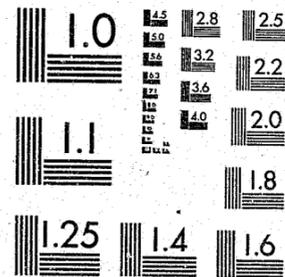


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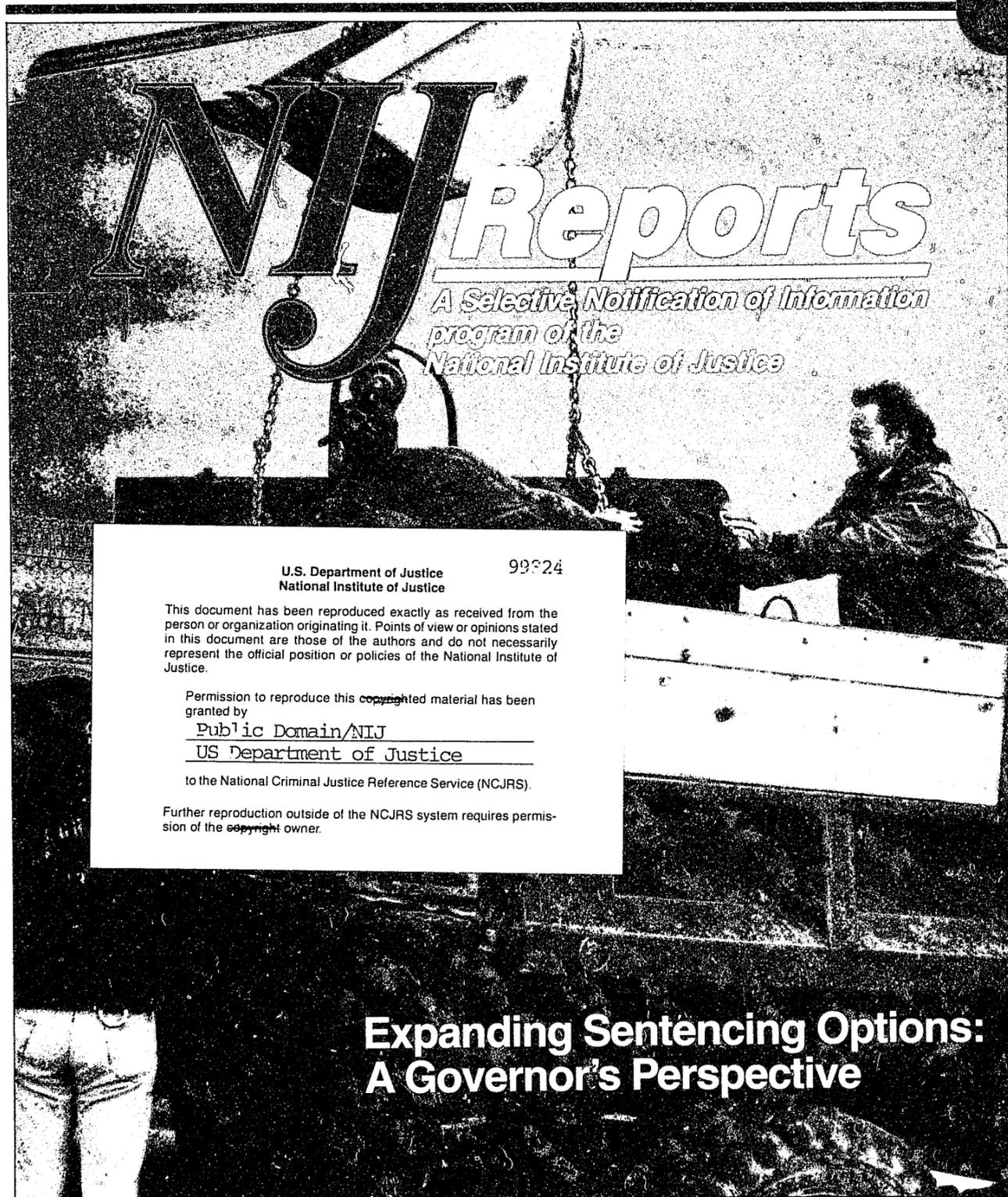
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Expanding Sentencing Options: A Governor's Perspective

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NIJ Reports

Director's Notes

James K. Stewart, Director, National Institute of Justice

The criminal sentencing process is at once the most routine and yet most dramatic and controversial expression of society's effort to ensure public order. Over the past decade, pressure has come from many quarters to make sentencing more responsive to a number of complex and sometimes contradictory factors. We expect sentences to be appropriate to the seriousness of the criminal act and to incapacitate the violent predator and prevent other innocent people from becoming victims of crime. At the same time, sentences are imposed within the realities of ever-present fiscal constraints and overcrowded conditions in many correctional facilities.

Research may be able to help administrators balance these competing concerns. To share with Federal, State, and local officials a decade of research findings on such reforms as sentencing guidelines, determinate sentencing, and alternative forms of punishment, the National Institute of Justice earlier this year held a National Conference on Sentencing.

In sponsoring the conference, the National Institute recognized that the key issue in sentencing reform is who should be sanctioned and for what penalty. In many cases, the options are limited: either lock offenders up in maximum security institutions or release them on probation.

An alternative approach is under consideration in Delaware. In this issue of *NIJ Reports*, readers can learn about these proposals in an article by Governor Pierre S. du Pont. The article offers a top policymaker's assessment of the dilemma facing Delaware's proposals to create a more flexible and accountable system for sentencing and corrections.

The issues touched on in Governor du Pont's article are among the most serious concerns of the criminal justice system. We need sentencing options that are fair and just and are not arbitrarily displaced because of pressures of crowding or fiscal constraints. If sanctioning is to deter, it must fulfill the expectation that those who commit crimes will be accountable for a specific time in prison. Early release procedures or other forms of disincarceration may erode this deterrent. Such policies must be weighed against their consequences. As noted in the last issue of *NIJ Reports*, not the least of these is the number of new victims that may be created through release of dangerous offenders.

A number of research efforts are underway to help criminal justice officials make the right choices within their resources. Prediction and classification studies seek to develop more reliable methods to assess the risk that different defendants pose. Modular construction is being examined as a means for reducing the time and perhaps the expense of building new facilities.

Other efforts are evaluating various release plans tried by certain States to alleviate crowding, devising improved techniques for managing the long-term offender, exploring private-sector involvement in operating prisons, and evaluating alternative punishments for certain classes of offenders.

Because of the dimensions of the crisis, we need to call upon the expertise and contributions of all parts of the system in helping to solve these problems. Judges, in particular, are profoundly concerned with the condition of the Nation's prisons and jails and willing to participate in the search for solutions. As part of the Institute's efforts to get research into the hands of policymakers and practitioners, plans are now underway to convene a national meeting of judges and legislators from every State. We hope to inform these key groups about new research findings and suggest ways they can translate this information into action to meet the crisis in our jails and prisons.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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R Research in Action

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Expanding Sentencing Options: A Governor's Perspective

by Pierre S. du Pont IV

In the previous issue, NIJ Reports offered an economic perspective on the issues of prison crowding and expanding prison capacity. This month, Governor Pierre du Pont of Delaware provides another view. He presents a policy-maker's assessment of the dilemma and reviews Delaware's proposals to expand sentencing options and introduce greater accountability on the part of offenders and the corrections system.

When I became governor in 1977, Delaware was committing about 3 percent of its State budget to corrections. Like all new officeholders, I had a list of things I wanted to improve during my administration. And corrections seemed to me to be one thing that certainly needed improvement. I wanted to cut its demands on tax revenues, which I felt were more urgently needed in other areas. We were, I concluded, pouring too much money into our prisons and jails.

I like to think I accomplished much during my term as governor. But like most officeholders getting ready to step aside, I have to admit that I did not do everything I wished.

This year corrections will account for more than 7 percent of the total State budget, which means that there is still more pressure on the other vital services the State must provide. Indeed, in real dollar terms, our State's corrections budget has grown over 300 percent in just 7 years. This makes it by far the most inflated budget in State government since I took office.

I believe there are answers to the corrections dilemma, and I plan to explore some of them in this article. The proposals that are under active consideration in Delaware are no mere "quick fixes" or exercises in political legerdemain.

Instead, what I propose will require a major overhaul of the corrections system and the establishment of a more flexible and effective sentencing structure. This will require public understanding and acceptance at a time when the criminal justice system is under considerable pressure for not being rigid enough in dealing with criminals.

Balanced against these considerations are the problems of doing nothing at all. The costs in terms of money, of public dismay at growing criminality, and of human waste are too appalling to permit this to be a viable option.

The failure of the status quo can be shown in what I once considered to be a bright part of the criminal justice system in Delaware. In the 1970's Delaware had built one of the most up-to-date prison facilities in the Nation. It was designed to handle the State's needs until 1990. At least, I was assured as the new governor, there would be no need to worry about building more prisons for some time.

The prison that was to last until the end of this decade was filled to capacity before this decade began. We have since had to construct two major additions to the facility, and a third is in progress today. We have built a multipurpose correctional facility in



Pierre S. du Pont was born on January 22, 1935, in Wilmington, Delaware. He is a graduate of Princeton University (1956, B.S.E.) and Harvard University (1963, J.D.), and served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy from 1957 to 1960. Now serving his second term as Governor of Delaware, Pierre S. du Pont IV has been a businessman, State representative, Congressman, and a two-term Governor.

Wilmington, and a minimum security institution is now in the planning stages. We are being told to begin thinking about building still more space.

Part of the reason for this alarming growth in spending and in prison population is that only two States incarcerate more people, per capita, than Delaware. We have 274 prison inmates for every 100,000 people. And we are putting them in prison for longer terms under our relatively inflexible criminal justice system. Seven years ago, for each inmate serving a term of 10 years or more, there was roughly one serving a term of less than a year. Today there are four long-termers for every prisoner serving less than a year. And the price to the State for housing, feeding, and guarding these inmates has risen dramatically. It now costs \$17,000 per year for us to incarcerate one prisoner.

Despite its great cost, and the promise of more increases to come, the present system might be largely acceptable if it were working properly. But it isn't. We traditionally rely on incarceration as the primary method of punishing criminals, but—as numerous studies have demonstrated—there is no evidence that higher incarceration rates have any impact on the crime rate. For one thing, prison overcrowding limits whatever chances exist for success in rehabilitative programs.

Despite the evidence that change is imperative, we seem unable to break out of our present pattern of dealing with criminals. It is as if our corrections system is a prisoner, too.

In my judgment, a fundamental reshaping of our approach to corrections is not only in order, it is feasible and imperative. As a start, we must begin to view punishment in terms of certainty rather than severity. The criminal justice system is seriously undermined when men and women are sentenced to probation when they should go to jail, or are released from jail on probation when they ought to remain behind bars. The answer that overcrowding forces these compromises is not acceptable when other answers are available. We must provide sentencing options between the extremes of probation and prison.

Clearly, nothing less than major reform can accomplish these goals. In Delaware, we are beginning to consider an alternative program developed by the Delaware Sentencing Reform Commission. Indeed, I consider the work of the Commission one of the most significant accomplishments of my administration.

That alternative program stresses accountability—accountability of the offender to the victim and the State, and accountability of the corrections system to the public and other criminal justice agencies. The accountability concept could create an ordered yet flexible system of sentencing and corrections. This system would be based on the belief that an offender should be sentenced to the least restrictive (and least costly) sanction available, consistent with public safety. That is a standard, by the way, endorsed by the American Bar Association some years ago.

A system built on accountability would structure the movement of offenders into and out of the corrections system, making it fairer and more cost-efficient. It would provide incentives for offenders to work at rehabilitation, since this would permit them to move into less restrictive (and less expensive) forms of control. At the same time accountability would strengthen the safeguards against violent offenders, who could be held in prison as long as necessary, or at least as long as their sentences ran.

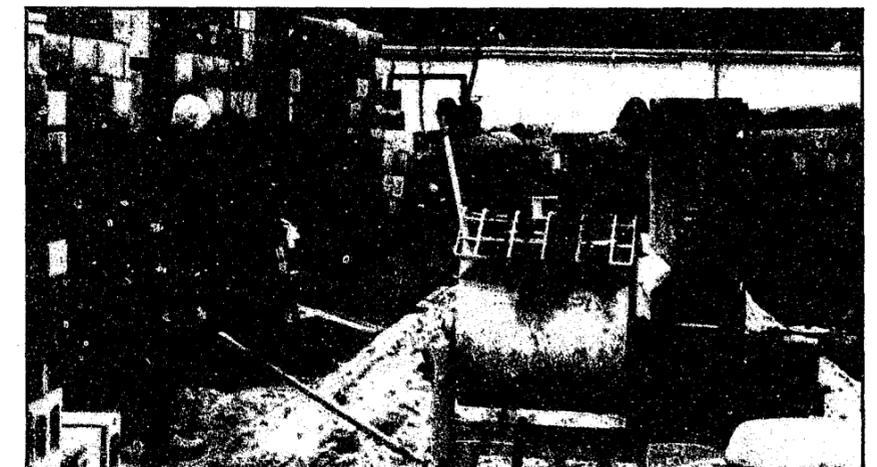
Today the sentencing judge in Delaware and many other States is often faced with rigid choices. The offender before him or her is either sent to prison or put

on probation. And as we know, conventional probation is not an adequate answer for every offender whose crime was not serious enough to merit a jail sentence. The options between the two extremes are rarely in place.

And if an offender fails to comply with the conditions of a less restrictive sanction, such as probation, what then? Assuming the probation officer even notifies the court of the violation, the judge's options are limited to sending the violator to prison, or continuing him or her on probation. There is no real flexibility, no real choice of options that will carefully address the needs of society and the individuals involved. Neither is there certainty of punishment in such a system.

There is no one answer to our problems in the criminal justice system. But I believe sentencing reform is the sort of radical surgery that the system must have and have soon. How would this work?

It is not overstatement to say that the proposals of the Delaware Sentencing Reform Commission would completely overhaul our sentencing and corrections laws. They would establish a range of sanctions available to a judge over 10 "levels of accountability." The table displays these 10 levels.



Cover photo and right: Delaware inmates at work constructing a halfway house.

Restrictions	Level I	Level II	Level III	Level IV
Mobility in the community ¹	100 percent (unrestricted)	100 percent (unrestricted)	90 percent (restricted 0-10 hours/week)	80 percent (restricted 10-30 hours/week)
Amount of supervision	None	Monthly written report	1-2 face-to-face/month; 1-2 weekly phone contact	3-6 face-to-face/month; weekly phone contact
Privileges withheld or special conditions ²	100 percent (same as prior conviction)	100 percent (same as prior conviction)	1-2 privileges withheld	1-4 privileges withheld
Financial obligations ³	Fine, court costs may be applied (0- to 2-day fine)	Fine, court costs, restitution; probation (supervisory fee may be applied; 1- to 3-day fine)	Same (increase probation fee by \$5-10/month; 2- to 4-day fine)	Same (increase probation fee by \$5-10/month; 3- to 5-day fine)
Examples (Note: many other scenarios could be constructed meeting the requirements at each level)	\$50 fine, court costs; 6 months' unsupervised probation	\$50 fine, court costs, restitution; 6 months' supervised probation; \$10 monthly fee; written report	Fine, court costs, restitution; 1 year probation; weekend community service; no drinking	Weekend community service or mandatory treatment 5 hours/day; \$30/month probation fee; no drinking; no out-of-State trips

¹ Restrictions on freedom structure an offender's time, controlling his or her schedule, whereabouts, and activities for a designated period. To the extent that monitoring is not standard or consistent or to the extent that no sanctions accrue for failure on the part of the offender, the time is not structured. It could consist of residential, part-time residential, community service, or other specific methods for meeting the designated hours. The judge could order that the hours be met daily (e.g., 2 hours/day) or in one period (e.g., weekend in jail).

² Privileges/conditions: choice of job, choice of residence, mobility within setting, driving, drinking (possible use of Antabuse), out-of-State trips, phone calls, curfew, mail, urinalysis, associates, areas off limits.

³ As a more equitable guide to appropriate fines, the amount would be measured in units of equivalent daily income, such as 1 day's salary = "1-day fine."

Level I is unsupervised probation; Level X is maximum-security imprisonment. Moving from probation, there is a full range of alternatives, each more restrictive than the last, until the judge—and the criminal—reach a sentence of maximum-security incarceration.

Within each level there are degrees of control and accountability. These involve the offender's freedom of action within the community, the amount of supervision he or she is subject to, and what privileges are to be withheld or what

Level V	Level VI	Level VII	Level VIII	Level IX	Level X
60 percent (restricted 30-40 hours/week)	30 percent (restricted 50-100 hours/week)	20 percent (restricted 100-140 hours/week)	10 percent (90 percent of time incarcerated)	Incarcerated	Incarcerated
2-6 face-to-face/week; daily phone contact; weekly written reports	Daily phone contact; daily face-to-face; weekly written reports	Daily onsite supervision 8-16 hours/day	Daily onsite supervision 24 hours/day	Daily onsite supervision 24 hours/day	Daily onsite supervision 24 hours/day
1-7 privileges withheld	1-10 privileges withheld	1-12 privileges withheld	5-15 privileges withheld	15-19 privileges withheld	20 or more privileges withheld
Same (pay partial cost of food/lodging/supervision fee; 4- to 7-day fine)	Same as Level V (8- to 10-day fine)	Same as Level V (11- to 12-day fine)	Fine, court costs, restitution payable upon release to Level VII or lower (12- to 15-day fine)	Same as Level VIII	Same as Level VIII
Mandatory rehabilitation skills program 8 hours/day; restitution; \$40/month probation fee; no drinking; curfew	Work release; pay portion of food/lodging; restitution; no kitchen privileges outside mealtimes; no drinking; no sex; weekends home	Residential treatment program; pay portion of program costs; limited privileges	Minimum-security prison	Medium-security prison	Maximum-security prison

other special conditions are to be attached to the sentence. In addition, the system provides for a range of possible financial sanctions to be imposed, including victims' compensation. Through such flexible controls, we would be able to control the offender's choice of job, choice of residence, ability to drive, ability to drink, ability to travel, and even ability to make telephone calls.

And to all of this we would add the probation fee concept. Successfully used in Georgia and Florida, the \$10- to \$50-per-month fee is charged to proba-

tioners to offset the cost of their supervision. Like the sanctions, the fee could be increased depending on the level of supervision required.

What is so attractive about this idea of accountability is that it applies not only to sentencing offenders, but also to controlling them following sentencing. And the same level of flexibility available to judges would be available to corrections officials responsible for probation.

Let's look at two hypothetical cases to see how the flexible sentencing and control system might work in practice.

First, let's take a drug offender with a minimal prior record but unstable employment record. He might be sentenced in Level II to supervised probation for 2 years, with restrictions on his place of residence, his association with certain individuals, and/or his right to visit high-drug/crime locations. And we might charge him a \$10-per-month fee to offset some of the costs of keeping him straight.

If he observes these conditions for the first year of his probation, he could move down the sanctions scale into



Level I. This level involves unsupervised probation and levies no fees, but holds out the possibility of certain restrictions on mobility and personal associations to minimize the chance of the offender slipping back into the drug scene and its associated crime. If our hypothetical drug offender violates the terms of his probation, he could be moved on to Level III, with heightened supervision, a curfew, and an increased monthly fee. Thus, the offender has a clear incentive to comply with his sentence. And, equally important, the sentencing judge has available options other than prison when probation is violated. Having and using these options will increase the certainty of appropriate punishment.

The second example is near the other end of the offense spectrum. This time our hypothetical offender is a twice-convicted armed robber. He was sentenced to 20 years, with the sentence to begin at Level X, or a maximum-security prison. After serving 2 years, and adhering to all the rules, the man might be moved to Level IX, a medium-security facility, where he might be able to take advantage of expanded rehabilitative programs.

Two years later, with continued good behavior, the offender again could move down the scale, this time to a minimum-security facility with still greater opportunities for rehabilitation. By the same token, if the prisoner's action at Level IX was disruptive and uncooperative, he could be returned to Level X.

Later, at a parole hearing, some appropriate program at Level VI might be selected instead of releasing the offender to a fuller freedom in the streets or leaving him in prison.

When the Sentencing Reform Commission applied the concept of accountability levels to the present offender population in Delaware, it found that only 21 percent of that population fell within Levels IX and X. But that medium- and maximum-security population accounted for 87 percent of the total corrections budget in Delaware. The Commission also found that roughly 70 percent of the corrections population fell between Levels I and III. Less than 10 percent filled the middle ground, and most of these were in some sort of alcohol or drug abuse program. Analysis showed that many in prison could be safely released if the programs were available to restrict their activities properly and closely supervise their rehabilitation. That analysis also showed that many in probation were undersupervised. Many of these men and women clearly needed to be moved into a middle level where they would be subject to stronger, more restrictive programs.

Let me sum up by shifting the focus from corrections mechanics to corrections philosophy. In this regard, I think it reasonable to consider two important goals of sentencing reform. The first is to reverse the long-established trend of growing prison populations and skyrocketing corrections budgets. The second is to redirect the system so that it guides offenders toward a useful life within the law.

Don't expect miracles from the reform proposals I am suggesting. Even with a sophisticated accountability system, we may not be able to reverse quickly the growth of corrections populations and spending. But we reasonably can expect to slow growth in spending and, ultimately, to stabilize costs. A hallmark of the accountability concept is cost avoidance—that is, developing and using less costly alternatives in our corrections programs. And, optimally, the

effect of the accountability concept, as the offender moves through the system, will be to help reduce recidivism.

There will be expenses, of course. We must have new programs for those who need to be placed in something less than prison but in more than lightly supervised probation. But again, we can expect cost avoidance. The cost of new programs will be far less than the cost of constructing new prisons, a prospect which currently looms before Delaware and many other States. In fact, we in Delaware expect to rely on the private sector to run many of these programs.

Frankly, I do not see money as the major issue. Nor do I see great reluctance to change within the system itself, although there is strong and healthy debate on the direction that change should take.

I believe the major obstacle to sentencing reform is the attitude of the public, an attitude which naturally and properly is reflected in the votes of its elected representatives. I do not consider this a daunting challenge. I believe the winds of change are already blowing in Delaware. Ours was the first State to ratify the U.S. Constitution, and we may again lead the Nation, this time in pragmatic and thorough sentencing reform.

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August 19-23 San Antonio, Texas
114th Congress of Correction. Fee: \$82 members, \$100 nonmembers. Contact: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740.

August 20-23 Lake Buena Vista, Florida
10th International Forum on Traffic Records Systems. Contact: Ted E. Dudzik, National Safety Council, 444 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 527-4800.

August 26-29 Boston, Massachusetts
American Probation and Parole Association, 9th Annual National Conference, held in conjunction with the **45th Annual New England Conference on Crime and Delinquency.** Fee: \$85. Contact: Angelo R. Musto, Chairman, APPA/NECCD Conference Committee, Rm. 405, One Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108. Telephone: (617) 727-5300.

SEPTEMBER

September 17-20 Chicago, Illinois
American Society for Industrial Security Annual Seminar and Exhibits. Fee: \$295 members, \$395 nonmembers. Contact: ASIS, 1655 N. Ft. Myer Dr., Suite 1200, Arlington, VA 22209. Telephone: (703) 522-5800.

September 17-21 Dearborn, Michigan
International Association of Women Police Annual Training Conference. Contact: P.O. Judy A. Eckstein, Warren P.D., 29900 Civic Center Dr., Warren, MI 48093. Telephone: (313) 574-4700.

September 18-25 Oxford, England
International Association of Forensic Sciences Triennial Meeting. Contact: IAFS, Clarke House, P.O. Box 41, Harrogate, England HG1 1BX.

OCTOBER

October 1-3 Dallas, Texas
8th Annual Law Enforcement Data Processing Management Symposium. Fee: \$225. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Training Section, P.O. Box 6010, 13 Firstfield Rd., Galthersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

October 3-5 Des Moines, Iowa
Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists Fall Meeting. Fee: \$30. Contact: Kim Krull, Program Chairman. Telephone: (515) 281-3666.

October 3-5 Las Vegas, Nevada
National Association of Criminal Justice Planners Annual Conference. Contact: Rebekah S. Fennell, NACJP, 1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: (202) 223-3171.

The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NJI 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 JSIA 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

October 11-13 Chicago, Illinois
8th National Conference on Correctional Health Care. Contact: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, McClurg Court, 333 E. Ontario St., Chicago, IL 60611. Telephone: (312) 440-1574.

October 14-17 Los Angeles, California
National Work Furlough Corrections Training Conference. Fee: \$140. Contact: Nancy Callanan, 4500 East City Terrace Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90063. Telephone: (213) 267-2603.

October 17-19 Sacramento, California
California League of Alternative Service Programs Training Conference and Annual Meeting. Contact: Cres Van Keulen, CLASP Resource Center, 523 Fourth St., Rm. 207, San Rafael, CA 94901. Telephone: (415) 459-2234.

October 20-25 Salt Lake City, Utah
International Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference. Contact: see Oct. 1-3, IACP.

October 21-24 Columbus, Ohio
National Juvenile Detention Association Annual Business and Training Institute. Contact: William Steffens, 18100 State Rt. 4, Marysville, OH 43040. Telephone: (513) 642-1015.

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

AUGUST

August 5-7 Jacksonville, Florida
Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator. Fee: \$250. 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.

August 5-8 St. Petersburg, Florida
Models for Management. Contact: Roger Zimmerman, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, St. Petersburg, FL 33733. Telephone: (813) 546-0021.

August 6-9 Portland, Maine
The Civil and Vicarious Liability of the Police. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Training Section, P.O. Box 6010, 13 Firstfield Rd., Galthersburg, MD 20878. Telephone: (800) 638-4085.

August 6-10 Charlottesville, Virginia
Fact Finding: Communication, Decision-Making, Time Management, Stress, and Judicial Performance. Tuition: \$425. Contact: American Academy of Judicial Education, Suite 903, 2025 I St. NW, Washington, DC 20006. Telephone: (202) 775-0083.

August 6-10 Duluth, Minnesota
Mediation and Reconciliation in the Justice System. Fee: \$275. Contact: Continuing Education and Extension, University of Minnesota, Duluth, MN 55812. Telephone: (218) 726-8113.

August 6-10 Jacksonville, Florida
Executive Development Seminar. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

August 6-17 Glynco, Georgia
Fraud and Financial Investigations Training Program. Fee: \$330. Contact: National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), Glynco, GA 31524. Telephone: (912) 267-2342.

August 6-November 2 Louisville, Kentucky
Administrative Officers Course. Tuition: \$1,200. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6561.

August 8-10 Jacksonville, Florida
Workshop on the Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

August 12-17 Reno, Nevada
Advanced Juvenile Justice Management Institute. Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8978, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012.

August 13-17 Minneapolis, Minnesota
Management Training for Administrators of Community Residential Facilities for Serious Juvenile Offenders. Contact: International Halfway House Association, P.O. Box 2337, Reston, VA 22090. Telephone: (703) 435-8221.

August 13-17 Salt Lake City, Utah
Allocation and Distribution of Police Personnel. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

August 14-26 Orlando, Florida
Techniques for Detecting the Presence of Blood: Crime Scene and Laboratory. Fee: \$135. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Valencia Community College, P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 299-5000.

August 15-17 Chicago, Illinois
Determining the Cause and Origin of Fires, Arson, and Explosions. Fee: \$150. Contact: John Kennedy, Director, Fire Seminar, National Association of Fire Investigators, Suite 300, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

August 16-17 Las Vegas, Nevada
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment. Contact: H. Jean Birnbaum, Forensic Mental Health Associates, Three Ireland Rd., Newton Center, MA 02159. Telephone: (617) 332-0228.

August 20-21 Calgary, Alberta
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment. Contact: see Aug. 16-17, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

August 20-24 Glynco, Georgia
Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services. Contact: see Aug. 6-17, FLETC.

August 20-24 Raton, New Mexico
Police Firearms Instructor Development School. Fee: \$125. Contact: Law Enforcement Activities Division, National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 828-6177.

August 21-24 Huntsville, Texas
Financial Investigative Techniques—

August 22-24 St. Louis, Missouri
Police Fleet Management. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

August 23-24 Orlando, Florida
Security for Health Care Facilities. Fee: \$150. Contact: see Aug. 14-26, Valencia Community College.

August 23-24 Wilmington, Delaware
Computer Crime: Detection and Investigation. Fee: \$350. Contact: Jacob Haber, Division of Continuing Education, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. Telephone: (302) 451-8155.

August 27-31 Charleston, South Carolina
Administration and Management of Small Law Enforcement Agencies. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

SEPTEMBER

September 4-October 12 Los Angeles, California
Delinquency Control Institute. Contact: University of Southern California, Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Bldg., 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. Telephone: (213) 743-2497.

September 9-12 San Francisco, California
Serious and Repetitive Juvenile Offenders. Contact: Institute for Court Management, 1624 Market St., Suite 210, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone: (303) 534-3063.

September 10-12 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Analysis Seminar. Tuition: \$300. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. Telephone: (502) 588-6987.

September 10-13 Ft. Lauderdale, Florida
DWI Detection and Field Testing. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

September 10-13 Jacksonville, Florida
Police Internal Affairs. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

September 10-13 Orlando, Florida
Developing Police Computer Capabilities. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

September 10-14 East Lansing, Michigan
Forensic Pathology: The Investigation of Violent Death. Fee: \$375. Contact: Paul Embert, 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, E. Lansing, MI 48824. Telephone: (517) 355-9648.

September 10-14 St. Petersburg, Florida
Supervisory Training (Corrections). Fee: \$125. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

September 10-14 San Francisco, California
Management Training for Administrators of Community Residential Facilities for Serious Juvenile Offenders. Contact: see Aug. 13-17, International Halfway House Association.

September 10-21 Evanston, Illinois
At-Scene Accident Investigation. Fee: \$550. Contact: Registrar, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, P.O. Box 1409, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204. Telephone: (800) 323-4011.

September 10-21 Glynco, Georgia
Cargo Theft Investigation Training Program. Fee: \$475. Contact: see Aug. 6-17, FLETC.

September 10-21 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Tuition: \$500. Contact: see Sept. 10-12, NCPI.

September 11-13 Houston, Texas
Hospital Crime Prevention. Fee: \$35 in-State, \$250 out-of-State. Contact: Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

September 13-14 Salem, Oregon
The Male Victim of Sexual Assault and the Juvenile Sexual Offender. Contact: see Aug. 16-17, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

September 16-21 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Personnel Administration. Tuition: \$590. Contact: see Sept. 9-12, Institute for Court Management.

September 17-18 Orlando, Florida
Suicide: Police Response. Fee: \$65. Contact: see Aug. 14-26, Valencia Community College.

September 17-28 Jacksonville, Florida
At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

September 20-21 Orlando, Florida
Suicide Assessment and Management in Jails and Prisons. Fee: \$65. Contact: see Aug. 14-26, Valencia Community College.

September 23-28 Reno, Nevada
Medical-Scientific Evidence. Tuition: \$300. Contact: National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

September 24-25 Dallas, Texas
The Police Executive and Futurism. Tuition: \$100 members, \$125 nonmembers. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083. Telephone: (214) 690-2394.

September 24-26 Jacksonville, Florida
Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

September 24-27 Washington, D.C.
Media Interviews and the Law Enforcement Executive. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

September 24-28 Dallas, Texas
Design and Development of Physical Fitness Programs. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

September 24-28 Glynnco, Georgia
Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services. Contact: see Aug. 6-17, FLETC.

September 24-28 Jacksonville, Florida
Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Fee: \$425. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

September 25-26 Evanston, Illinois
Managing the Unsatisfactory Employee in Law Enforcement. Fee: \$225. Contact: see Sept. 10-21, The Traffic Institute.

September 26-28 Dallas, Texas
The Public Information Officer: A Practical Approach. Tuition: \$200 members, \$250 nonmembers. Contact: see Sept. 24-25, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

September 26-28 Orlando, Florida
Examination of Questioned Documents. Fee: \$65. Contact: see Aug. 14-26, Valencia Community College.

September 30-October 3 St. Louis, Missouri
Alcohol and Substance Abuse: Youth, Families, Schools, and Courts. Contact: see Aug. 12-17, National College of Juvenile Justice.

OCTOBER

October 1-3 Jacksonville, Florida
Financial Modeling for the Police Budget Officer. Fee: \$325. Contact: see Aug. 5-7, IPTM.

October 1-5 Evanston, Illinois
Basic Hostage Negotiation Workshop. Fee: \$385. Contact: see Sept. 10-21, The Traffic Institute.

October 1-5 New Orleans, Louisiana
Hazardous Materials Incidents. Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

October 1-12 Louisville, Kentucky
Crime Prevention Technology and Programming. Tuition: \$500. Contact: see Sept. 10-12, NCPI.

October 1-December 7 Evanston, Illinois
School of Police Staff and Command. Fee: \$1600. Contact: see Sept. 10-21, The Traffic Institute.

October 4-5 New Orleans, Louisiana
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment and Treatment. Contact: see Aug. 16-17, Forensic Mental Health Associates.

October 5-7 Orlando, Florida
Police and Fire: Elevated Victim Rescue Operations. Fee: \$75. Contact: see Aug. 14-26, Valencia Community College.

October 7-10 San Francisco, California
Managing Adult Probation Services. Tuition: \$415. Contact: see Sept. 9-12, Institute for Court Management.

October 7-19 Reno, Nevada
Non-Lawyer Judge. Tuition: \$450. Contact: see Sept. 23-28, National Judicial College.

October 8-12 St. Louis, Missouri
Medicolegal Death Investigators' Training Course. Fee: \$200. Contact: Mary Fran Ernst, Course Coordinator, St. Louis University School of Medicine, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104. Telephone: (314) 725-1884.

October 8-12 St. Petersburg, Florida
Stress Awareness and Resolution. Fee: \$125. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement.

October 8-12 San Diego, California
Planning, Design, and Construction of Police Facilities. Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 6-9, IACP.

October 10-12 St. Louis, Missouri
National Defenders Investigators Association Annual Training Seminar/Workshop. Fee: \$65 members, \$85 nonmembers. Contact: William J. Hargrave, Chief Investigator, Black Hawk County Public Defender's Office, Waterloo, IA 50703. Telephone: (319) 291-2535.

October 14-17 Denver, Colorado
Technology in the Courts. Tuition: \$415. Contact: see Sept. 9-12, Institute for Court Management.

October 14-19 Reno, Nevada
Victims' Rights in Special Courts. Tuition: \$300. Contact: see Sept. 23-28, National Judicial College.

October 15-26 Evanston, Illinois
Supervision of Police Personnel. Fee: \$550. Contact: see Sept. 10-21, The Traffic Institute.

October 15-November 9 Dallas, Texas
School of Police Supervision. Fee: \$335 members, \$535 nonmembers. Contact: see Sept. 24-25, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

October 21-24 Alexandria, Virginia
Appellate Court Administration. Tuition: \$415. Contact: see Sept. 9-12, Institute for Court Management.

October 21-November 2 Reno, Nevada
National College of Juvenile Justice Fall College. Contact: see Aug. 12-17, National College of Juvenile Justice.

DRRC *Dispute Resolution Resource Center*

Introducing NIDR

by Madeleine Crohn

The field of dispute resolution is made up of growing, energetic, remarkably diverse efforts by thousands of Americans who believe that society need not rely exclusively on the courts to settle disputes. The field's call to citizens is: instead of turning to litigation every time a dispute arises, try mediation, arbitration, conciliation, or a kindred method for settling conflicts. Such alternatives may be less intimidating, more sensitive to disputants' concerns, more responsive to problems underlying a dispute, and in some cases less expensive and faster.

Examining, supporting, and promoting alternatives to litigation is the mission of the National Institute of Dispute Resolution. NIDR opened its doors in 1983 after being established by the Ford Foundation, the William A. and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Prudential Foundation. There are so many avenues of interest and development within the field that NIDR decided to establish initial targets for action around a central theme: how to make dispute resolution methods more available to citizens, of greater interest to policymakers, and better understood generally. To accomplish these aims, NIDR provides grants for specific projects, technical assistance, and staff-initiated activities.

Six areas make up NIDR's current program, as adopted by the Board of Directors in recent months. Three of these areas involve increasing the number of programs and processes for settling certain types of disputes; the other three aim at improving the quality of dispute processes.

• NIDR has begun subsidizing efforts that promote innovative ways for

disputes to be resolved between individuals and relatively large, powerful agencies. Special emphasis is placed on disputes affecting children and families in matters such as entitlements, benefits, services, and the quality of care.

• For the past 10 years, notable experiments in dispute resolution have addressed complex multiparty disputes involving natural resources, fishing rights, siting of solid and toxic waste facilities, city-county annexation, and government rate setting and rulemaking. NIDR has begun experimenting with ways to increase the resources available for the resolution of these conflicts, including a major initiative to establish statewide offices of mediation in several States.

• One of the growth areas in dispute resolution involves minor, or simple, disputes. These conflicts, which divide neighbors, families, and communities, represent a large percentage of all disputes and of current dispute resolution programs. In this area, NIDR has begun to help support efforts by which programs for resolving minor disputes can become a part of the court system or receive stable support as independent organizations through partnerships with public and private agencies. NIDR is providing grants to existing dispute resolution organizations that succeed in establishing such programs.

• Another area of effort involves stimulating research and discussion about the techniques and practices of dispute resolution. For example, in 1983 NIDR funded the University of Michigan to study whether arbitration or mediation makes the greatest contribution to successful conflict resolution between students and faculty. It awarded a grant to the Harvard Law School to explore the feasibility and value of mediation in cases where a major disparity of power exists between two parties, or where, as

in consumer fraud, the more powerful side continues to engage in abuses. To test the Multidoor Court House approach to dispute resolution, NIDR is a partner with the National Institute of Justice and the American Bar Association in funding the operation and evaluation of pilot programs in Houston, Tulsa, and Washington, D.C.

• NIDR is also sponsoring efforts that will help educate future professionals. The first phase encourages law schools, which typically concentrate on adversarial approaches to settling disputes, to include in their curricula information about dispute resolution methods and opportunities. Current NIDR projects support the inclusion of dispute resolution materials in first-year law textbooks, and the establishment of a national curriculum clearinghouse of conflict resolution materials.

• Finally, through publications, conferences, and seminars, NIDR is attempting to further awareness and understanding of dispute resolution both within the field and among the general public. The new periodical *Dispute Resolution FORUM*, a *Dispute Resolution Resource Directory* (published in December 1983), and *Dispute Resolution in America: Processes in Evaluation* are among NIDR's initial contributions to the field. NIDR will also support and co-sponsor the Second National Conference on Peacemaking and Conflict Resolution in October, 1984.

This review of the NIDR's work provides only an outline of its efforts to assist and encourage the field of dispute resolution. Readers are encouraged to write for details. The address for the National Institute for Dispute Resolution is 1901 L St. NW., Suite 600, Washington, DC 20036.

Madeleine Crohn is President of the National Institute for Dispute Resolution.

SNI

Selective Notification of Information



Alternatives to Institutionalization

Community Based Corrections (Adult), Community Based Corrections (Juvenile), Rehabilitation and Treatment (Community Based)

NCJ 93296 COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS. By B.R. McCarthy and B.J. McCarthy, Jr.

443 p., 1984.

This volume examines community-based corrections in terms of their relationship to the larger system of corrections and their applications to specific offender groups, as well as to the larger population of adult male offenders. Emphasis is placed on comparisons between community-based correctional strategies and traditional and institutional strategies, and on the connections between law enforcement activities, judicial practices, and corrections. The authors describe the nature and unique histories of diversion programs, pretrial release programs, probation, restitution and community service programs, temporary release programs, halfway houses, and parole. Both exemplary and typical programs are presented; guidelines for program development and administration are offered for programs that require extensive citizen involvement or are particularly likely to encounter citizen resistance. Other topics discussed include the needs of special offender populations and the role of volunteers, paraprofessionals, and ex-offenders in community-based corrections. Figures, data tables, chapter notes, reading lists, index.

Availability: Brooks/Cole Publishing Co., 555 Abrego St., Monterey, CA 93940. Paperback \$15.95.

NCJ 92985 COMMUNITY TREATMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS—THE DSO (DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS) EXPERIMENTS. By S. Kobrin et al.

338 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Grant Numbers: 75-NI-99-0092; 76-JN-99-0014/1004; 77-JN-99-0018.

In highlighting findings from a study of a national, federally funded program designed to foster the deinstitutionalization of status offenders (DSO), this book considers adequacy

of rationale, level of implementation, and program achievement. Four goals were specified for grant applicants: (1) the establishment of procedures for using alternatives to secure detention at both the pre- and postadjudication stages, (2) the removal of status offenders from correctional institutions, (3) the provision of community-based services as an alternative to detention and institutional placement and the establishment of procedures that hold service providers accountable on a per-child basis, and (4) the evaluation of the effectiveness of various program models to provide guidance for future DSO programs. Tests of program effectiveness were reduction in the number of youths incarcerated, the extent and nature of changes in status offenders' presence in the juvenile justice system, whether appropriate youth were served by the program, and the program's effect on recidivism. The study found that residential treatment showed the most consistently beneficial effects, with runaways appearing to benefit the most. The authors advise that while results do not show the alternative services provided for status offenders to be necessarily productive, they are about as effective and less costly than institutionalization. Appendix, 120 references, tabular data, indexes.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$29.95.



Courts

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

NCJ 93124 SENTENCING OPTIONS OF FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGES. By A. Partridge, A.J. Chaset, and W.B. Eldridge.

Federal Judicial Center, 60 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: June 1983 revision.

Intended primarily for newly appointed Federal district judges, this booklet covers basic sentencing options for adult offenders, special sentences for young offenders and narcotic addicts, and the use of observation and study as an aid to the sentencing judge. Also considered are "good time," determining the date of release from incarceration and the duration of parole supervision, conditions of imprisonment, and judicial communication with the Parole Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. The sentencing options

reviewed for adult offenders are imprisonment, residence in a halfway house, fines, probation, and restitution. The chapter dealing with special sentences for young offenders explains the purpose and application of the Federal Youth Corrections Act; another section interprets application of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act. Advice is offered on the use of local sentencing studies as well as Bureau of Prisons studies. Appendixes.

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.



Crime Prevention and Deterrence

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

NCJ 93458 COMBATING RETAIL THEFT—PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES. By T.L. Baumer and D.P. Rosenbaum.

238 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice; Westinghouse Evaluation Institute.

Contract Number: J-LEAA-02278.

The text provides a status report on progress in the loss prevention field and explains how retailers can evaluate anti-theft programs. Drawing upon a variety of measures of both shoplifting and employee theft, the authors discuss what is currently known about the magnitude and nature of these crimes. Offenders' and victims' characteristics, methods of theft, and relevant research about the causes of shoplifting and employee theft are critically examined. Eight chapters analyze anti-theft strategies currently used by retailers: closed-circuit television, electronic article surveillance, preemployment screening, employee training programs, theft-reporting strategies, environmental design strategies, and public awareness and education campaigns. The final section examines the role of the criminal justice system in responding to retail theft—recent legislation, the role of the police, and criminal court processing, including alternative approaches. Tables, chapter notes, index, appendixes.

Availability: Butterworths Publishers, 10 Tower Office Park, Woburn, MA 01801. Book \$21.95.

NCJ 92895 CRIME FREE. By M. Castleman.

213 p., 1984.

After presenting two case studies to demonstrate the success of organized crime-prevention efforts, this book provides background on crime, criminals, and their victims as well as detailed information on techniques for preventing such crimes as burglary, robbery, rape, assault, and various types of domestic violence. The major theme of the book is that citizens are responsible for applying their own intelligence, time, and abilities to devise ways to prevent crime against themselves and their neighbors. The case studies discuss the robbery-prevention measures undertaken by 7-11 convenience stores and portray how one Detroit neighborhood reduced its crime rate by 57 percent. Recognizing that a high percentage of violent crimes occurs within families, the author discusses when and how to intervene in family disputes. The final chapter develops the argument that neither gun possession nor gun control does much to prevent crime, compared to secondary crime prevention such as target hardening. Bibliography.

Availability: Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10020. Book \$16.95.

NCJ 92834 CRIME PREVENTION—WHAT AND WHY?

American Association of Retired Persons, Criminal Justice Services, 1983.

Supplementary Note: Kit contains slides, cassettes, transcripts, etc. 15 minutes running time.

This slide and tape presentation discusses the fundamental principles of crime prevention and devotes attention to ways to prevent crimes typically committed against the elderly, such as burglary, auto theft, and con games. Basic principles include education about crime prevention techniques, the use of target-hardening practices, and commonsense practices applicable to specific situations. Crime prevention measures reduce opportunities for criminal activity by deterring the criminal, detecting him if he strikes, delaying him so he can be apprehended, and denying him access to targets. Steps for preventing or reducing burglary, auto theft, the theft of checks from the mail, and street crime are briefly described. In addition to the slides and scripts, advice is provided for planning and conducting the program, including discussion after the slide presentation.

Availability: American Association of Retired Persons, Criminal Justice Services, Program Dept., 1909 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20049. Kit \$20.00.

NCJ 93446 DEAD WRONG—THE JOHN EVANS STORY. By E.A. Kean.

Hickox/Daniels Production Company, 1984.

Supplementary Note: Available 16 mm. film and videocassette, running time 45 minutes, color.

In an interview on death row 4 days before his execution, convicted murderer John Evans describes the attitudes that led to his involvement in criminal activities. The intent of the analysis and its dramatization is to warn juveniles of the possible consequences of certain thought and behavior patterns and to discourage them from taking the first steps toward crime. The portrayal of Evans' criminal career extends from his first experience with shoplifting in June 1963 to his murder of a pawnshop owner during a robbery in January 1977. Evans was the oldest son in a large, middle-class family with traditional values; he comments on each stage of his criminal involvement and its effects on his family and on his own thinking. The film addresses the suitability of the death penalty in cases such as Evans' as well as the psychological causes of crime.

Availability: American Educational Films, Inc., 132 Lasky Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. \$950 film; \$600 videocassette. Rental is available from the sales source or from the National Institute of Justice/National Criminal Justice Reference Service Audiovisual Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJ 92835 NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH—COMMUNITIES COMBAT CRIME.

American Association of Retired Persons, Criminal Justice Services; Detroit Police Dept., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Kit contains slides, cassettes, transcripts, etc. 11 minutes running time.

This slide and tape presentation provides a step-by-step description of the establishment and maintenance of a successful Neighborhood Watch program designed to prevent burglaries and other neighborhood crime. Successful programs are characterized by community and police involvement coupled with citizen education in crime prevention techniques. The program leads citizens through the initial contact with State, county, or local law enforcement agencies. It describes how to enlist the assistance of

community leaders, organize an introductory meeting, select block coordinators, canvass the neighborhood, and use community resources to obtain speakers. Instruction of program participants focuses on crime reporting, self-protection, burglary prevention, and Operation I.D., which involves engraving numbers on all valuable personal property to facilitate burglary investigations. Keys to success include continual recruitment of new members, holding regular general meetings, and ensuring high participation in crime prevention activities. Recommendations for discussion are included.

Availability: American Association of Retired Persons, Criminal Justice Services, Program Dept., 1909 K St. NW., Washington, DC 20049. Kit \$20.00.



Criminalistics and Forensics

Criminalistics, Forensics

NCJ 93307 EXPERIMENTS AND PRACTICAL EXERCISES IN BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS. By T.L. Laber and B.R. Epstein.

112 p., 1983.

A manual on bloodspatter interpretation presents a series of practical experiments designed to teach the practitioner of crime scene reconstruction what can be deduced from bloodstain patterns. The 14 experiments enable practitioners to reproduce distinct characteristics of bloodspatters, including diameter of stains as a function of origin, distance fallen, and volume of drop; target surface effects; impact splatter patterns; and gunshot splatter patterns. The four exercises that follow provide practitioners with an opportunity to apply what has been learned by attempting to identify unknown stain patterns on cardboard targets. Appendixes, glossary.

Availability: Callan Publishing, Inc., 3033 Excelsior Blvd., Minneapolis, MN 55416. Paperback \$14.95.

NCJ 93312 PRACTICAL GUIDE TO THE BASICS OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCE—A REFERENCE TEXT FOR THE CRIMINALIST, INVESTIGATOR, STUDENT, AND ATTORNEY. By C.W. Cook.

280 p., 1984.

Designed to assist the investigator or laboratory examiner in obtaining factual findings and presenting them precisely, this

reference work discusses laboratory techniques for the examination of physical evidence, background information on the use of certain instruments and methods, and approaches to investigating illegal entry cases. The first section focuses on particular types of examinations: questioned documents, fingerprints, firearms, tool marks, hair and fibers, and blood and body fluids. The second section outlines techniques for specific types of analysis: use of optical equipment, restoration of obliterated stamped markings, use of precision measuring devices, analysis of footprints and other impressions, photographing and casting impressions, analyzing tool mark evidence, and basic crime scene search. The third section is devoted to techniques for examining evidence in illegal entry cases; the final section lists and defines tools of all kinds relevant to examination of physical evidence. Illustrations.

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 S. First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$29.75.

NCJ 93548 SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE.
By A. Buckwalter.

288 p., 1984.

Twenty chapters discuss fundamentals of evidence, verbal evidence, written evidence, physical evidence, and photographing and recording evidence. The author explores fundamentals of evidence from the perspectives of evidence classification, rules of evidence, and investigation. Witnesses' qualifications, competence, and credibility and investigators' court testimony are discussed in the section on verbal evidence. Chapters on written evidence examine evidential, questioned, and forged documents; obtaining specimen writings for standards of comparison; and documentary evidence and examination. Types of physical evidence (and their collection and preservation) examined include impression evidence, transfer and trace evidence, and evidence of violence. A final section considers investigative, accident scene, and arson photography and presenting photographic evidence in court. Chapter notes, index, references.

Availability: Butterworths Publishers, 10 Tower Office Park, Woburn, MA 01801. Book \$19.95.



Criminology

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

NCJ 91099 COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY. I.L. Barak-Glantz and E.H. Johnson, Ed.

153 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Sage Research Progress Series in Criminology, Volume 31. Published in cooperation with the American Society of Criminology.

This series of comparative criminological studies considers the validity of cross-cultural studies of criminality, the nature of economic crimes in communist countries, mediation in China, urban riots, female criminality, police selection practices, lay court participation, and occupational stress in corrections. In analyzing the reliability of the comparative study of crime across cultures, one essay concludes that although defects in research methodology undermine reliability, comparative criminology is primarily hindered by the fact that social behavior is not susceptible to the regularities sought by researchers. The criminalization of many economic behaviors in the Soviet Union and Poland constitutes massive legal intervention in the economy when compared to capitalist countries, another author argues. Chapter references. For individual articles, see NCJ 92330-37.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$16.95.

NCJ 93550 CRIMINOLOGY IN THE MAKING—AN ORAL HISTORY. By J.H. Laub.

284 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agencies: Northeastern University; State University of New York at Albany, School of Criminal Justice; Michael J. Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center.

This oral history presents interviews with nine of the founders of modern criminology. The interviews highlight key mentors and institutions, career patterns, and surprising coincidences that often led to lasting contributions to the field. Criminologists interviewed include Hans W. Mattick, Leslie T. Wilkins, Solomon Kobrin, Daniel Glaser, Edwin M. Lemert, Donald R. Cressey, Thorsten Sellin, Albert K. Cohen, and Lloyd E. Ohlin. Three general issues for the 1980's are pointed out: the theoretical crisis within the field; the policy crisis within criminal justice; and problems of funding research, with particular emphasis on the legacy of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Each interview includes a brief biography of the subject and notes. Appendixes, about 80 references, index.

Availability: Northeastern University Press, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115. Book \$24.95; paperback \$10.95.

NCJ 93313 DELINQUENCY IN INDIA—A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. By C.A. Hartjen and S. Priyadarsini.

257 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Crime, Law, and Deviance Series.

This case analysis examines the types, amounts, and distribution of juvenile delinquency in India (particularly the state of Tamil Nadu), assesses the attitude of the Indian public toward juvenile delinquency laws and delinquents, and discusses the judicial and correctional treatment prescribed for those

accused of delinquent acts. The study suggests that delinquency is not a social problem in India, either in a behavioral or social-reaction sense. Only about 3 percent of all crimes are committed by juveniles; as in the West, property or status-technical violations predominate. The public appears to favor informal and comparatively less punitive mechanisms of social control; officials tend to believe that only illegal acts by proven delinquents, usually males from lower socioeconomic groups or members of ethnic minorities, warrant official intervention. The few offenders placed in correctional facilities receive relatively long sentences, averaging 3 years, but are viewed as victims of neglect and poverty rather than as aberrant children. Media coverage focuses on political crimes and mass demonstrations; when mentioned at all, juvenile delinquency is discussed in the context of resource allocation and provision of care to needy youth. Figures, tables, appendixes, bibliography.

Availability: Rutgers University Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Book \$27.50.

NCJ 93283 DEVIANTS—VICTIMS OR VICTIMIZERS? D.E.J. McNamara and A. Karmon, Ed.

251 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Sage Annual Reviews of Studies in Deviance, Volume 7.

Ten papers focus on the victimization experienced and caused by six categories of deviants: homosexuals, drug abusers, prostitutes, members of religious cults, former mental patients, and prisoners. The articles focus on different types of victimization: physical injuries, emotional pain, economic expenses, social costs, and degradation of the quality of everyday life. Two issues predominate: the ways and extent to which members of deviant groups victimize as criminal offenders, troublemakers, and disruptive elements; and the ways and extent to which individuals who pursue deviant lifestyles are victimized by predatory criminals, abusive officials, and grossly unjust policies. Chapter references, notes. (Editor summary modified)

Availability: Sage Publications Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$28.00; paperback \$14.00.

NCJ 93459 FITNESS INTERVIEW TEST—A METHOD FOR EXAMINING FITNESS TO STAND TRIAL. By R. Roesch, C.D. Webster, and D. Eaves.

University of Toronto, Centre of Criminology; Simon Fraser University, Criminology Research Centre, 94 p., 1984.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministry of Justice, Canada.

Contract Number: 6115-60.

Supplementary Note: Research Report of the Centre of Criminology, University of Toronto, number 17.

This Canadian monograph describes the development of a structured interview and rating scale for assessing fitness and competency to stand trial. The Fitness Interview Test (FIT) is based on a scale developed in the United States, the Competency Assessment Instrument. The scale was adapted to make it more useful for Canadian criminal justice systems and extended to include a more explicit focus on mental health status. Two studies were conducted to test the FIT in terms of its reliability among professional groups and to see whether inexperienced raters could be taught to administer the scale to patients effectively. Reports on these studies, together with the complete manual for administration of the FIT, form the basis for this monograph; the test and consent forms are included as an appendix. Tables, 30 references. (Author summary modified)

Availability: University of Toronto/Centre of Criminology, John P. Roberts Research Library, Room 8001, 130 St. George St., Toronto M5S 1A5. Paperback \$4.50.

NCJ 93158 VIOLENT CRIME IN AMERICA. K.R. Feinberg, Ed.

National Policy Exchange, 123 p., 1983.

Papers by a diverse group of criminal justice experts focus on selective incapacitation, criminality prediction, violent juvenile offenders, and ways that police, courts, and corrections can help reduce violent crime. A review of research on crime deterrence and criminality predictors suggests that prisons be reserved for career criminals and that marginal offenders be diverted into less secure and less expensive forms of confinement. A critical examination of police crime control strategies proposes that prevention efforts concentrate on crimes resulting from violent relationships among individuals, locations with a high potential for violence, injuries caused by firearms, and drunken drivers. A prosecutor identifies prison construction and specialized programs for habitual offenders as critical to crime control, while another author outlines innovative reforms for the correctional system that restrict prison sentences to serious and violent offenders and prison terms to 5 years. Other topics discussed include Federal responses to State and local crime problems, drug use as a predictor of dangerousness, the results of two cohort studies of Philadelphia juveniles, and the important role that job opportunities play as an inducement for adolescents in high-risk neighborhoods to abandon street crime as they grow older. Footnotes.

Availability: National Policy Exchange, 1899 L St. NW, Washington, DC 20036. Paperback \$7.50.

Correction

The correct NCJ number for *Sexual Aggression and the Law*, announced in *NIJ Reports* 185, is NCJ 92464. Please use this number when making inquiries about this document or requesting inter-library loans.



Dispute Resolution

Arbitration, Conciliation, Dispute Resolution (public and private, nonadjudicatory), Mediation, Ombudsman, Neighborhood Justice, Small Claims Courts

NCJ 92984 LABOR RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR. By R.C. Kearney.

346 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Public Administration and Public Policy, Number 21.

This book explores the major concerns of public-sector labor and management in the current bargaining environment, including the differences between public- and private-sector unionization and collective bargaining, the complex effects of recent economic trends (including the taxpayer revolt and ensuing governmental fiscal difficulties), the current legal environment, and political interactions. An overview of the growth of public-sector unions is followed by chapters on the multidimensional bargaining process in the public sector, the monetary impacts of public employee unions, the impact of unions on public personnel administration, and the anatomy of public employee strikes. A chapter explores the principal techniques used in public-sector impasse resolution—mediation, fact finding, and arbitration—and concludes with a look at new resolution techniques that have been tested in several jurisdictions. Attention is also focused on the primary means of living peacefully with the contract—a responsive and effective grievance procedure culminating in binding arbitration.

Availability: Marcel Dekker, Inc., 270 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Book \$29.75.

NCJ 92694 MEDIATING CHILD CUSTODY DISPUTES. By D.T. Saposnek.

347 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Jossey-Bass Social and Behavioral Science Series.

This book presents a comprehensive model for mediating custody and visitation matters in divorce cases. The perspectives and techniques described are meant to aid practitioners who work with custody matters (e.g., social workers, counselors, psychiatrists, attorneys, and judges). The text describes the nature and purposes of child custody mediation, including a historic overview of attitudes toward child custody and a look at the skills needed to resolve the problems arising in custody disputes. The author examines the structure of the mediation process; strategies used by children, parents, and mediators during custody disputes; and the elements that contribute to the success or failure of mediation. The final section considers special mediation issues, including visitation, mediating custody when one parent moves,

stepparents' roles, and attitudes toward parents' sexual mores and behavior. Ethical issues and value conflicts between parents are highlighted, and recommendations for attorneys and judges are given. Appendixes, 80 references, index.

Availability: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 433 California St., San Francisco, CA 94104. Book \$19.95.

NCJ 92950 PATHS TO JUSTICE—MAJOR PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION—REPORT OF THE AD HOC PANEL ON DISPUTE RESOLUTION AND PUBLIC POLICY.

National Institute for Dispute Resolution, 46 p., 1983.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Justice Research Program.

Grant Number: 83-NI-AX-0002.

The Ad Hoc Panel on Dispute Resolution and Public Policy identified seven major criteria by which a dispute resolution mechanism might be judged. The mechanism must be accessible to disputants, must protect the rights of disputants, should be efficient in terms of time and cost, must be fair and just, should assure finality and enforceability, must be credible, and should express the community's sense of justice. It is unlikely that any mechanism will be equally strong in all areas; it will be necessary to determine which are most important in certain types of disputes. The Panel suggests that it is equally important to increase public awareness and use of dispute resolution and recommends strategies to that end, including creation of State committees, education of the legal profession and other professional outreach, media programming, and a national conference on dispute resolution. Appendixes, reading list.

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



Facility Design

Environmental Design (Technology)

NCJ 93551 CORRECTIONAL ARCHITECTURE—FOCUS '84. J.N. Tucker, Ed.

Corrections Today, V 46, N 2 (April 1984), complete issue.

This issue examines innovative approaches to correctional facility design, including modular construction units and other features. One article notes that a facility's design must complement the institution's management and program orientation, while another describes the increasing appeal of the regional jail. Additional discussions focus

on secure plumbing fixtures, security hardware, security windows, lighting, and cost-saving construction approaches, such as precast concrete construction and prefabricated buildings. Architects' views on designing correctional facilities are presented in several articles on program planning, designing the private correctional facility, and design criteria. American Correctional Association standards for prison design and program planning are also examined.



Institutional Corrections (Adult)

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

NCJ 93016 AMERICAN PRISON—FROM THE BEGINNING—A PICTORIAL HISTORY.

American Correctional Association, 273 p., 1983.

This pictorial history of the American prison is divided into the following sections: the European influence on American prisons, colonial America, the Auburn and Pennsylvania systems, the reformatory era, through World War I, post-World War I through World War II, 1950-70, and 1970-80. Among the many topics discussed are the custom of sanctuary, the trend from punishment to correction, innovative prison architecture, prison reform societies, changes in American incarceration rates, prison farms and industries, capital punishment, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, women in prison, riots and disturbances, juvenile offenders, crowding, inmate litigation, and standards and accreditation. Black and white and color illustrations are included throughout.

Availability: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., College Park, MD 20740. Book \$24.95.

NCJ 92983 McNEIL CENTURY—LIFE AND TIMES OF AN ISLAND PRISON. By P.W. Keve.

331 p., 1984.

This book traces the history of the McNeil Island Federal Prison from its opening in 1875 to its transfer to Washington State ownership in 1981, with attention to the geographical characteristics of the area, the achievements of the various wardens, changes in prison programs, larger bureaucratic changes affecting the prison, and some of the notable prisoners who resided there. The author portrays the people who picked the prison site, built the prison, nurtured it through its early years, and brought it to a model of excellence for its time; the author suggests that it was headed by some wardens of vision who attempted to promote a humane and rehabilitative quality of life.

The closing of the prison as a Federal institution is attributed largely to the Federal Bureau of Prisons' commitment to housing inmates in smaller facilities; it was less costly to build a new facility than to remodel and renovate the old. Appendixes, chapter notes, index.

Availability: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 111 N. Canal St., Chicago, IL 60606. Book \$26.95.



Institutional Corrections (Juvenile)

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

NCJ 93376 OVERCROWDING IN JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES AND METHODS TO RELIEVE ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS.

California Department of the Youth Authority, 24 p., 1983.

This study reviews major recent works on juvenile correctional crowding, discusses court decisions on crowding, and summarizes suggestions for improvement offered in interviews with juvenile facility administrators and staff. The literature review indicates that crowding negatively affects juvenile residents' attitudes, staff treatment efforts, offender classification procedures, and the level of residents' general health. As a result, disciplinary infractions, escape attempts, and violent incidents have become increasingly frequent. Court decisions have addressed individual practical issues, for example, by requiring reductions in the number of inmates per cell and by restricting types of permissible sleeping arrangements. Specific suggestions relating to crowding include such key topics as resources available within the facility, size and configuration of housing units, program resources, staff employed, staff morale and assignment, and safety of residents and staff. Illustrations, bibliography.

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



Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Court, Juvenile Delinquency

NCJ 93299 JUVENILE JUSTICE POLICY—ANALYZING TRENDS AND OUTCOMES. By S.H. Decker.

159 p., 1984.

Supplementary Note: Perspectives in Criminal Justice, Number 7. Published in cooperation with the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences.

These essays explore new analytic approaches as well as unanticipated results of major policy changes toward expansion of due process for juveniles, decriminalization of status offenses, and expansion of social control. The first section, on evaluation strategies in juvenile justice, presents two techniques for analyzing processes within the juvenile justice system, a historical analysis of attempts at juvenile justice policy formation by the Federal Government, and a multigoal evaluation technique for juvenile justice programs. Changes in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court are the focus of the second section, including studies on abolishing court jurisdiction over status offenders and Washington State's attempt to remove runaways from the justice system. Two chapters in the final section, on diversion, address whether diversion actually expands the number of juveniles under social control. A final study finds that extralegal characteristics of juveniles are more related to diversion decisions than are legal criteria. Chapter references, tables.

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Book \$20.00; paperback \$8.95.

NCJ 93298 SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME—A REDIRECTED FEDERAL EFFORT.

National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 24 p., 1984.

The National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention suggests that the Federal Government focus its efforts on the serious, violent, chronic delinquent and move away from programs to deinstitutionalize status offenders, separate juveniles from adult offenders, and prevent juveniles at risk from becoming delinquents. Although a small number of youths account for a large proportion of serious juvenile crime, the Juvenile Justice Act as now worded diverts most Federal funds to objectives such as community-based alternatives to institutionalization, diversion, and school programs that have little relation to the criminal aspects of delinquency. The Committee also suggests that the mandates that shaped the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's programs were based on faulty notions about how best to prevent and control delinquency. Prevention and deinstitutionalization programs based on the concept of the delinquent as not responsible for his or her acts have not been successful. The report also discusses family and community roles in delinquency prevention, the impact of custodial treatment and probation on juveniles, and the problem of school dropouts.

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Police

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

NCJ 93113 BECOMING BLUE—A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF POLICE RECRUIT OCCUPATIONAL SOCIALIZATION. By R.F. Bennett.

Journal of Police Science and Administration, V 12, N 1 (March 1984), P 47-58.

Study findings provide support for the contention that recruits and probationary police officers are socialized into the occupation and that this process affects their cognitive orientation. The subjects—recruits in three medium-sized metropolitan police departments in the southeastern United States—were surveyed at three points: upon entering training academies, upon completing training, and after 3 months at a precinct or headquarters. The survey questionnaires were designed to tap reference group affiliation, structural factors of the job, demographics, and other related variables. Recruits' values became more similar to those of experienced officers during academy training, but—unexpectedly—decreased in similarity during the period as probationary officers on the street. The model used to explain occupational socialization did not always predict the empirical relationships; further model construction and testing must be undertaken. Tabular data, 38 references.

NCJ 93295 COMMUNICATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. By D.F. Gundersen and R. Hopper.

188 p., 1984.

Written for law enforcement officers and students in training to become law enforcement officers, this manual explains basic communications concepts and skills and emphasizes that communication training is the central factor in effective human relations for law enforcement. The authors discuss how listeners perceive messages, the relationship between attitudes and behavior, the use of reinforcement in human interaction, differences in various types of interpersonal relationships, nonverbal communication, and the relationships to communication of role concepts and changes that have occurred in American society in recent years. Specific advice is given on dealing with conflicts, interviewing, relationships with militant and dissident groups, and minority groups. Reading lists, index, 56 references.

Availability: Harper & Row Publishers, Inc., 10 East 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Paperback \$12.50.

NCJ 93460 POLICE INFORMANT MANAGEMENT. By J. Morris.

103 p., 1983.

This manual provides a brief history of the origin and role of the police informant. It examines informants' motives and controls, briefly reviews case law, and discusses informant management control forms. The author emphasizes the importance of police management in providing personnel training in the development, payment, disclosure, and control of contributors. (Contributors include both informants, who have generally been involved in crimes, and sources—citizens who offer information to the police.) The principal benefits of using contributors include the provision of information that "opens" intelligence probes and ultimately starts investigative cases; more accurate, efficient, and comprehensive collection of information; and the provision of information by contributors as corroborative witnesses. Various types of contributors are discussed: open source, confidential source, undercover police officer, informant, and controlled informant. Twelve samples of management control forms are included. Chapter notes, 21 references.

Availability: Palmer Enterprises, P.O. Box 966, Orangevale, CA 95662. Paperback \$13.95.

NCJ 91972 POLICE SOURCE BOOK. By B. Swinton, G. Hannigan, and D. Biles.

Australian Institute of Criminology, 174 p., 1983.

This overview provides descriptive and statistical material on the status and organization of the police in Australia. The authors discuss the history and background of the Australian police, the principal law enforcement establishments and expenditures, police structure and organization, legal powers, and the typical police officer. Other topics of discussion include discipline and accountability; working conditions, uniforms, and weapons; ranks and salary; recruitment; and education and training. The report also describes police transport, communications, internal security, traffic control, and criminal investigation. International participation, major police organizations, and improvements in police capabilities are outlined. Tables, bibliography.

Availability: Australian Institute of Criminology, 10-18 Colbee Court., Phillip, ACT, Australia 2606. Paperback A\$8.00.

NCJ 91576 STRESS AND THE POLICE OFFICER. By K.W. Ellison and J.L. Genz.

217 p., 1983.

A social psychologist and a police lieutenant combine theory and practical experience in this volume on stress and stress management in policing. The authors discuss how to recognize stress reactions and examine organizational and supervisory strategies for stress management. Techniques and cognitive strategies for individual stress management, such as physical fitness, relaxation, time and money management, and

changing stressful and irrational beliefs are described. The concluding chapter details a comprehensive training program for all personnel levels. Chapter notes, tables, name and subject indexes, about 200 references. (Publisher abstract modified)

Availability: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 South First St., Springfield, IL 62717. Book \$19.75.



Probation and Parole

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

NCJ 93388 PRISON CROWDING—THE RESPONSE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. By P. Finn.

Crime and Delinquency, V 30, N 1 (January 1984), P 141-153.

Interviews with 31 probation and parole officials in 30 States and the District of Columbia were conducted to determine the role these agencies are currently playing in the effort to alleviate prison crowding. Probation officials were asked whether their jurisdictions had revised their guidelines for probation eligibility, shortened probation time, developed a contract probation program, or established differential supervision levels. Parole authorities were asked whether their States had increased the frequency of parole hearings, instituted special or early release programs, revised their criteria for eligibility, changed their revocation process, developed alternatives to reincarceration for violators, or implemented other changes. The author concludes that there is little consistency in the practices the 31 jurisdictions have implemented; the impact of changes has been modest at best. The most frequently cited solution was increased use and improvement of probation services, particularly intensive probation.



Reference and Statistics

Reference Material, Statistics

NCJ 92820 CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1982.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 106 p., 1984.

Comprehensive statistical information about crime and its victims is presented in the 10th annual report based on results of the National Crime Survey (NCS). The NCS measures selected crimes, including offenses not reported to the police, by means of a large-scale and continuous household survey. Demographic and socioeconomic variables are used for gauging the degree to which persons across the Nation experienced

criminal victimization during 1982. Data also are provided on certain characteristics of violent offenders, on the basic circumstances and outcomes of criminal incidents, and on patterns of reporting to the police. The following personal and household crimes are examined: rape, robbery, assault, purse snatching, pocket picking, noncontact personal larceny, residential burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Selected findings from 106 data tables are presented, together with charts and explanatory information. A survey methodology is appended. (Author abstract modified)

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NCJ 92986 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CRIME AND JUSTICE, VOLUMES 1-4. S.H. Kadish, Ed.

1821 p., 1983.

This four-volume encyclopedia, intended for both lay and professional readers, presents 286 articles written by leading experts in the fields of criminal law, criminal procedures, the criminal justice system, the causes of crime, criminal behavior, and social responses to crime. The articles cover major topics in criminology, parole and probation administration, rehabilitation and counseling, and industrial security, as well as the more traditional areas of criminal law and criminology. Discussions of such controversial issues as gun control, capital punishment, and euthanasia are included. Special features of the encyclopedia are compound entries that provide in-depth coverage of major topics, extensive cross references and blind entries, legal citations and a guide to their use, reading lists for individual articles, and an index of cases.

Availability: Macmillan Publishing Co., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Book \$300.00.

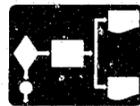
NCJ 91039 RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS—A PRIMER FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND RELATED SCIENCES. By R.J. Hy, D.G. Feig, and R.M. Regoli.

361 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: Criminal Justice Studies.

Intended for use in a beginning criminal justice course, this book provides basic information on research methods and statistics to acquaint students with the assumptions behind each method and statistic, the primary computations underlying each solution, when and how to apply a method and statistic, how to interpret the statistical solution, and the utilities and limitations of the method and statistic. Criminal justice illustrations are used to help students understand the applicability of research methods and statistics to their chosen field. Chapter summaries, review questions, references, appendixes.

Availability: Anderson Publishing Co., 646 Main St., Cincinnati, OH 45201. Book \$23.95.



System Policy and Planning

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

NCJ 93352 ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCE PROGRAM—ANNUAL REPORT, MARCH 1984.

U.S. Department of Justice, 138 p., 1984.

This report summarizes the first year of operations of the 12 Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces. A total of 467 cases were developed nationwide; the principal defendants are from the highest levels of narcotics trafficking organizations and include physicians, bankers, public employees, drug financiers, smugglers, and distributors. Through Dec. 31, 1983, fines, seizures, and forfeitures of cash and property exceeded \$50 million. Narrative sections of the report present a current review of drug trafficking organizations and the progress of the Task Forces in four areas of special emphasis: intervention at high levels of criminal organizations; coordination and cooperation between Federal agencies; participation by State and local agencies; and financial investigations, seizures, and forfeitures. Tables, exhibits, appendixes. (Author summary modified)

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 91999 NIJ STANDARD FOR 38/357 CALIBER REVOLVERS.

Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, 15 p., 1983.

Supplementary Note: NIJ Standard 0109.00.

This standard establishes performance requirements and test methods for revolvers to be used by law enforcement officers. It addresses only .38-caliber revolvers, including .357 magnums. It also provides guidelines for assessing the acceptability of new or reissue revolvers. Readers can use the test methods described in this standard themselves, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory. Procurement officials may also refer to this standard in purchasing equipment. Illustrations, tables, appendix.

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



Victim/Witness Services

Victim Advocacy, Victim Assistance, Compensation, Prevention, Public Education, Victim Research

NCJ 93552 PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE ON VICTIMOLOGY, BELLAGIO, ITALY, JULY 26-30, 1982. E. Viano, Ed.

Victimology, V 8, N 3-4 (1983), complete issue.

Papers discuss victimology from the perspectives of world developments in the field; policy, service, and social control; psychological and political perspectives; private violence; and stranger assaults. Topics reviewed include victimization surveys in Latin America, victimology in Italy and Australia, problems of victim-witness assistance programs, social change and victimization, black-on-black homicide, the juvenile prostitute as victim and offender, a comparison of rapists and the general public, resistance and injury in nonfatal assaults, and sexual assault trauma. The final papers develop a conceptual framework for victimological research and examine the issue of victimology as a science. Tables, references. For separate papers, see NCJ 93497-93514.

NCJ 93192 VICTIM AND WITNESS ASSISTANCE.

Citizens Crime Commission of Connecticut, 67 p., 1984.

This report examines the following victim/witness issues in Connecticut and recommends corrective measures: current programs, compensation, restitution, notification procedures, victims as participants in criminal proceedings, victim services, and training of criminal justice personnel. Findings and recommendations are based on research and extensive interviewing of criminal justice experts and practitioners, public officials, and victims. The Citizens Crime Commission found that Connecticut lacks a comprehensive approach for addressing the needs of victims and witnesses. It recommends increasing the amount and availability of financial compensation and expanding victim/witness assistance programs. The Commission also concluded that Connecticut law unfairly denies compensation benefits to certain victims of spouse and child abuse and underutilizes restitution as a sentencing option. Few social services are specifically tailored to help victims; victims and witnesses do not receive adequate protection from intimidation. The State does not sufficiently educate criminal justice officials about the problems of victims and witnesses. Executive summary, 24 references, bibliography, appendixes.

Availability: Citizens Crime Commission of Connecticut, Inc., 1 Congress St., Hartford, CT 06114. Document free; postage and handling fee.

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