

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

ISSN 0364-1724
Vol. IV, No. 20

In this issue . . .

News Briefs	2	Diversion program in Georgia registers 80% success rate	5
PROMIS developers get Rockefeller Public Service Award	3	Public Forum	6
LEAA incentive fund grants \$4M to three states	3	Burden's Beat	6
Millersville, Maryland to temporarily assign patrolmen with detectives	3	Interview: Detroit Chief William L. Hart	8-9
Japanese police take a business-like approach	3	Casino gambling boosts Atlantic City crime	12
Supreme Court Briefs	5	Criminal Justice Library	13
		Job Opportunities	14
		Upcoming Events	15
		New police products	16

Gun safety system, applauded as 'revolutionary,' fails to trigger response from larger agencies

By MICHAEL BALTON

A widely heralded device that is capable of rendering a police officer's sidearm useless when the weapon falls into the hands of an assailant has received only a lukewarm response from the law enforcement community, despite manufacturer claims that the safety system could prevent hundreds of officer injuries each year.

Invented four years ago by California businessman Joseph E. Smith, the Magna-Trigger Safety System employs a magnetic locking mechanism that is built in to the handle of a standard Smith & Wesson .38. The modified gun is constantly in the safety mode, unless activated by a specially designed magnetic ring which is worn by the police officer.

Smith, 45, told Law Enforcement News that he had great expectations when he began marketing the device in 1976, but that he has since received only a limited amount of orders from law enforcement agencies and a large volume of excuses from police administrators on why they should not purchase the Magna-Trigger.

Noting that many departments "cry poverty" when they are asked to consider the device, the inventor contended that the \$125 it takes to install the system is well worth the price. "If you found the \$150 to \$300 to buy the gun, you can certainly find the money to have it modified," he

said. "What is the worth of a life or even a simple wounding?"

Smith's research into the number of police officers hurt by their own weapons was one of the main reasons he developed the safety system, and he now uses these figures to illustrate the value of the device. "There are about 500 officers shot with their own guns each year," he estimated. "Assume 200,000 are wearing a uniform with their gun exposed and are out among the public every day. The odds are 1 in 400 of being shot this year; being shot within 20 years is 1 chance in 20."

Applying his figures on the department level, Smith said that a 100-member force could expect on the average to have one officer shot with his own gun every four years, and that the rate for a 1,000-man agency would be one every five months.

In spite of the odds, many departments are turning their backs on the Magna-Trigger, refusing even to test the device even though they have been informed of its potential value.

Since he formed his Magna-Trigger Safety Company, in 1976 Smith has mounted a one-man publicity and media blitz. Articles pointing out the advantages of the safety system have appeared in *Newsweek*, *Popular Science*, *Gun World*, and *Popular Mechanics*.

In addition to coverage by the secular



Company demonstration photo shows the Magna-Trigger system in action. Magnetic ring, worn by the user, activates the safety mechanism.

press and by radio and TV stations nationwide, the Magna-Trigger received a major publicity boost when it won the \$5,000 first prize in IACP's Police Science Award competition two years ago.

Considered to be the highest accolade presented in the area of police technology, the IACP award is presented only after ex-

tensive evaluation of a device is conducted by the association's Police Equipment and Technology Center. The Magna-Trigger reportedly passed all of the tests, regarding reliability and practicality as a police tool, with flying colors.

The American Express Company, which co-sponsors the award with IACP, lauded the device as "the greatest advance in police weaponry in the past 100 years," citing test results which revealed that the Magna-Trigger's samarium cobalt magnets "will not demagnetize from shock, aging, temperature extremes or stray electrical fields, and ensure the continuous safety and workability of the gun-ring relationship."

Smith flew to IACP's Miami conference to accept his prize, anticipating that the award would induce large and middle-sized agencies to at least test the safety system. He handed out 3,000 promotional brochures to the top police administrators who attended the conference, but received only one order to modify a single weapon for his efforts.

The inventor expressed his disappointment to Law Enforcement News, observing that "while receiving the IACP Science Award for 1976 probably gave the individual officer confidence to send his gun and his cheek for his gun to be modified, I see that little has been gained in so far as getting police departments to adopt this in their guns."

Noting that the structure of larger departments has a great deal to do with the type of decisions that are made regarding the purchase of new equipment, Smith contended that it's usually the officer

Connecticut cost efficiency program jumps gun on Proposition 13 era of limited resources

As the nation's police agencies face the specter of increased fiscal restraints brought on by such public tax-cut mandates as California's Proposition 13, a group of medium-sized departments in Connecticut have expressed confidence that they will be able to hold the budgetary line through participation in an ongoing cost efficiency program.

According to a report released last month by the Eastern Connecticut Criminal Justice Planning Agency, nine area police forces began the "proactive police administration" program four years ago, "in anticipation of an era when public agencies would begin to be measured by the standard of their private agency counterparts."

"The bottom line in all of the [program's projects] was that the status quo of the member agencies in certain operational areas was unacceptable to the administration," the report stated. "The police administrators recognized that as professionals they are responsible to manage their organizations efficiently, and as recipients of tax dollars they have a responsibility to

the public to maximize the use of department resources."

A five-year plan was drafted in 1974, based on the premise that the utilization of modern management principles by law enforcement agencies would increase administrative control and boost productivity. Executives from the participating forces, which range in size from 20 to 80 members, subsequently keyed on a number of management areas, some involving individual department projects and others concerned with multi-department efforts.

Recognizing the information is the "life blood" of any police organization, the planners conducted a critical analysis of each of the nine departments' data systems, finding that "general improvement" was needed. A prototype management information system was developed, and one department was selected to test the prototype's capacity to provide "more detailed and uniformly collected data" on a "timely basis," according to the report.

"A semi-automated system of information input, storage and retrieval was pur-

chased with the assistance of a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grant," a spokesman said. "The system was new; it was the first one in the region. It was a significant change for a department that was operating a simple traditional type of record system, and imposed change on all persons involved."

Implementation of the system initially met some resistance from department personnel who expressed concern about the additional paperwork created by the prototype's new data collection forms. However, the Connecticut planners noted that the performance of the new operation met expectation and overcame the "general skepticism over the change."

As a result of the prototype's success, similar systems were installed by the eight other participating departments, again through the use of federal funds. "Now nine user agencies are generating selected data for use in the deployment and management of department resources," the report said. "Coordination among the par-

Continued on Page 10

Continued on Page 7

NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs

Police standards lab issues new soft body armor standard

LEAA's Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory (LESL) has revised its body armor testing standard that is designed to determine the effectiveness of various vest models in protecting police officers from gunfire, according to a recent Justice Department announcement.

"Purchasers can use the test models described in this standard to determine firsthand whether a particular equipment item meets the requirements of the standard, or they may have the tests conducted on their behalf by a qualified testing laboratory," the new guidelines state.

The standard applies to six types of armor that are most readily available in large quantities, outlining procedures that measure the ability of the armor to stop bullets fired from various types of handguns, shotguns, and rifles.

Noting that many communities are purchasing soft body armor to protect their police officers, Acting LEAA Administrator James M.H. Gregg said that "it is imperative that the community and the person wearing the armor know exactly how much protection they can expect" from the vests.

"LEAA pioneered the development of soft body armor, beginning with an elaborate testing procedure in the laboratory and then a two-year field test of garments," he added. "It is fitting, therefore, that the agency follow through and give to the law enforcement community a testing procedure it can use to find an adequate level of protection for its personnel."

The agency stressed that the voluntary rule is not a manufacturing standard, noting that the new LESL guidelines measure only how well the vests stop bullets and not how well each item is made. A related LEAA study released by the IACP last month reported that some popular vests are ineffective against certain loads.

Hartford PD develops guide to curb rising car theft rate

A 26 percent rise in Hartford, Connecticut's auto theft rate during the first nine months of 1978 has prompted police there to initiate a public education effort, spearheaded by an illustrated brochure designed to inform residents how to best protect their cars.

The brochure contains a message from Chief Hugo J. Masini, who urged citizens to employ the concept of "target hardening" in discouraging car thefts. "It means that you or your property can be hardened to better resist criminal attack," he said. "This leaflet offers methods used by police officers to safeguard their private vehicles. They are usually used in combination, and can just as easily be used by you."

Noting that consumers should purchase their vehicles from a dealer who provides anti-theft features, the brochure mentioned the effectiveness of such options as an alarm system, a hidden electrical shut-off switch, rounded door lock buttons, and hood, trunk and gas cap locks.

The leaflet also outlined a number of procedures that might ward off car thieves, noting that drivers should park only in a garage or lot with a full-time attendant, that motor vehicle documents should not be left in a parked car, and that a vehicle should not be parked in the same location without moving it for several days.

Police agencies interested in replicating the Hartford effort in their jurisdictions can receive more information by contacting Officer Gordon Damon, Hartford Po-

lice Department, 155 Morgan Street, Hartford, CN 06103.

Delaware attorney general cleared of cover-up charges

A Federal grand jury has cleared Delaware Attorney General Richard R. Wier Jr. of charges that he and his aides had covered up official corruption while operating a special white-collar crime unit, according to the *Wilmington Morning News*.

U.S. Attorney James W. Garvin Jr. announced late last month that Wier was exonerated of all Federal charges when the jury decided to end its 48-day probe. Garvin had ordered the investigation in September after two former state attorneys publicly accused Wier of covering up a 1974 incident involving the state solicitor and deputy attorney.

The grand jury action clears all other persons subject to the investigation in addition to Wier, Garvin said, adding that the probe did not uncover "any [evidence] that we could refer to another agency."

Commenting on the result of the investigation, Wier said, "Now we've been vindicated. I'm overjoyed. I was confident that there was no substance to the allegations."

The probe was initiated shortly after Wier had fired state attorneys Milton P. Shafran and Charles K. Meuse, who had recorded a conversation with the attorney general's chief deputy. The lawyers said at the time that the bugged discussion was part of their personal investigation into corruption within Wier's office.

Shafran and Meuse charged that Wier knew that Stephen E. Simmons, the former chief investigator in the white-collar crime unit, had deliberately bungled or delayed sensitive political investigations to protect his own political ambitions.

In examining the charge, the grand jury convened 14 times, for a total of 84 hours, and it heard more than 35 witnesses, including Wier's top aides and almost anyone who was connected with the anti-corruption squad.

Montgomery cops offer rewards for case leads from citizens

Police in Montgomery County, Maryland are tapping the community for leads on major crimes by publicizing the offenses through a multimedia effort that offers rewards of up to \$1,000 for information leading to felony indictments.

The program, known as Crime Solvers, allows detectives to employ a weekly media blitz concerning a specific serious crime that has stymied them. On Monday, the *Washington Star* prints the known details of the "Crime of the Week," while the evening newscast on WJLA-TV presents a taped reenactment of the offense. Throughout the remainder of the week, metropolitan radio stations air the facts of the crime, and local Montgomery County papers keep the public aware of the crime and the reward offer.

Montgomery County patterned its new effort after a program originated two years ago in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where more than 500 felony cases have been solved from information gathered through Crime of the Week presentations. The Albuquerque program, which was developed by Officer Greg Macaleese, has also accounted for the recovery of over a half million dollars in stolen property.

In keeping with the model, Montgomery police have set up a special phone number for participants, and they have ensured a caller's anonymity through a special system of informer identification numbers.

While the \$1,000 reward will be reserved for citizens who help solve a specific Crime of the Week, arrangements have been made to offer rewards of lesser amounts for information about other county crimes which lead to indictments.

A 21-member citizens board of directors has been set up to coordinate fund raising efforts and set the amounts of the rewards. The program is being coordinated by Corporal George Ludington and Officer Heinrich of the police department's Crime Prevention Section.

NRA fails in its bid to void DC gun control statute

The National Rifle Association attempted an end-around to void Washington, D.C.'s tough gun control law last month, but the lobbying group was found to be out-of-bounds by a three-judge panel which ruled that the city has the power to impose such a measure under its home-rule authority.

According to the *Washington Post*, the D.C. Court of Appeals found that while the Home Rule Act left control of Washington's Criminal Code to Congress, the city does maintain the power to change local police regulations, which form the basis for the gun control ordinance.

The two-year-old law, which is considered to be one of the most stringent anti-gun measures in the country, prohibits the possession of handguns by anyone other than police officers and security guards. Possession of certain types of rifles and shotguns is permissible under the ordinance, provided the weapons are registered with the police.

In presenting its case to the appeals panel, the NRA had contended that the legislation was invalid because it changed aspects of the Criminal Code, policies which the gun group contended could be amended only by Congress.

The court's unanimous opinion, written by Judge Cathetine B. Kelly, rejected the NRA's viewpoint, noting that the group's argument would preclude the City Council from acting in many areas traditionally left to local control, such as police regulations.

Kelly indicated that the act was valid in attempting to freeze the number of handguns in the city and in setting minor criminal penalties for violations. She was joined in the decision by Chief Judge Theodore R. Newman Jr. and Judge Stanley S. Harris.

The D.C. ordinance did not shut out citizens who legally possessed handguns before the law was enacted. Such individuals were provided with a six-month grace period during which they could have re-registered their weapons with the police for continued ownership.

A number of parties were involved in the case, including two business concerns and 10 individuals who joined the NRA in trying to invalidate the law. The opposition included the D.C. Corporation Counsel's Office and the National Council to Control Handguns, a lobbying group that has 1,200 Washington members.

The council's executive vice president, Charles Orasin, characterized the appeals court ruling as a victory over the "unlimited treasury" of the NRA, which he said had actively opposed the legislation from its initial drafting.

Calling for uniform national gun control legislation, Orasin indicated that the effect of Washington's ordinance is somewhat nullified by less restrictive measures in Maryland and Virginia.

NRA officials declined to comment on their most recent courtroom defeat, noting that they needed time to study the decision. Their attorney, Tedson J. Meyers, also refused to discuss the case, pending further review of the ruling.

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Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N., Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$9.50 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Call: (212) 489-3592.

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Developers of prosecutor data system to get Rockefeller awards

The use of computers to provide prosecutors with instant access to the records of individual criminals was accorded major recognition as an effective anticrime tool last month, when the two co-developers of the PROMIS data network were selected to receive the Rockefeller Public Service Award.

"Now being used by more than 100 prosecutors' offices and court systems across the nation, PROMIS — the Prosecutor's Management Information System — is revolutionizing American criminal justice administration and research," an awards spokesman noted. "Simply stated, PROMIS enables big city prosecutors to zero in on serious and multiple offenders and prosecute them to the fullest."

The computer program is usually tied to a metropolitan major violator or career criminal program, according to Charles R. Work, a former deputy administrator for LEAA, who blueprinted and organized the system with computer expert William A. Hamilton.

LEAA funds PROMIS in three states

LEAA kicked off its new Incentive Fund Program late last month, providing multi-million dollar awards to New York, Michigan and New Jersey for statewide anticrime projects that have proven to be successful through past research, testing and evaluation.

In announcing the distribution of the grants, Acting LEAA Administrator James M.H. Gregg noted that the program is the precursor of the national priority grant concept being considered by Congress as a permanent program within the agency. He added that the goal is to encourage states and localities to implement improvements in the criminal and juvenile justice systems by adopting innovative projects that have proven track records in fighting crime.

Under the incentive grants, LEAA provides up to 50 percent of the total project costs, in addition to technical and training support. New York received \$2 million for a Career Criminal Program and \$992,390 for a Prosecutors Management Information System (PROMIS) project, while Michigan was awarded \$993,333 and New Jersey got \$1,000,125 to initiate their own PROMIS efforts.

New York's Career Criminal Program is designed to enable the state to promptly identify, investigate and prosecute repeat offenders. The LEAA funds are earmarked for distribution to district attorney's offices in 14 of the state's larger counties.

The new PROMIS projects that will be set up in the three states involve the creation of a computerized information system that furnishes district attorneys with information on criminal cases from receipt to final disposition. A similar system has been operating in Washington, D.C. for several years, and a number of LEAA-sponsored research efforts have been based on data gathered through that effort.

Characterizing the incentive funding program as "one of the most innovative and exciting recent developments" undertaken by his agency, Gregg said, "This is a significant step in the criminal justice field in terms of the 'coming of age' of a national research program to fight crime and in forging a new crime-fighting partnership among Federal, state and local officials."

"The defendants are usually most chastened when they learn they've been designated as career criminals," Work said. "They really don't like being in that program, because they know they're not going to walk the hoes. Their case is going to get the attention it deserves."

Work, who is now a Washington attorney, noted that since the inception of PROMIS, violators subjected to the repeat offender treatment have registered a 94.7 percent rate of conviction. He added that more than 6,500 habitual criminals have received average sentences of more than 15 years each.

In lauding the program's success, the Rockefeller award committee said that Work and Hamilton, who is currently president of the Institute for Law and Social Research (INSLAW), will share a \$10,000 prize, one of five given annually under a bequest from the late John D. Rockefeller 3rd to citizens working in the public interest. The committee specifically cited the criminal justice specialists for their teamwork in "addressing the problems of administering justice and reducing crime."

PROMIS evolved from an idea Work had in 1970, when he was assistant U.S. Attorney in the Superior Court Division of Washington, D.C. He found himself facing a large portion of the city's more than 25,000 criminal cases a year with a staff of only 25 prosecutors.

He also inherited a record system in which each case file was kept in a manila folder somewhere in a huge filing center. The lack of accessible data led to lax prosecution, and a large number of so-called "revolving door criminals" were returned to the streets, where they committed other crimes, in some instances before their original cases even went to trial.

Work met Hamilton, who was then a computer management consultant, and the two obtained funding from LEAA to develop and implement PROMIS for the U.S.

Japanese police administrators use business tactics to keep their departments humming

A number of the problems similar to those plaguing American police managers have been solved in Japan by the managers of large business firms, according to the chairman of Harvard University's Council on East Asian Studies.

Summarizing the proceedings of a day-long conference of Japanese and American police officials and researchers, Dr. Ezra Vogel noted that Japanese police agencies have employed the techniques of big business in such matters as generating a long-range commitment to the police service, developing relations with police unions that permit the introduction of labor-saving technologies, and discovering ways to increase motivation in an era of tightened budgets.

During the conference, which was entitled "Police Roles in Crime Prevention Problems and Possible Solutions in Japan and the United States," Vogel noted that in the Japanese business community, employment is more of a lifetime commitment than in the United States. Employees have a greater sense of long-term loyalty to their job, he said, and businesses have a similar commitment to their employees. Workers who do not live up to expectations in a given job role, he observed, are believed by their employers to be in an inappropriate slot, and are moved laterally within the organization in an effort to find

the proper job role for them. Such customs are generally non-existent in both the private and public sectors in the United States, it was added.

Another speaker at the conference, Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy, pointed to the close cooperation between the Japanese police and the citizenry as one of the primary factors in the low crime rate in that country. In spite of unemployment and growing population density figures in the highly urbanized island nation, Murphy said, Japan's violent crime rate for 1977 was 65.7 per 100,000 inhabitants. The 1977 figure for the United States was 466.6 per 100,000.

Murphy went on to state that American

Attorney's Office in the District of Columbia. They subsequently guided the system through its growing pains, while pushing for its implementation in other jurisdictions.

According to Hamilton, the concept initially was greeted by skepticism from some prosecutors who "felt they were being asked to feed the informational appetites of a useless robot."

But PROMIS overcame the pockets of resistance and is now one of the most imitated criminal justice programs in America. One LEAA administrator characterized the system as "the way to go in prosecution management."

PROMIS systems are currently functioning as an integral part of the judicial systems in Los Angeles, New Orleans, St. Louis, and Detroit, a Rockefeller spokesman said, adding that LEAA recently announced grants totalling \$60 million to introduce the system in 33 major cities and urban areas.

In addition to the assistance it provides in individual criminal cases, PROMIS has proved valuable to prosecutors in uncovering general trends through its mass of data. The system has been used in various jurisdictions to pinpoint what the attorneys are doing right or wrong, what direction their caseload was moving and the underlying reasons for such trends.

"The eye of the public is blinded by the mystique of criminal law jargon and the pomp and pageantry of its proceedings," New Orleans District Attorney Harry F.

Continued on Page 10

Patrolmen to get a taste of sleuthing in Maryland program

Police in Millersville, Maryland are gearing up for an newly-developed police officer/investigator program that will temporarily assign uniformed personnel to the force's detective division in an effort to promote better cooperation and understanding between the two branches.

Lieutenant Robert P. Russell of the Anne Arundel County Police Department's Criminal Investigation Division told Law Enforcement News that he developed the program over the past few months after he had perceived "a lack of empathy" between detectives and patrol officers.

"Traditionally, conflict has existed between the Uniformed Patrol Division and the Criminal Investigation Division," he said. "This situation is undesirable and until corrected, will continue to reduce the effectiveness of our police organizations."

Enumerating some of the problems that arise from the adverse relationship,

Russell noted that patrol officers, who are generally the first to arrive at a crime scene, sometimes file preliminary reports that are not as complete as they could be, or fail to properly take statements from witnesses on the scene.

On the other hand, he added, patrolmen have been too quick to summon detectives to a scene where their presence is not required, creating situations in which investigators are forced from their beds in the early morning hours to investigate purse snatchings or other minor robberies. "Such cases could easily be followed-up the next day," the lieutenant observed.

Noting that the major purpose of the Millersville program is to "get people together so that they can experience each others' responsibilities, Russell said that the project will initially involve three uniformed officers, one from each of the de-

Continued on Page 12

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C-56	Attorney	10.00	C-1331	Jail Training Supervisor	8.00	C-2265	Senior Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-57	Attorney Trainee	8.00	C-1332	Jailer-Clerk	6.00	C-2070	Senior Capital Police Officer	8.00
C-90	Border Patrol Inspector	6.00	C-1341	Law Assistant	8.00	C-1665	Senior Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-1973	Border Patrolman	6.00	C-448	Law Clerk	8.00	C-2038	Senior Detective Investigator	8.00
C-111	Bridge & Tunnel Lieutenant	8.00	C-442	Lieutenant, Police Department	10.00	C-2073	Senior Fingerprint Technician	8.00
C-95	Bridge & Tunnel Officer	6.00	C-1378	Narcotics Security Assistant	8.00	C-1987	Senior Identification Officer	8.00
C-2295	Building Guard	6.00	C-2245	Paralegal Aide	8.00	C-2119	Senior Institution Safety Officer	8.00
C-2260	Campus Security Officer	8.00	C-1688	Park Patrolman	6.00	C-1010	Senior Investigator	8.00
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C-2120	Chief Institution Safety Officer	10.00	C-1847	Police Communications & Teletype Operator	8.00	C-794	Sheriff	8.00
C-1401	Chief Investigator	10.00	C-2256	Police Dispatcher	8.00	C-1060	Special Agent FBI	10.00
C-1179	Chief Marshal	10.00	C-1939	Police Officer	6.00	C-748	Special Investigations Inspector	8.00
C-2148	Chief of Police	10.00	C-1755	Police Officer, Nassau County Police Dept. (NCPD)	8.00	C-749	Special Officer	6.00
C-1181	Chief Police Surgeon	13.95	C-1739	Police Officer, New York Police Dept. (NYPO)	8.00	C-1692	State Policewoman	6.00
C-1185	Chief Security Officer	10.00	C-1741	Police Officer, Suffolk County Police Dept. (SCPD)	8.00	C-757	State Trooper	6.00
C-1203	Commissioner of Correction	10.00	C-595	Police Patrolman	6.00	C-1744	Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00
C-1200	Commissioner of Police	10.00	C-596	Police Surgeon	10.00	C-1703	Supervising Campus Security Officer	8.00
C-1767	Coordinator of Drug Abuse Educational Programs	10.00	C-597	Police Trainee	6.00	C-1503	Supervising Court Officer	8.00
C-165	Correction Captain	10.00	C-598	Policewoman	6.00	C-1666	Supervising Deputy Sheriff	8.00
C-956a	Correction Hospital Officer (Men)	8.00	C-1791	Principal Investigator	8.00	C-1667	Supervising Housing Sergeant	8.00
C-956b	Correction Hospital Officer (Women)	8.00	C-1427	Principal Probation Officer	8.00	C-2106	Supervising Investigator	8.00
C-166	Correction Lieutenant	10.00	C-2259	Principal Program Specialist (Correction)	10.00	C-2299	Supervising Professional Conduct Investigator	10.00
C-1219	Correction Matron	6.00	C-618	Prison Guard	6.00	C-1766	Supervising Special Officer	8.00
C-167	Correction Officer (Men)	6.00	C-1981	Probation Counselor	8.00	C-1689	Traffic and Park Officer	6.00
C-168	Correction Officer (Women)	6.00	C-980	Probation Consultant	8.00	C-819	Transit Captain	10.00
C-957	Correction Officer Trainee	6.00	C-2266	Probation Director	10.00	C-820	Transit Lieutenant	10.00
C-169	Correction Sergeant	8.00	C-1428	Probation Employment Officer	8.00	C-821	Transit Patrolman	6.00
C-958a	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Men)	8.00	C-981	Probation Investigator	8.00	C-822	Transit Sergeant	8.00
C-958b	Correction Youth Camp Officer (Women)	8.00	C-619	Probation Officer	8.00	C-823	Treasury Enforcement Agent	8.00
C-959	Correctional Treatment Specialist	8.00	C-1429	Probation Officer Trainee	6.00	C-852	Uniformed Court Officer	8.00
C-966	Court Officer	8.00	C-2262	Probation Supervisor	8.00	C-853	United States Marshal	8.00
C-1229	Criminal Investigator	8.00	C-1828	Probation Supervisor I	8.00	C-1989	United States Park Police Officer	6.00
C-969	Criminal Law Investigator	8.00				C-894	Warden	10.00
C-177	Customs Inspector	8.00				C-891	Watchman	6.00
C-1611	Customs Security Officer (Sky Marshal)	6.00						
C-1239	Deputy Chief Marshal	8.00						
C-2263	Deputy Probation Director	10.00						
C-1900	Deputy Probation Director IV	10.00						
C-204	Deputy Sheriff	8.00						
C-1763	Deputy Superintendent of Women's Prisons	10.00						
C-1620	Deputy United States Marshal	8.00						
C-1762	Deputy Warden	10.00						
C-1247	Detective Investigator	8.00						
C-1260	Drug Abuse Group Worker	8.00						
C-1405	Drug Abuse Technician	8.00						
C-251	Federal Guard	6.00						
C-1612	Federal Protective Officer	6.00						
C-1285	Field Investigator	8.00						
C-255	Fingerprint Technician	8.00						
C-286	Fingerprint Technician Trainee	6.00						
C-281	Forest Ranger	8.00						
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Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent actions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

By AVERY ELI OKIN

The Supreme Court has not delivered a plenary decision nor accepted for review any new cases since review of the Court's actions in the last column. What follows is a representative sampling of various criminal justice related cases for which appellate review has been sought within the past few weeks. The cases presented have not yet been reviewed nor a determination made whether the cases will be dismissed or placed on the oral argument calendar.

Capital Punishment

The district attorney of Westchester County, New York has petitioned the Supreme Court to review the statutory scheme of New York to determine if the death penalty may be imposed when a defendant was convicted of first-degree murder in the intentional killing of a police officer in the performance of his duties.

Until quite recently the death penalty was held to be constitutionally permissible in New York State in cases where police and correction officers were murdered in the performance of their regular duties. However, the New York Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, in *People v. Davis*, 371 NE2d 456, struck down the capital sentencing provision.

Taking into consideration the questionable constitutionality of the death penalty, an intermediate level appellate court upheld the imposition of life imprisonment for the murder of the police officer. The appellate court noted that the sentence will not be changed as a result of the prosecutor's appeal.

If the Court should decide to grant a full hearing, this case could serve as the vehicle for the long-awaited opinion on whether capital punishment will be allowed under any circumstances in the United States. (New York v. Blanks, No 78-287, petition for review filed August 21, 1978.)

Cruel And Unusual Punishment

In partial response to increased public awareness and outcry with regard to the leniency of sentences handed out for convicted sex offenders a man convicted of rape in Kentucky was sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

On appeal, the Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit upheld the sentence, stating that the punishment was within permissible state guidelines at the time of the conviction. Dismissed by the appellate court was the petitioner's contention that the punishment — the most severe possible at the time of conviction — was a violation of the Eighth Amendment, which bars cruel and unusual punishment.

The attorney for the convicted rapist has petitioned the Court in order to establish whether a life sentence without possibility of parole is in fact a violation of the Eighth Amendment. (Standard v. Cowan, No. 78-473, petition for review filed September 20, 1978.)

Miranda Warnings

North Carolina Attorney General Rufus L. Edmisten has petitioned the Supreme Court to overturn a state court ruling that held as inadmissible evidence obtained after Miranda warnings were given but after the arrested person had refused to expressly waive his rights.

Following detention in a hospital emergency room, and after fully warning the murder suspect of his constitutional rights, an F.B.I. agent obtained statements which tended to establish the guilt of the party. The North Carolina Supreme Court determined that the statements could not be used to establish the guilt of the defendant since at no time was there an oral or written waiver of the Miranda rights.

In its petition, the state noted the circumstances surrounding the case and the fact that the defendant had been given the Miranda warnings prior to the questioning which produced voluntary incriminating statements. The petitioners also questioned whether it is possible for there to have been an implied waiver of the right to counsel based on the location of the questioning. (North Carolina v. Connley, No. 78-582, petition for review filed October 6, 1978.)

Juries

Attorneys for a former police officer convicted on a marijuana-related crime have petitioned the Supreme Court for review, based on the fact that the jury may have had knowledge which, if true, would have denied the defendant rights guaranteed by the Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments.

The defendant had been convicted but the conviction was set aside because of prosecutorial error. The jury in the second trial became aware of the prior jury's decision and may have been influenced in their decision. An appeal was denied by the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

In addition to raising the question of the constitutionality of a situation in which appeal is not guaranteed, attorneys are seeking reversal based on possible Sixth and Fourteenth Amendment violations resulting from the jury's knowledge of a previous conviction. (Marra v. West Virginia, No. 78-504, petition for review filed September 25, 1978.)

Juveniles — Due Process

In a case in which a 13-year-old boy confessed, in the absence of counsel, to killing a nine-year-old girl, the Louisiana Supreme Court held that a juvenile cannot waive his privilege against self-incrimination or his right to counsel without first consulting an interested and informed adult.

The court specifically noted that the state must show that the waiver was in conformance with certain set guidelines in order for it to be acceptable. The requirements include proof that the juvenile consulted with either an attorney or an adult, that the party consulted was interested in the welfare of the child, and that, if the adult was not an attorney, the adult had to be fully advised of all the juvenile's rights.

Based on the established guidelines, the Attorney General of Louisiana and other professionals have sought Supreme Court review, questioning the voluntariness of the confession and whether the juvenile's parents knowingly and intelligently waived the right to counsel and the privilege against self-incrimination. (Louisiana v. Dino, No. 78-533, petition for review filed September 27, 1978.)

Keep abreast with the latest in court rulings by regularly reading L.E.N.'s Supreme Court Briefs.

Georgia rehabilitation program uses 'mind control' theories

A prison diversion program in Dougherty County, Georgia seems to have debunked the theory that rehabilitative efforts for criminal offenders cannot lower recidivism rates, after registering the relatively low offense repeat rate of 20 percent for convicts who participated in the eight-year-old project.

As reported by the Florida *Times-Union* last month, the project is based on a behavior modification process called Emotional Maturity Instruction (EMI), which was put together from such diverse sources as the Aramaic Bible, the Socratic method of teaching, and the concept that individuals can change their attitudes by improving their "mind controls."

The 15-week course that constitutes the heart of the program was first tested in 1968 on 22 serious offenders in Georgia's maximum security prison at Reidsville. A follow-up study conducted earlier this year on the test convicts has revealed that not one has slipped back into a life of crime.

One of the original 22 was a man who had been in and out of prison throughout his entire life, having committed every crime on the FBI's serious offense list except rape. The EMI course turned him around, according to the study, which found that since he has left Reidsville, he has not been in trouble with the law.

The experimental program was put into more widespread use by Asa Kelly, the former director of Georgia's Department of Corrections, when he became chief judge of the Dougherty Judicial Circuit in 1970. Kelly helped form a nonprofit corporation to conduct 25 EMI classes per week for county inmates in a program that is currently bolstered by related efforts in remedial reading, nutritional education and a volunteers in probation (VIP) project.

In his judicial role, Kelly uses EMI "as an alternative to state prison." He requests a complete social and psychological profile of a convicted offender before sentencing, and then places the criminal on probation or in a county jail while the offender attends EMI classes two hours per week.

The judge noted that standard psychological tests are given periodically during the course to determine each individual's progress. "Ordinarily it takes 12 to 16 weeks to find out whether or not a person has changed attitudes to the extent that he can live in a free society," he added.

Apparently, the psychological testing has proven to be accurate more times than not. A recent study revealed that of the 880 adult offenders who have participated in the program since 1971, 706 have never been rearrested. The 20 percent recidivism rate compares favorably to the national average, which presently ranges between 60 and 90 percent.

EMI is also proving to be a cost-effective alternative to incarceration, according to Wilbur McCarty, who directs the Judicial Services Agency, the corporation that administers the training. "The county spends about \$100 to put a person through the EMI course," he said, "whereas it would cost the state \$20,000 per year to keep them in prison."

Juvenile Court Judge Gene Black Sr. pointed to another potential source of savings, noting that Dougherty County was recently able to eliminate two jobs from its prosecutorial staff because the juvenile caseload "has gone down steadily every year."

Black sends out 80 to 90 percent of the juveniles that come through his court to

EMI courses. "I wouldn't know how to operate without it," he said, "Whenever possible, I also require the parents to attend."

The EMI concept was developed by Dr. Dan MacDougald, the director of Social Research Laboratories in Atlanta. He based the training process on the assumption that an individual's behavior is determined by his perceptions of himself and others. MacDougald found that a person's attitudes are influenced by his comprehension of key words, through a process called the "regulatory speech system."

"Nobody goes criminal before the age of 10-13," the social scientist explained. "That's because the regulatory speech system of the human mind controls social behavior. And it is not fully operational until about age 13. If the content of that speech system is criminal, the social behavior will be criminal."

To find workable definitions of words

Continued on Page 10

Bar effort gives civil legal aid to indigent inmates

A pilot project designed to provide emergency legal service to indigent offenders was initiated in Jackson County, Missouri earlier this month as part of a nationwide American Bar Association effort which includes the continued development of similar programs in Connecticut and in Philadelphia.

According to an ABA announcement, Project ADVOCATE utilizes volunteer attorneys to handle civil matters for inmates, probationers and parolees who cannot afford to retain a regular attorney.

The Jackson County program, which is co-sponsored by the Missouri Bar Association's Young Lawyers Section and ABA's Section of Criminal Justice, is concentrating its limited resources on inmates of the Jackson County Jail and on clients of the state correctional system in the Kansas City area.

Project Director Barbara R. Day noted that while the project "is still in first gear," it is expected to expand when both clients and attorneys become aware of its advantages. Lawyers are being recruited by the Kansas City Bar Association and the Lawyers Association of Kansas City, primarily through the city's larger law firms, she added.

Noting that ADVOCATE is an acronym for Attorneys Donating Volunteer Civil Assistance to Ex-Offenders, an ABA spokesman said that the philosophy behind the overall national effort is "to encourage state and local bar associations to assist offenders with civil legal problems which work against their successful reintegration into society."

The Connecticut ADVOCATE project is the most ambitious of the three pilot programs, providing both social counseling and legal representation to inmates, probationers and parolees in Hartford, Bridgeport and New Haven.

In Philadelphia, the program works in conjunction with the city's probation department, and project leaders are currently negotiating with the Community Legal Services Inmate Project and the local bar's lawyer referral service to expand activities. All three regional efforts are expected to serve as models for implementation of additional projects throughout the country.

Good police/community relations start at the top

Police/community relations efforts have received heavy emphasis in the last several years, with numerous studies having been done on this particular element of the police role in society. The general, or, it might be said, unanimous consensus on this aspect of police work is that the better the relationship, the smoother the police function. The dissension arises when discussing the methodologies needed to bring about better police/community relationships.

Some police departments have gone about this task by assigning a special division to specialize in the community relations field. Other methods have included: changing to a "soft" uniform, e.e., blazers, etc. de-centralizing the police function to give each neighborhood more or less its own police department, i.e., team policing, and making every effort to have police officers engage in talks and presentations to civic groups.

And so on. It must be remembered that at one time the old beat officers in urban areas and the rural sheriffs maintained a high degree of community involvement and visibility. However, the modern police officer is usually, except in certain downtown areas, wrapped in about 4,000 pounds of glass and steel and, because he is usually better educated than his forefathers and because the law field lends itself to a language all its own — who can understand lawyers — is rapidly developing a language indigenous to his profession. This work environment, plus the fact that the police officer is considered a regulator, has caused considerable community alienation.

It should be common knowledge that saccharine police/community relation efforts will not succeed. These efforts must be made by each individual officer being sincere and honest in his/her dealings with people and displaying a real desire to aid

the public. The chief law enforcement administrator can do much to aid this process by setting the proper examples, establishing training programs with a heavy emphasis on the peace officer/public servant concept, and by allowing enough flexibility via department regulations to encourage police officer-citizen interaction.

There is nothing wrong, especially if the police officer has a mobile radio, with getting out of the patrol car and foot patrolling it for a few blocks, rapping with the merchants, throwing a ball with the kids and in general promoting good will. In fact, this type of operation should be considered a very basic part of policing. Also, a beneficial corollary to this practice would be dollars saved in gasoline usage and vehicle wear and tear. However, this form of policing should not be assigned just to a special unit or certain individuals but should be an across the board policy so stated by the chief law enforcement administrator.

The public safety concept can have a definite economic advantage over the traditional methods of fire/police services by combining various administrative efforts and centralizing purchasing and maintenance functions. The viability of field service benefits, however, depends upon many variables. For example, the public safety concept could fit well into a small to medium-sized, 10-20,000 population bedroom community, where well trained volunteer manpower resources are available. This appears to be the situation in Gladstone, Missouri, which has successfully implemented the public safety officer concept. However, in larger urban areas, with more multi-family dwellings, high rise buildings and diversified industries, the mechanical complexities of firefighting machinery coupled with a more severe fire hazard problem may not be conducive to the

public safety officer concept. However, objective studies of the various problems and available resources are needed before a final determination can be made as to the practicality of implementing such a concept.

A semi-military organizational structure, with its well defined lines of authority and chain of command, is an essential element in forming and maintaining a well-trained, well-disciplined police organization. Some contemporary police theorists may not agree with the semi-military organizational structure, their biggest complaint being that the humanistic element of management is lost, but this is not the case at all. By applying a fair and impartial administration to a relatively concise organizational structure, the humanistic side of management is increased and communication flow both up and down can be better concentrated and solidified for a greater degree of analysis and application.

A police department should concentrate the bulk of its resources on field operations, keeping support services to the minimum needed for adequate service. The current trend toward police specialization is costly and inefficient. The well-trained, well-disciplined police generalist gives the

taxpayer the greatest return on his law enforcement tax dollar. By utilizing outside resources such as the FBI and state crime labs, there is no reason why the largest of police departments cannot concentrate on the police generalist concept, save that it's just not in vogue in some circles.

The chief law enforcement administrator should lead his charges by example and establish work parameters for them which are fluid enough to get the job done, but which are also definitive enough to clearly dictate the responsibilities incumbent upon each member of the department. Once these written procedures have been established they must be fairly and impartially applied to all members of the department.

The chief law enforcement administrator should act as an expert advisor to his city manager, giving him accurate, clear and concise information so that the city manager may make intelligent decisions which will best benefit the citizens of the community. The communications between the city manager and the chief law enforcement administrator must be well defined and open ended. The chief must establish his goals and objectives within the constraints imposed upon him by the city

Continued on Page 15

BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Lack of adequate funding troubles the nation's sheriffs

The National Sheriffs Association has surveyed its members on the needs and problems of member agencies and has reported some interesting findings. The report includes, however, a caveat against drawing unwarranted conclusions about particular cases from the survey information.

According to those surveyed, the most pressing problem facing these county law enforcement agencies is one of finances. Some 71 percent of the suburban sheriffs' departments and 67 percent of the rural departments stated that their agencies were inadequately funded. This need for money is perceived in spite of the fact that half of the suburban agencies and more than 40 percent of the rural departments receive money from outside sources, notably the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

One must keep in mind that approximately 80 percent of county sheriffs' jurisdictions are rural and that rural municipalities usually do not have a substantial tax base. As a result, some of these counties have difficulty keeping pace with technological changes, including computerized record keeping. In addition, the lack of funds seem to take a toll in the areas of personnel and salaries and in the maintenance and construction of jails.

In rural areas, the report finds, it is not uncommon to find a one-man department consisting of a sheriff who puts in an 80-hour week. The problem of financing, however, is not confined to the rural department, for half of even the large suburban sheriffs' agencies — those employing 1,000 or more persons — report being financially hard pressed. Of course, in suburban jurisdictions the problems of keeping agency salaries competitive with those of industry and other law enforcement agencies may be more difficult.

Some Florida sheriffs are updating traffic endorsement procedures by replacing the old "County Mountie," that is, the largely imaginary deputy sheriff whose professional purpose was to snare unwary motorists. Today in three counties, Orange, Polk and Sarasota, under the respective supervision of Sheriffs Mel Colman, Louis Mims and Jim Hardecastle, there are men and women known as STEP Deputies.

The acronym stands for Selective Training Enforcement Programs. These programs combine an all-out effort to reduce serious traffic violations and casualties with training deputies to deal courteously with the public.

Sarasota County Sheriff Hardecastle uses newspapers and radio to announce where his deputies and their radar units will be each day, with an eye toward reducing speeding at dangerous intersections. The forewarned are not always the forearmed, however, and Hardecastle reports an increase in the number of citations given out.

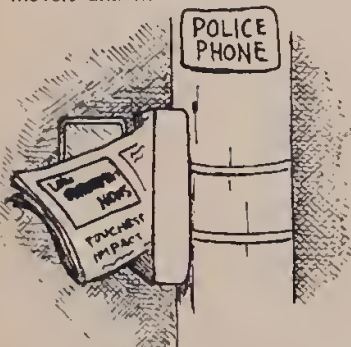
Polk County Sheriff Mims listed one of his purposes as increasing by 30 percent the number of citations given for serious violations. Statistics gathered by Mims' office show a reduction in fatalities from an annual figure of 127 to 104. Previously this county had the second highest fatality rate in the state.

Under Sheriff Colman's direction, Orange County is deploying radar-equipped motorcycles to deal with the colossal traffic problems this growing county experiences with its 6 million tourists annually.

(Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07065.)

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Police departments are slow to accept proven safety device

Continued from Page 1

hind the desk rather than "the guy out on the line" who fails to see the value of the Magna-Trigger.

"Even in departments where a majority of the administrators are willing to try the device, if one guy doesn't like it, he'll queer the whole thing," he observed.

In agencies where a police officer uses a gun provided by the department, the problem is further complicated. "Many officers using a department-owned gun are willing to pay for the modification, but they are turned down [by the agency], making it necessary for them to have to buy a gun and pay for its modification," Smith said. "This is a large outlay of cash at one time for the officer."

The Magna-Trigger president has received reports from some officers who noted that their agencies prohibit their personnel from using the device, regardless of who owns the officer's gun. "One of these days, somebody who gets injured by his own weapon is going to sue the department that told him he could not have this thing," he predicted.

According to Smith, some departments have argued that an officer who is not wearing the magnetic ring could not fire a modified gun in an emergency situation.

Characterizing such reasoning as "foolish," the inventor noted that "the odds are thousands of times greater that an officer will lose his gun to an assailant, than that another [officer] will need to borrow his gun."



The heart of the system is concealed within the gun's grip, removed for this photo. A portion of the frame is cut away to accommodate the mechanism. Insert shows magnetic ring, which is available in most standard sizes.

In spite of his marketing problems, Smith reported that the Magna-Trigger concept is alive and well. "Don't imply that I'm going out of business, because I've got my whole life in this," he said. "I have no intention of dropping it."

Several smaller departments have proven the viability of the system in the field. Lieutenant David Shows of the Medina, Ohio police noted that all 19 members of his force have been using the device for over a year with no perceivable difficulties.

"We had some problems in getting individual officers to use it," he told Law Enforcement News. "Some didn't want to at first, but it would have been the same thing if we had wanted to go to all automatics. It's just a question of personal preference."

Shows said that he personally tested the safety system for a whole year before it was approved for the entire department. His evaluation, which included six months of range firing and six months of on-duty use, was so conclusive that the department recently delayed swearing in the 19th member of the force until his Smith & Wesson could be modified.

"I definitely would recommend it to other departments," he said. "It costs a lot of money, but it's well worth it."

Similar accolades came from Ronald Carter, head of the Marietta office of the Georgia Department of Youth Services, who subjected the Magna system to a 1,000 rounds of range firings before putting the device in the field. "All eight of my officers have been using the device for the past three months with no problems whatsoever," he said. "I don't think an officer should go out without it."

Carter reported that when he introduced the safety system to his force, the officers were "100 percent for it." He added that the device is "really necessary" in his policing specialty because "juveniles can be unpredictable."

One of the first departments to employ the Magna-Trigger on a wholesale basis was the Foster City, California force, which began testing the system in 1976. Chief John J. Norton was so pleased with the system's performance that he wrote a complimentary article about the system for the *California Law Enforcement Journal* which was subsequently carried nationwide in *Law & Order* magazine.

"After extensive testing, it was determined that the invention was a dramatic innovation in police weaponry and the Foster City, Police Department had its weapons modified to accommodate the Magna-Trigger Safety System on an incremental basis," Norton wrote. "The basis [for implementation] was predicated on the philosophy of protection rather than reaction and in the hope that if the day should come when an officer was disarmed, the officer would be protected."

While orders from individual officers are currently the mainstay of Smith's business, he has also found some degree of sales resistance from that market. "It is no problem to place an ad in a magazine, and get 100 responses for information each time

the ad runs," he said. "But it is quite another to receive orders."

The inventor noted that feelings of "Macho" probably have something to do with the officer's attitude. "They dislike admitting that someone may wrestle their gun away and shoot them."

Another psychological factor, according to Smith is that many on-line cops don't want to part with their weapons for the 5 to 15 days it takes to get the gun modified by Magna-Trigger. But the inventor said that he is not willing to open the intricate modification process to local franchises for good reason.

"I allow no others to modify guns, including Smith & Wesson under my issued patterns," he said. "I would be concerned about have gunsmiths do the work. It requires special machine tools costing much money, plus training and I would be held responsible for an improper modification. I refuse to take that chance."

But Smith is looking for a way that his



Joseph E. Smith

product can be distributed to a wider segment of the law enforcement community. He has contacted Smith & Wesson, offering them a licensing agreement, but to no avail. "Either they think it's no good, or they want to circumvent my patent or they feel there's no market for it," he observed.

Patrick Walsh, a patent attorney for S&W's parent company - the Bangor Punta Corporation, denied that the gunmaker is trying to wait Smith out for the purpose of usurping his patents. Walsh told Law Enforcement News that it "is doubtful" that S&W will consider a licensing agreement, and suggested that Lee Deters, the head of engineering for Smith & Wesson, may have more details. In spite of repeated attempts, however, Deters could not be reached for comment.

The Magna-Trigger president is also getting the cold shoulder from federal agencies in regard to his invention. He noted that officials at the FBI training facility at Quantico have ignored his past petitions, which proposed that the national police school try at least one Magna-equipped weapon.

Smith believes that LEAA should provide direct funding to individual departments for the purchase of the safety system and for bulletproof vests. "They receive \$800 million to \$1 billion each year, and much of that is spent for surveys," he said. "Of the money spent for hardware, most is spent on one company's communication equipment. Why can't a few million dollars be invested in direct life-saving equipment for the officers' safety?"

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Matching an urban force to the community

An interview with Detroit Police Chief William Hart

William L. Hart became Detroit's first black chief of police on September 28, 1976, a few days after his predecessor, Chief Philip Tannian, was fired by the mayor in the wake of widely publicized dissension in the high ranks of the department.

The 54-year-old administrator began his law enforcement career under rather unusual circumstances. He had worked in the Appalachian coal mines until 1949, when the mines closed and he came to Detroit looking for a job. He joined the city's force as a police officer and rose through the ranks, while specializing in the investigation of vice and organized crime.

A World War II veteran, Hart holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from Wayne State University and he recently completed his master's in social education there.

Described by his associates as soft-spoken and methodical, the chief is a 1973 graduate of the FBI National Academy at Quantico. Last spring, he served as a guest lecturer at Michigan State University's College of Urban Development.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert J. McCormack.

LEN: Could you give us some idea as to the state of affairs in policing in the city of Detroit? One hears stories from time to time similar to those about New York, about Detroit not being safe. Could you give us some idea as to what kind of crime statistics the city has experienced in the last year or two.

HART: In the last couple of years the crime scene in Detroit has changed dramatically. During the year 1977 crime was reduced 20 percent in the city of Detroit, compared to 1976. Street crime went down more than that, almost 30 percent. Here I'm talking about robbery, breaking and entering and larceny, which includes purse-snatching — the kinds of street crimes that puts citizens to fear and gives cities bad reputations of being unsafe.

As you know, crime is a young person's game. In Detroit the average criminal is between ages of 14 and 24, and after that usually a person settles down to a productive life. The victims in an urban area, and Detroit's no different, are the elderly people. So what we did after I became chief in 1976 was to launch a major crime prevention program. Very simply, we went out into the neighborhoods. There are several neighborhoods in Detroit — and Detroit is a unique city in that it's a city of single home owners, so we have a lot of block clubs and church organizations that are concerned about the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Knowing this, we went out to these block clubs in the neighborhoods and talked to the chairpersons or the presidents and the members of the block clubs, identifying the problems that they feared most and the actual problems that they had. We began working with them by going out into the neighborhood, talking to them after the problems were identified and having a series of mini-stations or sub-stations, 50 to be exact, which the citizens voluntarily helped us to operate. As a result, the officers assigned to walk beats in neighborhoods can walk the side streets and even stop and talk to citizens, and the citizens can become acquainted with them. Our officers have become acquainted, and a certain amount of trust has been built up where citizens and the police trust each other better than they have in my time, and I've been around for almost 27 years. It makes for a real good situation — their fear of crime went down because of the officers' presence, and now because the citizens trust us, they will actually help us in the solution of crime problems. And, as you know, in our society, when there's a problem and there's no solution, it eventually would come to the police department, so we address ourselves to all of the problems citizens had, trying to make it in a modern urban society. I believe that's probably the key to our success.

We've gone out into the citizens, we've reached out to them in our crime prevention programs, specifically to conduct home security surveys and to tell the citizens how to keep themselves safe, because out in the neighborhood, like any other part of the city, criminals wait for an opportunity. So what we do is to try to reduce the opportunities of criminals to attack citizens. By and large,



William L. Hart

taking the overall view of the crime scene in Detroit, it continued to go down in '78. At the end of the three-quarter mark for this year, the end of September, it was down another 12 percent over last year. Over the last two years crime has been reduced through our crime prevention effort, working with citizens, a little better than 30 percent.

It seems like we're headed in the right direction, and there is a revival in the downtown area, with the new Renaissance Center. And that's not the only thing that's happening positively in the city; other people in both the public and private sectors are working together in a cooperative effort, and Detroit seems to be coming back to the prominence it had during World War II when it was the "arsenal of democracy," so to speak. Detroiters have

[Coleman] Young that the image was changed around. The department was reorganized under his leadership and the executives at the top were split 50-50 — six deputy chiefs, three black, three white. It started at the top and a major recruiting effort was made afresh last year when we hired some 1200 new police officers and 80 percent of them were minority and women. So that's how we arrived at the figure of about 40 percent minorities.

LEN: Do you experience any kind of racial friction in terms of the hiring policies? Do the white police officers resent the fact that blacks are being hired at such a high percentage of recruitment?

HART: It's not a major problem. During the recruitment period we had some flak but it wasn't from the officers. It seems as though a few organizations had a problem with it, but not the police department. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating; last year when we hired all these people crime in the city went down 20 percent. It didn't go down because I waved a magic wand. It meant police officers were working together out there with the citizens.

LEN: When you mention certain organizations, are you talking about the police unions?

HART: Yes, the police unions, we have a couple that had problems with that.

LEN: In terms of your own experience with new black officers over the several years that you've been the chief, is it your feeling that black officers can relate better to problems in black areas than white officers can, in certain cases?

HART: Well, they have a great opportunity to do so. If you were born and raised in one area, you're probably talking about your friends and relatives that you're policing and certainly you're going to have more sensitivity than a person who knows nothing of the area or of the people. It doesn't make you a better person, but you certainly have an opportunity to do a better job, because if we talk about friends and family, common sense would show that you have at least a better knowledge of the area, such as the ghetto, if you were born and raised in the ghetto, than someone who hasn't.

LEN: Are you one of the police chiefs throughout the country that adhere to the watchman style of policing, as

'In 1967, the majority of the young black males viewed the police department as an army of occupation. It wasn't until 1974 that the image was changed around.'

learned that they must work together cooperatively, and it makes for a positive image for the city, and actually, a positive way of life; it improves the quality of life for everyone.

LEN: The city of Detroit is roughly 55 percent black and 45 percent white, and at one time, about five or six years ago, you had a problem in terms of recruiting minorities, both female and black police officers. Could you give us some idea of some of the things that have taken place over that period of time to bring the police department up to what it is now, which is roughly 40 percent black?

HART: Neither one was an accident. The female issue was settled by a Federal judge. We were telling the females that we weren't hiring, that we just didn't need anymore women for the Women's Division. We had a division for the women, which is primarily where they worked except for a few that worked undercover. Judge Freeman told us that we had to hire a woman for every male that we hired until we exhausted a list of 1500 females that had applied. Out of the 1500, 600 of them did pass and complete our academy so we added 600 women since the court decree four or five years ago.

As far as the other minorities, the Blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans, are concerned, that was a 10-year struggle. We had a bad image after a riot in 1967, and the majority of the young black males viewed the police department as an army of occupation, a white organization, which they didn't want any part of. They'd had some bad experiences, either themselves or their relatives, or that friends had told them about. As a result, it took a major recruiting effort to recruit young black males for the police department. And it wasn't until 1974 after Mayor

opposed to a very legalistic type that might be found on the West Coast or in other parts of the country?

HART: I would like to think that I'm a humanistic type chief, that is, understanding your fellow man and working with him in the solution of the problems. In the first place, in the urban city you can't hire enough people to do all the policing that you need to do, so without the cooperation of the citizens you are trying to police — in fact without their consent — you're not going to have much luck policing a million and a half people with 6,000 officers. So to be realistic, if it's going to be successful at all, you have to do it with the cooperation of the people that you are trying to police. And as I said, you act with consent, and I would think that the best way to get that is to go in and talk to them about the problems that happen in their particular neighborhood and get them to work with you in most solutions.

We've had a lot of trouble in the past where citizens would not work with us because they said we never did anything about it anyway. So you have to understand, not only is it your job but that of the entire criminal justice system, and when you get citizens working with the police department they then understand the prosecutorial portion of criminal justice and also the judge, and they kind of become a watchdog for themselves. They understand not only the police and how we operate, but also the prosecutor and how he arrives at his decision on elements of crime and also some decisions some of the judges are making. Therefore, they all become viable components of the criminal justice system.

LEN: If my recollection is correct, about seven or eight

Continued on Page 9

'We will continue to reduce crime as long as the cooperation continues. We know that it will, because everyone is enjoying it, both the police department and the citizenry enjoy better cooperation and a better attitude.'

Continued from Page 8

years ago the Detroit Police Department put into effect essentially what you're talking about now, in a very formal kind of a thing that they call "Neighborhood Team Policing," and apparently that didn't meet with as great a success as your experience with these crime prevention specialists and the sub-stations. Can you comment on that?

HART: Team policing is like the Kansas City saturation patrol; it has to be directed at something. You have to identify the problems and direct your resources at them, so it becomes a matter of deployment and a matter of understanding your problem. I could put a million people out into a neighborhood, but what it would probably do would be to aggravate the citizens; it wouldn't identify any problems. By embracing just the idea of snatching and grappling folks in the interest of reducing crime you become a part of the problem rather than the solution. So first, you can do two things by going out and talking to the citizens. We're not our own army anymore. We're public servants rather than an army of occupation and we have to recognize that firstly. After you recognize that you go out and sit down and talk to citizens about what the problems are, what we as an agency can do to assist you. Ask them what kind of locks they have on their houses, who the kids are who live down the street. Who are the kids that rob you or just get your check out of the mailbox when the first of the month comes? They know the answers probably, and they know who the problems are. So therefore when people go out in the neighborhood they know you're there, number one, not to harass them, but to help them. So if you would happen to stop someone at 3 A.M., they won't resent it because they know why you're there; you're trying to catch the criminal.

LEN: Does this go back to the whole point that you made before about the increased sensitivity of the officers?

HART: Right, we have to have that. You can't just go down and say that "I'm the army of occupation, I am the law, and I will tell you how I'm going to do it. I don't need you to tell me how to do it, I'm a pro. I have all the answers." We don't, and we never did.

LEN: Do you find that women coming into police work are typical, first of all, of the average female that you would run into the citizen population, and what special qualities or characteristics do they bring to police work?

HART: Well, I find in general that they're just like men. Some are outstanding, some are average, some good and some are bad, like the men. Any special quality they have is that it would seem that by their very nature they have a lot of sensitivity toward the people, the elder people and the younger people. Not any more than the men necessarily, but if they have any special quality at all, I would say that would be it. But by and large, they are just like the men, some are good, some are bad, some are excellent.

LEN: How about the candidates for police work. I can't help looking at them as being somehow or another like pioneers in this business because it has traditionally been a male-oriented occupation. You say they're just like the men which, in some ways, indicates they're different from the average female that you would run into. Do you find that they are typical of the average woman?

HART: Yes, they're women like we're men. As I say, some are very good at the job, most of them are average, just like the males. They perform the same duties as the males. They insisted upon it and it was part of their court degree, whereas before in the Detroit Police Department they were put into a division where they handled males under 10, females under 17, and all missing of any age. That was their specific duty. A few, as I stated earlier, worked some undercover units such as narcotics or vice on a limited basis, but now they work throughout the department, including the mounted division, traffic, and everything else that the males do, and, as I said before, some are very good at it, most are average just like the males, and then you have some that are poor, like the males. Eventually, if they don't improve, they are not longer police officers, again just like the males.

LEN: You indicated before that you serve at the pleasure or the displeasure of the mayor. I'm sure he's very pleased with what's happened in Detroit, but in terms of where you go from here as a police chief and as a city, what kinds of things do you have in the future for your department? What are you aspiring to achieve between now and

the time the next administration comes in, or the time when you decide to leave police work?

HART: Well, the goal would be obvious, I think: to bring the police department and the citizens of Detroit closer together in trust, and for both to be concerned about the quality of life. We are, after all, our brother's keeper. We do have to be concerned about what's happening to a neighbor and work together to improve the quality of life in the city of Detroit. That would be the major goal.

As you say, I serve at the pleasure or displeasure of the mayor. We have a strong mayoral type government in Detroit, where I was surprised to become chief, being a career police officer with almost 25 years in when I was selected to be the chief. I am still a sworn member of the department, and my goal as a member of the department is to improve the quality of life in the city and to do that by better police-citizen cooperation. We seem to be getting that and I would hope that the crime picture in Detroit continues to improve.

I don't know how much we can reduce crime, but we will continue to reduce crime as long as the cooperation continues. We know that it will, because everyone is enjoying it, both the police department and the citizenry enjoy better cooperation and a better attitude. The citizens have a better perception of the police department, better than they had in my time. They had a pretty good perception of the police department 20 or 25 years ago when we were out in the neighborhood walking. But as you know, sometime during the 1950's our society became very mo-

citizens it encourages them to cooperate and you're going to have a better system. In contrast to that, people in police work continue to talk about police professionalism. Do you feel that there's a dichotomy in terms of what's happening in some departments at the top level, where they're professionalizing and talking about productivity and they're talking about the most effective and efficient use of manpower, then to talk about going back to the streets as foot patrolmen?

HART: Yes, I'm sure all modern police agencies have top-notch communications. You have to have communications to get along, and all of our officers have communications even when they're on foot. We find that officers in the mini-stations that walk in the neighborhood can answer a call for service. It's not limited to scout cars that are dispatched to a house. Even a beat officer can perform these duties. If we talk about cost-effective I'm very cognizant of the fact that we have high budgets and we have to be cost-effective. We have to have the best management concepts. We're always in in-service training programs for the executives so that they will become better managers of their resources. The name of the game is the personnel and the deployment of such, and the proper use of equipment. We do these things too, along with cooperating with and working with citizens. That's professionalism, the whole thing not just part of it. It's great to be a great manager of personnel and equipment, but you also have to be cognizant of how to use them effectively in policing.

'I would like to think that I'm a humanistic type chief, that is, understanding your fellow man and working with him in the solution of the problems.'

bile. We left the street, we got into those blue-and-whites to keep up with the criminals. And that in itself created a problem: the loss of personal contact with citizens out in the street. We kind of got back to that through our mini-station program that was initiated by the mayor when he came here. He tried to get the police out into the neighborhoods where the people were and become more sensitive toward problems of society. We have to realize that any problem where there's no solution in our society eventually will become or already is our problem. We recognize that fact, and most of our calls are not for police service but for something that needs referral to some other social agency. We are cognizant of that and we do that, and that's a great help.

LEN: In the final analysis, it always seems to come down to the same thing: that if you have very good personal face-to-face contact between the police officers and the

LEN: But you don't see any dichotomy between the humanist approach and a professional approach?

HART: Well, there would have to be. You'd have to do those things that are considered professional and cost-effective, such as watching your budget and becoming better managers through training, and we're always training and re-training our executives. Long before I became chief, we had in-service training programs and they're continuing. We're updating our methods and we're in the throes of processing of all the executives, lieutenants and above, with top management-level training programs. We've been into this for two years and everyone has just about gone through the process. Professionalism is more than just management and equipment and proper deployment and knowing about cost-effective methods of deployment, you have to get into the humanistic part of it too, and that's our main goal, to serve the citizens.

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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Continued from Page 3
Connick noted. "Until PROMIS came along, not even prosecutors, judges, or witnesses had any idea what impact, if any, they had on crime or criminals. PROMIS casts sunshine on the darkened corners of every criminal courthouse in the country."

One early PROMIS study actually led to the creation of the national Career Criminal Program which currently works hand-in-hand with the system. Using statistics generated by the Washington PROMIS effort, researchers found that only 7 percent of those arrested for felonies from 1971 to 1975 were responsible for 24 percent of the 45,000 felony cases brought to Washington courts.

Another major research effort that was based on PROMIS figures found that more than half of all felony arrests in five major cities had been rejected or dismissed outright by prosecutors shortly after charges were filed.

Commenting on a report on the latter study which was completed last year, Hamilton said the main cause for the dismissals was prosecutors' judgments that police had not collected enough evidence in each individual case. "Another factor is the problems associated with bringing in citizen witnesses and keeping them willing to testify as the case wears on," he noted.

In his role as head of INSLAW, Hamilton recently spent two weeks in the Hague demonstrating PROMIS to European officials. While Work is currently involved in his private practice, specializing in white collar crime and antitrust law, he reportedly continues to assist Hamilton in promoting and improving PROMIS. The two are scheduled to accept their shared award on December 5 in Washington.

Another anticrime specialist will be on

the Rockefeller dais next month. Stanley Sporkin, the director of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Division of Enforcement, will receive one of the Public Service Awards for his work in cracking down on white collar crime.

"Sporkin has uncovered and corrected a variety of corporate abuses while enlisting the cooperation of the business community in bringing about a new era of corporate accountability," a spokesman for the awards committee noted.

Connecticut departments stress productivity in ongoing effort

Continued from Page 1
participating departments was facilitated by the [planning agency]. The next step in the overall program concerned the need for specialization in certain police functions. The participants set up a number of regional associations of specialists in such areas as training, community education and crime prevention, and juvenile services were organized to "expand knowledge and improve expertise," the report observed.

"The regional planning agency was used to coordinate the acquisition and exchange of information as well as to develop professional law enforcement services in these specialized areas," the spokesman noted. "Development of individual and regional wide projects became an ongoing process."

The projects developed by the nine-member association apparently represent a new attitude on the part of area police managers, who are attempting to bring the drive and cost effectiveness associated with private enterprise into the operation of their departments.

"Although police departments are not sales organizations and do not have profit margins to maintain," the report said, "they are marketing a service which is related to two major law enforcement objectives: One, the prevention of crime and

disorder and the preservation of peace, and, two, the protection of life and property and personal liberty."

The report indicated that the participating chiefs are prepared to drop any traditional approach to policing that does not measure up to the efficient use of resources. "The public has been shown that tradition for the sake of tradition in law enforcement is a luxury that is disappearing in this region," it stated.

Early next year, the member agencies will review the impact of the five-year plan, and will appoint a task force to begin work on the next five-year phase, the spokesman noted.

"While there is no guarantee that any degree of success will override the influence of a Proposition 13 movement," he said, "this region has invested five years of work toward improving the quality of law enforcement services to the point where it can stand a cost effective analysis or a modern day scrutinization of the organization and its allocation of resources."

Christmas LEN

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EMI diversion technique achieves an 80 percent success rate using Socratic teaching methods

Continued from Page 5
such as love, authority, hostility, honor, and forgiveness, MacDougald utilized translations of the Aramaic New Testament. The definitions are important to the entire concept since EMI relies on discussion of specific words to help participants formulate their goals and attitudes.

MacDougald noted that EMI instructors utilize the Socratic method of teaching rather than indoctrination to drive home its points. "You ask questions," he said. "Improper answers set up stresses, and the human mind is genetically programmed to work to reduce its stresses."

Giving an example of how a dialogue might be conducted during the first class, the social scientist said an instructor might ask, "Do you manage your own mind?" An affirmative answer from the students would prompt the teacher to ask, "Do people sometimes make you angry?"

If the students again respond affirmatively, as they usually do, the instructor questions them further, demanding, "Who's managing your mind when someone makes you angry?" When the participants answer "the other guy," the teacher points out the discrepancy, noting "but you just said you manage your own mind."

Through the questioning, the class eventually arrives at the conclusion that "you make yourself angry," MacDougald said, adding that once the students learn to accept responsibility for their own actions, they can begin to learn "intelligent mind controls" to reduce inner tension that pro-

duces hostile actions.

MacDougald noted that by controlling his thinking process, an individual can always be satisfied by rearranging his goals. "For example, you want your mother-in-law to show more respect," he said. "Well, she's not going to do it. So the mother-in-law ends up with bodily harm."

"We suggest the individual cancel the goal that his mother-in-law show respect. Then the conflict between the way you see it and the way you want it is ended. The internal stress disappears."

Conceptually, the course involves the presentation of such ideas as "perceptual love" or how to think positively, "judgmental love" or how to act positively, patience, truth, and how to react to criticism.

MacDougald said that the students are regularly given "homework" in the form of exercises to carry out their daily lives. The tasks are designed to reinforce EMI's premise that certain types of behavior will produce more positive reactions than others and will ultimately lead to a more successful life.

"It can be as simple as a student trying to be extra nice one day," the social scientist said. "That may sound elementary to most people but you'd be surprised at the number of criminals who have never tried it."

While MacDougald contends that his course is designed to "build character," his critics claim that the program is too unorthodox, noting that it is "unscientific" to teach that one set of values is better

than another.

But EMI has been praised by those who are involved in the training, from Dougherty County judges to the prisoner participants. One supporter, an Albany, Georgia police detective, used to be among the critics of EMI.

When he had first heard of the course from other police officers, the detective, Carl Schmidt, was highly skeptical. "When a cop spends six months trying to break a burglary case, it's frustrating to see the offender end up in class rather than prison," he noted.

Schmidt, a former FBI agent, decided to analyze the EMI technique as a project for his Ph.D. dissertation. "Basically, I set out to prove it didn't work," he said.

In compiling material for his paper, the detective examined court records and data in the probation and police departments on every person who had taken the course in Dougherty County since 1971. He rounded out his research by running checks through the National Crime Information Center (NICC) to determine which of the EMI graduates had been arrested again.

Schmidt's study resulted in the discovery of EMI's 80 percent success rate, and it changed the detective's opinion about the course. "There's no doubt about it," he said. "It's the only rehabilitation program I've seen that's a success. Being a police officer and knowing the people I've personally sent to jail and then talking to them after they finish the EMI course is like black and white. It's unreal."

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LAPD union chief ousted for backing Brown

A high-ranking member of Los Angeles's largest police union was voted out of office earlier this month after he had pressed the organization into endorsing the gubernatorial campaign of California Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., according to the Los Angeles Times.

While Brown was successful in his reelection bid, Tony Amador, the former head of the Los Angeles Police Protective League, lost his position on the league's nine-member board of directors, in balloting that also resulted in the defeat of two other directors who supported the California governor.

Characterizing police officers as "abysmally naive" about politics, Amador told reporters that the union's membership

did not understand that the organization had to fight in the political arena for better salaries and working conditions.

But another league director, Barry Staggs, saw both the union and state elections in a different light. "Amador chose to go on a political venture," he said. "The men are well informed. They didn't want any part of the No. 1 [governor's] position. They said that neither [candidate for governor] was worthy of the No. 1 position."

The league is considered to be the most influential of the city's employee associations, and it recently spent about \$336,000 to help defeat Proposition O, a measure that would have repealed the law requiring Los Angeles to pay its workers the

wages that prevail in the private sector.

The endorsement of Brown was approved by a 6-to-3 vote of the union's board of directors. It was reportedly a timely boost to the governor's campaign effort, coming in the middle of his race against Republican Attorney General Evelle J. Younger, who ran on a platform that stressed strong law-and-order policies.

In defending his support of the Brown endorsement, Amador noted that political activity, including his past lobbying efforts at City Hall, is necessary for the union's well-being. "There's nothing wrong with being a lobbyist," he said. "Everyone needs a lobbyist."

The former union leader analyzed his defeat, noting that his opponents were angered by the Brown endorsement because "80 percent of our membership" is Republican. Ironically, he said he is a Republican himself.

Amador gave three reasons for his support of the Democratic governor. He said that Brown supported collective bargaining for police officers, backed a "policemen's bill of rights" that increased officers' protection in disciplinary hearings, and took a "law-and-order" stand that was not as liberal as it was made out to be.

While Amador expressed concern that the new union leadership would not have the skill to deal in the political arena, he noted, "I don't see an organization that is 55 years old collapsing because three men were voted out."

Staggs agreed with the latter assessment, emphasizing that the league will continue to be politically active, but that it may use new tactics.

Staggs was not the only LA cop who was displeased by the league's endorsement of Brown. Chief Daryl F. Gates also publicly attacked the political move.

Japanese cops thrive with business savvy

Continued from Page 3

ter police-citizen cooperation is not a nice public relations frill; it is essential to the accomplishment of the basic police mission."

Pointing up some of the other basic differences between Japanese and American police systems, Toshinori Kanemoto, the assistant director of the Personnel Division of Japan's National Police Agency, noted that the current one year period of residential training for police recruits is presently being expanded to two years. Recruits receive thorough training in the martial arts, which the police rely upon more than they do the guns that they carry. Japanese citizens, Kanemoto added, are generally unarmed.

Although he sounded the praises of such cross-cultural police conferences, Dr. David Bayley, Acting Dean of the University of Denver's Graduate School of International Studies, confessed to some skepticism as to whether outright borrowing of police methods and practices could take place between the two nations.

Apart from the almost total homogeneity of the Japanese population, Bayley noted, there is a high level of police-citizen cooperation found in Japan which simply could not be duplicated in America, where people are generally less accepting of authority. Instead, he suggested, the value of studying the Japanese police model lies in the fact that "you can see yourself most clearly as an American by seeing what you cannot be."

The conference was held on October 18 at the New York headquarters of the Japan Society, and was jointly sponsored by the Japan Society, the Police Foundation and the Johnson Foundation.

Glow of casino \$\$ fades as Atlantic City crime rate soars

The legalization of casino gambling in Atlantic City, New Jersey has contributed to a 27 percent rise in the city's street crime rate, according to police department figures recorded during the first two months since the roulette wheels started spinning there.

As reported by the Associated Press earlier this month, Public Safety Commissioner Edwin Rorh is certain that the crime increase is directly attributable to the influx of gamblers to the ocean resort community. "The increase in crime statistics is caused by the inception of casino gambling on May 26," he declared.

In forwarding its crime statistics to the state, the department reported that a total of 1,232 crimes were committed in June and July of this year, compared to 973 offenses for the same period during

1977. Roth seemed philosophical about the substantial boost. "We are now busy; we are now attracting people," he said. "Because of the increase in the amount of people, of course the statistical portion of a crime report would go up."

The figures revealed that the largest increase during the two-month span was in the area of non-violent crimes against property. Larcenies increased 40 percent and motor vehicle thefts rose 38 percent in June and July, the department announced.

However, increases were also evident in the crimes against persons category. The police report showed that murders almost doubled, from five to nine, while the amount of robberies rose from 145 to 164 and the number of assaults increased from 85 to 125.

A NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHER EDUCATION FOR POLICE OFFICERS

Washington, D.C.
February 4-7, 1979

The National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers recently issued a major report containing more than 40 recommendations for policy changes to improve higher education for police. In order to encourage discussion of the report's recommendations among those concerned with the future of police higher education, the Police Foundation and the Office of Criminal Justice Education and Training of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration have scheduled a national symposium organized around the Commission's report, *The Quality of Police Education*. The symposium will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, D.C., February 4-7, 1979. Registration cost is \$30, and includes the cost of the report and other conference materials, as well as two luncheons. Rooms are available at the conference site at a cost of \$44 per night (single) or \$56 per night (double), tax included.

Plenary sessions will be devoted to the important questions concerning higher education for the police.

Hattie M. Carrington, Conference Coordinator,
Police Foundation, 1909 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 833-1460

Please send me further information and a registration form for A National Symposium on Higher Education for Police Officers.

Name _____
Affiliation _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

For those not registering for the symposium, the Commission report is also available from Jossey-Bass Publishers, 615 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94111.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

ON CRIME

By JAY ROBERT NASH

Attorney prices and practices scrutinized in new books

Lawyers, who are, next to insurance agents, the real comptrollers of the U.S., are under heavy fire in the publishing world of late. The ever-popular Ralph Nader, along with Mark Green, has edited a devastating indictment against the legal profession, *Verdicts on Lawyers* (Crowell). This anthology shows the scalpel-clutching hands of such legal stalwarts as John R. Conyers, Joseph A. Califano Jr., Ramsey Clark, Victor Rabinowitz and others who scathingly question the ethics and practices of today's lawyers, portraying the legal profession as a pernicious segment of society concerned more with fee than with justice.

As Ramsey Clark jabs: "Ninety percent of the lawyers represent just 10 percent of the people." In short, the overall message of this provocative book shouts, lawyers have priced themselves out of representation of the main body of the American public. (Ironically, other than the wealthy, the only element of our society able to afford lawyers today is the poor, whose legal funding is supported by legal aid societies.)

It was no surprise to many that a 1973 Harris Poll disclosed that but 18 percent of the public expressed confidence in law firms, a percentage of approval lower than that recorded for public confidence in garbage collectors. This a mandatory book for lawyers and laymen alike.

Joseph C. Goulden's *The Million Dollar Lawyers* (Putnam) is equally rewarding, an archive of top-dollar New York divorce barristers who traffic in sex, of corporate

cutthroat counsels who ruin lives and business for profit, the public injury legal experts who walk the high-wire of fraud for enormous payoffs. Goulden offers investigative reporting at its readable best.

Not Above The Law (Morrow) by James Doyle provides a massive and highly readable account of Archibald Cox, Leon Jaworski and the other dedicated lawyers who formed the Watergate Special Prosecution Force that brought about an end to one of the most infamous periods in American political history. Doyle's position as a spokesman for the special prosecutors allows for special insight into hitherto unknown events that add even more drama and revelation to a subject that most thought exhausted.

Attorney Richard J. Orloski offers *Criminal Law* (Nelson-Hall), a stimulating and controversial approach to the inadequacies of criminal law and the unwieldy and uneven judicial decisions that are never common from state to state. The work levies provocative arguments for the abolition of the parole system, pre-release programs and indeterminate sentences.

Concise answers to myriad questions dealing with criminal law can be found in *Criminal Law for the Layman* (Chilton), by Fred E. Inbau, Marvin E. Aspen, and Jeremy D. Margolis. A useful guide in times of trouble, the work provides invaluable references to plea bargaining, trials, drug legalities, and a host of other tips dealing with criminal law.

Gerhard O.W. Mueller's *Sentencing, Process and Purpose* (Thomas) espouses the

now unpopular ideas that sending criminals to prison in an "ineffectual escape for both the criminal and society." Mueller's premise for avoiding overcrowding in our prisons centers on the "half-way house" syndrome, a system that has proven corrupt, irresponsible, and inept in preventing massive urban crime. Professor Mueller has included the Attica rioters' demands in his academic narrative, no doubt to liven up prose that is hogged down in legalese.

The Criminal Justice System (Plenum), edited by Bruce Dennis Sales, offers a compendium of theories by psychologists and lawyers dealing with obscenity, treatment of dangerous persons, insanity, prison environments, parole decision making and other controversial issues related to criminal law. It seems best suited for criminal psychologists.

The incendiary Giles-Johnson rape case in Maryland now receives major book treatment in *An American Rape* (New Republic Books) by A. Robert Smith and James V. Giles, a scathing document chronicling perjury, prejudice, and suppression of evidence in a landmark case that led to a momentous Supreme Court ruling. Leo Danmore's movingly human *The "Crime" of Dorothy Sheridan* (Arbor House) details the sensational Cape Cod manslaughter case against a Christian Scientist who was charged with the death of her 5-year-old daughter, who died of pneumonia in 1967. *The Grand Jury* (Hill and Wang), by Marvin E. Frankel and Gary P. Naftalis, is a stimulating essay that sharply evaluates the secret investigatory powers of the "people's

panel" which has too often turned into a rubber stamp for ambitious prosecutors.

Other law-oriented books this week in brief: *High Crimes and Misdemeanors* (Norton) by Howard Fields peers into Nixon's guilt and appraises the work of the Rodino Committee; *From Power to Peace* (World) by Jeb Stuart Magruder marches in the long Watergate parade of books with Magruder relating how he changed gods from the White House to prison cell; lawyers and the judiciary will find the *Alternative Draft of a Penal Code for the Federal Republic of Germany* (Rothman) useful in comparative analysis with American codes; students of criminal behavior will delight in the research put forth in Ernest van den Haag's *Punishing Criminals* (Basic Books), as well as his provocative theories on punishment.

(Copyright, 1978, by Jay Robert Nash. Released through the Crime Journal Syndicate, Suite 226, 2561 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60614.)

Pocket guide outlines new court rulings

A revised edition of a pocket guide to precedent-setting court decisions that affect law enforcement activities was published earlier this month in an effort to keep the manual in line with the latest rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Published by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. (BNA), the *Law Officer's Pocket Manual* uses a situational format to provide officers, detectives and others involved in policing with general guidelines on what they can and cannot do in the performance of their duties.

The 1978-79 edition of the portable book includes numerous changes in the Supreme Court's pronouncements on such topics as administrative searches, traffic stops and identification procedures.

Written in nontechnical and nonlegalistic language, the guide covers a number of other legally sensitive areas including hot pursuit, electronic surveillance, consent searches and the use of force. Cases in which the Supreme Court has not made a definitive ruling are discussed in view of state and lower federal court decisions.

Spiral-bound in flexible plastic, the manual provides blank pages for officers to note state or local statutes which may impose stricter standards than those handed down by the Federal courts.

The guide was compiled, written and edited by John G. Miles, Jr., the managing editor of the *Criminal Law Reporter*; Anthony E. Scudellari, an associate editor for legal services at BNA, and David B. Richardson, the former managing editor of *U.S. Law Week*. All three authors have had experience teaching constitutional law to police personnel and recruits.

Copies of the manual are available for \$3 each from BNA Books, 1231 25th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20037. Multiple copy discounts are available.

New additions to the criminal justice library

Leading Constitutional Cases on Criminal Justice, 1978 Ed. By Lloyd I. Weinreb. The Foundation Press, Mineola, N.Y. Paperhack, 858 pp.

The author has been publishing this text annually since 1973. Each year since then, he has revised it with current cases.

The text is divided into sixteen chapters, each containing pertinent constitutional cases under a particular heading. For instance, chapter seven deals with lineups, and included are the five germane Supreme Court decisions connected with lineups. The privilege against self-incrimination is outlined in chapter six's 16 cases, including the famous *Gardner v. Broderick* case. This particular case laid the foundation for the New York City Police Department's General Order Re: The Rights of Police Officers Being Investigated by the Department. Chapter three, entitled "The Fourth Amendment: Arrest and Search and Seizure," contains 30 cases, and is subdivided into three areas: Remedies; Stop and Frisk, and Investigations.

The book is excellent, and what makes it particularly significant is that the author does no editorializing on the Supreme Court cases. He merely presents the facts of each case, deleting what he considers "material that is irrelevant to criminal justice; material that is repetitious." The

book is eminently suitable for upper level undergraduate courses and graduate school courses in criminal justice studies on Constitutional law.

—Hugh J. B. Cassidy

The Burning of Evelyn Foster. By Jonathan Goodman. Scribner's, New York. \$8.95.

Jonathan Goodman, whose *The Killing of Julia Wallace* is a classic dissection of a murder case, has followed with an intriguing reconstruction of another 1931 mystery.

On the night of January 6, 1931, Evelyn Foster was found naked and dying of burns on a lonely moor in rural England. Before she died, she told the police she had been murdered by a stranger who hired her taxi, throwing gasoline on her and setting her afire. Although the inquest jury found a charge of "willful murder against some person unknown," the Northumberland County Constabulary discounted the verdict, the Chief Constable being quoted as saying to a newspaper reporter, "We are satisfied that the motor car in which Miss Foster's supposed murderer is said to have travelled from Jedburgh does not exist. We are also satisfied that the man she described does not exist." Thus the police ended their official investigation.

The book reconstructs the events leading to Miss Foster's death. Goodman interviewed many persons connected with the case and comes to the conclusion that it was a case of murder. He admits that before beginning his research on this book, he had formed a strong opinion that the women had caused her own death. But after visiting Otterburn (where the burning took place), Goodman learned new facts:

"By the time I started writing this book, my early opinion about the case had been reversed. I was convinced that the evidence disclosed by the police did not justify the belief that Evelyn Foster's death was the result of suicide or accident — and, more important, it appeared to me that facts which the police either did not know or

Continued on Page 15

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Current job openings in the criminal justice system

Faculty Position. The University of Louisville's School of Police Administration has a tenure-track opening at the assistant professor level, with twelve-month contract, beginning July 1, 1978. The position entails teaching responsibilities at the undergraduate and graduate levels in criminal law, constitutional issues in criminal justice and legal aspects of criminal justice management including teaching in-service practitioners in the Southern Police Institute.

The position requires an LL.B. or J.D. from an accredited law school, with an LL.M. preferred; eligibility for membership in a state bar association; prior active criminal justice experience, preferably as a legal advisor in criminal justice matters, and prior teaching experience in the relevant courses. Current salary for this position is \$23,000 plus fringe benefits.

Send comprehensive resume, other credentials, transcripts, and three letters from professional work-related references to: Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Deadline for all submissions: January 15, 1979. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Chief of Police. Midwest City, Oklahoma, a city of 55,000 is seeking an applicant for the position of chief of police. The city has a council/manager form of government with an annual budget of \$1.5 million and 102 personnel.

Successful candidates will be responsible for the administrative planning and coordination of all police functions in the city. Applicants must have proven leadership ability, broad experience in municipal police administration, and responsible supervisory experience. A college degree in police administration or related field is preferred.

Salary is \$20,628 with excellent fringe benefits.

Submit resumes to Personnel Department, P.O. Box 10570, Midwest City, OK 73140. The closing date for applications is November 30, 1978.

Chief of Police. The city of Fountain, Colorado is accepting applications for the position of chief of police.

Applicants must have a bachelor's degree in police science and a minimum of three years experience, including some supervisory duties or an equivalent combination of education and experience. Applicants must also be certified through CETA.

Resumes will be accepted through: City Manager's Office, City of Fountain, 116 South Main, Fountain, CO 80817. Applications accepted until December 15, 1978.

Senior Criminal Justice Researcher. The Police Foundation is recruiting for an individual to fill the position of senior researcher.

Successful applicants will be responsible for assisting in the determination of police related areas in which valuable research and experimentation can be accomplished, preparing solicited and unsolicited grant and contract applications; conducting research resulting from awarded grants or contracts; maintaining professional contacts with government agencies and private funding or research institutions; remaining active in professional societies, and continuing to publish research results in recognized publications and journals.

A Ph.D. is preferred with significant experiences in research in criminal justice areas. Salary is negotiable.

Applicants should send their resume and a writing sample to: Kenneth W. Brunk, Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20006.

Faculty Position. The University of Louisville's School of Police Administration is seeking candidates for an assistant professorship, at tenure-track position with twelve-month contract, beginning July 1, 1979. The current salary is \$21,000 plus fringe benefits.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in criminal justice or a closely related discipline. Persons admitted to candidacy will be considered if completion of degree is imminent. Applicant must have had experience in teaching undergraduate criminal justice courses such as police administration, police supervision, personnel administration, criminal investigation, patrol administration, seminar: problems in law enforcement, and preferably experience in teaching at the graduate level.

Send a comprehensive resume, other credentials, transcripts, and three letters from professional work-related references to: Chairman, Faculty Search Committee, School of Police Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40208. Deadline for all submissions: January 15, 1979. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Police Research Assistants. The Memphis, Tennessee Police Department, in cooperation with Southern Illinois University, is offering several part-time research posts that will be coupled with graduate level coursework, leading to an M.S. in Administration of Justice.

Successful candidates will be assigned to the department's Research and Development Bureau with faculty from the university's Law Enforcement Graduate Program of the Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency and Corrections.

Minimum qualifications include a bachelor's degree from an accredited four-year college or university and passing the Memphis department's pre-employment background investigation.

The research assistants will receive \$378 for 20 hours of service per week and a waiver of tuition for graduate coursework. Specific projects in which the interns will be involved include patrol and criminal task analysis, improvement of investigative techniques in rape and homicide cases, community-centered crime prevention programming development, and a variety of police organizational development and police management efforts.

Scheduled to begin on January 15, 1979, the program is designed to provide first-hand work experience in police research and development with a major municipal force, combined with the type of specialized coursework that the master's degree in administration of justice demands.

For further information, contact Dr. Fred I. Klyman, Associate Professor, Southern Illinois University, Law Enforcement Graduate Program, Research and Development Bureau, Memphis Police Department, 110 Adams Avenue, Memphis, TN 38103. Filing deadlines are January 5, 1979 for the spring term and May 5, 1979 for the summer semester.

Corrections Specialist. New York City's John Jay College of Criminal Justice is seeking a corrections professional to teach in the school's wide-ranging program at the assistant professor level. A higher post will be offered to an exceptionally able candidate, who has administrative rank and publications.

A doctorate plus full-time, paid institutional experience is preferred, however, an applicant with a M.S.W. and paid probation/parole experience will be considered for the position.

Send curriculum vitae by November 30, 1978 to Dr. Theodore A. Gill, Provost and Dean of Faculty, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Room 3101S, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Publications of The John Jay Press

THE LITERATURE OF POLICE CORRUPTION: Volume I: A Guide to Bibliography and Theory

by Antony E. Simpson, John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library
with a Foreword by
Albert J. Reiss, Jr., Yale University

This book is an intensive review of the historical and contemporary literature on police corruption. "Antony Simpson's review of what is known about police corruption is both necessary and timely," Albert Reiss writes in the Foreword. "What is reported in this volume can help those with an interest in police corruption turn to broader questions of civic morals, of public office and public trust, and of public accountability. The understanding of police corruption displayed in this volume enlightens and can illuminate the nature of fiduciary relationships in all public bureaucracies and their relationship to organizational control."

220 pages

Clothbound: \$10.00

TERRORISM: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

edited by
Yonah Alexander, State University of New York
and
Seymour Maxwell Fringer, City University of New York
with a Foreword by
Hens J. Morgenthau, New School of Social Research

This book attempts to define international terrorism and to evaluate some of the effective approaches used to curb it. Sixteen contributors examine terrorism in terms of psychology, the military, governmental legislation, computer statistics, history, nuclear proliferation, civil liberties and the media. In the Forward, Hens J. Morgenthau states: "As the experience of organized armed citizens laying down conditions for the government to fulfill on the threat to lives and property of other citizens is novel, so must the reaction of the government to such a challenge be novel. It is the great merit of this collection of essays to consider the issues raised by contemporary terrorism in this spirit of unprecedented novelty and thereby to contribute significantly to the solution of the issues raised."

350 pages

Paperback: \$5.95

POLICE STUDIES The International Review of Police Development

This new, quarterly journal is intended to provide an international forum for ideas, information and research on police problems. Topics to be included are the command, leadership, and management of police, the tasks of the police, including crime, traffic, public order, and social service, the career of police, including recruitment, training, advancement, and discipline, criminal law, police science and technology, police unions and organizations, academic research, and police history.

The editor of POLICE STUDIES is Philip John Stead, Professor of Comparative Police Science at John Jay College of Criminal Justice and former Dean of Academic Studies at the U.K. Police College, Birmshill, England.

100 pages each issue

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If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This offer applies to administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing date periods for law enforcement personnel, and notices for Federal agents. The position announcements should include a description of the job, the needed qualifications, and filing deadline. Write: Jobs, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019.

Upcoming Events

December 14-16, 1978. Principles of Business and Industrial Security Course. To be held in Euclid, Ohio. Tuition \$90. For further information, consult: Department of Continuing Studies, Police Training Programs, 101 Eilson Building, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AL 99701

December 17-December 22, 1978. One-week Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For more details, contact: DSG A. De Mauro, Project Coordinator, New Jersey State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750. Telephone: (201) 449-5200 ext. 240.

December 18-20, 1978. Zero-Based Budgeting Workshop. To be held at the Lauderdale Surf Hotel, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$275. For more information, contact: Michael E. O'Neil, President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First St., Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112. Telephone: (800) 538-6896 outside California or (408) 294-1427 in-state.

December 22, 1978. Course: Mental Health and The Law. To be held at the Criminal Justice Training Center, Southboro, Massachusetts. Presented by Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For more details, contact: Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Room 1310, Boston MA 02108.

January 3-March 23, 1979. The Southwestern Police Academy Command and Management School. Presented by the Southwestern Legal Foundation. Tuition: \$1,000. For further information, contact: Director, Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080.

January 8-19, 1979. Course: Basic Correctional Academy. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For further information, contact: Jack McArthur, Director, Regional Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Gum Ave., P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

January 8-19, 1979. Crime Scene Technician Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150. For more details, contact: Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, 6605 5th Avenue, North, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33723.

January 10-12, 1979. Seminar Response to Hostage Situations. Presented by Harper & Row Media. Tuition: \$175. For further information, contact: Harper & Row Media, Director of Seminars, 10 E. 53rd St., New York, NY 10022. Telephone: (212) 593-7405.

January 15, 1979. Mid-Management Workshop. Presented by Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College. Tuition: \$42 for Florida Officers, \$87 for out-of-state. For registration and more details, contact: Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice, Miami-Dade Community College, North Campus, 11380 N.W. 27 Avenue, Miami, FL 33167.

January 15-17, 1979. The Law Enforcement Effective Report Writing Workshop. To be held in Butte Center, California by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Program. For more information contact: Dr. Bruce T. Olson, 1121 Radcliffe

Drive, Davis, CA 95616. Telephone: (916) 758-2198.

January 15-17, 1979. Blood Spatter Course. To be held in Orlando, Florida by the J.C. Stone Memorial Police Academy of the Orlando Police Department. Tuition: \$100. For more information, contact: Officer Sal Lomonaco, J. C. Stone Memorial Police Academy, Orlando Police Department, P.O. Box 913, Orlando, FL 32801. Telephone: (305) 849-2456.

January 15-February 2, 1979. Management Command and Supervisory Personnel Program. Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held at Babson College, Wellesley, Massachusetts. Fee: \$700. For more details, contact: John T. Howland, Director, P.O. Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. Telephone: (617) 237-4724.

January 21-26, 1979. One-week Training Seminar on Terrorism/Civil Disorders. Presented by the New Jersey State Police in conjunction with LEAA. For further information, consult: December 17-22.

January 22-23, 1979. Physical Security Workshop and Exhibits. To be held at the Stouffer's National Center Hotel, Washington, D.C. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. Fee: \$145 for ASIS members and \$195 for non members. For more details, contact: Education and Seminar Programs Department, ASIS Headquarters, 2000 K St. N.W. Suite 651, Washington, D.C. 20006. Telephone: (202) 331-7887.

January 22-24, 1979. Stress Management in Law Enforcement Workshop. To be held in New Orleans. Presented by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$250. For further information, contact: George J. Burnett, Workshop Coordinator, The Traffic Institute, Northwestern University, 555 Clark St., Evanston, IL 60204.

January 22-25, 1979. Executive Protection Course. To be held in Phoenix by Indiana University's Center for Public Safety Training. Fee: \$200 For further information contact: Indiana University, Center for Public Safety Training, 150 W. Market St., Suite 400, Indianapolis, IN 46201. Telephone: (317) 264-8085.

January 28-February 2, 1979. Burglary Investigation Program. Presented by Continuing Education Programs, Institute of Government, University of Georgia. Fee: \$210. For more details, write Mr. Mike Swanson, Continuing Education Programs, Criminal Justice Division, Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.

January 29-30, 1979. Personality and Productivity Seminar. To be held in New York City. Fee: \$90 advance registration, \$100 at the door. For further information, contact: Ms Myrriam Zion, Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York,

NY 10019. Telephone: (212) 247-1600.

January 29-31, 1979. Federal Grants Workshop for Law Enforcement Agencies. To be held in New Orleans. Presented by the Traffic Institute, Northwestern University. Fee: \$175. For more details, consult: January 22-24.

January 29-31, 1979. Crisis Intervention Seminar. Conducted by the University of Maryland, conferences and Institutes Division. For more details, contact: Director, Law Enforcement Institute, University of Maryland, University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University Boulevard at Adelphi Rd., College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 454-5241.

January 31-February 2, 1979. Computer Planning Course. To be held at the Granada Royale Hotel in Phoenix, Arizona. Presented by Theorem Institute. Fee: \$225. For further information, see: December 18-20.

February 1-3, 1979. Police Supervision Techniques and Police Personnel Evaluation Seminar. Presented by the University of Alaska. Tuition: \$90.00. For more details, consult: December 14-16.

Police/community relations: why not a return to the basics?

Continued from Page 6
manager. In most cases these restraints are of a fiscal nature, but now and then other conflicts develop between the city manager and the chief law enforcement administrator. But once the chief has submitted his recommendations and supporting facts, he must do his level best to comply with the city manager's final decision regardless of personal preference. The chief law enforcement administrator should never jeopardize his credibility by clouding issues just to get his own way. It's sad to say, but occasionally, more often than we would like to admit, this happens.

To summarize the relationship between the city manager and the chief law enforcement administrator, it should suffice to say that they both must make every effort to produce a smooth and harmonious working relationship between them. This working relationship should be no problem if the chief law enforcement administrator ad-

February 1-May 4, 1979. Basic Police Academy Course. Presented by the Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. For more details, see: January 8-19.

February 4-7, 1979. Negotiating Skills in Collective Bargaining Course. Presented by Continuing Education Programs, Institute of Government, University of Georgia. Fee: \$145. For further information consult: January 28-February 2

February 4-8, 1979. Sixth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. To be held in San Diego, by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. Fee: \$180. For more information, contact: Institute Director, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, University of Nevada, P.O. Box 800, Reno, NV 89507. Telephone: (702) 784-6012 or 784-4836.

February 5-9, 1979. Basic Fingerprint Course. Presented by Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$25. For further information, see: January 8-19.

February 5-9, 1979. Sex Crimes Investigation Programs. Conducted by the University of Maryland. For more details see: January 29-31

February 12-15, 1979. Second Annual Institute on Medico-Legal Aspects of Criminal Justice. Presented by the University of South Florida. To be held in Tampa, Florida. Tuition \$100. For more information, contact: Dr. Ira J. Silverman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620. Telephone: (813) 974-2815.

heres to the principles as outlined in the previous paragraph and both parties assume an objective, big picture outlook when formulating decisions which will affect the citizens and taxpayers of the community.

In summary, it should suffice to say that the chief law enforcement administrator must maintain unquestioned integrity, a strong sense of fiscal responsibility, and adhere to a K.I.S.S. (Keep It Simple, Stupid) organizational structure.

Reviews of the latest in CJ literature

Continued from Page 13
did not divulge strongly supported her account of what happened on that Twelfth Night of 1931 "

He suggests that the murderer was one Ernest Brown, who 20 months after Miss Foster's death murdered one Frederick Morton, by the same means. Morton was found burned to death in his motor car parked in his garage in rural Yorkshire. Brown was convicted and executed for this crime which, Goodman discovered, had certain common denominators with the Foster case. Although there is no conclusive evidence that the two killers were one, it is perfectly feasible.

Goodman is currently general editor for the Celebrated Trial Series and demonstrates his talent as an indefatigable researcher as well as an absorbing story-teller. Here he delivers a compelling piece of crime reconstruction.

-Daniel P. King

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Attorney with 10 years' experience available for consultations, briefs, memoranda, negotiations, oral argument, formulation, planning and review of affirmative action programs. Author of briefs in Bakke and other leading cases; articles on this subject in *New York Law Journal* and *The Practical Lawyer*.

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Empathy is the aim in program using patrolmen as sleuths

Continued from Page 3
partment's three districts.

"Those assigned will continue in the program for a period of thirty days and then return to their district assignment," he explained. "This will be a continuous cycle, with one officer from each district temporarily assigned to the Criminal Investigation Division at all times."

Russell declared that the temporary assignments will provide the patrolmen with the kind of practical training that cannot be taught in a classroom. "Most police administrators agree that you have to have a blend of experiences," he said. "In our program, an officer will get the opportunity to sit in a room with a suspect, become involved in the interrogation and become familiar with getting the pertinent information on paper."

In trying their hands at such diverse detective functions as suspect identification, maintaining crime scene integrity and properly collecting evidence, the uniformed officers will gain an insight into the value of their own preliminary probes as "an important part of the total investigation," Russell said.

The program is also designed to strengthen the county's detective force by permitting commanders to directly determine which officers have a flair for detective work. Russell noted that investigative supervisors are currently forced to identify investigative talent only on the basis of "a cursory knowledge of an individual."

Another side benefit that the program is expected to produce concerns a broadening of the patrolman's conception of the department's overall function. "The uniformed officer will be exposed to another facet of the investigative process, and as a result, will gain a fuller understanding and appreciation of his assignment as it relates

to the functioning of the total organization," the lieutenant said. "Further, officers participating in the program will be able to make a knowledgeable comparison of assignments, and will be better able to set their personal goals."

The program is also designed to improve officer morale by temporarily relieving them of their routine patrol chores. "In certain instances, uniformed officers are very limited in their duties," Russell observed. "In some cases, administrators don't require enough from them and don't allow the officers to do all that they are capable of doing."

While the details of the program have not yet been formally announced to the force, Russell noted that it has been well received among the upper command of the department. The first of the temporary assignments are tentatively scheduled to take place early in January, he said, noting that the uniformed division requires its full complement of manpower during the upcoming holiday season. Russell appeared confident that the program will be a success once it is implemented. "The temporary duty program will enrich each participating officer, and therefore, benefit the entire department. Implementation of this project will involve a very minimal amount of manpower and will therefore be cost effective."

Criminal Justice Events Wanted

The editors welcome contributions to the "Upcoming Events" column. For best results, items must be sent in at least two months in advance of the event. Late-breaking items may be phoned in. Send to: Law Enforcement News, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1609.

New products for law enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

WIRELESS ALARM — Suitable for home or office use, the Watchman Life Safety System is a portable sound discriminator and radio frequency (RF) alarm system that activates a siren and warning lights upon detecting a break-in or fire.

Housed in a cabinet that resembles a hi-fi speaker, the unit can be adjusted to detect break-ins through walls, floors, doors, ceilings and windows, while ignoring extraneous sounds, although the device provides coverage to only one area, it can operate wireless remote sensor modules for protection of additional areas.

The system is plugged into a standard 110 VAC outlet and it provides its own DC back-up power source. Wireless dual ionization detectors are built-in to the unit for added safety.

A number of options are available so that the system can be tailored to individual applications. These include wireless detectors for windows and doors, a remote arming and disarming key switch, a personal panic button, and a pre-programmed telephone telephone communicator for summoning the police or fire departments.

For additional information, contact: Watchman, Inc., 6 Broadcast Lane, Nashua, NH 03060. Telephone: (603) 883-4983.

PATROL CAR — Chevrolet's 1979 Malibu police car replaces popular Nova 9C1 model as the division's economy entry in the compact squad car field.

Available in both two- and four-door versions, the Malibu 9C1 model rides on a 108.1-inch wheelbase, a size designed to provide cost effective operation and agile handling. Its higher gauge frame supports a special police suspension that includes

front and rear stabilizer bars, heavy-duty springs and shock absorbers, and special justice bumpers.

In an effort to enable the vehicle to withstand the rigors of stop-and-go police driving, the 9C1 package includes a greater capacity oil filter, a constant function fuel pump, a large capacity radiator and a heavy-duty engine valve train. Oversized cast iron brake drums are employed along with semi-metallic brake linings and vented, high gauge wheels. Other features include heavy-duty body mounts and a 4,000-watt battery that produces 80 amp-hours.

The Malibu is being offered as an alternative to Chevrolet's 116-inch wheelbase Impala police unit, which was first introduced to law enforcement two years ago. Both vehicles were designed with the use of finite element computer modeling techniques in an effort to improve interior space while lowering fuel consumption.

For more information, write: Chevrolet Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, General Motors Building, Detroit, MI 48202.

POWER PACK — The Model 108C alarm power pack from Sentry Technology is a 6-volt, 1.5-amp unit that offers a high continuous load capacity with excellent regulation and low ripple, making it suitable for use with motion detectors, digital transmitters and other solid state warning devices.

Featuring thermal overload protection circuitry and a lantern-size, gel-type standby battery, the unit is capable of supplying full voltage to the alarm system while charging the standby source, even when a discharged battery is pulling the charging voltage down to 4.5 volts.

The unit's separate power supply chassis permits quick battery changes, while the pack's high capacity rating makes it suitable for use as the single power source for any size alarm system.

More details and quantity discount information is available from: Sentry Technology, Inc., 222 Mt. Hermon Road, Santa Cruz, CA 95066.

SECURITY DEVICES — United Security Products, the maker of the Window Bug glass breakage detector, has expanded its product line in an effort to offer a complete array of security equipment to the alarm industry.

The new products from United include complete fence alarm systems, special application switches and contacts, undercarpet mat systems, remote alarm control stations, holdup and shunt switches, self-contained sirens and horns, circuit testers and data links.

United Fence Guard Model 802 is designed to protect cyclone and wire type fenced areas from intruders. Employing standard closed circuit operation with two-wire input, the system utilizes vertical motion detectors which are sensitive to movement created by climbing or penetrating a fence. The detectors feature automatic reset and they can be deployed in unlimited numbers at 10 to 30 foot intervals, depending upon the degree of security desired.

For complete information, write: United Security Products, Inc., 160 Airway Boulevard, Livermore, CA 94550

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