilities of various agencies overlap. Another particularly broad investigation uncovered an arsonist who was involved in more than 80 fires, mainly in the Symphony Road area of Boston. He was granted transactional immunity in return for his testimony which led to the prosecution of apartment building owners, corrupt law enforcement personnel, and others who profited from arson. Questions and answers are included in the talk.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

ACCN: 79205 ** DOCUMENT 98 OF 155 **
TITL: Arson Seminar - Incendiary Fire Detection, Part 3
CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: This is a color video-cassette, part 3. It is 45 minutes in length.

ANNO: The Fire Marshal of Nassau County, N.Y., presents and discusses slides illustrating fire detection techniques.

ABST: The speaker begins by addressing organizational and training arrangements regarding arson task forces. Task forces should be placed under overview of the district attorney's office, police detectives and fire investigators should work together as a team, fire investigators should be armed (in accordance with minimum State standards), and that police and fire investigators should receive training in arson investigation and weapons handling. The speaker then employs slides to illustrate how the condition of physical items at the fire scene can aid the investigator. For example, the investigator can determine the length of the fire by looking at the clock on the wall. Other physical items present on the scene, such as cigarette butts or liquor bottles, can be evidence of the cause of the fire. Slides illustrate the blistering or 'alligatoring' effect when wood is burned by a flammable liquid; the blistering can tell the investigator in which direction the fire was burning. Unusual or unnatural scenes are also depicted, such as the view of white smoke pouring from a burning house which should tell the investigator that Molotov cocktails were used. The speaker suggests that investigators interview all persons at the fire scene, including children who often prove to be valuable witnesses, and take steps to protect the point of fire origin for further investigation.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

ACCN: 78956 ** DOCUMENT 99 OF 155 **
TITL: JURIS (Justice Retrieval and Inquiry System)
CORP: Legal Information Systems Group
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, 24 minutes, color.

ANNO: This video cassette explains how the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Justice Retrieval and Inquiry Service (JURIS) system works.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 100 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78774

TITL: Crime Watch

PDIR: B Ware; K Kern

CORP: New Orleans Video Access Center, New Orleans, LA 70113

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 8 minutes. Rental is available. It is also available in different formats.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 101 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78773

TITL: On the Gate - An Orientation Tape

PAUT: C Beller; S Moore

PDIR: C Beller; S Moore

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; New York Department of Correction, Albany, NY 12225

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 30 minutes, black and white.

ANNO: Viewers are shown how a new inmate becomes acclimated to living at Rikers Island, the New York correctional facility for men.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 102 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78772

TITL: Crime Control Profile

SPON: Minnesota Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, St Paul, MN 55101

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, running time 23 minutes, color.

ANNO: This videocassette discusses what the police, courts, corrections departments, and juvenile justice system are doing in Minnesota to help control crime.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 103 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78771

TITL: Use of Videotape in Judicial Education

PDIR: T Gavey; D Smith

CORP: American Academy of Judicial Education, Washington, DC 20006

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color video cassette. It is 12 minutes in length. Rental is available.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 104 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78770

TITL: Improved Probation Strategies

PAUT: L Varnon

CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015

SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC 20531

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: Probation officials express their views of dilemmas in probation, addressing operational issues, successful management strategies, probation strategies, and probation practices in agencies.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 105 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78769

TITL: Integrity Is Everyone's Responsibility

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 25 minutes, color.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 106 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78768

TITL: ICAP (Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program) Training Programs
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, 51 minutes, color.

ANNO: This lecture by Rick Berman discusses the importance of different kinds of training in the Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP).

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 107 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78767

TITL: Civil Disturbance - Principles of Control
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: Videocassette, 30 minutes, color.

ANNO: This videocassette is designed as a training guide for soldiers who are learning the principles of controlling civil disturbances.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 106 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78768

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 107 OF 155 **

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 108 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78699

TITL: Arson Seminar - Incendiary Fire Detection

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 95 minutes, color, two-reeled.

ANNO: Robert Doran, Fire Marshal of Nassau County, N.Y. lectures an audience of district attorneys on the principles of incendiary fire investigation.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 109 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78697

TITL: Police Juvenile Diversion

CORP: Michigan State Police Community Services Section, East Lansing, MI 48823

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

Michigan State Police, East Lansing, MI 48823

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 25 minutes, color.

ANNO: This videocassette explains the police juvenile dispositional process in Michigan and the advantages of police juvenile diversion.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 110 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78458

TITL: Arson Seminar - Overview

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Video cassette, 20 minutes, color.

ANNO: Noting that arson causes from 25 to 35 percent of current fires nationally, Victor Palumbo describes some recent antiarson strategies.

ABST: 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.

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** DOCUMENT 111 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78457

TITL: Arson Seminar - Interagency Investigatory Cooperation

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 112 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78456

TITL: Arson Seminar - Evidence Preservation and Laboratory Analysis

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

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

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 113 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78455

TITL: Arson Seminar - Prosecution's Preparation of the State's Case

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is 2 videocassettes, part I and part II, total running time 75 minutes, color.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 114 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78454

TITL: Arson Seminar - General Nature and Behavior of Fire

CORP: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 50 minutes, color.

ANNO: Steve Hill of the National Fire Academy describes the nature of fire, heat transfer, classification of fires, and how fire spreads in a seminar on arson.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 115 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78453

TITL: Arson Seminar - Insurance Industry Assistance

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, 1 hour, color.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 116 OF 155 **

ACCN: 78452

TITL: Arson Seminar - Investigating the Arsonist's Motive

SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: Videocassette, one hour, color.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 117 OF 155 **

ACCN: 77954

TITL: Principles in Practice - Standards of Conduct for Federal Procurement Personnel

CORP: Capital Communications Systems, Inc, Crofton, MD 21114

SPON: US Executive Office of the President Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Washington, DC 20503

PDTE: 1980 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a color, video cassette. It has a running time of 39 minutes.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 118 OF 155 **

ACCN: 77872
TITL: PROMIS (Prosecutor's Management Information System)
CORP: INSLAW, Washington, DC 20005
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
NOTE: Available 16mm film and video-cassette, running time 22 minutes, color.

ANNO: This film describes the advantages of the automated, computer-based information system created for the criminal justice system in the District of Columbia.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 119 OF 155 **

ACCN: 77460
TITL: Lightweight Body Armour Program
SPON: US Department of Justice National Institute of Justice, Washington, DC 20531
PDTE: Unknown (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: This is a 16mm color film. It is 13 minutes in length. It is also available as a video cassette.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 120 OF 155 **

ACCN: 76896

TITL: Body Armour

CORP: Dupont Company, Wilmington, DE 19898

PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: This is a 16mm color film, 10 minutes in length. It is also available as a video cassette, 10 minutes in length.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 121 OF 155 **

ACCN: 74048

TITL: Protecting Society's Protectors

CORP: Dupont Company Marketing Communications Department, Wilmington, DE 19898

PDTE: 1980 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: 16mm color film, running 20 minutes. Also available as video cassette and 8mm cartridge.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 122 OF 155 **

ACCN: 65116
TITL: BASIC CRIME ANALYSIS (ISSUED IN THREE NUMBERED PARTS)
PAUT: J CARTER; S KINCAID; R SPOONER; K DAVIS
EDTR: J BLODGET
PDIR: J BLODGET
CORP: Chemeketa Community College, Salem, OR 97303; Oregon Law Enforcement Council Planning and Data Analysis Unit, Salem, OR 97310; Oregon Law Enforcement Data System, Salem, OR 97310
SPON: National Criminal Justice Information & Statistics Service, Washington, DC 20531
PDTE: 1978 (Not Copyrighted)

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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 THEY DESCRIBE DESCRIBES THE TYPES OF ANALYSIS AND THE RELATIONSHIP WHICH ANALYSIS HAS WITH PLANNING AND DECISIONMAKING. A WORKBOOK, TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE VIDEOTAPES, CONTAINS THE SAME BASIC INFORMATION NARRATED ON THE TAPES, INCLUDING THE FORMS FOR THE STUDENT TO USE IN THE VARIOUS EXERCISES. IT ALSO CONTAINS A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH SUGGESTED READINGS.

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 123 OF 155 **

ACCN: 61374
TITL: RIPOFF (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

ANNO: SHOPLIFTING BEHAVIOR AND ITS CONSEQUENCES FOR THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE COMMUNITY ARE DEPICTED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: 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 FOR 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. (TWK)

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 124 OF 155 **

ACCN: 61373
TITL: PLEA (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

ANNO: THE CONSEQUENCES OF DRIVING DURING MOMENTS OF EMOTIONAL STRESS ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE COMPONENT OF THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES.

ABST: 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 STRIP NOTES THAT TWO-THIRDS OF ALL FATAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS ARE CAUSED BY DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS. (TWK)

800-851-3420

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** DOCUMENT 125 OF 155 **

ACCN: 61370
TITL: ARREST AND SEIZE (UNDER THE LAW SERIES)
PDIR: P ABBOTT
CORP: Nelson Company, Tarzana, CA 91356
PDTE: 1977 (Copyrighted)

ANNO: THE FILM STRIP AND AUDIOCASSETTE SEGMENT FROM THE 'UNDER THE LAW' SERIES INDICATES THAT POLICE OFFICERS HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO STOP, SEARCH, AND DETAIN CITIZENS ON PROBABLE CAUSE WITHOUT A SEARCH WARRANT.

ABST: 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 FILM STRIP'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 PLAIN 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. (TWK)

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 126 OF 155 **

ACCN: 58589
TITL: HEALTH CARE IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
PDIR: J ONDER
CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-022-76
NOTE: 54 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOCASSETTE, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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, NEBR., 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.

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 127 OF 155 **

ACCN: 58588
TITL: MANAGING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS
PDIR: J ONDER
CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-022-76
NOTE: 56 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOCASSETTE, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. (TWK).

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 128 OF 155 **

ACCN: 58587
TITL: DEVELOPING SENTENCING GUIDELINES
PDIR: J ONDER
CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-022-76
NOTE: 56 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOCASSETTE, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. (TWK).

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 129 OF 155 **

ACCN: 58586
TITL: PRISON GRIEVANCE MECHANISM
PDIR: J ONDER
CORP: University Research Corporation, Washington, DC 20015
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
CNUM: J-LEAA-022-76
NOTE: 52 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOCASSETTE, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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. (TWK).

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 130 OF 155 **

ACCN: 43989
TITL: INVESTIGATION OF THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH (PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION SERIES)
PAUT: C S PETTY; V J DIMAIO
CORP: American Society of Clinical Pathologists, Chicago, IL 60612
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 83-047-1-12-00
NOTE: 26 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOTAPE

ANNO: THIS VIDEOTAPE AND SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL, DESIGNED FOR THE PRACTICING PATHOLOGIST OR MEDICAL-LEGAL INVESTIGATOR TRAINEE, FOCUSES ON FORENSIC INVESTIGATION WHERE IT IS SUSPECTED THAT DEATH RESULTED FROM UNNATURAL CAUSES.

ABST: THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION ARE EXAMINED: NATURE OF SUSPICIOUS DEATHS; CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION; MATERIALS AND PROCEDURES FOR A FORENSIC INVESTIGATION; FORENSIC INVESTIGATION CASE STUDIES OF NONVIOLENT AND VIOLENT DEATHS; ESTABLISHING TIME OF DEATH; AND GENERAL RULES FOR FORENSIC INVESTIGATIONS. APPLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDED GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES WILL ELIMINATE THE MOST COMMON PITFALLS ENCOUNTERED BY PATHOLOGISTS INEXPERIENCED IN MEDICAL-LEGAL INVESTIGATIONS, PARTICULARLY WHEN SUCH INVESTIGATIONS ARE COORDINATED WITH THE ACTIVITIES OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. FORMS WHICH MAY BE OF HELP IN PROCESSING THE INITIAL INVESTIGATION, THE SCENE EXAMINATION, AND BODY REMOVAL ARE APPENDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 131 OF 155 **

ACCN: 40174
TITL: FULL OF DAYS, RICHES AND HONOR
PDIR: G A WALLACE
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: 45 MINUTES, VIDEOCASSETTE AND 16 MM FILM

ANNO: 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.

ABST: VIEWERS ARE URGED TO AVOID PROVIDING INFORMATION TO STRANGERS 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 DEMONSTRATED 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 MAKES 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 BUNKO 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....BLU

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** DOCUMENT 132 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39990

TITL: CRIME AND JUDICIAL DISCRETION ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE

PAUT: K HARRIES

PDIR: K HARRIES

SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PNUM: 101

NOTE: MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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....BS

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 133 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39989

TITL: CITIZEN VALUES AND CORRECTIONS ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE

PAUT: K HARRIES

PDIR: K HARRIES

SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005

PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)

PNUM: 110

NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION EXAMINES THE VALUES OKLAHOMA CITIZENS ARE LIKELY
TO ASSIGN AS THE FUNCTION OF CORRECTIONS.

ABST: 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....BS

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 134 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39988
TITL: DO CORRECTIONS REALLY CORRECT? ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 111
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON WHETHER THE HIGH LEVEL OF
INCARCERATION HELPS TO HOLD DOWN CRIME RATES.

ABST: 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....BS

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 135 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39987
TITL: WHITE COLLAR CRIME ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 112
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION PROBES THE EXTENT AND EFFECT OF WHITE COLLAR
CRIME IN OKLAHOMA.

ABST: 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....BS

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 136 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39986
TITL: ORGANIZED CRIME ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 113
NOTE: 15 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION DWELLS ON THE SCOPE AND PROBLEM PRESENTED BY
ORGANIZED CRIME IN OKLAHOMA.

ABST: 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....BS

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 137 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39985
TITL: POLICE ACTIVITY AND CRIME ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 104
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION DWELLS ON WHETHER OKLAHOMA POLICE OFFICERS
SHOULD SPEND THEIR TIME FIGHTING AND TRACKING DOWN CRIME EXCLUSIVE OF OTHER
DUTIES.

ABST: 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....BS

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 138 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39984
TITL: DO MORE POLICE MEAN LESS CRIME? ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 105
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON WHETHER THE DEPLOYMENT OF MORE
POLICE, PER SE, WILL HELP IN THE REDUCTION OF CRIME IN OKLAHOMA.

ABST: 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....BS

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 139 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39933
TITL: POLICE PATROL - IS CHANGE NEEDED? ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES; K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 106
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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....BS

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 140 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39982
TITL: FEDERAL ASSISTANCE - 'DOES IT REDUCE CRIME? ISSUE IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 108
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE EFFECT OF LEAA FUNDING ON CRIME
PREVENTION AND CRIME FIGHTING.

ABST: 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....BS

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 141 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39981
TITL: JUSTICE - EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 108
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION CENTERS ON WHETHER THE OKLAHOMA CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SYSTEM IS REALLY JUST AND EQUAL TO ALL.

ABST: '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...BS

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 142 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39980
TITL: DO TRADITIONAL VALUES INHIBIT CRIME? ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 102
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION EXPLORES WHETHER A DRIFT AWAY FROM TRADITIONAL
VALUES IS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCREASING CRIME RATE IN OKLAHOMA.

ABST: 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....BS

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** DOCUMENT 143 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39979
TITL: CRIME AND CITIES ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 103
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION CENTERS ON THE POSSIBILITY THAT CRIME FLOURISHES
IN OKLAHOMA URBAN AREAS MORE THAN IN RURAL AREAS.

ABST: 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....BS

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National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 144 OF 155 **

ACCN: 39978
TITL: DO MORAL STANDARDS INFLUENCE CRIME? ISSUES IN CRIME AND JUSTICE
PAUT: K HARRIES
PDIR: K HARRIES
SPON: Oklahoma Humanities Committee, Oklahoma City, OK 73112; National Endowment
for the Humanities, Washington, DC 20005
PDTE: 1976 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 101
NOTE: 30 MINUTES, VIDEO CASSETTE, COLOR, 1976

ANNO: VIDEO CASSETTE DISCUSSION FOCUSES ON THE CAUSES OF BREAKDOWNS THAT RESULT
IN OKLAHOMA CRIME RATE INCREASES.

ABST: 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...BS

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 145 OF 155 **

ACCN: 38535
TITL: BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM BURGLARY
PAUT: D J LIPSTEIN; D A RIGGIN; C LEE
PDIR: L MUSGRAVE; C SEAT
CORP: Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, Baltimore, MD
21202; Monumental Films, Baltimore, MD 21211; Commission on Aging and
Retirement Education
PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)
NOTE: 20 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1976 ALSO AVAILABLE IN 3/4 INCH VIDEO CASSETTE.

ANNO: VISUAL PRESENTATION OF WAYS SENIOR CITIZENS CAN LESSEN THEIR CHANCES OF
BECOMING A VICTIM OF A BURGLARY.

ABST: 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 ITEM IS INTENDED TO BE USED
IN CONJUNCTION WITH TWO SIMILAR PRESENTATIONS AS PART OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM
TO EDUCATE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR IT PRODUCES.
FOR THE OTHER MATERIALS, WHICH DEAL WITH ROBBERY AND ASSAULT, SEE NCJ-38533 AND
38534 RESPECTIVELY...BLU

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 146 OF 155 **

ACCN: 38534

TITL: BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM ASSAULT

PAUT: D J LIPSTEIN; D A RIGGIN; C LEE

PDIR: L MUSGRAVE; C SEAT

CORP: Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, Baltimore, MD 21202; Monumental Films, Baltimore, MD 21211; Commission on Aging and Retirement Education

PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 20 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1976 ALSO AVAILABLE IN 3/4 INCH VIDEO CASSETTE.

NCJRS HAS VIDEO CASSETTE ONLY.

ANNO: THIS FILM ON CRIME PREVENTION FOR THE ELDERLY GIVES TIPS ON CITIZEN CRIME PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE WHEN OUTSIDE THE HOME.

ABST: 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 ITEM IS INTENDED TO BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH TWO SIMILAR PRESENTATIONS AS PART OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO EDUCATE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR IT PRODUCES. FOR THE OTHER MATERIALS, WHICH DEAL WITH ROBBERY AND BURGLARY, SEE NCJ-38533 AND 38535 RESPECTIVELY...BLU

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 147 OF 155 **

ACCN: 38533

TITL: BALTIMORE CITY SENIOR CITIZEN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM - ROBBERY

PAUT: D J LIPSTEIN; D A RIGGIN; C LEE

PDIR: L MUSGRAVE; C SEAT

CORP: Baltimore Mayor's Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice, Baltimore, MD 21202; Commission on Aging and Retirement Education; Monumental Films, Baltimore, MD 21211

PDTE: 1976 (Not Copyrighted)

NOTE: 15 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1976 ALSO AVAILABLE IN 3/4 INCH VIDEO CASSETTE.

NCJRS HAS VIDEO CASSETTE ONLY.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: 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 TITLES AS PART OF AN INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO EDUCATE ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS IN WAYS TO REDUCE CRIME AND THE FEAR IT PRODUCES. FOR THE OTHER MATERIALS, WHICH DEAL WITH ASSAULT AND BURGLARY, SEE NCJ-38534 AND 38535 RESPECTIVELY....BLU

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 148 OF 155 **

ACCN: 35236
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - AUTHORITY, PART B
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: E N SMITH; G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 24-50138
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM PRESENTS FIVE SITUATIONS WHICH DEPICT THE POLICE USE OF AUTHORITY AND ARE INTENDED TO STIMULATE GROUP DISCUSSION ON THE WAY THE OFFICERS REACT TO DIFFERENT INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 149 OF 155 **

ACCN: 35235
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - ETHICS, PART B
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 24-50104
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM, ONE IN AN EIGHT-PART SERIES, USES PROBLEM SIMULATION TO GIVE OFFICERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO THINK THROUGH A VARIETY OF HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS OF THE SORT TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

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ACCN: 35233
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - MINORITIES
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: E N SMITH; G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 24-50104
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM, ONE IN AN EIGHT-PART SERIES, USES PROBLEM SIMULATION TO GIVE OFFICERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO THINK THROUGH A VARIETY OF HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS OF THE SORT TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 151 OF 155 **

ACCN: 35232
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - STRESS
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: E N SMITH; G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 24-50104
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM, ONE IN AN EIGHT-PART SERIES, USES PROBLEM SIMULATION TO GIVE OFFICERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO THINK THROUGH A VARIETY OF HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS OF THE SORT TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

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** DOCUMENT 152 OF 155 **

ACCN: 35231
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - AUTHORITY, PART A
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: E N SMITH; G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 25-50088
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM PRESENTS FIVE SITUATIONS WHICH DEPICT THE POLICE USE OF AUTHORITY AND ARE INTENDED TO STIMULATE GROUP DISCUSSION ON THE WAY THE OFFICERS REACT TO DIFFERENT INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 153 OF 155 **

ACCN: 35230
TITL: POLICE - THE HUMAN DIMENSION - ETHICS, PART A
PAUT: E N SMITH
PDIR: E N SMITH; G L KIRKHAM
CORP: Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32304
SPON: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
PDTE: 1975 (Copyrighted)
PNUM: 124-50104
GNUM: 74-DF-04-0020

ANNO: THIS POLICE TRAINING FILM, ONE IN AN EIGHT-PART SERIES, USES PROBLEM SIMULATION TO GIVE OFFICERS THE OPPORTUNITY TO THINK THROUGH A VARIETY OF HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS OF THE SORT TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.

ABST: THIS EIGHT-PART FILM SERIES, INTENDED FOR BOTH PRESERVICE AND IN-SERVICE POLICE TRAINING, IS DESIGNED TO STIMULATE DISCUSSION AND INVESTIGATE INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS ISSUES IN THE AREAS OF POLICE ETHICS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS, JOB-RELATED STRESSES, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY, AND POLICE MINORITY RELATIONS. THE FORTY OPENENDED PROBLEM SITUATIONS DEPICTED DO NOT LEND THEMSELVES TO 'PAT' ANSWERS SINCE EXTENUATING FACTORS HAVE BEEN INTERJECTED TO MITIGATE ANY ACTION TAKEN. INSTEAD, THEY ARE DESIGNED TO PROMOTE DISCUSSION ON THE WAY POLICE OFFICERS DO AND SHOULD REACT IN THE VARIOUS HUMAN RELATIONS SITUATIONS TYPICALLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE LINE OF DUTY. EMPHASIZED ARE THOSE SITUATIONS WHICH, TRADITIONALLY, THE AVERAGE OFFICER HAS BEEN POORLY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE. INDIVIDUAL VIGNETTES SHOW A ROOKIE BEING PRESSURED BY HIS VETERAN PARTNER TO ACCEPT A BRIBE OFFERED BY A CITIZEN STOPPED FOR DRUNK DRIVING, POLICE HANDLING OF A DOMESTIC QUARREL CALL, A VETERAN PATROL OFFICER'S REACTION TO BEING ASSIGNED A FEMALE ROOKIE AS A PARTNER, A PREJUDICED WHITE OFFICER'S HANDLING OF A 'NOISY PARTY' CALL INVOLVING BLACKS, AND OBJECTIONABLE BEHAVIOR BY OFFICERS IN OFF-DUTY SITUATIONS. OTHER SITUATIONS INVOLVE AN OFFICER BEING STRONGLY URGED TO LIE ON THE WITNESS STANDS IN ORDER TO 'PUT AWAY' A KNOWN CRIMINAL, AN OFFICER'S VIOLENT REACTION TO VERBAL ABUSE FROM PRIVATE CITIZENS, AND OFFICER'S REFUSING TO RESPOND TO 'TRIVIAL' CALLS. ALL OF THE SITUATIONS PRESENTED ARE DESIGNED TO ASSIST POLICE OFFICERS IN EXPLORING INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY BOTH THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF DIFFERENT COURSES OF ACTION, THUS PREPARING THEM TO DEAL WITH SIMILAR SITUATIONS IN THE FIELD. A BOOKLET OF INSTRUCTIONAL DISCUSSION GUIDELINES ACCOMPANIES EACH FILM. THE EIGHT FILMS ARE AS FOLLOWS: ETHICS, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35230 AND 35235), AUTHORITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35231 AND 35236), STRESS (NCJ-35232), MINORITIES (NCJ-35233), AND COMMUNITY, PARTS A AND B (NCJ-35234 AND 35237). (SNI ABSTRACT)

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** DOCUMENT 154 OF 155 **

ACCN: 32546

TITL: CHILDREN IN TROUBLE - FAMILIES IN CRISIS

PAUT: A LEVETON; E LEVETON

PDIR: R BARON

CORP: University of California, Davis Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, Davis, CA 95616; Cinematherapy, Inc, San Francisco, CA 94105

SPON: Ford Foundation, New York, NY 10017

PDTE: 1974 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: 300 MINUTES, 1974 AVAILABLE FROM THE DISTRIBUTOR IN 3 FORMS - 16MM COLOR FILM, 1/2 INCH REEL TO REEL VIDEOTAPE, AND 3/4 INCH VIDEOTAPE CASSETTES NCJRS HAS 3/4 INCH VIDEOTAPE ONLY.

ANNO: 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.

ABST: THE 601 PETITIONS REFER TO THAT SECTION OF CALIFORNIA CODE THAT DEFINES AS OFFENSES CERTAIN NON-CRIMINAL 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 DECISION-MAKING). THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY HOMEOSTASIS IS DESCRIBED AS THE STABILITY THAT IS MAINTAINED BY THE FAMILY'S REACTIONS TO EXTERNAL STIMULI. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONTENT (WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED) AND PROCESS (WHAT WAS BEHIND THE ACTIONS) IS EXPLAINED. THE NEXT TAPE DEFINES FAMILY RULES AS FORMULATIONS ABOUT FAMILY PROCESSES THAT ARE USEFUL AS PREDICTIVE MECHANISMS FOR FUTURE BEHAVIOR. CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED AS WELL AS ROLE-PLAYING EXERCISES FOR THE TRAINEES TO EXPERIENCE THE EFFECTS OF FAMILY RULES ON A GIVEN SYSTEM. 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. TECHNIQUES FOR DEVELOPING EMPATHY THROUGH ROLE PLAYING ARE FEATURED. THE FINAL TAPE DEPICTS AN ACTUAL THERAPY SESSION CONDUCTED BY THE THERAPISTS. THE FAMILY BEING COUNSELED COMPRISED OF A 15 YEAR OLD GIRL WHO, THE NIGHT BEFORE, HAD ALMOST OVERDOSED ON BARBITURATES, AND HER MOTHER AND FATHER. THIS SESSION DEMONSTRATES MANY OF THE THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES PRESENTED ON THE PRECEDING TAPES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

800-851-3420

National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

** DOCUMENT 155 OF 155 **

ACCN: 17092

TITL: WHOLE WORLD IS WATCHING

CORP: District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, DC 20001; Audio Visual Specialties, Washington, DC 20008

PDTE: 1972 (Copyrighted)

NOTE: 30 MINUTES, COLOR, 1972 PUBLIC EDUCATION

ANNO: AN 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.

ABST: THIS FILM EMPHASIZES THAT EACH OF THE DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES OF THE DEMONSTRATORS REQUIRED DIFFERENT POLICE COUNTERMEASURES. THIS FILM IS COMPRISED OF ACTUAL FOOTAGE OF THE MAYDAY, 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 VERBAGE OF DEMONSTRATORS IN HIGHLY CHARGED EMOTIONAL CONFRONTATIONS. TO SOME, SUCH LANGUAGE WILL BE OFFENSIVE AND PURCHASERS ARE ENCOURAGED TO PREVIEW THE FILM BEFORE PRESENTATION TO OUTSIDE GROUPS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

800-851-3420

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 - VISA or MasterCard; give all the numbers on your card, plus its expiration date.
 - NCJRS deposit account. If you wish to inquire about opening an account, which covers not only audiovisual loans but many other cost-recovery services as well, phone or write NCJRS.
 - Purchase orders—Federal, State, county, or municipal governments and educational institutions. Indicate PO number on the face of your order and enclose the appropriate copy(ies) of the PO.
6. Fill in the above information on one of the order forms detachable from this booklet and mail it to us. Or include it in a letter to:

Audiovisual Program
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS
Box 6000—Dept. F
Rockville, MD 20850

Additional order forms may be obtained from the same address. You may also telephone the information to (301) 251-5500 or (800) 851-3420; ask for the "Audiovisual Program."
7. After your showing, carefully follow the instructions for returning the film or tape to avoid additional charges. These instructions are on the inside front cover of this booklet and are also enclosed in your shipment.

END