



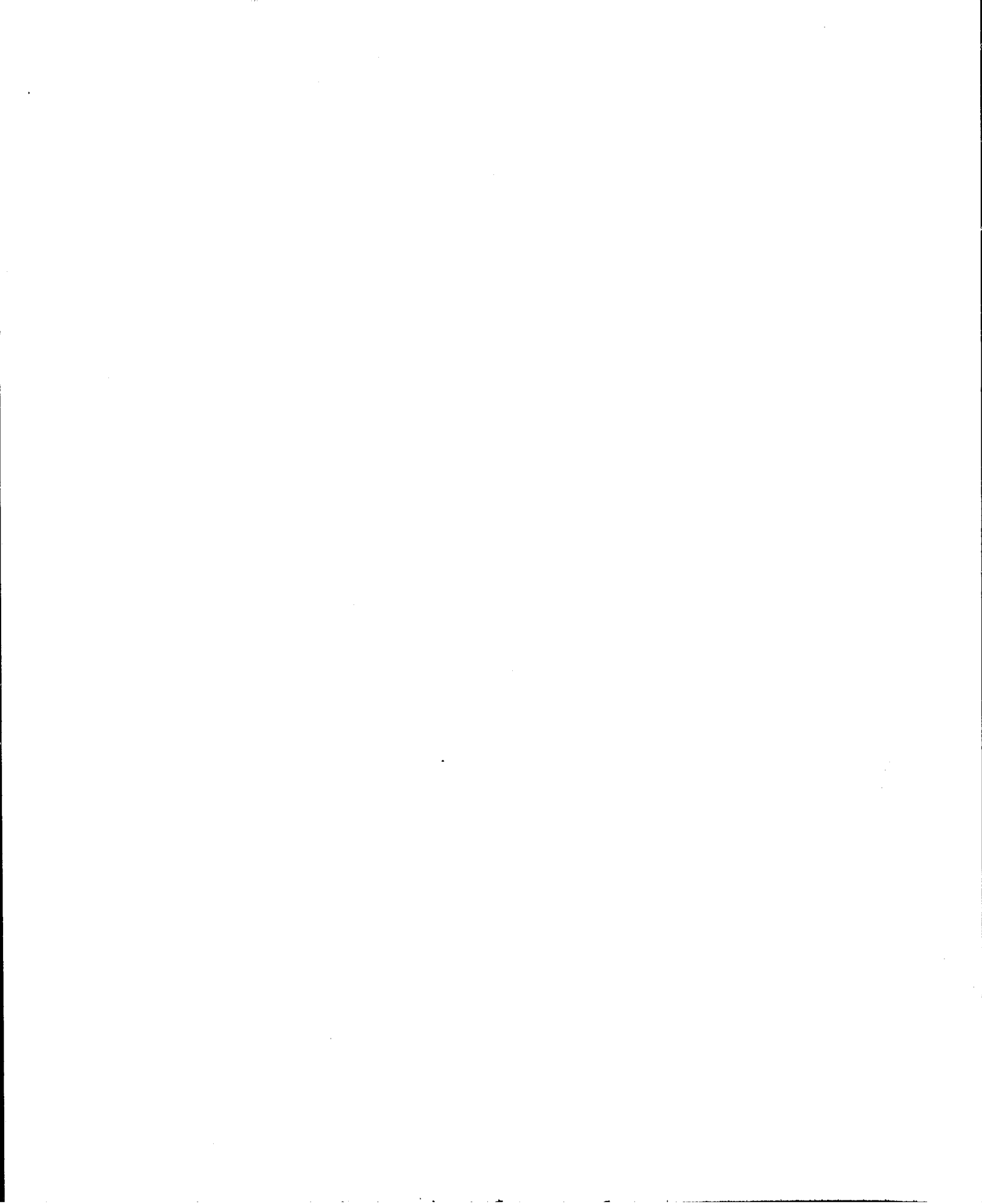
*Basic Sources
in
Criminal Justice*

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Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
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BASIC SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

A Selected Bibliography

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

May 1978



National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice

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INTRODUCTION

Basic Sources in Criminal Justice is presented as an aid to criminal justice researchers, practitioners, and administrators--to all who seek to identify sources of criminal justice information. Professionals and researchers in such diverse fields as urban planning, social work, and library science will also find this compilation helpful in locating information and sources of information. For agencies interested in developing criminal justice libraries or resource material, this publication should have special value.

The citations in this bibliography have been selected from the data base of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service and are not intended to be an all-inclusive source list. Rather, it is hoped that this selected bibliography will provide some standard reference sources, which in turn may lead the reader to other sources.

This bibliography is organized into topical areas with two exceptions--all commission reports are grouped together in one section and all reference tools are assembled in one section. The latter category includes dictionaries, indexes, laws, and sources of statistical information. The topical areas include a variety of materials, some of which are considered classics in their respective fields.

As a further aid to researchers, both subject and title indexes are provided. A list of publishers and distributors is also appended. Information on how to obtain these documents may be found on the following page.

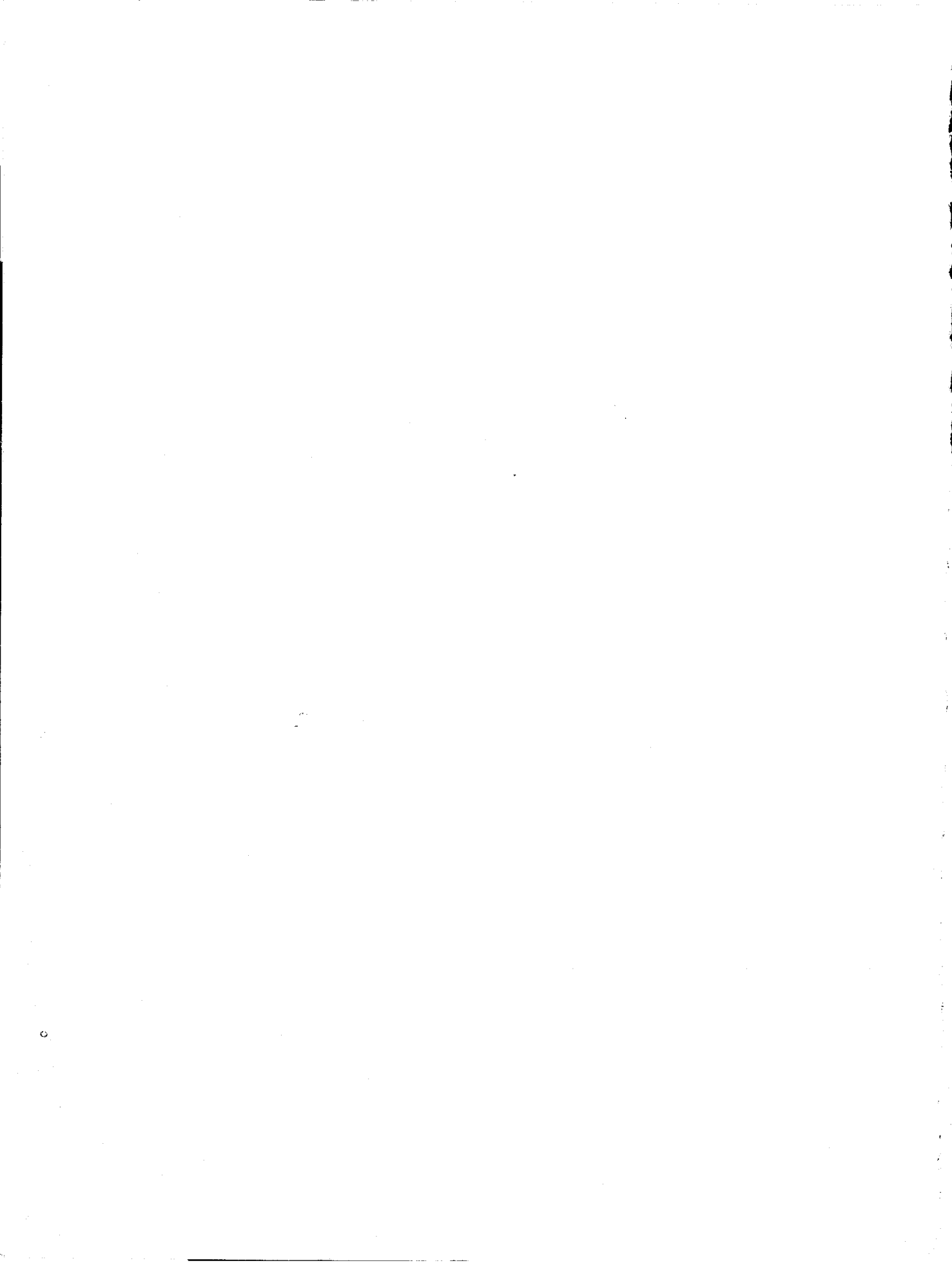
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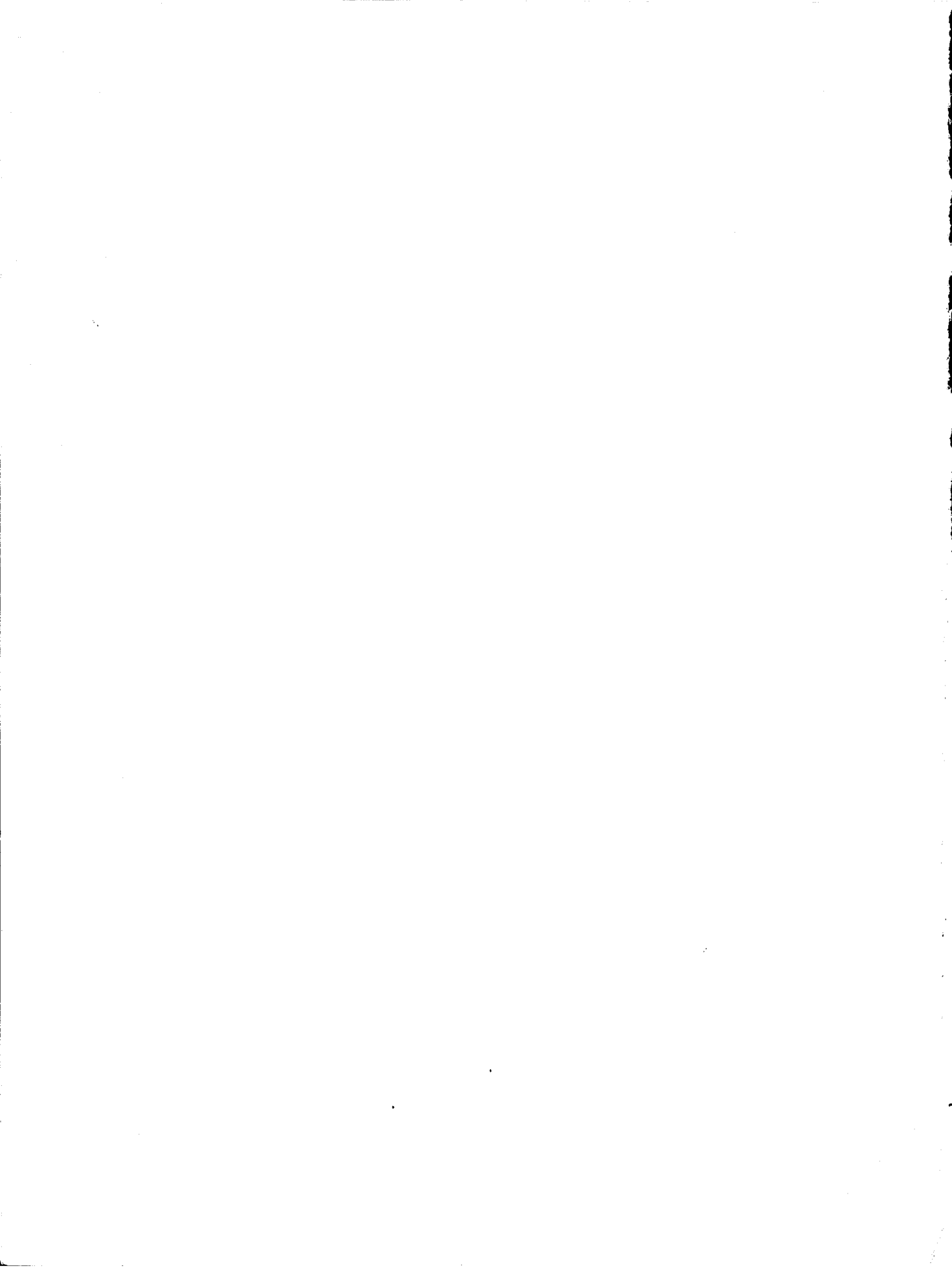
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COMMISSION REPORTS



1. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CIVIL DISORDERS. Report. New York, Bantam Books, 1968. 654 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 08073)

This book presents the Kerner Commission's report on the causes, events, and aftermaths of the civil disorders of 1967. The report includes a detailed history of blacks in American society and recommendations for improving the social conditions which foment riots. Also of interest is a city-by-city discussion of the summer's disorders. Among recommendations, police community relations and administration of justice under emergency conditions are discussed.

2. Supplemental Studies. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968. 248 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00454)

A systematic survey of individuals in ghetto areas provided data for reports on three events of racial violence in 1967. The surveys show differences between widely held opinions of the causes of riots and the opinions and observations of the persons in the areas. Data are reported by race, age, occupation, education, and other groupings. Methods of survey, including questionnaires used, are presented.

3. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Community Crime Prevention. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 382 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10911)
Stock No. 2700-00181

This document discusses community support and involvement in the reduction of criminal opportunity, the delivery of public services, and government integrity. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals defines community crime prevention as activity outside the conventional criminal justice system directed toward reducing crime. Assuming no single solution to the crime problem exists, the Commission has proposed nearly 75 standards and recommendations that focus on citizen action, the delivery of public services, the reduction of criminal opportunities, and integrity in government. This volume spells out for the individual, the community organization, and the local government, what can and should be done by them to reduce crime. Citing action by private citizens as the heart of community crime prevention, the Commission urges more citizen involvement with neighborhood security, volunteer work, and community improvement. Citizen concern should be channeled into community organizations and governing bodies and these agencies should encourage and support citizen action programs. Public service delivery proposals stress the need for coordinating existing services. Job opportunities in high unemployment areas need to be expanded and unnecessary restrictions on hiring ex-offenders should be eliminated. The Commission recommends implementation of career education in ele-

mentary and secondary schools, establishment and support of youth service bureaus, and individualized treatment for drug offenders. Building design, security codes, and street lighting are covered as effective citizen crime precautions. The Commission also discusses conflict of interest, government procurement, zoning, licensing and tax assessment, and advocates supervision of political campaign financing and investigation and prosecution of government corrupters.

4. _____ . Corrections. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 656 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10865)
Stock No. 2700-00175

The Commission recommends specific standards in pursuit of six major goals for the improvement of the American correctional system. The American correctional system today appears to offer minimum protection for the public and maximum harm to the offender. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, in its report on corrections, has proposed about 140 standards designed to change that situation. The standards spell out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can and should be made in the corrections segment of the criminal justice system. This report is a reference work for the corrections professional as well as for the interested layman. Among its goals, the Commission urges that disparities in sentencing be removed and justice in corrections be upheld by measures guaranteeing offenders' rights during and after incarceration. The scope of corrections can, and should, be narrowed by diverting many juveniles and sociomedical cases (alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, and the mentally disturbed) to noncorrectional treatment programs and by decriminalizing certain minor offenses such as public drunkenness and vagrancy. Another goal states that probation should become the standard criminal sentence, retaining confinement chiefly for dangerous offenders and releasing a majority of offenders to improved and extended community-based programs. Corrections should undergo a planned integration into the total criminal justice system with each State unifying all correctional functions and programs for adults and juveniles within its executive branch.

5. _____ . Courts. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 379 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10859)
Stock No. 2700-00173

A major restructuring and streamlining of procedures and practices in processing criminal cases at State and local levels is proposed by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The proposals of the Commission appear in the form of specific standards and recommendations--almost 100 in all--that spell

out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can and should be made in the judicial segment of the criminal justice system. The report on courts is a reference work for the practitioner--judge, court administrator, prosecutor, or defender--as well as the interested layman. The Commission argues that the problems which keep the criminal court system from performing its functions are inconsistency in the processing of criminal defendants, uncertainty concerning results obtained, unacceptable delays, and alienation of the community. In composing suggested improvements for the court system, the Commission's first priority is to devise standards for attaining speed and efficiency in the pretrial and trial processes and prompt finality in appellate proceedings. The second priority is the upgrading of defense and prosecution functions, and the third priority is the assurance of a high quality in the judiciary. To expedite pretrial procedures, the prosecutor should screen all criminal cases coming before him and divert from the system all cases where further processing by the prosecutor is not appropriate. Among Commission recommendations are the elimination of all but the investigative function of the grand jury, elimination of formal arraignment, unification of all courts within each state, and the upgrading of criminal court personnel.

6. . Criminal Justice System. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 286 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 10864)
Stock No. 2700-00176

Discussed in this report are the standards for reform in the management and operation of the criminal justice system, focusing on planning, education, and information systems. Planning for resource allocation is one of the most important functions that a criminal justice agency performs. The 1968 Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act required the creation of State criminal justice planning agencies and the development of annual State comprehensive plans as a contingency for State participation in Federal criminal justice funding. In the initial section of this volume, the National Advisory Commission points out the need for additional planning at the metropolitan and regional levels, and indicates the necessity for quantifying performance objectives. It also stresses participation in the planning process by criminal justice agencies, government departments, and private citizens. The Commission recommends the development of State integrated multiyear planning and the establishment of criminal justice coordinating councils by all major cities and counties. Other areas of concern to the Commission, in addition to management and budget planning, include systems analysis, information systems, evaluation, personnel training, and criminal code revision. These and other Commission proposals appear in the form of specific standards and recommendations--nearly 70 in all--that spell out in detail what the segments of the criminal justice system--the police, courts, and correctional agencies--can do to upgrade and modernize many of

their functions. Criminal Justice System is a reference work for the practitioner as well as the interested layman.

7. _____ . National Strategy to Reduce Crime. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 195 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10697)
Stock No. 027-000-0204-8

A broad picture of the work of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and its strategy for the reduction of crime in America is presented. The chapters are based on five companion volumes that present additional explanatory material. The work covers criminal justice system planning, community crime prevention, police, courts, and corrections. It also addresses the subjects of criminal code reform and control of handguns. The Commission proposes a goal for the American people of a 50-percent reduction in high-fear crimes--homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, and burglary--by 1983. Four areas are specified for priority action: juvenile delinquency prevention, improved delivery of social services, prompt determination of guilt or innocence, and increased citizen participation in community crime control activities. The Commission's plan calls for increased cooperation between all elements of the criminal justice system and planned coordination with the social service delivery system. The plan emphasizes the need for community support of the police, the need to work for insuring speedier trials while still protecting fundamental rights, and the need for corrections to develop effective programs for reintegrating offenders into the community. A National Strategy to Reduce Crime provides synopses of the hundreds of standards and recommendations the Commission has proposed in the other volumes of this report to meet these goals.

8. _____ . Police. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 687 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 10858)
Stock No. 2700-00174

Suggestions are given for the overall improvement of police services for greater protection against crime. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals considers the patrolman the primary force in reducing and preventing crime and thus directs its report recommendations toward increasing police effectiveness. Suggestions for improvements in police functions are presented in the areas of working with the community, planning and organization, technology and support services, fiscal management, and coordination with other criminal justice agencies. These proposals appear in the form of more than 120 specific standards and recommendations that spell out where, why, and how these improvements can and should be made in the police segment of the criminal justice

system. This report on police is a reference work for the practitioner--patrolman to police chief--as well as for the interested layman. Before implementing any of the changes advocated, police departments are advised to detail the legal limits of police authority and develop guidelines for the exercise of that authority. In order to improve cooperation between the police and the community, it is suggested that police agencies establish a specialized unit for maintaining communication with citizens. Each police department should encourage and participate in neighborhood security programs and establish procedures to facilitate processing of complaints. Suggestions for a more effective utilization of manpower include continued consolidation, stricter personnel requirements, increased employee benefits, and the employment of more women, minorities, and civilians in police work.

9. Working Papers of the National Conference on Criminal Justice, January 1973. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 230 p. (NCJ 07993)
Stock No. 052-003-00030-0

Recommendations and a discussion in the areas of police, courts, corrections, and community crime prevention are presented. Standards in each of these four areas are set forth with a commentary providing the background and justification for the proposed changes. A summary for each area precedes the more detailed discussion.

10. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Report of the Task Force on Criminal Justice Research and Development. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 190 p. (NCJ 38328)
Stock No. 052-003-00221-3

Intended for Federal, State, and local policymakers in the area of criminal justice research and development, this report includes guidelines for improvement of the quality, relevance, and utilization of research results. In order to cover these issues, Part 2 of this report focuses respectively on the needs of research and development policymakers who fund criminal justice research and development, researchers who conduct research and development, and practitioners who put research and development results into use. Guidelines and principles are proposed which should assist policymakers at all levels of government, however, some topics are addressed at the Federal level, where major research and development decisions are often made. The first chapter of this part presents a detailed discussion of institutional support for criminal justice research and development. It describes the Federal role in supporting this effort, focusing on who the agencies are, the extent of their in-

volvement, and how the principle agencies are organized to manage their research and development programs. Recommendations regarding the research and development management activities of criminal justice funding agencies are included. Several important issues in the conduct of criminal justice research and development are examined in the second chapter. Among the topics discussed are constraints on research, ethical issues, research designs and methodologies, prerequisites for sound planning and project selection, ways of maintaining the confidentiality of data, and ways of making data more easily available for research and statistical purposes. The final chapter of this section discusses research and development utilization practices and the assumptions underlying current policies in this area. A criticism of these policies and recommendations for new strategies is presented. The final part of this report provides an analysis of the kinds of problems often encountered in research and development. Three general types of criminal justice research and development are discussed: technology (e.g., hardware) research, research on problems of criminal justice organizations (e.g., arrest, prosecution, sentencing, and parole), and research on new criminal justice problems. For each type of research and development, the relevant issues and recommendations are discussed. Most of these, however, still relate to either the support or conduct of research and development. The report also attempts to provide concrete illustrative examples by raising the relevant issues in the context of crime prevention at commercial and residential sites (technology research), sentencing (research on problems of criminal justice organizations), and problems of the victim (research on new criminal justice problems). The report also includes a separate glossary which covers terms that are used in more than one chapter in the report; terms used in only one chapter are defined in the chapter in which they appear.

11. _____ . Report of the Task Force on Disorders and Terrorism. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 665 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 39469)
Stock No. 052-003-0024-8

This volume contains standards and goals that deal with virtually every facet of the matter of disorders and terrorism. They are aimed at civil authorities, police, courts, corrections, and the community. There are explicit proposals for training police and law enforcement agencies in preventive measures that can be taken against mass violence, for the tactical management of disorders, and for the deterrence of terrorism, as well as the evaluation of threats of acts of disorders and terrorism. There are very detailed plans that the police in States and municipalities will find most useful during times of rioting or other extraordinary social upheavals. The task force has written extensively on the role the courts should play during and after such occurrences, including recommendations on how to deal with trials of cases arising out of incidents of terrorism. There are

also suggestions for the news media to follow in the reporting of occurrences and the trials that follow. The number of prison disorders in recent years has produced a response from the task force in terms of institutional conditions and correctional objectives, particularly with respect to persons convicted of terrorist acts. The appendixes contain articles dealing with an overview of international terrorism, terrorism and new weapons technology, and terrorism in Argentina, Canada, and West Germany. There is also a chronology of terrorist, quasi-terrorist, and political violence in the United States, covering the period from 1965 to 1976, and a 40-page bibliography.

12. . Report of the Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office 1976. 862 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42399)
Stock No. 052-003-00223-0

This is one of five reports of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This report focuses on national standards designed to improve delinquency prevention efforts and the juvenile justice system. This set of standards and goals on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention is designed to play a significant role in the national effort to reduce criminality and encourage a consistent jurisprudence for youth. Standards are included on most aspects of the juvenile justice system, including delinquency prevention, organization and coordination of delinquency prevention programs, police roles and responsibilities in the juvenile justice system, jurisdiction and processes of the juvenile court, and the adjudication process. Also covered are standards on endangered children, dispositions, prosecution and defense services, intake and correctional services, and planning and evaluation in the juvenile justice system.

13. . Report of the Task Force on Organized Crime. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 296 p. (NCJ 38354)
Stock No. 052-003-00220-5

Standards designed for adoption at the State and local levels for the purpose of preventing and reducing organized crime in America are presented in this comprehensive report. The standards recommended in this report were formulated to assist all sectors of the community, as well as the agencies of State and local governments. As a unit, these standards constitute a comprehensive plan for the prevention and control of organized criminal activity in this country. Following the introductory remarks, a brief history of organized criminal activity in the United States, a description of the general characteristics of organized crime, and the results of a study of the various ways State and local governments have dealt with the

problem are presented. Part 3 of this report presents standards to guide State and local governments, officials of the criminal justice system, and private citizens in the design and implementation of programs to combat organized criminal operations. These standards are based on successful models operating in the States or on concepts that the task force and the National Advisory Committee considered necessary for effective prevention and control of organized crime. Proposals for State and local administrative and regulatory agencies to participate in organized crime control programs to the fullest extent of their statutory authority are contained in chapter 4. The standards in chapters 5 through 8 recommend specific policies, law enforcement mechanisms, prosecutorial tools, and legal procedures for adoption by the criminal justice system. The standards in chapter 9 recommend that appropriate training programs in organized crime control be instituted at all levels of the criminal justice system. General educational programs for the private sector are also recommended. The question of whether victimless crimes should be legalized or decriminalized is discussed in the appendix.

14. _____ . Report of the Police Chief Executive Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 250 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 38355)
Stock No. 052-003-00222-1

This report proposes orderly methods of selecting, and retaining after selection, a qualified police chief executive. It also suggests means by which communities can increase the effectiveness of their police chief executives by ensuring the authority, resources, and tenure necessary to fulfill the responsibilities of the positions properly. In addition, this report sets out procedures, founded on American constitutional notions of fairness and due process, for removing an unqualified police chief executive from office. The 18 standards presented, along with their related commentaries, were developed and reviewed by the Police Chief Executive Committee of the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The Committee, with funding support from LEAA, conducted a yearlong study into the role and position of police chief executives. The appendix contains a discussion of the research methodology, copies of the survey questionnaires, and statistical summaries of questionnaire responses. An index is also provided. An earlier version of this report was published by the IACP under the title, The Police Chief Executive Report, NCJ 34368.

15. _____ . Report of the Task Force on Private Security. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 618 p. (NCJ 40543)
Stock No. 052-003-00225-6

This report presents recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals for upgrading the

personnel, equipment, interagency cooperation, and regulation of private security. In the midst of this Nation's high priority struggle to prevent and reduce crime, a massive resource exists for crime prevention and reduction; that resource is the private security industry. This report of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals represents the first national effort to set realistic and viable standards and goals designed for the objective of maximizing the ability, competency, and effectiveness of the private security industry for its role in the prevention and reduction of crime. All of the standards and goals contained in this report can assist in reaching this objective, but certain areas noted require special attention. These include government licensing and registration of private security; incorporation of private security crime prevention techniques in building design and construction; improvement of private security industry salaries to reflect the responsibilities of private security; upgrading of training and education for private security personnel; improvement of alarm systems to decrease false alarms; inclusion of private security input in government planning and development; and improvement of the working relationships of police and private security. The standards and goals are aimed at increasing the crime prevention benefits of the private security industry, both to its clients and to the public. While LEAA provided financial support for production of this report, the recommendations presented are not necessarily those of LEAA, and their acceptance is not mandated by LEAA. However, LEAA does encourage each State and locality to evaluate its present status in light of the report and to develop standards that are appropriate for their communities. The report is divided into five major sections. Part 1 is an overview of the private security industry and is intended to establish the setting for the standards and goals that follow; the remaining parts of the report address specific topics and contain the standards and goals developed by the Private Security Task Force. These topics include personnel issues such as selection, training, and ethics; standards and goals on the use of alarm systems and environmental security; the relation of private security to law enforcement, consumers, and higher education; and licensing and regulation of private security personnel. Eleven appendixes are also included, containing research findings of studies conducted by the Private Security Task Force and model statutes developed by the Private Security Advisory Council.

16. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MARIHUANA AND DRUG ABUSE. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 481 p. (NCJ 09518)
Stock No. 052-066-00003-4

This final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse examines the roots of the drug problem and suggests ways of reducing its impact. The report explores the way society thinks

about drugs by analyzing the vocabulary of the drug culture and the historical roots of contemporary attitudes. After considering the way in which the drug problem is presently defined, the Commission redefines it by first broadening the scope to cover the entire range of drug use in America, then by narrowing it to that drug-using behavior which properly should arouse social concern. The authors focus on drug usage behavior in the context of individual and institutional supports and deterrents. Recent trends in the incidence, prevalence, pattern conditions, and circumstances of drug use are described and major classes or types of drug-usage behavior are identified. The actual and potential impact of drug abuse on the safety, health, and welfare of the public is considered. The policymaking process is detailed, along with specific recommendations for implementation by governmental and private institutions. The report concludes with a broad perspective on the development of a long-term social response to drug abuse. The appendixes contain lists of the many sources of information for the report and an index of the recommendations made by the Commission.

17. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective, Volume 1--
Patterns and Consequences of Drug Use. Appendix. Washington, U.S.
Government Printing Office, 1973. 1,258 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37696)
Stock No. 5266-00004

The final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse describes the phenomena of drug use, drug induced behavior, and drug dependence, and establishes a process for assessing their social impact. This volume, the first in a 4-part set of appendixes to the final report, contains 27 papers on the patterns and consequences of drug use utilized by the Commission for specific information and supporting data. Specific areas covered by the papers including drugs and their effects, drugs and antisocial behavior, and drug use in general and in selected populations. For the full final report, see NCJ 09518; for the other parts of the appendix, see NCJ 37697-37698, and 36082.

18. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective, Volume 2--
Social Responses to Drug Use. Appendix. Washington, U.S. Government
Printing Office, 1973. 794 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37697)
Stock No. 5266-00005

The final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse describes the phenomena of drug use, drug induced behavior, and drug dependence, and establishes a process for assessing their social impact. This volume, the second in a 4-part set of appendixes to the final report, contains 23 papers on the social responses

to drug use utilized by the Commission for specific information and supporting data. Specific areas covered by the papers include managing the governmental response, drug education and the response of the educational system, the impact of broadcast media on drug use, and central influences in American life. For the full final report, see NCJ 09518; for the other parts of the appendix, see NCJ 37696, 37698, and 36802.

19. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective, Volume 3--
The Legal System and Drug Control. Appendix. Washington, U.S.
Government Printing Office, 1973. 9,736 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 36082)
Stock No. 5266-00006

The final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse describes the phenomena of drug use, drug induced behavior, and drug dependence, and establishes a process for assessing their social impact. This volume, the third in a 4-part set of appendixes to the final report, contains 20 papers on the legal system and drug control utilized by the Commission for specific information and supporting data. The different areas covered by these papers are the statutory framework of the drug/narcotics control system, legal controls on the availability of psychoactive substances, and the response of the criminal justice system to drug use. For the full final report, see NCJ 09518; for the other parts of the appendix, see NCJ 37696-37698.

20. Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective, Volume 4--
Treatment and Rehabilitation. Appendix. Washington, U.S. Govern-
ment Printing Office, 1973. 876 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 37698)
Stock No. 5266-00007

The final report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse describes the phenomena of drug use, drug induced behavior, and drug dependence, and establishes a process for assessing their social impact. This volume, the last in a 4-part set of appendixes to the final report, contains 17 papers on the treatment and rehabilitation of the drug addict utilized by the Commission for specific information and supporting data. The specific areas covered by these papers are crisis intervention and emergency treatment, the treatment of drug dependence, drug dependence and the legal system, and the statutory framework of drug treatment laws. For the full final report, see NCJ 09518; for the other parts of the appendix, see NCJ 37696-37697, and 36082.

held by officials in the criminal justice system and their behavior toward marihuana offenders is discussed. Findings of the Commission-sponsored national survey of public attitudes and behavior toward marihuana, other drug use and related social issues are presented in Part 5. Part 6 discusses the marihuana issue with respect to sociolegal policy practices and decisions. Included in the section is a discussion of the constitutional dimensions which form the basis for alternative models for the control of marihuana. A nationwide study of marihuana education presents policies and programs on a State-by-State basis and includes descriptions of existing marihuana education programs. Future research recommendations as suggested guidelines for various agencies, institutions, and individuals engaged in research on marihuana are presented. The report does not include references; it does, however, fully document the methodological and substantive issues presented in both narrative and graphic/tabular form.

23. NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE. Final Report: To Establish Justice, To Insure Domestic Tranquility. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 338 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00275)

This is a report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, created to determine the causes of violence in the U.S. and find methods of prevention. A historical overview of violence in America and an examination of various forms of violence are discussed in depth. Violent crime, group violence, civil disobedience, assassination, and campus disorders are discussed as to possible causes, and recommendations are made for their control and prevention. The relationships between violence and law enforcement, firearms, and appearance of violence in television entertainment programs are analyzed. One author appraises some of the strengths in the American social system and another suggests the fighting of violence by challenging and motivating our youth. The role of religion in combating violence is also delineated. The appendixes contain a summary of the various recommendations of the Commission, task force reports, a list of consultants to the Commission, and the progress report.

24. Volumes 1 and 2: Violence in America--Historical and Comparative Perspectives. By H. D. Graham and T. R. Gurr. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 301 p. (NCJ 00763)

This presents an overview of violence in Europe and America. Immigrant societies, the frontier tradition, and the history of working class protest and violence are discussed.

25. Volume 3: Politics of Protest--Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation. By J. Skolnick. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 276 p. (NCJ 00765)

This report analyzes the nature and causes of protest and confrontation in the United States and its occasional eruption into violence. Topics include antiwar and student protest, black and white militancy, racial attitudes of white Americans, the police in protest, judicial response in crisis, and social response to collective behavior. An appendix and a bibliography are also included.

26. Volume 4: Rights in Concord--The Response to the Counter-inaugural Protest Activities in Washington, D.C., January 18-20, 1969. By J. R. Sahid. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 120 p. (NCJ 00766)

A pictorial account is presented of confrontations between government officials, police, and demonstrators. Preparations by antiwar groups for the demonstration are outlined, as well as preparations by the various Washington police agencies. The major events of the counter-inaugural protests are related. Due to restraint and good faith on the part of law enforcement officers and the majority of the demonstrators, violence was kept to a minimum.

27. Volume 5: Shoot-Out in Cleveland: Black Militants and the Police. By L. H. Masotti and J. R. Corsi. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 100 p. (NCJ 00767)

The 1968 gun battle between Cleveland police and black snipers, the rioting and arson which followed, and the methods which were used to restore order are described. This research effort, a staff report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, documents the details of the shootout and the events which it precipitated. Seven people were killed and 15 others were wounded in the exchange of fire between the small, well-armed group of black extremists and city police. The research led to the conclusion that the incident was a spontaneous action by a group who were armed and emotionally prepared to inflict violence, rather than a planned ambush or part of an intercity conspiracy. The incident is related to other outbreaks of racial violence in American history, and special attention is focused on the fact that it began as violence aimed at personal injury before falling into the established pattern of blacks destroying property in the ghetto. Mayor Stokes' unique technique for quelling the violence is outlined. At the urging of black leaders, he placed control of the troubled neighborhoods in their hands, barring white police officials and the National Guard from the area. The results of this policy are discussed, as well as reactions of

the police and populace. Numerous photographs illustrate the violent incidents and their aftermath.

28. _____ . Volume 6: Shut it Down--A College in Crises--San Francisco State College, October 1968-April 1969. By. W. H. Orrick, Jr. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 172 p.
(NCJ 00768)

This is an attempt to identify major reasons for violent campus disorders precipitated by demands for a black studies program and an open admissions policy for minority students. The disorders are traced from the early stage of peaceful protest through the change to violent confrontation. Research indicated that it was misleading to attribute the causes of violence to outside agitators. The violence mirrored the turmoil, the sharply divergent outlooks, and the economic and social imbalances of the time. The major internal strains which produced the strike were problems in structure and governance, which resulted in reluctance to respond rapidly to the need for change.

29. _____ . Volume 7: Firearms and Violence in American Life. By G. D. Newton, Jr. and F. E. Zimring. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 268 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00769)

This report discusses firearms ownership, including acquisition; trends in sales control laws; and the relationship of firearms ownership to suicide, accidents, crime, and collective violence. Surveys, as well as the methods and cost for reduction of violence created by firearms, are also presented.

30. _____ . Volume 8: Assassination and Political Violence. By J. F. Kirkham and S. Levy. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 580 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00770)

Social and political consequences of assassination and the environmental factors that encourage groups or individuals to attack political leaders are identified in this report. Appendixes cover special research reports on political assassinations in other countries, and a survey of attitudes toward political violence in the United States.

31. _____ . Volume 9: Mass Media and Violence. By D. C. Lange and R. K. Baker. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 614 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00771)

A historical perspective and analysis of contemporary mass media, emphasizing the effects of their operating practices upon the precipitation of violence is presented in this report. Questions explored include such issues as whether constitutional freedom of the press sanctions indiscriminate broadcasting of violence, whether news media act as a divisive force in the country, and whether there is a causal relation between violence in media and violence in society.

32. _____ . Volume 9A Mass Media Hearings--A Report to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. By R. K. Baker and S. J. Ball. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 469 p.
606 p. (NCJ 09969)

Verbatim testimony given in 1968 on the contributions of mass media to the incidence of violence in American society is presented. Among those testifying were network executives, reporters, and scholars.

33. _____ . Volume 10: Law and Order Reconsidered. By J. S. Campbell and J. R. Sahid. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 606 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00772)

These monographs examine the extent to which weaknesses in America's institutions and laws have led to violence. Institutions such as Federal and local governments, families, churches, and schools have failed to respond effectively to the discontents of social groups currently pressing their claims upon the greater public. At the same time, America's current system of criminal justice cannot effectively control increasing levels of deviant behavior in a manner consistent with American ideals of fair and humane treatment. Disobedience of the law has resulted.

34. _____ . Volume 11: Crimes of Violence. By D. J. Mulvihill and M. M. Tumin. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 400 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00569)

This presents a search for the causes and means of prevention of violence. Topics include analyses of acts of violence, American criminal statistics, levels and trends of individual violence, organized crime and violence, the offender and his victim, and the costs of crime. Appendixes are also included.

35. _____ . Volume 12: Crimes of Violence. By D. J. Mulvihill and M. M. Tumin. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 400 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00570)

This presents a search for the causes and means of prevention of crime. Topics include explanations of individual violence, the offender and the corrections system, guidelines for action and research, and the relationship of violence to youth, drugs, and the urban environment. Appendixes are also included in this volume.

36. _____ . Volume 13: Crimes of Violence. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 500 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 00571)
Stock No. 040-000-00204-9

This discusses a search for the causes and means of prevention of violence. Selected topics include crimes of violence by women, the relationship of violence to organized crime, American juvenile gangs, drugs, accidents, and various theories of violence.

37. U.S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Challenge of Crime in a Free Society. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 340 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00042)
Stock No. 040-000-00100-0

This discusses crime in America, those who commit it, those who are its victims, and what can be done to reduce it. The report is the work of 19 commissioners, 63 staff members, 175 consultants, and hundreds of advisers. The commissioners, staff, consultants, and advisers come from every part of America and represent a broad range of opinions and professions. In the process of developing the findings and recommendations of the report, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice called three national conferences, conducted five national surveys, held hundreds of meetings, and interviewed tens-of-thousands of persons. The report makes more than 200 specific recommendations--concrete steps the Commission believes can lead to a safer and more just society. These recommendations call for a greatly increased effort on the part of the Federal Government, the States, the counties, the cities, civic organizations, religious institutions, business groups, and individual citizens. They call for basic changes in the operations of police, schools, prosecutors, employment agencies, defenders, social workers, prisons, housing authorities, and probation and parole officers.

38. _____ . Task Force Report: Corrections. Washington, U.S. Govern-
ment Printing Office, 1967. 122 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00179)
Stock No. 040-000-00095-0

The operation of a correctional system and a brief account of its development are discussed as a background for the presentation of the directions it must take in the future. Modern corrections are moving toward more humane treatment and greater emphasis on rehabilitation and community supervision. New corrections programs require extended research and program evaluation, better decisionmaking, improved organization, and more and better qualified staff. The most conspicuous problems in corrections today are a lack of knowledge and an un-systematic approach to the development of programs and techniques. Consideration is given to the role of corrections in intake and disposition, probation, alternatives to institutionalization, correctional institutions, parole and aftercare, the misdemeanor in the correctional system, the legal status of the convicted person, manpower and training, and creating change.

39. _____ . Task Force Report: Courts. Washington, U.S. Government
Printing Office, 1967. 178 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00176)
Stock No. 040-000-00096-8

This report confines itself to those parts of the court system and the criminal process most in need of reform. Overreliance on the criminal law and process have proven ineffective and costly as a means of creating social order in a free society. Modernization of the criminal process is dependent on modernization of physical facilities and the acquisition of greater sums of money. More prosecutors, defense counsels, and probation officers are needed. More cohesive relationships must be established between the charging process and each of the following: plea negotiations, legal rights to counsel, education of all officers of the court, the court process, and substantive law reform. The charging process and plea negotiations, as well as sentencing decisions and the law and procedure involved, are considered in detail. Court reorganization is deemed necessary, and the report stresses reform of lower courts.

40. _____ . Task Force Report: Crime and Its Impact: An Assessment. By
J. Vorenberg and H. S. Ruth. Washington, U. S. Government Printing
Office, 1967. 220 p. (NCJ 00494)

This report presents an overview of the urban crime problem, including the results of a number of research studies and consultant papers. This volume makes use of the results of three major public surveys to examine the problem of unreported crime, public attitudes toward crime and law enforcement, the characteristics of victims and victim-

offender relationships; and a variety of other crime problems. Chapters are devoted to the special problems of the economic burden of crime, white-collar crime, riot control, and an appraisal of the current national system of statistical accounting on crime and criminal justice matters. There are three appendixes prepared by consultants, two methodological notes, and a series of tables of crime rates for index offenses by city rank.

41. _____ . Task Force Report: Drunkenness, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 131 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00178)

Current methods of treating drunkenness offenders and an exploration of promising alternatives are reexamined. One of every three arrests is for public drunkenness. The criminal justice system appears ineffective to deter drunkenness or to meet the problems of the chronic alcoholic offender. In addition, drunkenness within the system of criminal justice burdens and distorts system operations. Recommendations include that drunkenness should not in itself be treated as a criminal offense and that adequate civil detoxification procedures must be established. Communities should establish detoxification units as part of comprehensive treatment programs, and should coordinate and extend aftercare resources. Appendixes include articles on various alternatives to present methods of treatment.

42. _____ . Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 428 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 00172)
Stock No. 040-000-00102-6

A socioeconomic analysis of juvenile delinquency that is critical of society's approach to juvenile crime responds with recommendations and principles for change. Efforts to modernize the juvenile court system and the general attitude of the public sector toward youth crime are discussed. To teach the youthful offenders involvement in community life, the public and private sectors of the population must respond to the needs of youth. Emphasis for changes in the attitude and approach of responsible individuals is placed on public officials, community and social agencies, teachers, and potential employers. Greatest emphasis is placed on juvenile justice system personnel, ranging from the police to the judge. The Gault Decision is discussed as a viable vehicle for giving perspective to future programs and priorities. A logical conclusion is that a revitalized juvenile court system is needed.

43. _____ . Task Force Report: Narcotics and Drug Abuse. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 158 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00175)
Stock No. 040-000-00103-4

Recommendations to improve research and education in drug enforcement, and to improve drug enforcement itself, are presented in this report. Task force recommendations include increasing staffs of bureaus of customs and narcotics, adoption of State drug abuse control legislation, amending Federal drug abuse control laws to strengthen recordkeeping provisions, revision of sentencing laws to give adequate flexibility, undertaking research with respect to drug regulation, conducting research at the National Institute of Mental Health on marihuana use, and development of educational materials at NIMH. The appendixes include articles on narcotics, dangerous drugs, drug legislation, treatment of addicts, and civil commitment.

44. _____ . Task Force Report: Organized Crime. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 123 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00173)

An examination of why organized crime has been expanding despite efforts to control it and recommendations for improving control strategy are discussed in this report. After introductory material on the types and locations of organized crime activities and membership and policy of corruption of enforcement systems, the efforts to control organized crime are presented. A national strategy against it includes: proof of criminal violation, wiretapping and eavesdropping, sentencing, appeals from trial court, suppression orders, protection of witnesses, investigation and prosecution units, public and private crime investigative commissions, private and government regulation, news media, and participation by local government leaders. Appendixes include articles on the functions and structure of criminal syndicates, the politics of corruption, aspects of the evidence gathering process, and an economic analysis of organized crime.

45. _____ . Task Force Report: Police. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 239 p. (NCJ 00177)

Policy, organization, management, and operations are surveyed, as well as police standards, personnel, integrity, and relationship to the community. A complete study of police in the United States is presented. A summary of findings and recommendations may be found in chapter 4 of Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, NCJ 00042.

46. _____ . Task Force Report: Science and Technology. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 228 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 00174)

Science and technology must be relied upon and researched more for use in all areas of the criminal justice system, especially in police work and the court systems. The role of science and technology in establishing a free society must be recognized. The task force report encourages focus on the police apprehension process, police communications, court management, corrections, and criminal justice information systems. The report furnishes a model of the criminal justice system and a technological explanation of the model's use. Ten appendixes present additional materials on apprehension by police, nonlethal weapons, delays in courts, and information flow.

47. WICKERSHAM COMMISSION. Report No. 1--Preliminary Report on Prohibition. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 162 p. (NCJ 44539)

Proposals for the improvement of enforcement of the prohibition laws are presented in this 1931 report. Preliminary observations on the scope of the problem of enforcement of prohibition laws and administrative and legal difficulties are outlined. Suggested measures for increasing the effectiveness of the National Prohibition Act include: transfer to the Department of Justice of case investigation and preparation for prosecution and related activities of enforcement; codification of Federal legislation applicable to the enforcement of prohibition; provision for making the procedure in padlock injunctions more effective; and provisions for relieving congestion in Federal courts. The problem was to be studied further, and findings and recommendations were to be presented in a final report.

48. _____ . Report No. 2--Enforcement of the Prohibition Laws of the United States. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 170 p. (NCJ 44540)

The observation of prohibition laws and difficulties encountered in their enforcement are reviewed, and proposals for more effective enforcement are presented in this 1931 report. The history of liquor control is traced from colonial times. The passage of the 18th amendment in 1928 enacting prohibition and enforcement since that time are discussed. The condition of enforcement in 1931 is evaluated, and a widespread disregard for the law is revealed. The problem of individual State cooperation in enforcement of prohibition laws and the many sources of illegal liquor (importation, illicit distilling, and diversion of medicinal and sacramental liquor) con-

tribute to the difficulties of national enforcement. Many undesirable features of the situation are examined, including corruption, public opinion against prohibition, economic difficulties (the high margin of profit in bootlegging), and the inordinate strain on courts, prosecuting machinery, and penal institutions. Proposals for more effective enforcement--better organization of enforcing agencies, improvements in the statutes and regulations, greater civic cooperation, and public education--are discussed. Several proposed alternatives to the system are evaluated, including repeal or modification of the National Prohibition Act and revision of the 18th amendment. Conclusions and recommendations are summarized. A final section contains the separate statements of the members of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (the Wickersham Commission) regarding their findings and suggestions for improvement.

49. _____ . Report No. 3--Criminal Statistics. By S. B. Warner and M. Ploscone. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 210 p. (NCJ 44541)

A 1931 report on criminal statistics discusses the importance of statistics and provides a survey of criminal statistics in the United States and a critique of Federal criminal statistics. Statistics to be gathered, compiled, and published authoritatively at regular intervals fall under three main headings: crime and criminals, prosecution, and penal treatment. Guiding principles of criminal statistics cited include centralized compilation and publication of criminal statistics; a correlation of State and statistics of State and Federal statistics in one Federal Bureau; utilization of statistical experts to collect data into a general plan for countrywide purposes; a check on the different agencies of criminal justice by not confining the compilation and publication of statistics to any bureau or agency which is engaged in administering the criminal law; and a comprehensive plan for an ultimate complete body of statistics, covering crime, criminals, criminal justice, and penal treatment. A survey of crime statistics, including statistics of offenses of various sorts that are known to the police, was for practical purposes nonexistent in the United States at the time of writing. Statistics existed for no entire State and for only 14 cities. Where they did exist, their accuracy was doubtful. This survey examines police, court, adult probation, and institutional statistics. The only criminal statistics printed in 1931 that were both adequate and comparable on a national scale were those contained in the Federal decennial and annual censuses of prisoners in institutions. Statistics of court proceedings were compiled for all the principal trial courts in many States and made accurate intrastate comparisons possible, but they lacked standardization between States. Police and probation statistics were lacking in both standardization and statewide compilation. The critique of Federal criminal statistics examines then-existing printed sources containing the details of the ap-

plication of the Federal criminal law and the Federal criminal statistics, to see whether or not they fulfill the functions which may properly be demanded of adequate criminal statistics in general. Adequate criminal statistics should fulfill three functions: provide the basic data for estimating the volume and trends of criminality; perform the role of an accounting system for all governmental processes pertaining to the phenomenon of crime, including recording the activities of the various governmental agencies; and provide a composite picture of the manner of men who commit infractions and indicate broadly some of the causative factors at work upon such individuals. The report states that the examined Federal statistics fulfilled none of these functions satisfactorily. The only data on the volume and character of criminality were contained in statistics of criminal cases coming before the courts. The absence of police statistics and statistics of the preliminary procedure, including statistics of prosecution, did not reveal what steps were taken by police agencies and by the authorities concerned in the preliminary procedures. The only data relating to offenders were those provided by the prison statistics; they were, for the most part, incomplete and inaccurate. Appendixes include supporting materials and references.

50. _____ . Report No 4--Prosecution. By A. Bettman and J. Leavitt. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 342 p. (NCJ 44542)

The administration of criminal justice in the United States in 1931 is critically examined. Major recommendations concerning organizations, methods, and basic principles are proposed. General background information of the public prosecutor, the public defender, and the grand jury is presented. The analysis is based on information and recommendations contained in expert surveys of the administration of justice. These surveys were conducted by various agencies, official and unofficial, in a number of States, cities, and districts in the United States during the 10 or 15 years prior to 1931. A widely experienced lawyer analyzed the surveys. The report notes that past discussions of crime and the offender overemphasize those matters which relate to the trial of the question of guilt or innocence, such as the technicalities of trial procedures and the composition of juries. Statistics presented show that criminal cases are predominantly disposed of by methods and agencies other than jury trial. The phases, or subjects, to which greater emphasis and attention need to be directed are those concerned with administration, including the caliber and qualifications of judges and prosecutors; and the structural organization, equipment, working, and office methods of courts, prosecuting agencies, and other public agencies engaged in criminal justice. The report brings out the important fact that effectiveness of criminal justice as a reducer, or deterrent of crime will depend mainly upon the intelligence with which the principles

governing the punishment, disposition, or treatment of the convicted offender are determined and carried out. The study notes that criminal tendencies of the individual generally display themselves early in life and are often first manifested by acts which are thought of as minor offenses. An individual's inclination to commit crime relates to physical makeup, personality, environment, or to all of these. The problem of molding an individual into a law-observing and socially adjusted person involves thorough study of the individual, his environment, and the form of his punishment, disposition, or treatment regarding its promise of beneficial results. The primary aim of changes in the structural organization, methods, and principles of public agencies dealing with crime and the offender must be that of applying to each individual case the disposition or treatment which fits that individual's problems. A separate bibliography of 500 titles on prosecution and an index are included.

51. _____ . Report No. 5--Enforcement of the Deportation Laws of the United States. By R. Oppenheimer. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 183 p. (NCJ 44543)

The 1931 laws concerning deportation of aliens are examined. The entire deportation process is analyzed, and recommendations for improvement of objectionable features of the system are presented. Considerations involved in the deportation of aliens are discussed, including reasons for the necessity of such a system, such as ridding the country of undesirable aliens and protecting American workmen, and basic human rights considerations. An outline of the 1931 deportation laws is presented. Who is deportable, time limits for deportation, discretion allowed, criminal penalties for attempting illegal reentry, and actual deportation procedures are all explained. Operation of the system is described, with emphasis on personnel involved, methods of apprehension, and difficulties encountered, particularly when the alien has American children. The deportation procedure is outlined, from issuance of an arrest warrant through examination, hearing, and voluntary or physical deportation. Statistics from the period on deportees are presented, showing numbers of aliens deported and charges made against them. Objectionable features of the system are discussed, with causes of these problems and suggested remedies. Among these are illegal searches and seizures, inquisitorial examinations made of aliens, lack of the customary safeguards of prisoners' rights, the despotic powers of the administrative agency, and the lack of discretion allowed the Department of Labor to prevent unnecessary hardship and suffering, particularly to American citizens who are members of the alien's family. Defects in the machinery of enforcement, such as insufficient field personnel and lack of adequate training, are also considered and recommendations are given.

52. Report No. 6.--Child Offender in the Federal System of Justice.
By M. Van Waters. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted
by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 179 p.
(NCJ 44544)

Methods used by police, courts, probation, and penal institutions in dealing with minors who have violated Federal laws are examined in this 1931 report. Distinctions between juvenile and adult offenders were made only in State law. The concept of juvenile delinquency did not exist in the Federal penal code in 1931. The delinquent child who had violated a Federal law was dealt with in the same manner as an adult offender and was confined in the same institutions. The legislative history of juvenile delinquency is outlined. Data are given for the time of writing, detailing numbers of children detained in local jails, geographic distribution, and charges against them. Conditions of juveniles then confined to several Federal penal institutions are examined including their living arrangements, health services, education, recreation, discipline, religious activities, and staff. Thirteen case histories illustrative of typical problems and procedures found in juveniles committed to institutions are included. The report recommended that the Federal Government recognize the concept of juvenile delinquency and that the youthful offender be dealt with at a local level. An appendix outlines various States' legislation concerning juvenile delinquency.

53. Report No. 7--Progress Report on the Study of the Federal Courts. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 141 p.
(NCJ 44545)

A 1931 report on efficiency of the administration of justice in Federal courts through a scientific analysis of both civil and criminal case records is presented. The study, launched in October 1930, was estimated to take 2 years. The general outline of the phase of the project dealing with criminal law examined a study of all criminal cases terminated during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1928, 1929, and 1930, and embraced both criminal and civil cases. It was proposed to secure complete quantitative data on many of the activities of the courts. Rather than attempting a study in every Federal district, 13 districts were selected to be representative of urban, semiurban, and rural districts. This report constitutes work which had been completed by June 30, 1931, and therefore is considered a progress report. The data presented furnish comprehensive information on the following: the daily business of the Federal courts including the kinds and numbers of cases coming before these courts; the various statutes or laws bringing those cases into those courts, and, to some extent, the kinds of parties involved in such cases; the various methods and devices which were employed in these courts by the parties to expedite or delay trial of the cases, or, to dispose of them by trial or otherwise; and the various dispositions

made of the cases. The study also includes a tentative analysis of the criminal cases for the district of Connecticut for the 3 fiscal years ending June 30, 1928, 1929, and 1930. The report presents a manual for field workers containing a statement of the scope of the project, sources of data, methods for transposing them to work sheets, and the forms of various work sheets used.

54. _____ . Report No. 8--Criminal Procedure, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 56 p. (NCJ 44546)

A 1931 investigation into criminal procedure is presented, and recommendations for reorganization of the administration of Federal law and court procedure are provided. Materials utilized in the study included the following: the model code of criminal procedure of the American Law Institute; a report on the American Law Institute's code of criminal procedure and a report to the council by the committee on a survey and statement of the difficulties in criminal justice; surveys of criminal justice and reports of crime commissions and similar bodies in the decade prior to the time of writing; questionnaires sent to judges and prosecutors; literature on reform of criminal procedure during the previous 30 years and on comparative criminal procedure in England, Canada, and Australia; British judicial statistics; reports of criminal trials in Great Britain and the United States in the preceding 30 years; and American law reports. The study covers petty offenses and inferior courts, procedural protections of the accused, criminal pleading, evidence in criminal cases, the conduct of trials, and review of conviction. Conclusions drawn from the study included the following: the need for change of attitude both in the legal profession and in the public as to the mode of choice, tenure, and personnel of the bench (such as removing the administration of justice from politics); the need for a fuller and more general public appreciation of the importance of the inferior criminal courts and of the personnel, tenure, and mode of choice of magistrates and judges of municipal and petty tribunals; the need for a modern organization of the inferior courts, wherever this reorganization remained to be brought about, and complete elimination of the fee system wherever it still prevailed; the importance of giving power to judges and magistrates commensurate with their tasks (no amount of procedural machinery will produce an efficient administration of criminal justice at the hands of incompetent, weak, or politics-ridden judges); and the importance of leaving the details of procedure to rules of court to be framed, amended, and revised, as experience dictates, by those whose task it would be to interpret and apply the rules, with the aid of those who would work under them in the courts, either in judicial councils, or some other mode of bringing the experience of the bar to the assistance of the courts. Procedural details should be governed by rules of court, not by rigid

legislation drawn by one set of men and interpreted and applied by another.

55. Report No. 9--Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 350 p. (NCJ 44547)

A 1931 inquiry into the three principal methods of penal treatment employed at the time of writing--imprisonment, probation, and parole--is presented. Statements in this report are drawn chiefly from official publications by departments of Federal and State governments. The materials generally used were publications of the United States Bureau of the Census; reports of such official bodies as the New York Crime Commission; reports of the State departments of correction and boards of public welfare; 1931 annual or biennial reports on prisons, penitentiaries, and reformatories; the published books of rules of several institutions, and semiofficial studies of prison and probation associations. Various surveys of conditions in penal institutions made by the National Society of Penal Information were also used. The report stresses the inadequacies and inefficiencies of the prison system and recommends wage incentives for prisoners, educational opportunities in prison, and indeterminate sentences for the development of a proper institutional program and the establishment of an adequate system of parole. Probation is considered the most important step in the individualization of treatment of the offender. This study also includes the report of the Advisory Committee on Penal Institutions, Probation, and Parole, and a report on police jails and village lockups.

56. Report No. 10--Crime and the Foreign Born. By E. Abbott. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 420 p. (NCJ 44548)

This 1931 report analyzes the extent of criminal involvement by foreign-born Americans, their relations with the criminal justice system in general, and public attitudes toward the immigrant population and crime. The evolution of public opinion concerning immigrants and crime is traced through the various periods of American history--colonial, Revolutionary, Civil War--and up to the time of the first Federal Immigration Act (1882). The attitudes and developments of the "modern period" (1882 to 1931) are described, including actions taken to reduce or eliminate the entry of convicts from other countries. Public opinion is then compared for different historical periods. Statistics are presented relating nationality to crime rate, type of crime, and number of arrests in cities of varying sizes. Violations of Federal prohibition laws by foreign-born persons are also tabulated, as well as petty offenses, commitments to reforma-

tories, and offenses committed by native-born children of immigrant parents. Factors which could bring foreigners into conflict with the law, but which would not affect natives, such as language, foreign law, and customs, are analyzed. A large section of the report is devoted to the problem of criminal justice and Mexicans in the United States, specifically in Texas, Illinois, and several California cities. Their relations with the police, disposition of their cases in court, sentencing, and the Mexican communities' conception of American justice are discussed. The results of three community studies done in New Orleans, San Francisco, and Stockton, California, to determine the amount and nature of crime that could be attributed to the foreign-born population are presented. General conclusions on the problem are outlined.

57. Report No 11--Lawlessness in Law Enforcement. By M. M. Lemann, W. H. Polack, Z. Chafee, Jr., and C. S. Stern. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 351 p. (NCJ 44549)

The unlawful use of cruel treatment by police to extort confessions of guilt from prisoners (the "third degree") and other illegal law enforcement practices are examined in this 1931 report. The practice of the "third degree" involves the violation of such fundamental rights as those of personal liberty, bail, protection from personal assault and battery, the presumption of innocence until conviction of guilt by due process, and the right to employ counsel. Holding prisoners incommunicado in order to persuade or extort confession was frequently resorted to by the police at the time of writing. Courts give no approval to these practices, and convictions of crime based upon confessions of guilt secured by such methods are generally set aside. Actual cases of beatings and torture of prisoners are documented. Studies of 15 cities are described, including applicable statutes, police practices, reported cases of police brutality, and actions taken by the city to eliminate use of the "third degree." General characteristics of the "third degree" are examined--against whom it is used, the forms it may take (threats, beatings, deprivation of good), and participants in its administration. Arguments for and against its use are presented. The conclusion was reached that the use of physical brutality, protracted questioning, threats, prolonged illegal detention, as well as excessive brutality in making arrests, was widespread in 1931. Appendixes give statistics on alleged police brutality, State statutes directed against the "third degree" and similar abuses, and a geographical summary of police brutality. A final section deals with unfairness in prosecution, such as delayed trial, hasty trial, deprivation of counsel and witnesses, improper jury lists, use of inadmissible evidence, attacks on defense witnesses, appeals to racial or religious prejudice, and trials conducted in the absence of the defendant.

58. _____ . Report No 12--Cost of Crime. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 661 p. (NCJ 44550)

This 1931 report analyzes the problem of determining the cost of crime and presents results of specific and detailed studies of various aspects of economic loss as a result of crime. No single figure representing the total annual economic cost of crime to the United States is presented. An attempt was made to indicate the elements of cost and loss which are related directly or indirectly to crime. The studies which supplied the material for this report were in progress since 1929. They included an examination of the published material, statistical and otherwise; the assembling of unpublished material on the cost of State police and State penal institutions; a nationwide field study of the cost of administration of criminal justice in American cities carried out in 300 communities through the cooperation of educational institutions, government research organizations, and chambers of commerce; a study of the cost of administration of criminal justice by the Federal Government; the collection of data on private expenditures for protection against crime; and a detailed analysis of the character and magnitude of losses to private individuals and to the community as a result of criminal activities. A bibliographical appendix lists and discusses published material on the cost of crime and criminal justice.

59. _____ . Report No. 13--Causes of Crime. Volumes 1 and 2. By H. W. Anderson, M. Van Kleeck, I. D. Reid, H. D. McKay, M. Ploscowe, E. A. Winslow, and C. R. Shaw. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 816 p. (NCJ 44551)

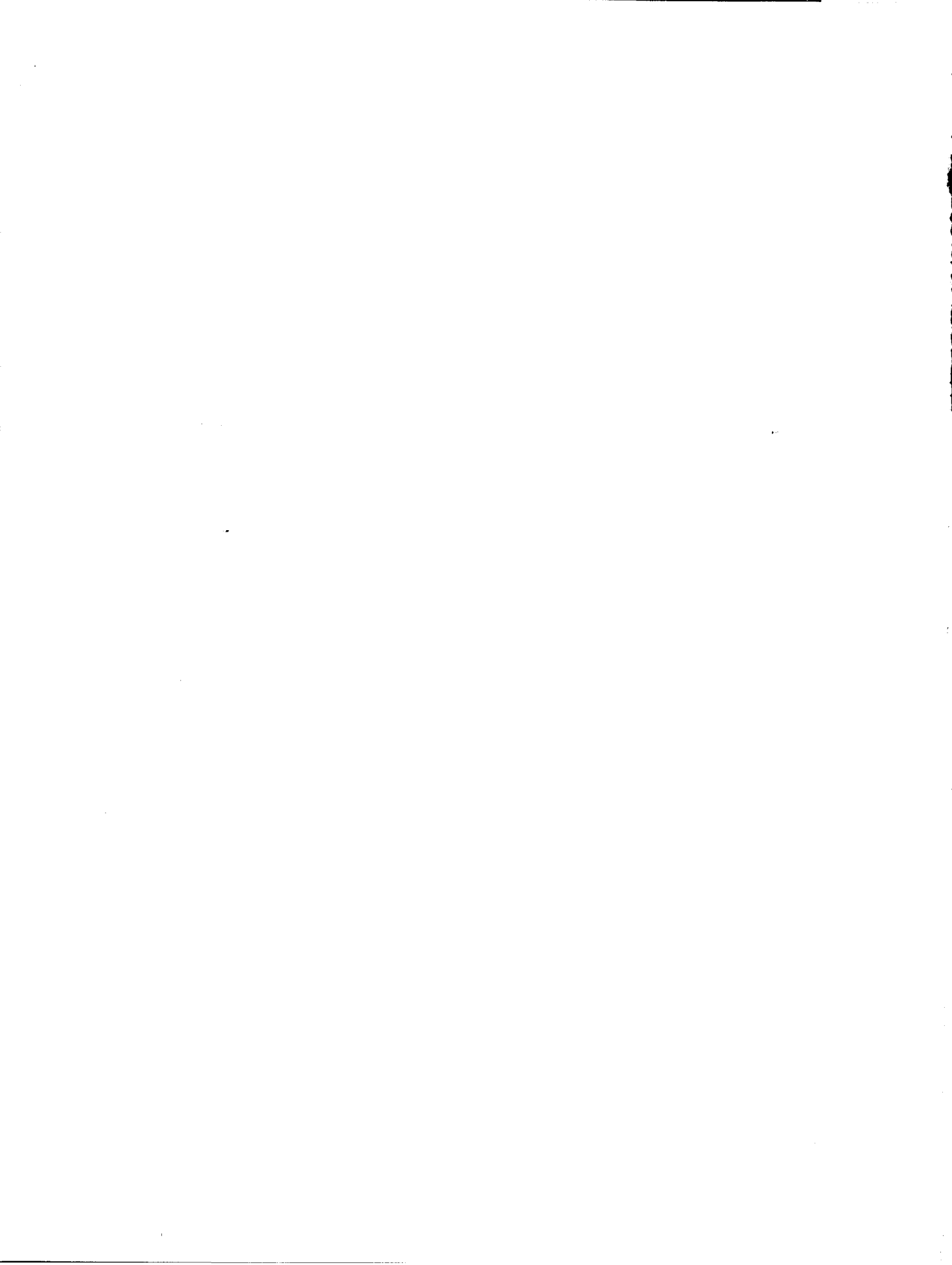
A 1931 2-volume report on some causative factors in criminality, the relationship between unemployment and crime, and social factors in juvenile delinquency, is presented. Volume 1 includes research reports on the causes of crime and the relationship between work and law observance. The first report, based on 2 years of research in European criminological institutes during the early 1930's, explores morphological, physiological, mental, social, economic, and political factors in crime. The second report, an inquiry into the relationship between unemployment and crime, is based on the analysis of various reports of investigations of crime and criminals along with studies of human relations and conditions of industry. A study of prison records resulted in a report on the histories of men in Sing Sing Prison. The relationships between employment and crime fluctuations as shown by Massachusetts statistics are presented. Also included is an investigation into the special problem of the black population as it relates to both work and crime. Notes on fluctuations in employment and crime are added. Volume 2 presents the results of a number of social research studies in the field of de-

linquency. The subject matter of the report is limited to data concerning the community, the play group and gang, and the family, in relation to the problem of delinquency among boys. A complete understanding of delinquent behavior necessitates a thorough study of both the individual and the social milieu to which he is responsive. Constitutional, mental, emotional, and social factors probably all contribute to delinquency and must be taken into consideration in the study and treatment of a given case. Statistical data pertaining to the geographical distribution of delinquents, formal indexes of community organization and disorganization, the relative incidence of lone and group offenders, and the frequency of broken homes among delinquent boys are presented. Card records and notes on methods of study and tables on occupations and other economic and social data in the records of men in Sing Sing Prison, relationships between employment and crime fluctuations as shown by Massachusetts statistics, and annual statistics of crime and employment in New York State are appended in Volume 1.

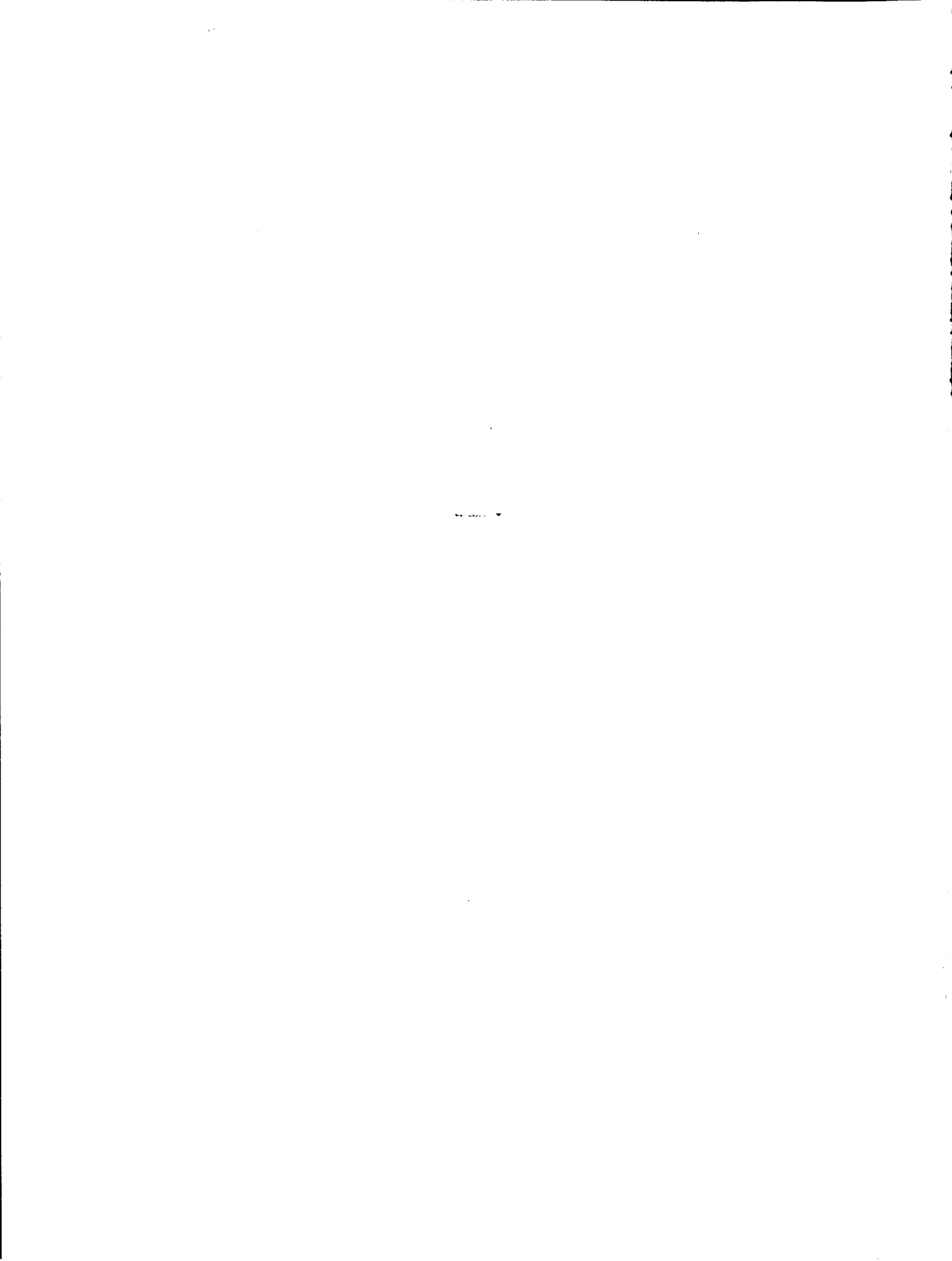
60. Report No 14--Police: Conditions in the United States. By D. G. Monroe and E. W. Garrett. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1931. Reprinted by Patterson Smith, Montclair, New Jersey, 1968. 144 p. (NCJ 44552)

The state of police departments in 1931 is examined, with particular emphasis on deficiencies in organization, recruitment, training, performance, and the correction of these problems. Problems relating to the police executive (chief) are discussed, particularly the relationship of politics to the executive. The fact that police chiefs are politically appointed results in uncertain terms of office and frequent changes in leadership. Consequently, chiefs are often unfamiliar with the larger problems of their departments. Many are not truly qualified for the position, and there is a negative influence on officer morale. With regard to recruitment of police officers, it is demonstrated that consideration of the basic intelligence of the recruit and a systematic training program are essential, yet they have been neglected. Police communications are discussed, and the importance of a modern signal network to effective police work is emphasized. Through rapid communication police can be advised of the commission of a crime, details of the offender, and where to concentrate their investigation. Keeping uniform and accurate records is essential to the investigation of individual cases, as well as the formation of police strategy and expression of the policy of the department. Some effects of inadequate recordkeeping in different cities are pointed out. Prevention of crime as a newly recognized obligation of the police officer is discussed. The place of the woman police officer is presented in relation to her distinctive contribution to crime prevention. The problem of the juvenile delinquent is also considered. Various police jurisdictions, State and municipal, their contacts with each other, and their relation

to the control of crime are discussed. Limitations and advantages of local police are explored, and emphasis is placed on the need for a state and national clearinghouse for police information.



CRIMINOLOGY



61. CLINARD, M. B. Sociology of Deviant Behavior, 4th Edition. New York, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1974. 699 p. (NCJ 25223)

This textbook employs a sociological outlook in its approach to deviant behavior and gives particular attention to the opposing theories of labeling and anomie (normlessness). Topics examined include social deviation; urbanization and slums; the poor and anomie; racism and discrimination; deviant behavior; individualistic theories of deviance; physical disabilities; and criminal behavior. Other topics include the following: criminal behavior; types of criminal behavior; the law, police, and prisons; drug use and addiction; drunkenness and alcoholism; heterosexual deviance; homosexual deviance; mental disorder; and suicide.

62. CLINARD, M. B. and R. QUINNEY. Criminal Behavior System--A Typology, 2nd Edition. New York, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1973. 285 p. (NCJ 41756)

In the typology presented, types of crime are viewed as systems of criminal behavior. The theoretical assumptions of the typology are contained in its five dimensions--legal aspects of selected offenses, the criminal career of the offender, group support of criminal behavior, correspondence between criminal and legitimate behavior, and societal reaction and legal processing. Nine types of criminal behavior systems are constructed in relation to the five theoretical dimensions. Types of behavior include the following: violent personal criminal behavior, occasional property criminal behavior, public order criminal behavior, conventional criminal behavior, political criminal behavior, occupational criminal behavior, corporate criminal behavior, organized criminal behavior, and professional criminal behavior. The organization of the book is based on the typology of criminal behavior systems, with individual chapters devoted to each one of the criminal behavior systems of the typology. Each type is described and previous research and writing on the type are discussed. A selected bibliography for the particular behavior system is provided at the end of each chapter. Subject and name indexes are appended.

63. GIBBONS, D. C. Society, Crime, and Criminal Careers--An Introduction to Criminology, 3rd Edition. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1977. 592 p. (NCJ 40310)

This textbook presents a comprehensive survey and analysis of crime, criminology, corrections, and social structure in modern societies. The book covers a broad range of issues, such as the origin and trends in the criminal; the roles of the police and

the courts in the legal system; the epidemiology of crime; the history and background of causal analysis, including the psychogenic, sociogenic, and role career approaches to criminality. The specific categories of property offenders, white-collar criminals, murderers, assaultists, sexual offenders, organized and victimless crimes, and women in the criminal justice system are examined. Variations in correctional dispositions, correctional social organizations, treatment programs and results, and the future of crime in America are also discussed. Extensive bibliographical references are provided.

64. HOFSTADTER, R. and M. WALLACE. American Violence--A Documentary History. New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1970. 507 p. (NCJ 12640)

This book presents eyewitness accounts, contemporary reports, and analytical commentaries of violent incidents spanning four centuries of American history. Firsthand accounts of Harper's Ferry, the Civil War draft riot in New York, Homestead, Centralia, the Detroit ghetto, the assassinations of Lincoln, Malcolm X, and Robert Kennedy are included, as well as less commonly remembered episodes, such as the New York slave riots of 1712, the doctors' riot of 1788, vigilante terror in Montana, the anti-Chinese riot in Los Angeles in 1871, and the White League coup d'etat of 1874 in New Orleans. The author shows how, in the face of the record, Americans have had an extraordinary ability to persuade themselves that they are among the best-behaved and the best-regulated of peoples. After compiling more than one hundred entries, the editors have documented and put into perspective the thread of violence in American history. The book demonstrates that America's consistent history of violence has not yet breached beyond hope of restoration our long record of basic political stability, and that most social reforms in the United States have been brought about without violence.

65. HOOD, R. and R. SPARKS. Key Issues in Criminology. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1970. 256 p. (NCJ 10818)

This book discusses research, research design, and methods in the study of eight specific problems in crime and delinquency as well as aspects of treatment and punishment. These problems include attempts to estimate the amount of "hidden" delinquency through victim surveys and self-report studies in which persons are asked about offenses which they have committed. Others deal with the delinquent subculture, offender typology, and the decisionmaking process in sentencing. Additional material is devoted to research on the effectiveness of punishments and treatments. These chapters discuss the postrelease conduct of offenders who have received differential

treatment, and treatment-offender matching. The final chapter considers sociological research in prisons and the effects of imprisonment. Throughout the book attention is paid to questions of research design and techniques of investigation.

66. MANNHEIM, H. Pioneers in Criminology, 2nd Edition. Montclair, New Jersey, Patterson Smith, 1972. 520 p. (NCJ 12685)

This is a collection of essays tracing the historical and philosophical development of criminology and penology from the late 1700's to the 1970's. The essays explicate the lives and contributions of an international array of criminologists, placing the work of each man into a framework of criminological development. The concluding essay by Clarence Ray Jeffery summarizes the history of criminology and discusses, on a philosophical basis, the classical and positivist schools of thought as well as trends for criminology in the future.

67. NETTLER, G. Explaining Crime. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1974. 310 p. (NCJ 12099)

This book describes and critiques crime-cause theories based on how adequately they explain crimes against persons and property which arouse public anxiety. Criminologists quarrel about what constitutes crime, where to place the blame for crime, and what measures can prevent it. Many of these explanatory efforts are described and criticized in this work. Theories explaining crimes against persons and property, and secondarily, the institutions which protect persons and property are examined. A concluding chapter surveys "crime-productive" societal conditions. The meaning of "crime" is discussed from legal and moral perspectives. Problems involved in measuring crime officially, using police and criminal records, and unofficially, using sociological studies and self-reporting, are reviewed. The role of ethnic, socioeconomic, and societal factors associated with crime are discussed and specific theories such as subcultural causation and symbolic-interactionism are critiqued. The author presents her analyses clearly and in language addressed to professionals and laymen alike.

68. QUINNEY, R. Criminology--Analysis and Critique of Crime in America. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1975. 375 p. (NCJ 26946)

This textbook provides an examination of crime in terms of the social, political, and economic forces in the United States. It concludes that crime is ultimately related to the political economy of the Nation. The constituent elements of the criminal justice system are individually examined in the text. The formulation and administration of criminal law, and various types of criminal law that exist in the United States are discussed. The author then examines patterns of criminal behavior, including the sociology of criminal behavior, crimes against persons and property, white-collar crime, organized crime, and crimes committed by the American State. Also discussed are enforcement and judicial administrations, custody and punishment, and treatment and corrections. Interspersed throughout the text are "documents" and "viewpoints" --items from various sources used to amplify the discussion. These are drawn from official publications and from statements by authorities and practitioners in the field of criminal justice.

69. SUTHERLAND, E. H. and D. R. CRESSEY. Criminology, 9th Edition. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, J. B. Lippincott, 1974. 667 p. (NCJ 14238)

This is a revised edition of a textbook intended for college students. Part 1 examines facts of crime and delinquency and relates them to differential association, differential social organization, and other theories. Data examined show variations of crime and delinquency rates with age, sex, race, poverty, educational status, urbanization, and other variables, as well as the incidence among criminals and delinquents of various biological, psychological, and social traits, characteristics, and processes. Differential association theory and alternative theories of crime causation are evaluated in light of their comparative capacity to "make sense" of facts. In Part 2 factual materials pertaining to control of crime are related to sociological and psychological theories of punishment and treatment as well as to differential association and differential social organization theories. Imprisonment, probation, parole, corporal punishment, group therapy, and psychoanalysis, for example, are identified as societal reactions to crime. Variations in these societal reactions are observed, and theories to account for the variations are presented. Contemporary conflict between punishment and treatment of criminals is documented, and the consequences of this conflict for the "politics of crime" and for practices and organization of police, courts, probation departments, parole departments, and prisons are examined. The implications of differential association and differential social organization theories for criminal justice ad-

ministration and for reform and rehabilitation both of criminals and of criminal law are explored.

70. TAYLOR, I., P. WALTON, and J. YOUNG. New Criminology: For A Social Theory of Deviance. London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1973. 340 p. (NCJ 11589)

A critique of past and contemporary European and American studies of crime and deviance is presented. Drawing on works of eminent theorists, the authors point out the weaknesses of classical and positivist theories, the major characteristic of the latter being its insistence on the unity of scientific method. Also discussed are the development of labeling theory, ethnomethodology, and the new conflict theory. This volume analyzes the writings and philosophies of such individuals as Matz, Durkheim, Marx, Engels, and Bonger, emphasizing throughout the need to move toward a larger theoretical perspective.

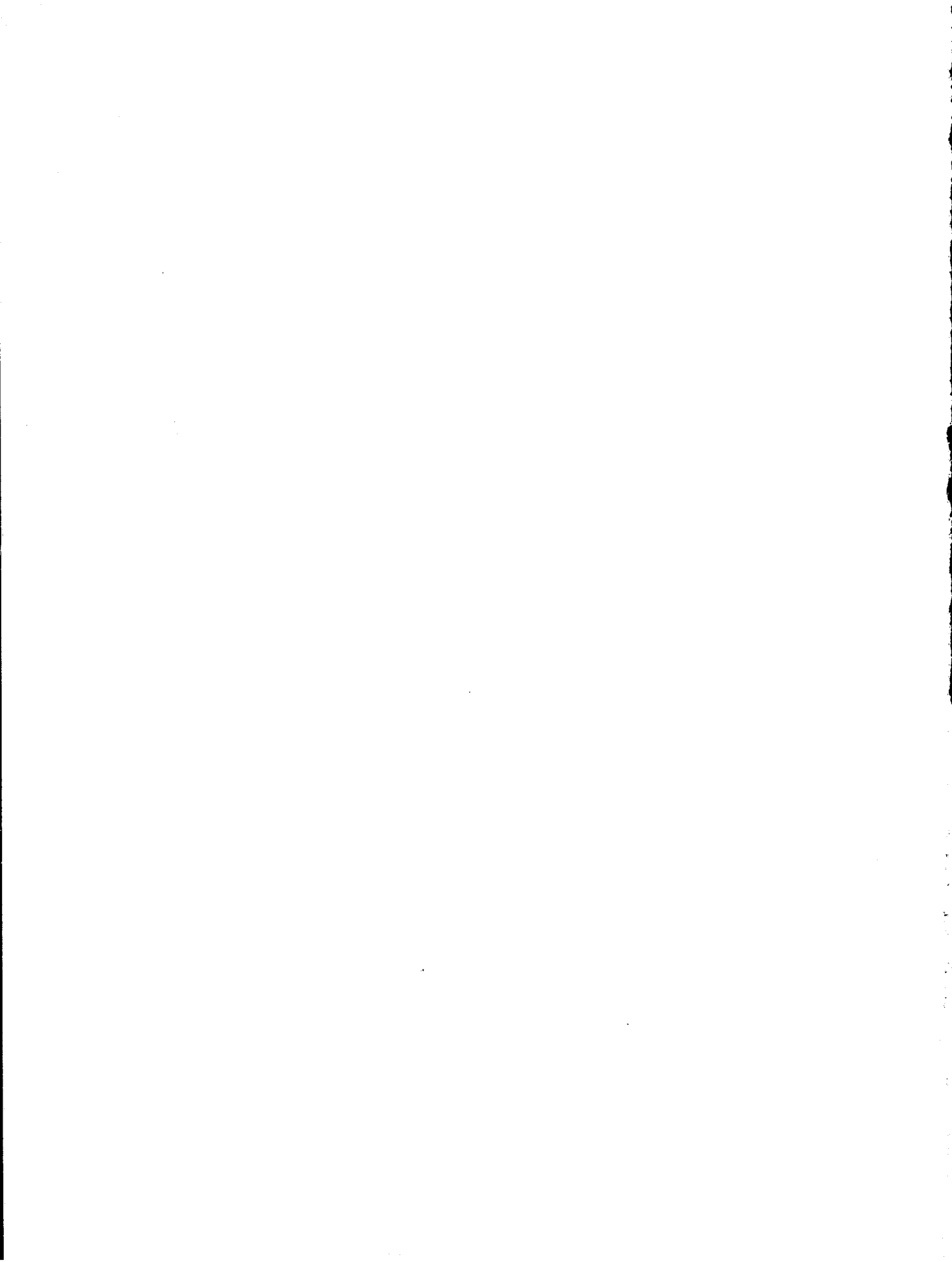
71. WILSON, J. Q. Thinking About Crime. New York, Basic Books, 1975. 250 p. (NCJ 18182)

This book is a collection of essays about the causes of crime, public reactions to crime, and current methods for dealing with crime. The author suggests that basic assumptions on criminal behavior be reconsidered. Much of what passes for public debate on crime, Wilson claims, is based on frequently unacknowledged assumptions about human nature. "People steal because they are poor" is one such assumption, or "People will stop stealing if the penalty is tough enough," or "We cannot do anything about crime without attacking its root causes." It is argued that these assumptions are either untrue, half-true, or irrelevant. To the extent that they guide policies, those policies will be ineffective. In this series of 10 essays, the author contends that a proper understanding of man and the publicly controllable forces to which he will respond, coupled with only moderate expectations about what can be accomplished under even the best circumstances, is the essential place to begin any discussion of crime and control. The first two essays in this collection dissect the recent crime phenomenon and evaluate its impact on the community. There follows an examination of how police officers, politicians, social scientists, and the public react in relation to criminal behavior. The various ways in which we presently deal with crime--through police, drug control, sentencing procedures, and correctional institutions--are explored, and suggestions for improvement are offered.

WOLFGANG, M. E. and L. SAVITZ. Sociology of Crime and Delinquency. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1970. 676 p. (NCJ 08718)

Current sociological and empirical research and theory in criminology are the framework for the 63 articles of this book. The material is organized into separate sections with brief introductions to each by the editors who are themselves well-known sociologists. The first section deals with the meaning of criminology and the sociological approach to the study of crime causation. Included in this section are the legal definitions and components of crime and delinquency and a discussion of sociological concepts, such as conduct norms and culture conflict. The section on crime and delinquency statistics focuses on the various difficulties involved in the collection and analysis of such statistics, the measurement of crime, and police practices which may influence crime statistics. Other sections deal with causation, theories and their supportive evidence about crime, and social class as a variable affecting crime. Students and instructors of criminology as well as interested laymen should find this book of value.

LAW ENFORCEMENT



73. ALEX, N. Black in Blue--A Study of the Negro Policeman. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1969. 210 p. (NCJ 05283)

In-depth interviews with experienced black New York City police show they face a unique set of problems directly related to race. It was found that blacks were often motivated to enter police work by the lack of alternative opportunities in other middle class professions. The black police officer sees the force as dominated by a white officialdom. White offenders often deny that a nonuniformed black person can be a police officer. Since they are most frequently assigned to ghetto communities, black police officers become targets for expressions of rage and frustration by inner city residents who perceive them as agents of white repression. Their chosen profession also affects the black police officers' social relations. They sometimes avoid friends of their youth so that they will not learn of criminal behavior, and their friends may avoid them for similar reasons. On- and off-duty, the black police officer is drawn into an enclave of other black police officials and becomes a member of a minority group within a minority group. This book will provide additional insights for the police administrator who is directly affected by the problems faced by minority members of the organization.

74. BANTON, N. Policeman in the Community. New York, Basic Books, 1964. 296 p. (NCJ 02009)

A comparison of police work in Scotland, Britain, and the United States is presented in this book. Aspects of organization, duty, interpersonal relations, and social definition of the police role are compared and contrasted. The conflict of public and private roles of police is the final topic. This is a sociologist's view of various police work and dynamics and not a study directed at the defects of the organization. Fifty references are cited.

75. CHAPMAN, S. G. Police Patrol Readings, 2nd Edition. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1970. 768 p. (NCJ 01974)

This is a collection of selected readings on the philosophy, procedure, and effectiveness of police practices. Discussion concerns the divergent philosophies of police practices and procedures. Articles present problems in administration for effective, legal, and ethical use of the uniformed police officer. Information is also provided on the formulation of new policies, programs, and procedures or to reaffirm current practices. Areas covered range from patrol methods to British teams and violence to traffic functions.

76. DAVIS, K. C. Police Discretion. St. Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1975. 188 p. (NCJ 25454)

In this study of selective discretionary enforcement practices, the author found that police do not enforce all criminal laws but, because they believe they should, they do not admit to this practice. Approximately 300 Chicago police officers at all levels were interviewed for this study. Six high-ranking officers (the superintendent and deputy superintendents) separately confirmed all findings. The author contends that police cannot fully enforce all criminal law for several reasons, including the emphasis placed on police by legislators who write criminal statutes and the usual appropriation of only enough for one-half to two-thirds of full enforcement. He argues that false pretense prevents the following: open selective enforcement, top officers from making and announcing enforcement policy, special studies of enforcement policy, the use of professional staffs for making enforcement policy, enlistment of public participation in policymaking, and discourages the police from coordinating their enforcement policy with the policy of prosecutors and judges. The author maintains that open selective enforcement is legal and should be made part of express police enforcement policy. He believes false pretense should be terminated; that selective enforcement policies should be open; that top officers should make the overall policies; that they should use professional staffs for making it; that for much of it they should use rulemaking procedure of the kind that Federal administrative agencies customarily use; and that patrol officers should no longer make overall enforcement policy. Fourteen separate reasons for open selective enforcement are summarized. Also considered is the case law on judicially required administrative rulemaking, along with various judicial techniques for imposing that requirement. A discussion of the right mix between police rules and police discretion rebuts the idea that rules necessarily replace discretion, emphasizes the utility of rules to reinforce and to guide discretion, and proposes that patrol officers should have discretion to individualize the application of enforcement policy that is centrally made. The appendix contains an account of the interviewing process used in this study.

77. FELKENES, G. T. and H. K. BECKER, Eds. Law Enforcement: A Selected Bibliography, 2nd Edition. Metuchen, New Jersey, Scarecrow Press, 1977. 337 p. (NCJ 41514)

This selected bibliography contains thousands of current listings, many of which are annotated. Books and articles dealing with the entire criminal justice system are listed alphabetically by subject.

78. GOLDSTEIN, H. Policing a Free Society. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Bal-linger Publishing Company, 1977. 371 p. (NCJ 40518)

This study addresses long-neglected problems concerning basic arrangements for policing in this country that must be considered to improve the capability of the police to deliver high-quality services. Promoted are a more intensive consideration of these problems and a subsequent alinement of public expectations, legal requirements, and police capabilities in order to enable the police to perform their assigned tasks more effectively. Subjects explored by the author include the work of police, the multiplicity of their functions, and uses they make of the criminal justice system. He discusses alternatives to the existing system and focuses on the singularly important element of discretion that must be exercised throughout the police organization. Further examined are the sensitive issues that arise in directing and controlling police conduct. By measuring historical changes in police practice in terms of its end product--the quality of service delivered to the public--the author offers a critical evaluation of what is presently being done and what should be done to make contact between the government and individual more effective and more responsive to the needs of a democratic society.

79. INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. Local Government Police Management. Washington, 1977. 567 p. (NCJ 42071)

Policing in the United States has shifted emphasis from traditional areas of law enforcement to broader concerns showing that police officers are part of a much wider community. The principal purposes of this book are to provide police chiefs and other command officers with information on contemporary principles and practices for police management, to set forth the latest methods for police department operations, and to offer alternative concepts and procedures for relating the work of police management to city and county government and the community at large. Management problems are approached from the point of view of the police chief, command officers, and the chief administrator. The book has been prepared also to serve needs of police instructors, educators, and students. Part 1 includes four chapters that cover historical background and the work of the police department, both internally and externally, in management, city and county government, and the problem of internal and external corruptive influences. Part 2 comprises three chapters on organization, management, and productivity. The six chapters in Part 3 focus on patrol, traffic, criminal investigation, organized crime, crime prevention, and juvenile programs. Personnel management, labor management practices, internal controls, community relations, research and planning, and the legal advisor are considered in Part 4. The ancillary services of information management, facilities and material, criminalistics, and jail management are discussed in the four chapters making up Part 5. The final section contains a concluding chapter with a

look at possible future trends in police services. A 9-page selected bibliography and an index are provided.

80. KIRK, P. L. Crime Investigation, 2nd Edition. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1974. 523 p. (NCJ 15924)

This textbook, designed for both the criminologist and field investigator, presents what the author considers to be the minimum essentials that should be understood by all investigators. The subject matter includes police investigative equipment, collection of physical evidence, casts and replicas, fingerprints, tracks and trails, and photography. Another group of topics includes the preliminary examination of microscopic evidence, clothing and cloth, fibers, ropes, cordage and packaging material, and hair. Blood is discussed from the viewpoints of physical investigation, general testing, and individual factors. The author goes on to examine other body fluids, cosmetics, crystalline evidence, special chemical evidence, paint, glass, soil, metals, plastics, and vegetable materials. The text concludes with chapters on poisons, drugs, alcohol, tool marks, firearms, vehicular accidents, vehicular impact evidence, and physical evidence from fires and explosions, as well as questioned documents. Photographs illustrating the text are noteworthy for their clarity and propriety.

81. LaFAVE, W. R. Arrest: The Decision to Take a Suspect Into Custody. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1965. 540 p. (NCJ 05286)

Police policies and practices which relate to decisions to arrest persons suspected of criminal behavior are presented. Answers to the following questions are discussed: Who makes decisions to arrest? How are such decisions made? How can consistency and fairness in the decisionmaking process be assured? Why do police sometimes fail to act according to existing laws by, for instance, enforcing certain laws arbitrarily and by using extralegal means to impose sanctions on violators? Arrest is a distinct operational step distinguished from detection on the one side and prosecution on the other. Each issue which relates to the arrest decision is examined, from police discretion to evidence requirements for arrest, the need for custody as an arrest criterion, and the use of arrest to achieve objectives other than prosecution and conviction.

82. REISS, A. J. Police and the Public. New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University Press, 1971. 273 p. (NCJ 10730)

This is a study of police/citizen interaction in the United States, directed toward achieving an understanding and the existence of a more "civil" society. Research is derived from the observations of 36 persons who rode with police in select cities for 8-hour tours of duty. Data are included on arrest, police routine, conduct, and discretion. Situations are investigated in which the police break laws and how such actions relate to the subculture of an individual neighborhood or beat. The author presents his view "that the morality of the public and the morality of the police are intimately related, and that one cannot be expected to improve unless the other does."

83. REKTOR, B. Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. Astor Park, Florida, Danubian Press, Inc., 1975. 408 p. (NCJ 44893)

Data in the areas of history, organization, and management of various law enforcement and regulatory agencies are presented. Chapters discuss the background, organization, authority, operation, and personnel of the Capitol Police in Washington, D.C.; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Drug Enforcement Administration; Immigration and Naturalization Service; United States Marshall Service; U.S. Attorneys; U.S. Customs Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; United States Secret Service; Internal Revenue Service; Indian police; National Park Service; Food and Drug Administration; United States Coast Guard; Armed Forces Police; Postal Inspection Service; and several training institutions. A bibliography and index are appended.

84. RUBINSTEIN, J. City Police. New York, Farrar, Straus, and Giroux, 1973. 479 p. (NCJ 10319)

This discusses day-to-day district operations within the Philadelphia Police Department, based on 2 years' observance of regular and special patrol units in action. "The policeman is a solitary worker. The nature of his trade requires that he spend a good part of his work day alone--the nature of his obligation isolates him from most other people." The focus of this book is on the working life of patrol officers, their conception of the place they police, their sense of territory, the extent of their knowledge about people they police, their techniques for surveillance, their use of tools of their trade to control people, and their manipulation of the communications system to obtain vital information while keeping secret from colleagues and supervisors what they are actually doing. The author carefully explains the delicate relationships which exist between patrol officers, their coworkers, and their sergeant, and analyzes the incidents of illegality

and brutality which occur in routine police activity. An objective view of the role of the police in the modern city is presented.

85. SMITH, R. Police Systems in the United States. 2nd Revised Edition. New York, Harper and Row, 1960. 338 p. (NCJ 01882)

Examined are structural, organizational, and operational costs; regional distribution of crime property losses and recoveries; arrests and convictions; and training. American police problems are clearly defined and related to crime control, civic appraisal, and public demands. Police today need, more and more, to reexamine the basic assumptions concerning the exercise of their authority. The police, if they are to be a profession, must be able to establish themselves as enforcers rather than evaders of our criminal codes.

86. TIFFANY, L. P. and D. M. McINTIRE. Detection of Crime--Stopping and Questioning, Search and Seizure, Encouragement and Entrapment. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1967. 316 p. (NCJ 10731)

Field observations by lawyers and social scientists of police practices and policies in the detection of crime in metropolitan areas in 1967 are described. The study emphasizes methods used to combat victimless crimes, notably prostitution, gambling, narcotics, and homosexual offenses. It is in this area that police practices and individual liberties most frequently come into conflict. In these cases there are usually no complainants willing to testify, so police must employ tactics which, if they do not constitute approach, are invasion of privacy, illegal search, and other violations of individual rights. Sometimes the police bypass the judicial process and resort to harassment--overnight detention and release without charging--in their effort to suppress vice. Observations reveal that judicially imposed restraints, inadequate resources, and community relations inhibit law enforcement. This volume details the problems and conflicts raised by police detention methods and makes recommendations for solutions.

87. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. First Proceedings. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Thompson Book Company, 1967. 996 p. (NCJ 00222)

This is a compilation of papers presented at a symposium held in Chicago in March 1967. Major topics are organized crime, communica-

tions, corrections, criminalistics, information storage and retrieval, operations research, police management, surveillance and detection, and legal process. For a detailed summary of the various sessions of the symposium, see NCJ 00280.

88. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Second Proceedings. By S. I. Cohn. Chicago, Illinois, IIT Research Institute, 1969. 622 p. (NCJ 00223)

This is a compilation of papers presented at a symposium held in Chicago in April 1968. Major topics are riot prevention and control, communications, corrections, criminology, criminalistics, fingerprints, information storage and retrieval, police management and operations, and alarms and surveillance. For a detailed summary of the various sessions of the symposium, see NCJ 00232.

89. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Third Proceedings. By S. I. Cohn and W. B. McMahon. Chicago, Illinois, IIT Research Institute, 1970. 586 p. (NCJ 00224)

This is a compilation of papers presented at a symposium held in Chicago in March and April of 1970. Major topics are police management, corrections, courts and prosecution, the criminal justice system, corrections research, communications technology, command and control technology, courts and prosecution research, information systems, investigative support technology, criminalistics, and security systems. For a detailed summary of the various sessions of the symposium, see NCJ 00567.

90. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Change Process in Criminal Justice. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 194 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09627)
Stock No. 2700-00191

The process of change within the criminal justice system is discussed, emphasizing interaction between operating agency heads and officials and groups attempting to act as agents of change. This publication is one of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held in Washington, D.C., May 1-3, 1972. Included are Law Enforcement As-

sistance Administration proposals to introduce systematic change into the criminal justice system by means of the pilot and impact cities programs. The development, goals, and problems encountered in these programs are delineated. Obstacles to change brought about by the influence of interorganizational and interpersonal relationships are described. Also included are symposium plenary addresses by R. McGee and A. Bilek which summarize recent criminal justice achievements and suggest future directions of effort to expand and continue the achievement pattern.

91. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Deterrence of Crime In and Around Residences. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 127 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09632)
Stock No. 2700-00196

Papers dealing with the effects of architectural design on criminal activity, legislation as a deterrence factor, and community involvement are presented. A selection of papers dealing with prevention and control of residential crime comprise this monograph--one of nine criminal justice monographs--extracted from the proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held in Washington, D.C., on May 1-3, 1972. The physical structuring of residences as a means of deterring criminal activity is discussed in several contexts, including the effects of architectural design on criminal activity and the value of legislating building security codes as a deterrence factor. Community noninvolvement in programs to curb crime is cited as a major element of the problem. Actions which can be taken by the individual, by community groups, and by joint citizen-police cooperative efforts are covered. Also presented is a paper analyzing the patterns of residential and nonresidential burglaries resulting from the interaction of the offender who takes advantage of existing opportunities or creates his own opportunities to commit crimes; the citizen who increases or decreases the probability that he will or will not become a victim of a particular crime; and the police who attempt to counter the moves of the offender and support the moves of the citizen.

92. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Innovation in Law Enforcement. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 162 p.
- MICROFICHE (NCJ 09634)
Stock No. 2700-00194

This is one of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. The topics discussed consider obstacles to the adoption of new technology and strategies for changing urban police policies, concepts, and functions. Papers presented include "Demonstration Projects as a Strategy for Change," "Political Factors Affecting Public Safety Communications Consolidation," and problems encountered when "Changing the Rhetoric of Professionalism." Additional material concerns scheduling police manpower by computer and the 4-day-40-hour work week. Readers concerned with the general problem of transferring innovations into operational reality will be interested in the symposium monograph titled, "The Change Process in Criminal Justice," NCJ 09627.

93. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New Approaches to Diversion and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 280 p.
- MICROFICHE (NCJ 09629)
Stock No. 2700-00190

This monograph is an analysis of innovations in juvenile community-based corrections and in programs and proposals aimed at diverting the juvenile from the criminal justice system. This monograph covers a variety of approaches in the handling of juvenile offenders. One of a series of nine, the monograph represents extracts from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Papers on diversion include: "An Outline of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration's National Program to Establish Community Youth Services Systems," "A Lawyer's View of Diversion Programs," and "New Directions in Diverting Offenders to Human Development and Treatment Programs." Use of the workshop-conference as a device for developing juvenile justice programs is examined, as well as experimental treatment projects as a change model for corrections. There are also papers on community-based treatment for juveniles in Massachusetts, the community role in juvenile delinquency programs, and the use of youth leaders to supervise juvenile offenders awaiting trial.

94. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Prevention of Violence in Correctional Institutions. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 70 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 09633)
Stock No. 2700-00193

Conditions that lead to collective disorders in correctional facilities and suggested ways of alleviating those conditions are discussed. "Prevention of Violence in Correctional Institutions" is one of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held in Washington, D.C., on May 1-3, 1972. The development of an orientation of "tension management" and "organizational activism" by correctional managers is suggested as "preventive medicine" for prison disorders. Factors contributing to the Attica tragedy are analyzed, and recommendations are offered for preventing similar occurrences. Behavioral science theory and empirical data on prison riots are used to examine sources of collective violence in correctional institutions. The provision of legal remedies to resolve inmate grievances is discussed as a potential means of precluding violence. This discussion suggests that such means may only provoke inmate dissatisfactions. Research efforts on prevention and deterrence of violence in correctional facilities are summarized also with recommendations for future areas which should be explored.

95. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Progress Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals--May 1972. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 54 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 10958)
Stock No. 2700-00189

Progress of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals in developing national goals, performance standards, and priorities for reducing crime and delinquency is presented. This monograph is one of nine extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Activities of the police, courts, corrections, and community crime prevention task forces are summarized. For the Commission's completed work, see "National Strategy to Reduce Crime," NCJ 10697.

96. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Reducing Court Delay. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 118 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09631)
Stock No. 027-000-00195-5

Results of studies on reducing court delay, emphasizing case-scheduling, handling of witnesses and jurors, and alternative administrative strategies are discussed. Following one of the major recommendations of the science and technology task force report of the President's Crime Commission (1967), numerous studies have been conducted to assess alternative means to reduce court delay. This monograph presents some of the results of that research and discusses the emerging problems that have been identified. The monograph includes three papers—"Empirical Research and the Problem of Court Delay," "Simulation of a Criminal Court Case Processing System," and "A Study of Juror Utilization." This monograph is one of a series of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held on May 1-3, 1972, in Washington, D.C.

97. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Reintegration of the Offender Into the Community. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 51 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09630)
Stock No. 2700-00192

An assessment of various problems relating to the return of the offender into society, and a description of some rehabilitation services are presented. This is one of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology held from May 1-3, 1972, in Washington, D.C. Theories relating to rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders are discussed. It is suggested that, rather than emphasizing punishment as a means of control, economic and social incentives might be more effectively utilized. Results of a study which delineated a probationer and parolee typology based on family interaction patterns are reported. Treatment schemes for the various types of offenders are outlined. Problems encountered by parolees on their return to society are examined, including the abandonment of old habits which were part of institutional life and the acquisition of new, socially adaptive habits. Activities of community reintegration programs are assessed, and guidelines are offered for improving the relevance of such programs. Several suggestions are made for coordinating reintegration activities of prisons.

98. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Research on Street Crime Control. (National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Fourth Proceedings). Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 77 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 09628)
Stock No. 2700-00201

Methodological problems of research on street crime control, results of completed and ongoing research, and the future of research in this area are discussed. The value of existing and potential research on the effectiveness of various police strategies to control street crime are discussed. This publication is one of nine monographs extracted from proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Two of the papers cover specific equipment to aid in crime control--"Low Light Level Television Equipped Patrol Vehicles For Use in Urban Areas" and "A Cost Effectiveness Model For Designing Closed Circuit Television Surveillance Systems." The others discuss broader topics--"The Control of Street Robbery--Some Strategic Considerations," "Problems in the Evaluation of Manpower Effectiveness," and "Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)."

99. WHISENAND, P. M. Police Supervision: Theory and Practice. 2nd Edition. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1976. 463 p. (NCJ 38286)

This book provides training material for local law enforcement officers based on a combination of behavioral and practical concepts for directing human behavior. The text incorporates pertinent behavioral research findings with proven applicable supervisory action. Part 1 emphasizes the fact that a supervisor is not isolated and must interact with his subordinates in face-to-face situations. Also explored are the structure and goals of police organizations. The next section examines organizational control, including behavioral control, supervising by objectives, performance appraisal, and measuring and evaluating productivity. Part 3 evaluates the police supervisor's role as personnel trainer. The final topic covered is leadership as a role component of supervisors.

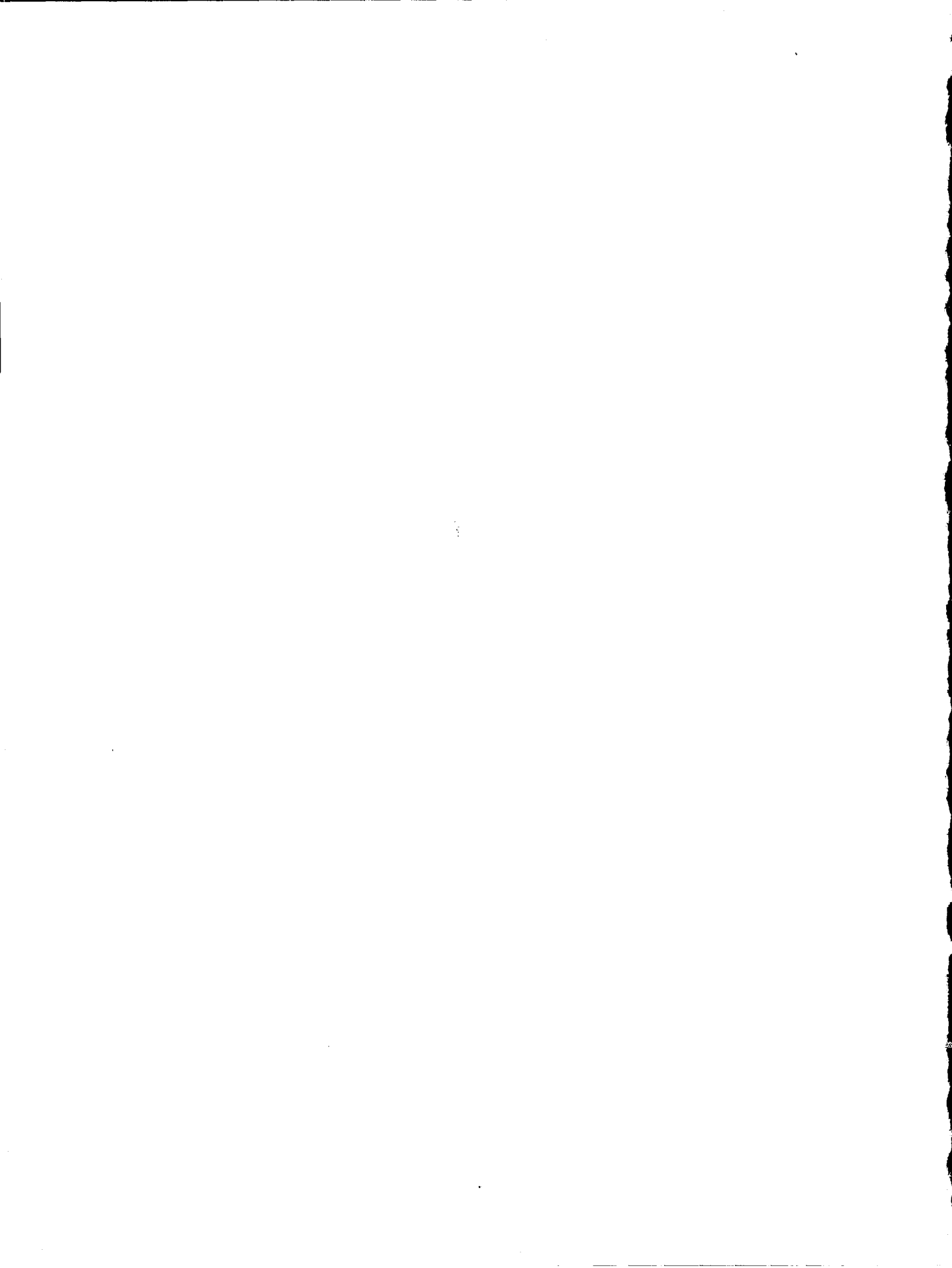
100. WILSON, J. Q. Varieties of Police Behavior--The Management of Law and Order in Eight Communities. New York, Atheneum, 1970. 311 p. (NCJ 10729)

This book describes methods employed by police in eight communities for handling such common offenses as assault, theft, drunkenness, vice, traffic, and disorderly conduct. Roles of the patrol officer and the police administrator, and police discretion are discussed. Watchman, legalistic, and the service styles of policing are analyzed

and their relation to local politics is explored. Six of the communities cited for this analysis are from New York State--Albany, Amsterdam, Brighton, Nassau County, Newburgh, and Syracuse. The others are Highland Park, Illinois, and Oakland, California. Wilson discusses changing the behavior of patrol officers and examines current proposals for reorganizing police departments. The ability of patrol officers to do their job may determine success in managing social conflict and maintaining a proper balance between liberty and order.

101. WILSON, O. W. and R. C. McLAREN. Police Administration, 4th Edition. New York, McGraw Hill, 1977. 715 p. (NC 40468)

Intended for police administrators and students of police management, this textbook provides a comprehensive look at the functions, administration, operations, and technical services of police. An introduction lays the basis for this effort by describing the police role in society and the relationships of police to government and other agencies. Modern trends, such as local and Federal law enforcement planning, and consolidation and regionalization of police services, are also discussed. Management related responsibilities of the police administration are examined in order to provide guidelines for effective management and encourage evaluation and improvement of administrative procedures. A wide variety of managerial concerns are explored, including organizational behavior, police organization, planning and research, management information, personnel management, and community relations. The following section, focusing on police operations, describes these operations in terms of traditional functions found in the typical department. Chapters on patrol, criminal investigations, traffic, youth, vice control, and special operations are provided. In addition, general team-policing concepts and techniques are examined. Auxiliary and technical services are also a major concern of police administrators. It is in this area that some of the most rapid changes have been occurring. Aspects of these services considered in this text are police information services, the crime laboratory, and buildings and equipment. Appendixes are provided that include information on such varied aspects of police administration as development of comprehensive law enforcement plans, police reporting, recruiting, shift rotations, and manpower allocations.



COURTS



102. BERKSON, L. C., S. J. CARBON, and S. W. HAYS. Managing the State Courts: Text and Readings. St. Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1977. 379 p. (NCJ 41470)

This collection of 41 essays focuses on the routine nature of day-to-day management of State trial courts and includes pragmatic and concrete suggestions on how to update judicial management machinery. Although there are 13 chapters in the volume, the subject matter may be divided conceptually into the following 2 major parts: system reforms that affect the entire State judicial bureaucracy as an entity, and specific reforms that may be implemented in each individual court within the larger system. The volume begins with an appraisal of court reform in terms of its historical and contemporary components. It then focuses on potential impediments to systemic reform and the various methods that have been utilized to overcome these obstacles. Traditional topics of court reform emphasizing unification and methods of selecting, disciplining, and training judges are presented in the ensuing chapters. Personnel who manage State judicial systems--judges, court administrators, and court clerks--are analyzed according to their administrative characteristics, utilization, and methods of operation. Additional chapters include an extensive discussion of the means by which individual courts can improve their managerial techniques, present alternative methods of juror utilization, analyze budgetary problems, and suggest various unique methods for their resolution. Also examined are the use of technology by the judiciary and suggestions on ways to improve records, space, and courthouse management. The final chapter explores two rapidly developing areas of court management: planning and evaluation. This book is designed for use as a principal text for introductory courses, or as a supplemental reader in advanced classes exploring the science of judicial administration.

103. BLUMBERG, A. S. Criminal Justice. Chicago, Illinois, Quadrangle Books, 1970. 212 p. (NCJ 09686)

A case study of a major American criminal court system examines the traditional assumptions and ideas of the internal court apparatus. The author identifies fundamental myths about the American legal system. He considers the major myth to be that our system is accusatorial rather than inquisitorial. He contends our system of "bargain justice" does not meet the standards of due process and that judges, contrary to popular opinion, do participate in the plea-bargain process. This volume also seeks to destroy the following myths: that criminal lawyers are engaged in "defending" clients, and that probation and psychiatry, as "helping" professions in the court setting, serve both the defendant and the court organization in furnishing objective, impartial evaluations and reports.

104. DAWSON, R. O. Sentencing: The Decision as to Type, Length, and Conditions of the Sentence. The Report of the American Bar Foundation's Survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the United States. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1969. 460 p. (NCJ 16260)

This book presents procedural aspects of criminal justice administration that occur after conviction of crime, including the granting of probation and parole. The process that begins with the sentence involves a number of interrelated decisions and a number of different decisionmakers. Exercise of discretionary power and methods of control used to ensure against abuse, especially in the correctional process, are emphasized. Methods of obtaining presentence information and ensuring its accuracy are discussed. The judicial choice between probation and prison and the determination of the length of sentence are examined. An overview of the probation system is provided, and factors that influence the parole decision and probation and parole revocation are discussed. A discussion of the relation between the correctional process and the legal system and corrections of the future conclude the volume.

105. EISENSTEIN, J. and H. JACOB. Felony Justice: An Organizational Analysis of Criminal Courts. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1977. 334 p. (NCJ 42389)

The theoretical framework of felony courts; felony dispositions in Baltimore, Chicago, and Detroit; and stages of the felony disposition process are discussed. Felony courts in Baltimore, Chicago, and Detroit were selected by the authors for study because their original interest was in plea bargaining. They determined that these cities had quite different procedures for negotiating pleas and used them to varying extents. The authors outline in detail the organizational model that provides the alternative perspective for their understanding of the felony disposition process. This perspective is supported by using observations and interviews for each of the three cities. Methods used for collecting and analyzing data are discussed. Preliminary hearing courtroom workgroups are examined, and an analysis of trial workgroups as they choose between plea negotiations and trials is offered. There is also an analysis of the ways that punishment results from invocation of the felony disposition process. The authors note the differences in process and outcome of the trials of defendants accused of the same crime in the separate cities studied. Suggestions and general directions for reform are given.

106. FRANK, J. Courts on Trial: Myth and Reality in American Justice. Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1949. 453 p. (NCJ 13199)

This book examines operations of trial courts, the often tragic results of such operations on people's lives, and the need for reform. The belief that our court system of decisionmaking is objective, precise, and mechanistically consistent is challenged. Events upon which court actions focus are considered strained through the subjectivities and personal reactions of participants. The ideal of objective facts upon which to base judicial decisions is seldom, if ever, realized. Tendencies toward bias and irrationality in the decisions of juries and judges are explored. The relativity of law and the use of legal precedent are examined. The adversary method of adjudication is critically viewed as tending toward a contest of "win-lose" between prosecution and defense. This fact often obscures and truncates a fair consideration of all evidence. Recommendations are offered for reducing the excesses of this decisionmaking process. The apprentice method of teaching law is recommended, whereby students will learn through involvement in actual legal processes. Special education for trial judges and prosecutors is urged. It is suggested that the trial judge sit with the upper court on an appeal from his decision, but without a vote. The abandonment of jury trials except in major criminal cases is suggested.

107. FREMLIN, P. M. Modern Judicial Administration--A Selected and Annotated Bibliography. Reno, Nevada, National College of the State Judiciary, 1973. 359 p. (NCJ 10069)

This publication discusses the following topics: court administration, criminal justice, juvenile justice, courts and society, judicial education, and legal research. Those interested in court modernization should find this comprehensive survey of literature quite valuable as a reference tool. The section dealing with criminal justice includes works on arrest, interrogation, detention, plea bargaining, bail, sentencing, probation, and corrections. Also included in that section are materials on constitutional rights and indigent defense. Under court administration the reader will find sections dealing with court organization (the Supreme Court and other courts), court personnel (judges, administrators, attorneys), juries, and court management and operation (management and reform, congestion and delay, technology and the court). This survey covers works published from 1962 to 1972.

108. GALLAS, E. C. and E. C. FRIESEN. Managing the Courts. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1972, 341 p. (NCJ 05280)

A professional manager, a social scientist, and a lawyer coauthored this book on managerial and administrative aspects of court operation. The specialized profession of management has developed to meet the needs of business, and many of its principles can be applied within the judicial context. The authors provide an overview of court structure and functions, pointing out the similarities and differences between courts and businesses. In order to facilitate the operation of the courts, it is necessary to apply the principles of modern management. A recent development has been the appearance of professional court executives; they are nonlawyers especially trained as professional managers to function within the courts. The functions of these court executives are identified. Suggestions are made for further professionalization of their work, as well as that of other personnel involved in the judicial process. Constraints on management which arise from the limited financial powers of courts are explored, and ways for the court executive to deal with these situations are suggested. Automated information systems are analyzed and offered as a viable means for improving court efficiency. This work will be of interest to managers and court officers who are responsible for the efficient operation of the Nation's court system.

109. HEALY, P. F. and J. P. MANAK. The Prosecutor's Deskbook. 2d Edition. Chicago, Illinois, National District Attorneys Association, 1977. 785 p. (NCJ 40112)

This publication presents articles compiled by the NDAA (National District Attorneys Association) that deal specifically with the problem of prosecution and law enforcement which prosecuting attorneys must face. Every aspect of the prosecutor's involvement in pretrial, trial, and posttrial proceedings is covered. Special attention is paid to motion practice and trial preparation. The articles are divided into the following six sections: the prosecutor's role in criminal justice administration, pretrial proceedings and motion practice, special problems of selected substantive offenses at trial, trial procedure, evidence presentation, and dealing with affirmative defenses. Other sections contain articles addressing the subjects of appeals and postconviction remedies, as well as special problems, including prosecutorial and police civil liability, prosecuting in juvenile courts, the major offense bureau, the prosecution office manager, and public tort actions which serve as economic deterrents to organized crime. The second edition of the deskbook is intended to guide law enforcement practitioners, in both large and small offices, through the critical aspects of pretrial, trial, and posttrial proceedings. It also deals with special problems, beyond trial practice and procedure, with which the prosecutor must be concerned. Through this attempt to present an exchange of information on a national level

and to give the widest possible dissemination to solutions arrived at by experienced prosecutors to the problems which arise most frequently within the profession, the NDAA hopes to upgrade the quality of services provided by prosecutors to their constituents.

110. KATZ, L. and L. LITWIN. Justice is the Crime--Pretrial Delay in Felony Cases. Cleveland, Ohio, Case Western Reserve University Press, 1972. 386 p. (NCJ 07633)

Excessive delay inherent in the present criminal justice system is shown by presenting the time lapses that exist between specific pretrial criminal procedures. The maze of pretrial procedures has made the defendant's journey between arrest and ultimate disposition in felony cases a long and involved process. Paying particular attention to due process goals of various criminal procedures, the author analyzes specific pretrial procedures such as arrest, preliminary hearing, indictment, and plea bargaining in light of the delay each procedure contributes to the process. The author notes that while the initial decision to charge a person with a crime is made by the police and the prosecutor, charges against him may also be reviewed in a preliminary hearing or by the grand jury. The author recommends that all jurisdictions enact strict time limitations requiring ultimate disposition of felony cases within 60 days if the defendant is in jail, and 120 days if he is free on bail. In addition to various tables, appendixes include a State-by-State review of basic pretrial criminal procedures.

111. KLEIN, F. J. Administration of Justice in the Courts, Book 1: The Courts. New York, New York University Institute of Judicial Administration, 1976. 677 p. (NCJ 32599)

This book presents selected annotated bibliography covering 617 pages. It is divided into the following five main sections: court systems, the judge, the administration and operation of courts, the trial process, and the appellate process. This is an updated and expanded version of Judicial Administration and the Legal Profession, published in 1963. For volume 2, The Administration of Criminal Justice in the Courts, which contains subject and name indexes and a table of cases, see NCJ 32600.

112. _____ . Administration of Criminal Justice in the Courts, Book 2.
New York, New York University Institute of Judicial Administration,
1976. 544 p. (NCJ 32600)

A 360-page selected annotated bibliography is presented dealing with the following subjects: the criminal justice system, the criminal trial, sentencing procedures and alternatives, criminal appeals, and post-conviction remedies. Also included are annotated listings of selected organizations working for court reform and of selected bibliographies, guidebooks, and handbooks. A table of cases, personal name index, and subject index are provided. This is an updated and expanded edition of Judicial Administration and the Legal Profession, published in 1963. For volume 1, The Courts, see NCJ 32599.

113. MILLER, F. W. Prosecution--The Decision to Charge a Suspect With a Crime.
Chicago, Illinois, American Bar Foundation, 1970. 384 p. (NCJ 44836)

This text is part of the Administration of Criminal Justice Series by the American Bar Foundation. It discusses the involvement of the prosecutor in relation to the following: the decision to charge; evidence required to charge; judicial involvement in and review of the decision to charge; and discretion and the charging decision. The decision to charge requires the resolution of three related, but independently important, issues. First, there must be a determination of whether there is sufficient probability of guilt to justify subjecting the suspect to a trial. A judgment must be made about whether a jury will be likely to acquit, either because they are unlikely to be convinced of the guilt of the suspect, or for other reasons unrelated to the likelihood of guilt. Second, the prosecutor may conclude that prosecution is not in the community interest. In that event, he must choose between release and pursuing some alternative other than criminal prosecution. Third, if a decision is made to prosecute, the specific crime or crimes with which the person is to be charged must be selected. This may be influenced by considerations of sentencing probabilities, ability to secure guilty pleas, and the prosecutor's conclusion about both the individual's and the community's interests. This study seeks to establish with whom the prosecutor shares responsibility for making the charging decision, what criteria are used in fact, whether or not formal norms have been stated to guide or control the decision, and whether or not sanctions--either legal or informal--are available to insure proper application of those norms. The volume includes an epilog to the survey of the Administration of Criminal Justice.

114. NEWMAN, D. J. Conviction--The Determination of Guilt or Innocence Without Trial, Chicago, Illinois, American Bar Foundation, 1966. 286 p. (NCJ 30618)

This presents a description of the nontrial adjudication practices--the guilty plea and the acquittal of the guilty--in Kansas, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The following are discussed: the guilty plea process, including plea bargaining; trial judge discretion in acquitting or reducing charges against defendants; trial judge use of his acquittal power to control other parts of the criminal justice system; and the role of the defense counsel, particularly in plea bargaining. The author argues that all these processes are characterized by informality and wide variation in practices. He suggests that more attention be given by research and formal lawmaking agencies to these informal processes because of their significant use in the criminal justice system.

115. O'DONNELL, H., D. E. CURTIS, and M. J. CHURGIN. Toward A Just and Effective Sentencing System--Agenda For Legislative Reform. New York, Praeger Publishers, 1977. 155 p. (NCJ 44842)

Topics of discussion include Federal sentencing, parole, probation, and related correctional problems. A sentencing strategy is proposed to ensure effectiveness and fairness. Against the backdrop of legislative indifference, judicial neglect, and administrative uncertainty, the authors develop a sentencing scheme to address the following three documented flaws in the Federal sentencing process: lack of legislatively prescribed sentencing criteria; inadequate trial and appellate court procedures to ensure rationality and fairness and to lessen sentencing disparities; and a dearth of information about virtually all aspects of the sentencing, parole, and corrections processes. The authors propose a procedural framework that ensures a just and effective sentencing system by requiring judges to explain and justify each sentence; by supplanting the parole system with a determinate sentencing scheme; by providing for appellate review of sentences; and by establishing a national commission on sentencing and corrections that will, through research and experience, devise guidelines for Federal sentencing policy. The appendix presents the proposed Federal sentencing statute and Senate bill 2699 for the establishment of the National Commission on Sentencing and Corrections.

116. ROBERTSON, J. A. Rough Justice--Perspectives on Lower Criminal Courts. Boston, Massachusetts, Little Brown, 1974. 563 p. (NCJ 15249)

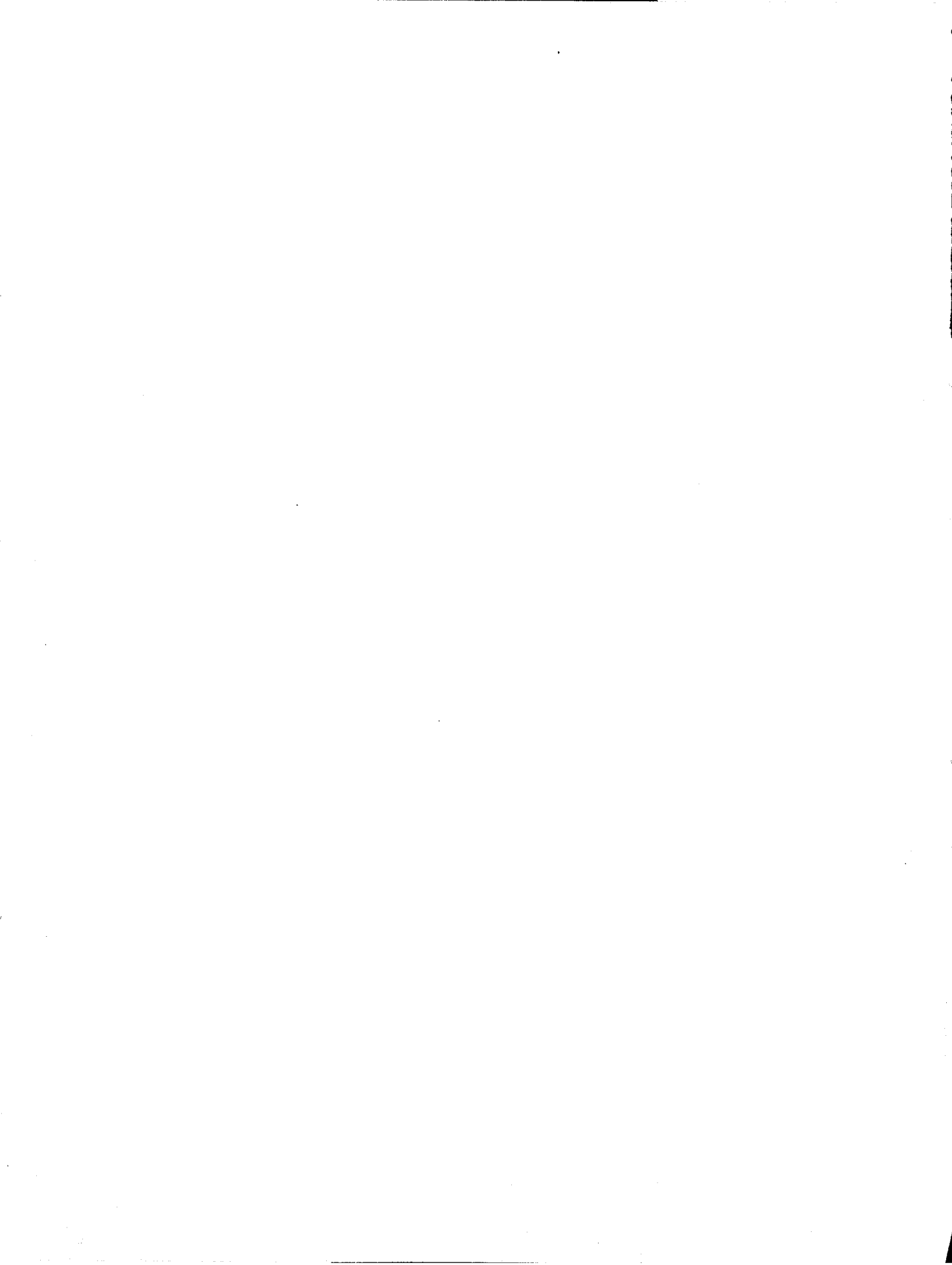
This is an anthology of essays describing long-tolerated lower court conditions of assembly-line justice that adversely affect the lives of those who appear before them. Except for the police department,

no formal legal institution has as much direct contact with people as lower criminal trial courts. For a majority of the population, these courts embody the law and judicial process of our government. Except for encounters with the municipal, misdemeanor, traffic, and magistrates' courts of their communities, most citizens have no experience with judges, trials, or courts. As this anthology shows, these encounters are seldom happy ones. The selections that explore problems of the lower courts are grouped under six headings. In Part 1, the historical development of the lower court problem is discussed, and an overview of issues currently facing the courts is provided. Part 2 includes several essays on the social organization of the lower courts. The authors take a functional system or exchange approach to show the influence of nonlegal factors in the application of formal rules. Part 3 presents a political perspective that indicates the intensity and strength of ties between lower court systems and politics. Part 4 focuses on the actual performance of lower criminal courts; their atmosphere, their decisions, and their impact on minority groups. Part 5 turns to nonadversarial modes of judicial decisionmaking as a potential alternative to the formal demands of due process. Part 6 deals with the problems and processes of reform. Several alternatives to the present system are discussed, and factors determining the potential for change in lower criminal courts are analyzed.

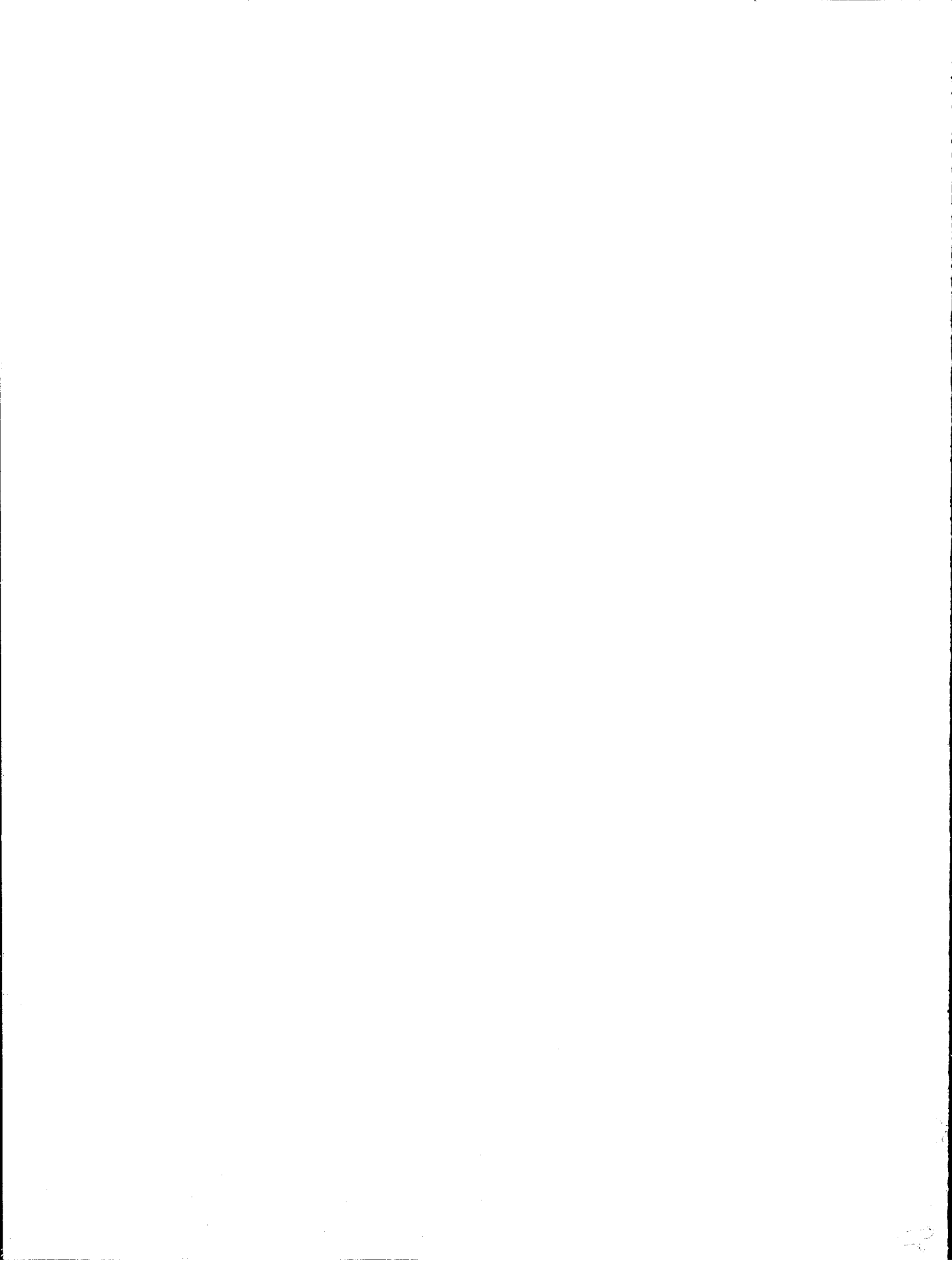
117. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Prosecutor's Charging Decision--A Policy Perspective, By J. E. Jacoby. Washington, Bureau of Social Science Research, Inc. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 64 p. (NCJ 35832)
Stock No. 027-000-00442-3

The purpose of this Prescriptive Package is to sensitize prosecutors to the effect of charging decisions and the requirements for uniformity and consistency in decisionmaking. It examines the charging decision from a policy perspective and shows that initial charging decisions have a direct impact on the operations of the office; that charging decisions are made with reference to office policy; and that office policy profoundly affects the ways in which cases are disposed. Four policy types, identified through site visits in the course of the National Evaluation Program Phase 1 study of pretrial screening, are examined. They show how the use of such strategies as diversion, discovery, and plea bargaining differ according to the specific policy followed and how resources in the office can be rationally distributed. These policies are as follows: legal sufficiency, to accept the case if the elements are present and then dispose of it quickly to reduce workload; the system efficiency, to speed up the system by reducing court backlog through screening, diversion, and early dispositions; the defendant rehabilitation, to minimize the defendants processed through the criminal justice system; and the trial sufficiency, to

seek conviction if the case is accepted. This study concludes that since case disposition patterns vary because of policy, a prosecutor's performance cannot be judged by one measure alone; such as dismissed rate, conviction rate, or comparison to other prosecutor's offices. It suggests that the prosecutor be evaluated by how closely case dispositions approximate the goals of his policy and how well management and operating procedures are developed to assist in carrying out the prosecutor's policy. Use of a decision flow chart to visually define all critical decision points and controls established about each one of them is recommended as a means of ensuring the internal consistency of all pretrial screening decisions within the same prosecutor's office. A subject index and a bibliography are included. This Prescriptive Package is designed for the prosecutor in his role as chief policymaker in the office and for the recipients of his delegated authority.



CORRECTIONS



118. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. Manual of Correctional Standards. Revised Edition. College Park, Maryland, 1966. 642 p. (NCJ 02197)

Standards covering the objectives, organization, functions, and operations for a State correctional system are presented. The standards for the field of corrections in this manual are based on the experience, research, ideals, and hopes of hundreds of correctional leaders of the American Correctional Association. They provide basic information for Governors, commissions, legislators, correctional officials, and citizen groups who are searching continuously for programs and methods for improving crime control and crime prevention. Objectives, corrections in the community, central administration, institutions, and evaluation and measurement are the topics discussed. A bibliography is also included.

119. CARTER, R. M. and L. T. WILKINS, Eds. Probation, Parole, and Community Corrections, Second Edition. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1976. 887 p. (NCJ 35412)

This anthology contains 52 papers, essays, and articles on the treatment of offenders in the community. The authors debate whether offenders can, or should, be rehabilitated. The professional view of "treatment" is that it has been given a fair trial and has failed all reasonable tests. The search for alternative philosophical bases for the disposition of offenders has been one of the major reasons for the rapidity of change in the thinking and procedures of probation and parole. Various theories, viewpoints, and ethical arguments in the rehabilitation controversy are reflected in the selections presented. Issues related to existing policies and administration of probation, parole, and community-based corrections are considered. Problems of supervision; questions raised by statutory interpretation and regulation of probation and parole practices; the use and utility of correctional research and statistics; and correctional organization, administration, and personnel are all discussed in detail. Notes on significant research, court decisions, and other stimulations for changes that have taken place in these areas are included. A subject index is provided.

120. FOX, V. Introduction to Corrections. Second Edition. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1977. 502 p. (NCJ 39583)

This textbook provides a brief history of corrections, a description of the "state of the art," and a projection of potentials for development in the future. The major facets of correctional service are covered, along with their functions within the field as a whole.

The following subjects are dealt with in individual chapters: the correctional client, jails and misdemeanants, probation, prisons and correctional institutions, institutional procedures for custody and treatment, and the effects of institutionalization. The text also discusses community-based corrections, special areas in corrections, parole and other release procedures, treatment approaches, juvenile corrections, private corrections, correctional administration, and future trends. This book is intended as a general overview for the corrections student and a reference for the corrections practitioner. A 9-page selected bibliography and a subject index are included.

121. GLASER, D. Effectiveness of a Prison and Parole System. Abridged Edition. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. 357 p. (NCJ 11096)

This is a study on the rehabilitative effects of prisons and parole agencies, especially those of the Federal Government. Section 1 is devoted to the knowledge required for a science of correction. Recidivism, race, age, and intelligence are discussed. Case studies describing reformation at various points in different criminals' lives are presented. Section 2 deals with the effects of imprisonment. The author comments on the relationships among inmates, relationships between inmates and staff, and the role of the caseworker. Prison discipline, work, and education are discussed. Section 3 focuses on the postrelease experience. Topics range from the prediction of optimum time for release to the role of the parole officer.

122. GOLDFARB, R. Jails: The Ultimate Ghetto. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, 1975. 480 p. (NCJ 17805)

A description of current conditions in American jails, the problems of incarcerating special groups of persons, and recommendations for jail reform are some of the topics presented in this book. The author contends that our jails are the equivalent of modern day debtors' prisons that function as poorhouses. To back this up, he cites examples of people who, while presumed innocent under the law, remain confined in jail for over a year for lack of a sum as insignificant as \$50. The author deals with the specialized needs of sick (physically ill) people, narcotics addicts, alcoholics, and juveniles in separate chapters. Using primarily the case study method, he discusses the causes of jail riots in relation to the exercise of prisoners' constitutional rights. The final chapter, dealing with a new philosophy of jail operation, discusses the architectural and structural design of jails. He suggests that one wing should be devoted to the pretrial detention of defendants to prevent flight or crime. The second wing

of the jail of the future would be completely segregated from the others, with a medical staff and medical orientation that would serve a diagnostic and referral function for sick defendants and those with special problems. The third wing of the detention center would be a dormitory for convicts working under correctional programs in the community.

123. GRUPP, S. E., Ed. Theories of Punishment. Bloomington, Indiana University Press, 1971. 407 p. (NCJ 11115)

This collection of readings by leading philosophers and social scientists discusses the following classical punishment theories: retributive, deterrent, rehabilitative, and integrative. There exists today a high degree of public and individual ambivalence toward punishment. Sustained controversy over the death penalty and erratic enforcement of vice laws are two cases in point. The editor contends that differing approaches to corrections cannot be argued to an ultimate conclusion because our administration of justice is based on an amalgam of conflicting punishment ideologies. Other factors which he sees contributing to the confused state of affairs are public indifference and insensitivity to many phases of the crime problem. The editor concludes that progress toward unifying our penal policy cannot be made without informed and comprehensive consideration of the issues and objectives of sentencing, corrections, and punishment theory in general. The collection of readings in this volume is designed to aid in such consideration. Materials are organized around the classical theories of punishment--retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, and the integrative theory. Each section contains articles which argue for, critically examine, or empirically investigate a particular theory. With few exceptions, each section is presented in its entirety so that the author's reasoning is retained. The theories discussed exist as ideals or models and serve as points of reference for generating and evaluating punishment procedures. This volume will be of particular value to criminologists, penologists, lawyers, judges, sociologists, and law enforcement personnel.

124. JACOBS, J. B. Stateville: The Penitentiary in Mass Society. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1977. 299 p. (NCJ 40794)

A historical examination of the total organization of the Stateville maximum security penitentiary in Chicago, Illinois, is presented. The author presents an overview of various phases of the institutional life of the prison during a half-century, along with an account of its administrators, guards, prisoners, and special interest groups that were involved with the prison. The history of the prison is

traced from a period of instability following its construction in 1925 to the emergence of a professional administration between 1970 and 1975. Highlighted is penetration of the prison in the 1960's and 1970's by Black Muslims, by Chicago street gangs, and by civil liberty and legal groups, as well as by educational and social welfare agencies. The author shows that the basis of real transformation came from judicial review of prison administration and prison procedures. In the late 1960's courts started to apply their definition of due process and equal protection to the lives of inmates. This resulted in the emergence of a new set of legalistic and bureaucratic rules and procedures for guiding prison administrators. The author concludes with an overview of this new regime and offers projections for future operations.

125. KELLER, O. J. and B. S. ALPER. Halfway Houses: Community Centered Correction and Treatment. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1970. 203 p. (NCJ 01994)

This book presents the practice and theory on correctional halfway houses and community treatment centers for effective community protection. Offenders who have had difficulties in adjusting to society before commitment cannot be expected to resolve them by being isolated from society. Unless somewhere within the training-treatment experience the offender is helped to develop a positive social experience and to identify with the aims of his society, the custodial experience has failed. The residential center attempts to rehabilitate the offender at the time when the offender's desire and resolution never to return is greatest--at release. The work deals specifically with the individual and group process; varieties of treatment in the community; specifics of staff, rules, and costs; and evaluation.

126. KRANTZ, S. Law of Corrections and Prisoners' Rights--Cases and Materials. Supplement, 1974. St. Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1974. 153 p. (NCJ 17505)

Significant judicial decisions and changes in case law since the publication of the original casebook in 1973 is presented in this supplement. Court decisions are cited in the following areas: the sentencing process (plea bargaining and procedural protections); the status of pretrial detainees; substantive and procedural rights of prisoners; judicial remedies available to prisoners; and prisoners' rights upon release.

127. MARTINSON, R. D. LIPTON, and J. WILKS. Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment--A Survey of Treatment Evaluation Studies. New York, Praeger, 1975. 759 p. (NCJ 19591)

This book presents a compilation and an analysis of local, national, and foreign research studies conducted between January 1, 1945, and December 31, 1967, to evaluate the treatment of criminal and juvenile offenders. Each of the 231 studies included in this survey has been annotated. The annotations have been classified into various sections. In each section the studies are discussed, critically analyzed, and summarized. Study findings are classified according to 11 treatment methods (independent variables) and 7 desired areas of change (dependent variables). The independent variables considered include imprisonment, parole, casework and individual counseling, milieu therapy, and medical methods. The dependent variables discussed are recidivism, institutional adjustment, vocational adjustment, educational achievement, drug and alcohol readdiction, personality and attitude change, and community adjustment. A methodological critique emphasizing the dependent variables is also contained in this report. A detailed bibliography lists the studies included in the survey; ongoing studies; studies requested for the survey but not received; and studies examined but excluded as not meeting the selection criteria. This survey should be of value to administrators, researchers, legislators, and the public at large.

128. MORRIS, N. Future of Imprisonment. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1974. 158 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16220)

This publication recommends voluntary rehabilitation prison programs which are not conditions for the length of time in prison. Graduated testing is suggested as a basis for providing increased increments of freedom. Coerced cure that pressures an offender into a program of change whose outcome determines the length of time spent in prison is considered ineffective and unjust. It is recommended that length of sentence and probation eligibility be fixed and separate from performance standards in prison. The intent of such proposals is that participation in rehabilitation programs will then be noncoercive and will build upon the self-motivation of the inmate. Suggested principles for guiding sentencing are to employ the least punitive sanction necessary to achieve defined social purposes and impose no sanction that is greater than that warranted by the most recent crime or series of crimes. An operational design of an institution for 200 repetitively violent criminals is offered in which the proposed principles could be tested in practice.

129. NEW YORK STATE SPECIAL COMMISSION ON ATTICA. Attica. New York, Bantam Books, 1972. 533 p. (NCJ 07357)

This is an investigation by a special Governor's committee into the causes and handling of New York State's violent prison disorder at Attica. The correctional facility at Attica and the New York prison system are described, giving a picture of the inmate's life within the institution. The conditions and events leading to the uprising are summarized, emphasizing the way in which the inmates took control on September 9, 1971. A section of the report is devoted to negotiations, and the final section covers the assault and its aftermath. Each section begins with a summary setting forth the commission's conclusions. The commission recommends several major changes in New York's prison system.

130. RUBIN, S. Law of Criminal Correction. 2d Edition. St. Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1973. 854 p. (NCJ 13723)

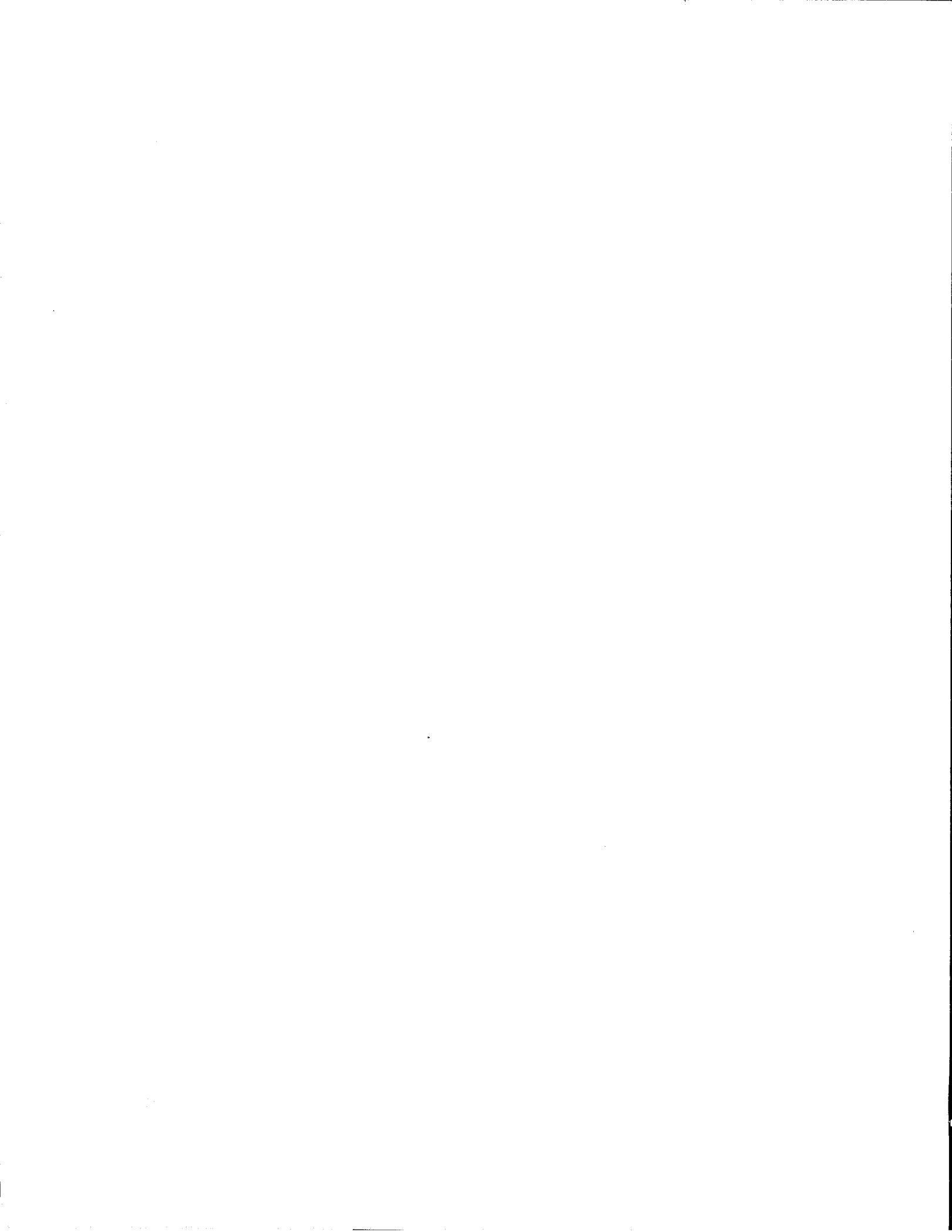
This is a treatise on the law of corrections. Discussions of the following are included: sentencing, probation, parole, imprisonment, fines and restitution, and prisoner's rights. The dynamic body of criminal corrections law is the heart of the day-to-day work of our courts and correctional systems. Few would have predicted the extent of change in this field since the publication of the first edition of this treatise in 1963. In this second edition, the author examines the revival of the 8th amendment prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment and its offspring, the Supreme Court declaration that the death penalty is unconstitutional. Rubin analyzes the reduction in prison populations, the abolition of imprisonment for impoverished defendants who cannot pay fines, and the proposal that prisons as we know them could be abolished. No longer does the Constitution stop at the prison gates--there has been an upsurge in prisoner litigation--and now some courts recognize a right to probation and to due process in parole procedures. The treatise reviews historical development of the law of criminal corrections and outlines the sentencing, imprisonment, punishment, probation, and parole processes. The treatment and rights of misdemeanants, felons, and recidivists, as well as youthful and mentally ill defendants, are discussed. The author argues that while advances have been made in the field, many practices and rules remain archaic. He contends that factors such as increased awareness of prison conditions by State and lower Federal courts and the activity of the Supreme Court in correctional law suggest that the next decade may be as productive in this area of the law as the last.

131. SCULL, A. T. Decarceration: Community Treatment and the Deviant--A Radical View. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1977. 191 p. (NCJ 39214)

This text offers a macrosociological perspective on the deinstitutionalization of the insane and criminals. It is proposed that the trend toward decarceration resulted from economic pressures rather than reform pressures. The trend toward deinstitutionalization which has taken place in the last 20 years has been heralded by many as a radical reform, undertaken to make society's treatment of the insane and criminals more effective and humane. The author takes issue with this view, arguing that the trend toward decarceration is not motivated by reform pressures, but by the State's urgent need to cut the costs of social control and by the State's growing ability to cut these costs as welfare becomes a substitute for institutionalization. To support this thesis, the author develops a historical, macrosociological perspective on the interrelationships between deviance, control structures, and the nature of the wider social systems of which they are both a part and an essential support. As he examines the contemporary effort to decarcerate many deviant populations, the author demonstrates the superiority of explanations which focus directly on the complex dialectical interplay between transformations in the social control apparatus (and thus the shapes and forms of deviance) and changes in the wider social system. To support this argument, the development of social control and institutionalization in England and the United States are examined. The current trends toward reversing this process through deinstitutionalization is then explored. Common reasons given for this process are examined and refuted by the author. Returning to his hypothesis--the relationship of deinstitutionalization to changes in the social system--the author demonstrates that the State's receptivity toward the policy of decarceration can be traced back to fundamental transformations in the social organization of advanced capitalism. The pervasiveness, intensity, and mutually reinforcing character of the pressures to adopt a policy of decarceration are shown to be intimately connected to the rise of welfare capitalism.

132. SINGER, R. G. and W. P. STATSKY. Rights of the Imprisoned: Cases, Materials, and Directions. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1974. 1,282 p. (NCJ 17471)

This casebook, part of the contemporary Legal Education Series, examines penal and therapeutic models of dealing with criminality. The basic problems and procedures of the therapeutic model are compared to those of criminal incarceration and discussed in detail. Also explored is the interplay between criminal correctional processes and civil commitment systems of the therapeutic state. General areas considered include the therapeutic state sentencing and the criminal process, prison, and alternatives to institutionalization, including community



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corrections and community mental health. Separate alphabetical listings of readings and cases cited are included. An index is also provided.

133. TOMPKINS, D. C. Prison and the Prisoner. Public Policy Bibliographies--1. Berkeley, California, University of California-Berkeley, 1972. 156 p. (NCJ 07360)

A listing of publications dealing with developments and programs relating to prisons and adult prisoners from 1967 through 1971 is presented. The entries are divided into the following categories: prison personnel; prison industries; education and religious programs; health programs; sexual problems; and rights of prisoners. A detailed index to the bibliography is provided.

134. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Parole Systems in the United States--A Detailed Description of Their Structure and Procedures. 3d Edition. By V. O'Leary and K. J. Hanrahan. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976. 344 p. (NCJ 41172)

This discussion of parole focuses on changes in the organization and functions of paroling authorities between 1972 and 1976. The practices of 50 State parole boards, as well as the Federal and District of Columbia boards, are compared, particularly in relation to the parole-grant hearing, the revocation process, and the discharge of parolees. State-by-State tabular data are presented on parole practices in 1972 and 1976. During this 4-year period, survey findings indicate the parole process has undergone many changes, including the imposition of a procedural due process format on the revocation process; a reduction in the potential for arbitrariness in the grant or deny decision due to the existence of formal guidelines; and an increase in the rights of inmates in relation to parole hearings. The bulk of this book consists of State-by-State descriptions of State paroling authorities. Information relating to parole is provided on the following subjects: structure and administration, membership, jurisdiction, State sentencing structure, "good" time, hearing schedule, hearing and case decision, revocation, and discharge power.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



135. CLOWARD, R. A. and L. E. OHLIN. Delinquency and Opportunity--A Theory of Delinquent Gangs. New York, Free Press, 1960. 220 p. (NCJ 01783)

The causes of delinquency are explored in terms of a theory of differential opportunity systems. This text draws on two principal theoretical perspectives. The first focuses on sources of pressure that can lead to deviance. The second deals with the ways in which social structures regulate the selection and evolution of solutions to aberrant behavior. These two perspectives, and linking concepts, are used in the development of a theory of differential opportunity systems.

136. EMPEY, L. T. and M. L. ERICKSON. Provo Experiment: Evaluating Community Control of Delinquency. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1972. 341 p. (NCJ 09770)

This book presents a description and an evaluation of an experimental program begun in 1961 as a community alternative to incarceration for persistent juvenile offenders. The experiment took place in Utah County and was initiated by the judge of the local juvenile court. Boys assigned to the program lived at home and spent only a part of the day at the program center. Only 20 delinquents were assigned to the program at a time: when 1 boy was released, another took his place. The program employed group interaction as its main source of information rather than psychological tests and diagnoses. The experiment was structured in two phases. The first was an attempt to develop a social system by instituting an intensive group program of work and peer group discussions. The second phase helped a delinquent by supporting him and finding employment for him within the community once he had been released from the group program. The urgency of the measurement problem and the difficulty in measuring effectiveness until better methods are developed is emphasized in the section on evaluation. It is noted that, although many of the boys participating in the program did recidivate, the program did lower overall violation rates. The question of whether any correctional program can be of positive value is examined and the conclusion is reached that community experimentation is more effective than institutionalization.

137. EMPEY, L. T. and S. G. LUBECK. Explaining Delinquency--Construction, Test, and Reformation of a Sociological Theory. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1971. 223 p. (NCJ 09699)

Study findings act as a tool for investigating possible correlations between class membership and delinquent behavior. The theory tested states that the lower the social class of an individual, the lower his

subsequent achievement. Decreased achievement results in increased detachment from societal institutions and a state of tension, which in turn results in identification with delinquent peers. This identification is hypothesized to result in delinquency. The theory is narratively expanded, stated in formal and operational terms, and the research methodology is described. The authors examine data which were gathered in Los Angeles, California, and Utah, and analyze their delinquency theory proposition by proposition. Consideration is given to the adequacy of the entire and complex sequence of events suggested by the theory. An assessment of implications and suggestions for theoretical reformulation in light of the empirical findings is made. Persons interested in problems of theoretical logic and research will find this work of value since a great deal of attention is paid to the problems of theory construction and research methodology, as well as to the substantive finding.

138. _____ . Silverlake Experiment: Testing Delinquency Theory and Community Intervention. Chicago, Illinois, Aldine Publishing Company, 1971. 354 p. (NCJ 02850)

A comparison between the traditional institutional approach and various community treatment alternatives for juvenile delinquents is discussed in this book. Community treatment, especially for juveniles, may be an effective alternative to institutionalization. This book describes a 4-year field experiment in community-based treatment of seriously disturbed delinquent boys. The boys resided in a community center during the week and returned to their homes on weekends. By not severing all ties with family and neighborhood, it was hoped that the stigma associated with being declared delinquent would be reduced and reentry into society facilitated. In terms of recidivism, those in the center did not perform significantly better than those who had been institutionalized. The center, however, showed substantial savings per delinquent in terms of cost-effectiveness without any increased danger to the community. The implications of these results for delinquency, treatment theories, and field experimentation are discussed. The theoretical design and model on which this experiment was based are outlined in the text. References may be found throughout.

139. FORER, L. G. No One Will Listen--How Our Legal System Brutalizes the Youthful Poor. New York, John Day Company, 1970. 352 p. (NCJ 10745)

The juvenile justice system is described in detail by a lawyer who was a legal counsel to poor minority-group children living in urban ghettos. Case histories illustrate the problems that occur when once-sound principles, well-meaning people, and legal aid lawyers

and legal aid lawyers combine to create a system permitting inequitable and abusive treatment of poor children.

140. FOX, S. J. Law of Juvenile Courts in a Nutshell. St. Paul, Minnesota, West Publishing Company, 1971. 312 p. (NCJ 10727)

This is a course review of the juvenile court system--its jurisdictional limitations, judicial processes and fact-finding devices, and power of disposition. The book covers the persons, behavior, and relationships governing the exercise of authority of the court the role of law enforcement agencies, and the interaction between police and the juvenile. Throughout the juvenile justice process the nature of a child's constitutional rights is in doubt, although recently the law tends to guarantee all procedural safeguards to juveniles. One of the most fundamental changes in juvenile court procedures of the present era is the insistence of the separation of the disposition to be made of a given child from the question of whether facts exist which bring him within the jurisdiction of the court. Rules of evidence, statutory limitations, and disposition choices are discussed in the chapter on dispositions. Ways in which certain children can be excluded from juvenile court and consigned to criminal court are also considered.

141. GIALLOMBARDO, R., Ed. Juvenile Delinquency--A Book of Readings. 3d. Edition. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1976. 622 p. (NCJ 39675)

This is a textbook containing 46 articles and essays dealing with major issues in the study of juvenile delinquency. Subject topics range from the measurement and definition of delinquency to the causes, treatment, and prevention of delinquent behavior. The selections reprinted in this volume are, for the most part, articles from professional journals in social science or lengthy selections from major books. These selections were included for their sociological perspective on delinquency or their theoretical analysis and description of delinquency. Major topics reviewed include the nature and extent of delinquency, the development of delinquent behavior, the empirical structure of delinquent groups, the legal processing of delinquency, and delinquency treatment and prevention.

142. HIRSCHI, T. Causes of Delinquency. Berkeley, California, University of California Press, 1969. 309 p. (NCJ 02350)

This book presents the development of a new theory of deviancy, drawing on previous investigations and new data, that stresses the incongruity between "images" of delinquency and real delinquency. A description of the history and content of theories of delinquency

is presented. The author defines delinquency; surveys the social distribution of delinquency; and examines, with reference to rates and kinds of delinquency, the important ties to society. Variation in the strength of these ties is linked to the commission of delinquent acts. Significant areas of agreement are found between old and new data, signifying that the old theorists were basically correct.

143. INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION/AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMISSION. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Abuse and Neglect. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 202 p. (NCJ 42787)

This volume provides a sound basis for coercive State intervention on behalf of children; considering both the needs of children and the limits of such intervention. New laws and administrative procedures must have a consistent and integrated set of goals and policies for the entire system--from the scope of mandatory reporting laws to the termination of parental rights. Standards are proposed for each of the following major decisions: the scope of mandatory reporting laws, the basis for coercive court intervention, the grounds for removing children from their homes, both pre- and postadjudication, the grounds for returning children to their parents, and the basis for termination of parental rights. It also proposes procedural standards for making each of these decisions and establishes mechanisms for insuring the quality of all institutional decisionmakers. Finally, standards are proposed to regulate the process of "voluntary placement" of children into foster care without court intervention. Deference is given to "family autonomy" in decisionmaking. For other volumes in the series see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

144. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Adjudication. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 98 p. (NCJ 42752)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. This volume contains standards and commentary on the adjudication phase of the juvenile justice process. The series was prepared under the supervision of a joint commission on juvenile justice standards appointed by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. The standards are intended to serve as guidelines for action by legislators, judges, administrators, public and private agencies, local civic groups, and others concerned with the treatment of youths. The standards included in this volume propose that the juvenile adjudication process be relatively formal, since only the most serious cases reach the adjudication stage. They further suggest that the juvenile adjudication phase can be best carried out by use of the adversary process, including vigorous

advocacy by counsel for the respondent and the government. While constitutional protections for youth are recommended, the standards also propose that in many cases greater protections should be afforded to juveniles. Included in this volume are standards on the requisites for initiating adjudication, uncontested and contested adjudication proceedings, the adjudication decision, and public access to adjudication proceedings. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

145. _____ . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Appeals and Collateral Review. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 58 p. (NCJ 42790)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. This volume contains standards and commentary on the right of appeal and appellate procedures in juvenile proceedings. The series was prepared under the supervision of a joint commission on juvenile justice standards appointed by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. The standards are intended to serve as guidelines for action by legislators, judges, administrators, public and private agencies, local civic groups, and others concerned with the treatment of youths. The standards presented provide for an appeal of rights for juveniles wherein the court may review conclusions of law and fact from both the adjudicatory and dispositional phases of juvenile proceedings. Included in this volume are standards on the nature of the appellate structure, reviewability, the right to counsel and records, appellate procedures, stays of order and release pending appeal, and collateral and supplementary proceedings. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

146. _____ . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Architecture of Facilities. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 104 p. (NCJ 44242)

A comprehensive set of evaluative criteria for the development and realization of architectural programs for juvenile detention and corrections facilities is presented. The standards address the question of facility design at a fundamental level, stressing the primacy of matters relating to agency policy and operations and the secondary and supportive role of facilities. Standards are designed to lead to the construction of buildings which are adaptable to a variety of program and policy changes, thus enabling staff to create the appropriate settings for various programs that might be instituted during the facility's life. The standards have two basic components--procedural and environmental. The procedural component covers the architectural program. It is used to establish space needs and is

based on a clearly articulated and justified set of policy guidelines and operational proposals. The environmental component refers specifically to design characteristics of facilities themselves. These standards suggest general qualitative characteristics of facilities. The primary goal of the standards is to develop an optimum environment for the normalization of the juvenile justice system through the use of community settings. Normalization seeks to adapt buildings to users and operational programs, rather than users and programs to buildings. The standards recommend the development of a range of small, community-based facilities. Such facilities are able to adapt to a range of programs and policy requirements to use community resources, to architecturally relate to the buildings in the surrounding area, and to provide a broader range of options to ensure security. An increased reliance on staff supervision rather than permanent physical barriers is recommended. Recognizing that living accommodations can themselves constitute a source of abuse, qualitative prescriptions are made for such furnishings as locks, doors, windows, and beds. The policy of normalization is a key factor in determining standards for both youth and staff accommodations. One standard discourages any permanent residence for staff, thus seeking to ensure that the staff does not become institutionalized, but remains a perpetual source of normal attitudes and habits. Detailed recommendations are made for group homes. The recommended reduction in the use of secure settings should result in an increased need for nonsecure detention facilities; the group home standards can be applied to such facilities. A bibliography is appended.

147. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Corrections Administration. Tentative Draft. By J. R. Adams, S. J. Sandler, and M. A. O'Dea, Eds. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 219 p (NCJ 43017)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. Basic issues of organization and administration of juvenile corrections as well as the legal rights and responsibilities of juveniles under correctional supervision are discussed. The standards are divided into 9 parts. Part 1 sets forth general proposals and principles that should guide the administration of juvenile corrections. Part 2 is a determination of the jurisdictional boundaries of the department responsible for the administration of juvenile corrections. Part 3 is a review of organizational structure and personnel policy. The fourth section is a description of the required features of all programs and expressly provides that adjudicated juveniles under correctional supervision retain all rights except those suspended or modified by the court's disposition. Subsequent sections contain procedural requirements for a modification of the court's original disposition and describe the variety of non-residential and residential programs that should be used. Part 8 deals exclusively with the disciplinary system. While its focus is on the secure setting,

it can also serve as a useful model in less restrictive settings. The standards identify three levels of infractions and provide examples of infractions within each category. The last section covers mechanisms and procedures that ensure accountability in the administration of juvenile corrections, including grievance procedures, monitoring, and evaluation activities, and a planning process open to public scrutiny. The following major considerations permeate these standards: the corrections department is required to provide a safe, human, caring environment of adjudicated juveniles; the standards favor the imposition of the least restrictive disposition and emphasize the development of nonresidential and nonsecure residential programs in order to make minimal use of secure settings; and residential programs with more than 20 juveniles should be phased out. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

148. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Counsel for Private Parties. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 23 p. (NCJ 42754)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. This volume contains standards and commentary on the role of counsel for juveniles in juvenile court proceedings. This series was prepared under the supervision of a joint commission on juvenile justice standards appointed by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. The standards are intended to serve as guidelines for action by legislators, judges, administrators, public and private agencies, local civic groups, and others concerned with the treatment of youths. Standards relating to the role of counsel generally reject traditional roles of the attorney in juvenile proceedings (guardianship and amicus curiae) and require instead that attorneys in juvenile courts assume those responsibilities for advocacy and counseling which are recognized in other areas of legal representation. Included in this volume are standards on the provision and organization of legal services for juveniles, the lawyer-client relationship, advising the client, intake, adjudication, transfer proceedings, disposition, and representation after disposition. For the entire series, see NCJ 42750-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

149. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Court Organization and Administration. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 58 p. (NCJ 42783)

The inclusion of traditional court jurisdiction in a family court division of the highest court of general trial jurisdiction is proposed. Beginning with an outline of the basic organization of juvenile courts, the narrative calls for the creation of a family court to replace the juvenile court and suggests the transfer of juvenile intake, probation, and detention services to the Executive Agency Administration. Part 2 deals with judicial and administrative personnel. The need for increased competency of family court judges and increased quality of judicial decisions in family court is emphasized. Another section, dealing with the functions of the court, sees formalized rules of procedure, rules of administration, and written guidelines and policies as essential for the family court. The final section sets forth the powers and duties of the court to fulfill its responsibilities. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

150. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Dispositional Procedures. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 69 p. (NCJ 42785)

The standards presented in this volume seek to maximize accuracy in dispositional fact finding and provide full opportunity for meaningful participation by the juvenile, the juvenile's counsel, the parents or guardians, representatives of the State, and under certain conditions, the victim of the offense. The standards also minimize the significance attached to hearsay and conclusions. Explicit fact finding and recorded reasons for selection of particular dispositions are directed in the standards, and there is provision for a broad sharing of relevant information. An effort is made to limit dispositional facts to those that are directly relevant to dispositional objectives. The atmosphere and intention of the hearing is designed to balance formality with informality and give fair opportunity to influence an impartial decisionmaker's judgment within the allowable limits of discretion. The deprivation of a juvenile's liberty is considered a grievous loss. Within the legal limits fixed for an offense, the standards provide an opportunity to fashion a disposition responsive to the individual condition or situation of the juvenile. For other volumes in this series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

151. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Dispositions. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 144 p. (NCJ 42784)

This volume deals with the choice of disposition of juvenile cases as well as the characteristics of each type of disposition and the situations in which dispositions may be modified. Limiting and structuring the discretion of all officials given authority over delinquent youths is recommended. The standards also provide criteria to guide courts in exercising their discretion. Various options available to a sentencing judge are described, and the obligations of the State to provide services to juveniles under correctional supervision are discussed. Various situations in which dispositional orders should be modified are reviewed, and criteria to govern such modification are provided. It is intended that these standards serve as a first step in the development of a rationale for dispositional decisionmaking. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

152. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Interim Status: The Release, Control, and Detention of Accused Juvenile Offenders Between Arrest and Disposition. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 136 p. (NCJ 42782)

It is suggested in this volume that the detention of accused juvenile offenders before trial or disposition may involve more danger for both the accused and society than their release. These standards are aimed at severely curtailing, but not eliminating, the discretion to detain juveniles that presently characterizes the juvenile justice system. Reducing such discretion can be accomplished by three methods: narrowing the criteria for permissible detention; reducing permissible delay in the system; and increasing accountability for, and review of, decisions that curtail interim liberty. The volume incorporates these features in a step-by-step description of the pretrial and predisposition process. Basic principles and general procedural standards are followed by individual sets of standards applicable to each agency and official responsible for contact with the juvenile. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

153. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Juvenile Delinquency and Sanctions. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 61 p.
(NCJ 42786)

This document deals with the reform of laws applying to juveniles and consequent modifications of the juvenile justice system. This volume recommends complete repeal of all special offenses for juveniles; decriminalization of certain private offenses commonly included in State and local criminal codes, and thus applicable to juveniles by incorporation of those standards; tailoring of certain general principles of criminal law to reflect the special conditions and situations of juveniles; and creation of special grounds of justification and excuse applicable to juveniles. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

154. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Juvenile Records and Information Systems. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 172 p.
(NCJ 44243)

These standards deal with information and recordkeeping systems which will safeguard the privacy of juveniles, and will promote fair and efficient decisionmaking. This volume delineates general standards pertaining to information uses and abuses and focuses on the special issues that apply to juveniles. The relationship of the general standards in the contexts of juvenile courts, social histories, and police records is developed. The importance of designing an information system which is sensitive to the special needs of juveniles is stressed. Issues to be addressed in designing an information system include the nature of being a juvenile, the importance of information, the government's obligation to protect juveniles, the role of maximum information, the concept of privacy, and the consistency of institutional goals and privacy. To promote visibility of the information systems and practices of juvenile agencies, each agency should be required to develop rules and regulations and should be required to conduct periodic audits of information collection practices and policies. Juveniles' privacy committees should be established with the power to scrutinize information policies and practices. Privacy interests regarding children will be most effectively served if agencies are required to scrutinize and justify their collection of information before they begin to address the questions of protection protecting the information after it is retained. A bibliography is appended.

155. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Monitoring. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 107 p. (NCJ 44245)

These standards deal with monitoring as a multiple function process that includes observation and evaluation; the formation of a minimum baseline of useful information and data, the assurance of compliance with applicable norms and standards; and the implementation of necessary change. The standards promote development of an accurate, comprehensive information base for monitoring purposes; ensure access to this information for monitors; produce a mixture of external, independent monitoring and internal self-monitoring to ensure the objectivity, reliability, and comprehensiveness of the process; and provide the means to both remedy problems or abuses discovered through the monitoring process and to enforce compliance. No specific rigid monitoring system is advocated. The construction of such a system should be left to the discretion of each jurisdiction. Although the standards call for a multitiered mix of self-monitoring, court-based monitoring, and monitoring mechanisms external to the juvenile justice system, the final design of the mixture of such mechanisms to perform monitoring of any given agency or proceeding is not specified. Because the need for intensive monitoring can vary greatly, these standards provide general, basic criteria rather than specific directives. All aspects of the juvenile justice system are addressed, referring to component systems and subsystems. A bibliography is appended.

156. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Noncriminal Misbehavior. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 95 p. (NCJ 42780)

The standards in this volume seek to eliminate coercive official intervention in unruly child cases. For youths who run away, who are in circumstances of immediate jeopardy, who are in need of alternative living arrangements due to extreme conflict with parents, or who show a need for emergency medical services, some limited official intervention is endorsed. Wardship as a result of any noncriminal behavior is precluded. Reasons for this limited intervention in status offenses are documented and are founded on the belief that intervention tends to reinforce and expand antisocial identity and behavior in youths. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

157. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Planning for Juvenile Justice. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 131 p. (NCJ 44246)

Standards dealing with general principles for juvenile justice agencies, organization of the planning network, functions of the planner, and roles for external participants in the planning process are presented. These criteria were derived from an assessment of recent developments in planning theory, social service delivery, and juvenile justice, as well as from an empirical study of planned change in four unidentified States. The empirical study provided an opportunity to analyze change processes not associated with formal planning organizations and to consider them in the development of these standards. It also provided a basis for corroboration of the conclusions of the literature by the experience of these States. The four States selected reflected a wide range of conditions and had implemented major innovations in the organization and formation of their juvenile justice services. Those selected include urban, rural, and mixed-economy States with a variety of ethnic compositions, and relatively richer and poorer States. Empirical studies were made in each of the four States based largely on documentation of reform efforts and interviews with many of the participants. A bibliography is appended.

158. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Police Handling of Juvenile Problems. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 171 p. (NCJ 44247)

Standards are recommended for police in dealing with juveniles. The role police play in handling juvenile problems and the implications of this role for police organization and personnel are considered. Police forces are not primarily institutions committed to coping with the problems of juvenile justice; therefore, these standards are to be considered in the context of the overall nature of police activity. Standards are presented dealing with the following areas: the role of the police in handling juvenile problems; the authority of the police to handle juvenile delinquency and criminal problems; implications of the police role for police organization and personnel; and the need for incentives and accountability--directions for needed improvements and further research. Each standard is followed by a commentary which discusses and explains the standard and examines some of the problems involved in its implementation. Major provisions stipulate that police investigations into criminal matters should be similar whether the suspect is an adult or a juvenile; juveniles should receive the same safeguards available to adults in the criminal justice system; all police departments should designate a unit or officer specifically trained for work with juveniles; and police policies should be developed with appropriate input from other juvenile justice agencies. Appendixes contain a discussion of the role of

the police in urban society and a listing of relevant standards from other volumes in the Juvenile Justice Standards Series. A bibliography is provided.

159. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Pre-trial Court Proceedings. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 146 p. (NCJ 42789)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. Standards reflect the belief that criminal procedure safeguards should apply in juvenile pretrial proceedings. The most far-reaching departure from existing law in these standards is to make the juvenile's representation by counsel mandatory. The policy of mandatory legal representation for juveniles leads to a related recommendation for change in the law--elimination of financial eligibility standards for court-appointed counsel. Standards governing the respective roles of the juvenile, counsel, parents, and the court in matters of waiver are also proposed. The respondent's right to a probable cause hearing is reviewed. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

160. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Prosecution. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 100 p. (NCJ 42751)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. This volume contains standards and commentary on the role and procedures related to all phases of juvenile prosecution. The series was prepared under the supervision of a joint commission on juvenile justice standards appointed by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. These standards are intended to serve as guidelines for action by legislators, judges, administrators, public and private agencies, local civic groups, and others concerned with the treatment of youths. Included in this volume are standards relating to organization of the juvenile prosecutor's office; qualifications of the juvenile prosecutor; prosecutorial relations with the juvenile justice system; the preadjudication phase; adjudication; disposition; and postdisposition proceedings. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

161. _____ . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Rights of Minors. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 138 p. (NCJ 42781)

The standards in this volume provide clarifying legal rules to govern the multivarious contexts in which the decisions and behavior of children, their parents, and nonmembers of the family interface. It is recommended that 18 be made the age of majority for all purposes. In examining the traditional doctrine of emancipation, the standard presents criteria geared to the minor's separate residence and financial independence, to be used only where the law does not already deal with specific incidents. Standards are also proposed in the areas of child support and minor's access to medical treatment. A schema is provided for regulating youth employment: issues surrounding the contract obligations of minors are reviewed. Minors are entitled to and possess the same constitutional rights as adults with respect to freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of association, and freedom of religion. These rights are guaranteed in all contexts. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ 42751-42754 and NCJ 42780-42790.

162. _____ . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Schools and Education. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 182. (NCJ 42788)

The standards proposed in this volume intend to bring to students in public schools the same rights and protections under law that adults enjoy. Standards proposed in this volume relate to the following: the right to education and compulsory education; the problem of consents or waivers by students and of the allocation of control of student rights between students and their parents; the general regulatory power of schools; student right of expression; procedural rights available to students in connection with school discipline; and sanctions appropriate for students or student-related areas. A chapter setting forth definitions used throughout the volume is also included. For other volumes in the series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

163. _____ . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to the Juvenile Probation Function--Intake and Predisposition Investigative Series. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 162 p. (NCJ 44244)

Standards relating to the intake and predisposition investigative functions of juvenile probation are presented. Definitions of terms used throughout the volume are presented. These standards reflect the belief that intake screening and certain forms of nonjudicial handling of juveniles should be encouraged. Like judicial process'ing, non-

judicial handling involves control of, and delivery of services to, delinquent juveniles. Unlike judicial processing, nonjudicial handling reduces the risk of stigmatization for delinquent juveniles by not "labeling" them delinquents. For this reason, nonjudicial handling is more effective than judicial processing in "rehabilitating" the juvenile. Nonjudicial handling keeps court dockets at a manageable level in relation to the limited resources available for judicial processing of juveniles. The standards call for a narrowing of intake dispositional alternatives by eliminating forms of nonjudicial dispositions that are most susceptible to abuse and by surrounding the other forms with safeguards aimed at preventing such abuse. One standard provides that nonjudicial probation is not a permissible intake dispositional alternative. The standards also call for administrative guidelines and rules that clearly define criteria for intake dispositional decisionmaking and for the introduction of procedural due process protections to juveniles during the process. Standards regarding predisposition investigations and reports take a dim view of the value of a comprehensive predisposition investigation and report. Information collected is often neither necessary, relevant to the court dispositional decision, nor accurate. These standards provide that a report should not be submitted to the court unless a juvenile's case has actually been adjudicated and that the report should be disclosed to all parties at the proceedings, including the juvenile's counsel. Standards relating to the organization, administration, and financing of intake and investigative services are directed at securing their effective and efficient delivery. One standard provides that investigative services be administered by an executive agency rather than the judiciary. Standards dealing with the organization of intake and predisposition investigative services on State and local levels; the financing of these services; and the specialization of the intake, investigative, and probation supervision functions are discussed. Standards regarding the personnel of juvenile investigative services are presented. Such matters as personnel selection, tenure, promotion, education, training, salaries, and workloads, as well as the use of paraprofessionals and volunteers are covered. A bibliography is appended.

164. . Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Transfer Between Courts. Tentative Draft. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 69 p. (NCJ 42753)

This is part of a series dealing with problems pertaining to children and the law. This volume contains standards and commentary on the transfer of juveniles from juvenile courts to criminal courts. This series was prepared under the supervision of a joint commission on juvenile justice standards appointed by the Institute of Judicial Administration and the American Bar Association. The standards are intended to serve as guidelines for action by legislators, judges, administrators, public and private agencies, local civic groups, and

others concerned with the treatment of youths. This volume is concerned with waiver, the process by which the juvenile court releases certain juveniles from its jurisdiction and transfers them to criminal courts. The standards in this volume express a preference for retention by the juvenile court of jurisdiction over most persons under 18. They do, however, include specific provisions for making transfer decisions when necessary. Included in the discussion are subjects concerning who makes decisions pertaining to transfers; under whose initiatives these decisions are made; what procedures and information are involved; and the nature of the decisionmaking mechanisms. For the entire series, see NCJ 42751-42754, and NCJ 42780-42790.

165. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standards Relating to Youth Service Agencies. Tentative Draft. By D. Gilman, J. R. Adams, M. A. O'Dean, and S. J. Sandler, Eds. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Balinger Publishing Company, 1977. 146 p. (NCJ 44248)

Standards are presented to assist in the establishment, organization, and assessment of youth service agencies. The term "youth service agency" (YSA), as used in these standards encompasses a number of organizations (e.g., youth service bureaus, child advocacy councils), proposed through government legislation or independently established, which provide delinquency prevention services. The origins of the YSA concept, implementation of such programs, and an assessment of existing YSA's are discussed in detail in an introductory section. The standards deal with the following areas of concern: establishment of youth service agencies; objectives; decision structure; access to the youth service agency; the service system; a monitoring and assessment system; and organization and administration. Each standard is followed by a commentary which explains it and examines some of the problems involved in its implementation. Some of the major provisions deal with parental and police referrals to the agencies, the juvenile's right to refuse diversion, evaluation of resources, services which should be available, location of the agency, and use of community volunteers. Appendixes contain assessments of existing youth service programs in the United States and Scandinavia. A bibliography is provided.

166. Juvenile Justice Standards Project--Standard for Juvenile Justice--A Summary and Analysis. By B. D. Flicker, Ed. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Ballinger Publishing Company, 1977. 284 p.
(NCJ 44241)

A comprehensive new juvenile justice system, completed after more than 5 years of work, is summarized along with the process of its creation. The contributions of participants in the work are also discussed. The Institute of Judicial Administration initiated the project in 1971 and was joined by the American Bar Association in 1973 as cosponsor. The intricate procedures followed in the course of preparing, reviewing, and approving the proposed standards are described. The many factors involved in the process of creation of a new system and its end product are considered within the context of the history of juvenile justice. The background and evolution of a separate juvenile court and the status of the juvenile justice system are examined. The broad outlines and essential features of each of the separate sets of standards are delineated. Standards were drafted, reviewed, and approved in final form by the juvenile justice standards staff, reporters, drafting committees, and the Institute of Judicial Administration--American Bar Association Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards. The rare instances of conflict within the standards are identified and discussed. Chapters focus on intervention in the lives of children, court roles and procedures, treatment and corrections, and administration. Finally, the future impact of the juvenile justice standards is discussed. A bibliography is appended.

167. NORMAN, S. Youth Service Bureau--A Key to Delinquency Prevention. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972. 244 p.
(NCJ 02089)

Basic principles and guidelines for establishing and operating youth service bureaus are discussed. The goal of a youth service bureau is to divert children and youth from the court system to avoid their becoming stigmatized. The successful operation of a youth service bureau depends on the power structure and its willingness to invest sufficient funds on behalf of the troubled youth of the community; the readiness of the social work community to join with the youth service bureau in a cooperative effort to arrive at solutions to the problems of youth; the availability of citizen leadership and of the volunteer services of both adults and youth, with youth taking an active role in decisionmaking; the willingness of the court and the police to cooperate with the bureau's objectives, particularly the diversion of children from the juvenile justice system; and the personality, creativity, and skill of the director and his staff in working with citizens, professionals, and youth in solving individual and community problems affecting youth. The appendixes contain guidelines for establishing and implementing a youth service board and a status report on five existing programs. A bibliography is included.

168. PLATT, A. M. Child Savers--The Invention of Delinquency. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1969. 230 p. (NCJ 01859)

This book is an attempt to locate the social basis of humanitarian ideas and to reconcile the intentions of child savers with the institutions they helped to create. The author notes that the Child-Saving Movement of the 19th century--though full of good intentions--actually diminished civil liberties of youth by causing oppressive reform programs to be instituted. This work examines the criminological theories that influenced the Child-Saving Movement and then covers institutionalized means by which reformers attempted to rehabilitate delinquent youths. The motives, class interests, aspirations, and purposes of various child-saving organizations are delineated, with particular attention devoted to two key women in the movement. After describing its origin in Illinois, the author focuses on the juvenile court system's development since the turn of the century. This work analyzes several of the ideological attacks that have been directed against the movement and covers the legislative reforms enacted in an attempt to protect the juvenile's right to due process and a fair trial. The Child-Saving Movement should be of interest to those working with youth in the areas of rehabilitation and the juvenile court.

169. RUBIN, S. Crime and Juvenile Delinquency--A Rational Approach to Penal Problems, Third Edition. Dobbs Ferry, Oceana Publications, Inc., 1970. 254 p. (NCJ 13382)

This is an overview of the problems and theories of juvenile justice, adult sentencing, and probation and parole. The author examines parental responsibility for juvenile delinquency, the definition of delinquency, and the child's treatment by juvenile courts and judges. He analyzes theories of sentencing as they apply to juvenile offenders. In his review of the adult sentencing process, the author focuses on prison sentences as well as the convict's lost status and readjustment, probation and parole laws, presentence reports, and due process of law as applied to postconviction procedures.

170. SCHUR, E. M. Radical Nonintervention--Rethinking the Delinquency Problem. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1973. 190 p. (NCJ 11309)

This book presents an examination of individual treatment, liberal reform, and radical nonintervention as patterned reactions to juvenile delinquency. "Leaving kids alone whenever possible"--the basic strategy behind the radical nonintervention theory--may well be an

improvement on current methods of dealing with the delinquency problem. In this investigation of delinquency, from sociological implications to public reactions, the author characterizes the juvenile court as a system that subscribes to a vague, confusing definition of "delinquency," sets arbitrary penalties, and disguises punishment as "treatment." Rather than attempt to force individuals to "adjust," the author suggests that society accommodate the widest possible diversity. For each approach he lists and examines basic assumptions, favored methodologies, focal points of research, representative causal perspectives, recommendations for prevention, treatment suggestions, and suggestions for the juvenile court. He examines such facets of the delinquency problem as public attitudes, misconceptions, delinquency typologies, labeling; and the criminal law as it relates to delinquency causation, such as differential association, labeling theory, and various other theories relating deviance to social and economic conditions.

171. SHAW, C. R. and H. D. McKAY. Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas--A Study of Rates of Delinquency in Relation to Differential Characteristics of Local Communities in American Cities. Revised Edition. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1972. 448 p. (NCJ 18093)

An exploration of the ecology of crime and delinquency is presented which provides up-to-date data on delinquency in Chicago and comparative data for several other large American cities. A variety of statistical data are used for determining the extent to which differences in socioeconomic characteristics of local areas parallel variations in rates of delinquents. Methods and aids used in arriving at conclusions included spot maps; statistical tables showing the rates of delinquents, and economic and social variables computed for large zones and classes of areas; zero-order correlations, and in a few instances, higher-order correlations. Extensive data is provided for Chicago, including a description of the growth and configuration of the city; the geographic distribution of delinquents and criminals; rates of infant mortality, tuberculosis and insanity; and indexes of variations in the economic, social, and cultural characteristics of local areas for which rates of delinquency have been computed. Studies on the distribution of delinquency in 5 cities or metropolitan areas, which include a total of 24 separate municipalities, are provided. Although a few series on delinquent girls are included in certain of these studies, the primary emphasis has been placed on socioeconomic aspects of delinquency among males.

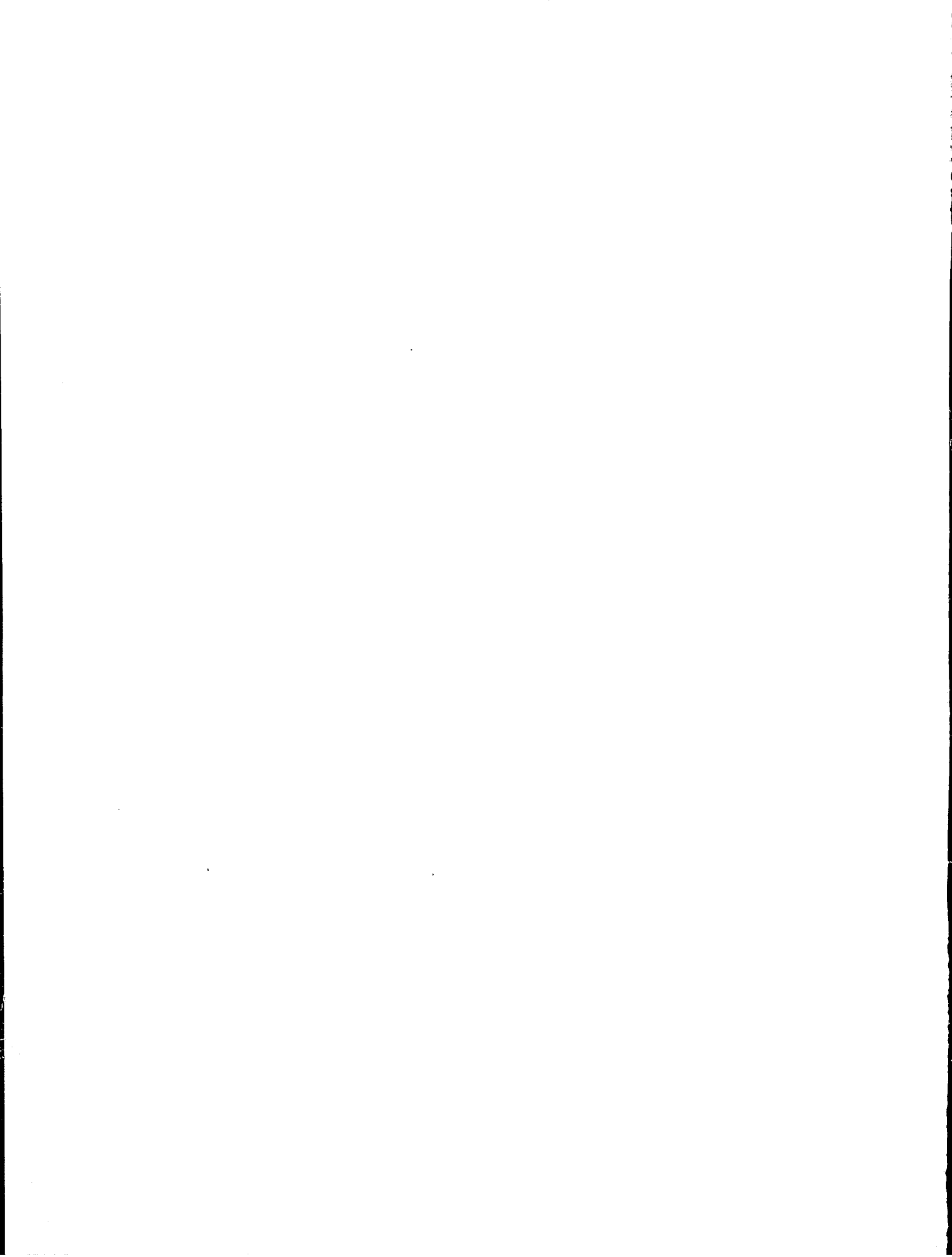
172. SHORT, J. F., JR. and F. L. STRODTBECK. Group Process and Gang Delinquency. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1974.
321 p. (NCJ 13416)

This book describes studies of behavior patterns and attitudes among juvenile gang members and nongang members. The Program for Detached Workers of the YMCA of Metropolitan Chicago worked with gangs from June, 1959, through August 1962. Nongang boys were selected from YMCA's, boys clubs, settlement houses, park district field houses, and other youth-serving agencies in the same areas where the gangs under study were located. The following categories of boys were studied: black lower class gang; black lower class nongang; black middle class; white lower class gang; white lower class nongang; and white middle class. The studies are based on interviews and in-person personality assessments, psychological tests of various kinds, and periodic reports by the detached workers of the program working in the field. Subjects covered by the studies include parenthood in a street-corner gang, values and group delinquency, racial differentials in gang behavior, and self-descriptions by members of delinquent gangs. Also studied were status threats, sources of threat, group norms and gang delinquency, social disability, and aleatory risks versus short-run hedonism. An introductory section--delinquent subcultures, groups, and research designs--and a concluding section--the group process perspective--are included. A bibliography and an index, keyed to passages and works referred to in the text, are provided.

173. WHEELER, S. Controlling Delinquents. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1968. 332 p. (NCJ 02335)

This book focuses on the agents and agencies of delinquency control including community-based programs, and their interaction with delinquents. A description and explanation of the process of delinquency control and the meaning of being labeled a delinquent are presented. References may be found through the name index.

MISCELLANEOUS



174. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Standards Relating to Administration of Criminal Justice. Compilation with Index. Washington, 1974. 647 p.
(NCJ 15664)

This volume contains all of the standards as approved by the American Bar Association House of Delegates with an index which serves as a summary analysis of the contents of the standards. Standards Relating to Administration of Criminal Justice represents the 18th and final volume in a series of reports by the American Bar Association (ABA). While each of the other volumes deals with a specific topic and contains considerable commentary and supporting material; this volume simply brings together in one book all of the standards as approved by the ABA House of Delegates, with only introductions from the original reports. This document covers standards relating to appellate review of sentences, criminal appeals, the defense function, discovery and procedure before trial, fair trial, and free press. Also included are standards relating to the function of the trial judge, pleas of guilty, pretrial release, probation, speedy trial, and the urban police function. The appendixes contain a comprehensive index to all of the standards and serve as a summary analysis of the contents of the standards. Also included in this document are cross-references to related standards inserted at the end of each section where appropriate.

175. _____ . Standards Relating to Appellate Review of Sentences. Washington, 1968. 160 p. (NCJ 02284)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards relating to appellate review of sentences, as set forth by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. Recommendations and commentary in this volume center on the major issues to be faced in the implementation of a system of appellate review of sentences. Areas discussed include principles and purposes of review; availability of review in court; and the duties, powers, and limitations of the reviewing court. Appendixes cover State review statutes and State and Federal proposals on appeal from sentence.

176. _____ . Standards Relating to Criminal Appeals. Washington, 1970. 109 p. (NCJ 02285)

Presented American Bar Association's standards for processing criminal appeals, as set forth by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. Necessity of appellate review of convictions in all criminal cases, eliminating frivolous appeals, providing adequate counsel and transcripts to indigent defendants, decreasing the volume of appeals and delays in processing

appeals, and providing acceptable deterrents to taking appeals is discussed. The standard deals with fundamental questions of the structure of the appellate system and the nature of access by the parties to the appellate level; focuses on the problems of transition of cases from trial courts to appellate courts; and takes up matters dealing with the internal processing of appeals by appellate tribunals.

177. _____ . Standards Relating to Discovery and Procedure Before Trial. Washington, 1970. 167 p. (NCJ 02286)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards relating to discovery and procedure before trial, as set forth by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. More permissive discovery practices for criminal cases are proposed. A procedure prior to trial which is designed not only to accommodate such discovery but to correct certain general dissatisfactions with criminal litigation is described. Areas discussed include requirements for disclosure to the accused and prosecution, regulation of discovery, and procedure requirements. Appendixes and a bibliography are included.

178. _____ . Standards Relating to Electronic Surveillance. Washington, 1971. 250 p. (NCJ 02287)

The American Bar Association's Standards on the electronic surveillance of communications, as set forth by the the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice, are presented. Our society's interest in privacy demands the prohibition of private and public use of electronic surveillance designed to intercept private communications. A general commentary on the issue of surveillance covers the present status of the law, development of the police function, challenge of organized crime, use of and objections to surveillance, and reviews of previous studies on the subject. Commentary on specific standards includes criminal, civil, and evidentiary sanctions; national security; and overhearing or recording with or without consent. Appendixes provide a review of Federal, State, and English use of surveillance, pending legislation, and a selected bibliography.

179. Standards Relating to Fair Trial and Free Press. Approved Draft. Washington, 1968. 267 p. (NCJ 04963)

This book presents guidelines for the release of information to news media by police, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. The American Bar Association advisory committee was charged with analyzing the impact of news reporting on the administration of criminal justice and with seeking methods of preserving and strengthening the right to a fair trial without abridging freedom of speech and of the press. To achieve this goal, limitations are proposed on the release of information to the news media by members of the ABA, judicial employees, and law enforcement officers. Specific restrictions are recommended to prohibit the release of statements on the prior criminal record of the accused; any confessions by the defendant; the performance of any examinations on the accused; the identity, testimony, or credibility of the witness; the possibility of a guilty plea; or opinions on the defendant's guilt or innocence. Two forms of sanction are suggested as appropriate--professional discipline and contempt of court. Standards on the conduct of judicial proceedings require the careful screening of jurors in cases in which questions of possible prejudice are raised, and recommend that defendants be provided with remedies such as continuance, change of venue, waiver of jury, and closed pretrial or preliminary hearings. The limited use of contempt power is advocated for dealing with members of the news media who disseminate potentially prejudicial material during the course of a trial.

180. Standards Relating to the Function of the Trial Judge. Approved Draft. Washington, 1972. 118 p. (NCJ 45085)

The standards proposed in this report deal with judicial control and conduct in the administration of criminal justice; from the issuance of warrants, through postconviction proceedings. The main emphasis is on the judge's responsibility and conduct in the courtroom and at the trial, and on his obligations and duties before trial. Other standards pertain to the criminal justice system's need for adequate facilities and support to enable the judiciary to meet and fulfill its responsibilities. The last part of the report recommends procedures for dealing with judicial misconduct and incompetence, and provisions for retirement of judges due to disability. The report contains standards included in the partial, advance report of the advisory committee on the judge's function concerning the judge's role in dealing with trial disruptions. The report designates by asterisks and footnotes the standards approved (and those approved in substance) by the American Bar Association House of Delegates. The appendix shows the corresponding numbering of the standards included in both this and the advance report. Since this is one in a series of reports on standards relating to the administration of criminal justice, no attempt has been made to present a comprehensive draft of standards

relating to all aspects of judicial conduct and responsibilities, although there is some overlap with canons and codes on that subject.

181. _____ . Standards Relating to Joinder and Severance. Washington, 1968.
68 p. (NCJ 02288)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards, and a commentary, on joinder and severance of offenses and defendants. Data were collected by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. The project discusses the failure to join related offenses, when a motion for severance should be made, and when the court has authority to act on its own motion.

182. _____ . Standards Relating to Legal Status of Prisoners. Tentative Draft. In American Criminal Law Review, v. 14, n. 3, Complete Issue. Winter 1977. (NCJ 40747)

This issue presents the initial draft of ABA's (American Bar Association) standards on the legal status of prisoners in U.S. Correctional institutions, with commentaries on the evolution and purposes of each. The standards proposed in this volume are already operational in some places. They are generally applicable to all prisoners in any type of jail or prison, and consideration has been given to possible fiscal and political barriers to their implementation. In most instances, the standards recognize only two justifications for restrictions on otherwise absolute rights--institutional security and order. The standards are composed of the following sections: the general principle underlying them; access to the judicial process and legal services and materials; rules for correctional decision-making; prisoner employment; medical treatment; and personal integrity and security. Other standards address pretrial detention, implementing prisoners' rights, sentence termination, and civil disabilities.

183. _____ . Standards Relating to Pleas of Guilty. Washington, 1968.
78 p. (NCJ 02289)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards and a commentary on the plea-bargaining process. Information was collected by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. Recommendations deal principally with the plea of guilty and to some extent with the related, although seldom used, plea of nolo contendere. They include not only standards for procedures to be followed in taking the plea of guilty but also standards to govern the practice of negotiating for such a plea. Plea negotiating

is commonly engaged in by prosecutors and defense counsel with a view to reaching an agreement upon which the guilty plea will be tendered.

184. _____ . Standards Relating to Post-Conviction Remedies. Washington, 1967. 122 p. (NCJ 02290)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards relating to post-conviction remedies as researched by the Advisory Committee on Sentencing and Review. Areas discussed include general principles, scope of the remedy and grounds for relief, the application for postconviction review, processing applications, appellate review, and finality of judgments. Appendixes and a bibliography are included.

185. _____ . Standards Relating to Pretrial Release. Washington, 1968. 88 p. (NCJ 02291)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards relating to pretrial release procedures; data were collected by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. Areas discussed include release by police acting without an arrest warrant, issuance of summons instead of arrest warrant, release by judicial officer at first appearance of arraignment, and the release decision. Appendixes containing a preventive detention model and bail reform acts are included. Authors take the basic position that the present bail system is unsatisfactory from either the public's or the defendant's point of view.

186. _____ . Standards Relating to Probation. Washington, 1970. 110 p. (NCJ 02292)

This is an American Bar Association project compiled by the Advisory Committee on Sentencing and Review, dealing with the probation process in terms of its administration. The areas covered are general principles of the process; the presentence report; conditions of probation, termination, revocation, and other sanctions; and probation department administration. This overview of the process includes a large list of monographs, special reports, articles, and books of reference for the reader.

187. _____ . Standards Relating to Prosecution Function and the Defense Function. Washington, 1971. 327 p. (NCJ 02293)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards on the role of defense and prosecuting attorneys, compiled by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. A section on prosecution deals with the organization of, and relations with, other agencies; investigative functions and decisions; plea discussions; trial; and sentencing. A section on defense reviews the access to counsel; the lawyer-client relationship; the investigation; the preparation, control, and direction of litigation; disposition without trial; the trial; and postconviction.

188. _____ . Standards Relating to Sentencing Alternatives and Procedures. Washington, 1968. 345 p. (NCJ 02295)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards and commentary on sentencing alternatives available to legislative and judicial participants. It was compiled by the Special Committee on Minimum Standards for the Administration of Criminal Justice. The formulation of standards for a rational and effective sentencing structure is discussed, including policies and criteria to be followed by judges and lawyers involved in the process. A thorough examination and explanation of all facets of sentencing is provided. Appendixes contain model penal sentencing provisions, the model sentencing act, and a selected bibliography.

189. _____ . Standards Relating to Speedy Trial. Washington, 1967. 56 p. (NCJ 02296)

Presented are the American Bar Association's standards for a speedy trial. Data for these standards were collected by the Advisory Committee on the Criminal Trial. Improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of the criminal process is necessary for a speedy trial. Areas covered include the trial calendar, determining what is a speedy trial, special procedures for persons serving prison terms, and consequences of denial of a speedy trial. Appendixes include suggested legislation on detainers.

190. _____ . Standards Relating to Trial Courts. Washington, 1975. 146 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29488)

This is a tentative draft of the standards relating to the administration and procedure of trial courts proposed by the American Bar Association Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration. Standards, and commentaries are presented for the following areas: fair and effective procedure; right of jury trial; assistance of counsel; efficient trial court administration; trial court staff services; case flow management; administration of jury selection and use; and specialized proceedings.

191. _____ . Standards Relating to Urban Police Function. Supplement--
Approved Draft. Washington, 1973. 303 p. (NCJ 42779)

The American Bar Association's standards dealing with ideal police operations and their relationship to law enforcement policymaking are presented and discussed. Public understanding and support, methods and authority, and unions and political activity are some of the topics covered in this report.

192. AMIR, M. Patterns in Forcible Rape. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1971. 403 p. (NCJ 11118)

This is a phenomenological study of the social characteristics and relationships of the rape offender and victim, the modus operandi, and likely situations of rape occurrence. Findings are based on a study of existing literature, as well as on statistical analysis of all cases of forcible rape reported in the Philadelphia police department files from 1958 to 1960. Certain aspects of the offense, such as group rape, felony rape, victim-precipitated rape, and the relationship between alcohol and rape, are examined. The author concludes with a sociological theory of causation which proposes that rapes result from a subculture of violence in which aggression is emphasized and condoned. A 30-page list of references is provided.

193. BOWERS, W. J. Executions In America. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1974. 517 p. (NCJ 14612)

The death penalty, in relation to its functions of retribution and deterrence, is discussed. As new death row inmates appeal their cases, the courts, as well as the public, will have another chance to review the evidence on America's experience with capital punishment. This book examines the extent to which the death penalty has served its legally prescribed role and considers whether it can be expected

to do so within the constraints on legal punishment set by our Constitution. The first chapters provide a historical perspective on capital punishment and its use over the past century in America: appendixes contain an inventory of the more than 5,000 executions imposed under State authority from 1864 through 1967. The author examines evidence of differential treatment of blacks and whites and focuses on the race of offender and victim as they have affected the imposition of the death sentence for rape. Various extra-legal functions of capital punishment--the protection of dominant interests in society, the oppression of racial and ethnic minorities, and the semblance of security against the threat of serious crime--are discussed. The next chapters deal with the question of deterrence and note the effects of a 5-year experimental abolition of the death penalty in Canada, as well as the the recent U.S. moratorium on executions. Based on this data, the probable minimum deterrent effects of a mandatory death sentence are noted. The concluding chapter takes a broad historical and comparative view of capital punishment, including the history of its use in the Western World and its abolition and abandonment in recent times among most nations. Appendixes contain a comprehensive bibliography.

194. BROWNMILLER, S. Against Our Will--Men, Women, and Rape. New York, Simon and Schuster, 1975. 472 p. (NCJ 28914)

The author contends that the threat, use, and cultural acceptance of sexual force is a pervasive process of intimidation that affects all women whether or not they have been actual victims of violence. This book presents a historical examination of the use of rape in war, from biblical times to Bangladesh and Vietnam. It explores the origins of American rape laws, and explains how, why, and under what circumstances rape first came to be considered a crime. The author also demonstrates how medieval rape codes, written in an age when women had few legal rights, continue to confuse modern decisionmakers. Other major topics deal with interracial rape from slavery onwards; homosexual rape in prisons; and the sexual molestation of children. In addition, Freudian psychology; defense-lawyer strategy; and the underlying message in popular books, movies, and magazines are studied in an analysis of the myths about rape. The author uses criminological statistics to draw a portrait of the ordinary, violence-prone young man she calls "the police-blotter rapist," and details how he functions, and how the forces of society manage to let him go free. An examination of "the female victim psychology"--how it has been conditioned, and how it can be changed--is also carried out by recording personal accounts of actual rape victims.

195. CRESSEY, D. R. Theft of the Nation--The Structure and Operations of Organized Crime in America. New York, Harper and Row, 1969. 367 p.
(NCJ 03218)

An in-depth review of the methods and organization of the criminal syndicate which provides illicit goods and services by corrupting officials is presented. The author contends organized crime provides goods and services demanded by legitimate society and has therefore become a part of that society. The structure organized criminal activities, in many ways, reflect techniques employed by legitimate businesses. There is a specialized division of labor and a pooling of capital by the various branches of the family in order to reinvest profits, often by purchasing legitimate businesses. The author examines the origins of organized crime, and traces the systematic development and refinement of techniques which threaten the lives of victims and informants and pose grave dangers to society in general.

196. HANDBOOK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, VOLUME 1. By E. L. Struening and M. Guttentag, Eds. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1975. 696 p.
(NCJ 30416)

This is the first in a 2-volume work designed to offer specific, comprehensive guidance in both the theory and practice of evaluation research. It first provides an overview of primary factors to be considered in conceptualizing a problem for study, including the need for compromise and the significance of extradisciplinary input. Next, the contributors explore the components of developing a research strategy and design: reviewing relevant literature; collaborating processes to anticipate and overcome obstacles; and staying alert to the pitfalls, liabilities, and limitations of individual types of designs. The volume goes on to provide detailed guidance in the area of selection and maintenance of a sample; explores the choice of measures to use, discusses the selection of personnel; analyzes in depth the maintenance of data selection standards over time; and provides suggestions for approaches to, and management of, data analysis and communication results. It concludes with a selective bibliography of evaluation methodology, and reviews books and articles instrumental to both instructional and research programs. An extensive index is also included. Volume 2, NCJ 30417, applies techniques of evaluation research to selected content areas such as mental health, compensatory education, new careers, and public health programs.

197. HANDBOOK OF EVALUATION RESEARCH, VOLUME 2. By M. Guttentag and E. L. Struening, Eds. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1975. 736 p. (NCJ 30417)

This is the second in a 2-volume work designed to offer specific, comprehensive guidance in both the theory and practice of evaluation research which examines the politics, values, and cost-benefit factors unique to this research. The handbooks' contributors (45 of the foremost scholars and practitioners of evaluation) provide an extensive analysis of evaluation in mental health programs which serves as a model for administrators and policymakers in other fields, such as social work, education, government, and private foundations. The methodology of evaluation research is also applied to the specific content areas of study. This volume concludes with a cumulative bibliography covering all the works cited in this study, and a full index. Volume 1 of this handbook, NCJ 30416, emphasizes conceptualization and the practice of evaluation research.

198. MARCUS, M., ED Criminal Justice Bibliography. Second Edition. Atlanta, Georgia State University, 1976. 658 p. (NCJ 30657)

This bibliography comprises more than 6,000 entries organized into 184 categories; such as alcoholism, civil rights, corrections, courts, law specific crimes, criminology, the criminal justice system, deviant behavior, and drugs and narcotics. These broad subject categories are further delineated. For example, there are subcategories dealing with many facets of corrections, and subcategories that deal with the activities of police and law enforcement. Approximately 20 percent of the entries are annotated. To facilitate research on a given subject, each category is identified by name and a decimal number. Books that deal with more than one subject are cross-referenced. There is also a cross-referenced subject index, as well as an author index. A comprehensive list of criminal justice journals, together with their publisher's address and frequency of publication, appears at the rear of the book. This bibliography contains most titles pertaining to criminal justice that were published prior to 1975.

199. MORRIS, N. and G. HAWKINS. Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control. Chicago, Illinois, University of Chicago Press, 1970. 271 p. (NCJ 01811)

A program of increased political responsibility is proposed for the reduction and control of crime. "Our criminal justice system is a moral busybody." With this statement as a premise, the authors go on to state that they have a cure for crime. They systematically present a program which covers the amount, costs, causes, and victims

of crime; the reduction of violence; the police; corrections; juvenile delinquency; the function of psychiatry in crime control; organized crime; and the uses of criminological research. On each topic precise recommendations are made and carefully defended. The Honest Politician's Guide to Crime Control is a lively and controversial presentation of criticisms and suggestions relating to the criminal justice system. While much of the material will be familiar to the practitioner, the authors' conclusions are their own. For example, the chapter on organized crime compares the arguments for the existence of God with those purporting to establish the existence of an organized crime syndicate. They conclude that acceptance of either argument must be based on faith, not fact. The authors present an overview emphasizing major areas of concern in the criminal justice field in a manner calculated to provoke thought in laymen and professionals alike.

200. PACKER, H. L. Limits of the Criminal Sanction. Stanford, California, Stanford University Press, 1968. 385 p. (NCJ 08498)

This is a legal and philosophic discussion of the rationale and effects of invoking the criminal law to preserve societal values. The author discusses the nature of the criminal sanction and describes the processes through which it operates. The pragmatic limits of using the criminal justice system to condemn certain kinds of behavior are discussed, and alternatives to its use in victimless crimes are suggested.

201. PODGORECKI, A. Law and Society. London, England, Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd., 1974. 309 p. (NCJ 31232)

The advantages and empirical limitations of various methods of sociological research which may be applied in the field of the sociology of law are discussed. The author points out the number and complexity of problems connected with the law; problems often disregarded by the traditional state and law theory. He goes on to discuss basic theoretical concepts--including anomie, conformity, legalism, and the legal norm--which are fundamental to the sociology of law. Also examined are some essential problems concerned with the politics of law. Finally, the author proposes a new definition of the law, and offers a more precise conceptual network which encompasses all possible ramifications of the role of the law in society.

202. POUND, ROSCOE. Criminal Justice in America. New York, Da Capo Press, Ltd., 1975. 231 p. (NCJ 18108)

This book examines the problems and complexities of making a criminal justice system relevant to a changing society with a multiplicity of agencies requiring more and more socioeconomic regulation. The American criminal justice system is traced from its conceptual origins in England through the 19th into the 20th century. The machinery of criminal justice in the modern city is discussed and obstacles to its improvement are noted. The aims of a program of improvement are seen to be a development of preventive justice, systematized individualization in the treatment of offenders, and a balance between general security and individual safety.

203. REMINGTON, F. J., E. L. KIMBALL, H. GOLDSTEIN, D. J. NEWMAN, and M. MELLI. Criminal Justice Administration--Materials and Cases. New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1969. 1,551 p. (NCJ 44502)

A study of the criminal and juvenile justice systems and policymaking responsibility in the administration of criminal justice is presented. The text presents an examination of the criminal and juvenile justice systems as methods of preventing, and controlling, social disorder. The emphasis is on the problems of the criminal justice system in efficiently and fairly separating the guilty and the innocent. Some concern for the constitutional issues and technical procedural problems is reflected in the materials, but the prime interest in doing so is in the impact of constitutional standards and procedural rules on the system's operations. Emphasis on appellate litigation has been avoided. When they are used, appellate cases illustrate the system's operations, the courts' reactions to the system, and the methods of trying to effect change in the system rather than simply communicating the law. Illustrative fact situations, largely drawn from the field report of the American Bar Foundation survey of the administration of criminal justice in the United States, are often used in place of appellate cases. These help avoid, to some degree, the distortion which results from looking at the system only through issues which come to the attention of the appellate court. Appendixes present studies of the professional burglar and the streetwalking prostitute, a case history from a correctional file, and Federal sentencing alternatives.

204. SCHUR, E. M. Crimes Without Victims--Deviant Behavior and Public Policy, Abortion, Homosexuality, Drug Addiction. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1965. 180 p. (NCJ 09439)

This book presents a sociological perspective on deviant behavior in relation to human needs, social values, and institutions. "Fundamental questions about the definition of deviance and crime are raised. Each problem involves the willing exchange between consenting individuals of a desired product or service proscribed by law. Such laws, because there is no complaining victim, are unenforceable. Their very existence gives rise to secondary pathology, abortion rackets, blackmail, police corruption, and dope pushing." The book includes an analysis of the impact of laws on deviant behavior, and looks at societal reaction as a behavior shaping influence. The author proposes policy changes, and concludes that only through an informed public and an understanding of the motivations and patterns of deviance can existing laws be revised to help rather than reject the deviant.

205. SIMON, R. J. Women and Crime. Lexington, Massachusetts, Heath Lexington Books, 1975. 142 p. (NCJ 19480)

A description is presented of the extent and type of female involvement in crime; including criminal justice statistics on women, and information on crimes most often committed by women. The first section reviews literature on women in crime, and provides a summary of major themes in the research that has been conducted in this area. The current status that women occupy in society, as represented by the extent and quality of their participation in the labor force, is delineated. Their marriage, fertility, income, and education patterns are then described. Women's participation in crime and the treatment women receive at various stages in the criminal justice process are outlined. Information is provided on the arrest, trial, sentencing, and parole stages of the process; and comparative statistics for men and women are included. A brief chapter describing British criminal and penal statistics is also presented. A final section provides a summary of interviews with trial court criminal judges and prosecuting attorneys concerning their images of female offenders, their treatment of women who are involved in crime, and their expectations about the future of women in crime.

206. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Response to Rape--Exemplary Project. By G. Bryant and P. Cirel. Washington, 1977. 111 p. (NCJ 38480)

This manual details the operations and procedures of a rape crisis center which offers medical and social supportive aid to victims; aids law enforcement and prosecution efforts; and provides community

education. In many jurisdictions, the victim of a sexual assault has good reason to refrain from cooperating with law enforcement and prosecution personnel. During a period of physical and emotional trauma, she must tell her story to a male audience whose questions may be both inventive and skeptical. During trial, the victim may be made to feel as if she, and not her attacker, were the guilty party. In Polk County, Iowa, criminal justice agencies and concerned groups have joined together to lessen the burden on the victim and to increase the chance of ultimate conviction and sentencing in rape and sexual assault cases. The Polk County Rape/Sexual Assault Case Center (R/SACC) attempts to meet the following objectives: to provide victims with counseling support; to reform state statutes; to coordinate activities with the prosecutor's office; to train and assert police and medical personnel; and to provide public education on rape. Although funded primarily by the Central Iowa Area Crime Commission through the County Board of Supervisors, the R/SACC is a community-oriented facility; working with, and supported by hospitals, schools, and volunteers, as well as law enforcement agencies. LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has designated the Polk County R/SACC an exemplary project in recognition of its efforts to bring about law reform; to improve medical treatment; and to institutionalize medical, police, and prosecutorial procedures designed to increase the quality and quantity of victim services and the likelihood of successful prosecution. This manual provides an in-depth description of the operations, procedures, and achievements of the Polk County R/SACC. It is intended to aid the staff and planners of future or presently existing rape crisis centers in developing techniques and procedures that address the problems of rape victims. After an introduction to the historical development, organization, and administration of the R/SACC; the supportive role of the police in investigating the assault, the prosecutor in assigning high priority to rape cases, and the community education efforts of the R/SACC are discussed. Among the specific services provided by the R/SACC are a 24-hour phone and contact service and continuing support for the victim from a contact worker throughout the entire investigation and prosecution stages. The final sections of this manual report on R/SACC costs and results. Since the center was created, police clearance rates for rape have risen from 50 percent to 69 percent; victims have shown increased willingness to press charges, and charges are now filed in three-fourths of the cases where an offender was identified. The conviction rate in rape cases has risen from 40 percent to 82 percent. Throughout the manual, attention is given to issues of replication and interagency cooperation. By-laws of the center are appended.

207. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 1: Summary Report. Final Draft, June 1977. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1977. 425 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43739)

This summary volume, the first of eight resulting from a national manpower survey, assesses present and future manpower needs of the criminal justice system and provides recommendations for improved training and management. Findings are based on comprehensive surveys of more than 8,000 State and local criminal justice executives, analysis of a 1975 census survey of 50,000 employees of criminal justice agencies, and 250 field visits. Nearly 1 million persons were employed in State and local criminal justice agencies in 1974, the base year of the assessment. Over 580,000 were in police protection agencies (80 percent sworn officers); over 190,000 were in courts, prosecution and legal services, and indigent defense agencies; and nearly 220,000 were in corrections. The largest personnel shortages were reported by probation and parole administrators and by sheriffs; the smallest by juvenile correction agencies. Smaller departments reported greater relative shortages than larger departments. The composite survey findings showed need for selective increases of personnel in most criminal justice categories, but also found that such increases will not reduce crime or improve the quality of justice unless combined with improved personnel management. Recommendations are made for improving deployment of existing personnel and increasing personnel effectiveness. Overall, employment in criminal justice agencies is expected to grow more slowly during 1975 to 1985 than in the early 1970's; the combined result of a projected slowdown in crime rates plus tighter State and local budgets. These trends are analyzed in detail in this volume and in other volumes in the series. Recommendations for improved use of present manpower, improved training, and effective recruitment and use of additional manpower are also made. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43760, V. 2 Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, V. 3 Corrections; NCJ 43741, V. 4 Courts; NCJ 43742, V. 5 two parts Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, V 6 Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

208. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 2: Law Enforcement. Revised Final Report, August 1977. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976. 305 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43760)

This survey of present and future employment trends in State and local police protection agencies finds that police employment will increase, but more slowly than in the early 1970's. Training gaps still exist. This second volume, in an 8-volume survey of criminal justice manpower needs, reports that employment in State and local police protection agencies has grown from about 340,000 in 1968 to

nearly 6,000,000 in 1974; an increase of 49 percent in per capita police employment. Despite this increase, crime rates have grown by 157 percent. As a result, departments with 1,000 or more employees and the smallest agencies alike report personnel shortages. Growth in police employment is expected to increase only 33 percent between 1975 and 1985, as a result of a slowdown in the growth of crime rates, a projected reduction in State and local budget growth, and increased allocation of available criminal justice funds to corrections and court agencies. Civilian employment will increase more rapidly than employment of sworn officers, and State and county agencies will increase in size more rapidly than local departments. Recruitment of women and minority persons, and their employment in nonroutine jobs, continues to be a problem at present: 13 percent of recruits belong to minority groups, a figure which should be 18 percent relative to their representation in the general population. Women constitute about 3 percent of all police officers and are concentrated in clerical and juvenile work. This report recommends more specific training for recruits, greater training for line officers who become supervisors, areas of needed inservice training, and better recruitment and personnel policies. Tables show employment and training data collected by this survey. A summary of effects of police expenditures on crime and clearance rates is included in appended data. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, v. 1 Summary Report; NCJ 43740, v. 3 Corrections; NCJ 43741, v. 4 Courts; NCJ 43742, v. 5, two parts Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, v. 6 Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

209. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 3: Corrections. Revised Final Report, August 1977. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976. 434 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 43740)

Survey findings dealing with staffing levels and future manpower needs of corrections agencies indicate that full-time employment will increase 60 percent by 1985 with probation/parole agencies increasing the most. Three sets of criteria were used in this assessment of manpower needs: analyses of recent workload and staffing trends; assessments by administrators; and comparisons of current staff-workload ratios with professionally recommended standards. Workload trends have been mixed. Inmate-staff ratios decreased for both adult and juvenile institutions between the late 1960's and 1974, but this trend reversed for adult institutions as the prison population increased. Shortages are greater among specialized personnel (psychiatrists, social workers, and counselors). Greatest shortages were found in probation and parole agencies, and in local jails. Total correctional employment is expected to increase from 203,000 in 1974 to 324,000 in 1985, or by 60 percent. The number of prisoners is expected to increase to 252,000 by 1985, compared to 217,000 in late 1976. This assumes a continuation of the trend toward imprisonment

of serious offenders. Juvenile correctional agencies will experience the slowest net growth; probation and parole agencies the most rapid. A survey of personnel policies shows that the recruitment and turnover problems of the past decade are being reduced by improved management techniques. More must be done to recruit women and minorities. In general, education of corrections personnel has increased. Suggestions are made for both training of line officers and continued inservice training. A need exists for management training, especially for line personnel promoted to supervisory positions. Tables present data collected by the survey; including employment of personnel by institution type and size, duties of correctional personnel, areas of knowledge required for adult and juvenile corrections personnel, and future skills and knowledge for expanded roles for corrections employees. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, v. 1 Summary Report; NCJ 43760, v. 2 Law Enforcement; NCJ 43741, v. 4 Courts; NCJ 43742, v. 5 two parts Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, v. 6 Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

210. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System, Volume 4: The Courts. Final Report, February 1977. By H. Greenspan, L. Harris, B. Gilman, and N. Miller. Washington, National Planning Association, 1977. 270 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43741)

Total judicial process employment, as assessed by this comprehensive survey, is expected to increase 62 percent by 1985, with greatest growth in general jurisdiction and appellate-level courts and indigent defense. Court system manpower needs must be assessed in relation to equity and efficiency of the judicial process. Increases in civil as well as criminal caseloads; increased provision of indigent defense services required by recent Supreme Court decisions; and increased public pressure to reduce court delay have been responsible for a 38 percent increase in court, prosecution, and indigent defense agency employment between 1970 and 1974. Despite this improved staffing, felony case backlogs increased by 10 percent in 1975. This analysis in workloads finds that improved management methods, increased use of full-time prosecutors (consolidating small offices which use part-time prosecutors); and additional public defender personnel will be needed to keep up with the increasing numbers of cases. The decline in arrests for certain victimless crimes, such as public drunkenness, has reduced workloads in lower level courts, but has had limited impact on other judicial process agencies. Formal pretrial diversion programs are expected to increase, creating greater staffing needs. High turnover rates among assistant prosecuting personnel and public defenders are due, primarily, to low salary levels. Recommendations are made for special training for entry-level prosecution and defense lawyers, due to the lack of instruction in practical legal skills given in law schools. Recommendations are made to improve inservice education for judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys. The new

position of court administrator will require specialized training, since few of these persons have both business administration and judicial backgrounds. The problem of sufficient authority for court administrators also needs to be faced. Tables present employment and trends by judicial area, geographic region, and type of court. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, v. 1 Summary Report; NCJ 43760, v. 2 Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, v. 3 Corrections; NCJ 43742, v. 5, two parts Criminal Justice Education and Training; and NCJ 43743, v. 6 Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

211. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 5: Criminal Justice Education and Training. Final Report, November 1976. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976. 622 p. (NCJ 43742)

This is a detailed 2-part study of Federal, State, local, and private college and university criminal justice education programs with strengths, weaknesses, and recommendations for improvements given for each. As a result of a massive infusion of federal funds, criminal justice education has increased 10-fold between 1965 and 1975; from approximately 125 college and university courses, to 1,235 courses. In addition, individual police department training programs have multiplied. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has expanded its technical training programs for local police. Many States run training programs for smaller departments. The rapid expansion has brought a variety of problems, including lack of direction for the academic programs; a lack of attention to management development for police supervisors; and uncertain standards for accreditation. An overview of current programs for an associate degree, a bachelor's degree, and a graduate degree in criminal justice is presented. Other programs surveyed include the law enforcement education program, management training and education programs, the various FBI courses, law enforcement academies (with a chart showing distribution by State), law school criminal justice education, and professional education in corrections. It is concluded that law schools do an inadequate job of giving prospective criminal justice lawyers the practical investigative and trial skills they will need. Criminal law and related criminal justice programs accounted for about 6 percent of nonseminar courses and 12 percent of seminar courses in law schools in 1975. Continuing legal education is the main source of training for criminal lawyers, judges, and prosecutors. A similar situation exists in corrections. Few schools offer more than token courses in criminology and only about 4 to 5 percent of corrections workers have been well-trained in social work. Greater efforts must be made to provide inservice education to upgrade the training of corrections personnel. For other volumes in this manpower survey, see NCJ 43739, v. 1 Summary Report; NCJ 43760, v. 2 Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, v. 3 Corrections; NCJ 43741, v. 4 Courts; and NCJ 43743, v. 6 Criminal Justice Manpower Planning.

212. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 6: Criminal Justice Manpower Planning. Revised Final Report, August 1977. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976. 405 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 43743)

A model developed to project manpower needs for various segments of the criminal justice system is presented, and then used to forecast employment needs in 1985. This volume, sixth in an 8-volume study, addresses the problem of collecting valid data to forecast manpower needs; recommends that such data collection be made a continuing Federal project; then uses data collected from this special national manpower survey to develop a forecasting model. The survey was initiated because base figures were unavailable for such a forecast. More than 8,000 administrators were surveyed in depth, a census bureau study was analyzed, and a variety of sources were studied for trends. This data collection is described in detail. A series of 27 tables summarizes the findings of the model, presenting forecasts of personnel needs for police, courts, and corrections under a variety of budget conditions. Appended materials include a summary of the mathematical theory behind the development of the model, the National Manpower Survey (NMS) Model Users Guide, and a data collection survey manual based on the NMS-North Carolina project. For related volumes in this series, see NCJ 43739, v. 1 Summary Report; NCJ 43760, v. 2 Law Enforcement; NCJ 43740, v. 3 Corrections; NCJ 43741, v. 4 Courts; and NCJ 43742, v. 5, two parts Criminal Justice Education and Training.

213. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 7: The Survey Research Program--Procedures and Results. Final Report. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976.
393 p. (NCJ 43359)

Survey methods, copies of questionnaires, and response rates by type and size of agency are given in this section of a comprehensive report on present and future manpower training needs of criminal justice agencies. The overall goals of the National Manpower Survey were to assess adequacy of existing Federal, State, and local training and education programs for current personnel needs in various law enforcement and criminal justice agencies; to project future needs by occupation; and to establish a "needs priority" as a basis for future LEAA-funded training and academic assistance programs. In addition to basic literature searches, the survey incorporates findings of the Census Bureau's criminal justice employee characteristics survey and 10 special "executive surveys" directed toward chiefs of police, sheriffs, chief prosecutors, chief defenders, court administrators,

wardens of adult correctional facilities, directors of juvenile correctional facilities, and chief probation and parole officers. All told, questionnaires were returned from 58 percent of agencies surveyed. Response rates were 78.8 percent for large police departments, 59.7 percent for small police departments, 69.9 percent for large sheriff departments, 55.1 percent for small sheriff departments, 46.0 percent for prosecutors, 47.5 percent for public defenders, 76.9 percent for adult corrections facilities, 73.2 percent for juvenile corrections facilities, 67.4 percent for probation/parole agencies, 73.4 percent for court administrators, and 46.5 percent for court agencies. The fewest returns were from small local courts. Most agencies reported insufficient money for personnel and felt needs would increase. Findings are detailed in other volumes of the report, along with recommendations. The second part of this volume contains copies of all questionnaires used with responses, tabulations of criminal justice personnel by agency type of job description, and coding and research procedures. This survey found a total of 832,919 persons employed in State and local criminal justice agencies as of October 1974; 203,296 in State and 629,623 in local agencies. Of these, 600,164 were in police protection, 39,722 in legal services and prosecution, 5,573 in indigent defense, 187,205 in corrections, and 225 in other services.

214. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Manpower Survey of the Criminal Justice System. Volume 8: Field Analysis of Occupational Requirements and Person Management. By National Planning Association. Washington, 1976. 1,440 p. (NCJ 43361)

A comprehensive field survey was made to identify basic knowledge required for 20 key law enforcement, judicial, and corrections positions. Tables and a narrative present findings and discuss education and training needs. Field visits to 240 corrections, court, and police agencies were used to compile this detailed survey of job-related knowledge required by various criminal justice personnel. The narrative portion of this report discusses variations in staffing by size of agency, budget, and development of the particular institution. Tables detail common knowledge requirements within job areas, as well as education and training appropriate for persons holding these jobs. In general, the survey found a trend toward greater professionalization within all aspects of the criminal justice system. Only the smallest agencies perform functions not germane to the criminal justice job at hand. With this professionalization has come a greater emphasis on training. In general, the job of patrol officer is expected to be influenced by team policing, the police agent position, greater use of civilian personnel, greater specialization, and continued education. The recently developed occupations of evidence technician, police planner, and police legal advisor are expected to grow. In the corrections sector, there is need for greater definition of skills

needed in institutional versus communitybased corrections environments. Greater training in interpersonal skills is needed; development of formal preservice and inservice training programs is an initial step in acquiring such skills. The basic corrections job is not expected to change greatly in the coming years, but the current emphasis on training should substantially affect the way the job is performed. There is also a need for more and better management training for correctional administrators, and for better defined advancement opportunities for lower-level corrections personnel. Both juvenile corrections and probation and parole services are in the process of increasing formal training requirements. Generally, personnel are better trained than they were 5 years ago. There is also a movement toward greater integration with other community resources. The courts present a fragmented picture. Generally, law school graduates, who constitute the basic labor pool for prosecutor and defender positions, do not have a sufficient background in criminal law. For these graduates, inservice courses are recommended. Positions available to paralegals are increasing. The need for professional court managers--either separate individuals or judges who have become trained in management skills--will increase as court case loads increase. Reorganizations in many areas are eliminating smaller courts, such as justices of peace, and creating a need for personnel, possibly paralegal, to handle minor cases. Greater integration with other criminal justice agencies is seen as the major problem facing courts today. Attachments consist of law enforcement, judicial process, and corrections data instruments.

215. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Rape and Its Victims--A Report for Citizens, Health Facilities, and Criminal Justice Agencies. Prescriptive Package. By M. J. Gates, L. Brodyaga, S. Singer, M. Tucker, and R. White. Washington, Center for Women Policy Studies, 1975. 373 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 29894)
Stock No. 027-000-00363-0

This report presents the results of national surveys of citizen action groups, medical facilities, and criminal justice agencies to determine their approach to and handling of rape cases, with suggestions for innovative changes. Until recently, the crime of forcible rape and its consequences for the victim had received little attention. With the growing anxiety about all forms of violence in our society, which has reached segments of the population heretofore untroubled by the threat of crime, the rising incidence of rape has emerged as a problem of national dimensions. In Rape and its Victims, discussion is confined to forcible rape of adult women, generally defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force by a male other than her husband. The book is divided into four sections: "The Police Response," "The Response of Medical Facilities," "The Response of Prosecutors' Offices," and the "Response of Citizens' Action Groups." The material presented in each is based upon the findings of national surveys conducted among

each of these four groups, with special emphasis placed on agencies that have begun innovative changes in their approach to cases of rape. Each section presents findings from these nationwide surveys and then suggests guidelines based on those programs, techniques, procedures, and policies that appear to be especially effective and valuable in treating rape victims and which therefore might be suitable for transfer and replication in other jurisdictions. In addition to the guidelines in each section, the appendixes contain materials that may be used as sample forms for police and hospital procedures or that augment the discussion of such topics as the police interview of a rape victim, counseling for rape victims, and legal issues being raised by rape law reformists.

216. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Two Hundred Years of American Criminal Justice--An LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) Bicentennial Study. By J. Foote, Ed. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 176 p. (NCJ 35892)
Stock No. 027-000-00414-8

This study presents a historical view of the origins and development of American criminal justice. It frames LEAA's work in a larger historical context and provides a measure of the agency's accomplishments. Many photographs of historical interest are included in this general overview of the history of crime and of the criminal justice system in this Nation during the past 200 years. This study suggests that Americans have made substantial progress in developing a responsive criminal justice system. Today, police service is far more efficient and serves the people much better than it did in the revolutionary period. The judicial and corrections systems are fairer and much more humane to defendants and offenders than in earlier times. The treatment of children has virtually undergone a complete turn-about, from harsh punishment to education and rehabilitation.

217. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Local Victim Surveys--A Review of the Issues. By J. Garofalo. Criminal Justice Research Center. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 104 p. (NCJ 39973)
Stock No. 027-000-00542-0

This report was written as a response to local criminal justice planners and evaluators who saw the usefulness of victim surveys but who felt that the NCS (National Crime Survey) program was not meeting local needs completely. Many of these local agency personnel have expressed an interest in conducting victim surveys in their own communities; some have already conducted such surveys. The main purpose of this report is to familiarize local planners and evaluators who

are interested in conducting their own surveys with some of the issues that accompany such endeavors. Included among the issues discussed in the report are the relative utility of various sampling frames and the vital question of sample size; the advantages and disadvantages of personal interviews, telephone interviews, and mail questionnaires; how the choices of goals and techniques influence survey costs, attempting to optimize the cost/utility balance of local victim surveys; and anonymity, confidentiality, and misleading the respondents. Two appendixes containing data collection instruments and hints for improving mail surveys, and an annotated bibliography are also included.

218. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Police and Public Opinion--An Analysis of Victimization and Attitude Data From 13 American Cities, By J. Garofalo. Criminal Justice Research Center. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 82 p.

(NCJ 42018)

Stock No. 027-000-00587-0

This report uses interview data obtained as part of the National Crime Survey (NCS), a victimization survey conducted during 1975 in 13 large U.S. cities, to examine the public's perception of local police performance. Respondents from Atlanta, Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Los Angeles, Newark, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, and St. Louis were questioned about their opinions and attitudes such as fear of crime and perceptions of crime trends, the personal victimization experiences of the respondents, and whether or not crimes are reported to the police. These data are related to demographic characteristics of the respondents, number of victimizations, and the respondents' perceptions of the dangerousness of their neighborhoods. Many of the results are cross-tabulated with a 1972/73 survey of the same cities. Since no other criminal justice agency has more direct contact with the public than the police, and because of the crucial importance of good police-community relations, the fact that fully 81 percent of the central city, high-crime area respondents said that police performance was good or fair is significant. After analyzing the data, the following conclusions are reached: there is a great deal of support for the police in public opinion; there does not appear to be a tendency to blame the police for what is perceived as the crime problem; the negative impact of actual victimization on opinions about the police is small and limited; and opinions about the police and decisions of victims to report crimes to the police are only related among victims of the least serious of the crimes studied, and even then, the relationship is slight.

219. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Public Opinion About Crime--The Attitudes of Victims and Nonvictims in Selected Cities. By J. Garofalo. Criminal Justice Research Center. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 86 p. (NCJ 41336)
Stock No. 027-000-00586-1

This report analyzes data from attitude questionnaires administered in conjunction with national crime victimization surveys in eight U.S. cities. The survey data from Atlanta, Baltimore, Cleveland, Dallas, Denver, Newark, Portland, and St. Louis are aggregated for analysis in the text. The report explores the variability in public concern about crime along four dimensions: perceptions of crime trends, the fear of crime, the association of attitudes about crime with certain behaviors, and evaluation of local police. Included among the four appendixes to the report is one that presents comparable aggregated data from the 5 largest cities in the United States (collected in 1973) and one that contains data from each of the 13 cities individually.

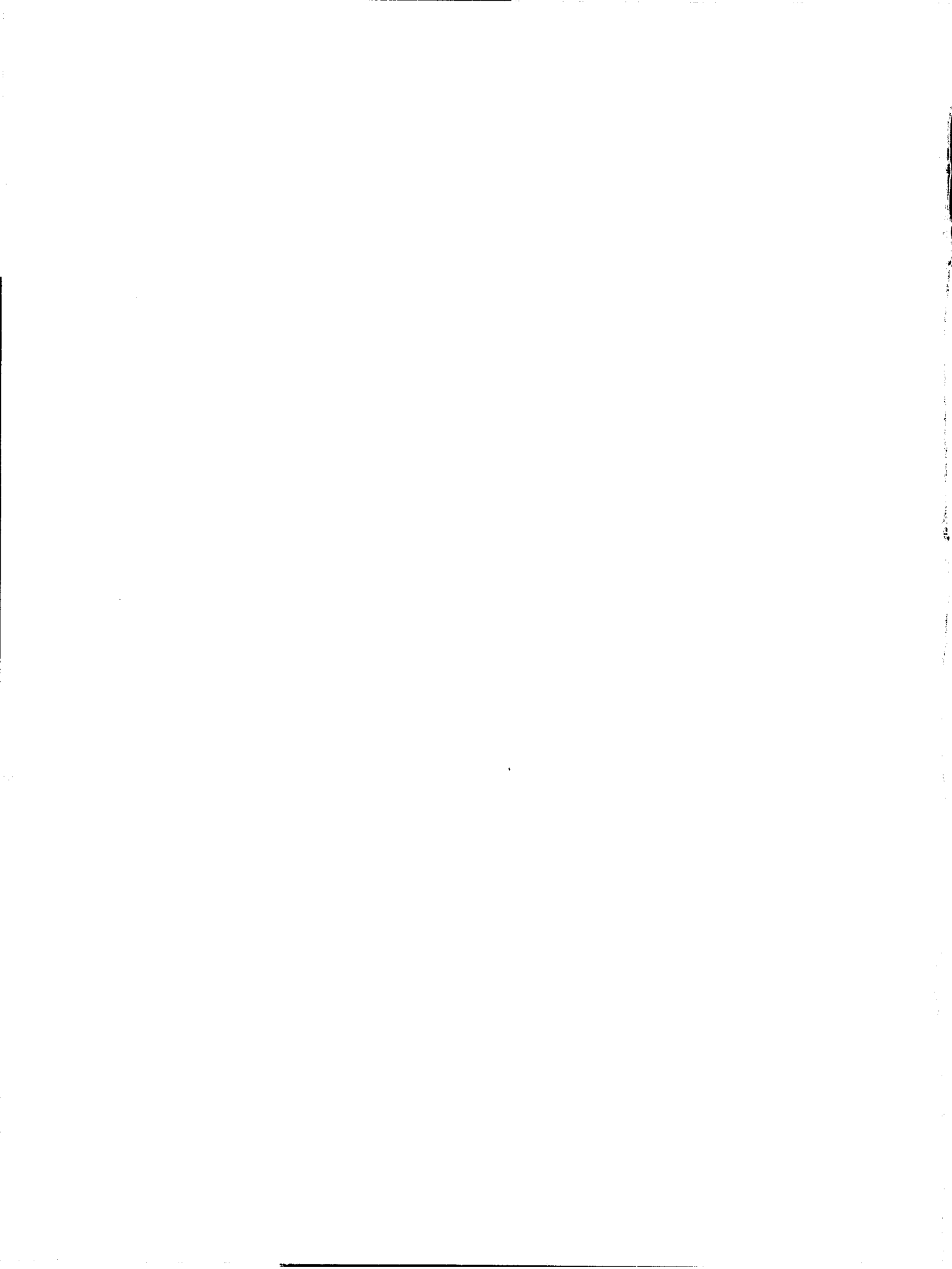
220. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Performance Measurement and the Criminal Justice System--Four Conceptual Approaches. By A. Blumstein, J. Belkin, G. Cassidy, and J. Cohen. Washington, 1976. 400 p. (NCJ 36425)

These four working papers present research designs for systemwide data analysis and productivity measurement for evaluation. In the first paper, Performance Measurement and the Criminal Justice System, measurement of criminal justice system performance is derived from an initial conceptualization of the gross social cost associated with crime and crime control, and from the net costs associated with the service provided by the criminal justice system. The second paper, "A Conceptual Basis For Effectiveness Measurement of Law Enforcement Activities," attempts to demonstrate a logical and systematic approach to determine a methodology or family of methodologies for the measurement of law enforcement effectiveness and development in order to have evaluative processes yield "empirical truths." "Performance Measures for Evaluation of LEAA and CJS Programs," addresses the problem of CJS and LEAA evaluation from primarily three points of view--system-level aggregate performance measures, analysis and interpretation of criminal justice system statistics, and operational performance measures for evaluation. The last paper, "A Program of Research on Performance Measurement and Evaluation for the Criminal Justice System," focuses on evaluation and measurement as a technical tool for better management and resource allocation. These papers were designed primarily for use by the staff of the Office of Evaluation of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

For individual copies of the first three papers, see NCJ 35288, 35287, and 35289.



DIRECTORIES AND OTHER INFORMATION SOURCES



221. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, 1976. 76 p.

(NCJ 43311)

This report by the Bureau of the Census is one in a series on capital punishment published as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. It provides information on prisoners under sentence of death during calendar year 1976. Inmates are distributed by region and State and are differentiated by age, sex, race, marital status, level of educational attainment, legal status at the time of arrest, offense, and length of stay on death row. Information on the method of disposition from the death sentence is given for those removed from under the sentence of death. The report also provides information on executions carried out during the 1930-76 period, and on developments affecting the status of capital punishment laws during 1976. The report focuses exclusively on those inmates who are at actual risk, excluding from the count persons sentenced to death under statutes subsequently found unconstitutional by a State or Federal Supreme Court. This change differentiates the 1976 report from earlier reports, which regarded such inmates as under the sentence of death until the administrative implementation of the court's finding.

222. CENSUS OF PRISONERS IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1973. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 332 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 34729)
Stock No. 027-000-00488-1

Published as part of the National Prisoner Statistics program, this report by the Bureau of the Census presents data on a State-by-State basis derived from the 1973 Census of Prisoners in State Correctional Facilities. Information is given on inmates sentenced as adult or youthful offenders to a maximum term of at least 1 year and 1 day, who were being held in the custody of State correctional systems as of midnight June 30, 1973. Each State study is similar in scope: in each, inmates are differentiated by race, sex, age, educational attainment, most serious offense for which held, maximum sentence length, and length of time served. A brief national overview discussing similarities and differences among State inmate populations is also provided. A copy of the National Prisoner Census report questionnaire is appended.

223. CENSUS OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, 1977. 200 p. (NCJ 39192)

Published as part of the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, this report presents detailed findings from this survey, conducted in January 1974 for LEAA by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Designed as a systematic gathering of information on the common and distinguishing characteristics of State correctional facilities throughout the United States, the Census established a uniform data base that can be expanded upon in future studies. Facilities are classified according to their primary function, as well as by their size and security capability. Within these divisions, similarities and differences among the institutions' staff personnel, finances, physical plant, and basic and rehabilitative programs are analyzed. Both narrative and tabular data are presented. Appended materials include a copy of the Census questionnaire and 164 tables of detailed statistical data.

224. CHILDREN IN CUSTODY--ADVANCE REPORT OF THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND CORRECTIONAL FACILITY CENSUS OF 1975. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. By M. S. Russell. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 45 p.

(NCJ 43528)

Stock No. 027-000-00599-3

This report by the Bureau of Census presents preliminary findings from the 1975 Census of Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities and provides comparisons of 1974 and 1975 data. This is the fourth in a series of surveys of facilities operated by State and local government and the second canvass of privately operated ones. Six types of facilities were surveyed: detention centers; shelters; reception or diagnostic centers; training schools; ranches, forestry camps, and farms; and halfway houses and group homes. The report provides comparisons with 1974 and 1975 data on the number of facilities in each State. Some comparisons with 1971 and 1973 data are also made. The final report will provide greater detail and additional data variables, such as length of stay, age ranges of persons held, and admissions and departures during the year.

225. CRIME, KIDNAPING, AND PRISON LAWS. U.S. Congress. By G. G. Udell, Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 743 p.
(NCJ 08930)
Stock No. 052-001-00110-9

This presents a compendium of the texts of acts passed by Congress relating to aspects of crime and corrections from 1902 to 1971, including the Omnibus Crime Control Acts.

226. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 10 volumes.
- Region 1: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17930)
Stock No. 027-000-00301-0
- Region 2: New Jersey, New York
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17931)
Stock No. 027-000-00302-8
- Region 3: Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17932)
Stock No. 027-000-00315-0
- Region 4: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17933)
Stock No. 027-000-00314-1
- Region 5: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17934)
Stock No. 027-000-00308-7
- Region 6: Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17935)
Stock No. 027-000-00307-9
- Region 7: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17936)
Stock No. 027-000-00297-8
- Region 8: Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming
MICROFICHE (NCJ 17937)
Stock No. 027-000-00303-6
- Region 9: Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15151)
Stock No. 027-000-00271-4

Region 10: Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington

MICROFICHE (NCJ 17938)

Stock No. 027-000-00304-4

Ten volumes contain listings of criminal justice agencies and narrative State summaries, as well as a national summary. Each volume includes agencies administered by governments with populations of less than 1,000. The directory also provides a national summary and individual summaries for each State. Information for each State is listed in the following sequence: enforcement, courts, prosecution and legal services, defender agencies, adult correctional institutions, juvenile correctional institutions, other correctional institutions, probation and parole agencies, and "other" (e.g., drug programs, administrative or planning agencies). Each of these categories is broken down into six levels of government--State, county, municipality, town or township, special district, and independent school districts. Each agency listing gives the name and address of the agency, its county, the title of its chief operating officer, and its national crime information center identifying number.

227. CRIMINAL JUSTICE AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS DIRECTORY. THIRD EDITION, JANUARY 1978. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 168 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 45461) Stock No. 027-000-00629-9

This third edition of the directory is designed as a resource guide for those in the criminal justice field seeking materials for education, training, and orientation. Intended as a source directory and not a catalog, it is divided into 5 sections covering courts, police techniques and training, prevention, prisons and rehabilitation/corrections, and police education. Also included is a small section on production and distribution sources. All audiovisual materials listed are annotated. Information on film length, year, and purchase and/or rental cost is included. An alphabetical list of material sources is provided at the end of the directory.

228. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERIODICAL INDEX, 1976. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University Microfilms, 1977. 347 p. (NCJ 45235)
CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERIODICAL INDEX. 1975. 265 p. (NCJ 32907)

This volume contains both an author and subject index presented in alphabetical order. The index is designed for use by librarians, and titles were selected with the aid of librarians and law enforcement practitioners. Under a particular subject heading, uncredited articles

precede credited articles. Acronyms appear at the beginning of appropriate letters of the alphabet. Companies or awards involving an individual's name are indexed under the last name; the first name follows in parentheses. Case citations involving State or Federal Governments are always cited with the name of the individual or group preceding the State regardless of plaintiff. Police departments are cited under the name of the city with which they are associated. A network of cross-references has been supplied in the index. Many of the titles included are available in microform. Listings of periodicals included in the index are presented by title and by publisher.

229. CRIMINAL JUSTICE EDUCATION DIRECTORY, 1978-1980. Gaithersburg, Maryland, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1978. 597 p.
(NCJ 45074)

This directory presents the types of programs and number of degree-granting institutions in the field of criminal justice. Tables reflect the number of degree programs available, and offer data relating to criminal justice personnel and student enrollment data. One section provides an alphabetical listing of criminal justice programs by State. Brief descriptions of the following are included: the law enforcement education program; the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences; and the American Association of Doctoral Programs in Criminal Justice and Criminology. The directory also provides a list of the International Association of Chiefs of Police publications. The 1978-80 directory reveals the largest number of degree-granting institutions in the history of police education. An index is included.

230. CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES--A COMPARISON OF 1975 AND 1976 FINDINGS. A NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY REPORT. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service, 1977. 84 p.

(NCJ 44132)

Stock No. 027-000-00624-8

- CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN 13 AMERICAN CITIES, 1975. 278 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 18471)

Stock No. 027-000-00324-1

- CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS IN 8 AMERICAN CITIES, 1976. 270 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 36361)

Stock No. 027-000-00460-1

This is the third in a series of annual reports dealing with year-to-year changes in victimization rates for selected crimes measured by the National Crime Survey. Comparisons are made between data from 1975 and 1976, for rape, personal robbery and larceny, assault,

household burglary and larceny, motor vehicle theft, and commercial burglary and robbery. A brief discussion of trends in victimization rates from 1973 to 1976 is also included. Information is presented on the use of weapons in the commission of crimes and on the reporting of crimes to the police. The data were collected for LEAA by the Bureau of the Census and were based on personal interviews with a representative sample of about 61,000 households and 15,000 commercial firms throughout the United States.

231. DICTIONARY OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA TERMINOLOGY, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 122 p. (NCJ 41546)
Stock No. 027-000-00508-0

The first edition of the dictionary proposes standard names and definitions in selected areas of terminology needed for the communication of basic criminal justice information and statistics at State and national levels. The publication of this dictionary represents the first step in the process of arriving at a consensus on a national criminal justice statistical terminology. This edition will be modified and expanded in response to user comments and criticisms. The dictionary grew out of a program initiated by LEAA in 1971. Entries in the dictionary include such features as the term name, a prose definition, and where necessary, a list of defining features, recommended conditions of use, and annotations.

232. DIRECTORY OF AUTOMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, VOLUME 1, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, 1976. 1,000 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 36377)

This document is the first of 2 volumes that presents indexed listings of the automated criminal justice information systems used by police, courts, corrections, and other agencies. For each jurisdiction covered, the listing describes briefly the criminal justice information systems which are operational or being developed, who is doing the work, and the current status of the system. Approximately 540 separately defined systems, representing 278 jurisdictions, are listed. System descriptions are presented in Appendix B and are listed by name under the State and city or county in which they are located. To facilitate location of a specific jurisdiction's response, Appendix A, a State jurisdiction index, provides an index of jurisdictions, organized alphabetically by State with the county-level jurisdictions, followed by the local-level jurisdictions, listed alphabetically beneath the State. Each system described in Appendix B is comprised of a separately defined automated

criminal justice information function or set of functions in one or more of the jurisdictions surveyed. Where these activities are performed independently on a stand-alone basis, separate descriptions are provided for each function. Where they are grouped into systems, a description is provided for the entire system: the functions performed by each "system" are listed separately beneath the system description. A set of indexes is provided in Appendixes C, D, and E--a system name index, a system function index, and a central processing unit index. The principal purpose of the directory is to serve as a ready reference for criminal justice planners in developing new systems or in enhancing existing ones. For Volume 2, see NCJ 36378.

233. DIRECTORY OF AUTOMATED CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS, VOLUME 2: SECURITY AND PRIVACY, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, 1976. 595 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 36378)

This volume, second in a two-volume study, offers a discussion of privacy/confidentiality safeguards and security controls associated with each of the systems described in Volume 1. Volume 1 (NCJ 36377) presents indexed listings of the automated criminal justice information systems used by police, courts, corrections, and other agencies. For each jurisdiction covered, the listing describes briefly the criminal justice information systems which are operational or being developed, who is doing the work, and the current status of the system. Approximately 540 separately defined systems, representing 278 jurisdictions, are listed. The principal purpose of the directory is to serve as a ready reference for criminal justice planners in developing new systems or in enhancing existing ones.

234. DIRECTORY OF STATE AND LOCAL JUDGES, 1975. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Reno, Nevada, National College of the State Judiciary, 1976. 236 p. (NCJ 36934)

This directory provides an alphabetical State-by-State listing of approximately 18,416 State appellate, trial, county, and local judges within 4 jurisdictions of 50 States and the District of Columbia. The order of jurisdiction is as follows: court of last resort, intermediate appellate court, court of general jurisdiction, and court of special/limited jurisdiction. Zip-coded addresses are included.

235. DOCUMENT RETRIEVAL INDEX (DRI), JANUARY 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 874 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30982) Stock No. 027-000-00369-9

The Document Retrieval Index (DRI) is an annotated listing of all documents in the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) data base for which a source of availability is known. The DRI is organized into two main sections which are supported by a subject index and a listing of the addresses of the sources of availability. All parts are arranged alphabetically. In the title list section, each document is listed by title and the following information is included: NCJ number, the name of the author, the year of publication, the number of pages, a descriptive annotation, and the sales or availability source. The subject list presents entries by subjects which describe the content of the documents or other materials. An index of these subjects precedes this listing. The sales or availability sources displayed in the title list in abbreviated form, are clarified in an appendix which provides full addresses. Information about ordering certain documents through the NCJRS Document Loan Program and the NCJRS Microfiche Program is provided, as well as information relevant to ordering documents from other sales sources.

236. EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1975. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 380 p. (NCJ 39439) Stock No. 003-024-01376-2

Ninth in a series of annual reports on criminal justice activities in the United States, this report presents expenditure data for the fiscal year 1975 and employment data for the month of October 1975. Specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State Governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Survey coverage was designed to produce reliable estimates for each State of the percent of State and local law enforcement expenditure funded and expended by units of general local government. Data are published separately for the aggregate county governments and the aggregate municipal governments (cities and townships) within each State, and for each of 334 counties with a 1974 population of 100,000 or more, as well as 394 cities with a 1973 population of 50,000 or more. Also, data are shown for the 17 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). The presentation of the tables is organized into two major parts--the summary "criminal justice system" section, showing the interrelationship of the various sections of the system, and the six "sector" sections providing, where possible, a further breakdown of data on a particular

criminal justice activity. The six sectors of criminal justice activity covered in this report are: police protection, judicial services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and "other criminal justice." In addition, the appendix presents two tables that show expenditure and employment data for special police force activities in selected school districts and special districts not included in the summary totals, and for selected campus police forces of State and local governments that are included in the summary totals.

237. FEDERAL OFFENDERS IN UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS, 1973. U.S. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Washington, 1976. 350 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 36438)

This report presents detailed statistical analyses of defendants charged with violations of Federal statutes. The detailed statistical data is divided into 5 appendix tables and reflects data for 19 offense categories within each of 91 Federal districts. Two other sets of statistical tables are included in this report. The first are the historical offense tables which reflect at least 13 years of disposition and sentencing data for 14 selected Federal offenses. The second set of tables is comprised of the criminal filing, pending, and termination data published in the appendix tables of the annual report of the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Court for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. These tables will provide a means of comparison for studies of the criminal caseload in the Federal district courts for those years.

238. HOW TO IMPLEMENT SECURITY AND PRIVACY--DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REGULATIONS, TITLE 28 AND BEYOND. By M. A. Zimmerman, M. E. O'Neill, and D. F. King. San Jose, California, Theorem, 1976. 214 p. (NCJ 42569)

This handbook introduces criminal justice administrators and records personnel to the concepts of information quality, dissemination restrictions, juvenile recordkeeping, audit, security, and other procedural material. This handbook is designed for use by people who operate the records sections of law enforcement, judicial, and correctional agencies in the United States today in an effort to help them comply with the present privacy and security requirements, as well as those that will be forthcoming.

239. INDEXED LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, 1974. 463 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31183)

This document contains the full texts of U.S. Senate and House Committee reports, the proposed and enacted legislation, and floor debates over the measure. A comprehensive index permits easy access to the various clauses of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974, to the opinions of members of Congress, and to events in its legislative history.

240. INFORMATION SOURCES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE--AN ANNOTATED GUIDE TO DIRECTORIES, JOURNALS, AND NEWSLETTERS. By A. Newton, E. Doleschal, and K. Y. Perl. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1976. 164 p. (NCJ 37568)

This 3-part volume provides complete bibliographic citations to 57 major criminal justice directories, 185 criminal justice journals, and 254 criminal justice newsletters. The arrangement of directories, journals, and newsletters is by major subject categories (e.g., police, correction, criminal law, criminology, and law enforcement). Each citation gives the name of the author, the title, the place of publication, the publisher, the date, the number of pages, the price (where available), and a brief annotation that allows users to decide whether a document or serial is needed for an agency's collection of criminal justice materials.

241. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY DIRECTORY, 1976-1977. England, Security Gazette, Ltd., 1976. 365 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 40132)

This publication presents the names and addresses of major police, fire, and private security agencies in countries throughout the world, including a breakdown by county or municipality in some of the larger countries.

242. JUVENILE AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL DEPARTMENTS, INSTITUTIONS, AGENCIES, AND PAROLING AUTHORITIES--UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1977. College Park, Maryland, American Correctional Association, 1977. 272 p. (NCJ 40552)

This directory provides both general information and specific listings of over 800 adult and 200 juvenile corrections agencies and organizations throughout the United States and Canada. A description of the organization of the correctional system for each State is

provided. While local services and agencies are not enumerated, the fact that such services exist is indicated in the narrative portion. Within the section for each State, under four main categories of adult and juvenile services--institutions, parole boards, parole services, and probation services--information is included which explains the organization of specific services. Canadian entries are listed by province.

243. JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS, 1974. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. By J. Corbett and T. S. Vereb. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, National Center for Juvenile Justice, undated. 35 p. (NCJ 39721)

This volume contains estimates, analyses, and tabular accounts of juvenile delinquency cases and dependency and neglect cases disposed of by juvenile courts in 1974. The following estimates were extrapolated from the data submitted by reporting courts--total delinquency cases, the rate of delinquency cases, total dependency and neglect cases, and the rate of dependency and neglect cases. These estimates are further classified by type of court (urban, semiurban, rural); sex; and method of case handling (judicial or nonjudicial). The appendix presents data submitted by reporting courts listed by State, county, district, or city. Small courts are grouped into a single entry for each State. Data presented includes judicial and nonjudicial delinquency (except traffic) cases, dependency and neglect cases, and special proceedings. The maximum age of the juvenile over which each court has jurisdiction, is also listed. Blank data collection instruments used by the National Center for Juvenile Justice are included.

244. LIBRARY BOOK CATALOG--SUBJECT CATALOG, VOLUME 3, DECEMBER 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 438 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 42191)
Stock No. 027-000-00526-8

This is the third volume of a supplementary catalog of the books and documents available at the libraries of LEAA, NCJRS, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Drug Enforcement Administration. This volume adds several thousand entries to the more than 11,000 subjects listed in the first 2 volumes of the catalogs dated December 1971, and December 1974 (NCJ 26660 and NCJ 26657). The subjects cover broad areas of crime, law enforcement, criminal justice, prisons, rehabilitation, and narcotics and dangerous drugs that have been classified from over 12,000 books and documents in the holdings of the libraries.

245. NATIONAL DIRECTORY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATORS AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS INCLUDING CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION AGENCIES AND CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGENCIES OF COUNTY, STATE, AND FEDERAL LEVELS, 1977. Milwaukee, Wisconsin, National Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Information Bureau, 1977. 191 p. (NCJ 42494)

This booklet contains the names and work addresses of the sheriffs and district attorneys of each State. It contains the addresses of highway patrols, corrections boards, and State criminal investigation units.

246. NATIONAL PRISON DIRECTORY--ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILES OF PRISON REFORM GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES. BASE VOLUME. By M. L. Bundy and K. R. Harmon, Eds. College Park, Maryland, Urban Information Interpreters, Inc., 1975. 169 p. (NCJ 27787)
SUPPLEMENT NO. 1. 1976. 58 p. (NCJ 34525)
SUPPLEMENT NO. 2. 1977. 71 p. (NCJ 43789)

This reference book provides a guide to the goals and objectives, programs and activities, and organization of 490 citizen and professional prison reform groups. The entire range of types of groups which comprise the prison reform movement are represented--legal, religious, prisoner groups, correctional associations, prison coalitions, press, and many other local and national groups working on prison issues. The information presented here is based on a questionnaire received from groups during February and March 1975. This volume, which contains a substantial number of existing groups, is the base volume in what is planned to be a continuing service. It states that as information is collected about an appreciable number of other groups, supplements will be issued. To enhance the usefulness of the directory, special listings and indexes provide convenient access to groups by title, by main activity, and by the type of issues they address. There are also separate listings of prison periodicals and prison and criminal justice literature. The directory is designed to be a point of departure for evaluation of the groups, the issues, and the sphere of prison reform activity in the United States today.

247. NATIONAL SURVEY OF COURT ORGANIZATION. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 257 p. (NCJ 11427)
Stock No. 2700-00288

This presents State-by-State data on levels of jurisdiction, personnel, and cases handled. The National Survey of Court Organization was conducted by the Bureau of the Census in late 1971 for the Law

Enforcement Assistance Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice to document the existing organization of courts in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The introduction begins with a brief discussion of the nature and functions of appellate, general, and limited jurisdiction courts. Detailed survey findings are presented for each of these types, and nationwide trends are noted. Juvenile courts, judges, judicial and support personnel, and the extent to which courts compile statistics are also discussed. Following the introduction, 31 tables display the survey findings on a State-by-State basis. Individual descriptions of the Federal Judicial System and the judicial system of each State set forth the legal authorization, organization, jurisdiction, judicial and support personnel, and other information for each type of court within the particular judicial system. The appendixes include the ratio of major trial court judges to State population based on the 1970 census.

248. NATIONAL SURVEY OF COURT ORGANIZATION: 1975 SUPPLEMENT TO STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 41 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 29433)
Stock No. 027-000-00353-2

This presents updated information on organizational changes in the following States: Connecticut, Florida, Iowa, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Minnesota, South Dakota, Virginia, and West Virginia. This publication updates the descriptions of the court systems in the nine States that have had a major court reorganization between January 1, 1972 and January 31, 1975. The effect of these changes on the names and number of court systems and courts is summarized in three tables, and the changes are described in detail for each State. The name, address, and telephone number of the State Court administrator in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are listed in an appendix. For the original survey, refer to NCJ 11427.

249. NATIONAL SURVEY OF COURT ORGANIZATION: 1977 SUPPLEMENT TO STATE JUDICIAL SYSTEMS. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 15 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 40022)
Stock No. 027-000-00353-2

This report describes the court systems of five States that have had a major court reorganization between February 1, 1975, and January 31, 1977: Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky. It supplements, but does not supersede, the National Survey of Court Organization (NCJ 11427), published in February, 1974, and the National Survey of Court Organization: 1975 Supplement to State Judicial Systems (NCJ 29433). In four of the five States (Alabama, Indiana, Kansas, and Kentucky), the objective of the reorganization was to streamline the judicial system, primarily by the elimination of all or some of the limited and special jurisdiction courts. Iowa, the fifth state, which abolished all of its limited and special jurisdiction courts in 1973 (see 1975 supplement), also created an intermediate appellate court, bringing the total number of States with such courts to 27. Ohio, which was omitted from the 1975 supplement, is also included in this report. The effect of these changes on the names and number of court systems and courts is summarized in three tables, and the changes are described in detail for each State. The name, address, and telephone number of the court administrator in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia are listed in an appendix.

250. NATION'S JAILS--A REPORT ON THE CENSUS OF JAILS FROM THE 1972 SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS. U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 52 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19067)
Stock No. 027-000-00326-5

Data are given on the number, size, and location of local jails; on the number and types of staff employees; on physical facilities; and on other jail services. The intake point for the entire criminal justice system--the local jail--is used both as a detention center for persons facing criminal charges, and, along with prisons, as a correctional facility for those serving sentences. This report on the Nation's local jails (defined as a locally administered institution that has authority to retain adults for 48 hours or longer) presents information on jail facilities, services, and programs derived from the survey of inmates of local jails, which was conducted in the summer of 1972 for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Practices followed in separating specific types of inmates from the general jail population are discussed. The availability (or lack) of medical and recreational facilities is treated, as is the provision of meals. The number of jails offering specific types of social and rehabilitative programs is presented

by type of sponsorship. The description of jails in this report is based entirely on information gleaned from the data tables in the appendix.

251. OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL AND SAFE STREETS ACT OF 1968. TITLE I--AS AMENDED BY THE OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970, THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1973, THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974, THE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS' BENEFITS ACT OF 1976, AND THE CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1976. U.S. Congress. Washington, 1976. 40 p.

The entire text of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act is reprinted, with subsequent modifications to the law incorporated in the text. The text includes amendments passed in 1970, 1973, 1974, and 1976. Of note are amendments provided for in the Crime Control Act of 1976, which emphasize community anticrime programs, court improvement programs, evaluation, and civil rights enforcement.

252. PRISONERS IN STATE AND FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS ON DECEMBER 31, 1976. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. By M. S. Russell, R. P. Parkinson, and J. F. Wallerstedt. Washington, 1977. 51 p. (NCJ 43310)

This report, one in the National Prisoner Statistics Series, provides information on the number and movement of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. The size of the year-end inmate population at both the national and State levels is examined, along with the types and volume of admissions and departures that occurred during 1976. Special attention is paid to the changes that occurred in the number of sentenced inmates and in the number of admissions and departures in relation to 1975. The ratio of male to female prisoners is also discussed. Although the analysis of the inmates population is limited to prisoners sentenced as adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a maximum term of more than 1 year, both mid-year and year-end counts are given for all persons held in State or Federal Correctional Institutions, including those sentenced to shorter terms and those with no sentences.

253. PROGRAM PLAN STATISTICS, 1977-1981. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, 1976. 57 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 37811)

This program plan describes LEAA's role in the development of a comprehensive body of national criminal justice statistics. Developments and

directions in the collection, analysis, and dissemination of criminal justice statistics and in the implementation of information systems in support of such statistics are presented. The plan is organized to provide an understanding of how and what the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service (NCJISS) will accomplish in the next 5 years. It offers a review of the recommendations and prescriptions of major commissions and study groups of nationwide scope, and summarizes the views and insights of a number of national observers and commentators on criminal justice statistics. The purpose of the statistical program in terms of what is to be determined through collection and analysis is discussed, and a listing of concrete objectives to address those purposes is presented. A section details what the present LEAA program is in relation to the objectives that have been set and presents the program elements in a 5-year context for accomplishing these objectives. This section is particularly critical, presenting the specific programs to be accomplished in fiscal years 1977, 1978, and 1979 through 1981, with primary attention given to elements to be accomplished by September 30, 1978 (the end of FY 1978). The final section provides an overview of each of the program areas--Federal, National, and State--in terms of both major continuing programs and key new program elements for FY 1977 and 1978.

254. RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS--DIRECTORY, 1975-1976. Cincinnati, Ohio, International Halfway House Association, 1975. 150 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 31691)

This document presents a State-by-State listing of structured residential programs; both transitional residences and therapeutic communities, in the United States, Canada, Australia, Denmark, England, and New Zealand. The data provided covers such items as name of the house, address, telephone number, year established, capacity, intake restrictions, and major function of target population. Some agency administrators are also identified.

255. SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS, 1976. By M. S. Hindelang, C. S. Dunn, M. R. Gottfredson, and N. Pacisi. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 864 p.
(NCJ 38821)

Stock No. 027-000-00431-8

This sourcebook presents a broad spectrum of criminal justice data (647 tables and 15 figures) in an easy-to-use, comprehensive reference document. Statistics from 96 sources are compiled in 6 groupings: characteristics of the criminal justice system, public atti-

tudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics, nature and distribution of known offenses, characteristics and distribution of persons arrested, judicial processing of defendants, and persons under correctional supervision. The table and figure list cross-references the 1976 edition tables and figures with their 1976 edition counterparts. The appendixes present definitions and methodology for easier comparison between sources. A subject index and an annotated bibliography of sources are included.

256. SURVEY OF INMATES OF LOCAL JAILS, 1972. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, 1976. 158 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 34735)

This report presents the major findings from the survey of inmates of local jails, conducted in mid-1972 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for LEAA. A followup to the National Jail Census of 1970, the survey represented the first nationwide attempt to collect comprehensive information on the inmates of the country's locally administered jails. Whereas the census was designed primarily to obtain basic facts on the state of the Nation's jails, the survey focused more on the inmates and their backgrounds. Data are given on the socioeconomic characteristics of jail inmates and, as appropriate, on their prior experience with correctional institutions; their adjudication status at the time of the survey; the offenses for which they were being held; their bail experience; the length of their pretrial or presentencing confinement; the length of their sentences; and their participation in social and rehabilitative programs. The approach used in developing the findings of this report was to examine the nature and extent of the relationship, if any, between two inmate characteristics or variables. However, the only control variables used with any consistency were the racial identification and adjudication status of the inmates. All of the data on which this report is based are displayed in 47 tables contained in the appendix. To facilitate further examination or other uses of the information contained in the data tables, two generalized tables of standard errors for data developed from the survey are also provided. As part of the discussion on survey methodology, guidelines for using the error tables are given. The methodology also includes technical information concerning sample design, estimation procedures, and reliability of estimates. In addition, a copy of the survey questionnaire is contained in this report.

257. SURVEY OF INMATES OF STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, 1974 ADVANCE REPORT. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 45 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 34267)
Stock No. 027-000-00391-5

This report provides information on all persons held in custody under the jurisdiction of State correctional authorities as of January 31, 1974. It includes all inmates detained in facilities directly administered by the State, as well as those housed in other public or private institutions. Designed to complement the 1974 census of State correctional facilities (advance report published July 1975), this publication examines the degree to which inmates display similarities and dissimilarities with respect to demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, criminal and correctional background, adjudication experience, and prison routine. Special attention is given to preincarceration employment and income, frequency of drug use, offense, length of sentence, and parole patterns of repeat offenders.

258. TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE AND EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, 1971-1975. U.S. Department of Justice. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 389 p.

(NCJ 40023)
Stock No. 003-024-01376-2

This is a ready conference of summary data on public expenditure and employment for criminal justice activities in the United States for the 5-year period, 1971-1975. It covers six activities of the criminal justice system: police protection, judicial activities, legal services and prosecution, public defense, corrections, and a residual category entitled "other criminal justice." Federal, State, and local government trends with tables and charts, are discussed in the introduction. This is followed by a brief description of survey methodology, data sources, and limitations. Following the introductory text are the main tables, which include a 5-year summary of "variable passthrough" data with an accompanying explanation of this unique concept, and 22 tables presenting Federal, State, and local government criminal justice expenditure and employment data with corresponding percentage changes for the 5-year period. Survey data revealed that, proportionately, at all levels of government, the fastest growing criminal justice sectors from fiscal year 1971 to fiscal year 1975 were "other criminal justice" and public defense. However, the dollar amounts expended by both of these sectors in fiscal year 1975 were small in comparison to other sectors, and constituted less than 4 per-

cent of total criminal justice expenditure. The dominant sectors, those areas in which government expended the greatest number of dollars and required the greatest number of employees, were police protection first and corrections second. A table-finding guide cross-references all subjects contained in this report pertaining to criminal justice activities by all governments combined and each level of government; Federal, State, and local. Local governments are further broken down into counties and municipalities. The appendixes present a glossary of terms, concepts, and categories used in this report and an exhibit of mail questionnaires used.

259. UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, 1976. Washington, Federal Bureau of Investigation. U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977.
311 p. (NCJ 43234)
Stock No. 027-001-00018-1

The Uniform Crime Reports offer an annual nationwide assessment of crime based on police statistics since 1930. Crime reports are obtained from law enforcement agencies throughout the nation based on a uniform classification system and reporting procedure. Seven offenses, selected for their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported to police, comprise the crime index offenses. These offenses are murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. These offenses fall under adopted standardized definitions. The report offers data consisting of narrative comments, charts, and tables on crime index offenses reported; crime index offenses cleared by arrest; persons arrested; and persons charged. Statistics pertaining to law enforcement personnel provided additional crime-related data. Appendixes contain table methodology, definitions of offenses other than crime index, and population definitions.

10/1/72

APPENDIX A—LIST OF SOURCES

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| 1. Bantam Books 666 Fifth Avenue New York, NY 10019 | 20. Same as No. 3. |
| 2. Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program. | 21. Same as No. 3. |
| 3. Superintendent of Documents U.S. Government Printing Office Washington, DC 20402 | 22. Same as No. 3. |
| 4. Same as No. 3. | 23. Same as No. 2. |
| 5. Same as No. 3. | 24. Same as No. 2. |
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47. Patterson Smith
23 Prospect Terrace
Montclair, NJ 07042
48. Same as No. 47.
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52. Same as No. 47.
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58. Same as No. 47.
59. Same as No. 47.
60. Same as No. 47.
61. Holt, Rinehart, and Winston
383 Madison Avenue
New York, NY 10017
62. Same as No. 61.
63. Prentice-Hall
Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632
64. Alfred A. Knopf
201 East 50th Street
New York, NY 10022
65. McGraw-Hill
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
66. Same as No. 47.
67. Same as No. 65.
68. Little Brown
34 Beacon Street
Boston, MA 02106
69. J. B. Lippincott
East Washington Square
Philadelphia, PA 19105
70. Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.
Broadway House
68-74 Carter Lane
London, England
71. Basic Books
10 East 53rd Street
New York, NY 10022
72. John Wiley and Sons
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10016
73. Appleton-Century-Crofts
440 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10016
74. Same as No. 71.
75. Charles C. Thomas
301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, IL 62717

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| 76. West Publishing Company P. O. Box 3526 St. Paul, MN 55165 | 89. Same as No. 88. |
| 77. Scarecrow Press 52 Liberty Street Box 656 Metuchen, NJ 08840 | 90. Same as No. 3. |
| 78. Ballinger Publishing Company 17 Dunston Street Harvard Square Cambridge, MA 02138 | 91. Same as No. 3. |
| 79. International City Management Association 1140 Connecticut Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20036 | 92. Same as No. 3. |
| 80. Same as No. 72. | 93. Same as No. 3. |
| 81. Same as No. 68. | 94. Same as No. 3. |
| 82. Yale University Press 92 A Yale Station New Haven, CT 06520 | 95. Same as No. 3. |
| 83. Danubian Press, Inc. Astor Park, FL 32002 | 96. Same as No. 3. |
| 84. Farrar, Straus, and Giroux 19 Union Square, West New York, NY 10003 | 97. Same as No. 3. |
| 85. Harper and Row 10 East 53rd Street New York, NY 10022 | 98. Same as No. 3. |
| 86. Same as No. 68. | 99. Same as No. 63. |
| 87. Thompson Book Company 21st and Clearfield Philadelphia, PA 19132 | 100. Atheneum 122 East 42nd Street New York, NY 10017 |
| 88. IIT Research Institute 10 West 35th Street Chicago, IL 60616 | 101. Same as No. 65. |
| | 102. Same as No. 76. |
| | 103. Quadrangle Books 12 East Delaware Place Chicago, IL 60611 |
| | 104. Same as No. 68. |
| | 105. Same as No. 68. |
| | 106. Princeton University Press Princeton, NJ 08540 |
| | 107. National College of the State Judiciary University of Nevada Reno, NJ 89507 |

108. Bobbs-Merrill
4 West 58th Street
New York, NY 10019
109. National District Attorneys
Association
211 East Chicago
Chicago, IL 60611
110. Case Western Reserve
University Press
Cleveland, OH 44106
111. Oceana Publications, Inc.
Dobbs Ferry, NY 10522
112. Same as No. 111.
113. Same as No. 68.
114. Same as No. 68.
115. Same as No. 61.
116. Same as No. 68.
117. Same as No. 3.
118. American Correctional Association
4321 Hartwick Road
College Park, MD 20740
119. Same as No. 72.
120. Same as No. 63.
121. Same as No. 108.
122. Doubleday
Garden City, NY 11530
123. Indiana University Press
Tenth and Morton Streets
Bloomington, IN 47401
124. University of Chicago Press
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, IL 60637
125. Heath Lexington Books
125 Spring Street
Lexington, MA 02173
126. Same as No. 76.
127. Praeger Publishers
111 Fourth Avenue
New York, NY 10003
128. Same as No. 124.
129. Same as No. 1.
130. Same as No. 76.
131. Same as No. 63.
132. Same as No. 108.
133. University of California -
Berkeley
Institute of Governmental
Studies
Berkeley, CA 94720
134. National Council on Crime
and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601
135. Free Press
866 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
136. Same as No. 125.
137. Same as No. 125.
138. Aldine Publishing Company
529 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, IL 60605

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| 139. John Day Company 257 Park Avenue South New York, NY 10010 | 161. Same as No. 78. |
| 140. Same as No. 76. | 162. Same as No. 78. |
| 141. Same as No. 72. | 163. Same as No. 78. |
| 142. University of California Press 2223 Fulton Berkeley, CA 94720 | 164. Same as No. 78. |
| 143. Same as No. 78. | 165. Same as No. 78. |
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| 152. Same as No. 78. | 174. American Bar Association 1155 East 60th Street Chicago, IL 60637 |
| 153. Same as No. 78. | 175. Same as No. 174. |
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| 184. Same as No. 174. | 203. Same as No. 108. |
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| 186. Same as No. 174. | 205. Same as No. 125. |
| 187. Same as No. 174. | 206. Same as No. 2. |
| 188. Same as No. 174. | 207. National Planning Association 1606 New Hampshire Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20009 |
| 189. Same as No. 174. | 208. Same as No. 207. |
| 190. Same as No. 174. | 209. Same as No. 207. |
| 191. Same as No. 174. | 210. Same as No. 207. |
| 192. Same as No. 124. | 211. Same as No. 207. |
| 193. Same as No. 125. | 212. Same as No. 207. |
| 194. Simon and Schuster 1 West 39th Street New York, NY 10018 | 213. Same as No. 207. |
| 195. Same as No. 85. | 214. Same as No. 207. |
| 196. Sage Publications, Inc. 275 South Beverly Drive Beverly Hills, CA 90212 | 215. Center for Women Policy Studies 2000 P Street, NW Washington, DC 20036 |
| 197. Same as No. 196. | 216. Same as No. 3. |
| 198. Georgia State University 33 Gilmer Street, SE Atlanta, GA 30303 | 217. Same as No. 3. |
| 199. Same as No. 124. | 218. Same as No. 3. |
| 200. Stanford University Press Stanford, CA 94305 | 219. Same as No. 3. |
| 201. Same as No. 70. | 220. Same as No. 2. |
| 202. Da Capo Press, Ltd. 227 West 17th Street New York, NY 10011 | 221. National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service Law Enforcement Assistance Administration U.S. Department of Justice Washington, DC 20531 |

222. Same as No. 3.
223. Same as No. 2.
224. Same as No. 3.
225. Same as No. 3.
226. Same as No. 3.
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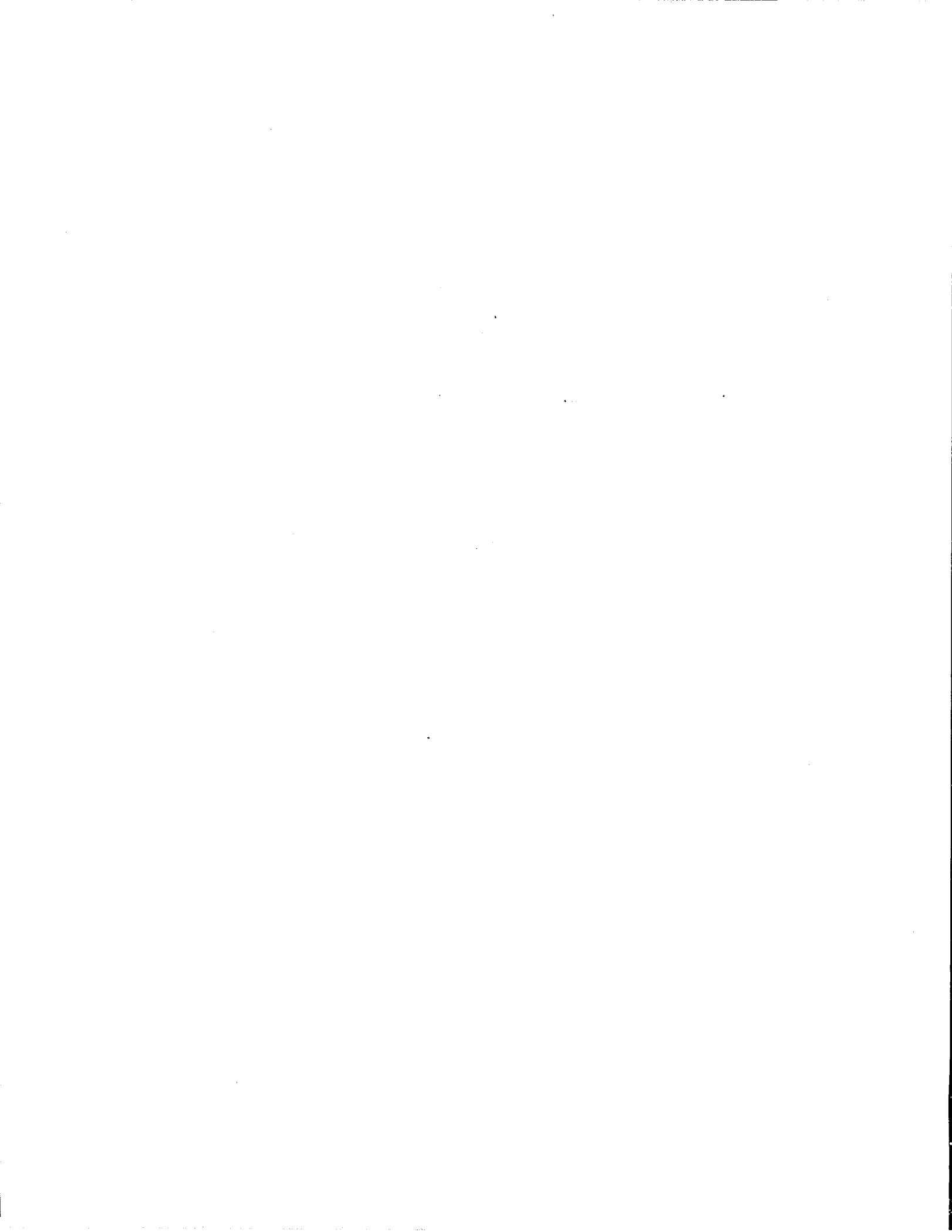
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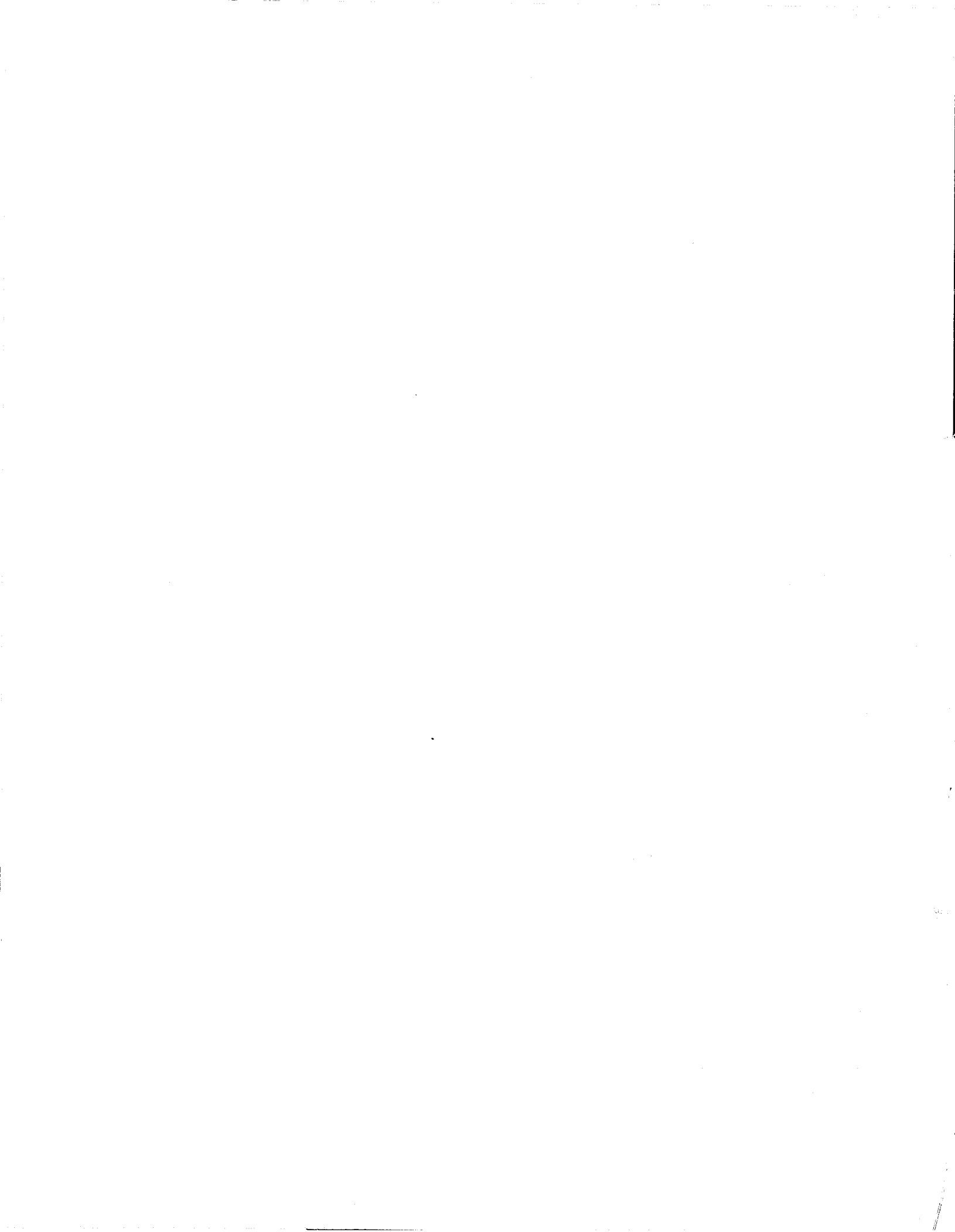
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