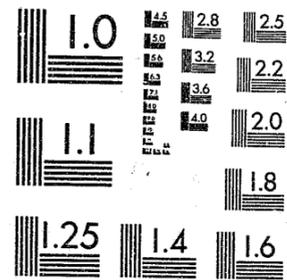


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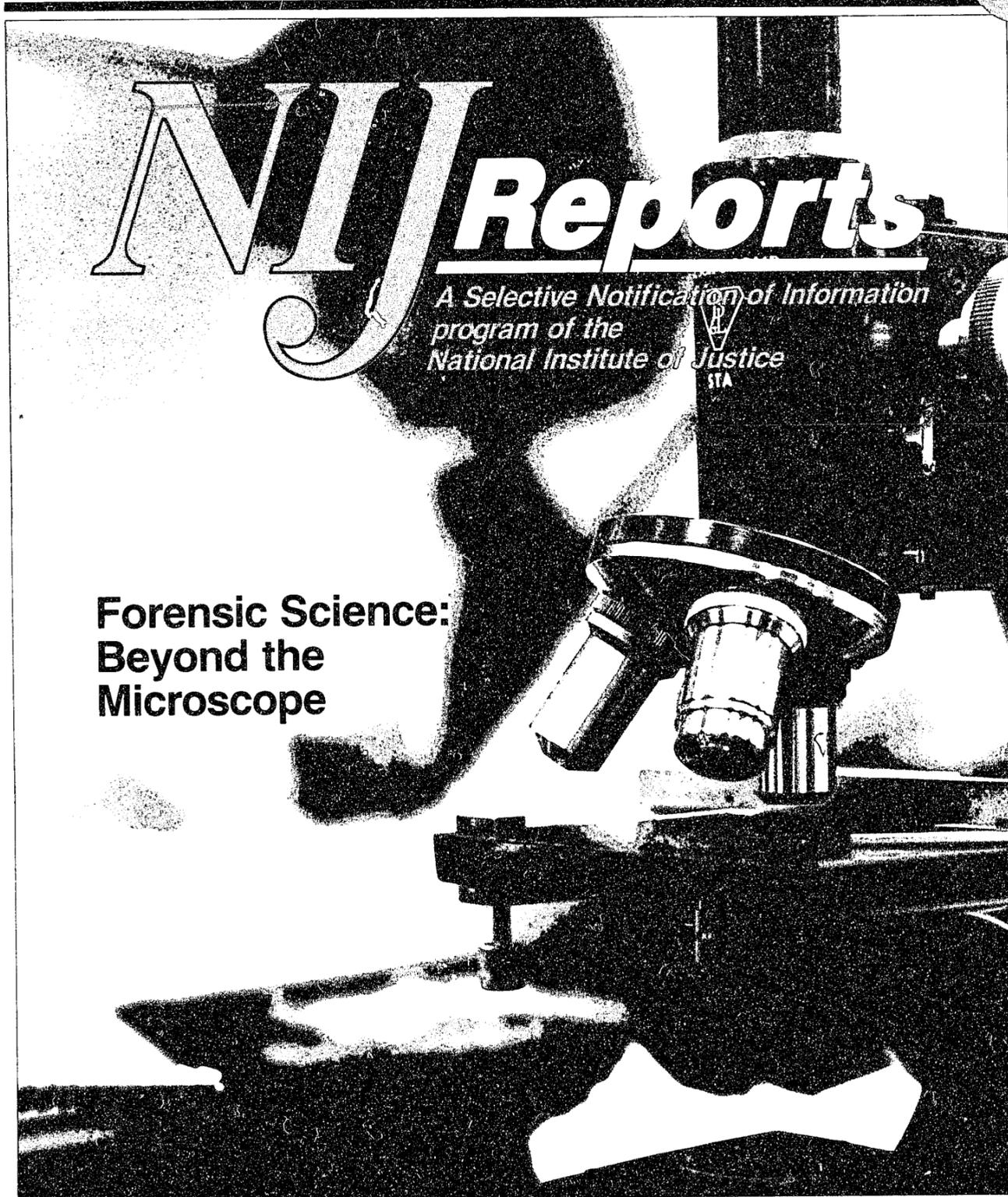
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Courts

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Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention, Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)



Criminalistics and Forensics

Criminalistics, Forensics



Criminology

Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization



Defense

Defense Services, Support Services (Defense)



Drug Abuse

Alcoholism, Drug Information, Drug Treatment

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NIJ Reports

Director's Notes

James K. Stewart, Director, National Institute of Justice

With this issue, we inaugurate *NIJ Reports*. This journal reflects my commitment to reaching new and wider audiences with the results of research by the National Institute of Justice. By enhancing the visibility of criminal justice research, I hope that the ideas it produces will gain wider currency in the policy and day-to-day practices of criminal justice agencies.

Studies on criminal justice policies that are not widely known are useful to no one. Certainly not the researcher, whose efforts are directed toward improved knowledge and more effective crime control policies, and who looks to the criminal justice professional to identify the issues most in need of examination. By the same token, the practitioner expects from research the kind of useful, concrete results that will lead to more efficient practices and more informed criminal justice policies. With a readership of both researchers and practitioners, I hope this journal will serve to bring these two audiences closer together.

To that end, we've made a number of changes in format and emphasis to make the publication more readable and useful. One of the more significant changes is the new *Research in Action* section. This feature section will highlight compelling results from research and experimentation and explain the implications for the policies and operations of the criminal justice system. It will also serve as a forum for discussion of provocative topics, presenting different perspectives on issues of importance to the field.

In this issue, we highlight Institute research in forensic sciences, which are on the threshold of promising breakthroughs. The discovery of genetic markers in blood and semen and the increasingly effective tests we are developing to screen these identifiers exemplify the strides in this field. Through research, physical evidence—more reliable than human memory or recall by eyewitnesses—can now be tested for very specific traits. Eventually we may be able to rely on such tests to narrow the search for suspects. An exciting development, genetic markers may someday prove as unique as the fingerprint, and as significant a scientific contribution to the fight against crime.

More reliable identification of suspects not only promises to boost conviction rates but to contribute to the quality of justice. By ruling out those suspects who prove to be not involved in the crime, scientific analysis of evidence helps our system of justice work as it should.

But there are other important steps that must be taken to bring our justice institutions up to the high standards of fairness and equity we all espouse. Certainly, one of the keys is full consideration of the rights and concerns of victims in the adjudication process. As part of our research on victims, and in keeping with recommendations of the President's Task Force on Victims of Crime, the National Institute is cosponsoring the first national victim training conference for judges. The sessions, to be held this month at the National Judicial College in Reno, will bring together at least two judges from each State to develop recommended

procedures on how victims can participate appropriately in their own cases. Once the procedures are devised, the judges will then work for implementation of them in their States.

This project was initiated by a group of judges concerned about the often scant attention paid to the victim in the judicial process. Recognizing that redress of victim wrongs is a fundamental precept of our justice system, the judges are exerting their leadership to correct the imbalance heretofore emphasizing the offender. Their recommendations, developed for their own colleagues in the judiciary, exemplify the valuable leadership that practitioners can exert in bringing about improvements in the criminal justice system. Similarly, judges and other criminal justice professionals can play a vital role in developing practical, policy-relevant research attuned to important needs. Such participation is essential if we are to expend our limited research dollars where they will do the most good.

Equally important, however, is the sharing of the knowledge produced by research. *NIJ Reports* is one important vehicle for communicating the latest information on important topics. We make full use of other avenues, including workshops and similar forums that bring together various practitioner groups, researchers, and leading experts to exchange ideas on key issues in criminal justice. As an

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example, we will hold a national conference on sentencing early next year at which legislators, scholars, and practitioners will discuss their first-hand experiences with recent sentencing approaches and procedures. The forum also will draw on the growing body of Institute research related

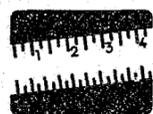
to sentencing initiatives, including our field test of sentencing guidelines, evaluations of determinate sentencing statutes as enacted in several States, and a State-by-State analysis of sentencing reforms. Together with the experiences and insights of the participants, these studies will provide

the underpinnings for an informed debate. And, as analyses of recent sentencing reforms, these studies are yet another illustration of how research can yield valuable information for criminal justice practices and policies.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

Continued from inside front cover



Evaluation

Planning and Evaluation (Evaluation)



Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency



Public Involvement

Community Involvement, Community Relations, Public Information and Education



Facility Design

Environmental Design (Technology)



Offenses

Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White Collar Crime, Domestic Violence



Reference and Statistics

Reference Material, Statistics



Fraud/Waste and Abuse of Public Funds

Audit, Detection, Investigation, Prevention, Internal and Management Control Systems, Inspector General, Legislative Audit, Other Control Units, Offenses (Including Corruption, White Collar Crime, Fraud on the Government, and Computer Related Crime and Abuse)



Police

Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function



Staff Resource Development

Civil Rights, Education (Career), Indian Affairs, Training, Personnel Administration



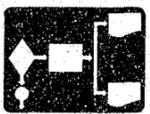
Institutional Corrections (Adult)

Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)



Probation and Parole

Pardon, Probation and Parole (Adult), Probation and Parole (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Probation and Parole)



System Policy and Planning

Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security



Institutional Corrections (Juvenile)

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile), Correctional Management (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)



Prosecution

Prosecution, Support Services (Prosecution)



Technology

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice), Explosives and Weapons, Information Systems, Information Systems Software, Police Equipment, Security Systems (Technology)

NIJ Reports

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R Research in Action

Move Over, Quincy

By Mary Gibbons Graham
and Joseph Kochanski

No case is too difficult to crack for tough-minded, quick-thinking Quincy, the forensic pathologist of TV fame. Like other legendary sleuths, Quincy, the brilliant Medical Examiner, relies on his uncanny insights and hunches. But these are backed up by a technological arsenal never dreamed of by Sherlock Holmes with his microscope.

The array of techniques and technologies depicted on TV are also frequently beyond the dreams of today's real-life Quincys and their colleagues in crime laboratories throughout the country. Now, however, research in the forensic sciences is advancing at such a pace that real-world analysis of scientific evidence may eventually come close to the dramatic exploits of the TV crime solver.

Forensic Science: Beyond the Microscope

The forensic sciences encompass a wide range of disciplines—not just the forensic pathology familiar to Quincy fans. Accurately analyzed physical evidence—whether fiber, hair, bloodstains, or other body fluids—can contribute much to the truth-seeking process. In some cases, it can mean freedom for a defendant wrongfully accused, or the arrest of a prime suspect because physical evi-

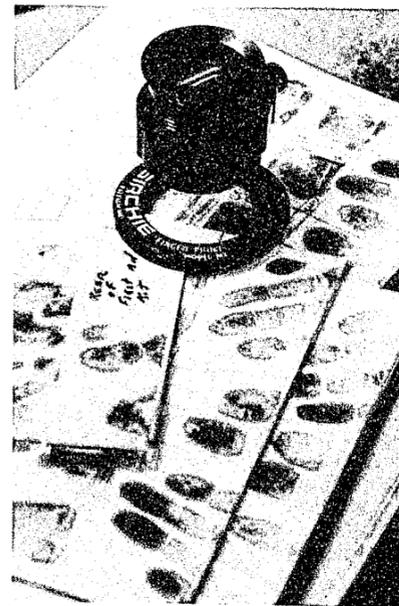
dence proved the final conclusive link with the crime.

Because of the often pivotal role of scientific analysis of evidence, the National Institute of Justice has maintained a strong research program dealing with the whole range of the forensic sciences (see box). The Institute, working with some of the outstanding researchers in the various disciplines, has helped generate insights and ideas that are making forensic analysis an increasingly reliable part of the search for truth in investigation and adjudication.

This article highlights some of the important work going on in the field—research that holds the potential of making crime investigations more effective and efficient and thus helping to bring justice to crime victims while preventing others from being victimized.

Several major breakthroughs have already resulted from forensic science research sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, including pioneering work on a new method for detecting gunshot residue on the hands of suspects, a procedure that has made this type of evidence once again acceptable to the courts.

But it is in the field of forensic serology that the pace of discovery and development has been gathering momentum over the past decade. And the results of these advances promise important benefits in investigating and prosecuting the crimes of violence that cause such fear in our society.



Genetic Markers—The New "Prints"?

Not since the turn of the century and the discovery that fingerprints were unique to individuals and thus could literally "finger" a suspect has the field of forensic science been on the threshold of such exciting possibilities. The reason? The increasing likelihood that discriminatory genetic markers in blood and other body fluids can, with advanced technology and processes, provide ever more reliable scientific clues in corroborating whether a particular suspect is in fact linked to a particular crime.

The knowledge that blood could be classified by specific characteristics—or genetic markers—has been with us since the early part of the century. This involved the standard ABO blood typing. Another leap forward in serological knowledge came with the discovery in the 1920's that such genetic markers were present not only in blood but in other body fluids—perspiration, urine, saliva, semen, and vaginal fluid.

Until the early 1970's transfer of the evolving medical knowledge about genetic markers to the forensic science field had been slow. Some of the lag stemmed from the inherent difference between the clinical and the criminal justice environments.

Hospital or clinical procedures for the examination of wet or whole fresh blood are well established. The process begins with the collection of generous amounts of fresh blood from cooperative donors. Stored in sterilized, airtight test tubes, the specimens are presented to the clinical laboratory soon after they are drawn.

Contrast this with the situation faced by the working forensic scientist. Rather than a fresh sample from an identified donor, the crime laboratory usually is handed a sample of dried blood or other fluid. The quantity is likely to be small—a stain on a shirt, for example. The "donor" is likely to be unknown. The time the sample was produced is at best uncertain. Collection and storage methods often are problematic. An important piece of evidence may have spent hours in the trunk of a police car, exposed to air, high temperature, and other contaminants that may have caused the sample to react and change in significant ways or simply to deteriorate.

Beyond this fundamental difference between the hospital and the crime lab are the divergent aims of the two types of analysis. The crime lab technician analyzing a bloodstain for a criminal investigation is searching for vastly different information than his or her clinical counterpart. Medical analyses—which screen for features common to all blood specimens—are likely to be of little value. Only in very rare cases, for example, could information on such factors as cholesterol, white cell count, calcium, and so on, be used by the crime laboratory to help develop investigative leads. Even the common ABO blood typing generally is incapable of differentiating among individuals to a sufficient degree of specificity.

Analyzing Bloodstains—the Forensic Serologist's Approach

Because bloodstains are frequently such crucial evidence, Institute research has given priority to identifying the characteristics and uniqueness of blood subgroups—or genetic markers—and determining their presence in dried bloodstains.

The first step in the research was to build on existing medical knowledge. In addition to the ABO typing, additional blood subgroups have been used in clinical analysis. Once again, this knowledge had to be adapted to the special circumstances of the crime lab. Researchers had to identify the particular genetic markers, not in wet blood, but in an often small sample of dried bloodstains. They had to learn, in effect, the "life expectancy" of particular markers in samples exposed to the air and other possible contaminants. The next step was to gauge the discriminating power of the markers, and, finally, to improve the precision of analytic procedures for identifying markers in samples presented to labs.

Leading the way for much of the bloodstain research was the development in Great Britain of new techniques using electrophoresis. Pioneered by Dr. Brian Culliford of Scotland Yard, the process involves placing the evidentiary material on a tray coated with a gel. When an electric current is passed through the equipment, the analyst can read the resulting patterns to determine the presence of various proteins and other markers.

As valuable as electrophoretic techniques proved to be, the supplies, equipment, and personnel needed to identify and verify the number of genetic markers were costly. Another problem was the eventual destruction of sometimes scarce evidentiary material. Often the lab had nothing but a small dried

bloodstain on a shirt that had to be preserved as evidence. Because of the repeated tests—each marker had to be screened individually—this serial process might take a week or more, with increasing deterioration of the evidence sample throughout the duration of the procedure.

To minimize the likelihood of destruction of evidence and to reduce the time and costs of such analyses, the National Institute sponsored research to determine the feasibility of performing multiple electrophoretic analyses simultaneously. Mr. Brian Wraxall, a leading British serologist, demonstrated that simultaneous analyses could be carried out. In fact, Mr. Wraxall showed that it was possible to analyze 10 genetic markers, not in a matter of a week or more, but within a 24-hour period. What's more, the newer, faster tests were easily learned and could be performed using inexpensive, off-the-shelf equipment—an important consideration in often understaffed and financially hard-pressed crime labs.



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K. Schmidt, Special Assistant to the Institute's Assistant Director, contributed to the preparation of this article.

Under the Institute's auspices, the new analytic procedure was field-tested in 1977 in four major crime laboratories: the Georgia Bureau of Investigation, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, the Minnesota State Police, and the New Jersey State Police. Based on positive results there, the following year, under the Institute's sponsorship, 92 additional forensic scientists were trained in the new techniques by Mr. Wrxall. In the meantime, Mr. Wrxall, on his own initiative, has extended the simultaneous analysis capability beyond the original 10 genetic markers to a total of 13.

"Individualizing" Bloodstains

Developments in genetic typing have stimulated pathbreaking research on bloodstain analysis that has succeeded in breaking blood down into many more components than previously identified. These refinements make it possible to pinpoint certain key characteristics of an individual. Now, for example, serologists can identify not only the blood type, but the race and sex of the person it came from and even the drug habits of the individual in question.

One outstanding serologist who has led the way in refining analytical techniques of increasingly discriminatory power is Robert Shaler, Ph.D., on the staff of the medical examiner for New York City. A serologist, Dr. Shaler describes himself as "one cog in Quincy's brain." While working with the Allegheny Crime Laboratory serving Pittsburgh and western Pennsylvania, Dr. Shaler had conducted research for the National Institute. Although the existence of genetic markers in blood was well established, questions remained about the distribution of these markers. Do different races or sexes have different types or combinations of markers? By analyzing blood samples in greater detail, Dr. Shaler succeeded in identifying and quantifying a number of genetic markers that are unique to either Caucasians or Blacks.

Pursuing a similar approach, Dr. Shaler next developed a technique to determine the sex of the person the blood came from. He also successfully demonstrated that some drugs (diltantin, digoxin, morphine), if regularly taken by an individual, can be identified in that person's blood. Subsequently, he developed an assay technique, as a test of their potency, to measure a number of these markers in old bloodstains. He found, as an example, that markers pinpointing sex and ethnicity can be detected in samples as old as 45 days.

The progress toward "individualizing" bloodstains is already having an impact

in crime labs around the country. Genetic typing is used every day, in most labs, Dr. Shaler said. Testing for drugs, on the other hand, requires more elaborate equipment, which some labs may not have on hand. One way around that dilemma is to turn over a sample to a lab with the proper equipment. With the analysis in hand, the forensic serologist can then interpret the results.

The ability to screen bloodstains for drugs has cracked open at least one investigation. Dr. Shaler points to a New York City case involving the death of a police officer and a suspect. Although there were strong indications that the

suspect was involved in drugs, there were no more leads to follow. Three years later, through an informant, investigators were led to the actual crime scene, where they turned up a marble stained with blood. By analyzing the bloodstain, Dr. Shaler was able to determine that the suspect had cocaine and morphine in his blood. These results were linked to other information—such as the fact that only 8 percent of overdoses in the year the suspect died involved cocaine/morphine combinations. With the additional data, police investigators were able to begin piecing together what is now a reopened investigation.

Genetic Typing in Semen Bolsters Rape Investigations

Paralleling the gains in bloodstain analysis have been advances in genetic typing of semen and other body fluids. The progress to date shows promise of improving the investigation and prosecution of sexual assault cases in several ways. First, forensic analysts can now determine with greater certainty that a rape has, in fact, occurred. Equally important, they can provide an independent method of corroborating the victim's identification of an assailant.

Among the leading researchers in this important area are Dr. George Sensabaugh of the University of California at Berkeley, Dr. E.T. Blake, and Ms. Jan Bashinski, director of the Oakland, California, Police Crime Laboratory. Building on the advances in forensic serology, the research team analyzed many of the components of semen and other body fluids.

Standard examinations of samples taken from rape victims (usually vaginal swabs) have looked for the presence of sperm or high rates of acid phosphatase to establish whether a rape has actually occurred or been attempted. Although the presence of sperm and/or high levels of acid phosphatase generally indicate that rape or intercourse has occurred, their absence does not necessarily prove the opposite. In fact, Dr. Sensabaugh and his associates have found that these substances can disappear in a matter of hours by interaction with vaginal fluid.

From their detailed examinations of seminal genetic markers, Dr. Sensabaugh and his team have discovered the presence of a unique protein marker (p30) in human semen, which apparently survives interaction with the vaginal fluid and remains stable over a period of time. This theoretical discovery is now being translated into practical terms. Dr. Sensabaugh and his colleagues are developing a technique that would find

and quantify the p30 marker. Now in the test phase, the technique so far appears very promising. Confirming his earlier research on p30, Dr. Sensabaugh finds that the marker itself is indeed stable, and, for all practical purposes, a virtually unique component of seminal fluid. Moreover, the procedure to identify the marker, which can be conducted in any standard laboratory, promises to be 100 times more sensitive than currently available techniques in identifying the presence of semen.

The benefits of genetic typing of both blood and semen are already apparent. In Oakland—one of a number of labs that routinely perform genetic typing—Jan Bashinski recalled a recent application. Last year, Oakland Police were investigating a rape case involving a large number of victims, all of whom, investigators suspected, had been raped by the same assailant. Based on evidence collected from six of the victims, Ms. Bashinski said, the crime lab constructed a biological profile of the suspect. The profile revealed markers existing in only 2 percent of the population. Several suspects who had been arrested had their blood typed, and when compared to the identified markers were eliminated from suspicion. Then police arrested a suspect for burglary. A typical blood sample was drawn as part of first aid administered to the suspect, who was injured during the burglary. Analysis showed that it matched the unique markers in the biological profile.

The next step was a first for Oakland, Ms. Bashinski said. "The genetic match was presented as probable cause and a search warrant was issued. When police searched the suspect's house, they found additional evidence—clothing and shoes belonging to victims, for example—linking the suspect to the multiple rapes."

There are other important benefits emerging from the research, Ms. Bashinski pointed out. One is improved techniques for collecting and preserving evidence. In rape cases, for example, sperm deteriorates in 2 to 4 hours and

Improving Forensic Science Capabilities

The National Institute of Justice sponsors a wide-ranging program of research in the forensic sciences. The aim is to contribute to the advancement of the field and to encourage criminal justice agencies to exploit fully the scientific and analytical capabilities that are increasingly available.

Another important goal is to translate technology and procedures from one "art," within the province of a few highly skilled scientists, to a set of procedures that can be learned and implemented within the existing capabilities of crime laboratories. Most important, these processes and technology must meet the standards of verification and replication demanded by science and by our system of justice.

In addition to the research on forensic serology highlighted in this article, institute support has contributed to advancements in detection of gunshot residues and improvements in the analysis of hair and fibers—types of evidence frequently useful in criminal investigations.

Helping improve the quality of crime laboratories is another institute objective. Working with the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the Forensic Sciences Foundation, the institute has supported a forensic science certification program and developed proficiency testing programs for crime laboratories and forensic toxicology laboratories.

Training seminars and workshops for forensic science personnel have been held throughout the country as well. A forensic science manual in preparation will present state-of-the-art essays by leading figures in each of the forensic science disciplines.

Research examining the use of forensic evidence by the police and in the courts is nearing completion. Another significant work in progress is researching the need for national standards for the medico-legal investigation of death. Experts have cited the inadequacies that

currently exist in the investigation of suspicious deaths. The project, conducted by a panel consisting of a medical examiner, a criminalist, and specialists in forensic science, will develop and disseminate voluntary standards for such investigations.

Soon to be published by the National Institute of Justice is a major reference tool for the forensic serologist, *Sourcebook in Forensic Serology, Immunology, and Biochemistry*, by Robert E. Gaensslen, Ph.D. The sourcebook represents a compendium of the state-of-the-art in forensic serology and includes information from both American and foreign research. For information on how to order the sourcebook, please write: NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850.

semen interacts with vaginal fluid in 24 to 48 hours. "Thorough drying of the swab is critical," Ms. Bashinski said, "to slow the deterioration of the sample and enhance the possibilities for precise typing." The California researchers have designed a sample box equipped with a dryer, which is now being used routinely in the Oakland crime lab to dry samples as quickly as possible.

Another practical benefit came about from the observation that interaction between the vaginal fluid and semen can cause problems in blood typing. A procedure that adjusts for the interaction has been developed to ensure precision in blood typing.

The California researchers have also verified the value of quantitative analyses. A test strictly to detect the presence or absence of a substance has less value, as evidence, than quantitative procedures which estimate the age and amounts of a substance. This type of analysis is especially crucial in rape cases because of the deterioration of the samples, a process that begins even before the samples are collected. Quantitative analysis yields a biological pattern that can be compared with the circumstances of the case. Or, as Dr. Sensabaugh explains: "By knowing what is possible, we can determine from the analyses whether it is, in fact, possible."

The research team has presented findings from their work to date to other forensic scientists—at the American Academy of Forensic Science and the FBI Academy. There appears to be growing interest in these methods. "Increasingly, those in the field recognize that these are practical ideas, not 'ivory

tower' approaches," Jan Bashinski notes. Some use the ideas routinely; others are just beginning. But Ms. Bashinski expects the number to grow and the resulting exchange of ideas to produce additional advances.

The 1980's and Beyond

The more sensitive procedure for detecting p30 in semen, as developed by Dr. Sensabaugh, promises to be a powerful tool for corroboration of rape charges. Dr. Blake, pursuing a somewhat different line of inquiry, is hoping to identify a series of additional genetic markers. At present, these markers, which can be typed in blood and are known to be in semen, cannot be quantified. If the new test proves sensitive in uncovering and quantifying the additional markers, then progress toward "individualizing" such evidence takes another significant step forward.

Will the new serological tools ever become as reliable for evidentiary purposes as the fingerprint? The forensic serologist measures progress toward that goal in terms of a statistical gauge, a 1 in 200 million probability that two individuals possess exactly the same combination of markers and in identical amounts. Given techniques available today, the likelihood that two individuals are exactly matched is a 1 in 200 probability for the most common combinations of bloodstain markers. At the other extreme, the rarest combinations of markers, the likelihood of two identically matched individuals ranges from 1 in 10 million to 1 in 100 million. Clearly, the goal of a 1 in 200 million probability awaits further advances. Nevertheless, each step toward that goal assumes greater significance in light of other factors that also lead to a defendant's conviction. Given all the evidence of any one case, the pursuit of a perfectly "matchless" blood profile becomes a process of diminishing returns: in actuality, an increasingly remote likelihood of a wrongfully accused defendant.

Advances in forensic science are, in essence, tools for truth-seeking. With improved precision, they can help our justice system come closer to singling out individuals who have committed crimes beyond a shadow of a doubt. They enable us to say with increasing certainty, "Yes, members of the jury, you can convict this defendant beyond a reasonable doubt," or "No, you have the wrong individual and he or she should be released . . . based on evidence of scientific certainty."

The reality of forensic science may never completely equal the matchless skills of the fictional Quincy. But in this decade, we can expect research to increasingly narrow the pool of people from which a suspect can be identified—from the thousands down to the hundreds and the tens, and perhaps ultimately to a single individual.

NIJ Reports is a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS. NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is a national and international clearinghouse of criminal justice and juvenile justice information. Each issue of *NIJ Reports* announces important developments in criminal justice research sponsored by the National Institute, as well as the most significant additions to the NCJRS data base during the previous 2 months.

Sequence of Citations

Each issue of *NIJ Reports* contains a Selective Notification of Information section arranged by major topics (see Table of Contents). Under each topic, documents are arranged in alphabetical order; the NCJ number preceding each title is an identification number assigned to each item as it is entered into the NCJRS data base. Documents that can be ordered through the SNI order form on the back cover are indicated by ■.

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NIJ Reports

Criminal Justice Calendar of Events

a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

DECEMBER

December 1-2 New York City
Problem Solving Through Mediation Conference. Sponsored by the American Arbitration Association, the John Jay College for Criminal Justice, and the Unified Court System of the State of New York. Contact: Susann Mallin, Mediation Conference, c/o AAA, 140 West 51st, New York, NY 10020. Telephone: (212) 484-3233.

December 8 College Park, Maryland
Conference on Juvenile Repeat Offenders. Sponsored by the University of Maryland's Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology. Contact: Conferences and Institutes Program, University of Maryland University College, University Boulevard at Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-2322.

December 8-11 Hershey, Pennsylvania
Annual Conference of the Nine Lives Associates (NLA). Theme: Improving professional protection. Contact: NLA Secretariat, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

FEBRUARY

February 23-25 San Diego, California
Western Society of Criminology Eleventh Annual Conference. Theme: "Reshaping the Criminal Justice System: Public and Private Responses." Contact: Dr. G. Thomas Gilchoff, Program Chair, Criminal Justice Program, School of Public Administration, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92128. Telephone: (714) 265-6224.

February 24-25 Miami, Florida
Mental Health Law: Developments in the 1980's. Contact: Conference on Mental Health Law, University of Miami Law Center, P.O. Box 248087, Coral Gables, FL 33124. Telephone: (305) 284-4762.

February 26-29 Pacific Grove, California
Health Care for Youth in Detention Facilities. Contact: Jerry Darling, Department of the Youth Authority, 4241 Williamsborough Dr., Rm. 223, Sacramento, CA 95823. Telephone: (916) 322-4905.

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

DECEMBER

December 2-3 Phoenix, Arizona
CPP Review Program. Fee: \$260 members, \$320 nonmembers. Contact: Jennifer Roberts, Program and Seminar Coordinator, American Society for Industrial Security (ASIS), 1655 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

December 4-9 Reno, Nevada
Perceiving Stereotypes in Court. Tuition: \$300. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

December 4-9 Huntsville, Texas
Prosecutor's Investigator School. Contact: Registration, National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77004. Telephone: (713) 749-1571.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events scheduled for the next 3 months. All events announced are directly related to criminal justice and law enforcement, with priority given to programs sponsored by JSA agencies. Information about coming events must be submitted on the letterhead of the sponsoring organization at least 5 months before the event. Send a brief description of the program, with other pertinent information such as location, dates, and fees, to:
 NCJRS Calendar of Events
 Box 6000
 Rockville, MD 20850

December 4-9 Reno, Nevada
Search and Seizure. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National Judicial College.

December 4-9 Snowmass, Colorado
Juvenile Justice Management Program. Tuition: TBA. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

December 4-16 Reno, Nevada
Decision Making: Process, Skills, and Techniques. Tuition: \$450. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National Judicial College.

December 5-6 Wilmington, Delaware
Intrusion Detection Systems. Fee: \$325. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 738-8155.

December 5-6 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Vicarious Liability. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

December 5-7 Evanston, Illinois
Use of Deadly Force. Fee: \$330. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (800) 323-4011.

December 5-8 San Francisco, California
Police Discipline. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: Joan Mindte, Bureau of Operations and Research, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

December 5-9 Evanston, Illinois
Accident Investigation Photography. Fee: \$330. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

December 5-9 Evanston, Illinois
Driving While Impaired Enforcement Training. Fee: \$385. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

December 5-9 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Chemical Dependency Counseling Skills. Tuition: \$75 per day, \$395 five days. Contact: Johnson Institute, Dept. 835, 10700 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis, MN 55441. Telephone: (612) 544-4165.

December 5-9 Savannah, Georgia
Police Records and Communications. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.

December 5-9 Wilmington, Delaware
Homicide Investigation. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

December 5-16 Jacksonville, Florida
Traffic Accident Reconstruction. Fee: \$550. Contact: Director, Institute of Police Traffic Management (IPTM), University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd., S., Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2722.

December 7-8 Jacksonville, Florida
Psychological Screening Seminar. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

December 11-14 Atlanta, Georgia
Space Management and Facilities Planning. Tuition: \$375. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, Institute for Court Management.

December 11-16 Reno, Nevada
Judicial Administration. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National Judicial College.

December 12-14 Jacksonville, Florida
Advanced Police Internal Affairs. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

December 12-14 Evanston, Illinois
Police Decisionmaking and Leadership Development Workshop. Fee: \$330. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

December 12-14 Wilmington, Delaware
Use of Supervisory Principles Within Communications Centers. Fee: \$310. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

December 12-15 Washington, D.C.
VIP Protective Operations. Fee: \$495 prepaid. Contact: Police International Ltd., Box 220, Oakton, VA 22124. Telephone: (703) 237-0135.

December 12-16 Evanston, Illinois
Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance. Fee: \$285. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

December 14-15 Wilmington, Delaware
Computer Center Risk Assessment. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

December 15-16 San Antonio, Texas
Hostage Incidents in a Medical Setting. Fee: \$95. Contact: Lifestyle Management Associates, Inc., 5350 Poplar Ave., Suite 410, Memphis, TN 38119. Telephone: (901) 767-2768.

December 27-30 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Operational Intelligence. Tuition: \$350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22061. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

JANUARY

January 9-10 Wilmington, Delaware
Information Security Systems. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 9-11 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Handling of Juveniles. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 9-13 Jacksonville, Florida
Analysis of Law Enforcement Data. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

January 9-13 San Diego, California
Developing Administrative Staff Skills. Tuition: \$475 members, \$525 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.

January 9-20 Evanston, Illinois
Police Instructor Training. Fee: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

January 9-20 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Tuition: \$500. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, College of Urban and Public Affairs, University of Louisville, Shelby Campus, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

January 11-12 Wilmington, Delaware
Computer Crime: Detection and Investigation. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 16-17 Orlando, Florida
New Wireless Protection Technology. Fee: \$350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Telephone: (703) 662-7288.

January 16-17 Wilmington, Delaware
Crime Analysis Seminar. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 16-17 Wilmington, Delaware
Industrial Espionage: Countermeasures and Intelligence Techniques. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 16-20 Jacksonville, Florida
DWI Instructor Course. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

January 16-20 Jacksonville, Florida
Executive Development Seminar. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

January 16-20 Orlando, Florida
Uses of Video in Law Enforcement. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.

January 16-February 24 Los Angeles, California
Delinquency Control Institute. Tuition: \$1250. Contact: University of Southern California, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

January 18-19 Orlando, Florida
Corporate Aircraft Security. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Jan. 16-17, Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc.

January 19-20 Miami, Florida
Child Sexual Abuse. Contact: H. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, 3 Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

January 22-26 Denver, Colorado
Trial Advocacy for Prosecutors. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National College of District Attorneys.

January 23-24 Atlanta, Georgia
Child Sexual Abuse. Contact: see Jan. 19-20, Forensic Mental Health Assoc.

January 23-25 Wilmington, Delaware
Police Interview and Interrogation. Fee: \$275. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.

January 23-26 Las Vegas, Nevada
Developing Police Computer Capabilities. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.

January 23-27 Reno, Nevada
Police Productivity. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.

January 23-February 3 Evanston, Illinois
Managing Police Training. Fee: \$550. Contact: see Dec. 5-7, The Traffic Institute.

January 23-February 10 Wellesley, Massachusetts
Command Training Program. Contact: John F. Kreckler, Director, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 235-1200, ext. 367.



- January 23-February 17** Jacksonville, Florida
Principles of Police Management. Fee: \$750. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.
- January 25-26** Wilmington, Delaware
Dispatcher Stress and Burnout Reduction. Fee: \$210. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- January 25-27** San Diego, California
Managing Patrol Time, Activities, and Results. Fee: \$300. Contact: George Sullivan, Police Management Advisors, 3115 Serrano Dr., Carlsbad, CA 92008. Telephone: (619) 753-6001.
- January 29-February 2** New Orleans, Louisiana
Office Administrator Course. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National College of District Attorneys.
- January 30-February 3** Denver, Colorado
Advanced Arson Investigation Seminar. Contact: Capt. James D. Persichitte, Denver Fire Department, 745 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, CO 80204. Telephone: (303) 575-5551.
- FEBRUARY**
- February 1-2** Wilmington, Delaware
Communication Center Budget Formulation and Implementation. Fee: \$210. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 6-7** Washington, D.C.
Operational Intelligence: Industrial Espionage and Technology Theft. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Jan. 16-17, Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc.
- February 8-9** Wilmington, Delaware
Food Service Security. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 12-16** North Padre Island, Texas
Experienced Prosecutor Course. Contact: see Dec. 4-9, National College of District Attorneys.
- February 13-14** Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
Electronic Spying and Countermeasures. Fee: \$395. Contact: Doug Kelly, Deception Control, Suite 224, 1800 W. 49th St., Hialeah, FL 33012. Telephone: (305) 556-5231.
- February 13-15** Wilmington, Delaware
Enhancement of Police Managerial Skills. Fee: \$350. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 13-16** Jacksonville, Florida
Improving Police Performance Appraisals. Fee: \$250. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.
- February 6-7** Wilmington, Delaware
Retail Security and Shortage Control. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 6-10** Santa Barbara, California
Child Abuse. Tuition: \$147. Contact: see January 16-February 4, Delinquency Control Institute.
- February 6-10** Louisville, Kentucky
Physical Security Seminar: Advanced Alarms and Electronic Security. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see Jan. 9-20, National Crime Prevention Institute.
- February 6-10** Tampa, Florida
Allocation and Distribution of Police Manpower. Fee: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.
- February 6-17** Wilmington, Delaware
Police Supervisory Principles. Fee: \$1200. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 19-17** Louisville, Kentucky
Physical Security Seminar: Advanced Alarms and Electronic Security. Tuition: \$500. Contact: see Jan. 9-20, National Crime Prevention Institute.
- February 13-17** Orlando, Florida
Collective Bargaining for Law Enforcement Agencies. Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.
- February 13-17** Washington, D.C.
Executive Development. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.
- February 20-23** Jacksonville, Florida
Field Training Officer Seminar. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.
- February 20-23** Orlando, Florida
Computer and Data Security in Law Enforcement. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.
- February 20-24** Seattle, Washington
Management Control of the Police Use of Deadly Force. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Dec. 5-8, IACP.
- February 20-March 2** Jacksonville, Florida
Police Supervision. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.
- February 23-24** Wilmington, Delaware
Developing and Implementing a Police Stress and Burnout Reduction Program. Fee: \$225. Contact: see Dec. 5-6, University of Delaware.
- February 27-March 2** Wellesley, Massachusetts
Advanced Management Practices. Contact: see January 23-February 10, New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.
- February 27-March 9** Jacksonville, Florida
Supervising a Selective Traffic Enforcement Program. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Dec. 5-16, IPTM.

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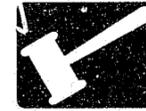
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SNI Selective Notification of Information



Courts

Ball and Bond, Court Management and Operations, Court Structure, Judicial Process, Support Services (Provided by Courts)

NCJ 88226 CRIMINAL SENTENCING SYMPOSIUM. K.T. Keating, Ed.

Loyola University Law Journal, V 13, N 4 (Summer 1982), complete issue.

These 16 papers focus on the change from the rehabilitative to the retributive model of sentencing, factors affecting sentencing recommendations and decisions, the need for standards governing the admissibility of evidence during sentencing, and related issues. Decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and other courts illustrate the analyses. Topics include the influence of sentencing factors on Federal courts' decisions, the impact of Federal parole guidelines on the sentencing system and their implications for sentencing reform, State sentencing policies that realize the regulatory potential of judicial review, capital punishment, sentencing under the Federal Youth Corrections Act, and evidentiary standards in noncapital cases. Footnotes. For individual papers, see NCJ 88227-38.

NCJ 86809 JURY SELECTION PROCEDURES IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS. By G. Bermant.

Federal Judicial Center, 54 p., 1982.

This report describes the steps involved in Federal jury selection practices (voir dire and juror challenge) and includes commentary by six Federal Judges illustrating variations in practice at each step. Numerous selection instruments and recommendations regarding this process are appended. Footnotes.

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20005. Paperback Free; National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 85091 NON-STRANGER VIOLENCE—THE CRIMINAL COURT'S RESPONSE. By B.E. Smith.

Institute for Social Analysis, 201 p. 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Grant Number: 79-NI-AX-0110.

This study analyzes characteristics of and responses to nonstranger violence cases in four diverse sites. Victim and defendant perceptions of and satisfaction with mediation programs in three of the sites are compared with similar indications from court participants. The report suggests that some defendants develop patterns of violent behavior vented both against family and strangers. Previous calls to police were the best predictor of continuing problems. For these "high risk" cases, a more sustained form of intervention may be needed than mediation or court referral. Study instruments, 20 references, site comparison data.

SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 03.

NCJ 86852 PUNISHMENT BEFORE TRIAL—AN ORGANIZATIONAL PERSPECTIVE OF FELONY BAIL PROCESS. By R.B. Flemming.

189 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Longman Professional Studies in Law and Public Policy.

This comparative study of felony bail processes in Detroit and Baltimore during 1972 reveals the extent to which changes in bail policies are influenced by factors outside the court's control (i.e., by political figures, minority input). In Detroit, the imposition of a population limit on the overcrowded Wayne County jail led to expanded recognizance release. The need to reduce overcrowding took precedence over public safety. In contrast, Baltimore court officials had fewer incentives to narrow bail policies, and were not constrained by limited detention resources, despite furor over the local jail. The author notes the effect of reforms on minimizing pretrial punishment for felony defendants. Study data, chapter references, index, forms and research methods.

Availability: Longman, Inc., 19 W. 44th St., Suite 1003, New York, NY 10003, Book \$20.00; Paperback \$9.95.

NCJ 87442 SENTENCING REFORM EXPERIMENTS IN REDUCING DISPARITY. M.L. Forst, Ed.

238 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Grant Number: 78-NI-AX-0081/2.

Supplementary Note: Sage Criminal Justice System Annuals, Volume 17.

Criminal justice professionals discuss ways to reduce sentencing disparity, particularly through determinate sentencing as practiced under California's 1976 Uniform Determinate Sentencing Act. One paper asserts that the act's unique feature—a systematic administrative review of all sentences to State prison—has been successfully implemented by the State's judiciary. Papers propose sentencing guidelines based on a "just deserts" policy as an alternative to a purely determinate system and analyze sentencing policy in the juvenile justice system. Other topics include conceptual and methodological research difficulties, the development of sentencing disparity as a reform issue, and decisionmaking guidelines in Oregon and Massachusetts, as well as new State laws designed to reduce disparity. References, index.

Availability: Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Paperback \$12.50.

NCJ 88239 WITNESS IMMUNITY. By L. Taylor.

184 p. 1983.

This text for attorneys and police investigators discusses the options and pitfalls involved in granting immunity to a witness. The author examines the fifth amendment privilege, focusing on whether a question is incriminating and whether parolees and probationers should be allowed to refuse to answer on the grounds that the answer might lead to revocation of parole or probation, or to civil consequences. Discussion of the sources of immunity covers Federal and State laws, prosecutorial authority, and defense witness immunity. Tactics for representing and confronting immunized witnesses are explained for prosecutors and defense counsel. Chapter notes, index, appended immunity statutes.

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$16.75.



Crime Prevention and Deterrence

Community Involvement (for Crime Prevention), Crime Deterrence and Prevention, Environmental Design (Effects of), Security Systems (Effects of)

NCJ 87512 INTRODUCTION TO PRIVATE SECURITY. By R.R.J. Gallati. 339 p. 1983.

This textbook, designed for students interested in security careers, explains the security manager's role in protecting facilities and equipment and in preventing thefts and other crimes. Problems unique to industrial and commercial security, governmental security (Department of Defense, Federal and State financial institutions and properties), institutional security (museums, libraries, hospitals, etc.), executive security, computer security, and transportation and cargo security are described. The text also examines hardware, communications, ethical considerations, and management standards and goals. Security legislation, a sample contract, and suggested salaries are included. Footnotes, index, more than 50 references.

Availability: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632. Book \$22.95

NCJ 87831 MUSEUM, ARCHIVE, AND LIBRARY SECURITY. By L.J. Fennelly. 884 p. 1983.

Security experts from around the world share their knowledge regarding the protection of art treasures and cultural objects on display. They focus on museum security but provide information applicable to archives, libraries, corporate headquarters, or private residences. Topics include insurance for artworks, museum security management, fire protection and emergency planning, physical security controls, use of a guard force, and investigation of art theft. The text highlights secure techniques for transporting artworks, procedures for reporting the theft of valuable objects, and efforts of the International Criminal Police Organization in promoting international cooperation. Diagrams, photographs, glossaries, index, bibliography of about 500 entries.

Availability: Butterworths Publishers, Inc., 10 Tower Office Park, Woburn, MA 01801. Book \$55.00.

NCJ 88125 RURAL CRIME PREVENTION RESOURCE HANDBOOK. By M. McPherson, V. Colfman, and G. Silloway.

Minnesota Crime Prevention Center. 120 p. 1982.

This handbook, based on the experiences of six rural Minnesota counties, provides a practical guide for rural crime preven-

tion projects, including information about rural crime problems and ways in which communities have attempted to cope with them. The demonstration programs, developed by local residents, relied on a survey to assess the extent of vandalism, the most rapidly increasing form of rural crime. The handbook outlines the planning phases and gives examples of programs emphasizing the involvement and education of youth and the elderly. The importance of business participation is also stressed, particularly in shoplifting and employee theft prevention. Sample statutes, statistics, other program materials.

Availability: Minnesota Crime Prevention Center, 121 E. Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, MN 55404. Document \$6.00.



Criminalistics and Forensics

Criminalistics, Forensics

NCJ 87608 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION—A GUIDE TO TECHNIQUES AND SOLUTIONS. By J.V. Vandiver.

404 p. 1983.

Extracts and abstracts from American, British, and Canadian law enforcement and forensic periodicals covering the 1960's to 1981 feature successful techniques and solutions to criminal investigation problems. Most extracts address specific investigations of homicide, accidental death, suicide, assault, bombings, arson, sex offenses, robbery, hit-and-run incidents, drug abuse, burglary and housebreaking, larcenies, fraud, and computer-related crimes. Investigative procedures and forensic techniques are also described. Subject index.

Availability: Scarecrow Press, 52 Liberty St., Box 656, Metuchen, NJ 08840. Book \$27.50.



Criminology

Behavioral and Social Sciences, Crime Causes, Criminology, Research and Development, Victimization

NCJ 84136 APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROFESSIONALS. By V.L. Revere.

368 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Nelson-Hall Law Enforcement Series.

This text explains basic psychological concepts in nontechnical language and shows how criminal justice professionals can use these principles in handling crime,

criminals, and victims. It addresses the use of mental health professionals as consultants, attitudes toward authority, understanding perception, the effects of reward and punishment, the influence of social status, and mental illness. Chapters explore victimless crimes (reviewing arguments for and against enforcement), sex crimes, white-collar crimes, family and neighborhood crises, child abuse and neglect, and problems that a changing society poses for criminal justice professionals. Glossary, chapter summaries, discussion questions, references, index.

Availability: Nelson-Hall Publications, 111 N. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60606. Book \$23.95.

NCJ 88349 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND WOMEN—WOMEN OFFENDERS, VICTIMS, WORKERS. B.R. Price and N.J. Sokoloff, Ed.

485 p. 1982.

Criminal justice practitioners, sociologists, and others studied sex discrimination in criminal justice, revealing that sexism, racism, and the class structure negatively affect all women in the system. Several papers on female offenders address existing theories of female criminality and explore how the law has affected and been affected by women, trends in female crime, and the female status offender. Other papers discuss women in correctional institutions, the victimization of women (rape, battered women, prostitution, incest, pornography, and sexual harassment), problems of female criminal justice professionals, and the women's movement's potential for achieving future reforms. References. For individual papers, see NCJ 88350-58.

Availability: Clark Boardman Co., Ltd., 435 Hudson St., New York, NY 10014. Book \$50.00.

NCJ 87766 CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. By J.E.H. Williams.

278 p. 1981.

The book introduces readers to modern theories of criminology and explains how they contribute to understanding criminal behavior and the criminal justice system's response. It discusses the Classical and Italian Schools, as well as the role of physical, genetic, and mental factors in criminal behavior. Psychoanalytic (primarily Freudian) and personality theories are examined; an extensive chapter on social and cultural influences includes family factors, area crime studies, gang studies, structural and cultural theories, symbolic-interactionist and labeling theories, and control theory. Footnotes, index, about 400 references.

Availability: Butterworths Publishers, Inc., 2265 Midland Ave., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada M1P 4S1. Paperback \$17.50.

NCJ 88195 DETERRENCE RECONSIDERED—METHODOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS. J. Hagan, Ed.

148 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 28. Published in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology.

Seven studies focus on recent methodological developments in deterrence research and their applications to a variety of theoretical concerns. Issues include problems in drawing causal inferences about deterrence from models of crime rates and criminal justice activity, the relationship between self-reports of past behavior and predictions of behavior, and causal order in the perceptual deterrence literature. A literature review evaluates three types of legal interventions related to drinking and driving. Also included are an examination of criminal justice agencies' effects on juvenile clients (emphasizing methodological issues) and a discussion of the causal modeling of time-series data. Figures, tables, notes, chapter references. For individual articles, see NCJ 88196-88201.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Hills Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Paperback \$8.95.

NCJ 88830 JUSTICE RESEARCH—THE PRACTITIONERS' PERSPECTIVE. By J.K. Stewart.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. 44 p. 1983.

This report summarizes practitioner response to the 1982 *Report and Recommendations: Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of Justice Research*, which made recommendations for focusing U.S. Department of Justice research resources on the problems of greatest concern to Government and the public: controlling dangerous, persistent offenders and reducing violent crime. After summarizing the role of the practitioner in research (setting agendas, peer review, test sites, dissemination, etc.), the report outlines practitioner views of research priorities in the areas of violent crime, career criminals, community crime control, victim services, narcotics and drug use, and the criminal justice system. Practitioners from law enforcement, prosecution and defense, the judiciary, corrections, and State and local governments were consulted. Appendixes.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free. A limited number of copies are available free from NCJRS Document Order, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJ 87887 NEW FEMALE CRIMINAL—EMPIRICAL REALITY OR SOCIAL MYTH? By J.G. Gora.

149 p. 1982.

This study, based on an analysis of arrest records for 1939-76 in one New Jersey city, explored whether increases in arrests of females indicated a new stage in female criminality, resulting from changing sex role definitions of behavior. Cohort effects appeared to be more powerful than period effects in defining change in serious criminal activity; the text discusses how these changes interacted with historical and demographic characteristics (such as changes in family structure) and with social movements related to sex roles. While there is no change in the key elements of sex roles that affect criminal propensity, the author suggests that traditional deviance paradigms, in combination with sex role theory, help explain sex ratios in criminality. Figures, tables, multiple regression results, index, 149 references.

Availability: Praeger Publishers, c/o CBS Inc., 521 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10019. Book \$21.95.

NCJ 87531 RESPONDING TO CRIME. By G. Nettler.

202 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Careers, Volume Four.

The text discusses responses to crime and their justifications. The author suggests that individuals have differing preferences regarding ways to seek justice and protect society; thus, society cannot formulate completely rational criminal justice policies. Moral demands of varying importance to different individuals, such as lawyers, judges, juries, defendants, and victims, often produce different responses to crime. The text outlines various therapies to correct offenders—psychoanalysis, magic, encounter groups, honesty therapies, etc.—and concludes that they have never been adequately assessed. Other chapters cover the effects of incapacitation, discuss pitfalls in predicting dangerousness, and offer policy recommendations. Study data, name and subject indexes, more than 430 references. For other volumes on criminal careers, see NCJ 87528-30.

Availability: Anderson Pub. Co., 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$12.95.

NCJ 88305 RETARDED OFFENDER. By M.B. Santamour and P.S. Watson.

537 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; National Institute of Corrections.

Grant Numbers: 79-JS-AX-0028; BW-4.

Supplementary Note: Praeger Special Studies.

This text presents 39 papers investigating the nature of retardation, available mental health services, and the need for special programs for such handicapped offenders. They also highlight the criminal justice system's inability to recognize behavior that signals a need for special evaluation of an accused person. Law enforcement and court proceedings for mentally retarded offenders are also discussed, in addition to issues relating to competence, culpability, and sentencing. Papers discuss aspects of training and programming, the probation experience for retarded adult offenders, the rights of developmentally disabled juvenile offenders in institutions, and interagency coordination. Figures, chapter notes, about 250 references. For separate papers, see NCJ 88306-88328.

Availability: Praeger Publishers, c/o CBS Inc., 521 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10017. Book \$34.50.

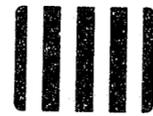
NCJ 86843 RETHINKING CRIMINOLOGY. H.E. Pepinsky, Ed.

151 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 27. Published in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology.

Unorthodox criminologists, in a series of articles, emphasize the importance of tolerating forms of deviance (often merely representing nonconformity) so that fewer cases are funneled into the criminal justice system. One article contends that criminologists should stop arguing in generalities about the Marxist/non-Marxist dichotomy in criminology and concentrate on identifying what social functions must be changed to solve the crime problem. Another maintains that since criminal justice officials are bound to punish selectively, bias within the system should be reversed by "dumping up" (i.e., at white-collar crime) rather than down. Other articles examine the effects of labeling certain acts as deviant, and the "crisis of legitimacy" in criminal justice. References, notes, study data. For individual articles, see NCJ 86844-49.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Paperback \$8.95.



Institutional Corrections (Adult)

Classification of Offenders, Correctional Institutions (Adult), Correctional Management (Adult), Jails, Prison Disorders, Rehabilitation and Treatment (Adult Institutions)

NCJ 86873 CORRECTIONS PLANNING HANDBOOKS. J. Farbstein, Project Director.

Farbstein/Williams and Associates; California Board of Corrections. 352 p. 1981.

Sponsoring Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; California Office of Criminal Justice Planning.

Grant Number: E 4441-1-71.

Supplementary Note: Five handbooks and supplementary materials designed for ring binding.

These handbooks present a "model" jail planning process to help California counties develop solutions to such problems as jail overcrowding, limited resources, and aged facilities. Each handbook includes suggested organizational patterns, staff configurations, and division of responsibilities. Together, the handbooks outline the principles of participatory planning—identifying major issues and problems, developing a statement of goals and action plans, selecting consultants, collecting data to assess facility needs, and evaluating county fiscal and capital resources. The final handbook outlines design and construction activities and responsibilities. Appendixes.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 87509 JAIL OVERCROWDING—GUIDE TO DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS. By J.R. Bush.

American Justice Institute. 96 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Grant Number: 78-MU-AX-0025.

This guide explains how local jurisdictions can implement data collection and analysis programs to deal with problems of jail overcrowding and underuse of pretrial alternatives to incarceration. It discusses how jurisdictions can establish a Jail Population Management Board, consisting of criminal justice professionals, to analyze overcrowding problems and collect appropriate data. The author considers whether to use manual or computer-based data analysis and how to develop a sampling design and forms. Appendixes (including data coding guide, arrestee flowchart, and precoded data collection instruments), tabular data.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 88066 PRISON LABOR AND ENERGY PRODUCTS—A SURVEY OF PRISON INDUSTRY INVOLVEMENT IN ENERGY RELATED BUSINESS.

American Institute of Criminal Justice. 52 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: Pew Memorial Trust.

A 1981 survey of correctional industries revealed a limited involvement in the manufacture of energy-related products and identified problems that prisons must resolve to operate effectively in the energy field. Energy-related businesses discussed include manufacturing solar collectors and testing solar systems, manufacturing storm windows, harvesting firewood, recycling paper, and producing methane/ethanol. Respondents reported little activity in related training or postrelease employment for inmates. The text covers other problems facing correctional industries—lack of market research, lack of capability to deliver and install products, rapidly changing technology, opposition from the private sector, and high startup costs. The report recommends that prison systems should develop energy-related industries in partnership with the private sector. The survey questionnaire is appended.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 88092 REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR'S PANEL TO INVESTIGATE THE RECENT HOSTAGE INCIDENT AT GRATERFORD STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTE.

Pennsylvania Governor's Office. 82 p. 1983.

This detailed chronicle of the 1981 escape attempt and hostage-taking incident at Graterford State Correctional Institute in Pennsylvania identifies contributing factors, assesses management of the incident, and makes recommendations to improve correctional operations. The incident occurred because the prison was overcrowded and physical and operational security was deficient. Recommendations include intensive case management for inmates presenting clear threats to safety, "good time" legislation to provide a behavioral incentive in the prison system, and changes in prison management. Charts, 30 references.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 86773 WORK IN PRISON. R.A. Davis, Ed.

Prison Journal, V 62, N 2 (Autumn/Winter 1982), complete issue.

Supplementary Note: Includes microfiche versions of NCJ 86773 to 86779.

Providing inmates with meaningful work is one of the current goals in prison industry design and management. Corrections thinkers have recently promoted the concept of an "industrial prison," which would expect all inmates to hold paying jobs, either with private firms or State-run industries. Prisoners could pay restitution and fines, help support dependents, and build savings accounts. The text describes the structure of the industrial prison, as well as trends in management and marketing. Other articles explain how Japanese "Theory Z" management can be adapted to prison organization, examine China's successful prison industries, and discuss political influences on prison reform. Footnotes. For individual articles, see NCJ 86774-79.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.



Institutional Corrections (Juvenile)

Correctional Institutions (Juvenile), Correctional Management (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Juvenile Institutions)

NCJ 88128 INTENSIVE LEARNING PROGRAM—A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS. By D.W. Roush and B.T. Steelman.

Calhoun County Juvenile Home. 132 p. 1982.

These guidelines explain the behavioral and therapeutic strategies, counseling methods, educational programs, and after-care systems used in a short-term residential treatment program for juvenile offenders. The Intensive Learning Program (ILP), in Calhoun County, Mich., has operated in both a large State training school and a medium-sized detention facility and is adaptable to small residential care facilities. Team management and a four-phase process mark a resident's progress toward release, while gradually increasing behavioral and cognitive expectations. The program includes a token economy based on a point system. ILP has reduced recidivism rates and provided treatment at lower costs than alternative placements. Tables, forms, other program materials, and 84 references are provided.

Availability: Calhoun County Juvenile Home, Friendship Center, 200 Cooper St., No. 3, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K2P 0G1. Paperback \$15.00.



Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

NCJ 88637 JUVENILE JUSTICE—MYTHS AND REALITIES—SEVEN JOURNALISTS LOOK AT VARIOUS ASPECTS OF SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME. S.C. Farkas, Ed.

Institute for Educational Leadership. 123 p. 1983.

Sponsoring Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics; Ford Foundation.

Seven noted journalists from across the country examine serious juvenile crime in their States and nationwide. Their stories cover the entire spectrum of violent juvenile crime issues: repeat offenders, discrepancies in treatment (especially for girls), jail and detention center conditions, adequacy of reform schools, and home environments. Together, they provide an unsettling picture of the problems violent juvenile offenders face in obtaining adequate treatment and the difficulties case workers and jail administrators face in housing and reforming them.

Availability: Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., 1001 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 310, Washington, DC 20036. Paperback \$7.50.

NCJ 87526 MEDIATION—AN ALTERNATIVE FOR PINS (PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION)—A RESEARCH REPORT OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY'S PINS EDUCATION PROJECT. By J. Block and B. Kreger.

Children's Aid Society. 151 p. 1982.

Evaluation of the PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision) Mediation Project in New York City indicates that mediation can be a cost- and service-effective alternative to the court process for many status offenders and their families. The authors examine families' levels of satisfaction with normal court procedures, the effects of PINS on intrafamily communication, and how families' differing expectations affect their evaluations of the service they receive. The report concludes that families should be counseled at the outset to set realistic goals and outlines the characteristics of families for which mediation was most successful. Study data, nine references.

Availability: Children's Aid Society, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, NY 10011. Document \$7.50.

NCJ 87618 RETHINKING JUVENILE JUSTICE. By B. Krisberg and I. Schwartz.

61 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agencies: Northwest Area Foundation; Spring Hill Center; Dayton Hudson Foundation.

This report analyzes national and State trends in juvenile arrests, court processing, and corrections over the last decade in view of recent deinstitutionalization mandates. Between 1971-79, rates of admissions to detention centers declined only 5.1 percent, despite deinstitutionalization. The authors suggest that States may be continuing to detain youths for purposes other than public safety and treatment. Other issues discussed include proper targeting of resources to States under the block grant system, the interrelatedness of juvenile care systems, and the need for increased public awareness of the decline in juvenile arrest rates. Footnotes, study data.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 85455 VIOLENT JUVENILE CRIME—THE PROBLEM IN PERSPECTIVE. By H.N. Snyder.

Today's Delinquent, V 1 (1982), P 7-24.

This study, based on a 10-State sample, examines the volume and nature of violent juvenile crime during the 1970's and the characteristics of violent juvenile offenders. Over the decade, juveniles accounted for about 20 percent of arrests for violent crimes, although juvenile arrests increased less than adult arrests. The author examines the degree of physical and economic harm caused by juvenile violent crimes, as well as prior court histories and percentage of nonwhites among violent juvenile offenders. Graphic data, three references. (Author summary modified)



Offenses

Classification of Crime, Gambling, Organized Crime, Riot Control and Urban Disorders, Student Disorders, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, White Collar Crime, Domestic Violence

NCJ 87830 CHEATS AT WORK—AN ANTHROPOLOGY OF WORKPLACE CRIME. By G. Mars.

249 p. 1982.

Occupational crime is often subject to socially determined rules that victimize cheaters as well as their prey. The author characterizes workplace cheaters as groups with distinct ideologies and attitudes. He uses quotes from more than 100 infor-

mants at all social levels to reveal how and why people cheat, lie, and deceive their customers and clients; how they learn the tricks of their trades; and how they justify their actions. Index, about 125 references, study data.

Availability: Allen and Unwin, Inc., P.O. Box 978, Edison, NJ 08817. Book \$16.95.

NCJ 87529 KILLING ONE ANOTHER. By G. Nettler.

278 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Careers, Volume Two. Booklet of test questions is also available.

This book examines the many forms of and justifications for homicide. The author discusses society's ambivalent attitudes toward homicide, and suggests that whether homicide is classified as culpable or nonculpable rests on, and changes with, moral assumptions. A chapter on links between poverty and homicide discusses social indicators—age, sex, work, and wealth—and whether they prove that poverty "causes" crime. The text details many other motives for homicide—love and sex, mental illness, rational killing for wealth and power, terrorism. Notes, tables, more than 875 references, name and subject indexes, test questions. For other volumes on criminal careers, see NCJ 87528 and 87530-31.

Availability: Anderson Pub. Co., 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$15.95.

NCJ 87530 LYING, CHEATING, STEALING. By G. Nettler.

151 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Careers, Volume Three.

This book examines the web of influences affecting individuals committing crimes of deception (including treason) and theft, as well as society's attempts to detect such crimes. A chapter on treason discusses the characteristics of spies and traitors, illustrating their diversity and generally high social status. The author examines various motives for theft by force or stealth—desires for excitement, independence, property, and gratified hostility—but suggests that many crimes (shoplifting, employee theft, or burglary) vary with opportunity. Methods for dealing with these crimes (reducing profitability instead of increasing punishment, for instance) are discussed. Tables, about 360 references, subject and name indexes. For other volumes on criminal careers, see NCJ 87528-29 and 87531.

Availability: Anderson Pub. Co., 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$12.95.

NCJ 88294 ON WHITE-COLLAR CRIME.
By G. Geis.

232 p. 1982.

This volume explores a number of white-collar crime issues, from case studies of environmental abuses to theoretical examinations of the white-collar offender's psychology and corporate crime control. One essay suggests restricting the concept "white-collar crime" to corporate violations and similar criminal acts. Other issues include deterrents against corporate criminality, psychological vs. social explanations of corporate criminals' activities, and how the criminal justice system singles out this behavior. The author suggests that an existing constituency is willing to support heavier sanctions against white-collar offenders. Index, chapter references.

Availability: D.C. Heath/Lexington Books, 125 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$25.95.



Police

Criminal Investigation, Police Internal Affairs, Police Management, Police Organization, Police Patrol Function, Police Resource Allocation, Police Traffic Function

NCJ 88126 CRIME ANALYSIS CHARTING—AN INTRODUCTION TO VISUAL INVESTIGATIVE ANALYSIS.

By J. Morris.

74 p. 1982.

This manual gives step-by-step instructions for developing visual investigative analysis (also known as "crime analysis charting"), a technique which uses a network approach to display graphically the sequences of events and the relationships of all elements in a criminal incident. The author explains how complex investigations are more easily monitored by police commanders and understood by attorneys and judges. He suggests that a single analyst charting crime cases can save the criminal justice system thousands of dollars in costs of investigations, prosecutions, and adjudications. Diagrams, tables, crime scenarios, appendixes.

Availability: Palmer Publishing, P.O. Box 966, Orangevale, CA 95662. Paperback \$6.95.

NCJ 87913 INVESTIGATIVE CONSULTANT TEAM—A NEW APPROACH FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT COOPERATION. By P.R. Brooks.

Police Executive Research Forum, 40 p. 1982.

The director of a team of experienced detectives assembled to assist Atlanta police in investigating the recent killings

of black youths describes the investigative consultant team (ICT) concept and offers suggestions for future implementation. The author suggests how local police can use the ICT to obtain a "second opinion" from outside sources, establish a Management of Case Investigations program following departmental reorganization, introduce new concepts in investigative management and technology, and assist a department with insufficient resources. He warns that ICT members should not become involved in an internal affairs investigation or assume a management, supervisory, or direct law enforcement role.

Availability: Police Executive Research Forum, 1909 K St., NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006. Paperback \$4.00.

NCJ 88202 POLICE ADMINISTRATION—STRUCTURES, PROCESSES, AND BEHAVIOR. By C.R. Swanson and L. Territo.

460 p. 1983.

Supplementary Note: Macmillan Criminal Justice Series.

This text discusses internal and external factors affecting police administration, as well as its legal and financial aspects and special problems such as police stress. It draws on the empirical literature and uses a public administration perspective. The authors demonstrate the impact of social and political forces on policing and show how organizational and leadership theories apply to police work. Issues discussed include personnel selection and evaluation, salary administration, retirement counseling, minority recruitment, police stress, labor relations, legal liability, budgeting and funding sources, and productivity improvement. Methods of organizational change and change agents are described. Index, chapter notes and data, illustrations.

Availability: Macmillan Inc., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Book \$20.95.

NCJ 87763 POLICE HANDBOOK FOR APPLYING THE SYSTEMS APPROACH AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY. By E. Hernandez, Jr.

199 p. 1982.

A research analyst presents the state of the art on police systems implementation and computer technology, with case studies of police computerization and research efforts. To familiarize police managers with the use of statistics in the systems approach, the author describes types of measurement scales and levels of measurement, their theoretical underpinnings, and the most commonly used statistics for data analysis. The text explores the uses and implications of police computerization, covering management information systems and software development, as well as small station computers. Case studies, chapter notes, tables and charts, index.

Availability: Frontline Publications, P.O. Box 1104, El Toro, CA 92630. Paperback \$19.95.

NCJ 88719 POLICE WORK SCHEDULING—MANAGEMENT ISSUES AND PRACTICES. By W.W. Stenzel and R.M. Buren.

The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 228 p. 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, Office of Development, Testing, and Dissemination.

Contract Number: J-LEAA-013-78.

This report examines ways in which work schedules may enhance or hinder police management objectives, agency operations, and individual officer performance, and suggests effective scheduling techniques. Designing effective schedules involves planning for staffing levels, shift rotation needs, efficient resource use, and personal issues such as stress and schedule equity. The report analyzes the advantages and disadvantages of types of schedules used by most police agencies in the United States. It examines the roles of key participants in planning and implementing schedule changes. Specific examples of relevant policies and procedures illustrate alternative schedules. Glossary, sample schedules, list of study participants, survey responses, 46-item bibliography.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 04.

NCJ 88254 SHOOT/DON'T SHOOT. By R. Niemack.

Dave Bell, 1982.

Supplementary Note: 16mm, 28 minutes, color. Rental is also available from the sales source.

Narrated by Peter Falk, this film simulates experiences in which police officers must instantly decide whether to fire a deadly weapon. Potentially or apparently dangerous scenes are presented on film, and two civilians are instructed to assume the police officer's role. A police instructor explains the consequences of their decisions. Repeatedly, their overreactions and errors in judgment would have cost their lives or those of innocent bystanders. To further emphasize the dilemmas of police use of deadly force, officers who have been involved in shooting incidents discuss the emotional aftereffects of being wounded, shooting a dangerous assailant, or injuring an innocent victim.

Availability: Motorola Teleprograms Inc., 3710 Commercial Ave., Northbrook, IL 60062. Film \$495.00. Not available from NCJRS.



Prosecution

Prosecution, Support Services (Prosecution)

NCJ 88203 PROSECUTION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. By S.R. Moody and J. Tombs.

175 p. 1982.

The police prosecutor (i.e., "prosecutor fiscal") in Scotland does not take an active role in investigating crime or use legal expertise in deciding whether to prosecute; the "fiscal" has the greatest impact on the justice system in plea negotiations. The book describes the features of different prosecutorial systems, as well as the history of the fiscal service. The authors consider decisionmaking patterns and factors limiting the fiscal's freedom of action. They point out the overwhelming tendency to prosecute in the Scottish system and explore alternatives to prosecution and diversionary schemes. Tables, approximately 100 references, index. (Author summary modified)

Availability: Columbia University Press, 562 W. 113th St., New York, NY 10025. Book \$25.00.



Reference and Statistics

Reference Material, Statistics

NCJ 90352 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA DIRECTORY, FIRST EDITION.

The Criminal Justice Archive and Information Network, 152 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Cooperative Agreement Number: 80-BJ-CX-K005.

Supplementary Note: A limited number of copies are available free of charge from The Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, P.O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

This directory is a comprehensive listing of computer-readable criminal justice data collections available from the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research as well as other sources. These collections are for secondary analysis and replication of research findings. The 434 data sets in the first edition are organized in alphabetical order by Principal Investigator and include the title, subject, keyword descriptors, and source of the data collection. The directory also includes a keyword index to aid the reader

in locating specific data sets in the directory by subject area and an alphabetical listing of the sources cited.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

NCJ 88591 CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCES—AN INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1950-1980. By R. von Ende.

Foreign Title: KRIMINOLOGIE UND KRIMINALISTIK—EINE INTERNATIONALE BIBLIOGRAPHIE, 1950-1980.

2402 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Issued in three numbered volumes.

This bibliography cites more than 38,000 works on criminology and forensics from psychiatry, biology, psychology, sociology, and other disciplines. It includes works published in approximately 50 countries. The 30-year time span (1950-80) covers the formative years of criminology and forensics. The text is arranged alphabetically by author, and citations are in each publication's original language. The bibliography includes books, articles, collective works, bulletins and reports from universities and research institutes, conference papers, and symposia. Lists of countries represented and abbreviations.

Availability: Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226. Book \$300.00.

NCJ 87528 EXPLAINING CRIMINALS. By G. Nettler.

229 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Careers, Volume One. Booklet of test questions is also available.

This volume explores assumptions affecting any analysis of criminal careers and discusses the broad categories commonly used to explain behavior—personality, education, and environment. The author discusses how moral beliefs and political ideologies influence interpretations of human careers and how attempts to measure criminal activities are subject to errors or bias in data collection, scoring, and analysis. Chapters on criminal personalities and environmental influences stress the difficulties of isolating criminogenic factors; the proportion of people with similar backgrounds who follow criminal careers is unknown. About 850 references, tables, subject and name indexes, test and discussion questions.

For other volumes on criminal careers, see NCJ 87529-31.

Availability: Anderson Pub. Co., 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Paperback \$12.95.

NCJ 88093 HOMICIDE—A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF OVER 4,500 ITEMS. By B.K. Jerath, P.E. Larson, and J.F. Lewis.

676 p. 1982.

The 4,570 references in this bibliography were drawn from 20 major U.S. and foreign publications and cover homicide statistics, offenders, and victims, as well as investigative techniques and prevention. Most books and articles cited were published between 1960 and 1982; some references are from earlier decades. Citations are categorized under 12 main topics, with several subheadings, focusing on the police, courts, and corrections perspectives. Case studies and book reviews are represented. Author and subject indexes.

Availability: Pine Tree Publications, Inc., 711 Woodgate Ct., Suite 308, Augusta, GA 30309. Book \$62.00.

NCJ 86854 STATE COURT CASELOAD STATISTICS—ANNUAL REPORT, 1977.

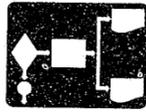
National Center for State Courts, 436 p. 1982. Publication Number R-0078.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Grant Number: 82-BJ-CX-K014.

This report, third in a series, presents statistical caseload data from annual reports of each State court system and from other data during 1977. Summary tables display the 1977 caseload of appellate courts and trial courts for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico; civil and criminal breakdowns; and time-to-disposition of appeals. Other statistics include 10-year trends in filings for some States, as well as the number and present changes in filings for these courts. Profiles of State court systems include statistical summaries for the court(s) of last resort, intermediate appellate court(s), general jurisdiction court(s), and limited or special jurisdiction court(s). Appendixes, methodology, index of tables and court profiles.

Availability: National Center for State Courts, Publications Dept., 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23185. Paperback \$12.50.



System Policy and Planning

Costs of Crime, Financial Management, Laws and Statutes, Planning and Evaluation (Planning), Privacy and Security

NCJ 88296 IMPLEMENTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICIES. M. Morash, Ed.

122 p. 1982.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 26.

Six case studies and three essays illustrate policy implementation difficulties in different criminal justice settings to alert policymakers to barriers and potential solutions. Problems in implementation include lack of communication between agencies, subordination of the goals of national projects to local concerns, political influences on prosecutors' decisions, internal and external barriers in police agencies, and alterations in intended designs resulting from changes in staff attitudes and behavior. Data tables, notes, chapter references. For individual papers, see NCJ 88297-88304.

Availability: Sage Publications Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$18.95, paperback \$8.95.

NCJ 90307 NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY—WORKING PAPERS, VOLUME II - METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES. R.G. Lehnen and W.G. Skogan, Ed.

120 p. 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Grant Number: 78-SS-AX-0045.

This volume contains a series of papers on methodological issues associated with the National Crime Survey (NCS). Topics discussed include memory failure, recall bias, classification of victimization, sample design and coverage problems, response effects, and consequences of telephone vs. in-person interviewing. Established in 1973, the survey is designed to measure the levels of criminal victimization of persons and households for the crimes of rape, robbery, assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and larceny, as well as collect detailed information about circumstances surrounding the crimes to help predict which people are more likely to be victims.

■ SEE SNI ORDER FORM: Check Order No. 02.

NCJ 88348 PLANNING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ORGANIZATIONS AND SYSTEMS. By J.K. Hudzik and G.W. Cordner.

308 p. 1983.

This book introduces readers to planning methods and their application to the criminal justice system as a whole and to individual agencies. It considers both theory and practice, but concentrates on fiscal, manpower, and strategic-policy planning. Chapters discuss staffing and organization for criminal justice planning units and agencies, specific problems in applying planning theories to the criminal justice field, alternative sources of criminal justice data, and modes of data collection and analysis. Figures, tables, index, chapter notes. (Author summary modified)

Availability: Macmillan Inc., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Book \$26.95.

NCJ 87705 POLITICAL SCIENCE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. S. Nagel, E. Fairchild, and A. Champagne, Ed.

291 p. 1983.

This integrated study of the connections among criminal justice, political science, and policy studies concerns the political dynamics of crime and criminal justice decisionmaking. Discussion focuses on the politics of capital punishment in California, the symbolic politics of criminal sanctions, interest group politics in Federal criminal code reform, and the effectiveness of Supreme Court mandates and jail reform. The text highlights administrative concerns: police department size and the quality and cost of police services, the political dimension in expediting criminal trials, and bureaucratic politics and changing corrections policy. Study data, chapter references, footnotes, subject/name indexes. For separate articles, see NCJ 87706-87719.

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$29.75.

NCJ 88127 PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR EMERGENCY CRIME PREVENTION AND PENAL SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES IN CRISIS RELOCATION PLANNING—FINAL REPORT. By J.E. Steen and H. Ryland.

Ryland Research, Inc. 114 p. 1982.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency.

This guide describes crime prevention techniques and prisoner disposition alternatives potentially useful in crisis relocation periods. Crisis relocation is the controlled, orderly evacuation of a community in case of war or natural or other disasters. Individual jurisdictions can use the guide's simple methodology to select alternative crime prevention methods best suited to their needs. Most techniques are

oriented toward protecting people and materials in fixed sites, although some can be used to protect people and property en route. The guide examines each technique for feasibility, as well as operational, legal, political, and cost factors. Tables, figures, footnotes, appendixes.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.



Technology

Communications (Equipment, Data, Visual, Voice), Explosives and Weapons, Information Systems, Information Systems Software, Police Equipment, Security Systems (Technology)

NCJ 89126 NIJ STANDARD FOR MOBILE DIGITAL EQUIPMENT. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS, LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS LABORATORY; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE.

26 p. 1983.

Supplemental Note: Technology Assessment Program Standards Laboratory.

This guide assists law enforcement agencies in selecting mobile digital equipment for rapid transmission or receipt of preformatted or randomly composed messages. The guide includes performance requirements and test methods for environmental, message duration, information throughput, error sensitivity, FTS transceiver interface, display readability, display memory retention, display capacity, and error control tests. Six references, bibliography.

Availability: National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche Free.

Correction

To obtain the document *Police Selection—A Technical Summary of Validity Studies*, announced in SNI 180, contact Diagnostic Specialists Inc., 1170 North 660 West, Orem, UT 84057.

END