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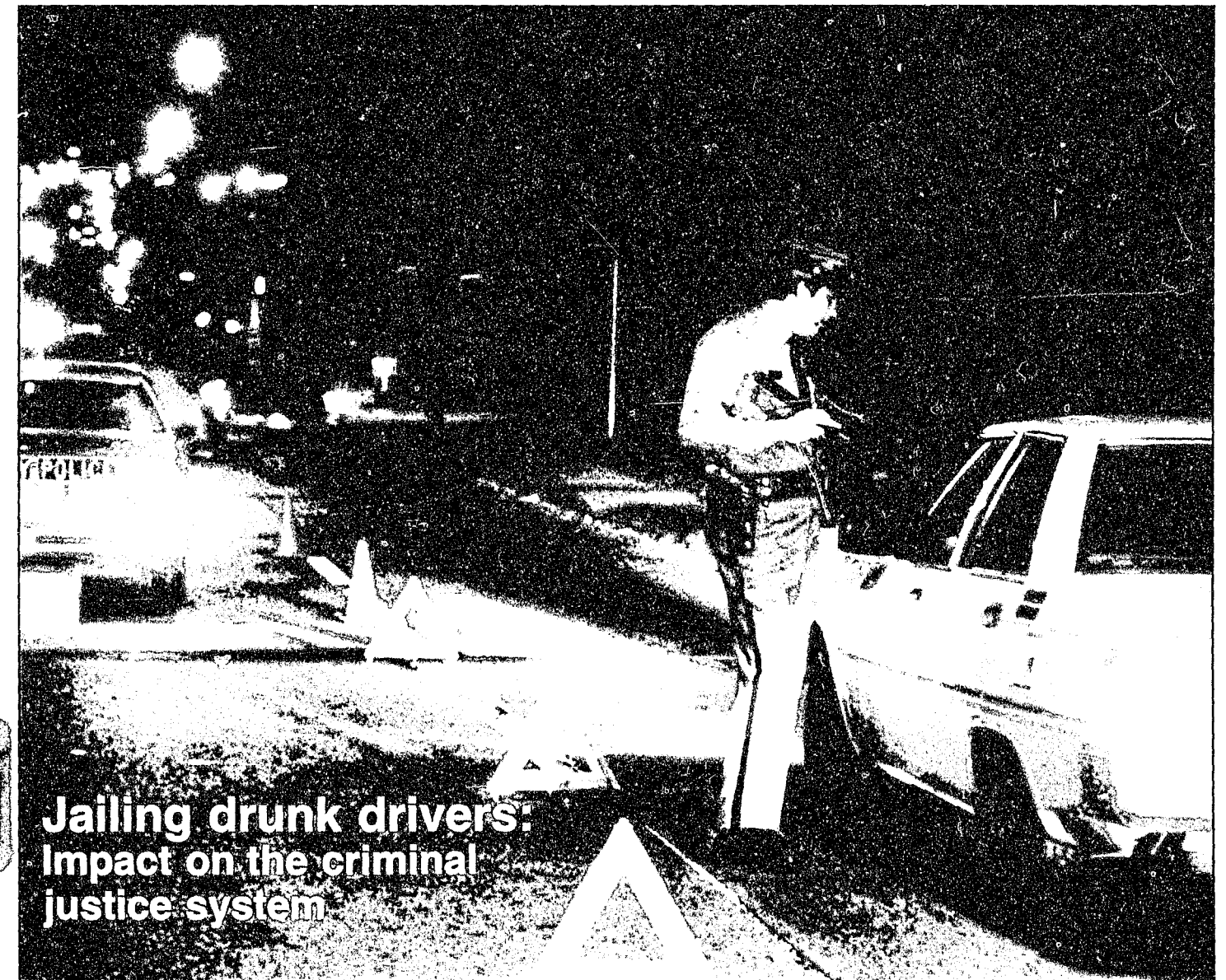
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NIJ **Reports**

*Summaries of research reports to help
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**Jailing drunk drivers:
Impact on the criminal
justice system**

Director's notes

The American public is demanding tougher action against drunk drivers who victimize thousands of innocent people on our roads each year. Dissatisfied with justice policies in dealing with this longstanding national problem, a popular movement is bringing significant pressures for changes in laws, penalties, and enforcement tactics.

The emotions surrounding drunk driving are deeply felt and easily understood: 74 Americans are killed and 1,800 more are seriously injured each day, all victims of drunk driving. Each person represents an incalculable loss, with families destroyed and many victims maimed for life. Beyond the personal costs, the annual tally for property damage alone is estimated to run into billions.

To minimize this terrible cost, many Americans are calling for mandatory jailing of drunk drivers. The dilemma facing policymakers is how to implement mandatory confinement of drunk drivers on a broader scale, with limited resources and little if any prior experience in handling a new class of convicted persons. Indeed, some have feared there is no effective way to implement such a policy in a manageable way at an acceptable cost.

Research by the National Institute of Justice provides information that can help decisionmakers grapple with these concerns. As part of its emphasis on policy relevance, the National Institute of Justice studied the question of mandatory incarceration of drunk drivers through one of a growing number of inhouse research initiatives.

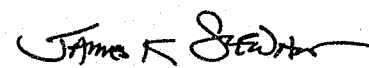
Institute researchers analyzed the experiences of criminal justice agencies dealing with mandatory confinement of drunk driving in local jurisdictions in four States. The research looked at the impact of the mandatory laws on existing operations and procedures, the demands it can place on local resources, and the coordination required to solve implementation problems.

The findings of the research are summarized in this issue of *NIJ Reports*. The article offers new insights and practical options for policymakers, legislators, and criminal justice professionals in jurisdictions considering or adopting mandatory confinement of drunk drivers.

The study suggests ways to minimize the potentially adverse impact of mandatory policies on the criminal justice system. Minneapolis, for example, avoided difficulties by adopting a number of measures to prevent weekend jail crowding and mounting case backlogs.

This is the kind of information from research that can help policymakers confronted with pressures for change. Public sentiment for action against drunk drivers remains extraordinarily high, as evidenced by such organizations as Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and Students Against Drunk Driving (SADD). The Federal Government, too, has entered the arena. By October 1986, States whose minimum drinking age is under 21 will lose Federal highway construction funds.

Clearly, it is the right time to offer practical information that can help States and localities deal with this persistent problem. I am pleased that the National Institute of Justice research staff, working on an inhouse, short-term research project, has contributed useful ideas and recommendations to strengthen our policies against drunk driving.



James K. Stewart
Director
National Institute of Justice

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Cover photo:

Stepped-up law enforcement activities, such as this night-time checkpoint, are having an effect on the number of drivers arrested, and jailed, for drunk driving in many States. Photo courtesy Montgomery County *Journal*, Rockville, Maryland.

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The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS—the National Criminal Justice Reference Service—is the centralized national clearinghouse serving the criminal justice community since 1972. NCJRS also operates the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Dispute Resolution Information Center for the Federal Justice Research Program, and the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

NCJRS maintains a steadily growing computerized data base of more than 75,000 criminal justice documents, operates a public reading room where researchers may consult the publications themselves, and offers complete information and referral services.

Among the wide array of products and services provided by NCJRS are custom searches, topical searches and bibliographies, research services, audiovisual and document loans, conference support, selective dissemination of information, and distribution of documents in print or microfiche.

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Jailing drunk drivers: Impact on the criminal justice system

Drunk driving is one of the most serious public health and safety problems facing the American people and their policymakers. In a 2-year period, 50,000 Americans die as a result of drunk driving—almost as many American lives as were lost in the entire 10 years of the Vietnam War. Conservative estimates place the annual economic loss from drunk driving accidents at \$21 billion to \$24 billion for property damage alone.

In the past, State laws dealing with drunk driving ran the gamut of sanctions from release with warning, through moderate to heavy fines, to suspension and revocation of licenses, and—rarely—to incarceration. Enforcement, too, varies considerably from one jurisdiction to the next.

In the last few years, a growing awareness of the magnitude of the problem, coupled with the actions of citizen groups, has led many States to reform both their laws and their enforcement. Since 1981, more than 30 States have enacted legislation directed at drunk driving control, most often by prescribing more severe sanctions such as mandatory confinement.

To gauge the impact of tougher sanctions on the criminal justice system, National Institute of Justice researchers examined the effects of mandatory confinement for drunk driving in jurisdictions in Washington, Tennessee, Ohio, and Minnesota. The findings revealed:

- When mandatory confinement is introduced and well publicized, drunk driver arrests usually increase.

This research project was carried out by the National Institute of Justice staff, including Fred Heinzmann, Ph.D., W. Robert Burkhart, Bernard A. Gropper, Ph.D., Cheryl V. Martorana, Lois Felson Mock, Maureen O'Connor, and Walter Phillip Travers.

- The introduction of mandatory confinement imposes new and heavy demands on courts, incarceration facilities, and probation services.

- The adoption of mandatory confinement is frequently accompanied by increased public concern about drunk driving and is associated with a decline in traffic fatalities.

- Mandatory confinement can be imposed either through legislation or through judicial policy.

- The implementation of mandatory confinement often requires additional resources for the criminal justice system.

- Appropriate systemwide planning can minimize dysfunction and substantially reduce the impact of mandatory confinement on criminal justice operations.

This article summarizes the report on the research. It describes the key findings and recommendations for legislators, county administrators, and judges considering mandatory confinement of drunk drivers and for criminal justice personnel responsible for implementing such requirements. Selected operational issues are also highlighted.

The research task

A major purpose of the study was to examine the effects of mandatory confinement on the criminal justice system. Thus, sites were selected that have recently made a substantial effort to implement and enforce these sanctions. National Institute of Justice researchers collected information documenting the experiences of four jurisdictions where mandatory confinement for drunk driving exists: Seattle/King County, Washington; Memphis/Shelby County,

Tennessee; Cincinnati/Hamilton County, Ohio; and Minneapolis/Hennepin County, Minnesota.

Data also were obtained from selected counties in California, where the State law includes confinement as an option for sanctioning drunk drivers. It should be noted that some changes may have occurred in the study sites since this study was completed.

In all the sites, the principal data sources included (1) criminal justice and motor-vehicle agency records; (2) interviews with local police, court, and incarceration officials; and (3) the findings of any research projects previously conducted in the jurisdictions. In Seattle and Memphis, however, more extensive case records were also compiled and analyzed by the project staff.

The research findings

Arrests increase. Drunk driver arrests tend to increase after the introduction of mandatory confinement, especially when drunk driving and the new sanction are well publicized through the various media outlets. The project team noted such increases in three of the four case-study jurisdictions that have implemented mandatory confinement. The exception was Memphis, where there was relatively little publicity about the use of mandatory confinement for drunk driving and the arrest rate did not change.

Police department policies and available resources appear to have a significant influence on the enforcement response to drunk driving. In Ohio, a 2-year statewide campaign provided funds for increased drunk driving patrols. The campaign was accompanied by marked increases in arrests throughout the State. Other research indicates that rigorous enforcement supported by widespread publicity might be expected to deter drunk driving. These deterrent effects, however, appear to diminish over time.

Court workloads increase. With the introduction of mandatory confinement for drunk driving, court workloads increased in most of the study jurisdictions. In Seattle, additional judges were required because of the time devoted to drunk driving cases. In Cincinnati, an additional daily traffic court had to be scheduled since the law there required a special "license hearing" following police confiscation of the drunk driver's license at the arrest scene.

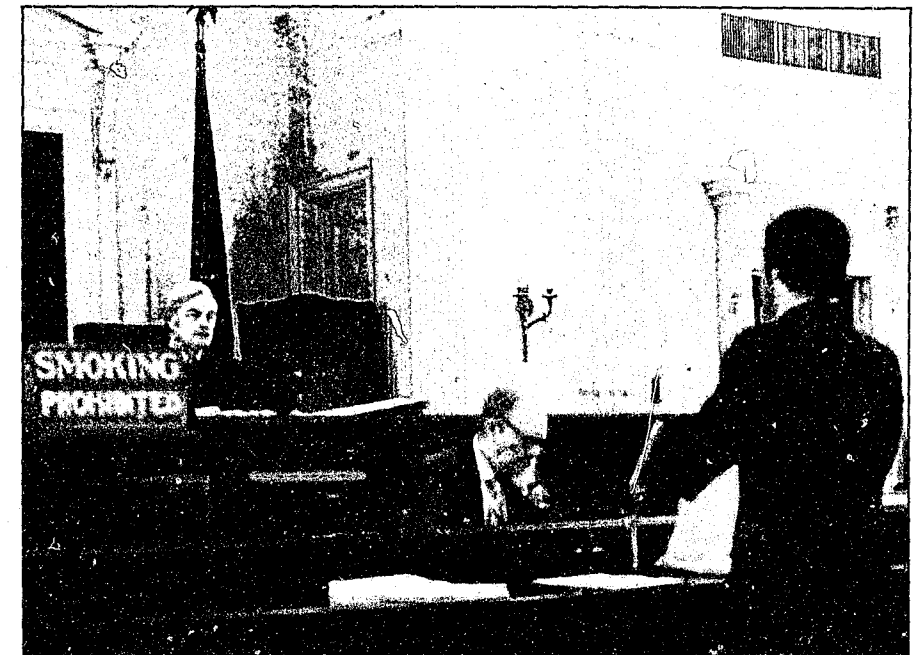
More defendants contest. With the introduction of mandatory confinement for drunk driving, more defendants are likely to challenge, postpone, or avoid compliance with court procedures and decisions. Several of the study jurisdictions experienced increases in "not guilty" pleas and requests for jury trials. In Seattle, for example, the number of jury trials doubled in the first 2 years following the introduction of mandatory confinement.

Conviction rates vary. The effects of mandatory confinement sanctions on conviction rates for arrested drunk drivers varied in the different sites.

Rates remained stable in Memphis. In Seattle they declined, due to the greater use of deferred prosecutions and to the fact that more defendants failed to appear for trial. In Cincinnati/Hamilton County, where local police and courts followed a policy of strict enforcement, conviction rates increased after the city repealed its local ordinance and adopted the Ohio law, with its stricter conviction and sanctioning provisions.

Incarceration rates increase. The study found a dramatic increase in incarceration rates for convicted drunk drivers in each of the four jurisdictions where mandatory confinement has been implemented. This finding is clear and consistent. It includes drunk drivers convicted of their first offense.

In Seattle only 9 percent of convicted drunk drivers were sentenced to jail before mandatory confinement was introduced; afterwards the incarceration rate was 97 percent. In Memphis the incarceration rate was 29 percent before mandatory sanctions and virtually 100 percent afterwards. In Cincinnati and Minneapolis similar increases occurred. Only California, where judges have the discretionary power to impose probation



Under mandatory confinement, court workloads generally increase as more defendants contest and request jury trials. Confinement takes several forms, including weekend confinement and placement in special programs for alcohol treatment and education.

instead of confinement for drunk driving offenses, failed to show a consistent increase in incarceration rates.

Strains on corrections. The National Institute findings clearly show that mandatory confinement has its greatest criminal justice impact upon incarceration facilities.

In Memphis, the use of mandatory confinement has severely strained Penal Farm operations, especially on weekends when most drunk drivers serve their sentences. Cincinnati also uses weekend confinement for convicted drunk drivers, which caused an enormous backlog. Offenders were forced to wait as long as 6 or 7 months before serving their sentences. In Seattle, less than 18 months after the new sanctions were implemented, the county was obliged to handle all first-offender drunk drivers.

Minneapolis, by contrast, is one site that has been more effective in implementing mandatory confinement. By requiring immediate incarceration of

offenders (within 48 hours of conviction), peaks in correctional system caseloads have not been created. Weekend overcrowding has been avoided.

Mandatory confinement laws can also impose strains on probation services. Since Tennessee law stipulates that all convicted drunk drivers must be placed on probation, Memphis probation officers have experienced a dramatic increase in caseload. The same is true in Seattle, where drunk drivers now represent about 70 percent of the probation department caseload.

Special programs and facilities required. Because of their previous "noncriminal" history, drunk drivers are frequently confined in a building or area apart from other offenders. In Cincinnati a hospital facility is used, while in Seattle a new facility was built. In Memphis and Minneapolis drunk drivers are confined in a separate area of the local incarceration facility.

Drunk drivers are often also placed in special "confinement" programs for alcohol treatment, traffic safety education, or community service. Drunk

Jailing drunk drivers: Impact on the criminal justice system

drivers are sometimes allowed to serve their sentences on weekends, a policy that directly contributed to the weekend overcrowding at the Memphis Penal Farm and to the backlogs in Cincinnati's hospital-based treatment program.

Legislation not essential. In Minneapolis/Hennepin County, a mandatory confinement policy for first-offender drunk drivers was adopted by judicial consensus, without legislation. The county's 17 sitting judges held closed-session discussions to develop and evaluate mandatory sanction options before approving an initial 6-month test period.

Adverse impacts can be minimized. The Minneapolis experience demonstrates that mandatory confinement can be implemented without serious organizational or resource problems for the police, courts, or incarceration facilities. The bench successfully anticipated problems and adopted a range of measures to avoid them. These included the requirement that sentences be initiated within 48 hours of conviction to avoid weekend jail overcrowding; spreading court cases evenly throughout the week to avoid overload peaks; and

requiring convicted drunk drivers to pay the cost of their treatment and confinement to minimize the expenditure of criminal justice resources.

Fatalities may decline. In general, the jurisdictions studied experienced a decrease in overall traffic fatalities following the adoption of mandatory confinement sanctions. However, a direct cause-and-effect relationship cannot be assumed.

In most jurisdictions, enactment of new sanctions was accompanied by increased publicity focusing on drunk driving and driving safety in general. It is difficult to determine the extent to which the decline in traffic fatalities resulted either from improved driving practices arising from heightened public awareness about the problem or from the imposition of mandatory confinement sanctions and enforcement.

Furthermore, traffic fatalities began a general decline in 1981, both nationally and in the case-study jurisdictions, although the decline in fatalities was considerably sharper in the study sites than in the Nation as a whole.

Recommendations for policy-makers

Integrated planning essential. Before initiating mandatory confinement sanctions for drunk driving, careful consideration must be given to their possible impact on criminal justice operations and resources.

A systemwide approach to drunk driving control is strongly recommended. The planning process should include legislators as well as representatives of all the agencies concerned with drunk driving control—police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, judges, correctional officials, and State motor-vehicle officials. Each agency's areas of responsibility should be clearly defined, as should the forms of coordination and accommodation that will be necessary.

Effective planning may include a memorandum of agreement identifying potential problem areas along with the responses and roles appropriate to respective agencies. Such an approach can anticipate and resolve problems of coordination and responsibilities. It is particularly important that draft legislation be informed and shaped by systemwide planning.

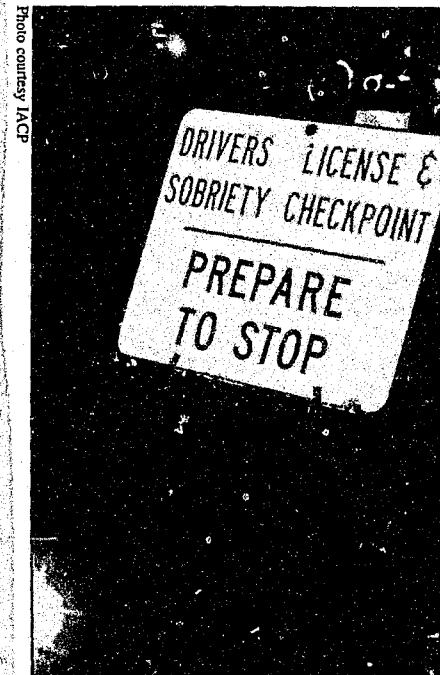
Additional resources required. Additional money, personnel, or facilities are generally required to carry out a mandatory confinement strategy effectively. Legislators should recognize the impact that mandatory confinement is likely to have on judges, prosecutors, and particularly on the correctional system.

A possible solution to the extra burden placed on local budgetary resources is to have convicted offenders help pay for their confinement or treatment in alcohol abuse programs. This approach has been used in several jurisdictions, including Seattle, Memphis, and Minneapolis. It merits serious consideration as a policy option.

Police across the country have introduced new equipment to enforce tougher drunk driving laws. The Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program provides this van which contains evidentiary breath and blood testing equipment.



Photo courtesy IACP



Signs, flares, and reflective barriers warn motorists when a checkpoint is in operation. Traffic is reduced to one lane to enable three to five officers to interview drivers in safety. Another police car stationed near the warning sign pursues vehicles turning away from the checkpoint.

Sanctions should be consistently applied. To achieve a significant deterrent effect, a mandatory confinement policy must be strictly adhered to and applied in a consistent manner by all officials involved in its implementation. Consistency tends to increase public acceptance and ensure the equitable administration of sanctions.

Developing explicit judicial policies to guide the application of mandatory confinement sanctions and ensuring that those policies are communicated to and accepted by all responsible agencies can promote adherence and consistency.

Weekend confinement may create problems. Allowing drunk drivers to serve their confinement terms on weekends may lead to additional costs, overcrowded facilities, overextended jail personnel, and backlogs causing lengthy delays between conviction and the time offenders actually start to serve their sentences. Review of the

daily population of incarceration facilities can aid in determining the confinement policy most likely to avoid these difficulties.

Where sanctions take the form of mandatory participation in alcohol-treatment or traffic-safety programs, one way to avoid correctional system overload would be to explore the use of schools or other public facilities that are vacant on weekends.

Evaluation needed. Jurisdictions should continually monitor and evaluate mandatory confinement sanctions to assess how they are being implemented and the results they are producing. Crucial to this process is obtaining feedback from the individuals who are directly involved in implementing the sanctions. Such information will help identify problems and suggest solutions.

Publicity is crucial. Publicizing new sanctions through television, radio, and the print media is vitally important. It clearly has a positive effect. Educating the public may enhance the deterrent effects of these sanctions both directly (by raising public awareness of the serious penalties imposed) and indirectly (by focusing attention on the hazards of drunk driving and encouraging public support and cooperation in its control).

The experience in several jurisdictions, particularly in Seattle, Minneapolis, and Cincinnati, demonstrates the positive impact of publicity on law enforcement activities dealing with drunk drivers.

Special attention for repeat offenders and scofflaws. Most jurisdictions require stricter sanctions for the repeat offender, yet criminal justice records do not always provide information on an individual's history of drunk driving arrests and dispositions. Records and information-retrieval systems should be standardized and made readily accessible to both criminal justice and motor-vehicle agency personnel.

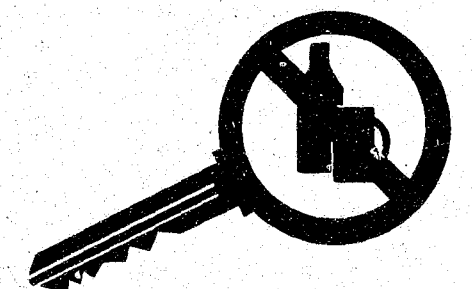
An additional problem in some jurisdictions is the lack of a systematic means of dealing with the significant number of drunk driving defendants who fail to appear for trial or sentencing or to com-

ply with the fines or treatment required as part of their sentence.

The success of mandatory sanctions depends on all convicted offenders being required to comply with all the conditions imposed at sentencing. Equity demands that defendants who do not comply be identified and sanctioned effectively. For example, a mechanism to identify scofflaws could be incorporated into the routine screening of license renewal and registration applications at the motor-vehicle department.

Statistics should be improved. Procedures for identifying and reporting alcohol-related highway accidents and fatalities are still inadequate in most States. Thus it is difficult to measure the long-term effects of mandatory confinement (or any other) sanctions on the deterrence of drunk driving. Policy-makers need accurate statistics on the incidence of alcohol involvement in auto accidents to determine the relative effectiveness of alternative sanctioning strategies for producing long-term reductions in drunk driving accidents, injuries, and fatalities.

The full report of this study will be published this summer and will be available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, entitled *Jailing Drunk Drivers: Impact on the Criminal Justice System*. To order, specify title and the identifying number NCJ 97733. Information about the study can be obtained by contacting the Project Director, Dr. Fred Heinzelmann, at the National Institute of Justice, (202) 724-2949.



Heightened public awareness of the drunk driving problem has been important in strengthening both legislation and enforcement. The National Association of Broadcasters used this logo to publicize National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week last year.

Introducing CASA

In Spanish "casa" means "home." In today's juvenile justice system, CASA denotes a Court Appointed Special Advocate—a trained volunteer who advises the court about the best interests of a child whose home placement is being decided by the court—usually as a result of abuse or neglect. The CASA program tries to ensure that a child's right to a safe, permanent home is acted on by the court in a sensitive and expedient manner.

The CASA conducts an independent investigation of the case and submits a formal report advising the court about the best placement for the child. During the course of the investigation, the CASA will have talked with many people—the child, parents and family members, neighbors, doctors, teachers, and others—and will have reviewed all pertinent records and documents.

History of CASA

In seeking to provide immediate protection to children suffering from parental abuse and neglect, courts have not always been able to address the children's long-term interests. In 1976, more than half a million children in the United States were in foster care, often unable to be reunited with their own families or adopted by new ones. Foster care—designed as a temporary shelter—had become a de facto permanent placement. The courts were not always able to ascertain just what placement *would* be best for the child's long-term welfare.

Judge David W. Soukup, then Presiding Judge of King County Superior Court in Seattle, Washington, began to look for ways to make sure the child's best interests *could* be consistently presented to the court. Traditionally, the child's advocate in court is the "guardian ad litem"—an attorney appointed by the court to represent a minor during litigation. Few court-appointed attorneys,

These pages describe one of the initiatives funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In the May issue the focus was on the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance Program. The topic for this issue is the Court Appointed Special Advocate, a program that, in more and more courts around the

however, had the time or the training to carry on the comprehensive investigation that would elicit the information the court needed.

Judge Soukup decided to recruit and train community volunteers—ordinary citizens—who would be asked to make a long-term commitment to each child for whom they would serve as guardian ad litem. Judge Soukup's concept became a full program on January 1, 1977. In its first year, the program provided 110 trained guardians ad litem for 498 children in 376 dependency cases.

In the fall of 1977, the Children in Placement Committee of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) was developing guidelines to assist the juvenile justice system in protecting the child's right to a safe and permanent family. When the Seattle program came to its attention, the committee voted to incorporate the Seattle volunteer concept as one of its models. The Committee coined the umbrella term "Court Appointed Special Advocate"—CASA—denoting any volunteer following a clearly defined role as a friend of the court in dependency matters.

In 1978, a nationwide study was conducted for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to evaluate volunteer programs in juvenile courts. The Seattle program was termed one of the most successful and innovative.

As reports of Seattle's success spread, new CASA programs sprang up in

country, is providing trained volunteers to act as "the eyes and ears" of the court in child abuse and neglect cases—helping the court make decisions that serve the child's best interests.

Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention
Alfred S. Regnery, Administrator

Rhode Island, California, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Connecticut, New York, and elsewhere. With Florida taking the lead, States began to pass legislation authorizing such programs.

Currently, there are more than 100 CASA (or volunteer guardian ad litem) programs in 26 States. Many States have passed laws mandating the appointment of a volunteer CASA or guardian ad litem.

The National CASA Association

The National Court Appointed Special Advocates Association was formed in 1982 to strengthen the integrity and professionalism of its members in their responsibilities as children's advocates. It keeps volunteers up to date on legislation, research, practice, program development, and case law through its quarterly newsletter, *The CASA Connection*. An annual conference provides an opportunity for CASA's to share their experiences.

To introduce the CASA concept to courts and communities, the CASA association has produced a testimonial videotape featuring several judges who have successfully implemented CASA programs. A second videotape provides specific information on the "how to's" of implementing a CASA program. And a CASA manual describes several approaches that can be taken to implement a program tailored to a particular court or community.

Under a cooperative agreement with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, with funding both from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the U.S. Department of Justice and from the U.S.

Department of Health and Human Services, the association provides training and technical assistance for new or existing CASA programs.

Types of cases in which CASA's are appointed

CASA programs operate in dependency cases in which children have allegedly been abused, neglected, or abandoned by their families. The primary circumstances bringing a child to the attention of the court are defined as follows:

- *Neglect*—the failure of a parent or custodian to provide basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, clothing, education, and medical treatment.
- *Physical abuse*—usually in the form of an assault by those responsible for the child's welfare.
- *Sexual abuse*—including failure of the responsible adult to protect the child from sexual abuse by another person.
- *Abandonment*—leaving a child without adequate care, supervision, support, or parental contact for extended or excessive periods of time.
- *Unwilling or unable*—in which a parent or custodian is unwilling or cannot care for a child due to the adult's own mental retardation, mental illness, or physical disability.
- *Psychological abuse*—failure to provide the psychological nurturing necessary for a child's growth and development.

The role of the CASA

Only the court can appoint a CASA and only the court can dismiss a CASA for failure to meet responsibilities. Ideally, the appointment is made when a child's interests are first threatened and a petition is presented to the court. The appointment generally takes place during or immediately after the first hearing, which may be a shelter care or custody hearing.

The role of the CASA as a guardian ad litem is to investigate, evaluate, and recommend to the court what is truly in the child's best interests, both from a temporary and a long-term standpoint. The CASA serves as:

- *investigator*, determining all relevant facts through personal interviews and a review of records, documents, and clinical data;
- *advocate*, presenting the relevant facts before the court at hearings, through written reports and direct testimony;
- *facilitator or negotiator*, ensuring that the court, social services, and legal counsel fulfill their obligations to the child;
- *monitor* of all court orders, ensuring compliance by all parties and bringing to the court's attention any changes in circumstances that may require modification of the court order.

In essence, CASA's are the eyes and ears of the court, making independent, objective recommendations regarding the child's best interests. Judges have come to count heavily on the CASA's independent assessment and recommendations. However, since the CASA is only one of the parties providing recommendations to the court, the court may or may not accept the CASA's recommendations. Each case is determined on the facts presented by all parties and how those facts interface with case, State, and Federal law.

Establishing a successful CASA program

Developers of successful CASA programs have taken care to integrate them into the existing justice system and the

community. They have identified the following requisites for success:

- the support of a strong judge to serve as the program's advocate and mentor;
- a clear definition of the CASA role;
- the appointment of an efficient, effective program manager;
- the recruitment and training of a broad spectrum of volunteers.

A strong judge can provide the impetus for the program, enlist community support, and secure expert training for the volunteers. Often judges have been the prime movers—presenting proposals to the entire bench, meeting with related organizations, securing funding, hiring program managers, and participating in training and recognition of volunteers.

Potential resistance from attorneys and social workers can be defused by defining clearly the CASA role in the proceedings and by developing close communication with these professional groups. CASA's are likely to come into frequent contact with both attorneys and social workers during the course of the case. Enlisting the trust and cooperation of all professionals in the juvenile justice system is an important aspect of the CASA program.

The selection of a program manager is a key decision, to be made as soon as the CASA program is authorized. Most CASA programs have hired program managers with social service backgrounds, but a few have chosen attorneys. The program manager recruits the volunteers, assigns CASA's to specific cases, supervises CASA's and consults with them during the cases, develops and implements training programs, and

It's knowing your efforts affected a child's life when he needed it the most.

Judy Sanders, CASA
Seattle, Washington

forges cooperative relationships with key court personnel, child welfare agencies, and the community at large.

Becoming a CASA volunteer

Typical CASA recruitment literature states:

If you are a mature, responsible adult who can relate to families in stressful situations, and are willing to commit your time to ensure that the existing process for the placement of children works better, you may become a CASA.

Successful programs report that applicants tend to screen themselves when they are provided with thorough, accurate information prior to their interviews. Interviewers look for applicants exhibiting:

- independent, objective thinking
- dedication to completing a thorough investigation
- ability to serve as an active CASA during entire litigation of the case
- impartiality and lack of bias
- communication skills
- willingness and ability to learn.

The volunteer's special expertise in such fields as child development, drug abuse, and retardation may be particularly useful to the court. Previous life traumas (sexual abuse, disability of a family

member, abandonment) may also contribute to the CASA's ability to deal sensitively with the child.

Training

Because each CASA program is unique to the needs of the jurisdiction it serves, and each volunteer's experience, expertise, and background vary, CASA training has taken many forms.

The initial preservice training, which takes from 10 to 45 hours, imparts information on child abuse and its causes, the character of advocacy, juvenile justice legal procedures, foster care and placement, and the CASA role.

These and more specific topics related to the volunteer's responsibilities are treated in greater detail during inservice training. Experience has shown that volunteers working on cases benefit particularly from simultaneous training. Consultation with both administrative and legal staff serve as further essential inservice training for all CASA's.

For more information

The following organizations can provide more information concerning the CASA program and can help courts and communities interested in establishing a CASA program:

National CASA Association
909 NE. 43d, Suite 204
Seattle, WA 98105
Tel. 206-547-1056.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8978
Reno, NV 89507
Tel. 702-784-6012

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20531
Attn. Dr. J. Robert Lewis

The following publications contain useful information about CASA:

Children at Risk—Making a Difference Through the Court Appointed Special Advocate Project. M. Blady, National Council of Jewish Women, 1982. Tells how to establish a CASA project and reports on five CASA programs that took the same basic project model and developed unique variations to fit local needs. Available from National Council of Jewish Women, 15 East 26th Street, New York, NY 10010.

Child Protection—Providing Ongoing Services. C.K. Ragan, G.L. Shultze, Kirschner Associates, Inc., 1980. A manual for child protection service workers addressing all aspects of ongoing service provision to abused and neglected children and their parents, including assessment, direct services, monitoring, evaluation of progress, foster care, juvenile courts, and termination. Available free in microfiche from National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Order NCJ 94260.

"Court Appointed Special Advocate—The Guardian ad Litem for Abused and Neglected Child," *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, V 29, N 3, August 1978, pp. 65-70. Describes the Volunteer Guardian ad Litem Program of King County, Washington, including rationale, recruitment, selection, training, and program administration.

A CASA testimonial videotape and a guide to starting a CASA program are available from the CASA association at the address listed above.

“

Every family court should have a CASA program. A CASA volunteer's first responsibility is to the child—advocating for the child's best interest, whether it be temporary care, return to the birth parents, or placement in an adoptive home. The value of the program—to the child and to the court—is inestimable.

”

Dorcas R. Hardy
Assistant Secretary for Human
Development Services
Department of Health and Human Services

Juvenile justice announcements

RESTTA training seminar update

The May issue of *NIJ Reports* contained a description of the Restitution Education, Specialized Training, and Technical Assistance Program and listed upcoming national training seminars for key personnel of the program: judges, probation officers, prosecutors, counselors, administrators of juvenile restitution programs, and other service providers.

The Atlanta seminar originally announced for February 9-12, 1986, has been rescheduled to April 6-9. The schedule of national seminars still to take place is provided below:

- July 21-24, 1985—San Francisco, California
- October 20-23, 1985—Kansas City, Missouri
- April 6-9, 1986—Atlanta, Georgia

For further information on RESTTA training seminars, contact Mary Hogan,

National Center for State Courts, 300 Newport Avenue, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798. Telephone 804-253-2000.

Seminars for youth-serving organization staff

During 1985 and 1986, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will sponsor training seminars for senior staff of nonprofit youth-serving organizations.

Presented by the Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management of the University of Colorado in Denver, the 1985 seminars will be held in Minneapolis in August, Denver in September, and New Orleans in October. In 1986, seminars are planned for Florida in January, San Francisco in March, Seattle in May, and Boston in July. Class size is limited.

For further information, contact David L. Gies, Director, Institute for Nonprofit Organization Management, 518 17th Street, Suite 388, Denver, CO 80202. Telephone 303-825-0800.

CASA receives President's Volunteer Action Award

The National Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Association—composed of more than 115 individual programs in 26 States, involving more than 17,000 volunteers—is a 1985 recipient of a President's Volunteer Action Award.

The awards, cosponsored by VOLUNTEER—The National Center, a private nonprofit organization, and ACTION, the Federal agency for volunteer service, are presented in 10 categories. Recipients are chosen from more than 1,800 nominations received from local, regional, and national voluntary organizations and public agencies, corporations and labor unions, civic and neighborhood groups, and fraternal organizations. The awards are presented by the President in a special White House ceremony.

The association, based in Seattle, was established in 1982. CASA has grown from one local association in 1976 to 115 in just 8 years. CASA programs have been successful in increasing the number of children returned to their families or placed in permanent homes, and in reducing the stay in foster care.

More than just a way of recognizing outstanding volunteers and volunteer groups, the President's Volunteer Action Awards program presents a unique opportunity to celebrate the American spirit of citizen involvement. As President Reagan wrote in his citation for the awards, "...the only limits on our ability to help others are our own imagination and determination."



“

The CASA program provides the best opportunity I know for the citizen volunteer to radically improve an abused or neglected child's chance for happiness.

”

James M. Wootton
Deputy Administrator
Office of Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention

NIJ Reports Criminal Justice Calendar of Events a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Meetings & Conferences

Aug. 3 Sacramento, CA

California Association of Toxicologists.
Contact: Ron Briglia, Consolidated Medical Lab, (916-441-0186).

Aug. 4-8 Lexington, KY

Joint Annual Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices and Conference of State Court Administrators.
Contact: National Center for State Courts (NCSC), 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798 (804-253-2000).

Aug. 4-9 Lexington, KY

Annual Meeting of the National Conference of Appellate Court Clerks.
Contact: see Aug. 4-8, NCSC.

Aug. 5-9 Louisville, KY

Electron Microscopy Society of America/Microbeam Analytical Society—Joint Meeting.
Contact: S. Basu, New York State Police Headquarters, Crime Laboratory, Building #22, State Campus, Albany, NY 12226 (518-457-1208).

Aug. 6-10 Champaign, IL

1985 Illinois Law Enforcement Explorer Conference.
Fee: \$150. Contact: Illinois Law Enforcement Explorer Advisory Board, 601 Harger Rd., Oakbrook, IL 60521.

Aug. 6-10 Copenhagen, Denmark

Society of Forensics Haemogenetics—11th International Congress.
Contact: Spadille Congress Service, Sommervej 3, DK-3100 Horbaek, Denmark.

Sep. 5-7 Denver, CO

National Conference on Court Delay Reduction.
Fee: \$250. Contact: see Aug. 4-8, NCSC.

Sep. 8-10 Boise, ID

Western Correctional Association Conference.
Fee: \$65. Contact: Bona Miller, Idaho Department of Corrections, Statehouse Mail, Boise, ID 83720 (208-334-2724).

Sep. 11-13 New Orleans, LA

National Association of Criminal Justice Planners 1985 National Conference.
Contact: Rebekah S. Fennell, NACJP, 1500 Massachusetts Ave. NW., Suite 129, Washington, DC 20005 (202-223-3171).

Sep. 23-27 Memphis, TN

Annual Meeting of National Association of Medical Examiners.
Contact: Dr. George E. Ganlner, Secretary Treasurer—NAME, 1402 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63104 (314-664-9800 ext. 298).

Sep. 24-26 Huntsville, TX

Correctional Education Association Region V Conference.
Contact: Phillip B. Carona, Darrington Unit, Rt. 3, Box 59, Rosharon, TX 77583 (713-595-3434).

Sep. 29-Oct. 1 Chicago, IL

National Correctional Education Association Special Issue Conference.
Contact: Illinois Host Committee, Illinois Department of Corrections, 1301 Concordia Court, Springfield, IL 62702 (217-522-2666).

Oct. 3-4 Atlantic City, NJ

1985 Northeastern Association of Criminal Justice Educators Convention.
Contact: Chuck Nemeth, Glassboro State College, Department of Law/Justice, Glassboro, NJ 08028 (609-863-7176).

Oct. 5-13 New Orleans, LA

Annual Meeting of the American Judges Association.
Contact: see Aug. 4-8, NCSC.

Oct. 6-8 San Diego, CA

1985 Annual Training Conference of the International Society for Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis.
Contact: Phil Dunnigan, P.O. Box 1208, Los Angeles, CA 90053 or Paul Kincade (619-691-5071).

Oct. 11-14 Minneapolis, MN

Annual Meeting of the National Association of Women Judges.
Contact: see Aug. 4-8, NCSC.

Oct. 12-17 Houston, TX

International Association of Chiefs of Police 92nd Annual Conference.
Fee: \$85 members, \$105 nonmembers. Contact: Barbara L. Rathbun, Conference Coordinator, 13 Firstfield Rd., Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (301-948-0922).

Oct. 13-16 Carmel, CA

Annual Meeting of the National Association of State Judicial Educators.
Contact: Dennis Catlin, President, Michigan Judicial Institute, P.O. Box 30104, Lansing, MI 48909 (517-373-9528).

Oct. 17-20 Phoenix, AZ

National Correctional Recreation Association Annual Conference.
Contact: Chuck Poole, Arizona Department of Corrections, 321 W. Indian School Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85013 (602-255-3159).

Oct. 19-24 Reno, NV

IACP Annual Conference.
Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), 13 Firstfield Rd., P.O. Box 6010, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (800-638-4085).

Oct. 24-26 Pasadena, CA

Mexican-American Correctional Association 20th Anniversary Training Conference.
Contact: Henry Corrales (213-620-4675) or David Macpherson (213-262-8214).

Oct. 24-26 Tampa, FL

Eleventh Annual Florida Attorney General's "Help Stop Crime!" Conference.
Contact: Susie Gaines, Help Stop Crime!, Office of the Attorney General, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32301 (904-487-3712).

Workshops, Seminars, & Courses

August

Aug. 4-6 Jacksonville, FL

Tire Forensics for the Traffic 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 (904-646-2722).

Aug. 4-9 Boulder, CO

Corrections: Contracting for Services.
Contact: National Academy of Corrections (NAC), 1790 30th St., Suite 430, Boulder, CO 80301 (303-497-6060).

Aug. 4-9 Reno, NV

The Judge and the Trial—Graduate Course.
Tuition: \$400. Contact: The National Judicial College (NJC), Judicial College Building, University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, NV 89557 (702-784-6747).

Aug. 4-16 Boulder, CO

Correctional Management.
Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NAC.

Aug. 4-16 Boulder, CO

Corrections: Advanced Management.
Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NAC.

Aug. 5-6 Salt Lake City, UT

Corporate Aircraft Security.
Fee: \$350. Contact: Richard W. Kobetz & Associates, Ltd., North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Rt. 2, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611 (703-955-1128).

Aug. 5-6 Wilmington, DE

Drugs and Narcotics Investigation.
Fee: \$275. Contact: Jacob Haber, University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302-573-4440).

Aug. 5-6 Wilmington, DE

Federal Law Enforcement Civil Liability.
Fee: \$325. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Jacob Haber.

Aug. 5-7 Jacksonville, FL

Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager.
Fee: \$295. Contact: see August 4-6, IPTM.

Aug. 5-8 Seattle, WA

Civil and Vicarious Liability.
Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 nonmembers. Contact: International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), 13 Firstfield Rd., P.O. Box 6010, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (800-638-4085).

Aug. 5-9 Colorado Mts.

Court Management: Personnel Administration.
Tuition: \$590. Contact: National Center for State Courts (NCSC), 300 Newport Ave., Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798 (804-253-2000).

Aug. 5-9 Denver, CO

The Investigation of Child Abuse and Sexual Exploitation.
Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 5-9 Gainesville, GA

Management of Covert Operations.
Contact: Institute of Public Service (IPS), Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30501 (404-534-6250).

Aug. 5-9 Gainesville, GA

Organized Crime.
Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 5-9 Glynnco, GA

Basic Microcomputer Training Program.
Fee: \$330.50. Contact: Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training, Glynnco, GA 31524 (912-267-2345).

Aug. 5-9 Glynnco, GA

Court Security Seminar.
Fee: \$330. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 5-9 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications.
Fee: \$425. Contact: see Aug. 4-6, IPTM.

Aug. 5-9 Jacksonville, FL

Police Executive Development Seminar.
Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 4-6, IPTM.

Aug. 5-9 Nashville, TN

Allocation and Distribution of Police Personnel.
Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 5-15 New York, NY

Senior Appellate Judges' Seminar.
Contact: Barbara Flicker, Director, Institute of Judicial Administration, 1 Washington Square Village, New York, NY 10012-1699 (212-598-7721).

Aug. 5-16 Glynnco, GA

Cargo Theft Investigation Training Program.
Fee: \$460. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 5-16 Glynnco, GA

White Collar Crime Training Program.
Fee: \$137. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 7-8 Salt Lake City, UT

Terrorism in the 1980's.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 7-9 Jacksonville, FL

Workshop on the Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.
Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 4-6, IPTM.

Aug. 8-9 Denver, CO

Homicide Investigation Seminar.
Contact: National Law Enforcement Institute (NLEI), P.O. Box 1435, Santa Rosa, CA 95402 (707-545-3355).

Aug. 10-Nov. 8 Louisville, KY

74th Administrative Officers Course.
Tuition: \$1,200. Contact: Shirley Beck, Southern Police Institute, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502-588-6561).

Aug. 11-15 Denver, CO

Personnel Administration.
Tuition: \$590. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, NCSC.

Aug. 11-15 New York, NY

115th Congress of Correction.
Fee: \$107 members, \$130 nonmembers, \$50 students. Contact: American Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740.

Aug. 11-16 Reno, NV

Advanced Juvenile Justice Management Institute.
Contact: National College of Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507 (702-784-6012).

Aug. 12-13 Denver, CO

Operational Intelligence.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 12-13 Denver, CO

Physical Security: Condominiums-Hotels-Offices-Resorts.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 12-13 Los Angeles, CA

Contemporary Investigative Techniques.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 12-13 Wilmington, DE

Fire and Arson Investigation.
Fee: \$235. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Jacob Haber.

Aug. 12-16 Gainesville, GA

Counterterrorism and Hostage Rescue.
Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 12-16 Gainesville, GA

Public Safety Training Officer Development.
Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 12-16 Jacksonville, FL

Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System.
Fee: \$550. Contact: see Aug. 4-6, IPTM.

Aug. 12-16 Louisville, KY

Crime Prevention/Loss Prevention in the Corporate Environment.
Tuition: \$325. Contact: Admissions, National Crime Prevention Institute (NCPI), University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (502-588-6987).

Aug. 12-16 Orlando, FL

Bloodspatter and Crime Scene Reconstruction.
Fee: \$250. Contact: Robert L. Milke, Director, Governmental Services Program, Valencia Community College (VCC), P.O. Box 3028, Orlando, FL 32802 (305-299-5000).

Aug. 12-16 San Diego, CA

Expanding Your Executive Expertise.
Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 nonmembers. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 12-23 Glynnco, GA

Computer Fraud and Data Processing Investigations Training Program.
Fee: \$435. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 12-Sept. 6 Glynnco, GA

Marine Law Enforcement Training Program.
Fee: \$1,121. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 14-15 Denver, CO

Terrorism in the 1980's.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 15-16 Denver, CO

Hostage Negotiations.
Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 15-16 Kansas City, MO

Child Sexual Abuse Assessment & Treatment: Victims & Offenders.
Contact: Forensic Mental Health Associates (FMHA), RR #1, Box 404, Lakeside Beach, Webster, MA 01570-9738.

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The Calendar of Events is a regular feature of NIJ Reports. The Calendar announces national, international, and regional events. All events announced are directly related to criminal/juvenile 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.

NIJ Reports
Criminal Justice Calendar of Events
a program of the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS

Aug. 18-21 Kansas City, MO
National Institute on Child Sexual Abuse Victims.
 Fee: \$165. Contact: see Aug. 11-16, NCJJ.

Aug. 18-23 Boulder, CO
Corrections: Training for Staff Trainers.
 Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NAC.

Aug. 18-23 Gainesville, GA
Law Enforcement Diving and Body Recovery.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 18-23 Palo Alto, CA
Non-Attorney Judges' Academy.
 Contact: American Academy of Judicial Education (AAJE), 2025 Eye St. NW, Suite 903, Washington, DC 20006 (202-775-0083).

Aug. 19-20 Denver, CO
Contemporary Investigative Techniques.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 19-20 Salt Lake City, UT
Security Stress and Burn-out Management.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Aug. 19-20 Wilmington, DE
Crime Analysis: An Overview of the Process.
 Fee: \$300. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Jacob Haber.

Aug. 19-22 Glynco, GA
Advanced Microcomputer Training Program.
 Fee: \$276.40. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 19-23 Gainesville, GA
Hazardous Materials Team Training.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 19-23 Louisville, KY
Anti-Terrorism/Crisis Management.
 Tuition: \$325. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, NCPI.

Aug. 19-23 San Francisco, CA
Community Conflict Resolution Trainers Institute.
 Fee: \$485. Contact: Terry Amsler, Director, Program Development, Community Board Center for Policy and Training, 149 Ninth St., San Francisco, CA 94103 (415-552-1250).

Aug. 20-22 Glynco, GA
Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigative Techniques Training Program.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 20-23 Huntsville, TX
Introduction to Computer-Related Crimes.
 Fee: \$65. Contact: Criminal Justice Center Police Academy (CJCPA), Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341 (409-294-1669).

Aug. 20-29 Glynco, GA
Advanced Law Enforcement Photography Training Program.
 Fee: \$420. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 21-23 Wilmington, DE
Perspectives on Police Management.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Jacob Haber.

Aug. 22-23 Philadelphia, PA
Homicide Investigation Seminar.
 Contact: see Aug. 8-9, NLEI.

Aug. 25-29 Santa Fe, NM
Appellate Judges' Seminar Series.
 Contact: ABA Judicial Administration Division, Appellate Judges' Conference (AJC), Sandra M. Roos, 750 N. Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, IL 60611 (312-988-5696).

Aug. 25-30 Boulder, CO
Corrections: Personnel Management.
 Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NAC.

Aug. 26-27 Wilmington, DE
Computer Crime: Perspectives on Its Detection and Investigation.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Jacob Haber.

Aug. 26-28 San Francisco, CA
Victim-Witness Programs for Courts.
 Fee: \$25. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, NCSC.

Aug. 26-28 San Diego, CA
Police Fleet Management.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 26-29 St. Louis, MO
Crime Analysis.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 26-30 Gainesville, GA
Unconventional Personal Combat.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Aug. 26-30 Glynco, GA
Basic Microcomputer Training Program.
 Fee: \$330.50. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Aug. 26-30 Knoxville, TN
Recognition and Prevention of Police Stress.
 Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Aug. 29-30 Walt Disney World, FL
The Assessment and Treatment of Juvenile and Adult Sex Offenders: A Medico-Legal Approach.
 Fee: \$150. Contact: Dorothy Molis, 29 Linwood St., Webster, MA 01570 (617-943-3581 or 617-943-2381).

September

Sep. 1-6 Monterey, CA
Appellate Opinion Writing.
 Contact: see Aug. 18-23, AAJE.

Sep. 1-6 Monterey, CA
Trial Judges' Writing Program.
 Contact: see Aug. 18-23, AAJE.

Sep. 3-Oct. 11 Los Angeles, CA
Delinquency Control Institute Program.
 Contact: University of Southern California, Delinquency Control Institute, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007 (213-743-2497).

Sep. 4 Evanston, IL
Executive Institute for Suburban Chiefs.
 Fee: \$450. Contact: The Traffic Institute (TI), P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 (1-800-323-4011).

Sep. 5-June 5 Evanston, IL
Police Administration Training Program.
 Fee: \$6,000. Contact: see Sep. 4, TI.

Sep. 8-11 Savannah, GA
Serious and Repetitive Juvenile Offenders.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, NCSC.

Sep. 9-11 St. Louis, MO
Community-Based Mediation: Planning and Development Institute.
 Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 19-23, Terry Amsler.

Sep. 9-11 Washington, DC
Annual Criminal Procedure Review.
 Tuition: \$275 members, \$325 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 9-13 Gainesville, GA
Advanced Strategic Reaction Team Training.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Sep. 9-13 Gainesville, GA
Business Ethics.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Sep. 9-13 Glynco, GA
Basic Microcomputer Training Program.
 Fee: \$330.50. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 9-13 Lansing, MI
Seventh Annual Seminar on Forensic Pathology: The Investigation of Violent Death.
 Fee: \$400. Contact: Paul Embert, 560 Baker Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1118 (517-355-9648).

Sep. 9-13 Nashville, TN
Administering a Small Law Enforcement Agency.
 Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 9-13 Richardson, TX
Computer Programming for Police Managers.
 Tuition: \$300 members, \$400 non-members. Contact: Donald T. Shanahan, Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute (SLEI), P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75083 (214-690-2394).

Sep. 9-13 St. Petersburg, FL
Internal Affairs Investigation.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement (FILE), St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Sep. 9-20 Evanston, IL
At-Scene Accident Investigation.
 Fee: \$550. Contact: see Sep. 4, TI.

Sep. 9-20 Glynco, GA
White Collar Crime Training Program.
 Fee: \$137. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 9-27 Louisville, KY
Crime Prevention Theory, Practice and Management.
 Fee: \$775. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, NCPI.

Sep. 10 Washington, DC
Industrial Drug Abuse.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: Mr. C.E. Davenport, Director of Marketing, Drug Education Associates, Inc., P.O. Box 73267, Metairie, LA 70006-3267 (504-454-0412).

Sep. 10-12 San Antonio, TX
Terrorism—Preparing for the Threat.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 11-13 Orlando, FL
Hypnosis: An Investigative Aid.
 Fee: \$295. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, VCC.

Sep. 12-13 Salt Lake City, UT
Child Sexual Abuse Assessment & Treatment: Victims & Offenders.
 Contact: see Aug. 15-16, FMHA.

Sep. 13-14 Anchorage, AK
Child Abuse and Neglect Workshop.
 Fee: \$90. Contact: Dr. Jerome Leavitt, 5042 E. Ninth St., Tucson, AZ 85711 (602-748-2372).

Sep. 13-17 St. Louis
Community Conflict Resolution Trainers Institute.
 Fee: \$485. Contact: see Aug. 19-23, Terry Amsler.

Sep. 15-20 Reno, NV
Probate Court Proceedings—Specialty Course.
 Tuition: \$400. Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NJC.

Sep. 15-Oct. 4 Reno, NV
General Jurisdiction Course.
 Tuition: \$800. Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NJC.

Sep. 16-19 Los Angeles, CA
Telecommunication Operations and Management.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 16-19 Richardson, TX
Internal Affairs/Deadly Force.
 Tuition: \$200 members, \$250 non-members. Contact: see Sep. 9-13, SLEI.

Sep. 16-20 Columbus, OH
Hazardous Materials Incidents.
 Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 16-27 Glynco, GA
Fraud and Financial Investigations Training Program.
 Fee: \$285. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 16-Oct. 10 Glynco, GA
Marine Law Enforcement Training Program.
 Fee: \$1,121. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 17-18 Gainesville, GA
Advanced Weaponry.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Sep. 17-19 Huntsville, TX
Current Investigative Issues: 17th—Missing and Murdered Children; 18th—Rape Investigation/Profiling the Offender; 19th—VI-CAP/Serial Murderers.
 Fee: \$40/day, \$100/3 days. Contact: see Aug. 20-23, CJCPA.

Sep. 17-26 Glynco, GA
Advanced Law Enforcement Photography Training Program.
 Fee: \$420. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 18-20 Chicago, IL
Determining the Cause and Origin of Fires, Arson and Explosions.
 Fee: \$185 members, \$200 nonmembers. Contact: Fire Seminar, National Association of Fire Investigators, Suite 300, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604 (312-939-6050).

Sep. 22-25 New Orleans, LA
Representing State and Local Governments.
 Contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys (NCDA), University of Houston Law Center, University Park, Houston, TX 77004 (713-749-1571).

Sep. 22-27 Reno NV
Alternate Methods of Dispute Resolution—Specialty Course.
 Tuition: \$400. Contact: see Aug. 4-9, NJC.

Sep. 23-24 New Orleans, LA
Corporate Aircraft Security.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Sep. 23-26 Boston, MA
Managing DWI Enforcement Programs.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 23-26 San Antonio, TX
Law Enforcement Agencies: Managing for Effective Discipline.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 23-27 Chicago, IL
Planning, Design and Construction of Police Facilities.
 Tuition: \$425 members, \$475 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 23-27 Gainesville, GA
Security in Public Institutions.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, IPS.

Sep. 23-27 St. Petersburg, FL
Master User Microcomputer.
 Fee: \$125. Contact: see Sep. 9-13, FILE.

Sep. 23-Oct. 4 Evanston, IL
Technical Accident Investigation.
 Fee: \$550. Contact: see Sep. 4, TI.

Sep. 23-Oct. 4 Glynco, GA
Computer Fraud and Data Processing Investigations Training Program.
 Fee: \$435. Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 23-Nov. 15 Ft. Lauderdale, FL
Professional Polygraph Training.
 Fee: \$2,200. Contact: Deception Control, Inc., 1815 E. Commercial Blvd., Suite 206, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33308 (305-771-6900).

Sep. 24-26 Glynco, GA
Police Operations Leading to Improved Children and Youth Services.
 Contact: see Aug. 5-9, FLETC.

Sep. 24-26 Nashville, TN
Executive and Dignitary Protection.
 Tuition: \$375 members, \$425 non-members. Contact: see Aug. 5-8, IACP.

Sep. 26-27 Chicago, IL
1985 Workshop: Off-the-Bench Conduct of Judges.
 Fee: \$60 members, \$100 nonmembers. Contact: Jean Mangum, American Judicature Society, 25 E. Washington, Suite 1600, Chicago, IL 60602 (312-558-6900).

Sep. 26-27 Dallas, TX
Physical Security: Condominiums-Hotels-Offices-Resorts.
 Fee: \$350. Contact: see Aug. 5-6, Richard W. Kobetz.

Sep. 26-27 Orlando, FL
Evaluating and Selecting Computer Software.
 Fee: \$235. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, VCC.

Sep. 26-27 Orlando, FL
Evaluating and Selecting Security Software.
 Fee: \$215. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, VCC.

Sep. 27-Oct. 1 Champaign, IL
Second Annual Fire Investigation Training Conference.
 Contact: Steve Briggs, C.F.I., Chairman, Illinois Chapter International Association of Arson Investigators Conference, 2505 Court St., Pekin, IL 61558.

Sep. 28-29 Orlando, FL
Youth Suicide: Recognition and Intervention.
 Fee: \$65. Contact: see Aug. 12-16, VCC.

Sep. 29-Oct. 3 Denver, CO
Trial Strategy and Techniques.
 Contact: see Sep. 22-25, NCDA.

Sep. 29-Oct. 3 Hyannis, MA
Appellate Judges' Seminar Series.
 Contact: see Aug. 25-29, AJC.

Sep. 30-Oct. 3 Dallas, TX
American Society for Industrial Security 31st Annual Seminar & Exhibits.
 Fee: \$335 members, \$445 nonmembers, \$120 spouses, \$60 students. Contact: American Society for Industrial Security Education & Seminar Programs (703-522-5800).

ADR...The emergence of a new educational landscape

by Maria Volpe, Ph.D.

The rapid proliferation of interest in alternative forms of dispute resolution (ADR) is now being matched by a surge of academic activity and formal educational efforts. While the terrain of ADR education has been defined up to now in nonacademic settings, this is no longer the case. Countless professional institutions, from elementary to graduate and professional schools, particularly law schools, are getting involved.

In addition to standard curricular matters and academic politics, ADR educators are faced with dispute resolution issues coming of age during a time of fiscal constraint for universities and colleges. ADR activities, because they are generally pioneering, interdisciplinary efforts, consume more academic resources than do traditional courses.

Nevertheless, innovative alternative dispute resolution activities—courses, curricula, and programs—are underway from coast to coast. Their development has been so rapid that precise numbers and formats elude us at present. As a result of this burgeoning activity, a unique educational landscape is forming.

Eclectic educational efforts

The many educational efforts in progress vary in their stage of development and reflect the work of a diverse, eclectic academic community. Despite this variety, a number of patterns are discernible. They include:

- *Isolated, short-term efforts*, such as the New York University School of Continuing Education conference for medical doctors, which included a workshop on managing conflicts.

- *Devotion of segments of traditional courses to dispute resolution*. For instance, a family law course may devote a few sessions to family and divorce mediation, or a criminal justice class may offer students an understanding of the use of ADR.

- *Specific courses devoted solely to dispute resolution*, such as an alternative dispute resolution clinic or a divorce mediation course. Harvard University's Program on Negotiation was designed as an interuniversity consortium to improve the theory and practice of conflict resolution.

- *Options for an undergraduate or graduate major or minor in dispute or conflict resolution*. For instance, George Mason University's Center for Conflict Resolution (Virginia) offers an M.S. in Conflict Management.

- *A certificate in dispute resolution*. For instance, John Jay College of Criminal Justice (New York) offers a 30-credit certificate program in dispute resolution; Catholic University (Washington, D.C.) has recently begun a postgraduate certificate program in family mediation.

Characteristics of ADR education and training

Dispute resolution coursework seeks to give students an understanding of conceptual, research, and substantive issues, as well as the skills needed to act effectively as dispute resolvers and an opportunity to apply the knowledge and training in a field situation.

Skill building techniques—a primary feature of most ADR educational efforts—vary according to the educational setting, but generally they involve role-playing to provide actual experience. ADR education focuses particularly on developing or enhancing skills in listening, communication, problem solving, and critical thinking.

Meeting the challenges

Dispute resolution efforts operate in the shadow of larger political, social, economic, and legislative developments. In New York State, for instance, all dispute resolution centers funded by the Community Dispute Resolution Centers Program of the Unified Court System must provide mediators with 25 hours of training in conflict resolution techniques. ADR professionals and educators need to coordinate their efforts if such requirements are to be satisfactorily met. Academic programs will need to deal with certification, licensing, liability, and ethical issues, as well as with critical issues regarding the ADR process and its utilization.

There is also need to upgrade the image of dispute resolution within the academic environment. ADR education is sometimes treated as a stepchild or interloper among traditional academic disciplines. Because it is usually multidisciplinary, it lacks a "home" department to give it legitimacy.

Yet in a growing number of colleges and universities, an academic base is emerging, with ADR coursework becoming more and more institutionalized. Although consensus does not yet exist concerning the form ADR education and training should take in academic settings, an agenda for the future is gradually taking shape.

Maria Volpe, Ph.D., is Assistant Professor of Sociology and Coordinator of the Dispute Resolution Program at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York.

The Dispute Resolution Information Center is seeking information on dispute resolution educational programs, training, and conferences. If you have any information to contribute, call the Center at 301-251-5194 or write Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

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Courts

Management and operations. Court structure. Bail and bond. Judicial process.

Hypnotically Refreshed Testimony—Enhanced Memory or Tampering With Evidence?

M.T. Orne et al., *University of Pennsylvania*; M.H. Tonry, *University of Maryland*

Examines the effects of hypnosis on memory, belief, and certitude; the forensic use of hypnosis; and case law on the admissibility of hypnotically refreshed testimony.

An introduction to hypnosis by the authors notes that hypnotized persons are highly suggestible and often invent requested information that memory cannot supply. The authors indicate that it is possible both to lie under hypnosis and to feign the hypnotic state. Scientific evidence relevant to forensic applications of hypnosis is reviewed.

Critical issues raised by forensic hypnosis include who should conduct the hypnotic interview and what induction and questioning techniques should be used. Consideration of modern case law indicates that the appellate courts increasingly agree that hypnotically refreshed eyewitness testimony should not be admissible. The report argues for the use of hypnosis only in investigations; guidelines for such use are presented.

1985. 71 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-013-78. Footnotes. References. Glossary. NCJ 97256

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$3.00, stock no. 027-000-01220-5; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Crime prevention/deterrence

Community involvement. Environmental design and security systems.

Crime and Protection in America—A Study of Private Security and Law Enforcement Resources and Relationships—Executive Summary

W.C. Cunningham and T.H. Taylor, *Hallcrest Systems, Inc.*; Daniel Ford, *Ed.*

Presents strategies and recommendations for more effective use of the extensive resources of private security to control and prevent crime, as well as ways to improve cooperation between law enforcement and private security.

Based on extensive surveys, the study addressed the respective roles and contributions of law enforcement and private security to crime prevention and control. It also addresses the expectations of public police and private security.

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ty personnel regarding their own and each other's work, the degree of competition and cooperation, characteristics and standards of the workforce and technological resources of each sector, and the nature, extent, and growth of private security markets in the United States.

The report includes recommendations for improving cooperation between public and private police and for addressing crimes against businesses. For the full report, see NCJ 93660.

1985. 74 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. OJARS-85-M-036. Tables. Figures. NCJ 97257

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$3.00, stock no. 027-000-01224-8; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Evaluation of the Neighborhood Foot Patrol Program in Flint, Michigan

R. Trojanowicz, Michigan State University

Describes results of an evaluation of a community-initiated foot patrol program concentrating on crime prevention. Data were gathered through formal interviews and informal conversations with residents, business people, and community leaders, and through sampling reports filed by foot patrol officers.

The evaluation showed that, in the year before the inception of the foot patrol program, there were 4,085 crimes reported in the 14 experimental areas. In 1981, the year of the final evaluation, there were only 3,730 crimes reported.

Furthermore, almost 70 percent of the citizens interviewed during the final year of the study felt safer because of the program. More than 90 percent of those interviewed were aware of the program; most agreed that foot patrol officers were more effective than officers on motorized patrol.

1985. 184 p. Sponsoring agency: Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. Tables. Appendixes. NCJ 96565

Availability: National Neighborhood Foot Patrol Center, Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, 560 Baker Hall, E. Lansing, MI 48824. Document free.

Major Lawsuits Over Crime and Security—Trends and Patterns, 1958-1982

L.W. Sherman and J. Klein, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology

Addresses the role of private resources in preventing and controlling crime, and analyzes 186 awards in crime- and security-related lawsuits reported by the American Trial Lawyers' Association (ATLA) from 1958 to 1982.

Factors the authors believe are conducive to security litigation include the growth of reported crimes and private security, and the increased liability of organizations that have not adopted elaborate security measures. Seventy-eight percent of awards resulted from "inadequate security" or "false arrest." Eighty percent of the "inadequate security" awards were reported from only 10 States.

Two of every three major awards were won by customers. Although retailers were the most common defendants, Federal, State, and local government agencies, hospitals, schools, and offices all suffered substantial losses from security litigation. The mean award was \$130,000. The authors recommend field tests of the effectiveness of security measures.

1984. 58 p. Tables. Appendixes. References. NCJ 96924

Availability: University of Maryland, Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, College Park, MD 20742. Document \$35.00.



Criminalistics and Forensics

Crime labs. Forensic science.

Procedures and Evaluation of Antisera for the Typing of Antigens in Bloodstains—ABH, Rh, MNSS, Kell, Duffy, and Kidd Blood Group Antigens and Gm/Km Serum Group Antigens

R.E. Gaensslen and H.C. Lee

Discusses genetic markers in human blood and focuses on the grouping of bloodstains for antigens of the ABH, Rh, MNSS, Kell, Duffy, and Kidd

blood group systems and the Gm and Km serum group systems.

Topics covered include blood group antibodies, agglutination, techniques used in blood group serology, and the evaluation of commercial antisera.

1984. 126 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 79-NI-AX-0125. Tables. References. Appendixes. NCJ 93233

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$4.75, stock no. 027-000-01214-1; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Criminology

Behavioral and social sciences. Crime causes. Research and development.

Paths of Neighborhood Change—Race and Crime in Urban America

R.P. Taub, D.G. Taylor, and J.D. Dunham

Focuses on eight Chicago neighborhoods that illustrate different aspects of the process of neighborhood change—decline, gentrification, or stability in the face of high and low crime rates and minority presence—and develops models to elucidate the interplay of forces involved in change.

These models demonstrate why middle-class neighborhoods adapt more successfully to racial change than do working-class areas, why crime is not always crucial to the future of neighborhoods, and why such features as parks appear as amenities in some areas and handicaps in others.

In examining the role of fear of crime, the authors find that if crime is high but, at the same time, neighborhood housing is appreciating at a satisfactory rate, or the neighborhood has other amenities to offer, or steps are being taken to deal with crime, then crime will not inspire fear. If the neighborhood does not have other satisfactions to offer, or does not show signs of coping with the threat of crime, then crime may inspire fear. The authors suggest that in each neighborhood,

events such as crime are interpreted by residents in a way contingent upon other local events.

1984. 269 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Appendixes. References. NCJ 95444

Availability: University of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. Book \$25.00.

Race, Crime, and Criminal Justice

R. Chilton and J. Galvin, Ed.

Eight articles review what is known about the links between race and crime, and about differences in the treatment of racial groups in the criminal justice system.

Topics include discriminatory treatment in arrest processing, the question of whether or not black males are over-represented in arrest statistics, differences in treatment of black and white youth charged with status offenses, and homicide rates for specific racial categories in 55 U.S. cities.

Other articles discuss arrest and imprisonment data for Native and non-Native Canadians; black, white, and Hispanic homicide trends in Chicago over a 17-year period; the extent to which interracial victimization may affect race relations and central-city-to-suburban migration; and the importance of race and gender among employees at California's San Quentin prison.

1985. 158 p. References. Tables. Figures. NCJ 96742

Availability: Crime and Delinquency, V 31, N 1, special issue (January 1985).



Dispute Resolution

Criminal and civil arbitration, mediation, and conciliation (public and private, nonadjudicatory).

Alternative Dispute Resolution

R.A. Hanson et al., Ed.

Examines trends and patterns in alternative dispute resolution in five articles addressed to scholars and practitioners in judicial administration.

The first article discusses issues associated with the institutionalization of

existing dispute resolution programs and suggests the need to determine who the key players are and the importance of becoming financially viable through a blend of public and private funding.

From a study of the disputing attitudes and behaviors in three small American neighborhoods, conclusions are offered about why disputants do or do not seek alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

A third article discusses mediated negotiation as an alternative dispute resolution process for the public sector. A fourth examines the importance of social organization in alternative dispute resolution agencies, showing how the movement has developed diverse strains in its effort to emerge as a profession. According to the article, program administrators are oriented toward professionalization; mediators may have a different orientation, depending on their type of organization.

The final paper discusses selected ethical issues in dispute resolution: neutral confidentiality, certification and training of neutrals, one-sided compensation, and the extent of a neutral's responsibility to the public at large.

1984. 111 p. Tables. Footnotes. References. NCJ 96764

Availability: Justice System Journal, V 9, N 2 (Summer 1984), complete issue.

Introducing Court-Annexed Arbitration—A Policymaker's Guide

E. Rolph, Institute for Civil Justice

Identifies policies and procedures to be considered by a court adopting an arbitration program.

The author says that courts need to consider carefully what kinds of cases, at what monetary values, can be settled successfully through arbitration, and to establish "gatekeeping" mechanisms to assign a case to the arbitration track.

Other issues for courts to consider include selection of arbitrators; questions of discovery, evidence, and arbitrators' powers at hearings; rules governing awards; development of a disincentives policy; and evaluation of arbitration programs.

1984. 129 p. NCJ 96208

Availability: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406. Paperback \$10.00; order no. R-3167-ICJ.



Institutional corrections (adult)

Management and operations. Classification of offenders. Jails. Prison disorders. Rehabilitation and treatment.

Correctional Facility Design and Construction Management

D.K. Sechrest and S.J. Price, Commission on Accreditation for Corrections

Discusses a 1-year study of correctional facility construction in 15 States, with emphasis on the decisionmaking process in planning and design.

Attention is focused on such issues as architect/engineer selection, site selection, staffing, hardware selection, and cost and funding considerations. The authors' findings suggest that many difficulties encountered during the planning of new institutions relate to inadequate involvement by the State departments of corrections.

The authors stress the importance of developing a needs assessment and adhering to its goals throughout the planning, design, and construction process. Contract administration, maintenance, the use of prototype designs and of prefabricated units, and the need for postoccupancy evaluation are also discussed.

1985. 126 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Contract no. J-LEAA-011-81. Figures. Appendixes. References. NCJ 96969

Availability: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Document \$4.75, stock no. 027-000-01219-1; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Jails—Intergovernmental Dimensions of a Local Problem—A Commission Report

Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Examines problems intrinsic to the Nation's nearly 4,000 jails and discusses pretrial, posttrial, and community-based alternatives. The report argues that administrative problems confronting local jails can be attributed primarily to the

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number of disparate groups that make up jail populations.

Provision of services for those incarcerated for relatively short periods of time is discussed, including health care, education, counseling, training, and library services. The authors give examples of pretrial, posttrial, and community-based alternatives to incarceration that are shown to be efficient and relatively cost-effective ways of alleviating some of the institutional stress that jails are experiencing.

The report examines State and Federal jail policies and argues that local jails are profoundly affected by decisions made at higher levels of government. Recommendations center on sentencing policies, interlocal agreements, State and Federal roles, and constitutional considerations.

1984. 253 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Grant no. CZ-5. Tables. Graphs. Charts. Figures. References. NCJ 96204

Availability: Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1111 20th St. NW., Suite 2000, Washington, DC 20575. Document free.

Joint Federal/State Administration of Prisons— An Exploration of Options

R.H. Lawson, Ed.,
American Justice Institute

Suggests that joint ventures in prison administration can help both States and the Federal Government deal with crowding, reduce costs of construction and operation, simplify selecting sites for new prisons, and expand facilities and programs for special inmate populations.

Joint management means shared decisionmaking at the policymaking level. Although it may involve joint planning and funding, and ongoing shared responsibility for the facility, the concept—as the report sees it—does not encompass shared operational management because unified command is needed at the institutional level.

A survey of corrections administrators revealed strong support for three types of joint facilities: a medical/psychiatric facility capable of handling the aged and developmentally disabled, a high-security facility for men who are

assaultive or high escape risks, and a protective custody facility for men.

The report outlines four possible forms of intergovernmental cooperation and concludes that joint ventures should be considered routinely in any planning for prison construction or any modification of existing arrangements.

1984. 159 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Justice Research Program. Grant no. 83-NI-AX-0004. Maps. Data tables. Bibliography. Appendixes. NCJ 96886

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

Prison Overcrowding Crisis

C.O. Merriman and L.S. Pershan, Ed.

Presents papers and discussions from a 2-day 1983 colloquium at the New York University School of Law that focused on solutions to prison crowding. Contributors included scholars, lawyers, and corrections experts from across the country.

The first part of the discussion deals with the question of whether and how sentencing policy should be changed to respond to crowding. Alternatives to incarceration and selective incapacitation are both discussed in this context.

The second part centers on those strategies that assume existing sentencing policies and the current growth of the prison population will continue. Legal and political issues associated with prison expansion are addressed, as well as the demands the problem of crowding makes on a conscientious prison administrator.

The status and implementation of prisoners' rights litigation are also addressed.

1984. 329 p. References. NCJ 97017

Availability: New York University Review of Law and Social Change, V 12, N 1 (1983-1984), complete issue.

Retraining Adult Sex Offenders— Methods and Models

F.H. Knopp

Describes 10 nonresidential and custodial treatment programs for adult sex offenders and emphasizes that special treatment is crucial for males involved

in rape, incest, and the "nuisance" offenses of exhibitionism and voyeurism.

An overview given by the author counters common misconceptions about sex offenders and evaluates the potential for changing sexually assaultive behavior through remedial treatment. The book outlines 6 treatment goals of the 10 programs, each of which reflects the multidisciplinary approach that is replacing the traditional psychiatric model of treatment.

Criteria and guidelines are detailed for determining whether the offender can be placed in the community or in a more structured residential setting. The author describes two community-based and eight residential models, the latter ranging from a privately owned house exclusively for sex offenders to a total therapeutic environment in maximum-security institutions.

1984. 327 p. Appendixes. References. NCJ 96499

Availability: Safer Society Press, 3049 East Genesee St., Syracuse, NY 13224. Paperback \$20.00.



Juvenile justice system

Juvenile delinquency. Juvenile courts. Missing children.

Juvenile Court and Community Corrections

T.G. Blomberg

Assesses the experiences of a California juvenile court with three community correction reforms—a boys' center program, probation subsidy, and juvenile diversion programs—along with similar experiences nationwide.

The study documents these reforms' unintended consequence of "net-widening"—a situation in which community correctional reforms increase, rather than alter, the juvenile court's reach and its control over youths. Policy implications that derive from both intended and unintended consequences of the reforms are considered.

The author provides historical background on the development of California's juvenile courts and discusses the interrelation of juvenile court organization, court reforms, and the net-widen-

ing phenomenon. Finally, the mixed results of diversion nationwide are reviewed.

1984. 152 p. Endnotes. Appendix. Bibliography. NCJ 95871

Availability: University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706. Book \$21.50, paperback \$9.75.

Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency

H. Kaplan

Offers students of criminal justice an explanation of the social basis of juvenile delinquency, with a focus on its onset, continuity, and consequences.

The author provides a sociological explanation of why youths act in a delinquent manner. One of the factors identified is the need to compensate for personal failure by attacking the standards by which the youth failed. Whether or not a youth continues delinquent behavior is seen as dependent on the consequences of the initial delinquent behavior and the normal process of maturing.

Both the reinforcing and deterring consequences of delinquency are explored and, in a concluding section, the author synthesizes the theories and empirical findings of social sciences on juvenile delinquent behavior.

1984. 156 p. Chapter questions. Index. Bibliography. NCJ 96498

Availability: Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90212. Paperback \$7.95.

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency

R.J. Lundman

Intended both as a course text and as a source for policymakers and program administrators, this volume presents a detailed description and analysis of major or juvenile delinquency prevention and control projects.

The author identifies types of delinquent acts, establishes the frequency and seriousness of delinquent behavior, and provides an overview of major intervention points for juvenile delinquency prevention and control. Individual and area approaches to prevention, diversion efforts, and various types of control efforts (corrections, probation, community-based treatment, "scared straight" programs) are examined.

The author's recommendations for the future include abandoning traditional delinquency prevention efforts because, it is asserted, they are ineffective, waste money, violate the rights of juveniles and their families, inspire unworkable suggestions and programs, and fail to affect the known correlates of urban delinquency.

Diversion is recommended as the first response to status and minor offenders, and probation is recommended as the prime sentencing option of juvenile court judges.

1984. 259 p. Tables. Chapter notes. Index. Bibliography. NCJ 96051

Availability: Oxford University Press, Inc., 200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Paperback \$8.95.



Law enforcement

Criminal investigation. Internal affairs. Management and organization. Resource allocation. Patrol functions. Traffic functions. Private/security police.

Policing a City's Central District—The Oakland Story

A.J. Reiss, Jr.

Describes a unique collaborative effort between the Oakland, California, Police Department and the private sector to bolster security in the central business district of the city.

The author discusses characteristics of Oakland's core area and actions taken by the police department to relieve residents' and commuters' fear of crime. These actions include enforcing statutes against such "soft crimes" as harassment, panhandling, and loitering and developing a diversified patrol strategy that uses foot, mounted, and various types of vehicular patrol. A working arrangement with local private security companies is also detailed.

Private sector enhancement of patrol resources and other forms of private sector involvement in preventing crime and enforcing the law in the city's downtown area are discussed, as are ways of obtaining citizen complaints to press misdemeanor cases.

1985. 65 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National In-

stitute of Justice. Tables. Appendixes. NCJ 96708

■ Check order no. 13.



Offenses

Classification of crime. Domestic violence. Racketeering. Gambling. Organized crime. Riot control and urban disorders. Terrorism. Victimless crimes.

Burglars on Burglary— Prevention and the Offender

T. Bennett and R. Wright

Interviews with more than 300 convicted burglars who were on probation or incarcerated in southern England reveal the most important situational factors affecting the decision to commit a crime—the "surveillability" of the premises and whether or not they are occupied.

Few offenders said that their decision to commit a crime resulted from the chance discovery of a crime opportunity. The majority said that the decision was precipitated by a specific factor, usually the need for money or the influence of others.

Offenders clearly chose to break the law, but researchers could not determine to what extent the decision was rational. Findings offered some support for the principles on which situational crime prevention—defined as any measure which aims to reduce crime by altering the setting in which it is typically committed—is based.

1984. 200 p. Tables. Bibliography. NCJ 96050

Availability: Gower Publishers, Old Post Road, Brookfield, VT 05036. Book \$32.50.

Effectiveness of Anti-Terrorist Policies

C. Hewitt

Using time-series analysis to measure the effectiveness of different policies to combat urban terrorism, this study found that the most effective anti-terrorist strategy uses a mix of coordinated policies appropriate to the specific national situation.

Five locations for terrorist acts are examined: Cyprus (1955 to 1959), Uruguay (1968 to 1973), Northern Ireland

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(since 1970), Spain (since 1975), and Italy (since 1977). Six types of policies are considered: negotiating a ceasefire, improving economic conditions, making reforms, collectively punishing the civilian population, giving special powers to authorities through emergency legislation, and using repressive policies involving security forces and the courts.

The author concludes that, short of extreme measures (such as military dictatorship), repressive regimes are no more successful in reducing terrorism than liberal regimes.

1984. 133 p. Footnotes. Figures. Data tables. Appendixes. Bibliography. NCJ 96049

Availability: University Press of America, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706. Paperback \$9.25.

Politics and Economics of Organized Crime

H.E. Alexander and G.E. Caiden, Ed.

Eight chapters originally presented as papers at the 1983 National Conference on Organized Crime follow an introductory chapter that reviews varying perspectives on organized crime.

Topics treated include the usefulness of a common definition of organized crime in ensuring that resources, responsibilities, and penalties can be allocated; the conversion of tainted money into acceptable assets; organized crime's involvement in the legitimate economy; and the effects of successful drug enforcement.

The volume also discusses criminal involvement in political campaign financing; the relationship between cities run by corrupt political machines and organized crime; the seizure of illegally obtained assets as a means of taking the profits out of organized crime; and the continuing debate about containing the growth, wealth, power, and influence of organized crime in America.

1985. 174 p. Sponsoring agency: The Ford Foundation. NCJ 96190

Availability: Heath Lexington Books, 125 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$20.00.

Trends in International Terrorism, 1982 and 1983

B. Cordes, et al.,
The Rand Corporation

Summarizes worldwide terrorist activities in light of the increasing volume of terrorist incidents during the last 10 years.

The highest number of casualties during the decade was in 1983, when 720 people died and 963 were injured in terrorist incidents. Although fewer incidents occurred in 1983 than in 1982, the number of incidents with fatalities more than tripled. In addition, the number of terrorist attacks directed against ordinary citizens increased by 68 percent.

Little terrorist activity occurred within the United States, but American diplomats, businesses, and facilities remained the most frequent targets abroad. Chapters summarize terrorist activities in Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America.

1984. 64 p. Sponsoring agency: Sandia National Laboratories. Figures. Footnotes. References. NCJ 96807

Availability: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406. Paperback \$7.50, order no. R-3183-SL; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.



Probation and parole

Adult and juvenile probation and parole. Pardon. Early release mechanisms.

Granting Felons Probation—Public Risks and Alternatives

J. Petersilia et al.,
The Rand Corporation

Reports rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates for 1,672 felony probationers sentenced in Los Angeles and Alameda counties in California. The study finds that few felons in the sample were good candidates for probation, and calls for a greater array of sentencing options that should be restrictive enough to ensure public safety.

During the 40-month followup period, 65 percent of the probationers were rearrested, 51 percent were reconvicted, 18 percent were reconvicted of serious

violent crimes, and 34 percent were given a jail or a prison sentence.

A high correlation was found between being sentenced to prison and factors such as drug addiction. For all offenses except assault, offenders with three or more of the relevant characteristics had an 80 percent probability of going to prison.

A statistical analysis of offenders' sentences revealed that many of those granted felony probation were indistinguishable—in terms of their crimes and criminal records—from those imprisoned. A statistical model of good prospects for probation was applied to a larger sample of prisoners sentenced in 1980 to determine which offenders would have a good chance of succeeding on probation; only about 3 percent of this population was identified as having at least a 75 percent chance of success.

The report recommends alternative, intermediate forms of punishment (such as intensive surveillance), which the researchers suggest can restore probation's credibility and reduce imprisonment rates without increasing crime.

1985. 130 p. Sponsoring agency: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Grant no. 83-IJ-CX-0002. Figures. Appendixes. References. NCJ 96669

Availability: The Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90406. Paperback \$10.00, stock no. R-3186-NIJ; National Institute of Justice/NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Microfiche free.

Process-Descriptive Study of the Drug Aftercare Program for Drug-Dependent Federal Offenders

J.B. Eaglin, Federal Judicial Center

Details findings of the Federal Judicial Center's preliminary study of the Federal drug aftercare program. Program data were collected from 10 probation offices on 1,260 offenders.

The report contains statistics on characteristics of the offender population;

the nature, type, and (in some cases) quality of aftercare services planned and received; and the adjustment experiences of offenders. The prototype offender is a 34-year-old white or black male, a high school graduate, who has been enrolled in aftercare for 15 months.

Other than counseling, the offender receives at most one other service—most likely methadone maintenance, vocational placement, or emergency carfare. Chances are even that the offender has a full-time job, close to even that the offender has had one or more positive urine tests, and are three-to-one against his or her having been arrested during aftercare.

1984. 124 p. NCJ 96500

Availability: Federal Judicial Center, 1520 H St. NW., Washington, DC 20005. Document free.



Reference and statistics

Reference material. Statistics.

Federal Court Management Statistics, 1984

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

Presents key statistics on the workload of federal judges for the period 1979 through 1984. Profiles are provided for the U.S. Court of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. Information was compiled from reports submitted to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts by the clerks of the U.S. courts.

Although no analysis of the data is provided, the figures summarized in the National Judicial Workload Profiles show a substantial increase in the number of cases filed—31,490 cases in the Courts of Appeals in 1984, up from 20,219 in 1979. The U.S. District Courts showed a similar rise in workload—from 177,647 cases in 1979 to 285,563 cases in 1984. During the same period, the number of judgeships remained nearly constant.

1984. 136 p. Tables. Maps. NCJ 96380

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

NIJ Reports/SNI 192 July 1985



System policy and planning

Costs of crime. Financial management. Laws and statutes. Planning and evaluation. Privacy issues.

Prosecution of the Mentally Disturbed—Dilemmas of Identification and Discretion

D. Chiswick, M.W. McIsaac,
and F.H. McClintock

Focuses on the relationship between criminal justice and the identification and control or treatment of the mentally abnormal offender. The study developed from research into considerations of mental abnormality at the arrest and prosecution stages in Scotland.

The goals of the project were, first, to discover specific ways to tell if an alleged offender is suffering from a mental disorder that requires special treatment; and second, to give background information for making improvements in legal and medical services.

The authors provide details concerning the medicolegal framework, procedures, and problems facing police, prosecutors, courts, and medical services. They discuss three critical areas of criminal justice decisionmaking: dangerousness and criminality, alcohol- and drug-related offenses, and the socially inadequate offender.

1984. 140 p. Appendixes. Index. Endnotes. Bibliography. NCJ 95872

Availability: Pergamon Press, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, NY 10523. Book \$15.00.

If you found this publication informative...

Why not share it with your colleagues?

Should they want copies of their own, call 800-851-3420 toll free (301-251-5500 from Maryland, Metropolitan Washington, D.C., or Alaska) or write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.



Technology systems

Communications equipment. Explosives and weapons. Information systems software. Police equipment. Security systems. Standards.

Ballistic Resistance of Police Body Armor

U.S. Department of Commerce,
National Bureau of Standards;
U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice

Establishes minimum performance requirements and test methods for the ballistic resistance of police body armor. This NIJ Standard 0101.02 revises NILECJ-STD-0101.01, dated December 1978.

The scope of the standard covers ballistic resistance only. Body armors are classified into six types by level of performance; the test ammunitions specified are common threats to police officers. Test requirements specify acceptance criteria, test sequence, and the performance level that constitutes failure.

1985. 15 p. Table. NCJ 97211

Check order no. 02.

Riot Helmets and Face Shields

U.S. Department of Commerce,
National Bureau of Standards;
U.S. Department of Justice,
National Institute of Justice

Establishes requirements and test methods for helmets and face shields to be worn by police during situations that threaten injury from blows to the head. This NIJ Standard 0104.02 supersedes NIJ Standard 0104.01, dated August 1980.

Helmet requirements cover test sampling, user information, construction and labeling, peripheral vision, impact attenuation, penetration resistance, and the retention system. Face shield requirements cover test sampling, light transmission, prismatic power, refractive power, resolving power, impact protection, and the fastening system. Test methods are described and illustrated.

1984. 19 p. References. NCJ 97212

Check order no. 16.

SNI

Selective notification of information
National Institute of Justice/NCJRS



Victim services

Victim/witness advocacy. Victim/witness research. Victim compensation. Public education. Victim/witness assistance.

Child Sexual Abuse— New Theory and Research

D. Finkelhor

Addresses several questions about sexual abuse that have not yet received much attention. The author argues the need for increased research and better constructed theories about the nature of sexual abuse of children.

The theoretical section considers sexual abuse from a sociological perspective. The author speculates about why some children are more at risk of victimization than others.

Subsequent chapters examine two types of sexual abuse that have been the subject of much speculation but little research—abuse of boys and abuse by women. This section also reports some survey evidence that sexual abuse does have long-term effects. It also considers problems which plague service delivery and identifies implications for practice.

The author suggests that research should focus on identifying what characteristics place children at high risk for abuse and on the effects of various intervention strategies.

1984. 269 p. Sponsoring agencies: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Grant nos. MH34109 and 90CA840/01. Tabular data. References. NCJ 96720

Availability: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., Front and Brown Streets, Riverside, NJ 08075. Book \$22.50.

Children of the Night— Study of Adolescent Prostitution

D.K. Weisberg

Examines the relationship of prostitution to runaway behavior, child abuse and neglect, pornography, and other types of sexual exploitation.

The author characterizes two distinct subcultures of male prostitution: the peer-delinquent subculture, in which

prostitution is just another way of making money, and the gay subculture, in which prostitution offers a sexual outlet. Typically, adolescent male prostitutes' home situations are unstable; a majority have been arrested for theft and, to a lesser extent, for prostitution-related and status offenses.

Research findings on female prostitution are reviewed, and male and female adolescent prostitution are compared. Both males and females are primarily Caucasian; approximately 70 to 75 percent come from broken homes; many have long histories of physical and sexual abuse.

Legal, governmental, and community-based responses to juvenile prostitution are highlighted, especially responses of law enforcement agencies, the medical profession, and community service agencies.

1985. 304 p. Appendix. References. Figures. Tables. NCJ 96205

Availability: Heath Lexington Books, 125 Spring St., Lexington, MA 02173. Book \$27.00.

Shadow of the Dream

T. Doran

Dramatizes the impact on the surviving victim and a small-town community of the murders of four young men in their family home in 1977. The videocassette uses interviews, photos, newspaper headlines, sketches, and television news footage.

The survivor—mother of the other four victims—describes her emotional trauma as well as the need for society to be attentive to victims' needs. Interviews are conducted with the principal investigating officer, the presiding judge, the prosecuting attorney, a defense attorney, a jury member, and a reporter who covered the trial.

The film identifies a need for victim compensation and other victim services to be mandated by State legislation.

1983. 16mm color videocassette, 30 min. NCJ 95935

Availability: Change Now Productions, Box 10681, Fort Wayne, IN 46853. Not available from NCJRS.

Victims of Crime and Violence

A.S. Kahn, Ed., American Psychological Association

Describes victims of crime and violence, considers existing techniques for treating victims, and reviews legal and public policy issues. The volume is a report of a nine-member task force established in 1982 to review existing knowledge about the psychology of victimization.

A literature survey on psychological reactions of victims focuses on demographic characteristics, coping mechanisms, the role of friends in providing social support, the criminal justice system, and the mental health delivery system. Special types of victims, such as family members of victims who are killed or seriously wounded, victims of family violence, and child victims are also examined.

The report suggests ways in which psychologists can apply existing knowledge and techniques to help victims, and discusses laws that relate to victims' and offenders' experiences with the criminal and civil justice systems.

The report identifies a need for systematic psychological research to assess the extent to which the assumptions behind current and proposed public and legal policies are valid. It calls for coordinated services by formal (psychologists) and informal (police) providers.

1984. 158 p. Footnotes. References. NCJ 96862

Availability: American Psychological Association, 1200 17th St. NW., Washington, DC 20036. Document free.

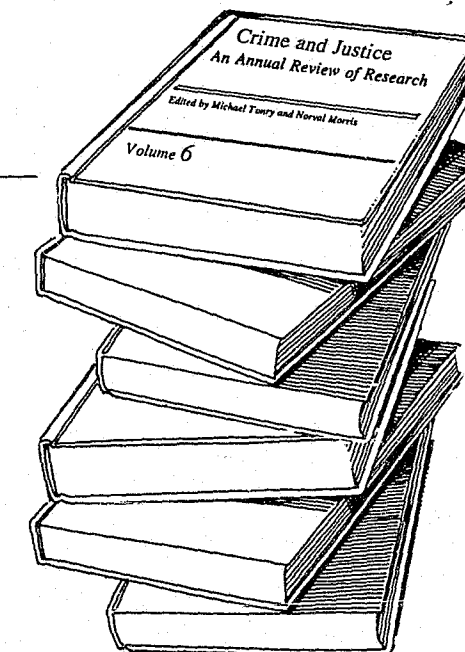
Correction

The Youth Crime Watch film, "Taking Action," was erroneously identified as a videocassette on page 13 of the March 1985 *NII Reports*. The presentation is available only as a 16 mm film. It can be purchased for \$150 from Citizens' Crime Watch of Dade County, 5220 Biscayne Boulevard, Suite 200, Miami, FL 33137. Contact Citizens' Crime Watch for rental information.

Crime and Justice

An Annual Review of Research

Volume 6



A new volume in the *Crime and Justice* series—the research review acclaimed internationally for its incisive essays on crucial issues—has just been published.

Written by distinguished specialists from the United States and abroad, the essays in Volume 6 deal with timely, critical issues, such as prediction of dangerousness, prison crowding, and delinquency careers.

Scan the contents to see why so many professionals depend on *Crime and Justice* for a comprehensive summary on crime, its causes, and its control:

Delinquency careers:

Innocents, amateurs, and persisters

by Alfred Blumstein of Carnegie-Mellon University, David P. Farrington of Cambridge University, and Soumyo Moitra of the City University of New York

Prediction of dangerousness in the law

by Norval Morris and Mark Miller, both of the University of Chicago

Criminal decision making:

A policy relevant account

by Ronald V. Clarke of the Home Office Research Unit, London, and Derek B. Cornish of the London School of Economics

Prison crowding research

by Gerry Gaes of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons

The turnabout in the insanity defense

by Phillip Johnson of the University of California, Berkeley

Community service orders

by Kenneth Pease of the University of Manchester

Criminological research in Scandinavia

by Ulla Bondeson and Annika Snare, both of Copenhagen University

Edited by Michael Tonry and Norval Morris, *Crime and Justice* is sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. Additional support for the series is contributed by the German Marshall Fund.

By placing a standing order with the University of Chicago Press, publisher of *Crime and Justice*, you can receive Volume 6 and successive volumes at a 20 percent discount.

1985, 320 p., cloth, ISBN 0-226-80800-9, \$25.00 list price, \$20.00 to standing order customers

Order from: The University of Chicago Press
P.O. Box 37005
Chicago, IL 60637

Note: The University of Chicago Press is also offering Volumes 1-5 at the same 20 percent discount to standing order customers. Write the publisher for details.

Announcing...

Dispute Resolution Program Data Base growing

Since the National Institute of Justice/Dispute Resolution Information Center (DRIC) issued a call in March for information for its new program data base, reports of dispute resolution programs have been received from around the country.

Assistance is still needed, however, to ensure that the Dispute Resolution Program Data Base is as comprehensive as possible. Administrators and practitioners who have not already done so should send information on programs employing such methods as mediation, arbitration, conciliation, fact-finding, and negotiation to resolve disputes.

A wide range of disputes are being included—from employment, environmental, and interjurisdictional disputes to those involving family members, neighbors, and consumers.

Information being entered into the data base includes details on staffing levels, methods used, types of disputes handled, types of referrals made, hearing location and length, publications produced, and whether or not the program has been evaluated.

The Dispute Resolution Program Data Base is designed to keep practitioners up-to-date and to assist those interested in beginning new programs or improving existing ones. To nominate programs for inclusion, call the Dispute Resolution Information Center at 301-251-5194 or write to Dispute Resolution Information Center, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Be sure to specify the program name, address, and name and telephone number of the contact person.

Call for drunk driving literature

This month's Research in Action article reported several States' experience with mandatory confinement for drunk driving offenses. As more and more jurisdictions enact stringent laws to combat drunk driving, the information base for judging the effectiveness of new approaches will grow.

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS would like to receive reports, articles, conference proceedings, and other published, unpublished, and audiovisual materials concerning new drunk driving laws and programs and their implementation. The documents will be considered for entry into the NCJRS collection, to be accessed via a computerized data base.

Please send materials to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Acquisition Department, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Processing fee for government purchase orders

To defray the cost of processing purchase orders from local, State, or Federal agencies, the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS is now adding a \$1.95 charge to each order placed by means of a purchase order. The charge is automatically entered at the time of billing.

Need a document?

The NCJRS document collection now contains close to 80,000 books, reports, articles, and other published and unpublished materials on a broad range of criminal justice topics. When documents are announced through *NIJ Reports*, information is provided on how and where the document is available.

NCJRS also helps users obtain criminal justice documents they may have identified from other sources. Several options are available, once it has been determined that the document is in the NCJRS collection:

- **Document Loan Program.** The document may be borrowed from the NCJRS Library through interlibrary loan. See page 15 for details or send for the Document Loan brochure listed on the back cover.

- **Free microfiche.** Many uncopied documents are available through the NCJRS microfiche program. See page 15 for details.

- **Paper reproduction.** NCJRS has received permission to photocopy (or blow back from microfiche) certain documents in the collection. Call Customer Service for more information.

- **Delivery of printed documents.** The document may be in the NCJRS inventory, with copies available free or for a nominal charge. Ask Customer Service.

Sometimes documents are available from another agency or from a commercial publisher. In those cases, NCJRS can supply the name and address so users can place their orders directly.

To find out the best way to receive a copy of a specific document, call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800-851-3420, with the NCJ number, title, or name of author ready.

Update on Prison Crowding and Police Investigative Practices Program Data Bases

Candidate programs are being identified for two National Institute of Justice/NCJRS program data bases—one on prison crowding and the other on police investigative practices. Specific information is still being accepted on programs having an impact in these two areas.

In the initial stages still underway, NCJRS is concentrating on collecting information on the following two types of programs:

- **Private sector programs in corrections,** operated by nongovernmental organizations (both profitmaking and nonprofit), under contract, to provide traditional correctional services. Information on these programs will be entered into the Prison Crowding Program Data Base.

- **Crime analysis programs,** providing systematic analysis of crime patterns and trends to help operational and administrative personnel plan and deploy resources for the prevention and suppression of criminal activities. Information on these programs will be entered into the Police Investigative Practices Program Data Base.

Detailed information—such as program names, location, staff, budget, program

elements, clients served, and publications and reports available—is being entered for each program selected for inclusion in the data bases.

During the summer, new program types will be added. The data bases are designed to serve as an automated program catalog and directory for NCJRS users. Each data base is being coded and indexed to allow custom searches and retrieval of targeted information.

To submit candidate programs on private sector corrections or crime analysis, write to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Attention Program Data Bases, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850. Please indicate the program name, agency name and address, and name and telephone number of the contact person.

NCJRS Document Data Base Tape now available

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS announces a new product for organizations, libraries, and commercial data base utilities interested in direct access to the NCJRS Document Data Base. A tape of the data base is now being offered on a lease basis. The yearly lease includes:

- one cumulative data base tape
- eleven monthly update tapes
- user support technical services.

The NCJRS Document Data Base contains bibliographic data in a broad range of criminal justice areas, including law enforcement, crime prevention, corrections, courts, juvenile justice, and such specific topic areas as organized crime, computer crime, and victim assistance. The data base currently contains more than 80,000 records of domestic and foreign research reports, audiovisuals, books, and articles collected by NCJRS since 1972.

The collection is particularly rich because it captures much of the so-called "fugitive literature," such as never-published local and regional reports, conference papers, training manuals, inhouse research studies, and other hard-to-find documents. About 3,600 new documents are added to the collection each year.

Every citation retrieved from the NCJRS Document Data Base has an identifying number that can be used to borrow documents from the full-text NCJRS document library in Rockville, Maryland.

For further information about leasing the NCJRS Document Data Base Tape, write National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Document Data Base Tape Leasing Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or dial 800-851-3420 toll free (301-251-5500 in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse announces new topical bibliographies

Four new topical bibliographies—NCJRS data base listings, with abstracts, of up to 200 documents—have just been prepared by the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse. They cover topics of immediate relevance to juvenile justice practitioners, researchers, teachers, and students. The new titles are:

- Alcohol, drug, and substance abuse among juveniles
- Alternatives to institutionalization (juvenile)
- Juvenile justice audiovisuals
- Juvenile restitution.

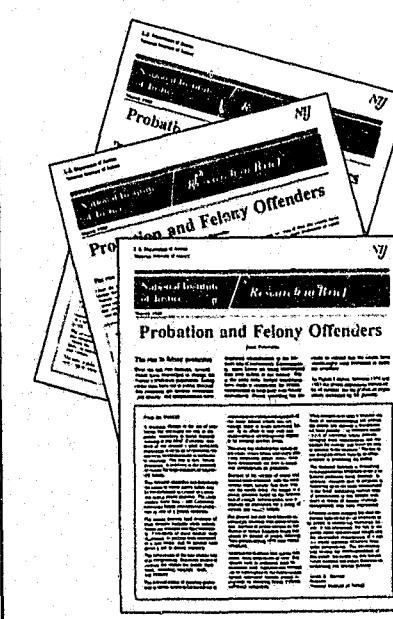
The new titles bring to eight the number of topical bibliographies on juvenile justice topics that may be ordered from NCJRS. The following previously announced titles are still available:

- Juvenile gangs
- Sexual exploitation of children
- Violence and vandalism in schools
- Violent juvenile offenders.

The bibliographies are \$17.50 each and may be ordered on the back cover. For information on obtaining NCJRS's 10 percent discount, see page 28.

Electronic Fund Transfer Fraud

This Special Report of the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicates that the Nation's banks lost an estimated \$70 to \$100 million during 1983 through automated teller machine frauds (ATM). The report describes the findings of the first pilot effort to examine ATM fraud by sampling lending institution data. To obtain a free copy, order no. 38 on the back cover.



Research in Brief focuses on rise in felony probation

Probation and Felony Offenders, by Joan Petersilia, is the newest title in the Research in Brief series of the National Institute of Justice. It reports on a study of California felons released on probation. The Brief indicates that felony probation presents a serious threat to public safety: 65 percent of the felons studied were rearrested, 51 percent were reconvicted, and 34 percent ended up in prison.

To order a free copy of *Probation and Felony Offenders*, check no. 36 on the back cover.

NIJ ncjrs information services

Announcing...

NCJRS offers new Fact-Finding Service

For years, NCJRS reference specialists have linked users to criminal and juvenile justice information resources—publications, computer searches, statistics, contacts in the field, for instance.

Now they have expanded their scope to serve users better. A new Fact-Finding Service can provide a range of assistance, from telephone responses based on readily accessible data to State-by-State surveys of program information.

The new Fact-Finding Service offers a variety of custom products—reading lists, tables, graphs, program descriptions, summaries of evaluation studies, and reviews of criminal justice literature.

Each fact-finding product is prepared by subject specialists who supplement NCJRS resources with information from criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies and professional associations.

The price of the Fact-Finding Service, which covers only actual costs, is based on the complexity of the request and the time needed to fulfill it.

For more information, call NCJRS at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 in Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

Dispute Resolution: Techniques and Applications

The Dispute Resolution Information Center has prepared a new bibliography offering access to 119 documents—books, articles, program reports—on a wide range of dispute resolution topics. *Dispute Resolution: Techniques and Applications* is available free from NCJRS.

The bibliography is designed to keep practitioners up to date on recent developments in the rapidly growing dispute resolution field. It also serves as a general introduction to the many areas in which alternative dispute reso-

lution techniques are being applied, such as community, environmental, family, juvenile, and labor disputes.

Documents on the relationship between alternative dispute resolution and the judicial system, on legal issues in the delivery of dispute resolution services, and on dispute resolution training and program directories are also described.

For a free copy, call the Dispute Resolution Information Center at 301-251-5194 or write the Dispute Resolution Information Center/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Publications of the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children

Juvenile justice professionals, victims' advocates, legislators, educators, and parents will be interested in these free publications from the National Center For Missing and Exploited Children. The National Center is a new Federal effort designed to address the serious national problem of abused, runaway, and criminally exploited children.

Selected State Legislation, 64 p. A guide to the most effective State child-protection laws in the Nation. Chapters deal with missing children, sexual abuse and exploitation, State criminal codes, courtroom procedures, privacy issues, education and prevention, school programs, licensing and criminal histories, training programs, treatment and rehabilitation of the child victim, court-appointed advocates, parental kidnapping, child pornography, and child prostitution.

Summary of Selected State Legislation, 4 p. Capsule descriptions, written primarily for nonlegislators, of effective State laws to protect children.

Parental Kidnapping, 48 p. A handbook for parents and criminal justice professionals who deal with cases of parental kidnapping. Designed as a guide through the criminal and civil justice systems, the book contains information about measures to prevent a parental abduction.

Directory of Support Services For Missing and Exploited Children, 76 p. A descriptive listing of nonprofit or public organizations around the Nation that offer programs to help families and child victims of abduction and exploitation.

Child Protection, 8 p. Safety tips for parents and children to safeguard against abduction and exploitation.

National Center Brochure, 8 p. A description of the National Center and a brief discussion of the issues of missing and exploited children.

To order, send a written request to:

National Center For Missing and Exploited Children
1835 K Street NW.
Suite 700
Washington, DC 20006

Project New Pride bulletin published

Project New Pride is a community-based, nonresidential program that accepts serious juvenile offenders for a year of comprehensive and individualized treatment. Its premise is that delinquent youths should be treated in their own community—not in an institution—if they are to adopt behavior that conforms to the standards of that community.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the U.S. Department of Justice has just published an informational brochure on the program, which can be obtained by checking box no. 37 on the back cover order form.

A training manual is being prepared for juvenile justice practitioners, planners, and policymakers to aid them in replicating the New Pride program in their communities. It will be available in the fall and will be announced in *NIJ Reports*. For further information on the program or manual, contact the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse at 800-638-8736.

New dispute resolution topical search

Labor-related disputes are the subject of a new topical search prepared by the Dispute Resolution Information Center.

Subjects covered in this topical search, which consists of 30 abstracts from the NCJRS data base, include collective bargaining, grievance arbitration and mediation, arbitration in the public sector, arbitrator jurisdiction, and conflict resolution in labor-management bargaining.

The search may be ordered for \$5.00, using the back cover order form. It is available free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. Do not use the order form to obtain a free search. Instead, call 800-851-3420 or write on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

NCJRS offers RUSH handling

For requesters who need to receive their information products immediately, NCJRS is providing a new RUSH handling service. Same-day or next-day shipping is available for \$15 per document, for any NCJRS product. RUSH handling ensures VIP processing of orders.

For documents shipped via U.S. Postal Service or United Parcel Service, the cost includes postage and priority handling by NCJRS. If Federal Express service is requested, the \$15 charge covers NCJRS handling only, with the Federal Express cost paid separately, either through charge card (Visa, MasterCard, or American Express), Federal Express account, or C.O.D. All RUSH handling charges are in addition to the cost of the document ordered. Users ordering free publications pay for RUSH handling only.

To request RUSH handling, call 800-851-3420 toll free. Have your charge card, NCJRS deposit account number, or government purchase order number ready for quick service.

More forensic documents announced

Purchasers of *Forensic Evidence and the Police—The Effects of Scientific Evidence on Criminal Investigations* (announced in the March issue and available from the Government Printing Office for \$7.50) may be interested in two supplementary documents.

The Utilization of the Forensic Sciences in Police Investigations: A Review of the Literature, by J.L. Peterson, P.L. Bender, and M.V. Gilliland, is available for \$3.50 from the Center for Research in Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680, or from NCJRS in free microfiche (specify NCJ 88576).

Technical Appendixes to Forensic Evidence and the Police, by J.L. Peterson, M.V. Gilliland, and S. Mihajlovic, is available from NCJRS in free microfiche (specify NCJ 97686).

Prisoners in 1984

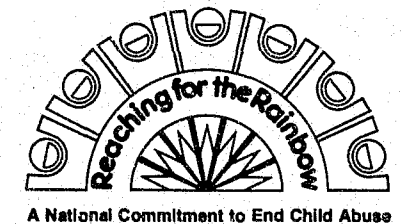
The number of State and Federal prisoners reached an all-time high at the end of 1984, the 10th consecutive year in which a new prison population record was set. These and other findings are presented in *Prisoners in 1984*, a Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin available free by checking off no. 39 on the order form.

Topical search and bibliography offered on victims

A topical search and a topical bibliography on crime victims and the criminal justice system have just been prepared to acquaint NCJRS users with informational materials on the changing role of the victim in the legal process. The search contains 30 citations and the bibliography 94 citations on documents concerning police response to battered women, legislation to protect the elderly, victim input at various stages of the legal process, and related topics.

Use the back cover order form to order the search and bibliography. The topical search is \$5.00 and the topical bibliography \$17.50 for domestic users.

The search is available free to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies. Do not use the order form to obtain a free search. Instead, call 800-851-3420 or write on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.



Seventh National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect November 10-13, 1985 Chicago

Sponsored by
The National Center
on Child Abuse
and Neglect

For more information on the conference and on registration, please contact:
7th National Conference Hqs.
c/o Moorevents, Incorporated
400 N. Michigan, Suite 2300
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 644-5997

Announcing...

Discounts on NCJRS search products

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS is offering a 10 percent discount on multiple orders of topical bibliographies, topical searches, and custom searches of the NCJRS data base. The discount is designed to help libraries, academic institutions, and researchers acquire the comprehensive information they need on criminal justice topics. It applies to the purchase of:

- a complete set of the entire collection of topical searches (currently totaling 81) or topical bibliographies (currently 26)
- a complete set of topical searches or topical bibliographies in any subject area (e.g., corrections, juvenile justice, law enforcement)
- a package of 10 or more topical searches, regardless of subject area
- a package of 3 or more topical bibliographies
- a package of 3 or more custom searches.

The savings to purchasers of multiple search products can be considerable. The U.S. price of topical searches is \$5.00, topical bibliographies \$17.50, and custom searches \$48.00. In Canada prices are \$5.00, \$18.50, and \$50.00, respectively, and other foreign users pay \$7.50, \$22.50, and \$50.00.

The discount is available to international as well as domestic users and applies only to paid searches, of course.

Domestic criminal justice agencies may continue to receive up to five topical searches free of charge.

To order multiple copies of NCJRS search products or to obtain a complete list of topical searches and topical bibliographies, call NCJRS Customer Service toll free at 800-851-3420 (301-251-5500 from Metropolitan Washington, D.C., Maryland, and Alaska).

National Child Abuse and Neglect Conference to be held

The Seventh National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect will be held November 10-13, 1985, in Chicago. This event, sponsored by the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (NCCAN), will focus on the theme "Reaching for the rainbow—a national commitment to end child abuse."

Conference delegates representing a wide variety of professions and geographic locations will have the opportunity to exchange ideas, hear the latest research findings, examine viable community action programs, and attend skill-building workshops.

Convention program details and registration packages are available from Seventh National Conference Headquarters, c/o Moorevents, Inc., 400 North Michigan Avenue, Suite 2300, Chicago, IL 60611 (312-644-5997).

New topical search on sex offenses offered

The National Institute of Justice/NCJRS announces a new topical search on sex offenses and offenders, offering 30 bibliographic citations, with abstracts, of recent documents in the NCJRS data base on:

- characteristics of sex offenders
- sex offender recidivism
- prison sexual violence
- hormonal treatment used in conjunction with psychotherapy
- diagnostic testing of sex offenders
- mentally disordered sex offenders.

The new topical search may be ordered for \$5.00, using the back cover order form. Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies may obtain the search free by calling 800-851-3420 or writing on agency letterhead to National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

The Risk of Violent Crime

The Bureau of Justice Statistics' new Crime Risk Index shows that 3 percent of all Americans—about 6 million people—were victims of violent crimes each year from 1978 through 1982. The Index findings are reported in the BJS Special Report, *The Risk of Violent Crime*. To receive a free copy, order no. 41 on the back cover.

The Crime of Rape

The National Crime Survey is the source for this Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, which provides information on rape and its impact on victims. The survey covered the decade from 1973 through 1982. Use order no. 40 on the back cover to obtain a free copy.

You can call the Justice Statistics Clearinghouse toll free at 800-838-8736 between 8:30 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. e.d.t. Monday through Friday. From Alaska, Maryland, and Metropolitan Washington, D.C., call 301-251-5500.

BJS documents still available

Nine previously announced Bureau of Justice Statistics documents are still available from NCJRS. Use the back cover order form to order your free copies:

Households Touched by Crime—1981 (1982), order no. 42.

National Crime Survey—Working Papers Vol. 1 (1982), order no. 43.

Parole in the United States—1979 Uniform Parole Reports (1981), order no. 44.

Prisoners in 1980 (1981), order no. 45.

Prisoners 1925-81 (1982), order no. 46.

Rape Victimization in 26 American Cities (1979), order no. 47.

Veterans in Prison (1981), order no. 48.

Violent Crime by Strangers (1982), order no. 49.

Violent Crime in the U.S. (1982), order no. 50.

Police information from NCJRS

These publications on police-related topics help keep you up-to-date on equipment testing, communications, physical fitness, management issues, weapons—and many more areas of law enforcement. Each report was prepared or sponsored by the National Institute of Justice.

Obtain your copies by checking the documents you wish to order and entering the total cost on the back cover.

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