The bibliography on handicapped adult offenders covers all aspects of the criminal justice process—arrest, pretrial evaluation, determination of competency to stand trial, civil vs. criminal proceedings, and community and institutional treatment. An introduction discusses the number of offenders who are mentally retarded or physically handicapped; the personal, legal, and civil rights of offenders; judicial intervention; victimization of handicapped offenders; and alternative programs. One hundred and eighty-two citations are divided into the following categories: the problem (special needs and problems of handicapped offenders); recognition and classification of the handicapped; the link between disability and crime (research studies of epilepsy, chromosomal abnormalities, mental illness, mental retardation, and other development disorders that are suspected of disposing individuals to criminal acts); programs and services; personal/civil rights (covering the issues of commitment, treatment, safety, criminal responsibility, competency to stand trial, and other legal problems); deinstitutionalization (service integration models, employment services, discrimination, and other aspects of deinstitutionalization); and reference materials (bibliographies and directories). Each entry contains the author, title, source, publication date, National Criminal Justice Reference Service number, an abstract, supplemental notes, and availability information. Entries are listed alphabetically by author within subject areas and are indexed by subject, author, and title. Information for obtaining the documents is given. (SW)
The Handicapped Offender
Photos, clockwise from top right, courtesy of the Illinois Department of Corrections, photo by David Touch, courtesy of, the President's Committee on Mental Retardation, courtesy of the Illinois Department of Corrections
THE HANDICAPPED OFFENDER

A Selected Bibliography

by
W. Donald Pointer
Senior Corrections Specialist

Marjorie Kravitz
Supervising Editor

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1981

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Corrections
National Institute of Justice
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acknowledgment</th>
<th>v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part I—Introduction</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part II—Bibliography</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Problem</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recognizing and Classifying the Handicapped</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Link Between Disability and Crime</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programs and Services</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal/Civil Rights</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deinstitutionalization</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Materials</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Index</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author Index</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title Index</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How To Obtain These Documents</td>
<td>inside back cover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service gratefully acknowledges the assistance and support of several individuals and organizations in the development of this publication. Miles Santamour, Executive Director of the President’s Committee on Mental Retardation, provided helpful reviews of preliminary drafts and assisted in obtaining photographs to illustrate it. The Illinois Department of Corrections, specifically the Sheridan Correctional Center, provided photographs of handicapped offenders in institutional settings. John Milosovich of the National Institute of Corrections also provided helpful comments on early drafts of text materials.

—W. Donald Pointer
PART I
INTRODUCTION
The personal and legal problems of handicapped offenders were dramatized for the public in the televised movie “Dummy.” The film portrayed the experiences of an illiterate deaf-mute who has spent 15 years in mental institutions and jails. Twice accused of murder, the youth cannot be tried because he cannot participate in his own defense. He will not be able to participate in his own defense until he learns how to communicate with others. Although he is capable of learning sign language, he is in a jail that lacks instruction in sign language.

This poignant account of a handicapped person enmeshed in a seemingly interminable and frustrating series of encounters with police, lawyers, courts, and other criminal justice personnel and agencies illustrates the need for specialized programs and services for the handicapped.

Growing awareness of the special needs of mentally and physically handicapped offenders is accompanied by a disturbing realization. There are almost no resources and programs to meet these needs (see entry 3).

How Many Offenders Are Mentally Retarded or Physically Handicapped?

Although estimates of the number of mentally retarded adult offenders vary, there are proportionally more mentally retarded persons in prisons and jails than in the general population (see entry 8). For example, a Missouri study identified only 3 percent of the State’s general population as retarded, while approximately 10 percent of the correctional institutions’ population and 6 to 7 percent of the probationers and parolees were identified as retarded (entry 23). These findings parallel those of a national survey conducted by the George Washington University Institute of Law, Psychiatry, and Criminology in 1966 (entry 25). Estimates by corrections professionals range from 9 percent nationally to as high as 30 percent in some States. Clearly the exact number is unknown, but the lower estimates are probably close to the mark.

In addition to retarded inmates in correctional institutions, many retarded offenders are confined in State institutions for the retarded (see, for example, entry 14). In 1975 Miles Santamour and Bernadette West conducted an informal survey of 141,000 institutionalized retarded persons (entry 16). They found that 5 percent—or 7,050—could be classified as retarded offenders who had been directed to such institutions by courts or social agencies in lieu of jail or prison.

Although the discussion thus far is limited to mentally handicapped offenders, the term “handicapped” applies to physically handicapped offenders as well. However, we know even less about their numbers and needs than we do about
the mentally handicapped. In one of the few studies with data about physically handicapped offenders, the California State legislature identified 160 inmates with physical disabilities when they surveyed the State prison population to determine correctional needs (entry 104). We can only assume that correctional institutions have inadequate provisions for the physically handicapped offender.

What Are the Problems?

One of the basic problems in developing and operating adequate programs for mentally handicapped offenders is the lack of a universally accepted definition of mental retardation. According to the American Association of Mental Deficiency (AAMD), persons with IQ's of less than 70 who are unable to adapt to their living situations are mentally retarded. This description applies only to individuals whose conditions are apparent before they reach intellectual maturity or the age of 18.

Recognizing disabled offenders is one problem, managing them is another. A survey of Missouri criminal justice personnel—defense attorneys, public defenders, prosecutors, judges—found none who had any specialized training in dealing with the mentally retarded offender. The survey also confirmed the difficulty in even recognizing retarded offenders (entry 23). Another deficiency the survey uncovered was the lack of a legal distinction between mentally ill and mentally retarded offenders. In a similar survey of 400 social service and criminal justice agencies in Ohio, the results were comparable.

Many other surveys have documented the serious inadequacies of existing programs and services for mentally and physically handicapped offenders (entries 19, 30, and others). The problems include:

- Lack of appropriate treatment facilities
- Inadequate training of personnel to identify, classify, and treat the disabled offender
- Limited community treatment alternatives
- Inadequate diagnostic services
- Abuse and exploitation in institutional settings
- Lack of appropriate programming
- Infringements of personal, legal, and constitutional rights
- Inadequate staff advocacy in program decisions, release planning, parole consideration, and employment placement
- Development of a negative stereotype for the training potential of the mentally retarded offender.

Personal, Legal, and Civil Rights

Dealing with the criminal justice system can be a problem for intelligent, healthy, and well-educated individuals. For the retarded or disabled, the system is often confusing and traumatizing. Vision, speech, and hearing impairments.

There are virtually no guidelines for adapting correctional facilities to the needs of the handicapped. However, there are standards and guides for making the general environment barrier free. See especially Into the Mainstream: A Syllabus for a Barrier Free Environment by Stephen A. Kilment (Washington: American Institute of Architects, 1975), and Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to and Usable by Physically Handicapped People (ANSI A1171-1980; American National Standards Institute New York, 1980).
epilepsy and other convulsive disorders, paralysis, mild or severe retardation, and serious learning disabilities can turn the maze of legal procedures into a frightening and frustrating ordeal.

There are many issues involved in the challenge to provide greater fairness, responsiveness, and justice for handicapped persons in conflict with the law (see entries 111-155). An examination of statutory and case law points to the major issues:

- Competency to stand trial and use of insanity or diminished capacity as a defense in a criminal prosecution
- Adequacy of legal advocacy programs
- Existence of equal treatment at each stage of the process, including interrogation, indictment, trial, decision, sentencing, incarceration, and release consideration
- Civil vs. criminal confinement

Judicial Intervention

Judicial activism about the conditions of confinement has increased during the past decade, especially in the lower courts. In some cases, lower court rulings on constitutional violations in prisons and jails have led to improved programs, services, and facilities. While upholding lower court decisions on constitutional deficiencies, the higher courts have shown a consistent reluctance to set standards that mandate increased government expenditures for corrections. Some improvements needed to meet court recommendations would entail increased government spending—a province most higher courts view as that of State legislatures (entry 8).

Victimization of Handicapped Offenders

Naive or retarded and physically disabled incarcerated offenders are particularly vulnerable to exploitation by stronger and more aggressive inmates. This problem exists in all confined populations—mental institutions, nursing homes, juvenile centers—as well as prisons and jails. To assure protection of institutionalized individuals, Congress passed "The Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act" of 1980, which authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to intervene in cases involving suspected civil rights violations. Regulations for implementing the Act are being developed.

Alternative Programs

Increasing doubts about the efficacy of institutionalization, along with the difficulties of protecting the handicapped from abuse by other inmates and, in some cases, by staff, have convinced many correctional officials to support alternative programs for handicapped offenders.

Over the past decade, significant strides have been made toward deinstitutionalizing certain confined populations. New programs abound for juvenile status offenders, and deinstitutionalization efforts are underway in a few States for nonviolent adult offenders. In the general population, deinstitutionalization efforts for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically disabled are commonplace. These efforts are based on the premise that such individuals are inappropriately confined and can be treated more effectively in alternative programs. Although there have been many theoretical studies of deinstitutionaliz-
ing handicapped offenders, very few such programs have been attempted (For references about deinstitutionalization of offenders and other confined populations, see entries 156-177).

Deinstitutionalization is also viewed as a means of reducing the growing financial burden of incarceration without sacrificing public safety (entry 174). The public usually needs some convincing, however, as alternative community programs for offenders tend to generate widespread opposition.

Definition and Scope

The publications selected for the bibliography that follows relate primarily to the adult offender. Although many of the documents have relevance to other disabled groups of offenders—juveniles and the mentally ill, for example—this bibliography focuses on the mentally retarded and physically handicapped person in conflict with the law. References to programs for the mentally ill or mentally disordered offender are included when deemed helpful to planning programs for the mentally handicapped. However, no effort has been made to include programs for all classes of offenders generally considered to need mental health care and services.

The citations cover all aspects of the criminal justice process, arrest, pretrial evaluation, determination of competency to stand trial, civil vs. criminal proceedings, and community and institutional treatment. References to health care in prisons and jails are presented in a related NCJRS publication, Prison and Jail Health Care: A Selected Bibliography (NCJ 70206).

The citations are presented in the following chapters:

- The Problem. Special needs and problems of handicapped offenders.
- Recognizing and Classifying the Handicapped. Problems in definition and identification and related training materials.
- Link Between Disability and Crime. Research studies of epilepsy, chromosomal abnormalities, mental illness, mental retardation, and other developmental disorders that are suspected of disposing individuals to criminal acts.
- Programs and Services. Descriptions of special programs offered at some institutions; programs designed for other target populations, that may be adapted for handicapped offenders; program needs and guidelines.
- Personal/Civil Rights. The issues of commitment, treatment, safety, criminal responsibility, competency to stand trial, and other legal problems.
- Deinstitutionalization. Service-integration models, employment services, discrimination, and other aspects of deinstitutionalization, programs, designed for other target populations, that may be adapted for handicapped offenders.

Additional materials that have been added to the NCJRS data base too late to be included in the main body of this bibliography are listed as Addenda. Information about how to obtain the documents cited may be found on the inside back cover.
PART II
BIBLIOGRAPHY
THE PROBLEM

K. BACHMAN. WHAT TO DO WITH JAMES. GEORGE TOWN UNIVERSITY-CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER 1979 NCJ-61391

THE PROBLEMS CONFRONTING A MENTALLY RETARDED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AS HE BECOMES INVOLVED IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE PRESENTED IN THIS FILM FOR PARENTS, COUNSELORS, AND LAWYERS. THE DRAMA OF A 15-YEAR-OLD ADOLESCENT NAMED JAMES PORTRAYS THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM'S INABILITY TO MANAGE PROPERLY THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS. ONLY AFTER JAMES HAS BEEN ARRESTED REPEATEDLY DOES THE SYSTEM ADMINISTER PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS WHICH INDICATE HE PERFORMS ON A SECOND OR THIRD GRADE LEVEL. JAMES IS INELIGIBLE FOR MANY REMEDIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BECAUSE OF HIS CRIMINAL RECORD AND CONSEQUENTLY IS ASSIGNED TO JUVENILE DETENTION CENTERS AND LOCAL INSTITUTIONS WHERE HIS UNDERACHIEVEMENTS ARE REINFORCED IN A DISPOSITION HEARING. THE SOCIAL WORKER RECOMMENDS THAT JAMES EITHER BE ASSISTED BY THE ADOLESCENT INTERVENTION TEAM OR PLACED IN AN INDIVIDUALIZED PUBLIC SCHOOL PROGRAM. SUCH SINGLE SOLUTION SEEMS ADEQUATE SINCE JAMES BECOMES VICTIM TO ABUSE IN SCHOOLS AND DETENTION FACILITIES AND HE ASSOCIATES WITH CRIMINAL GANGS IN THE COMMUNITY. JAMES MOTHER, AWARE OF HER SON'S DISABILITY FEELS FRUSTRATED AT THE LACK OF AVAILABLE ASSISTANCE FOR HIM. LIKewise, THE JUVENILE JUDGE ADMITS THAT ALTHOUGH INSTITUTIONALIZATION IS INAPPROPRIATE, JAMES STILL REQUIRES CLOSE SUPERVISION. THE NONEXISTENCE OF AN IDEAL SOLUTION IS COMMON IN THE TREATMENT OF THE MARGINALLY RETARDED OFFENDER.

Supplemental Notes: 57 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1979 RENTAL ALSO AVAILABLE Availibility: RICHFIELD PRODUCTION SERVICES, 8006 TAKOMA AVENUE SILVER SPRING MD 20910 (Film) (Not available through NCJRS Document Loan Program)


Supplemental Notes: PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE HELD AT THE BATTLE SEATTLE RESEARCH CENTER. JUNE 12-14, 1975 Sponsoring Agency: BATTLE HUMAN AFFAIRS RESEARCH CENTERS. 4000 NE 41ST STREET. SEATTLE WA 98105 Availability: D.C. HEATH AND COMPANY, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173

3. B. S. BROWN and T. F. COURTLESS. MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER. US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INST OF MENTAL HEALTH CENTER FOR STUDIES OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, WASHINGTON, DC 20203 66 p 1971 NCJ-65470 CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS WERE SURVEYED TO DETERMINE THE INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT (IQ) OF INMATES AND ASSESS INSTITUTIONS' PROBLEMS REGARDING MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS. HISTORIC ATTITUDES TOWARD MENTALLY DEFICIENT OFFENDERS WERE REVIEWED, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF IQ TESTING. CHANGING VIEWS ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOW INTELLIGENCE AND CRIMINALITY, AND THE IMPRECISION OF STATUTORY DEFINITIONS FOR DEFICIENT DELINQUENCY. THE SURVEY OBTAINED REPORTS ON THE IQ SCORES OF 80,477 INMATES IN U.S. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. IT WAS FOUND THAT ABOUT 20,000 INMATES IN PENAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE IQ SCORES BELOW 70; MOST COMMONLY, THESE INMATES HAD COMMITTED PROPERTY OFFENSES SUCH AS LARCENY OR BURGLARY. A GENERAL LACK OF SPECIALIZED PROGRAMMING FOR RETARDED INMATES WAS REPORTED BY MOST INSTITUTIONS. INSTITUTIONS REPORTING AT LEAST 1 INMATE WITH AN IQ SCORE BELOW 55 WERE SELECTED FOR A FOLLOWUP SURVEY. DATA WERE OBTAINED FOR 964 SUCH INMATES FROM 26 INSTITUTIONS. THE OFFENSE PATTERNS REVEALED THAT 57 PERCENT WERE INCARCERATED FOR CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS. THE TWO MOST FREQUENT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS CITED BY ADMINISTRATORS WERE THE INMATES NEED FOR CONSTANT AND INDIVIDUAL STAFF ATTENTION AND THEIR TENDENCY TO ABUSE OTHER INMATES.
THE PROBLEM

DENIC TO BECOME VICTIMS OF EXPLOITATION BY THEIR MORE INTELLIGENT PEERS ANOTHER FOLLOWUP STUDY INVESTIGATED THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TYPE OF JUSTICE ADMINISTERED AND MENTALLY DEFICIENT DEFENDANTS IN TWO-THIRDS OF THE 395 CASES EXAMINED. CONFESSIONS WERE OBTAINED, 59 PERCENT PLEADED GUILTY, AND 69 PERCENT WERE REPRESENTED BY COURT-APPOINTED COUNSEL NO PRETRIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING WAS DONE IN 78 PERCENT OF THE CASES ISSUES OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL WERE NOT RAISED IN 92 PERCENT OF THE CASES ONLY 5 OF THE 34 RESPONDING STATES CITED PLANS WHICH INCLUDED SPECIALIZED FACILITIES OR TREATMENT FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS CRITICAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED INCLUDE LACK OF AWARENESS OF THE COMPLEX LEGAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND LACK OF EMPirical DATA ON THE RELATIONSHIP OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR MOREOVER, ADEQUATE SOCIOPSYCHOLOGICAL DEFINITIONS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THIS OFFENDER GROUP ARE NEEDED AS WELL AS ADEQUATE SERVICES FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM CALIFORNIA ATTORNEYS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

HANDICAPPED

IONS FORMED AS A RESULT OF READING OR WATCHING MEDIA PUBLICITY ABOUT ALCOHOL OR DRUGS, AND THE JUROR'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECT OF THESE SUBSTANCES FINALLY, 7 QUESTIONS COVER THE JUROR'S UNDERSTANDING OF MENTAL RETARDATION AND INTELLIGENCE MEASUREMENTS IN GENERAL, A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS ADDED Supplemental Notes: REPRINTED FROM CALIFORNIA ATTORNEYS FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE

6. A. T. FORET AND M. J. PETROWSKE. LEGAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF. WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 1976 Ki NCJ-35525 TRAINING COURSE (FOR HOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRY OF INTERPRETERS OF THE DEAF COMPREHENSIVE SKILLS CERTIFICATE) IN CONVEYING LEGAL TERMS AND CONCEPTS TO DEAF PERSONS (THOSE WITH MINIMAL LANGUAGE SKILLS) COURSE MATERIALS CONSIST OF AN AUDIO CASSETTE WHICH CONTAINS A PRE-TEST AND A POST-TEST, WHICH THE STUDENT, IN A STUDIO FACILITY, INTERPRETS INTO SIGN LANGUAGE WHILE BEING RECORDED ON VIDEO TAPE, 10 VIDEO CASSETTE VIGNETTES WHICH PROVIDE THE STUDENT WITH PRACTICE MATERIALS IN REVERSE INTERPRETING SIGN LANGUAGE INTO SPOKEN ENGLISH, 16 VIDEO CASSETTES WHICH ILLUSTRATE THE SIGNS USED IN LEGAL VOCABULARY A MANUEL WHICH CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 1,000 COMMONLY USED LEGAL TERMS, THE SIGNS TO BE USED BY INTERPRETERS IN CONVEYING THESE TERMS TO THE DEAF, LAY DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS, EXAMPLES OF EACH TERM USED IN A SENTENCE, COMMON LEGAL FORMULAS (MIRANDA WARNING, WITNESS OATH, ETC), AND OTHER INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO INTERPRETERS (CODE OF ETHICS, FEE SETTING, RIGHTS OF THE DEAF, ETC), A BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET WHICH CONTAINS A LIST OF EQUIPMENT NEEDED AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TEACHING THE COURSE, AND A DAILY CLASS SCHEDULE OF THE THREE-WEEK COURSE AS IT WAS ORIGINALLY PRESENTED AT WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY THE MANUAL ALSO PROVIDES A TRAINING AND REFERENCE AID FOR INTERPRETERS, JUDGES, ATTORNEYS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS AND CAN BE USED AS A TEXT ON LEGAL PROCEDURES AND TERMINOLOGY FOR USE IN EDUCATING DEAF YOUNGSTERS IN SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF (THE VIDEO CASSETTES IN THE 3/4 INCH FORMAT) Supplemental Notes: INCLUDES 1 AUDIO CASSETTE, 26 VIDEO CASSETTES, 1 263-PAGE MANUAL, 2 6-PAGE BOOKLETS

5. P. J. FITZGERALD. SAMPLE VOIR DIRE OF PROSPECTIVE JURORS IN DIMINISHED CAPACITY CASES (FROM DEFENDING CRIMINAL CASES THE RAPIDLY CHANGING PRACTICE OF CRIMINAL LAW—ANNUAL, 16TH, 1978—SEE NCJ-55590), NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, P O DRAWER 1508, SANTA FE NM 87501 6 p 1978 NCJ-55590 SAMPLE QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN FOR USE WITH JURORS IN CASES INVOLVING TESTIMONY BY PSYCHIATRISTS OR PSYCHOLOGISTS. IN CASES WHICH INVOLVE DIMINISHED CAPACITY DUE TO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS, AND IN CASES WITH MENTALLY RETARDED DEFENDANTS JURORS COMMONLY BELIEVE THAT PSYCHIATRISTS, THEMSELVES, ARE DISTRUBED AND THAT PSYCHIATRIC EXPERTS Seldom AGREE ON A PARTICULAR DIAGNOSIS IF PSYCHIATRIC OR PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTIMONY IS IMPORTANT TO THE CASE, JUROR QUESTIONING SHOULD UNCOVER THESE ATTITUDES A SERIES OF 32 SAMPLE QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN WHICH COVER THE JUROR'S KNOWLEDGE OF PSYCHOLOGY OR PSYCHIATRY, ANY ASSOCIATION THE JUROR MAY HAVE HAD WITH MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS, AND JUROR ATTITUDES ABOUT THESE DISCIPLINES IF ALCOHOL, NARCOTICS, OR OTHER DRUGS ARE INVOLVED IN THE DIMINISHING OF THE CAPACITIES OF THE CLIENT AT THE TIME OF THE CRIME, A PROSPECTIVE JUROR'S ATTITUDES TOWARD THESE SUBSTANCES SHOULD BE EXPLOREd A SET OF 13 QUESTIONS COVER THE PROSPECTIVE JUROR'S USE OF ALCOHOL OPIN-
OFFENDER

TARDED, AND A STRATEGIC DECISION AS TO WHETHER SOME OR ALL ASPECTS OF THE MODEL SHOULD BE ACTIVE-
LY PRESSES TWO REACTION COMMENTS DISCUSS THE AUTH-
OR'S VIEWS ON THE CREATION OF AN EXCEPTIONAL OFF-
FENDERS COURT (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

DURING THE LAST DECADE LOWER FEDERAL COURTS HAVE TRIED TO REMEDY CONSTITUTIONAL VIOLATIONS BY MAN-
DATE INCREASED GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES. THE LIMITS WHICH SHOULD BE PLACED ON THIS POWER ARE DISCUSS-
ED AS THE RESULT OF LOWER FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS PRISONS HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO IMPROVE, PHYSICAL FACILITIES AND LEVELS OF SERVICES IN ADDI-
TION SPENDING FOR PROGRAMS FOR MENTALLY RETAR-
DED PERSONS HAS INCREASED AND OTHER PUBLIC MONEY HAS BEEN COMMITTED NOT BY LEGISLATIVE CHOICE, BUT BY JUDICIAL DECISION THE SUPREME COURT HAS EMPhA-
IZED THE VALUE OF LIMITED JUDICIAL INTERVENTION IN SUCH MATTERS AND IN SEVERAL CASES HAVE ATTEMPTED TO LIMIT LOWER COURT INTERVENTION IN LEGISLATIVE MATTER.

THE INTEGRATION CASES. THE JUDICIAll LEVEL BECAUSE LEGISLATURES HAVE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE RESULTS. REFORMERS ARE DE-
AL OF PERSONAL SATISFACTION FROM IT AND HAS NO FEED ON HIS GRANDCHILD HE DERIVES A GREAT STIMULATE IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL OR COR-
RECTIONAL PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY SUCH OF.

MENTAL ILL OFFENDERS WHO REQUIRE MAXIMUM SECURITY AND SPECIAL HAND-
LING MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION LEGIS-
LATION DEALING WITH THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH OFFEND-
ERS POSES PROBLEMS BOTH ON STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS SUCH LEGISLATIVE ACTS ARE DESIGNED FOR CIVIL, NOT CRIMINAL COMMITMENT, AND REPRESENT A NORMA-
TIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE RATHER THAN AN OPERATIVE REALITY PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S CIVIL RIGHTS, INCLUDING DUE PROCESS AND THE DETER-
MINATION OF THE OFFENDER'S STATE OF MENTAL HEALTH.AND MENTAL RETARDATION AND IN SUCH.

MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL RETARDATION AS ALCOHOLISM. PHYSICAL DISABILITY MENTAL ILLNESS, AND MENTAL RETARDATION AND IN SUCH. CRIMINAL AREAS AS ADULT CRIME, JUVENILE DELINQUEN-
CY, DRUG USE, AND SEXUAL OFFENSES. THE BOOK INCLUDES WITH A PAIR OF CRITICAL COMMENTARIES BY PROMINENT SUPPORTERS OF THE SOCIETAL REACTION PERSPECTIVE (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: HALSTED PRESS. 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016

10. E B GUY, M S. HELLER, and S. POLSKY, DISPOSITION OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS. PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY ROOM 302, SOCIAL SERVICES BUILDING. 311 SOUTH JU-
NIPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19107 PRISON JOUR-
NAL V 48, N 1 (SPRING/SUMMER) P 24-33 NCJ-46936 MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS MUST BE HANDLED SKILLFULLY AND EXPEDIENTLY AT ALL LEVELS OF THE LEGAL PROC-
ESS PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT MUST BE INTEGRATED WITH JUDICIARY DISPOSITION CRIMINAL LAWS REGARDING THE MENTALLY ILL SHOULD BE CLEAR AND CONCISE AND THE NECESSARY DIAGNOSTIC AND TREAT-
MENT FACILITIES MUST BE AVAILABLE. ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE THE MANAGEMENT OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS MUST INVOLVE MORE EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF EXISTING PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES. THE PSYCHIATRIC PROFES-
SION AND FACILITIES ARE CURRENTLY NOT EQUIPPED TO DEAL WITH THE LEGAL ASPECT OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS WHO REQUIRE MAXIMUM SECURITY AND SPECIAL HAN-
DLING MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION LEGIS-
LATION DEALING WITH THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH OFFEND-
ERS POSES PROBLEMS BOTH ON STATE AND NATIONAL LEVELS SUCH LEGISLATIVE ACTS ARE DESIGNED FOR CIVIL, NOT CRIMINAL COMMITMENT, AND REPRESENT A NORMA-
TIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONVENIENCE RATHER THAN AN OPERATIVE REALITY PROTECTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL'S CIVIL RIGHTS, INCLUDING DUE PROCESS AND THE DETER-
MINATION OF THE OFFENDER'S STATE OF MENTAL HEALTH.AND MENTAL RETARDATION AS ALCOHOLISM. PHYSICAL DISABILITY MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL RETARDATION AS ALCOHOLISM. PHYSICAL DISABILITY MENTAL ILLNESS, AND MENTAL RETARDATION AND IN SUCH.

THE PROBLEM

DEVIC ItS, HOWEVER, DESPITE ITS WIDESPREAD ACCEPT-
ANCE AND USE BY SOCIOLOGISTS, CRIMINOLOGISTS, AND

BEHAVIORISTS, THE LABELING PERSPECTIVE HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO VERY LITTLE EMPIRICAL EVALUATION THIS BOOK PROVIDES A CRITICAL EXPLORATION OF THE EMPIR-
ICAL EVIDENCE AVAILABLE TO DATE. CONTRIBUTORS THEN EXPLORE FACETS OF ITS APPLICATION IN SUCH NONCRIM-
INAL AREAS AS ' ALCOHOLISM. PHYSICAL DISABILITY MENTAL ILLNESS, AND MENTAL RETARDATION AND IN SUCH. CRIMINAL AREAS AS ADULT CRIME, JUVENILE DELINQUEN-
CY, DRUG USE, AND SEXUAL OFFENSES. THE BOOK INCLUDES WITH A PAIR OF CRITICAL COMMENTARIES BY PROMINENT SUPPORTERS OF THE SOCIETAL REACTION PERSPECTIVE (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: HALSTED PRESS. 605 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10016
THE PROBLEM UNDERSTAND GRAM'S BECAUSE THEIR PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS WOULD FREQUENTLY RESULTS IN INDEFINITE INSTITUTIONAL HINDERS THE MENTALLY RETARDED IN COURTROOM SITUATIONS. RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO 405

Correctional officers and parole boards their institutional adjustments to the satisfaction of correctional officers and parole boards their apparent lack of cooperation. Due to the inability to understand the criminal justice procedures, hinder the mentally retarded in courtroom situations. Furthermore a declaration of incompetency frequently results in indefinite institutional commitment nevertheless given appropriate treatment and training programs, the chances for facilitating mentally retarded offenders are good because their personality characteristics would lend themselves to positive developmental programs fully integrated and coordinated programs especially designed for the needs of retarded offenders are recommended implementation of these services should begin with education, programs for professionals in the criminal justice and law enforcement systems, these professionals must acquire better informed approaches to dealing with retarded offenders further special treatment programs must be developed in institutions, and prerelease planning and parole possibilities must be adapted for these offenders tabular data footnotes and a bibliography are provided.

Supplemental Notes: RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO 405

1. INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE, 11 FIRSTFIELD ROAD, GAITHERBURG MD 20760. DEAF AND THE POLICE—TRAINING KEY NO 244 6 p 1976 NCJ-38178

TRAINING KEY DEALS WITH POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES IN DEALING WITH DEAF PERSONS DURING TRAFFIC STOPS AND OR ARRESTS THE PROBLEM RELATES TO COMPREHENSIVE AND METHODS OF COMMUNICATING WITH THE DEAF ARE REVIEWED ILLUSTRATIONS OF BASIC SIGN LANGUAGE PHRASES WHICH CAN BE USED BY THE OFFICER TO ENABLE HIM TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE DEAF VICTIM, SUSPECT, OR WITNESS ARE INCLUDED DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND SUPPLEMENTAL READING SUGGESTIONS FOLLOW THE TEXT.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

12. C T IDELBEGGER, MENTALLY RETARDED CRIMINAL OFFENDER-FINDING SOME SOLUTIONS FOR A LOST CAUSE HAWORTH PRESS 149 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK NY 10010 OFFENDER REHABILITATION V 3 N 2 (WINTER 1978) P 161 170 NCJ-55417

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS FOCUSES ON THE FAILURE OF THESE PERSONS TO BENEFIT FROM REFORMS IN EITHER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OR MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM WHEN A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN LABELED MENTALLY RETARDED COMES BEFORE THE COURT ON CRIMINAL CHARGES, THE LABEL CHANGES TO MENTALLY DEFICIENT OR DEFECTIVE OFFENDER (THE SAME LABEL APPLIED TO SEX OFFENDERS COMES BEFORE THE COURT ON CRIMINAL CHARGES, THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE OR MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM WHEN A OFFENDER FINDING SOME SOLUTIONS FOR A LOST CAUSE.) IDEALLY LABELS SERVE A USEFUL PURPOSE-IDENTIFYING SPECIAL NEEDS BUT WHEN THIS PURPOSE IS NOT SERVED, LABELS ONLY STIGMATIZE IN THE CASE OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER, DOUBLE LABELING TAKES PLACE, BUT NO SPECIAL NEEDS ARE IDENTIFIED AS A RESULT THERE HAS BEEN A TENDENCY FOR THE MENTAL HEALTH AND CORRECTIONS SYSTEMS TO SHUFFLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS BACK AND FORTH RIGHTS LITIGATION AND RULINGS BENEFITING MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS AND CRIMINAL OFFENDERS SOMEHOW HAVE CIRCUMVENTED THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER UNDER PSYCHOLOGY LAWS, DEFENDANTS WHOSE MENTAL RETARDATION IS FOUND TO RENDER THEM EITHER UNFIT TO STAND TRIAL OR NOT CRIMINALLY RESPONSIBLE FACE INDETERMINATE CIVIL COMMITMENT UNTIL THEY ARE CURED. THIS CONSTITUTES A LIFE SENTENCE. BECAUSE MENTAL RETARDATION IS NOT SOMETHING THAT CAN BE CURED, AN OFFENDER WHO IS LABELED MENTALLY RETARDED IS LIKELY TO BE CONFRONTED WITH DOUBLE DISCRIMINATION BY THE PUBLIC THERE IS A NEED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE HANDLING OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED CRIMINALLY WITH THEIR MENTAL RETARDATION OR WITH THEIR CRIMINALLY THERE IS ALSO A NEED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE TREATMENT NEEDS OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS DIFFER FROM THOSE OF MENTALLY RETARDED NONOFFENDERS AND NONRETARDED OFFENDERS STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SEPARATE. BOTH IN THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC AND IN THE LAW AND IN THE EYES OF THE PUBLIC, THE PROBLEMS OF IDENTIFYING, AND HELPING MENTALLY RETARDED AND MENTALLY ILL INMATES ARE DESCRIBED. WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM'S RESPONSE TO SUCH INMATES THE FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM DIFFERS FROM MOST STATE SYSTEMS IN THAT MENTALLY ILL OR RETARDED INMATES ARE CARED FOR BY THE SAME SYSTEM IN WHICH THEY ARE INCARCERATED. WHEREAS MANY STATES RELY ON SEPARATE MENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS TO TREAT SUCH INMATES ALMOST NO SEVERELY RETARDED INDIVIDUALS ARE INCARCERATED. SINCE ALL COURTS HAVE THE OBLIGATION NOT TO TRY, CONVICT, AND SENTENCE PEOPLE WHO CANNOT UNDERSTAND COURT PROCEEDINGS THE FEW RETARDED INMATES IN THE SYSTEM ARE TREATED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS RATHER THAN TRANSFERRED TO IDENTIFIABLE SPECIAL UNITS OR INSTITUTIONS AS IS THE CASE FOR MENTALLY ILL INMATES ALTHOUGH IT IS DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY MENTALLY ILL INMATES, THE BEST ESTIMATES SUGGEST THAT 2 PERCENT OF ALL FEDERAL INMATES ARE PSYCHOTIC, 50 PERCENT HAVE PERSONALITY DISORDERS, 8 PERCENT ARE NEUROTIC, AND 14 PERCENT SUFFER FROM DEPRESSION IN 1972, THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH CHARGED THAT FEDERAL PRISONS WERE FAILING TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE TREATMENT TO MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS ALTHOUGH THE BUREAU OF PRISONS HAS SOUGHT TO ADDRESS THESE PROBLEMS, MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE THE DETECTION AND CARE OF MENTALLY ILL PATIENTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF TWO BRANCHES WITHIN THE BUREAU OF PSYCHOLOGY SERVICES, IN WHICH PSYCHOLOGISTS WORK NOT ONLY WITH PSYCHOTICS BUT WITH INMATES SUFFERING FROM SUCH PROBLEMS AS DRUG AND ALCOHOL ADDICTION AND DEPRESSION. HOWEVER THE BUREAU'S PROGRAMS ARE STILL PLAGUED BY PROBLEMS ARISING FROM THE FAILURE TO GRANT THE double labeling of mentally retarded offenders...
NEED FOR RESEARCH AND POOR QUALITY PROGRAMS AND STAFF REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

E. SAGARIN and F. MONTANINO, Eds. DEViants—VOLUN
tARY ACTORS IN A HOSTILE WORLD. 611 p. 1977


Availability: GENERAL LEARNING PRESS 250 JAMES STREET MORRISTOWN NJ 07960


Supplemental Notes: CO SPONSORED BY RHODE ISLAND DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH RETARDATION AND HOSPITALS Sponsoring Agencies: US PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION, 7TH AND D STREETS SW WASHINGTON DC 20024 US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE 300 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW WASHINGTON DC 20201

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

M. B. SANTAMOUR, OTHER TEN PERCENT, PART 1 AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION 4321 HARTWICK ROAD, COLLEGE PARK MD 20740 AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CORRECTION V 39, N 2 (MARCH-APRIL 1977) P 16 & 36


Supplemental Notes: CO SPONSORED BY RHODE ISLAND DEPT OF MENTAL HEALTH RETARDATION AND HOSPITALS Sponsoring Agencies: US PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION, 7TH AND D STREETS SW WASHINGTON DC 20024 US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE 300 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW WASHINGTON DC 20201

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

15

16
MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE LESS LIKELY TO PLEA BARGAIN, OFTEN SERVE LONGER SENTENCES THAN NONRETAILED INMATES AND OFTEN FAIL TO MEET PAROLE CRITERIA, THEREBY DISTORTING THE PERCENTAGES IN OFFENDER STATISTICS BECAUSE FEW CORRECTION OFFICERS HAVE HAD SPECIAL TRAINING IN THE PROBLEMS OF RETARDED INMATES. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS HAVE NOT PROVIDED REHABILITATION FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS. THIS HAS RESULTED IN A MUCH HIGHER RATE OF RECIDIVISM FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS THAN FOR OTHER GROUPS. A RETARDED PERSON'S SATURATION PROCESS IS NOT ARRESTED AT ANY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT BUT DOES LAG BEHIND NORMAL SATURATION RATES AND IS ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT. THIS DISABILITY LEADS TO A PROLONGED PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND RESIDENTIAL DEFICIENCY. NUMEROUS STUDIES OF THE EFFECTS OF WELL-DESIGNED PROGRAMS ON THE FUNCTIONING OF RETARDED PERSONS HAVE DOCUMENTED THAT GROWTH ALWAYS REMAINS A POSSIBILITY, AND PHENOMENAL CHANGES IN THE ABILITIES OF RETARDED PERSONS HAVE BEEN RECORDED.


AT LEAST THREE TIMES AS MANY RETARDED PERSONS ARE FOUND IN U.S. PRISONS AS ARE FOUND AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION BECAUSE THE RETARDED PERSON IS AT A GREATER DISADVANTAGE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM DESPITE STUDIES INDICATING THAT IN 1976 THERE WERE 23,700 RETARDED PERSONS IN PRISONS NATIONALLY, THE DEFICIENCY IN MENTAL RETARDATION AND BEHAVIOR DESIGNATED CRIMINAL ARE NOT NECESSARILY SYNONYMOUS RATHER, MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS ARE AT A DISTINCT DISADVANTAGE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ARE (1) MORE LIKELY TO BE CONVICTED, (2) LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE PROBATION OR PAROLE, AND (3) MORE LIKELY TO RECIDIVATE THAN THEIR NONRETAILED COUNTERPARTS. CONFUSION ABOUT MENTAL RETARDATION IS FURTHER COMPOUNDED BY VARYING LEGAL DEFINITIONS, A LACK OF LEGAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND MENTAL RETARDATION, AND THE ISSUE OF MENTAL COMPETENCY THE NEED FOR ACCEPTANCE ALSO PLACES RETARDED PERSONS AT A DISADVANTAGE WHEN THEY ARE ACCUSED OF BREAKING THE LAW. FINDINGS SHOW THAT RETARDED SUSPECTS PLUNGE QUICKLY MORE READILY AND MORE FREQUENTLY THAN THEIR NONRETAILED COUNTERPARTS IN ADDITION, BECAUSE OF THEIR LACK OF SKILLS AND EDUCATION, RETARDED PERSONS ARE LESS LIKELY TO RECEIVE PROBATION AND PAROLE FURTHER, RETARDED OFFENDER PROGRAMS ARE EITHER ENTIRELY LACKING OR ILL-SUITED TO THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF INDIVIDUAL OFFENDERS REHABILITATION MAY BE CONSTRUCTIVELY VIEWED AS A PROBLEM OF DEPENDENCY WHICH INvolves PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND RESIDENTIAL FACTORS. PROGRAMS FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS SHOULD INCLUDE DIAGNOSIS, EVALUATION AND CLASSIFICATION, DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONAL, PHYSICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS, COURSES IN HUMAN SEXUALITY, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL VALUES AND INDEPENDENT LIFE SKILLS. THE BASIC ASSUMPTION UNDERLYING THIS GOAL IS THAT OF THE RETARDED PERSON'S RIGHT TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF FULL POTENTIAL. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

20. L. G. TRUBEK. PROMISING MARRIAGE—SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH IN A PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FIRM. 19 p 1978 NCJ-50338


Supplemental Notes: PRESENTED AT THE LAW AND SOCIETY ASSOCIATION NATIONAL MEETING, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, MAY 18-20, 1978

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

21. UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI, ST LOUIS, 8001 NATURAL BRIDGE ROAD, ST LOUIS MO 63121. SERVICE TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER MANUAL FOR INSTRUCTORS. 102 p 1973 NCJ-12822

PLANNING AND EVALUATION OF EACH PRESENTATION OF A TRAINING PROGRAM FOR PERSONNEL IN AGENCIES WORKING WITH THE MENTALLY RETARDED YOUTHFUL OFFENDER REQUIREMENT IS TO DETERMINE ACTION DIRECTIONS, JUDICIAL DECISION, AND TREATMENT ARE COVERED EACH UNIT INCLUDES AN OUTLINED LESSON PLAN AND SUGGESTIONS FOR COURSE MATERIALS AND SUPPLEMENTARY RESOURCES.


22. R. WILSON, WHO WILL CARE FOR THE "MAD AND BAD"? CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017 CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE, V. 11 (FEBRUARY 1980), P 5-8, 12 FNCJ-456113

CONCEPTS AND CONFLICTS WITH MENTALLY ILL INMATES ARE MAJOR PROBLEM AND A MINOR BUDGET ITEM AT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF INMATES INTENSIFIES THE REHABILITATION-CUSTODY CONFLICT. MANY MENTALLY ILL INMATES ARE RECEIVING EITHER INADEQUATE TREATMENT OR NO TREATMENT AT
THE PROBLEM

STAFF HAVE NO TRAINING IN MENTAL RETARDATION, FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED MOST CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS PROVIDE FEW ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. MINORITY GROUPS MISSOURI'S CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM FENDERS ARE FROM URBAN AREAS, BROKEN HOMES, AND PAROLE CASELOADS ARE RETARDED MOST RETARDED, AND 6 TO 7 PERCENT OF THOSE ON PROBATION AND PERCENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION IS RETARDED. APPROXIMATELY 10 PERCENT OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IS RETARDED, WHEREAS MOST PROBATION, PAROLE, AND POLICE OFFICERS HAVE SUCH TRAINING. THE STUDY RECOMMENDS THE CREATION OF A COORDINATING ORGANIZATION TO PROVIDE INTERDISCIPLINARY TRAINING IN MENTAL RETARDATION FOR ALL AGENCIES WHO DEAL WITH MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS. IT IS ALSO RECOMMENDED THAT DIVERSION, CRISIS INTERVENTION, AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS CONCENTRATE ON THE LOWEST COURT LEVEL, WHERE OVER 90 PERCENT OF THE CASES INVOLVING MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE HANDLED. THE STUDY ALSO SUGGESTS THAT SPECIALLY TRAINED PROBATION, PAROLE, AND JUVENILE WORKERS BE ASSIGNED TO MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS AND THAT THEY BE ASSISTED BY MENTAL HEALTH CASEWORKERS AND TRAINED VOLUNTEERS. IT IS FURTHER RECOMMENDED THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROVIDE THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND YOUTH SERVICES WITH SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES AND MATERIALS FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS.


Supplemental Notes: COMMISSIONED BY PENAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
RECOGNIZING AND CLASSIFYING THE HANDICAPPED


A COMMENT ON THE FAILURE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO IDENTIFY AND TREAT MENTAL RETARDATES PROJECTING THE PERCENTAGE OF RETARDED INMATES IDENTIFIED BY THE INSTITUTE OF LAW, PSYCHIATRY, AND CRIMINOLOGY IN THEIR STUDY OF SIX ADULT CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SIX DIFFERENT STATES THERE ARE NEARLY 20,000 ADULT OFFENDERS WHO ARE SUBSTANTIALLY IMPAIRED, IN AMERICAN PRISONS, OF WHOM 3,300 ARE CLASSIFIABLE AS MODERATELY TO PROFOUNDLY RETARDED UNIDENTIFIED, THEIR CONFINEMENT IS MERELY CUSTODIAL RATHER THAN REHABILITATIVE PRIOR TO OR DURING THE TRIAL. THE DEFENSE COUNSEL MUST RAISE THE ISSUE OF MENTAL IMPAIRMENT ADDITIONALLY MENTAL RETARDATION DOES NOT FIGURE PROMINENTLY IN DETERMINATIONS OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AT PRESENT THERE IS LITTLE INCENTIVE TO IDENTIFY THE RETARDED IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

26. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO IL 60610. RECOGNITION OF JAIL INMATES WITH MENTAL ILLNESS, THEIR SPECIAL PROBLEMS AND NEEDS FOR CARE. 10 p 1977 NCJ-43512

THIS HANDBOOK HELPS POLICE AND JAIL PERSONNEL RECOGNIZE MENTAL ILLNESS IN ARRESTEES AND DISTINGUISH MENTAL ILLNESS FROM MEDICAL CONDITIONS PRODUCING SIMILAR SYMPTOMS. MANY PHYSICAL CONDITIONS PRODUCE SYMPTOMS SIMILAR TO MENTAL ILLNESS, INCLUDING DIABETES, HEAD INJURIES, HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE, AND EPILEPSY AND OTHER CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH CONVULSIONS. THE IMPORTANCE OF CAREFUL OBSERVATION DURING THE FIRST HOURS AFTER ARREST AND OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IS EMPHASIZED. METHODS OF IDENTIFYING MENTALLY ILL PERSONS, TECHNIQUES FOR HANDLING THEM QUIETLY AND FIRMLY, AND TACTICS USEFUL IN CASES OF VIOLENCE ARE GIVEN. DEPRESSION OFTEN LEADS TO SUICIDE, SUICIDE PREVENTION IS DISCUSSED. THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF MENTALLY RETARDED ELDERS, PERSONS, ALCOHOLICS, AND VARIOUS FORMS OF DRUG ADDICTION ARE DISCUSSED. GESTIONS FOR HANDLING THEM IF JAIL FACILITIES CANNOT PROVIDE EMERGENCY CARE OR SUITABLE LONG-TERM CARE. ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AN APPROPRIATE FACILITY SHOULD BE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE LONG-TERM JAIL PROCEDURES FOR THOSE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS NEED TO BE CAREFULLY DEFINED. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR APPROPRIATE HOUSING AND WORK ASSIGNMENTS. OBSERVATION PROCEDURES, AND GUIDELINES FOR CALLING FOR HELP SPECIFICATIONS FOR A PSYCHIATRIC/SUICIDAL OBSERVATION ROOM ARE ALSO GIVEN.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 633 INDIANA AVENUE. NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

27. A. H. BLUMER. JAIL OPERATIONS—A TRAINING COURSE FOR JAIL OFFICERS PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION, BOOK 6—SPECIAL PRISONERS. BUREAU OF PRISONS, 320 FIRST STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20534 UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. MADISON WI 53706 81 p 1973 NCJ-17551

PART OF A SET OF SIX PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION TRAINING MANUALS FOR JAIL OFFICERS. THIS VOLUME DISCUSSES THE WAYS TO RECOGNIZE AND HANDLE THOSE WHOSE PHYSICAL DISABILITIES OR MENTAL CONDITION REQUIRE SPECIAL TREATMENT AND CARE. SEE NCJ-17546 FOR COURSE ABSTRACT AND NCJ-17547-50 FOR THE OTHER PARTS OF THE COURSE. SEE NCJ-01369, 05122, AND 00166 FOR RELATED MATERIAL.

Sponsoring Agency: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. 633 INDIANA AVENUE. NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531

Availability: GPO. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


COMPREHENSIVE IN SCOPE AND DEPTH, THIS BOOK SEeks TO UPGRADE AND UPDATE THE LITERATURE IN THE AREAS OF REHABILITATION AND COUNSELING AS THEY RELATE TO THE FIELD OF MENTAL RETARDATION. DISCUSSION IN THE FIRST SECTION ENCOMPASSES A BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE ORIENTATION OF MENTAL RETARDATION CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, CLASSIFICATION, ETIOLOGY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS. EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED TO COUNTER COMMONLY HELD ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE MENTALLY RETARDED, SUCH AS THE NOTION THAT THEY
RECOGNIZING AND CLASSIFYING THE HANDICAPPED

REPRESENT CLINICALLY DISTINCT TYPES OR THAT THEY HAVE AN UNUSUALLY HIGH INCIDENCE OF EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. NEXT PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH ON REHABILITATION AND MENTAL RETARDATION ARE REVIEWED, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE OF BRINGING THE MENTALLY RETARDED INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF SOCIAL SERVICE PROGRAMS. DISCUSSIONS ARE PREVOCATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS, WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS, A DESCRIPTIVE PROFILE OF FORMER SPECIAL EDUCATION STUDENTS, A BEHAVIORAL APPROACH TO VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMING, PREDICTIVE STUDIES ON REHABILITATION OUTCOME WITH THE RETARDED, AND THE FUTURE DIRECTION OF REHABILITATION. THE LAST SECTION DESCRIBES PROBLEMS RESEARCH, AND IDEAS ON COUNSELING AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED. PRESENTS THE BASIC THEME THAT RETARDED PERSONS HAVE THE SAME PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS AS OTHER INDIVIDUALS. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED FOR WORKING WITH THE RETARDED IN A COUNSELING CAPACITY. AN EXPLANATION OF A RECENTLY ACCEPTED APPROACH BASED ON LEARNING PRINCIPLES—BEHAVIOR COUNSELING—is ALSO PRESENTED. DESIGN PROBLEMS EVIDENT IN COUNSELING OUTCOME STUDIES ARE IDENTIFIED, AND SEVEN OUTCOME STUDIES ARE CRITICALLY ANALYZED. TABLES, FIGURES, AND AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE PROVIDED AS WELL AS 881 REFERENCES, 300 OF WHICH ARE ANNOTATED LISTINGS OF 77 BASIC READINGS. REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, AND FILMS ON MENTAL RETARDATION ARE APPENDED.

Availability: CHARLES C THOMAS, 301-327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD IL 62717


Criminal Charges, Diagnoses, Competency Findings, and Dispositions Were Studied to Compare the Psychopathology of Black and White Males Referred to the Michigan Center for Forensic Psychiatry in 1969. Records of 177 Black and 149 White Males Were Categorized by Race, Age, Marital Status, Educational Level, Crime, Diagnosis, Competency Status, and Recommended Placement. A Random Sample Was Drawn Within Each Race That Consisted of 70 Black and 70 Whites. This Sample Was Used to Evaluate the Frequency with Which the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) Was Given, Patient Characteristics Associated with Administration of the MMPI, and MMPI profiles for Blacks and Whites in 1969. Blacks Constituted 45.7 Percent of All Referrals to the Center. With Respect to Demographic Characteristics, the Populations of Blacks and Whites Were Not Significantly Different. The Frequency of Crime Was Not Distributed Differentially Over Race for Any Crime Category, Nor for the Total of All Crimes. Blacks Were Significantly More Often Diagnosed as Mentally Retarded or Functionally Psychotic and Less Often as Having a Personality Disorder Competency and Placement Were Related to Race, With Blacks More Frequently Judged as Incompetent to Stand Trial and More Frequently Placed in a Maximum Security Setting Rather than in an Area Hospital. MMPI Data Suggested That Referrals for Evaluation Did Not Differ in the Level or Pathology in Blacks and Whites. Pathology in Blacks Was Overdiagnosed by Clinicians Effects of This Overdiagnosis on Disposition Were Clearly Reflected in the Greater Frequency of the Ajudication of Incompetency for Blacks. More Study is Recommended to Remediate the Tendency to Overestimate Pathology in Blacks. The Recruitment and Encouragement of Blacks to Enter Mental Health Professions May Also Serve to Minimize This Trend. Notes and Supporting Data Are Included.


Findings from 5 Studies Which Explore the Special Problems of the Developmentally Disabled Offender. Together with 30 Case Studies Are Presented. In This 2-Volume Report the Problems of the Mentally Retarded Offender Are Discussed. Studies, Based on Interviews and Questionnaires, Founded That Police Officers in Illinois Do Not Have the Training to Detect Symptoms of Developmental Disability and Often Such Persons Are Funneled into the Criminal Justice System Where They Are Faced with Proceedings They Do Not Understand and Correctional Alternatives Which Are Not Appropriate. It Is Recommended That Court Personnel Be Aware of the Symptoms of Mental Retardation and That Specialized Community Health Agencies Be Contacted When Such an Offender is Apprehended. It Also Is Recommended That Judicial Personnel Support Community-Based Programs and Special Institutions as Alternatives to Prison, and That Corrections Personnel Be Given Training in Working with the Mentally Retarded Community Agencies Should Be Utilized to Provide Recreational Facilities, Diagnostic Help, and Other Specialized Services. Many Courts Find Themselves at a Loss When Called Upon to Deal with the Mentally Retarded. Often Such Persons Are Sentenced to Long Terms in Mental Hospitals, Which Deprive Them of Their Liberties. Plea Bargaining Is Called a Better Alternative. Each Study Is Reported in Detail. The Survey Instruments Are Appended.

Availability: ERIC DOCUMENT REPRODUCTION SERVICE P.O. BOX 190, ARLINGTON VA 22210 Stock Order No ED 112 407 NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


Guidelines and Procedures for the Classification of Prisoners Were Developed by the Project During the Classification of All Inmates in Alabama in 1976. The Prison Classification Project Was Conducted by the Center for Correctional Psychology of the University of Alabama. In Response to a Mandate by a Federal Court to the Board of Corrections as Defined by the Court, the Purpose of Classification Is to Assist Inmates Meet Their Needs in the Areas of Custody, Medical and Mental Health Care, and Educational, Vocational, and Work Assignments. So That Appropriate Programs and Services Can Be Provided. The Goal of the Program Is to Provide the Inmate With the Kind of Skills and Treatment That Will Permit Rehabilitation and Preparation for Return to the Community. Directives Were to Com-
COMPLETE CLASSIFICATION OF A NEW INMATE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE NORMALLY WITHIN 15 DAYS AND EACH PRISONER MUST BE REVIEWED AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 12 MONTHS. THE WHOLE PROCESS MUST BE EXPLAINED IN DETAIL TO THE INMATE PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW IN WHICH THE INMATE IS PERSONALLY INTERVIEWED BY A MEMBER OF THE PROFESSIONAL STAFF (THE MONITOR) AT SEVERAL STAGES DURING THE PROCESS THE PRISONER IS ALLOWED TO STATE WHICH CLASSIFICATION ASSIGNMENT SEEMS APPROPRIATE. EVERY INMATE IS ASIGNED TO A CUSTODY GRADE INCENTIVE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR MAY BE GRANTED AND CONVERSELY, BAD BEHAVIOR WILL BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY THE CLASSIFICATION BOARD. THE INMATE IS ASSIGNED TO AN INSTITUTION ACCORDING TO FACTORS OF AGE, PRIOR RECORD, INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE, AND AN APPROPRIATE SET OF VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS CONSISTENT WITH THOSE OFFERED BY EACH INSTITUTION. THE AVAILABLE INSTITUTIONS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED CONSISTENTLY WITH SPECIAL INTERESTS OR NEEDS ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS DESIGNED TO FIT THOSE INTERESTS OR NEEDS MEDICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS ARE MET, INCLUDING SPECIAL MEDICAL CARE THAT MIGHT BE NEEDED FOR THOSE FOUNDED TO BE MENTALLY RETARDED. PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COUNSELING FOR PERSONAL GROWTH OR DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE ARE PROVIDED, AS ARE ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS. MEANINGFUL WORK ASSIGNMENTS ARE ALSO PROVIDED AND FORMS FOR PRISON CLASSIFICATION AS A SIGNATURE, MEDICAL CONSULTATION, AND CHECKLISTS FOR CORRECTIONAL, COUNSELORS, VIOLENT BEHAVIOR, AND ESCAPE INFORMATION.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


INTELLIGENCE TESTS ARE UTILIZED TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE SEVERE SOCIOPATHS, LEGALLY CALLED DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS WERE GIVEN THE WECHELBERG-EVELYN INTELLIGENCE SCALE, A PSYCHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION PERFORMANCE IQ AND VERBAL IQ WERE EVALUATED PERFORMANCE IQ WAS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN VERBAL IQ WITH ONLY 22 PERCENT OF THE SUBJECTS SHOWING A REVERSAL IN DIRECTION CONTRARY TO EXPECTATION, A DISPROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF THESE REVERSALS WAS FOUND IN MENTALLY DEFECTIVE SUBJECTS FOUR POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS WERE CONSIDERED
RECOGNIZING AND CLASSIFYING THE HANDICAPPED

35. R. A. MATHEWS and L. W. ROWLAND. HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND HANDLE ABNORMAL PEOPLE. LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH, 1528 JACKSON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS LA 70130. 48 5 1964 NCJ-08096


37. D. NORLEY. POLICE TRAINING IN THE RECOGNITION AND HANDLING OF RETARDED CITIZENS—GUIDELINES AND MATERIAL. NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS, 2709 AVENUE E. EAST, ARLINGTON TX 76011. 1976 NCJ-45500

38. M. PRESCOTT and E. VAN HOUTEN, STUDY OF THE CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED ADOLESCENT OFFENDERS IN NEW JERSEY. RETARDED CITIZEN (NARC) IN DEVELOPING THIS PROGRAM IS TO MAKE LAW ENFORCEMENT AWARE OF SOME OF THE VISUAL CLUES AND HAVE BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CAUSES AND CONDITIONS. THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES SOME OF THE MENTALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PEOPLE WITH WHICH THE POLICE OFFICER MAY COME INTO CONTACT DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS DUTIES. THIS FACT THAT BY BEING AWARE OF SOME OF THE VISUAL CLUES AND HAVING BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON CAUSES AND CONDITIONS, THE POLICE OFFICER WILL BE ABLE TO TRANSLATE AND INTERPRET THE CONDITION TO AN IGNORANT OR SUSPICIOUS PUBLIC AND OR PROVIDE THE NEEDED ASSISTANCE


THE GOAL OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS IS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY HAVE SUCH TRAINING PROCEED BY CONTACTING LOCAL POLICE AGENCIES. DATA RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BRIEFLY DEVELOPED FOR A TASK FORCE TO PURSUE STATUTE AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE YOUTH CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AS IT AFFECTS A MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD. PROCEDURES FOLLOWED BY NEW JERSEY'S DYFS ARE DETAILED, WITH ATTENTION TO DYFS RELATIONSHIP WITH DMR, TO DYFS REFERRAL SERVICES, AND TO DYFS' GENERAL IGNORANCE ABOUT MENTAL RETARDATION POPULATION SIZE, LEVELS OF RETARDATION, SEX, FAMILY STRUCTURE AND INCOME, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE ARE REPORTED AS IDENTIFIED THROUGH DMR RECORDS. PERSONS REFERRED TO THEM FURTHER RECORDS OUTLINE INFORMATION REGARDING COUNTY AND ORIGIN OF REFERRAL, BEHAVIOR MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, AND LENGTH OF CONFINEMENT FOR ADOLESCENTS ACCEPTED BY DMR FACILITIES. CORRECTIONS INFORMATION MENTIONED RELATES TO THE SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TARGET POPULATION IN FACILITIES OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS THE SKILLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THE JAMESBURG TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, AND THE YOUTH CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS. COMPLEX CHARTS, GRAPHS, TABLES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND A JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FLOW CHART PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DATA. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BRIEFLY DEVELOPED FOR A TASK FORCE TO PURSUE STATUTE AND REGULATIONS REVIEWS, AND TO FURTHER PERSONNEL TRAINING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES.

BACKGROUND INTERFERES WITH THEIR ABILITY TO DO WELL ON THE TEST. VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND STATES IN THE U.S. HAVE DIFFERENT METHODS FOR DETERMINING THE MENTAL STATUS OF RETARDED OFFENDERS AND ASSIGN VARIOUS DEGREES OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIMINAL ACTS TO THESE PERSONS IN MARYLAND, A STATE NOTED FOR ITS MODERN TREATMENT OF THE DEFECTIVE. PATUXENT INSTITUTION RECEIVES DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS FOR AN INDETERMINATE PERIOD OF TIME. THE RETARDED OFFENDERS PARTICIPATE IN VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS (E.G., AUTOMOTIVE TRAINING, CARPENTRY, COOKING) AND IN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS. THEIR SUCCESS IN THESE PROGRAMS SUGGESTS THAT MANY OF THESE OFFENDERS ARE ERRONEOUSLY CLASSIFIED AS RETARDED. MOREOVER, PSYCHOTHERAPY HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF MANY OF THESE INMATES. 70 PERCENT OF WHOM RECEIVE THIS THERAPY. FEW STATES HAVE SPECIAL LAWS TO COVER THE RETARDED CRIMINAL OFFENDER AND MOST MAKE LITTLE EFFORT TO SEPARATE THIS OFFENDER FROM THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION. A STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE OF MENTAL RETARDATION IN THE ANTISOCIAL POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE TREATMENT OF RETARDED OFFENDER IN ADULT AND JUVENILE PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS REVEALS THAT A HIGHER PROPORTION OF RETARDED OFFENDERS COMMIT SERIOUS PERSONAL OFFENSES A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE IN PRISON FOR FORGERY (POSSIBLY WITHOUT KNOWING THE NATURE OF THIS OFFENSE) AND ONLY SIX INSTITUTIONS HAVE PROGRAMS FOR THE RETARDED PERSON. THE FAILURE OF PSYCHIATRISTS TO PRESS FOR PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATION IF INDICATED, THE RESULTING SYSTEMS, DANGEROUSNESS CANNOT BE PREDICTED ACCURATELY AND USUALLY IS OVERPREDICTED IN CALIFORNIA. POLICE ARE AUTHORIZED TO MAKE EMERGENCY APPREHENSION OF PERSONS WHO SEEM TO PRESENT A DANGER TO THEMSELVES OR OTHERS OR WHO SEEM TO BEgravely DISABLED BECAUSE OF A MENTAL DISORDER. SUCH PERSONS MAY BE SCREENED AT DESIGNATED MENTAL FACILITIES, WHERE THEY MAY BE CONFINED INVOLUNTARILY FOR 72 HOURS FOR EVALUATION AND TREATMENT TO ASSESS THE PROCESS OF EMERGENCY APPREHENSION AND SCREENING IN SANTA CRUZ. 34 POLICE OFFICERS AND 5 MENTAL HEALTH CENTER CRISIS INTERVENTION WORKERS (SCREENERS) WERE OBSERVED AND INTERVIEWED, AND POLICE AND SCREENING REPORTS ON 196 CASES WERE REVIEWED. BOTH POLICE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION WORKERS SEEMED TO VIEW DANGEROUSNESS AS A TRAIT OF THE INDIVIDUAL, I.E., TO LABEL THE PERSON RATHER THAN THE PERSON'S BEHAVIOR AS DANGEROUS. POLICE TENDED TO MAINTAIN AN AUTHORITARIAN STANCE IN EMERGENCY APPREHENSIONS, TREATING THE INDIVIDUAL THE SAME AS ANY OTHER ARRESTEE. CRISIS WORKERS SEEMED SOMEWHAT MORE ORIENTED TO A PARENTIAL ATTITUDE TOWARD EMERGENCY DETAINES. HOWEVER, POLICE AND CRISIS INTERVENTION WORKERS WERE MORE SIMILAR THAN DISSIMILAR BOTH WERE CONCERNED WITH THE PROTECTION OF SOCIETY AS WELL AS THE WELFARE OF THE INDIVIDUAL. THEIR SHARED OBJECTIVE WAS TO DETAIN POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS PERSONS UNTIL SOMEONE MORE QUALIFIED COULD MAKE THE ULTIMATE DECISION. THE ATTRACTION OF DANGEROUSNESS APPEARS TO BE A COMPLEX PROCESS INVOLVING MANY VARIABLES ASSOCIATED WITH SOCIAL CONTEXT, THE DECISION-MAKER, AND THE DETAINED. BEHAVIOR AND PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY WERE MORE STRONGLY RELATED TO THE LIKELIHOOD OF PSYCHIATRIC CONFINEMENT THAN ANY OTHER VARIABLE. STUDIED. INTERVIEWS WITH CRISIS INTERVENTION WORKERS INDICATED THAT THE WORKERS THEMSELVES FELT THAT THEY OVERPREDICTED DANGEROUSNESS POLICY AND RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED, SUPPORTING DATA, A LITERATURE REVIEW AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.
RECOGNIZING AND CLASSIFYING THE HANDICAPPED

REPORT PROVIDING TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND A STATEMENT BY THE CASeworkER IS SENT TO THE COURT. THE YSC PROJECT EVALUATION FOCUSED ON SUCH QUESTIONS AS REFERRAL SOURCES, REASON FOR REFERRAL, NUMBER OF REFERRALS, PARENTAL COOPERATION, NUMBER OF YOUTHS TESTED, NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRIC DIAGNOSES, NUMBER OF COMPLETED EVALUATIONS, AND AVERAGE TIME INVOLVED. ALL DATA WERE OBTAINED EITHER FROM THE GRANT APPLICATION AND MONTHLY NARRATIVES, OR FROM YSC CASE FILES. FULL CLINICAL EVALUATION, AND RECORDS AND BUDGET DOCUMENTS WERE IN ORDER. FUTURE STUDIES SHOULD ADDRESS ORGANIZATIONAL PROCEDURES. FOR EXAMPLE, IT WAS NOT CLEAR WHY ALL YOUTHS REFERRED RECEIVED A DESIGNATION OF MENTAL DISORDER, MENTAL RETARDATION, OR BOTH. ANOTHER AREA OF CONFUSION IS THE EVALUATION PRECEDING THE HEARING.

Footnotes:
1. A. TALENT and R. E. KELGORD. MENTALLY RETARDED PROBATIONER. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS. SUPREME COURT BUILDING. WASHINGTON DC 20531. LOUISIANA COIN, MISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 1885 WOODDALE BOULEVARD, ROOM 615, BATON ROUGE, LA 70806

Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW WASHINGTON DC 20201

Handicapped

45. TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL RETARDATION, BOX 12668, CAPITOL STATION, AUSTIN TX 78714. PROJECT CAMIO (CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND THE MENTALLY INCOMPETENT OFFENDER) VOLUME II. A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. 95 p. NCJ-12534


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE SW WASHINGTON DC 20201

Footnotes:

THE HANDBOOK FOR PASS PROGRAM ANALYSIS OF SERVICE SYSTEMS AND ITS COMPANION INSTRUMENT FUND (FUNDING DETERMINATION) ARE DEVICES FOR APPLYING UNIVERSAL HUMAN SERVICE PRINCIPLES IN QUANTIFYING HUMAN SERVICES QUALITY EXAMPLES OF SERVICES WHICH MIGHT BE EVALUATED INCLUDE CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, TREATMENT AND TRAINING CENTERS, SPECIAL CAMPS, SHELTERED WORKSHOPS, CLINICS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS, AND REFORMATORIES SUCH SERVICES MAY BE ADDRESSED TO SUCH HUMAN PROBLEMS AS DEVIANT PHYSICAL AND SENSORY DISABILITY, MENTAL DISORDER AND RETARDATION, SOCIAL INCAPACITY, DELINQUENCY OR ADDICTION TO DRUGS IN ASSESSING A SERVICE A TEAM OF NO LESS THAN THREE QUALIFIED RATING (PERSONS WITH PRIOR HUMAN SERVICE EXPERIENCE) IS EXPECTED TO FAMILIARIZE ITSELF THOROUGHLY WITH ALL ASPECTS OF THE SERVICE USING WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS OR THE PROGRAMS, INTERVIEWS, AND SITE VISITS. THE GUIDELINES AND CRITERIA FOR RATING PROGRAMS ARE INTRODUCED IN THIS OVERVIEW OF THE PASS SYSTEM. THE PURPOSES AND STRUCTURE OF PASS ARE DESCRIBED AND PASS'S ABILITY TO VARY IN SITUATIONS IS OUTLINED. THE SCORING SYSTEM, DESIRABLE RATER CHARACTERISTICS, FUND CONTROVERSY, AND POLITICAL USES AND MISUSES OF PASS ARE
EXPLAINED THE PASS SYSTEM IS CRITICIZED, AND RESEARCH TO DATE REGARDING THE USE OF PASS IS REPORTED. SECOND, THE COMPOSITION OF AN ASSESSMENT TEAM, THE PLANNING AND CONDUCTING ASPECTS OF PASS, AND SCORING PROBLEMS ARE ADDRESSED. FINALLY, PASS REPORTS AND FEEDBACK ARE DISCUSSED. WITH ATTENTION TO PASS REPORT WRITING AND SAMPLES OF MODEL REPORT MODULES, IN ADDITION, INFORMATION IS SUPPLIED ON HOW TO TRAIN RATERS AND TRAINERS IN THE PASS SYSTEM. APPENDIXES PROVIDE RECAPITULATION OF SOME OF PASS'S BASIC GUIDELINES FOR RATERS, A SAMPLE MODULAR LETTER, AN AUTHORIZATION FORM FOR CARRYING OUT A PASS ASSESSMENT, PRACTICUM SETTINGS FOR WORKSHOPS, A SCHEDULE OF A TYPICAL 5-DAY INTRODUCTORY PASS TRAINING WORKSHOP, GUIDELINES ON HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF A STUDY TOUR OF A HUMAN SERVICE SETTING, AND SPECIAL ADVICE FOR A PASS TEAM LEADER. FOR THE PASS FIELD MANUAL, SEE NCJ-65431

Supplemental Notes: SPONSORED BY THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Availability: CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, YORK UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, KINSMEN MMH BLDG, 4700 KEELE ST, DOWNSVIEW, TORONTO, ONT, CANADA M3J 1P3
The research literature pertaining to the relationship of epilepsy to behavioral disorders is reviewed. Epilepsy has been cited as the cause of many conditions—mental illness, personality disturbance, violence, rape, criminality. Actually, epileptic seizures may have little to do with these disorders, except perhaps as another symptom of an underlying disorder although it cannot be concluded from available evidence that epilepsy is related to criminal behavior. There have been many instances in which crimes may have been the result of or associated with epileptic seizures or their sequelae. An early (1875) study of temporary mental disorders after epileptic seizures concluded that epilepsy, often is associated with insanity and noted that behavioral aberrations following seizures are characterized by mental automatism. A later (1893) study mentioned “epileptic mania—a sequence which may take the place of a physical convulsion and which may be violent or even homicidal. More recent research has noted the presence during and after seizures of psychotic states that are often extremely violent in 1961, an illustrative case of psychomotor epilepsy in which homicide was committed during a period of unawareness was described. This study summarized criteria for deciding whether a crime is attributable to an epileptic condition. Subsequent researchers have used a variety of techniques to explore epileptic seizures and behavior disorders in offenders, mental defectives, delinquents, and other populations. It appears that crimes caused by epilepsy are rare to correlate an epileptic disorder with any crime requires an intensive clinical study that should include neurological, psychiatric, psychological, electroencephalographic, and neurosurgical diagnostic tests. Long-term therapy and supervision may be required for individuals in whom violence and epilepsy are associated. No list of references is provided. (Author abstract modified)

A. ASAKA. FREQUENCIES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EXCESS SEX CHROMOSOMES AMONG MENTALLY RETARDED, MENTALLY ILL, DELINQUENT, AND CRIMINAL POPULATIONS. JAPANESE ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINOLOGY, TOKYO MEDICAL AND DENTAL UNIV., 1-CHOME, YUSHIMA, BUNKYO-KU; TOKYO 113, JAPAN. ACTA CRIMINOLOGICA ET MEDICINAE LEGALIS JAPONICA, V 42, N 3 (JUNE 1976), P 77-95 NCJ-38012 REVIEW OF STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN JAPAN AND COMPARISON OF THE RESULTS WITH STUDIES PERFORMED IN OTHER COUNTRIES THE REVIEW FOUND THAT THE FREQUENCIES OF X-CHROMATIN POSITIVE MALES AND X-CHROMATIN EXCESS FEMALES FOR MENTALLY RETARDED, MENTALLY-Ill, AND OFFENDER POPULATIONS ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT IN JAPAN THAN IN OTHER COUNTRIES. STUDIES IN ALL COUNTRIES SHOWED HIGHER FREQUENCY OF X-CHROMATIN POSITIVE MALES IN MILDLY RETARDED THAN IN SEVERELY RETARDED POPULATIONS. INDIVIDUALS WITH ABNORMAL X-CHROMATIN AMONG JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND CRIMINALS SEEM TO BELONG TO THE LOWER INTELLIGENCE LEVELS, WHICH SUGGESTS THAT IMPAIRED INTELLIGENCE INTERVENES BETWEEN SEX CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR.

LINK BETWEEN DISABILITY AND CRIME

HAD HIGHER IQ'S (63-66) THAN OTHER RETARDED OFFENDERS. SCORED BETTER ON TESTS OF PERCEPTUAL ORGANIZATION THAN ON TESTS OF VERBAL COMPREHENSION AND ATTENTION. HAD VERY SHORT ATTENTION SPANS, AND WERE UNUSUALLY TALL IN ADDITION THEIR PERSONALITY TESTS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE IMPULSIVE, IMMATURE, UNUSUALLY TALL IN ADDITION TO THEIR PERSONALITY. WERE OF LOW INTELLIGENCE AND FROM SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED ENVIRONMENTS. SEVEN OTHER CASES OF XXY CONFIGURATION AND SIXTY-TWO CASES OF XYY CONFIGURATION WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE GENETICS LABORATORY THAT PERFORMED THE SCREENING. IN 10 XYY MALES 6 WERE IDENTIFIED BY THE TRIAL STAGE AND BECAUSE ALTERNATIVES TO INMATE CARRIERS WERE LIMITED RETARDED INMATES ARE TYPICALLY RETARDED AND NON-RETARDED INMATES RETARDED IN AGGRESSIVENESS. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.


A SEX CHROMOSOME SCREENING OF 1,506 MALE INMATES AT A MAXIMUM SECURITY PRISON IN SINGAPORE IS REPORTED AND THE LINK BETWEEN CRIMINALITY AND CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES IS QUESTIONED. A SCREENING OF NEWBORN MALES IN SINGAPORE FOUND THE INCIDENCE OF THE 47,XXY CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY IN THE GENERAL POPULATION TO BE ABOUT 1 IN 3,000 AND THAT OF THE 47,XY SYNDROME TO BE ABOUT THE SAME OR LESS. THE SCREENING OF INMATES AT CHANGI PRISON FOUND ONE XXY MALE AND ONE XYY MALE, AN INCIDENCE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THAT IN THE GENERAL POPULATION. BOTH CHROMOSOMALLY ABNORMAL INMATES WERE OF LOW INTELLIGENCE AND FROM SOCIOECONOMICALLY DERIVED BACKGROUNDS. SEVEN OTHER CASES OF XXY CONFIGURATION AND SIXTY-TWO CASES OF XYY CONFIGURATION WERE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE GENETICS LABORATORY THAT PERFORMED THE SCREENING. EITHER FOR MENTAL RETARDATION OR INFERTILITY, NOT BECAUSE THE SUBJECTS HAD COMMITTED CRIMES IT SEEMS THAT THE INCREASED INCIDENCE OF XXY AND XYY ABNORMALITIES FOUND IN WESTERN STUDIES OF PRISONERS IS DUE TO SELECTION BIAS. THESE STUDIES GENERALIZE HAVE BEEN PERFORMED WITH INMATES OF PRISON PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES RATHER THAN WITH INMATES IN THE GENERAL PRISON POPULATION. A DANISH STUDY OF OVER 4,000 MENTALLY RETARDED INMATES SUPPORTS THE VIEW THAT CHROMOSOMALLY NORMAL AND ABNORMAL MALES ARE EQUALLY LIKELY TO COMMIT CRIMES IF THEY ARE MENTALLY RETARDED AND SOCIOECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED.


COMPARIson AGGRESSIVENESS SCORES OF MENTALLY RETARDED AND NON-RETARDED INMATES RETARDED IN MATES IMPRISONED FOR SERIOUS CRIMES SHOWED LESS AGGRESSIVENESS THAN EXPECTED. MANY ARE IMPRISONED BECAUSE THEY WERE NOT IDENTIFIED AS RETARDED AT THE TRIAL STAGE AND BECAUSE ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION WERE LIMITED. RETARDED INMATES ARE GIVEN NO MEANINGFUL TREATMENT AND TRAINING IN PRISON.


AMONG MEN 6 FEET OR TALLER CONFINED TO MAXIMUM SECURITY HOSPITALS 10 XXY MALES WERE IDENTIFIED BY CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS OF CULTURED LYMPHOCYTES. SUMMARYs ARE PROVIDED OF THEIR CASE STUDIES. THE PATIENTS WERE CONFined TO HOSPITALS IN WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, AND OHIO AND INCLUDED THOSE WHO WERE ACCUSED OF CRIME BUT CONSIDERED INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL. OTHERS WHOSE VIOLENT OR OTHERWISE ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR MADE THEM DIFFICULT MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS, WERE REFERRED FROM PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND HOSPITALS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. THREE OF THE XYY PATIENTS WERE DIAGNOSED AS MENTALLY RETARDED, THREE AS SOCIOPATHIC, AND THREE AS SCHIZOPHRENIC. THE REMAINING PATIENT WAS DIFFICULT TO CLASSIFY BECAUSE OF SUGGESTIVE EVIDENCE OF PROGRESSIVE ORGANIC DISEASE OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. THE INCIDENCE OF HOMOSEXUALITY IN THESE PATIENTS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER THAN IN CONTROLS FROM THE SAME POPULATION. NO PARTICULAR PROCLIVITY FOR OTHER TYPES OF CRIME WAS FOUND IN THE XYY PATIENTS. FIVE CAME FROM ENVIRONMENTS CONSIDERED DETERIMENTAL TO THE NORMAL DEVELOPMENT OF PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER. THE MEAN AGE AT FIRST ARREST IS LOWER FOR THE XYY'S THAN FOR THE CONTROLS. ALTHOUGH THE DIFFERENCE IS NOT SIGNIFICANT IN SEVERAL RESPECTS, THESE FINDINGS DIFFER FROM OTHER STUDIES OF XYY MALES. FURTHER RESEARCH IS NECESSARY TO DETERMINE MORE PRECISELY WHAT ILL EFFECTS AN EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME MAY HAVE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)


POSSIBLE LINKS BETWEEN VARIOUS NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND HANDICAPS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEVIANcy OR AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR ARE DISCUSSED. THE IMPACT OF SUCH DIAGNOSIS ON THE ADJUDICATORY PROCESS IS NOTED. THE CONSTANT PROMISE OFFERED BY THE STUDY OF THE NEUROLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DELINQUENCY IS RARELY FULFILLED. THE PROBLEM IS ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT SINCE NEARLY ALL EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT DELINQUENCY IS A RESPONSE TO A MIXTURE OF PHYSICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND SOCIAL HANDICAPS. BACKWARDNESS AT SCHOOL AND THE PRESSURE OF A LARGE FAMILY SEEM AS RELATED TO BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS AS EPILEPSY, ENCEPHALITIS, AND EVEN PRENATAL PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, WHILE A SMALL PROPORTION (5 TO 10 PERCENT) MAY BE CRIPPLED IN EARLY YEARS BY BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURES, FOR THE REST OF THE HANDICAPPED CHILDREN—BOTH DELINQUENT AND NONDELINQUENT—THE MAIN EFFECT MAY BE TO MERELY DELAY RATHER THAN PREVENT THE ORDINARY SOCIAL LEARNING PROCESS IN THE CASE OF ADULT OFFENDERS, WHERE THERE MAY BE A DEMONSTRABLE DETERIORATION FROM A NORMAL STANDARD. OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT AS A RESULT OF DISEASE OR INJURY TO THE BRAIN, IT MIGHT BE EXPECTED THAT THESE EFFECTS ARE LESS COMMON, BUT MORE OBVIOUS AND DRAMATIC. THE MOST IMPORTANT POSSIBILITIES ARE THAT ABNORMALITIES OF THE BRAIN MAY PRODUCE SEX CRIMES, AGGRESSIVE CRIMES, AND FROM A MEDICOLOGICAL VIEW, CRIMES ASSOCIATED WITH DISTURBANCES OF CONSCIOUSNESS STUDIES IN ENGLAND. THE US DATA THEREWHERE HAVE INDICATED A CONNECTION BETWEEN SUCH CONDITIONS AS TEMPORAL LOBE TUMORS AND EPILEPSY AND CONDITIONS OF HYPERSEXUALITY. OTHER STUDIES HAVE FOUND A HIGH PROPORTION OF ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS AMONG MURDERERS. FURTHER CASE ANALYSES HAVE FOUND THAT CONFIRMED BRAIN ABNORMALITIES May INTERRUPT
CONSCIOUSNESS TO SUCH A DEGREE THAT AN OFFENDER MAY NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS OR HER ACTIONS IN LIGHT OF THE COMMON LAW DOCTRINE OF MENS REA (I.E., A GUILTY MIND). SUCH A MEDICOLEGAL CONSIDERATION MAY HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE RULING OF JUDGE AND JURY REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.


THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND FACTORS INFLUENCING CHILDREN'S MENTAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED WITH A FOCUS ON LESS OVERT FORMS OF ABUSE OR NEGLECT. THE OPENING CHAPTER OF THIS BOOK DEALS WITH NONUNIFORM DEFINITIONS OF CHILD ABUSE SPANNING SEVERAL DISCIPLINES, INCLUDING LAW, MEDICINE, AND SOCIAL WORK. FIRST, DIFFERENCES IN CHILD TEMPERAMENT MOTHER-CHILD INTERACTION AND CHILD PERCEPTION OF PARENTAL TREATMENT AND OF HARM ARE DISCUSSED. THEN FACTORS AFFECTING PHYSICAL GROWTH DEVELOPMENT ARE EXAMINED. LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, SLOW EARLY GROWTH, AND CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENT OBSESSIVE PROBLEMS THAT CAN RESULT FROM FAULTY MATERNAL NUTRITION DURING PREGNANCY, FAILURE TO TEACH CHILDREN GOOD EATING HABITS. PROVISION OF NONNUTRITIVE FOOD, AND EXTERNAL FACTORS SUCH AS DOMESTIC STRESS IN TURN, LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, UNDER-NUTRITION, OTHER VARIABLES OF EARLY TRAUMA, MATER- NAL BEHAVIOR, PATERNAL 'ABSENCE, AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE IDENTIFIED AS FACTORS WHICH CAN PRODUCE SUBNORMAL MENTAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN PARENTAL BEHAVIOR, THE MOTHERS, IS DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO EARLY INFANT FUNCTIONING, CHILD BEHAVIOR, AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS. EXTERNAL FACTORS SUCH AS THE SIZE AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF THE FAMILY ARE ALSO RELATED TO THE SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. IT IS STRESSED THAT THE DEFINITION OF CHILD ABUSE WILL VARY WITHIN CULTURES, AND THAT RECOGNIZABLE ENTITIES THAT CAN BE DEFINED AS CHILD ABUSE DO NOT EXIST. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF SOME VARIABLES AFFECTING MEDIATING EFFECTS OF MALNUTRITION ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT REFERENCES CONCLUDE EACH CHAPTER WORKSHEETS ILLUSTRATE THE STRATEGY EMPLOYED TO SEARCH TWO BIBLIOGRAPHIC COMPUTERIZED DATA BASES MDELIN AND THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AN INDEX AND A LIST OF CONSULTANTS ARE PROVIDED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIAL & HUMAN SERVICE OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION, WASHINGTON, DC 20201

Availability, R AND E RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC., 936 INDUSTRIAL AVENUE, PALO ALTO CA 94303


56. J. GUNN. EPILEPSY IN PRISONS—A DIAGNOSTIC SURVEY. BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BMA HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON WC1 HUR, ENGLAND. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL V 4 (NOVEMBER 8, 1969) P 326-328 NCIJ-56731

THE INCIDENCE OF EPILEPSY AMONG BRITISH INMATES OF BORSTALS AND PRISONS IS ASSESSED. POSSIBLE LINKS BETWEEN EPILEPSY AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR ARE CONSIDERED. IT WAS THOUGHT THAT AN EARLIER SURVEY, WHICH FOUND THAT EPILEPSY WAS MORE COMMON IN PRISONS THAN IN THE GENERAL POPULATION, MAY HAVE OVERRDIAGNOSED EPILEPSY AMONG INMATES THEREFORE, A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF INMATES DIAGNOSED AS EPILEPTIC IN THAT SURVEY WAS REASSESSED. IN LIGHT OF A COMPREHENSIVE, STANDARDIZED DEFINITION OF THE DISORDER THE SECOND SURVEY FOUND THE INCIDENCE OF EPILEPSY AMONG INMATES TO BE AT LEAST 71 PER 1,000 (COMARED TO 87.8 PER 1,000 IN THE FIRST SURVEY) THE INCIDENCE IN THE GENERAL POPULATION HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 374 PER 1,000 IN ICELAND AND 445 PER 1,000 IN ENGLAND AND WALES. THE UNUSUALLY HIGH INCIDENCE OF EPILEPSY AMONG INMATES IMPLIES THAT EPILEPTICS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE IMPRISONED THAN ARE OTHER PEOPLE IT MAY BE THAT THE PHYSICAL DEFECT UNDERLYING EPILEPSY MAY ALSO CAUSE DISTUR
BANCES OF PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOR IT IS EQUALLY LIKELY THAT ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR BY EPILEPTICS IS A REACTION TO THE ISOLATION AND REJECTION THEY EXPERIENCE ANOTHER POSSIBILITY IS THAT CHILDREN WHO ARE BROUGHT UP IN DISORDERED AND DISTURBED ENVIRONMENTS (AS MANY OF THE EPILEPTIC INMATES WERE) ARE AT GREATER RISK OF ACQUIRING BRAIN DAMAGE AND, SUBSEQUENTLY, EPILEPSY A FOURTH FACTOR MAY BE THAT PEOPLE WITH DISORGANIZED, IMPULSIVE PERSONALITIES WHO ARE PRONE TO GET INTO TROUBLE WITH THE LAW ARE ALSO MORE LIKELY TO SUFFER CEREBRAL INJURY AS A RESULT OF THEIR CARELESS BEHAVIOR SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 9000 ROCKVILLE PIKE, BETHESDA, MD 20014

59. R. M. KEITH. SPECULATIONS ON SOME POSSIBLE LONG-TERM EFFECTS (FROM CONCERNING CHILD ABUSE, 1975). BY ALFRED WHITE FRANKLIN SEE NCJ-26797). CHURCHILL LIVINGSTONE, 23 RAVELSTON TERRACE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND 5 p 1975 United Kingdom NCJ-48961 THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF NONACCIDENTAL INJURY, PARTICULARLY TO THE HEAD, IN CHILDREN ARE EXAMINED LASTING BRAIN INJURY SUFFICIENT TO PRODUCE DEFFICITS IN BRAIN FUNCTION OFTEN RESULTS THE PER EXAMINES CLOSELY THE RESULTS OF MANY STUDIES REGARDING THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF CHILD ABUSE CEREBRAL PALSY, EPILEPSY AND MENTAL DEFICIENCY ARE COMMON CONSEQUENCES OF THESE INJURIES THE POSSIBLE LATER EFFECTS OF SHAKING A BABY ARE EXPLAINED, AND TWO FOLLOWUP STUDIES ON SHAKEN CHILDREN HAVE INDICATED A HIGH INCIDENCE OF MENTAL RETARDATION, IT IS THEORIZED THAT SUCH UNDETECTED WHILPASH SHAKINGS COULD BE THE CAUSE OF DAMAGE USUALLY ATTRIBUTED TO PRENATAL INFECTIONS, GENETIC DISEASES, CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS, AND BIRTH INJURIES THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE COMMON COMBINATION OF CEREBRAL CONTUSION AND SUBDURAL HEMATOMA RANGE FROM EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL AND MODERATELY INCAPACITATED, TO UNDEDUCABLE AND SEVERELY INCAPACITATED TO DEATH STATISTICS ARE OFFERED ON DEATHS FROM ABUSE IN GREAT BRITAIN, WEST GERMANY AND THE U.S. PERMANENT BRAIN DAMAGE AND PERMANENT CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE ARE DESCRIBED STATISTICS ARE PROVIDED OF THE INCIDENCE OF NEUROLOGICAL IMPAIRMENT, SUCH AS CEREBRAL PALSY AND VISUAL DEFECTS, AND EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES RANGING FROM DISTURBED TO SEVERELY RETARDED SUCH ABUSE ALSO AFFECTS THE CHILD'S PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT, CAUSING DEPRESSION, EMOTIONAL MALADJUSTMENT, AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR SIMILAR GERMAN STUDIES FOUND THE SAME CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT PAT.
OFFENDER

TERMS IN CRIMINALS IT IS SUGGESTED THAT MOTHERS TO BE AT RISK OF INFlicting NONACCIDENTAL INJURY BE IDENTIFIED IN PRENATAL CLINICS AND FOLLOWED UP TO PROMOTE GOOD BONDING BETWEEN MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS.

60. L. N. KING AND O. D. YOUNG. INCREASED PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE DISORDERS AMONG PRISONERS. AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 535 NORTH DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO IL 60610 AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, V 239, N 25 (JUNE 1978), P 2674-2675

NCJ-56279

THE PRESCRIPTION RATES FOR ANTICONVULSANT MEDICATIONS WERE SURVEYED FOR 12,000 INMATES OF 10 STATE PRISONS, REVEALING A 19 PERCENT PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE DISORDERS AMONG THE PRISON POPULATION. THIS ESTIMATED PREVALENCE IS APPROXIMATELY THREE TIMES HIGHER THAN THAT AMONG MIDDLE-CLASS, NONPRISONER POPULATIONS ANOTHER STUDY, OF 1,420 PERSONS ENTERING CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES, SHOWED 18 PERCENT DIAGNOSED AS HAVING SEIZURE DISORDERS DATA OBTAINED FROM PRISONERS IN OTHER STATES INDICATE SIMILARLY HIGH RATES OF EPILEPSY ADDITIONAL STUDIES ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE WHETHER AN INCREASED PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE DISORDERS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE ECONOMICALLY DEPRIVED URBAN POPULATION FROM WHICH THE MAJORITY OF PRISONERS ORIGINATE NO CURRENT STANDARDS ADEQUATELY PRESCRIBE THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF EPILEPTICS WITHIN JAILS THESE NEEDS INCLUDE ADEQUATE MEDICAL EVALUATIONS, KNOWLEDGE OF SEIZURE DISORDERS BY MEDICAL STAFF, AVAILABILITY OF SPECIALIZED SERVICES SUCH AS SCANNING PROCEDURES AND NEUROLOGIC CONSULTATIONS, APPROPRIATE HOUSING AND WORK ASSIGNMENTS, REDUCED INTERPERSONAL STRESS LEVELS, AND KNOWLEDGEABLE CORRECTIONS STAFF. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD CONSIDER THE INITIATION OF COMPREHENSIVE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR INMATES WITH SEIZURE DISORDERS STUDIES SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ELUCIDATE THE ETIOLOGIC FACTORS AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SEIZURE DISORDERS IN ORDER TO ANSWER SUCH QUESTIONS AS WHETHER CHILDHOOD SEIZURES PREDISPOSE UNEMPLOYABILITY AND SOCIAL REJECTION WITH SUBSEQUENT ANTISOCIAL OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR AND WHETHER IMPROVED TREATMENT DECREASES RECIDIVISM RATES REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED


NCJ-55233

DURING A 1-YEAR PERIOD, BOTH FIRST OFFENDERS AND RECIDIVISTS UNDER THE CARE OF A COPENHAGEN (DENMARK) CENTER FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED WERE EXAMINED CYTOGENETICALLY TO DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF XYY MALES BLOOD WAS CULTURED IN THE USUAL WAY FOR 48 TO 72 HOURS, AND A TOTAL OF 10 CELLS WERE ANALYZED FOR THE SAMPLE OF 40 MALES, ALL SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN PSYCHIATRIC AND INTELLIGENCE TESTS AS WELL AS CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS RESULTS INDICATE THAT 35 OF THE OFFENDERS HAVE A 48, XY KARYOTYPE, 4 HAVE A 47, XXX, AND ONE HAS A 47, XXY AND THE XYY AND XXY OFFENDERS WERE MOSTLY IN THE 70 TO 85 IQ RANGE THE XYY OFFENDERS WERE TALL, SHOWED A TENDENCY TOWARD EMOTIONAL LABILITY, WERE IMMATURE WITH OVERDEPENDENCY AND CONTACT NEED, AND HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH THEIR SEX LIVES AND IN MAINTAINING PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS OFFENSES COMMITTED BY THE 40 SUBJECTS VARIED AND SHOWED NO CORRELATION WITH CHROMOSOME KARYOTYPES ALTHOUGH THE XYY OFFENDERS APPEAR TO BE TYPICALLY TALL AND PRONE TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, CONCLUSIONS CANNOT BE MADE UNTIL STUDIES ARE COMPLETED ON CHROMOSOMAL MAKEUP OF THE GENERAL POPULATION. THE SAMPLE IN THIS STUDY AND IN ANOTHER 1968 STUDY CAN BE CONTAMINATED SINCE THE DANISH LEGAL SYSTEM TENDS TO REFER OFFENDERS WITH SUBNORMAL OR BORDERLINE INTELLIGENCE TO CENTERS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED

62. W. H. PRICE, J. A. STRONG, P. B. WHATMORE, AND W. F. MCCLEMON. CRIMINAL PATIENTS WITH XYY SEX-CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT. LANCET, 7 ADAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND LANCET, V 1, N 7436 (MARCH 5, 1966), P 565-566

NCJ-55737

THE CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF NINE MALE OFFENDERS WITH ABNORMAL CHROMOSOME CONFIGURATIONS ARE DESCRIBED. A SURVEY OF THE CHROMOSOME PATTERNS OF 197 OFFENDERS DETAINED UNDER MAXIMUM SECURITY AT A BRITISH MENTAL HOSPITAL FOUND THAT 7 HAD THE XYY SEX-CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITY THE SAME ABNORMALITY WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IDENTIFIED IN TWO MORE PATIENTS AT THE SAME HOSPITAL EIGHT OF THE CRIMINALLY ABNORMAL MEN WERE MENTALLY RETARDED AND ONE WAS SCHIZOPHRENIC THEIR CRIMES WERE NO DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF OTHER PATIENTS AT THE HOSPITAL, ALTHOUGH MOST HAD FREQUENTLY ABSCONDED FROM MENTAL HOSPITALS WHERE THEY HAD BEEN DETAINED, AND THEIR BEHAVIOR HAD OFTEN BEEN AGGRESSIVE AND VIOLENT AS A GROUP, THE CRIMOSMALLY ABNORMAL MEN WERE SIGNIFICANTLY TALLER THAN OTHER MALES IN THE HOSPITAL. SIX WERE OVER 6 FEET TALL NO OTHER PHYSICAL TRAIT DISTINGUISHED THEM FROM OTHER MALES SUPPORTING DATA AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED


NCJ-57008

THIS ARTICLE REPORTS THAT NEARLY 3 PERCENT OF THE MALE POPULATION OF A SCOTTISH MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY HAVE AN XXY SEX CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT, AND ALL THESE HAVE A RECORD OF PERVERTED AND IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOR RESEARCH IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN GENETICS HAS DISCOVERED SEVERAL CHROMOSOME ABNORMALITIES, AND SOME OF THESE HAVE BEEN DETERMINED TO PRODUCE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS MANY PATIENTS WITH AN EXTRA X CHROMOSOME HAVE BEEN FOUND IN HOSPITALS FOR THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL, AND HAVE HAD RECORDS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. IT IS NOT CLEAR, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE EXTRA X CHROMOSOME DIRECTLY PREDISPOSES DISTURBED BEHAVIOR, OR WHETHER THE DELINQUENCY CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE REDUCED INTELECT A CHROMOSOME SURVEY OF MALE PATIENTS AT THE SCOTTISH STATE HOSPITAL FOR DANGEROUS PATIENTS FOUND THAT NEARLY 3 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION HAD AN EXTRA X CHROMOSOME, BUT THE XXY COMPLEMENT HAD NO PHYSICAL ABNORMALITY OR ANY CONSPICUOUS ABNORMAL SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT, SOME WERE MENTALLY RETARDED, BUT OTHERS WERE OF NORMAL INTELLIGENCE ALL OF THOSE WITH THE XXY TRAIT HAD A HISTORY OF OFFENSIVE BEHAVIOR AND MOST HAD CRIMINAL RECORDS IT IS STRONGLY SUGGESTED THAT THE EXTRA X CHROMOSOME IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMINALITY AND MORAL DEFICIENCY OF THESE PATIENTS FURTHER RESEARCH SHOULD DETERMINE THE INCIDENCE OF THE XXY ABNORMALITY IN THE GENERAL POPULATION
LINK BETWEEN DISABILITY AND CRIME


This study investigated and compared the criminal histories of 2,227 mentally retarded and normal offenders incarcerated in the adult correctional institutions in Iowa during the years 1953-1969. The criminal profiles of the mentally retarded (intelligence quotient 79 and below) and normal offender (intelligence quotient 90 and above) were compiled from data gathered by the Bureau of Adult Corrections. Six basic criminal characteristics were assessed—admission offense, length of sentence, type of release, number of previous arrests, and social adjustment potential. Generally speaking, the retarded inmates tended to commit more violent crimes than expected and were arrested more frequently than expected, but it was the normal offender that seemed to have more previous convictions than expected. Therefore, it could be speculated that the retarded are more amenable to the types of rehabilitation and vocational programs offered in correctional institutions and the occupations available to ex-convicts, and that it is the offender of normal intelligence who is not profiting from existing prison rehabilitation programs. References are included.


Electroencephalographic tracings of 100 psychopathic inmates are reported and discussed. The subjects in the sample were taken from inmates admitted to the medical center for federal prisoners, who had a diagnosis of constitutional psychopathic inferiority without psychosis. The ages varied from 16 to 43 years. Their intelligence followed the distribution of the average civilian population of the 100 subjects studied with the electroencephalograph. 79 percent were discovered to have abnormal or borderline abnormal tracings. Citing the conflict between the two schools of thought that root psychopathy in organic and psychogenic factors originating in the trauma of childhood, the author proposes a reconciliation of these views. It is believed that in many psychopaths a congenital cerebral dysfunction increases the sensitivity to the emotional traumata of childhood unstable reactions to these traumata and the inability to integrate new experiences into the growing personality. Further development of psychopathic modes of behavior. See NCJ 32007.


The ability of psychiatrists to predict the future violent behavior of criminals is examined in this study of 257 felony cases from New York City. There is a widely held assumption that mental illness and violent behavior are associated. The purpose of this study was to examine this relationship and the ability of psychiatrists to predict future violent behavior of criminals. This study used as its sample 257 male, indicted, felony defendants found incompetent to stand trial. All subjects were defined as persons who are so mentally ill or mentally defective that their presence in an institution is dangerous to the safety of other patients, the staff of the institution, and the community. In 157 of the 257 cases, 60 percent of the indicted, felony defendants were found dangerous by the examining psychiatrists. Data for this study were collected from the psychiatric reports and from observations of the offender's hearings. It was found that psychiatrists often alluded to criteria such as delusional or impaired thinking and impulsiveness or unpredictability as predictors of future violent behavior. However, psychiatrists just as often referred to the current alleged offense, histories of assaults, arrests, and hospitalizations as psychiatric justifications for future violence more importantly, out of the wide range of sociodemographic, criminal, hospital history, and diagnostic variables, only one was statistically significant in differentiating those defendants found to be dangerous from those found to be nondangerous by the psychiatrists. This variable was current alleged offense regardless of age, criminal history, mental hospitalization history, current diagnosis, or anything else, if the individual was charged with a violent offense, there was a strong possibility he would be found dangerous. These data suggest that under pretrial examination conditions, psychiatrists show no abilities to predict accurately future violent behavior beyond what is expected by chance tables and footnotes are included.

OFFENDER LINK BETWEEN DISABILITY AND CRIME

ING THE DATE, INVESTIGATOR, AND TYPE OF INVESTIGATION BASED UPON THE THEORIES OF LOMBRUSCO, NEUROLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, STEMMING FROM GALL'S THEORIES, AND A TABLE ON THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL, SOCIO-BIOLOGICAL, ETIOLOGICAL, AND SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES OF THE NATURE AND GENESIS OF CRIME

(AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201


A CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE CURRENT STATE-OF-KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHROMOSOME ANOMALY INDICATES HIGH PREVALENCE RATES FOR PENAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTION INMATES. THIS REPORT LOOKS AT OUTSTANDING GAPS IN KNOWLEDGE. RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES FOR MORE MEANINGFUL DATA COMPARISONS, AND MEDICO-LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN RESEARCH. A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE CONFERENCE DISCUSSED THE INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE OF THE ABNORMALITY, AND THIS INFORMATION IS TABULATED AND EXPLAINED. THE XXY SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IS COMPARED TO OTHER FORMS WHILE FURTHER RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO CONFIRM FINDINGS. STUDIES INDICATE THAT PREVALENCE RATES FOR INMATES OF PENAL AND MENTAL INSTITUTIONS ARE MUCH HIGHER THAN IN GENERAL POPULATION. APPENDICES CONTAIN BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GENETICS AND A GLOSSARY OF SPECIALIZED TERMS

Availability: GPO

The purpose of this study group was to critically examine the effectiveness of the services by the correctional office. The group reviewed the history of the office for the last four years and a half, and recommendations made by the original task force of 1973. Recommendations of the original task force were reviewed to determine which recommendations were implemented and of the ones that were not, which are still valid. The present study group has recommended that much still needs to be done. The major recommendations of the present study group were more emphasis on community corrections. The severely disabled offender, juveniles, and female offenders also, the group recommended more coordination with area officers. In initiating new and present services to offenders, related to these goals, reassignments of counselors were recommended. Problem areas were also discussed. (Author abstract modified)

Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program


The organization of epilepsy treatment programs and tuberculosis screening in correctional institutions is outlined in this American Medical Association pamphlet. Recent studies have suggested that epilepsy may be two to three times more frequent among the residents of jails and prisons than in the general population. Making it imperative that correctional institutions have an organized treatment program for epilepsy. This program should ensure that all inmates with epilepsy have had appropriate diagnostic studies, that serum anticonvulsant drug levels are periodically obtained, and that those persons with poorly controlled or atypical seizures have timely access to specialized epilepsy services. Consultants, and diagnostic studies. Epilepsy-specific record-keeping systems should be designed and used, including a summary of diagnostic results, accurate descriptions of seizure episodes and frequency, anticonvulsant drug intake and serum levels, and periodic examinations to monitor for any side effects of the medications. An important aspect of an organized epilepsy program is continuing education for medical, nursing, paramedical, and correctional staff, including training in first aid procedures for an epileptic seizure because correctional institutions can also play an important role in the prevention of tuberculosis. Procedures for instituting a tuberculosis screening program are presented, emphasizing interagency cooperation and patient supervision and education. Tabular data on tuberculosis and epilepsy treatment are included, along with references and resource lists.

Sponsoring Agency: US Department of Justice Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531.

Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program


Classroom activities that might be helpful to a teacher in giving deaf teenagers accurate information about illegal activities are delineated. Deafness limits and distorts the reception of information, consequently, deaf youths often have a misconception of the nature and consequences of crime. Having deaf students read information about crimes is often not an appropriate solution since reading levels of deaf students are notoriously low. One solution to the reading problem could be participation in reading-related activities centered around the topic of crime.
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

TIVITIES COULD INCLUDE (1) READING AND DISCUSSING WANTED POSTERS, (2) DISCUSSING JOB APPLICATIONS COLLECTED FROM LOCAL BUSINESSES IN WHICH THERE IS A QUESTION ASKING IF THE APPLICANT HAD EVER BEEN CONVICTED OF A CRIME, (3) MAINTAINING STUDENT SCRAPBOOKS CONTAINING ARTICLES FROM THE NEWSPAPER ON VARIOUS CRIMES, (4) HAVING A POLICEMAN CONDUCT AN INFORMAL QUESTION/ANSWER SESSION ABOUT TEENAGE CRIME AS DESCRIBED IN NEWSPAPERS, (5) TAKING A FIELD TRIP TO THE LOCAL JAIL WITH A QUESTION/ANSWER PERIOD AFTERWARDS, (7) ROLE PLAYING OF VARIOUS CRIMES AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES, AND (8) DEVELOPING AND DRAWING A NEWS BROADCAST ABOUT CRIME UTILIZING THESE APPROACHES COULD CURB ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING AND MARIJUANA SMOKING AND ADDITIONALLY MIGHT motivate DEAF TEENS TO IMPROVE THEIR READING AND WRITING SKILLS. REFERENCE NOTES ARE INCLUDED

74. ATLANTA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS, INC. 1887 TULLY CIRCLE, NE, SUITE 110, ATLANTA GA 30303. GEORGIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS IT RELATES TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED, LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND INCARCERATION—A STUDY, V. 1. 186 P. 1975 NCJ-65578

EFFORTS OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL, AND CORRECTIONAL BRANCHES OF THE GEORGIA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM TO DEAL WITH MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE REVIEWED, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT ARE MADE. STUDY OBJECTIVES WERE TO DETERMINE (1) IF THERE WAS ONE PRIMARY PROBLEM WHICH PERMUTED THE ENTIRE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND (2) HOW THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM COULD ALSO HELP THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER TO BECOME A MORE PRODUCTIVE CITIZEN. THE STUDY POPULATION INCLUDED ALL RETARDED CITIZENS IN GEORGIA WHO HAD BROKEN THE LAW AND MADE CONTACT WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AS MANY AS 39 PERCENT OF INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS COULD BE CLASSIFIED AS MENTALLY RETARDED. (C) OF 79 AND BELOW) AND AS MANY AS 44 PERCENT OF JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER INMATES COULD BE SIMILARLY CLASSIFIED OF RETARDED OFFENDERS IN GEORGIA, 56 PERCENT COME FROM RURAL OR SMALL TOWN SETTINGS, 83 PERCENT ARE BLACK, MOST ARE MALES UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 88 PERCENT COME FROM FAMILIES THAT HAVE A MINIMUM INCOME OF $3,000 OR ARE ON WELFARE, BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THEFT ARE THE MOST COMMONLY COMMITTED CRIMES. FOLLOWED BY MANSLAUGHTER THE RETARDED OFFENDER FUNCTIONS ON A THIRD-GRADE LEVEL, MOST HAVE AN IQ RANGE OF 51 TO 60. THE RETARDED OFFENDER'S PAST RECORD INCLUDES 3.2 PRIOR ARRESTS COMPARED TO 2.9 PER MENTAL RETARDATION CENTER INMATES COULD BE IN TOWN SETTINGS, 83 PERCENT ARE BLACK, MOST ARE MALES UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 88 PERCENT COME FROM FAMILIES THAT HAVE A MINIMUM INCOME OF $3,000 OR ARE ON WELFARE, BURGLARY, ROBBERY, AND THEFT ARE THE MOST COMMONLY COMMITTED CRIMES. FOLLOWED BY MANSLAUGHTER THE RETARDED OFFENDER FUNCTIONS ON A THIRD-GRADE LEVEL, MOST HAVE AN IQ RANGE OF 51 TO 60. THE RETARDED OFFENDER'S PAST RECORD INCLUDES 3.2 PRIOR ARRESTS COMPARED TO 2.9

75. C. V. BAKEMAN. DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDER AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES IN ILLINOIS, HAWORTH PRESS, 149 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10010 OFFENDER REHABILITATION, V. 1, N. 1 (FALL 1976), P 99-100 NCJ-41059

FINDINGS FROM A SURVEY TO EXAMINE THE NEEDS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS, PARTICULARLY THE MENTALLY RETARDED, IN COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS DATA WERE COLLECTED AND ANALYZED FOR THE PURPOSES OF IDENTIFYING AGENCY CONCERNS, AGENCY NEEDS, AND GAPS IN PROGRAM SERVICES, IN PERSONNEL NEEDS, AND IN OTHER RELEVANT AREAS. IT WAS INDICATED THAT THE RESPONDENTS THAT THERE WAS A NEED FOR SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS, AS WELL AS SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR STAFF PERSONS WORKING WITH THEM. THE RESPONDENTS FURTHER INDICATED THAT, IN THEIR OPINION, THE MOST NEEDED COMMUNITY BASED SERVICES FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS WERE SPECIALIZED LIVING ARRANGEMENTS, MENTAL HEALTH, COUNSELING, EVALUATION, AND SHARED EMPLOYMENT, WITH EDUCATIONAL SERVICES AND INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES ALSO RANKING HIGH IN AGENCY SELECTIONS (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

76. S. BORTHWICK, R. BUTKUS, AND C. MILLER. TRACKING DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED CLIENTS—EVALUATION OF AN ENCODING APPROACH. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC. 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212 EVALUATION QUARTERLY, V. 3 N. 2 MAY 1978, P 226-262 NCJ-57793

THE RELIABILITY OF AN ENCODING SYSTEM DESIGNED TO MAKE POSSIBLE THE LINKAGE OF RECORDS FOR THE SAME CLIENT FROM DIFFERENT DATA FILES IS EVALUATED THE PURPOSE OF RECORD LINKAGE IS TO ENABLE SERVICE PROVIDERS AND RESEARCHERS TO KEEP TRACK OF CLIENTS WHO RECEIVE SERVICES FROM MORE THAN ONE STATE OR AGENCY, OR WHO REAPPEAR WITHIN THE SAME AGENCY THE ENCODING SYSTEM EVALUATED IS PART OF A CALIFORNIA PROJECT INVOLVING THE COLLECTION OF LONGITUDINAL AND CROSS SECTIONAL DATA ON DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED CLIENTS OF PROJECTS OF THE COMMUNITY AGENCIES THE SYSTEM, WHICH HAD BEEN IN USE FOR 4 YEARS AT THE TIME OF THE EVALUATION, IS BASED ON A THREE-ELEMENT TRACK NUMBER—A CODIFICATION OF THE CLIENT'S NAME, SEX, AND BIRTHDATE. THE ACCURACY OF RECORD MATCHES OBTAINED WITH THE TRACK NUMBER WAS TESTED BOTH BETWEEN AGENCIES AND WITHIN A SINGLE AGENCY THE FINDINGS DOCUMENT THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ENCODING SYSTEM IN MATCHING CLIENT RECORDS, AND POINT TO THE RELATIVE STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF EACH TRACK NUMBER AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO ACCURATE MATCHES DETAILS OF TRACK NUMBER CONSTRUCTION, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A LIST OF REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20020


A COLLECTION OF 11 ESSAYS WHICH OUTLINE THE PROBLEMS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND REVIEW CORRECTIONAL AND REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS TO AID THESE PERSONS THIS VOLUME BRINGS TOGETHER A BODY OF KNOWLEDGE ON THE MUCH NEGLECTED TOPIC OF WHAT IS REFERRED TO AS THE NAIVE OR RETARDED OFFENDER THE UNIQUE
COMPLEXITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE REHABILITATION OF EITHER MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS OR PUBLIC OFFENDERS ALONE ARE IMMENSE IN AND OF THEMSELVES. THESE PROBLEMS ARE MULTIPLIED WHEN THE TWO CONDITIONS MERGE INTO A STILL DIFFERENT POPULATION. EXPLORING THIS SUBJECT IN A THOROUGH AND SCHOLARLY MANNER ARE A NUMBER OF PROFESSIONALS FROM THE FIELDS OF PSYCHOLOGY, REHABILITATION, LAW AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE FIRST SECTION PROVIDES THE READER WITH A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING THE NAIVE OR RETARDED OFFENDER WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THREE OF THE MAJOR AREAS ADDRESSED ARE IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF RETARDED OFFENDERS, THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND REHABILITATION EFFORTS WITH RESPECT TO SUCH RIGHTS, AND THE LEGAL SYSTEM AND ITS PROBLEMS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR THIS GROUP. THE SECOND SECTION CAPTULATES THE PHILOSOPHY AND GOALS OF A RECENTLY COORDINATED EFFORT BY REHABILITATION AND CORRECTIONS PERSONNEL TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS RECOGNIZING THAT CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION REFLECTS THE CONCEPTS OF RENETRATION AND RESTORATION RATHER THAN RETENTION AND RETRIBUTION. THIS SECTION DRAWS UPON A NUMBER OF VARIOUS PROGRAMS AND REHABILITATION INTERVENTION STRATEGIES WHICH ADDRESS THEMSELVES TO THIS SPECIAL POPULATION. THE CONCLUDING PART OF EACH SECTION IS COMPRISED OF A SPONTANEOUS DISCUSSION BY A VARIETY OF EXPERTS CONCERNED WITH THE RETARDED OFFENDER IN ADDITION, THE TEXT CONTAINS 141 ANNOTATED REFERENCES ON THIS SPECIALIZED TOPIC (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Available: CHARLES C. THOMAS, 301 327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD IL 62717


Available: CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PAKRDARE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA KY 1E5, NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

79. T. F. COURTLES R. JR. ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT ON COMMITTED MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS VIEWED IN TERMS OF AN OFFENDER TYPOLOGY—THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO PATUXENT INSTITUTION SOCIALIZATION LEVELS, INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, AND PAROLE OUTCOME. 185 P 1966 NCI-49506 THE EFFECTS OF TREATMENT IN A FACILITY FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE OFFENDERS ON CONFORMIST AND NONCONFORMIST INDIVIDUALS ARE EXPLORED. CONFORMIST OFFENDERS ARE THOSE WHOSE DELINQUENCY IS ANCHORED IN A CULTURAL MILEU THAT IS IN CONFLICT WITH THE REST OF SOCIETY, Whereas NONCONFORMIST OFFENDERS ARE DEVIANT FROM SOCIETY AS INDIVIDUALS. THE STUDY TESTS FOUR HYPOTHESES (1) THAT THE COMMITTED DEFI NE INQUENT POPULATION AT THE PATUXENT INSTITUTION IN MARYLAND ACTUALLY IS COMPOSED OF CONFORMIST AND NONCONFORMIST OFFENDERS AS WELL AS MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS, (2) THAT CONFORMIST INMATES HAVE BEEN MORE EFFECTIVELY SOCIALIZED THAN NONCONFORMISTS, (3) THAT GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WILL BRING ABOUT CHANGES IN SOCIALIZATION AND OVER BEHAVIOR AMONG NONCONFORMISTS, AND (4) THAT CONFORMIST AND NONCONFORMIST OFFENDERS WHO ARE RESOCIALIZED IN THE INSTITUTION WILL ADJUST BETTER IN THE FREE COMMUNITY WHILE ON PAROLE THAN THOSE WHO ARE NOT RESOCIALIZED THE GOUGH SOCIALIZATION SCALE IS USED TO MEASURE DEGREE OF SOCIAL MATURE, INTEGRITY, AND RECTITUDE ADJUSTMENT IS MEASURED IN TERMS OF INSTITUTIONAL EMPLOYMENT, RULE INFRACTIONS, AND INCIDENT REPORTS. STUDY SUBJECTS INCLUDE 188 INCARCERATED MEN AND 75 PAROLED MEN. STUDY FINDINGS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT A PORTION OF THE DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT POPULATION AT PATUXENT ACTUALLY CONSISTS OF CONFORMIST OFFENDERS, i.e., NONMENTALLY DISTURBED OFFENDERS WHOSE CRIMINAL CAREERS ARE DOMINATED BY PROPERTY OFFENDERS. THIS FINDING CASTS DOUBT ON THE INSTITUTIONS CLASSIFICATION METHODS. ALMOST NO DIFFERENCE IN LEVEL OF SOCIALIZATION BETWEEN CONFORMISTS AND NONCONFORMISTS IS FOUND. NONCONFORMISTS ACTUALLY SCORED SOMEWHAT HIGHER ON THE GOUGH SCALE THAN DID CONFORMISTS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A DEFINITE TENDENCY AMONG NONWHITES FOR CONFORMISTS TO SCORE HIGHER THAN NONCONFORMISTS. AN ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EDUCATION AND LEVEL OF SOCIALIZATION IS FOUND AND THE DATA INDICATE THAT EXPOSURE TO THE SPECIALIZED TREATMENT PROGRAM AT PATUXENT DOES NOT AFFECT EITHER SOCIALIZATION OR ADJUSTMENT LEVELS. DATA ON 312 PAROLEES SUGGEST THAT CONFORMISTS ARE LESS FAILURE-PRONE THAN NONCONFORMISTS. BUT THAT ADJUSTMENT TO THE EXPECTATIONS OF INSTITUTION STAFF IS NOT A USEFUL PREDICTOR OF PAROLE OUTCOMES. IMPLICATIONS OF THESE AND OTHER FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED SUPPORTING DATA, STUDY INSTRUMENTS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Available: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No 67-2381


Available: CHARLES C. THOMAS, 301 327 EAST LAWRENCE AVENUE, SPRINGFIELD IL 62717
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

W H. Cull, G. L. Reuthebuck, and N. PaPe. MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS IN ADULT AND JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION, STATE CAPITOL, FRANKFORT KY 40601 175 1975

A KENTUCKY STUDY TO DETERMINE WHAT SERVICES, FACILITIES, STAFF, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, AND PAROLE PROGRAMS ARE REQUIRED TO BETTER DEAL WITH MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS CURRENTLY HOUSED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS KENTUCKY STATUTES MANDATE REHABILITATION AND NON-CRIMINAL HANDLING OF MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS. THE STUDY FOUND, HOWEVER, NO CONSISTENT EFFORT TO SEGREGATE THE RETARDED AND PROVIDE REHABILITATIVE SERVICES CREATION OF SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS, WITH PROPER STAFFING AND REHABILITATIVE AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IS RECOMMENDED. THE STUDY CONCLUDES THAT CONTINUED INCARCERATION UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES DENIES THE RETARDED THEIR RIGHT TO TREATMENT AND IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL IN THAT IT CONSTITUTES CRUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT TREATMENT PLANS AND STAFF REQUIREMENTS ARE SUGGESTED SUPPORTIVE DATA ARE PRESENTED IN NUMEROUS TABLES AND APPENDICES

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

M. Faulk. MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS IN AN INTERM REGIONAL MEDIUM SECURE UNIT. SWEET MAXWELL 11 NEW FETTER LANE. LONDON, ENGLAND CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW. (NOVEMBER 1979), P 686-695 NCJ-65295

THIS PAPER OUTLINES THE WORK AND EFFECT OF A PSYCHIATRIC UNIT SET UP IN WESSEX. ENGLAND, TO DEAL WITH MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS REFUSED ADMMISSION INTO LOCAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS BUT REQUIREING PSYCHIATRIC CARE. THE REASON MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS ARE FREQUENTLY NOT ACCEPTED INTO REGULAR PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS IS THAT ALTHOUGH NOT DANGEROUS ENOUGH TO REQUIRE SPECIAL SECURITY HOSPITALIZATION THEY ARE NEVERTHELESS TOO DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS TO BE MANAGED IN A MODERN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL WHERE INFORMALITY AND FREEDOM ARE EMPHASIZED CATEGORIES OF MENTAL DISORDER INCLUDE MENTAL ILLNESS PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDER, SUBNORMALITY AND OTHER DISORDERS OR DISABILITIES OF THE MIND. A SMALL PROPORTION OF CONVICTED OFFENDERS ARE MENTALLY DISORDERED WHOSE CARE PRESENTS ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE FACILITIES REGIONAL MEDIUM SECURE UNITS WERE PROPOSED, AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION BEGAN WITH INTERM UNITS LIKE THE ONE DESCRIBED. THE UNIT IS HOUSED IN A CONVERTED HOSPITAL WARD AND CAN ACCEPT 14 PATIENTS AND 30 DAY PATIENTS SUPPORT FOR PATIENTS IN THE COMMUNITY IS PROVIDED THROUGH COMMUNITY NURSES AND THE OUTPATIENT FACILITIES ALTHOUGH THE FACILITY CAN BE LOCKED THE UNIT IS USUALLY RUN AS AN OPENWARD SECURITY IS MAINTAINED BY A MUCH HIGHER STAFFING RATIO THAN IN CONVENTIONAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS MOST OF THE PATIENTS ARE ON CONTROLLED PAROLE THEY ARE ACCEPTED IF THEY ARE MENTALLY ILL AND IN NEED OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT BUT TOO DANGEROUS OR DIFFICULT TO MANAGE IN AN ORDINARY PSYCHIATRIC WARD THE PATIENTS ARE EITHER LEGALLY DETAINED OR ARE WILLING TO STAY AS INFORMAL PATIENTS OR AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION BETWEEN JANUARY 1977 AND APRIL 1979 A TOTAL OF 97 ADMISSIONS WERE MADE, AND THE LENGTH OF TREATMENT RANGED FROM A FEW DAYS TO ALMOST 2 YEARS THE SERVICE FILLED THE SPECIFIC NEED FOR WHICH IT WAS INSTITUTED BUT THE DIFFICULTY OF DECIDING BETWEEN PENAL OR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT CONTINUES TO BE A PROBLEM FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


OVERVIEW OF PROCEDURES, PROGRAMS, TREATMENT METHODS SECURITY PRACTICES, TRAINING PROGRAMS, AND FACILITIES OF THE BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER AND OF THE RELATED SYSTEM OF STATE AND CITY AGENCIES THE REPORT CONCLUDED THAT THE FUNDAMENTAL REASON FOR THE BRONX PSYCHIATRIC CENTER'S DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING WITH THE CRIMINALLY COMMITTED WAS THE FACT THAT THE REMAINDER OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES HAD TO SOME MEASURE FAILED IN EFFECTUATING APPROPRIATE SCREENING AND TREATMENT OF THOSE MENTALLY DISTURBED INDIVIDUALS CHARGED WITH CRIMES. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT ONE CENTRALIZED AUTHORITY IS NEEDED TO COORDINATE ALL SERVICES, PROGRAMS, FACILITIES AND PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FORENSIC PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND TO PROVIDE REFERRAL SERVICES FOR ALL THOSE MENTALLY ILL PERSONS INVOLVED WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS THIS COORDINATOR AND OVERSEER WOULD DEVELOP PROGRAMS AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION CONCERNING SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THE MENTALLY DISABLED DEFENDANT AND CONVICT HE WOULD HAVE SUPREME AUTHORITY IN THIS AREA OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY, FUNDED BY BOTH THE CITY AND STATE (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

J. Gunn, G. Robertson, S Dell, and C. Way. PSYCHIATRIC ASPECTS OF IMPRISONMENT. ACADEMIC PRESS LTD. 24-28 OVAL ROAD LONDON NW1, ENGLAND CRIMINAL LAW REVIEW. (NOVEMBER 1979), P 686-695 NCJ-65295

OFFENDER

PSYCHIATRIC STATE AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY, BUT LITTLE IMPROVEMENT IN ATTITUDE A FOLLOWUP ANALYSIS DISCUSSES THE RELEVANCE OF RECONVICTION RATES TO BOTH THE GRENDON AND WORMWOOD SCRUBS METHODS OF TREATMENT. THE BOOK ENDS WITH A SURVEY OF THE NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRIC CASES TO BE FOUND IN THE PRISON POPULATIONS IN BRITAIN, AND AN EXPLANATION OF PSYCHIATRIC DATA FROM THE SURVEY A BIBLIOGRAPHY, INFORMATION ON RESEARCH METHODS. FINDINGS FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES OF A SIMILAR NATURE, AND STUDY INSTRUMENTS AND DATA ARE PROVIDED.

Availability: ACADEMIC PRESS, INC. 111 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10003

85. N. F. HAHN, DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY MOVEMENT — A HISTORY OF THE BORN CRIMINAL IN NEW YORK STATE. 621 p. 1978 NCJ-56126


Supplemental Notes: PRICE QUOTED IS FOR ENTIRE ISSUE REPRINTS OF ARTICLES AVAILABLE IN LARGE QUANTITIES

Availability: CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC. 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017


VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS. THE VARIOUS PROJECTS ARE LISTED BY TYPE OF ACTIVITY AND GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION. GRANTS WERE GIVEN FOR BOTH ACTION PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH THERE ARE LISTINGS OF PERSONNEL, WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR STATE CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION AND FOR SUPERVISION OF THE HANDBICAPPED A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES


TREATS THE ORIGINS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE REHABILITATION MOVEMENT TO 1941, THE IMPACT OF WAR ON THE STATE SYSTEM, 1941-1945, AND POSTWAR TRENDS, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON A VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION MODEL A SURVEY OF THE REHABILITATION CONCEPT AS APPLIED TO THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED PROVIDES THE MATERIAL FROM WHICH A TENTATIVE FORMULATION FOR AN APPROACH TO CORRECTIONS IS DEVELOPED A SYNTHESIS OF CORRECTIONAL AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SERVICES IN A STATE INSTITUTION MANY OBSTACLES TO CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION ARE NOTED, INCLUDING UNSUITABLE LIVING QUARTERS, INADEQUATE PERSONNEL, INADEQUATE SEGREGATION OF INMATES, INSTITUTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE MONOTONY AND GENERAL OPPRESSIVENESS OF MUCH OF INSTITUTIONAL LIFE

Supplemental Notes: DISSERTATION—NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106, NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

89. N. R. KURTZ. SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS AND COMMUNITY ASSISTANTS EVALUATION OF THE MASSCAP (M A S S A C H U S E T T S COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PAROLE PROJECT) DEMONSTRATION—FINAL REPORT. MASSACHUSETTS PAROLE BOARD, 100 CAMBRIDGE STREET, BOSTON MA 02202. 95 p. 1977

AN EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM ASSIGNING VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY ASSISTANTS TO WORK WITH PAROLEES LABELED SLOW OR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENT IS PRESENTED THE MASSACHUSETTS COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (MASSCAP) ASSIGNED VOLUNTEER COMMUNITY ASSISTANTS TO SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS PAROLED FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONS SYSTEM THE PROGRAM WAS ModeLED ON CITIZEN ADVOCATE PROGRAMS DEVELOPED FOR MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS THE EVALUATION CONSISTED OF A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN IN WHICH 37 PARTICIPANTS IN THE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WERE COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF 37 SIMILAR SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS RELEASED UNDER TRADITIONAL PAROLE ARRANGEMENTS THE STUDY HYPOTHESIS WAS THAT COMMUNITY ASSISTANTS WOULD SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE THE PAROLE SUCCESS OF SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUP MEMBERS RECEIVED SIMILAR SCORES ON THE ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR SCALES OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY AND SHOWED SIMILAR ATTRIBUTES, SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND PAST EXPERIENCES, INDICATING THAT THE TWO GROUPS WERE EQUIVALENT BASED ON THESE MEASURES EVALUATION OF THE PAROLE EXPERIENCE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS INDICATED NO DIFFERENCES, SUGGESTING THAT IN TERMS OF THE MEASURE USED HERE (NUMBER OF DAYS ON PAROLE AND PAROLE SUCCESS) COMMUNITY ASSISTANTS HAD NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS IN A REVIEW OF THE ORIGINAL ADVOCACY MODEL AND THE MASSCAP PROGRAM, THE AUTHOR CONTENDS THAT THE PROGRAM COULD PROVE MORE EFFECTIVE IF IT IS MODIFIED AND STRENGTHENED TO GIVE CONSIDERATION TO THE SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS AND PROBLEMS OF SPECIALLY LABELED OFFENDERS (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

Spokesperson Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531

90. MASSACHUSETTS COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE. 110 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON MA 02108, MASSACHUSETTS—COMPReHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FUNDING ALLOCATIONS. 1978

167 p. 1978

N CJ-54429

MASSACHUSETTS' COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE ANNUALLY RECEIVES CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNDING FROM THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, THE COMMITTEE'S PLANNING PROCESS AND PROGRAMS ARE DETAILED THE 1978 PLANNING PROCESS BEGAN WITH A POLING OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE OFFICIALS A MEETING FOLLOWED IN WHICH PRIORITY AREAS WERE DETERMINED THE AREAS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE INCLUDED COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION, COURT BACKLOG AND DELAY, DISPARITY IN SENTENCING, DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE, DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AMONG OFFENDERS, MANPOWER SERVICES, AND SERVICES FOR CHILDREN RESEARCH WAS THEN CONDUCTED TO HELP DEVELOP GUIDELINES FOR THOSE RECEIVING FUNDS THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS WAS PERFORMED ON A COMPETITIVE BASIS PROGRAMS FUNDED WERE BROKEN DOWN INTO SIX CATEGORIES (1) POLICE SERVICES AND CRIME PREVENTION, (2) PROSECUTION, DEFENSE, AND COURT ADMINISTRATION, (3) PROBATION AND DIVERSION, (4) ADULT CORRECTIONS AND PAROLE, (5) JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS, AND (6) CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES IN THE AREA OF POLICE SERVICES THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS WERE RECOMMENDED FOR SUPPORT (1) POLICE TRAINING, (2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, (3) CRIME ANALYSIS, (4) RESOURCE ALLOCATION, (5) INVESTIGATIVE SKILLS, (6) COMMUNITY PROGRAMS, AND (7) COMMUNICATIONS THE COMMITTEE'S MAJOR CONCERN IN SUPPORTING PROGRAMS IN THE COURTS AREA WAS TO IMPROVE THE ABILITIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH'S JUDGES, PROSECUTORS, AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS TO RESPOND MORE EFFECTIVELY TO THE HIGH CASELOADS RESULTING FROM AN INCREASE IN CRIME EFFORTS IN THE PROBATION AND DIVERSION AREA CONSISTED OF ATTEMPTS TO INCREASE THE ABILITY OF PROBATION TO PROVIDE LEGITIMATE AND EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION IN THE ADULT CORRECTIONS AND PAROLE AREA A MAJOR CONCERN WAS DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS SOUGHT TO HUMANIZE THEIR EFFORTS BY DIVERTING APPROPRIATE YOUTH FROM THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM FINALLY, IN THE AREA OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES, A PRIMARY GOAL WAS THE IMPROVED COORDINATION AND COOPERATION OF THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE, TABLES ARE INCLUDED

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

91. F. J. MENOLASCINO. SYSTEM OF SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601 CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, V 21, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 57-64

N CJ-18549

THIS ARTICLE PROPOSES A SYSTEM OF SERVICES THAT USES CORRECTIONAL METHODS IN A COMMUNITY-BASED SETTING TO HELP MEET THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDS OF THE RETARDED OFFENDER THE FIRST STEP IS TO CLASSIFY RETARDED OFFENDERS INTO ONE OF THE TWO CATEGORIES OF MENTALLY ADOLESCENTS OR ADULTS ONCE THIS IS DONE, AN EFFECTIVE SERVICE PROGRAM INCLUDING THE ELEMENTS OF PREVENTION, ADVOCACY AND TREATMENT CAN BE IMPLEMENTED THE AUTHOR DOES NOT ELABORATE EXTENSIVELY ON THIS PLAN

92. MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS, INC. MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER IN MISSOURI WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF SERVICES. 94 p. 1978

N CJ-39004

STUDY DRAWS CONCLUSIONS FROM SURVEY AND RESEARCH ON INCARCERATED MENTALLY RETARDED AND
PROJECT METHODS TO AID AND ENSURE THEIR RIGHTS INCARCERATED MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE GENERALLY OLDER THAN OTHER OFFENDERS, THEIR AVERAGE TWO TO THREE YEARS LESS FORMAL EDUCATION TWO-THIRDS OF ALL LAWYERS HAVE HAD NO TRAINING CONCERNING MENTAL RETARDATION SIXTY-ONE PERCENT OF JUDGES BELIEVE THAT USING MENTAL RETARDATION AS A DEFENSE IS DETRIMENTAL BECAUSE IT CAN LEAD TO IN-DETERMINATE SENTENCES THIS SAMPLE AND OTHER FINDINGS ARE COMPOUNDED IN THIS SURVEY WHICH RECOMMENDS NUMEROUS SERVICES CATERING TO THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER AMONG THE MISSOURI ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETARDED AMONG THE MISSOURI MANUISER不仅可以用于法律体系的分析，也可以用于教育、社会保障、医疗等领域。它可以帮助我们更准确地评估不同政策或干预措施的效果，从而为社会决策提供科学依据。
96. PEDOPHILE (CHILD MOLESTATION). NCJ-43076

Child molesters are among the least understood and most feared criminals. This report offers a frank overview of the psychological and physical characteristics of child molesters while describing means of prevention through the portrayal of an incident of child molestation and the police investigation following the incident. The film provides information on all aspects of child molestation—causes, police investigative techniques, community responses, offender types, and prevention in the incident portrayed in this film. A young girl is molested while at the local playground. Police investigators check out potential suspects. Beginning with persons known to the victim and suspicious persons seen around the area, it is noted that in most cases the victim and assailant are known to each other. The motivations and characteristics of several types of pedophiles are described, including the homosexual molester, the older child molester, the mentally defective offender, and the normal offender. The film then turns to the police interview with the molested child where the officers obtain a description of the assailant and the circumstances surrounding the crime as the police search through their files. Several child molestation patterns are examined, showing the methods that offenders may use to approach to approach the molester attempts to assault another young girl. The police are able to trace his identity and apprehend him. Viewers are advised that although the pedophile may commit serious crimes, he is not usually a very sick person unable to control his impulses. The film concludes with a warning to all parents that children must be taught to avoid situations that might lead to child molestation.

Supplemental Notes: Report of the Governor's Task Force on Maximum Security Psychiatric Care

Availability: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Publication Division, Harrisburg PA 17120.

97. PENNSYLVANIA—A PLAN FOR FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES. 51 p 1977 NCJ-57259

The status of maximum security psychiatric care in Pennsylvania is assessed, and recommendations to improve forensic psychiatric care for mentally ill offenders are offered. This delivery of public sector forensic psychiatric services in Pennsylvania has been undergoing change, indicative of legislative, judicial, professional, and public attention to patient rights, due process considerations, involuntary treatment, and needs of mentally ill persons involved with the criminal justice system. A classification scheme has been devised to assign security ratings for mental health and correctional institutions. This system must include the provision of mental health services in state prisons, multilevel secure inpatient forensic units at selected state hospitals, crisis intervention and preventive aftercare services in county jails and county court diagnostic clinics. The task force believes that forensic psychiatric care for psychiatrically ill persons should follow the same pattern as for men and include emergency and nonacute treatment available through mental health personnel in jails and prisons and in decentralized, multilevel secure forensic units in state hospitals for women offenders. A guide for the rehabilitation of disabled public offenders is considered in relation to system design and implementation, organizational framework, legislative recommendations, and estimated costs. Data and illustrations are included, and appendices provide additional information on the plan for forensic mental health services in Pennsylvania.

Supplemental Notes: Report of the Governor's Task Force on Maximum Security Psychiatric Care

Availability: Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare, Publication Division, Harrisburg PA 17120.


This report considers the nature of the rehabilitation problem presented by the offender and gives general guidelines for dealing with it. Topics discussed include the social values associated with criminal behavior and how to deal with them. Characteristics of disabled offenders, the offender's need for special services, and how to work within the correctional setting are discussed.

Availability: (Not available through NCJRS Document Loan Program)
OFFENDER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES


The author describes a West Virginia Vocational Rehabilitation Program that serves mentally retarded offenders. The program emphasizes rehabilitation, orientation, and evaluation of mentally retarded inmates. Guidance counseling and training programs are described. (Author abstract)

Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 231 166, NCJRS Microfiche Program


This translation gives a brief history of inmate medical care in France and an overview of legislation in force and facilities available. In particular, it discusses the care of inmates with mental retardation. (Author abstract)

Availability: NCJRS


Three papers are presented that deal with the lack of correctional programming for mentally retarded offenders. The first paper sets out the problem. The other two give reactions to the proposed solutions. The first paper describes the current situation in which mentally retarded offenders receive little special education or counseling directed to their rehabilitation for community life. The proportion of mentally retarded individuals in correctional institutions appears to be at least 7 to 9 percent nationally and as high as 30 percent in some states. The lack of responsible programs is demonstrated to be severe even in special institutions supposedly created for the specific purpose of providing rehabilitation to a broad category of 'mentally disabled' persons. Recommendations to alleviate this problem include the development of specialized programs and institutions for the mentally retarded offender. This preference arises as a consequence of the fact that retarded offenders receive the least appropriate programming of all inmates when placed in a general prison or mixed treatment center. Recommendations for the mentally retarded are seen as being inappropriate for dealing with the problems of the mentally retarded offender. The first reaction paper is skeptical of society's ability and desire to provide truly rehabilitative treatment for offenders, whether mentally retarded or not. The second warns against the possibility of making mistakes similar to those made in segregated educational programs for the mentally retarded. (Author abstract)

Availability: GPO Stock Order No 027-000-00528-4, NCJRS Microfiche Program
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES


This manual is intended to equip probation, parole, and correctional officers for work with retarded offenders by contributing to their better understanding of this disadvantaged group in the criminal justice system. Mentally retarded offenders found legally competent to stand trial are treated as misfits by both criminal justice and mental health professionals, who look to each other's fields for funding and program provisions. It has been found that offenders with low intellectual and social adaptability measures usually serve longer sentences than their counterparts and require a disproportionate amount of supervision and staff time despite good potential for benefiting from programming. They suffer a gross lack of appropriate services and are often victims of injustices within the correctional system. The following three general areas are addressed in this book: (1) the nature of mental retardation and its relationship to criminal behavior, (2) the history and extent of the problems of retarded offenders, and (3) the mechanisms for service delivery to this group of offenders, including program development and counseling techniques. Rehabilitation of the mentally retarded is schematized as movement from total dependency to independence through progressive development of levels of skill. In sequence, these skills include personal and physical, social and cognitive, vocational, and economic, and finally, residential. Throughout the manual, the concept of habilitative training refers to learning to enhance the condition of the retarded individual's physical, mental, social, vocational, and economic condition. Beginning at the level of that person's competency, the legal rights of retarded persons are outlined, with attention to involvement of citizen advocates and the general movement toward full citizenship of mentally retarded people based on a recognition of their human dignity. A bibliography is included.

Supplemental Notes: Bulk rates available

Sponsoring Agencies: US executive office of the president's committee on mental retardation, 7th and D streets SW, Washington, DC 20515, New Jersey state, law enforcement planning agency, 3535 Quaker bridge road, Trenton NJ 08625

Availability: New Jersey association for retarded citizens, criminal justice education project, 99 bayard street, New Brunswick, NJ 08901


The concepts, per capita cost, and response to institutional goals of prisoner programs operating in California's correctional institutions are discussed, as well as the system's response to special prison needs data are provided on the medical and dental services, psychiatric services, educational programs, counseling services, prisoner self-help groups, recreational programs (including visiting), and religious programs and services of 12 California institutions. The total program expenses for institutions average $2,108,279 with the per capita expense for services ranging between $700 and $1,600. Security is the largest operating expense in the program budgets. There is tension in every area of programming caused by security which restricts outsiders from coming in and thus minimizes use of outside sponsors for activities and prevents inmates from leaving the institution and utilizing community resources and programs. The study also considers the needs of the estimated 160 inmates with physical disabilities and the 1,200 learning disabled prisoners. The advantages and disadvantages of corrections are discussed as well as the needs of incarcerated mothers and their children. The appendices contain estimated cost, analyses of various recommended services such as provision of escorts, an independent living skills program, and the child development center program. See also NCJ 52209-52512

Sponsoring Agency: California joint rules committee

Availability: NCJRS Microfiche program

105. SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, 4444 BROAD RIVER ROAD, PO BOX 766, COLUMBIA SC 29202. MENTALLY RETARDED ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A PROPOSED PROGRAM, 112 p 1974 NCJ-56551

This report addresses the needs of mentally retarded offenders in South Carolina and the feasibility of diversionary programs for them. To determine whether the state should institute specialized treatment programs for incarcerated retarded offenders or create diversionary programs, the first part of the study utilized a survey of all the literature concerning adult mentally retarded offenders. A survey of existing South Carolina laws and responses of circuit court judges, probation officers, and management personnel of state agencies, organizations, and community service groups, and questionnaires and interviews findings indicate that the present legal framework is insufficient for the formal early diversion of retarded offenders from the criminal justice system. However, all groups interviewed and surveyed were willing to divert the mentally retarded offender. Therefore, a diversionary program for the retarded offender should eventually be implemented to assess the present evaluation procedures within the state's department of corrections as well as the feasibility of offering treatment programs for the incarcerated retarded offender. Researchers conducted interviews with state correctional and rehabilitation agencies and questionnaires to departments of corrections in all 50 states and the district of Columbia. Findings show that the revised beta examination, administered to inmates as the sole determinant of intelligence, exhibited deficiencies when compared to the Wechsler adult intelligence scale procedures to better identify and evaluate mentally retarded inmates. They are recommended, along with a plan to provide standardized treatment for the mentally retarded, since a program of early diversion is not immediately feasible. Appendices contain the questionnaires and interviews used and their results, a list of persons and agencies contacted, and excerpts from a South Carolina Senate bill footnotes are included.
This project was designed to determine the need of a regional facility (Georgia, Florida, North/South Carolina) for women, the criminally insane, offender, the hard-core criminal, the mentally retarded criminal. In addition, the need for a regional program creating an inmate exchange system with the main purpose being the return of the inmate to his home state was to be studied. The opinions and views of the following groups were ascertained by means of a questionnaire survey—judges, correctional personnel, legislators, mental health personnel, mental retardation, vocational rehabilitation, and personnel in probation and parole. The major conclusion of the study was that it is possible to establish regional institutions and programs involving these four southern states, but it may not be desirable or feasible. This conclusion was based on the prohibitive size of any one such multi-state institution (minimum inmate population of 1100). The lack of support for multi-state facilities for the mentally disturbed or retarded from the professionals concerned with these offender types, and the fact that there were sufficient numbers in each category in all four of the states to justify a facility within each state. Other study recommendations included beginning implementation of interstate transfer (among all states having the necessary legislation) for all inmates incarcerated out of their home and encouraging individual states, through federal assistance, to develop more and better programs and facilities for special offender categories. The extensive appendix contains summaries of responses from legislators and correctional administrators, and copies of sample interstate compacts and some compacts already in use.

Sponsoring agency: US Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington DC 20531

Availability: NCJRS Microfiche Program


Description of cooperative interagency programs to aid disabled offenders. Emphasizing the federal offender rehabilitation program methods used in sheltered workshops are particularly applicable to prisons, and may soon be used with prisoners who are anti-social but not physically disabled.

108. Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, Box 12686, Capitol Station, Austin TX 78771. Project CAMIO (Correctional Administration and the Mentally Incompetent Offender), V 1—Strategies for the Care and Treatment of the Mentally Retarded Offender. 123 p 1970

Overview of project CAMIO results, a discussion of study assumptions made about retarded offenders, and recommendations for improved Texas policies. Summaries of the seven other reports see NCJ 12528 through 12534. More study assumptions include an operational definition of retardation as below 70 IQ. The assumption that the vast majority of mentally retarded offenders in correctional institutions are in the borderline and mildly retarded range, and the assumption that there is no necessary relationship between retardation and criminal behavior or culpability. Recommendations are presented concerning legislation, administrative and procedural changes, and cooperative arrangements between local and state agencies concerned with the care and treatment of the mentally retarded.


Development of a general format of applied clinical research and therapy for sociopathic offenders. The criminal population of Maryland Patuxent Institute is described together with programs designed to diagnose and treat problems of inmate speech and hearing. An overview of state statutes related to the sociopathic criminal is made as well as a summary listing of cases examined.

Supplemental notes. Presented at American Speech and Hearing Association Convention, Washington, DC, Nov 22, 1966


This book approaches the principle of normalization as a system of human management interpreted its Scandinavian origins for a North American audience, and relates it to other social science disciplines. Normalization is the provision of patterns and conditions of everyday life for the mentally retarded which are as close as possible to the patterns of the mainstream of society reformulated in this treatise. Normalization should aim at personal behaviors and characteristics which are as culturally normative as possible. Arrived at through the use of cultural normative means thus, deviant persons should be helped to look and behave in a way appropriate for that culture for persons of similar characteristics such as age and sex. Normalization involves interaction with others and contact occurs at three levels (1) with individuals, (2) with primary social systems such as the deviant's family, peer group, classroom, school, neighborhood, and place of work, and (3) with the relevant societal social systems such as the school system of a province, the laws of the land, and the mores of a society. Integration must be both physical and social and thus has implications for educational, industrial, and residential-architectural contexts. Additional social science and human service fields implicated and discussed in detail are mental health services for the multiply handicapped, behavior modification, and vocational programs the human rights and needs of the impaired are defended in terms of the right of self-determination and sociosexual needs. Special implementive strategies are delineated that involve both program administrators and citizens.
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

ATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION REFERENCES AND SUBJECT
AND NAME INDEXES ARE PROVIDED
Availability: CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE MENTALLY
RETARDED PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT, YORK UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS, KINSMEN NIMR BLDG, 4700 KEELE ST, DOWNS-
VIEW, TORONTO, ONT, CANADA M3J 1P3
PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

111. R. C. Allen. Legal norms and practices affecting the mentally deficient. American Orthopsychiatric Association, 1775 Broadway, New York NY 10019. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry. V 38, N 4 (July 1968), P 635-642. NCJ-65504. The findings of an empirical study of the operation of both civil and criminal laws affecting the mentally retarded and their families in selected jurisdictions of the U.S are reported initially, a collection and analysis of the statutes and administrative regulations affecting the mentally retarded were made of all 51 jurisdictions in the country. Seven states (Massachusetts, New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Florida, Illinois, and Washington) were then chosen for the empirical study examination of the operation of civil laws covered those statutes dealing with residential care, the rights of patients, the responsibilities of institutions, agencies, and families, guardianship, incompetency and restoration, estate planning, and eugenic sterilization. The investigation of criminal laws touched on pretrial procedures, competency to stand trial, criminal responsibility, and offender disposition. The research uncovered several failures of civil and criminal operations to protect adequately the rights of retarded citizens. For example, it was found that routinized decisionmakers often lost sight of individual civil rights as a result, hospital regulations sometimes prohibited all residents, regardless of mental health status and competency, from obtaining a driver's license, from marrying, from making a will, or managing their own property. Furthermore, protective services were nearly always understaffed and crowded. Parents of institutionalized and noninstitutionalized children often were unaware of alternatives in planning for their children's future, and their children were kept in custodial care because of the ease of application, rather than being given treatment appropriate to their conditions. Legal provisions often failed because of ambiguity in identifying categories of target persons. Furthermore, protective services were rendered by a multiplicity of agencies with ambiguously defined and overlapping jurisdictions. Criminal law is deficient in that it provides no effective mechanisms for identifying significantly impaired persons in the criminal law trial process. Moreover, if these persons are identified, resources do not exist for appropriate differential treatment. References are included.

Supplemental Notes: Based on a paper presented at the First International Congress of the International Association for the Scientific Study of Mental Deficiency, Montpellier, France, September 1967.


112. A. Berlow. Rights of institutionalized—whose problem? Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1414 22nd Street, NW, Washington DC 20037. Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report. V 36, N 17 (April 29, 1978), P 1071-1077. NCJ-47473. Support, opposition, and judicial precedent for bill HR 9400 is examined. The bill would authorize the U.S. Attorney General to initiate or intervene in lawsuits to safeguard the rights of institutionalized individuals. The bill would apply to the rights of those confined to state-operated institutions, including prisons, mental institutions, nursing homes, juvenile centers, and facilities for the chronically ill. In the bill's preparation, hundreds of pages of testimony documented unsanitary and unsafe institutional living conditions which resulted in deaths and mutilations. Cases of torture, beating, and inadequate care were also documented. Although the bill is supported by the Carter Administration and the American Bar Association, it has received strong opposition from the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG). The NAAG argues that the bill is unconstitutional and unnecessary, would create conflict between federal and state law enforcement agencies, and provides judicial remedy where legislative and executive solutions such as state aid would have greater impact. NAAG further suggests that the Civil Rights Act of 1961 provides adequate protection for the institutionalized. However, documented abuses and violations belie these arguments, suggesting that state and local officials are incapable of protect.


Availability: SHOE STRING PRESS, 995 SHERMAN AVENUE, HAMDEN CT 06514


Supplemental Notes: UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION

Availability: UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106 Stock Order No GAX77-26416


THE PROBLEM OF OBTAINING LEGAL AUTHORIZATION FOR MEDICALLY DESIRABLE STERILIZATION MENTALLY INCOMPETENT FEMALES IS EXAMINED COMMON LAW AUTHORIZATIONS USED BY COURTS ARE EVALUATED AND PROPOSED LEGISLATION OUTLINED CURRENTLY, MENTALLY DEFICIENT FEMALES MAY BE DENIED THEIR RIGHT TO DECIDE WHETHER TO BEAR A CHILD BECAUSE THEY ARE INCAPABLE OF CONSCIOUS CHOICE SEVERAL STATES MAINTAIN COMPULSORY STERILIZATION STATUTES PERMITTING STERILIZATION OF INCOMPETENTS WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT THE PURPOSE OF SUCH STATUTES USUALLY IS TO PREVENT THE PURPORTED FURTHER SPREAD OF INCOMPETENCE, THE MENTAL INCOMPETENT MAY BE STERILIZED EVEN THOUGH IT IS NOT WITHIN HER BEST INTERESTS THIS HAS RAISED CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES (BUCK V BELL, SKINNER V OKLAHOMA) IN THE ABSENCE OF THIS LEGISLATION, COURTS HAVE USED THREE METHODS TO PROVIDE LEGISLATION AUTHORIZATION, SUBSTITUTED JUDGMENT, WHEREBY OTHER PARTIES, USUALLY THE WOMAN'S PARENTS, GIVE CONSENT, PARENTS PATRIE, THE COMMON LAW JURISDICTION TO SECURE THE WELFARE OF INCOMPETENTS, AND BROAD INTERPRETATIONS OF EXISTING STATUTES THE INCONSISTENCY OF THE LAW ON SUCH COURT-ORDERED STERILIZATIONS HAS CAUSED DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS TO REFUSE TO PERFORM STERILIZATIONS ON INCOMPETENTS FOR FEAR OF CIVIL LIABILITY EVEN THOUGH THE PROCEDURE MIGHT BE MEDICALLY DESIRABLE THESE FEMALES SHOULD NOT BE DENIED A STERILIZATION IN THEIR BEST INTERESTS INSTEAD STATE LEGISLATURES SHOULD INSURE THAT THE RIGHT OF THE INCOMPETENT THROUGH A CAREFULLY FORMULATED GRANT OF JURISDICTION TO AUTHORIZE STERILIZATION THE STATE IS INTERESTED IN SUCH LEGISLATION SHOULD BE SOLELY TO PROTECT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE INCOMPETENT FEMALE FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED

A court decision granting authorization for the sterilization of three noninstitutionalized retarded women emphasized with emphasis on issues neglected in the deliberations. The Connecticut decision of Ruby v. Massey was based on the extension of the state statute allowing sterilization of institutionalized mentally retarded individuals. The court reasoned that to deny the petitioners would be to deny a constitutional right of the noninstitutionalized to equal protection. The first option rejected was dismissal of the petition for lack of applicable jurisdiction, which would have led to the total unavailability of sterilization for retarded children. The second option, chosen by the court, was to deal with the constitutionality of the state statute. The statute could have been struck down, but it was extended instead to apply to all mentally retarded individuals as it stands. The statute is procedurally defective, without safeguards or guidelines for its application. In contrast, a more adequate North Carolina statute is designed and effective. Safeguards or guidelines for sterilization defining when it is in the best interests of the individual, in the public good, or desirable for prevention of defective offspring. Moreover, the North Carolina statute requires the female's consent or proof of explanation to those incapable of consent, and proof of the incompetent's mental deficiency. The optimum ruling in Connecticut should have protected the mentally retarded individual's fundamental rights while also securing the medically indicated sterilizations. This could have been achieved through the third option, substituted judgment, which allows parents to substitute what they feel would be the incompetent person's decision. The court took this initiative. The full protection of rights as well as equitable decisions would have been ensured as it is, the case sets a precedent for the 13 states with existing statutes only the doctrine of substituted judgment supplemented with guidelines would have set a precedent for courts nationwide. Footnotes are included.


Development of a doctrine of law defining the relation between mental disability and criminal responsibility. Concepts which are valid for law, morality, and common sense are discussed and developed in detail in relation to relevant legal and scientific background. The major benefit in using the disability of mind doctrine proposed in the article to analyze individual cases is that it is not hindered by the obscurities inherent in specific defenses such as insanity, diminished mental capacity, absence of specific intent due to intoxication, and unconsciousness. The author feels that this protects the fundamental principle of common law justice—that a person not be criminally condemned for harms for which he is not responsible—while providing a simply formulated policy with due regard to social protection.


Major current doctrines regarding criminal responsibility of the offender suffering mental disability are analyzed, and a unifying doctrine to replace the current multiplicity of doctrines is proposed. Current legal doctrine on criminal defenses relating to mental disabilities at the time of the offense either completely exculpate the accused (insanity, unconsciousness, automatism), partially exculpate the accused (intoxication from alcohol or other drugs, diminished mental capacity), or have as yet erratic exculpatory force (addiction to alcohol or other drugs) in current criminal law. The issue of mental disability is confused by an array of special defenses, legal doctrines, and procedures and forms of verdict, the latter are often linked erratically with postverdict dispositional issues, all of which can vary from one jurisdiction to another. The desirability of a unified and realistic basic doctrine for assessing the criminal responsibility of the mentally disabled is apparent. A proposal called the disability of mind doctrine is a new approach for expressing the distinctive moral and legal basis for lessening or neglecting criminal responsibility. There is where mental disability the doctrine is basically derived from three linked intuitions: (1) someone whose behavior has its source in a disagree in that respect acting as a responsible person and cannot be judged morally culpable for offenses committed, (2) if a person culpably produces a dangerous use of alcohol or drugs, that originating responsible act should be placed in balance in assessing the ultimate culpability of the offender, and (3) regardless of culpability, if mental disability is found to have been the source of criminally prohibited behavior, the person so disabled should be subject to postverdict mental examination and, where suitably shown to be necessary, subject to medical or other supervision under appropriate legal and social policies. The appendices provide a suggested model for both jury instructions and the English law context for the disability-of-mind doctrine a bibliography and index are provided.

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS, 2223 FULTON, BERKELEY CA 94720


Ways of improving legal protection for those who by age, mental condition, institutionalization, or legal status are particularly vulnerable to physical abuse are suggested. Existing laws and procedures are inadequate for addressing the needs of people who are subject to repeated abuse by known aggressors. These vulnerable people are those who are physically weak, and/or emotionally and socially dependent, and battered wives. As a first step, all physical violence should be regarded as a crime, including corporal punishment of children in schools and in the home, and physical mistreatment of prisoners, army recruits, and all people in institutions after the first
KNOW SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST A VULNERABLE PERSON, THE LAW SHOULD REQUIRE THE VICTIM FROM SUBSEQUENT VIOLENCE BY PROVIDING AVAILABLE PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY TO THE VICTIM AND PHYSICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE FOR THE VICTIM. THE NECESSITY OF THESE GOALS CAN BE ATTAINED QUICKLY UNDER THE CRIMINAL SANCTION, ALTERNATE CIVIL REMEDIES (E.G., TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDERS) SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE THE RULES OF EVIDENCE APPLICABLE IN CRIMINAL CASES INVOLVING ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST VULNERABLE PEOPLE SHOULD REASONABLY REFLECT THE REALITIES OF THE SITUATION FOR EXAMPLE, IF A VULNERABLE PERSON IS PHYSICALLY ABUSED AND THERE IS EVIDENCE OF BRUISES, FRACTURES, OR OTHER VERIFIABLE INJURIES, THE VICTIM SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO SHOW THE INJURIES TO THE TYPE OF ABUSER TO SHOW HOW THE INJURIES WERE INFLICTED, IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO ASSURE, THROUGH LICENSING AND/or MONITORING, THAT ALL COUNSELORS AND THERAPISTS ARE QUALIFIED TO MEET THE NEEDS AND TO PROTECT THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE PERSONS SUFFERING FROM ABUSE. FREE CLINICS SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE PHYSICAL TREATMENT AND PSYCHOTHERAPY TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT ACTS THESE PROPOSALS SHOULD BE EXPLORED AND REFINED COOPERATIVELY BY THE LEGAL AND PSYCHIATRIC PROFESSIONS.


DEVELOPED FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON MENTAL RETARDATION. THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS REPORTS ON 5 NEW CASES. UPDATED INFORMATION ON 29 OLDER CASES, AND AN ARTICLE ON THE RETARDED OFFENDER CASES REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME INCLUDE PHOENIX PLACE, INC., V. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, WHERE PHOENIX PLACE, INC., A NONPROFIT CORPORATION, WAS PLAINTIFF IN A CLASS ACTION SUIT CONCERNING THE ISSUE OF PRIVACY FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, DOE V. GRILE (INDIANA), WHERE PLAINTIFFS IN A CLASS ACTION SUIT WERE 113 SEVERELY RETARDED CHILDREN CLAIMING THE STATE HAD FAILED TO PROVIDE APropriate EDUCATIONAL SERVICES, AND WOODS V. NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF EDUCATION, WHERE PLAINTIFFS ARE TWO MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN WHO WERE HEPATITIS C CARRIERS AND WHO ALLEGED THEY WERE DENIED DUE PROCESS AND HOME INSTRUCTION UPON SUSPENSION FROM PUBLIC SCHOOL ADDITIONAL CASES WERE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS, ET AL., V. CALIFORNIA DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REGARDING THE THEN HEALTH EDUCATION AND WELFARE SECRETARY'S ASSURANCE OF MEDICAID FUNDING FOR OUTDOOR, A CUSTODIAL INSTITUTION; AND WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS V. THOMAS, A SUIT BROUGHT BY RESIDENTS OF FIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED CLAIMING VIOLATION OF THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS A LIST OF OLDER AND CLOSED CASES IS BROKEN DOWN INTO SUCH CATEGORIES AS CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO RECORD, COMMITMENT, CRIMINAL LAW, CUSTODY, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT TREATMENT GUARDIANSHIP, STERILIZATION, ZONING AND VOTING. A FEATURE ARTICLE ADDRESSES THE RETARDED OFFENDER, AND THE ROLE OF CORRECTIONS, NOTING DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN MENTAL ILLNESS AND RETARDATION, THE ISSUE OF COMPETENCY, THE INCIDENCE OF CONVICTION, THE USE OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, REHABILITATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT FOR RETARDED OFFENDERS THE ARTICLE PROVIDES A BIBLIOGRAPHY.
OFFENDER

PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

Most lawyers in general are unfamiliar with the legal rights of the mentally retarded. As a result, the mentally retarded lack the protection of those rights slightly more than 275,000 people are institutionalized in the nation's public and private residential facilities for the mentally retarded, and there are approximately 21,000 retarded people in jail. Almost 10 percent of the inmate population most frequently, rights are lost when the retarded person is under some form of guardianship, either individual or institutional, in an institution, the retarded person may suffer some deprivation or loss of rights because of the nature of the intake procedure. In the community, the retarded person is almost always deprived of the right to enter into a contract (to marry or even to buy a secondhand car), to be licensed, and to vote personal rights, such as the right of privacy or the right to education, treatment, or rehabilitation when in prison or in an institution, may be denied. Many people, including lawyers, are unaware that a great difference exists between profoundly and mildly retarded individuals, and that mental retardation is a condition, not a disease from which persons recover in addition, there is a general failure to distinguish between mental retardation and mental illness, particularly in cases where a retarded person is charged with having committed a crime. Retarded persons are less likely to have a fair trial, since they cannot understand the charge and defend themselves therefore, they may be institutionalized, in some cases for life, for crimes they did not commit. An attorney who represents a retarded defendant must try to find some way of getting the court to accept an alternative to the normal criminal process. It is advised that the issue of retardation be raised before the trial and discussed openly at that time, thus giving lawyers a clearer picture of their chances footnotes are included.

123. A. L. Halpern. USE AND MISUSE OF PSYCHIATRY IN COMPETENCY EXAMINATION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS. INSIGHT COMMUNICATIONS. INC PSYCHIATRIC ANIMALS, V 5, N 4 (APRIL 1975) NCJ-29126

Argument that the issue of a person's fitness to stand trial has resulted in an increasing misuse of psychiatry by the courts and should be eliminated in the best interests of justice, the community, and the defendant. The author identifies and discusses several factors which he contends facilitate the misuse of psychiatry under the existing criminal justice system. These include an adversary system which permits prosecutors and judges to raise the issue of the accused's unfitness to proceed to accomplish the goal of indeterminate, preventive, and/or long-term detention of the accused. Various words of competency standards which do not (the author maintains) measure the accused's fitness to stand trial, and competency checklists which require a predictive ability on the part of the psychiatrist which he may not possess. Also considered are the amicus curiae role of the psychiatrist and the issues of plea and sentence bar gaining in addition, the author compares the right not to be tried on a criminal charge when one is unfit to proceed with the right to a speedy trial. The pertinent Supreme Court case law is cited. He then presents for the total abandonment of the competency issue, setting forth the advantages to both the community and the defendant.


Factors behind court decisions to limit the capacity of mentally retarded defendants in making competent guilty pleas are addressed. The article was prompted by a case before the arizona supreme court that clearly presented the issue concerning the ability of a mentally retarded person to plead guilty to a criminal offense. The defendant pleaded guilty to a charge of voluntary manslaughter. Thereby avoiding a trial for first-degree murder. He then appealed and argued that the court should not have accepted his guilty plea in view of his limited mental capacity. The Arizona supreme court affirmed the conviction either intent or criminal negligence is an element of every criminal offense in Arizona, but the state has no statutory definition of mental retardation. The results of a questionaire sent to 56 psychiatrists in the Phoenix metropolitan area to evaluate hypothetically the capacity of mentally retarded persons to stand trial and plead guilty indicate that mentally retarded defendants have the ability to understand the nature of proceedings against them, that mental retardates have the ability to assist an attorney in their defense, that accused persons do not possess the ability to make a knowing waiver of the right to a jury trial, or to confront their accusers, and that the privilege against self-incrimination and that mental retardates, when pleading guilty, are capable of knowing they can be imprisoned for a period of time set by the judge. Four primary factors to consider in making decisions about the competency of mentally retarded persons in making guilty pleas are examined in detail: (1) capacity to stand trial, (2) advantages of allowing a guilty plea, (3) competency to stand trial and plead guilty and whether standards for trials and guilty pleas should differ, and (4) competency to waive the right to counsel. It is recommended that the validity of a guilty plea by a mentally retarded defendant who is competent to stand trial and who has the advice of counsel be judged under the same test that determines the validity of a guilty plea by a defendant with normal mental capacity. Case law is cited.

125. A. V. Hinojosa. POLICE QUESTIONING. INTERNATIONAL CRIMAL POLICE ORGANIZATION, 26 RUE ARMENAUD, 92210 SAINT-Cloud. FRANCE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE REVIEW, V 33, N 316 (MARCH 1978), p 81-86 NCJ-50734
PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

TECHNIQUES FOR QUESTIONING WITNESSES, SUSPECTS, MINORS, FOREIGNERS, THE MENTALLY DISTURBED, AND THE ILLITRATE ARE PROVIDED IN THIS SUMMARY OF A BOOK BASED ON THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES OF A POLICE OFFICER IN SPAIN ALTHOUGH THE LAWS CITED ARE THOSE OF SPAIN, THE TECHNIQUES ARE APPLICABLE IN ANY COUNTRY. THE ARTICLE DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN POLICE QUESTIONING AND QUESTIONING BY MAGISTRATES AND PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS. IT DISCUSSES THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD POLICE QUESTIONER AND THE IMPORTANCE OF A QUIET, SECURE PLACE TO CONDUCT THE QUESTIONING. GENERAL PROCEDURES FOR THE ACTUAL QUESTIONING ARE OUTLINED. ALL QUESTIONING SHOULD BE DONE BY ONE PERSON WITH AN OBSERVER TAKING NOTES ON THE BEHAVIOR OF THE PERSON BEING QUESTIONED. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT WHEN MORE THAN ONE PERSON PARTICIPATES IN THE QUESTIONING, THE SUSPECT BECOMES EITHER CONFUSED OR HOSTILE AND IMPORTANT POINTS ARE OVERLOOKED OR REPEATED MECHANICALLY. POLICE OFFICERS ARE WarnED THAT UNCORROBORATED CONFessions DO NOT PROVIDE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO OBTAIN A CONVICTION IN COURT. CAREFUL QUESTIONING OF WITNESSES IS ESSENTIAL TO COMPLETE ANY INVESTIGATION. HOSTILE WITNESSES, WITNESSES WHO HAVE AN INTEREST IN THE OUTCOME, AND TRULY DISINTERESTED WITNESSES ARE DISCUSSED. THE POLICE OFFICER IS WARNED AGAINST PUTTING WORDS INTO THE MOUTHS OF THOSE QUESTIONED AND IS CAUTIONED ALSO AGAINST REVEALING EVIDENCE IN SPAIN MINORS MUST BE QUESTIONED IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR PARENTS OR SOME OTHER CLOSE RELATIVE, AND THIS PARENT OR RELATIVE MUST SIGN THE REPORT RESULTING FROM THE INTERVIEW. FOREIGNERS SHOULD HAVE AN OFFICIAL INTERPRETER APPOINTED FOR THEM. MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS SHOULD HAVE A DOCTOR OR RELATIVE PRESENT. THE FINAL SECTION DISCUSSES CAREFUL COMPLETION OF THE INTERVIEW REPORT.


FULL LEGAL PROTECTION IS URGED FOR MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN AND ADULTS. A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF THE LAW ON THE LIVES OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS AND THEIR FAMILIES. THE STUDY IS CONCERNED WITH THREE OBJECTIVES: UNDERSTANDING THE THEORETICAL BASIS FOR REQUIRING COURT COMMITMENT AS A PART OF THE HOSPITAL ADMISSION PROCESS, DETERMINING TO WHAT EXTENT LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS MOTIVATE PARENTS IN PLACING CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS, AND ASCREATING HOW THE RELATIVELY INFLEXIBLE CONCEPT OF LEGAL-guardianship could be altered so that it could better serve individual needs.

129. B. KRAMER, Ed. SILENT MINORITY, US PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION, 7TH AND D STREETS, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20004 46 p 1976 NCJ-45976

LEGAL PROBLEMS CONFRONTING MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS AND WAYS THAT LAY PERSONS, ATTORNEYS, AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS CAN HELP ASSURE THE RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED ARE DISCUSSED. THE PUBLICATION COMBINES HIGHLIGHTS FROM A 1973 CONFERENCE ON THE MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZEN AND THE LAW WITH CASE EXAMPLES TO EXPLAIN WAYS IN WHICH RETARDED CHILDREN AND ADULTS ENCOUNTER LEGAL BARRIERS TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. LEGAL PROBLEMS ARE IDENTIFIED IN A NUMBER OF AREAS — EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND COURTS, AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED PRISONER — AND STEPS THAT INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS CAN TAKE TO PROTECT THE BASIC RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED ARE INDICATED. LAY PERSONS ARE URGED TO ADVOCATE FOR RETARDED PERSONS AND TO SUPPORT LOCAL MEASURES ENABLING THE RETARDED TO ENJOY FULL RIGHTS. ATTORNEYS ARE ADVISED TO FAMILARIZE THEMSELVES WITH THE SPECIAL LEGAL PROBLEMS OF RETARDED CITIZENS AND TO ENCOURAGE CONSIDERATION OF THESE MATTERS IN LAW SCHOOLS AND BAR ASSOCIATIONS. PUBLIC OFFICIALS ARE URGED TO REVIEW THE EFFECT OF THEIR PROGRAMS ON THE RETARDED AND TO TAKE STEPS TO MAKE PROGRAMS FULLY RESPONSIVE TO THE RIGHTS OF RETARDED CITIZENS. ORGANIZATIONS THAT CAN PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS ARE LISTED PHOTOGRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE TEXT.
OFFENDER

130. LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, 733 15TH STREET, WASHINGTON DC 20005. LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION—ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1977, 52 NCJ-46177

In 1977, the Legal Services Corporation spent 93 percent of its, $125 million appropriation supporting programs directly providing legal services to the poor and 3 percent on experimental projects, its work is summarized this statistical and narrative report summarizes expansion and improvement efforts to bring legal services to more of the approximately 29 million persons eligible for legal service corporation aid especially efforts have been made to reach native American and migrant persons, speakers of languages other than English, and handicapped persons more than 30 languages are used routinely in conducting corporation activities two major improvements in 1977 were increased educational efforts and the signing of contracts with support centers to provide specialized legal aid for complex cases the majority of clients are poor individuals concerned about unsound housing, insufficient health care, unfair commercial practices, child support, and other personal legal matters during 1977 the office of program support expanded its training for both new lawyers and paralegals as well as experienced lawyers the research institute on legal assistance undertook an extensive review of all areas of substantive law affecting the poor in guiding income maintenance, health problems, work and retirement policies, access to the courts, family law, rural issues, problems of the elderly, and the impact of electronic funds transfer systems on the poor expenditures for various programs are presented by region in general, 94.7 percent of the budget provides legal assistance—92 percent for field programs, 25 percent for demonstration projects and evaluation, and 0.2 percent for program development and experimentation—while 5.3 percent of the budget provides supporting activities the 2.2 percent spent for program support provides legal service for complex cases overviews are given of many local programs personal profiles are given of several attorneys working in local field offices the appendices contain a breakdown of funding levels for each program arranged by state and city and funding levels for the year from september 1976 to august 1977 for delivery systems study demonstration grants legal services corporation financial statements are included the report is illustrated by photographs.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

131. R. L MARCH, C. M. FRIEL, AND V. EISSLER, ADULT MR (MENTAL RETARDEES) IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON MENTAL DEFICIENCY MENTAL RETARDATION, V 13, N 2 (APRIL 1978), P 21-25 NCJ-50893

The concept of mental incompetence is addressed in relation to the incarceration of mentally retarded persons, and legal processing of these individuals in the criminal justice system is considered the majority of 20,000 adult males and females incarcerated in state prisons the majority are undereducated, underskilled, and from culturally and financially impoverished backgrounds the incidence of mentally retarded male inmates entering the correctional system is estimated to be 10 percent retarded inmates tend to be older, and 8 out of 10 are either black, or Mexican-American for mentally retarded individ uals accused of a crime, laws or incompetency pose special problems such laws are designed more for the mentally ill or the insane than for the mentally retarded, they do not recognize mental retardation per se as a mental condition that renders an accused incompetent to stand trial, the insanity defense for mentally retarded persons presents many of the same basic problems as laws of incompetency (1) there is the question of whether mental retardation is or should be a mental condition that excuses a person from culpability, (2) if a mentally retarded person is excused from culpability, there is the question of what circumstances make it permissible for the state to commit that person to a mental institution, and (3) there is the issue of how long the state can confine a mentally retarded defendant acquitted by the defense for reason of insanity the way in which statutes are written influence the handling of mentally retarded offenders less than 10 percent of all cases involving these of fenders, both felony and misdemeanor, result in a jury trial since prisons are not designed to treat the mentally retarded, little programming exists that meets this group's special needs further, the low funding priority of most correctional systems insures that programs must be geared to the average rather than the retarded inmate research to evaluate alternatives in the handling of mentally retarded persons should be conducted with regard to the total needs of a state or area, operating capacity of the institution, and percentage utilization of the operating capacity references are included


The utility of personal conservatorship as a protective service for the incompetent is assessed in this critical evaluation of the Illinois standard governing the appointment of personal conservators the Illinois incompetency statute contains two subsections, the first defining as incompetent any person incapable of managing his or her person or estate because of some mental or physical disability, and the second holding that an individual is incompetent if because of gambling, idleness, debauchery, or the use of drugs or intoxicants, he or she spends or wastes their estate in a way that exposes them or their family to suffering currently (1977), the personal conservator rarely does more than give consent to medical treatment or secure admission of the incompetent to nursing or private care facilities this limited role is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of a majority of the state's incompetent citizens and the courts should require a conservator to be an active, rather than passive protector of a ward's interests and the advocate of a ward's legal rights moreover, the courts should routinely consider the utility of personal conservatorship both as a supplement to and substitute for civil commitment of the mentally disabled the continued and effective of a conservator should be ensured by periodic review both of the performance
133. A. M. Mitchell. **Involuntary Guardianship for Incompetents**—A Strategy for Legal Services Advocates. *Legal Services Corporation, Public Affairs Office, 733 15th Street, Washington DC 20005* CLEARINGHOUSE REVIEW, V 12, N 8 (DECEMBER 1976), P 453-460. *Guardianship and analogous systems are examined from the perspective of the persons affected. Guardianship procedures to deal with the mentally disabled, advocacy, and strategies for reform are described as local programs reassess priorities and make police decisions on how to provide effective advocacy to the mentally disabled. It is essential to resolve ambivalences, prejudices, and preconceived notions about the mentally disabled.*

134. N. Morris and V. J. Ziccardi. **Special Doctrinal Treatment in Criminal Law (from Mentally Retarded Citizen and the Law).** 1976 by Michael Kindred. 288 P. *Treatment in Criminal Law (from Mentally Retarded Case Law is Cited on One Reform of the Guardian System Are Examined. Legal and Moral Justification for Assuming Control over Mentally Incompetent Persons Is Based on the Parents Patria Power of the State. Every State Has a Formal Statutory Method for Imposing a Guardian over the Person and/or Estate of an Incompetent. With Jurisdiction Over Proceedings in the Probate Court or its Equivalent. This Process Is Initiated with the Filing of a Petition by a Relative or Interested Party. Asserting That the Prospective Ward Is Unable to Take Proper Care of His or Her Person or Property Due to One of Several Conditions That May Include Mental Illness, Retardation, Disability, Chronic Drug User, Senility, and Old Age. Most States Require Some Form of Notification to the Alleged Incompetent That Such a Petition Has Been Filed Although Many States Explicitly Provide for Jury Trials in Incompetency Proceedings. These Trials Are Rarely Held in Practice. Appeals of Incompetency Determinations Are Rare Even Though There Are a Large Number of Guardianships Imposed Yearly. The Provision of Appointed Counsel and Procedural Due Process Can Serve to Inject Advocacy into the Guardianship System.*

135. A. T. Payne. **Law and the Problem Parent—Custody and Parental Rights of Homosexual, Mentally Retarded, Mentally Ill and Incarcerated Parents.** University of Louisville School of Law. Louisville Ky 40208. *Journal of Family Law, V 16, N 4 (1977-1978), P 797-816. NCI-54598.* *Custody Decisions Involving Homosexual Parents, Parents Classified as Mentally Retarded, Those Classified as Mentally Disturbed, and Parents Imprisoned After Conviction Are Examined. The Results of the Four Groups of Parents Studied. The Mentally Retarded Seem to Be Held by the Courts in the Lowest Esteem the Courts Have Repeatedly Shown Willingness to See a Single 'Failing' Score on a Standardized Test as an Indicator of Probable Incapacity to Be a Capable Parent. The Treatment of Parents Classified as Mentally Retarded Tends to Be Based to a Greater Degree Upon an Objective Assessment of Their Capabilities, However, Volunteer Seeking Treatment Has Been Prejudicial to the Case of Parents Seeking Custody Homosexual Parents Not Only Get Relatively Poor Results in the Courts. They Are Susceptible to Frequent Lectures from the Judiciary on the Unacceptability of Their Behavior While One Might Expect A Court to Be the Most Punitive Toward Parents Imprisoned for Serious Crimes. This Seems Not to Be the Case. Murder of a Mother by the Children's Father Is Grounds for Custody Termination in Some States Although the Results of Cases Involving Imprisoned Parents Are Uneven. Parents in This Status Are Treated to Less Moralizing and Discrimination Than the Other Groups Examined. It Is Noted That If a Parent Who Has Sole Custody Is Incarcerated and Cannot Make Other Arrangements, the State Must Decide the Issue of Custody Case Law is Cited.*

OFFENDER

CONTROLLED - THE POINT OF HAVING ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS MADE LAW

Supplemental Notes: PAPER PRESENTED AT THE 3RD WORLD CONGRESS ON MEDICAL LAW, GHENT, BELGIUM, AUG 19-23, 1973

137 R. PLOTKIN. MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN JUSTICE, 4900 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20016 24 p 1976 NCJ-85532

OVERVIEW OF THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING MENTALLY RETARDED DEFENDANTS WITH SAFEGUARDS TO ASSURE THEM OF DUE PROCESS IN THE LATTER PART OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, MENTAL RETARDATION WAS EQUATED WITH CRIME AND IMMORALITY ALTHOUGH THERE HAVE BEEN SIGNIFICANT SCIENTIFIC ADVANCES IN THE FIELD, PERCEPTIONS OF RETARDATION HAVE CHANGED VERY LITTLE IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM STATISTICS SHOW THAT MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS ARE PRESENT IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NUMBERS FAR EXCEEDING THEIR COMPARATIVE PERCENTAGE OF THE GENERAL POPULATION IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS REPRESENTATION REAELS THAT RETARDED OFFENDERS ARE OFTEN DEALT WITH IMPROPERLY WITHIN THE LEGAL-CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM IT IS ALSO POINTED OUT THAT RETARDED INMATES OFTEN ARE UNRECOGNIZED AS SUCH AND THIS ARE NEGLECTED THIS PAPER SUBMITS THAT EVEN THOUGH IT IS CONSIDERED LEGALLY MANDATORY THAT A PERSON'S INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONING ALLOW HIM TO PARTICIPATE IN HIS OWN DEFENSE, THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED ARE OFTENIGNORED.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, 633 INDIANA AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

138. PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019. LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 1. 864 p 1979 NCJ-68415


PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

STATUTES GIVING RIGHTS TO MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, AND AN ASSESSMENT OF THE FUTURE OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY LAW PART TWO DISCUSSES THE BASIC FACTS ABOUT MENTAL RETARDATION, EPILEPSY, CEREBRAL PALSY, AUTISM, AND DYSLEXIA THE CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCESS COVERED IN THE THIRD PART ANALYZES SPECIFIC COURT DECISIONS, STATE LAWS, COMMITMENT PROCEDURES, GUARDIANSHIP, THE COMMITMENT OF CHILDREN, ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION OF PATIENTS AND GUARDIANS, AND THE ROLE OF EXPERT TESTIMONY IN CIVIL COMMITMENT HEARINGS RIGHT TO TREATMENT, ANTI-INSTITUTIONALIZATION, CONSENT DECIDES, COMMUNITY STANDARDS, AND SPECIFIC COMPLAINTS FILED IN VARIOUS PROCEEDINGS CONSTITUTE THE FINAL SECTION OF VOLUME ONE FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED WITH INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES, A GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY FOLLOWS PART ONE OF THIS VOLUME. THE PROGRAM SCHEDULE AND FACULTY LIST ARE APPENDED

Supplemental Notes: LITIGATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE SERIES—CRIMINAL LAW AND URBAN PROBLEMS—COURSE HANDBOOK SERIES. NUMBER 114 PREPARED FOR DISTRIBUTION AT THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS PROGRAM, DECEMBER 1979—MARCH 1980

Availability: PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019

139. PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019. LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 2. 902 p 1979 NCJ-68417

PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

AND FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED WITH INDIVIDUAL ARTICLES.


Availability: PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019

140. PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019

LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 3, 550 p 1979. NCJ-68418

THE THIRD OF A THREE-VOLUME SET, THIS COMPENDIUM OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS WAS COMPILED AS A REFERENCE FOR A SPECIALIZED LEGAL TRAINING COURSE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF ISSUES REGARDING THE BASIC RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED IS DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION ADVOCACY EFFORTS IN THE LAST DECADE HAVE RESULTED IN COURT RULINGS AIMED AT ERADICATING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THIS POWERLESS AND DISADVANTAGED GROUP AND ACCORDING MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS THE SAME RIGHTS AND DIGNITY AS OTHER CITIZENS THE SEMINARS FOR WHICH THIS COURSEBOOK WAS PREPARED ARE DESIGNED FOR ATTORNEYS WHO ARE OR WISH TO BECOME A PART OF THE GROWING NETWORK OF LEGAL ADVOCATES FOR MENTALLY DISABLED CLIENTS THE MATERIALS, IN OUTLINE-ESSAY FORM, REPRESENT VIEWPOINTS OF LEADING PROFESSIONALS IN THE FIELD OF MENTAL DISABILITY LAW ARTICLES COVER ALL THE MAJOR RIGHTS AREAS, IN ADDITION, THE VOLUMES CONTAIN MODEL COMPLAINTS, BRIEFS, STATUTES, AND OTHER LEGAL SOURCE MATERIALS SUCH AS RECENT SLIP OPINIONS CONTINUING THE TOPICAL OUTLINE BEGUN IN THE FIRST TWO VOLUMES. THIS FINAL BOOK OF THE SERIES COMPLETES PART SIX, BEGUN IN VOLUME 2, "RIGHTS IN THE COMMUNITY" IT CONTAINS, ADDITIONALLY, PARTS ON RIGHTS IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS, UNDERTAKING LITIGATION, ADVOCACY SYSTEMS, AND A MENTAL HEALTH LAW PROJECT THE REMAINING COMMUNITY MATTERS DELINEATED INCLUDE MARITAL AND FAMILY RIGHTS, VOTING RIGHTS AND JURY DUTY, FEDERAL AND STATE ENTITLEMENTS SUCH AS HEALTH CARE AND COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES, AND THE ISSUE OF THERAPEUTIC CONFIDENTIALITY A SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS IN THE CRIMINAL PROCESS IS PROVIDED, AS IS A DISCUSSION OF PRACTICAL MATTERS OF UNDERTAKING LITIGATION ARTICLES OFFER SUGGESTIONS FOR ATTORNEY APPROACHES IN INTERVIEWING MENTALLY DISABLED CLIENTS AND EXAMINING EXPERT WITNESSES TECHNICAL LITIGATION PROBLEMS ARE DEALT WITH IN TERMS OF STANDING, EXHAUSTION, IMMUNITY, AND CLASS ACTION ONE ARTICLE VIEWS LITIGATION IN CONTEXT WITH OTHER COMPLEMENTARY STRATEGIES FOR REFORM A SECTION ON ATTORNEY'S FEES CONCLUDES WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE SUBJECT ADVOCACY SYSTEMS ARE DEALT WITH IN NATIONAL AND REGIONAL TERMS, IDENTIFYING BY NAME AND ADDRESS ORGANIZATIONS, BACKUP RESOURCES, AND RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES FOOTNOTES ARE PROVIDED FOR SOME ARTICLES, A PROGRAM SCHEDULE AND FACULTY LISTING ARE APPENDED


Availability: PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE, 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10019

HANDICAPPED

141. C. N. ROBERT. MENTALLY DEFECTIVE OFFENDERS, PSYCHIATRY, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SWITZERLAND. (DÉLICHOIRANTS MENTALEMENT DÉFICIENTS, PSYCHIATRE ET JUSTICE PÉNALE EN SUISSE.) UNION BELGE ET LUXEMBOURGOISE DE DROIT PENAL PALAIS DE JUSTICE, 1000 BRUXELLES, BELGIUM REVUE DE DROIT PÉNAL ET DE CRIMINOLOGIE, N 1 (OCTOBER 1976), P 3-49 (IN FRENCH) NCJ-40148

EXAMINATION OF THE HANDLING OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS IN THE SWISS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM WITH EMPHASIS ON THE DETERMINATION OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY AND THE CIVIL COMMITMENT PROCESS ALSO CONSIDERED ARE THE PART PLAYED BY THE PSYCHIATRIST IN DECIDING AN APPROPRIATE SANCTION AND PRACTICAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THESE OFFENDERS THE SWISS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PROVIDES FOR HOSPITALIZATION OF NON-DANGEROUS OFFENDERS FOUND TO BE CRIMINALLY IRRESponsible OR TO HAVE A DIMINISHED RESPONSIBILITY A MORE STRICT INTERMENT IS RESERVED FOR THOSE MENTALLY ILL DEFENDANTS JUDGED TO BE DANGEROUS — IN FRENCH

142. A. ROSETT. CONNOTATIONS OF DISCRETION (FROM CRIMINOLOGY REVIEW YEARBOOK, VOLUME 1, 1979, BY SHELDON L MESSINGER AND EGIN BITTNER—SEE NCJ-60771. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC. 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212 25 p 1980) NCJ-60771

THE VALUES AND DANGERS OF DISCRETION IN DECISION-MAKING IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE DISCUSSED, AND A STRATEGY FOR REDUCING POTENTIAL INJUSTICES IN THE USE OF DISCRETION IS DESCRIBED THE GENERAL CHARACTER AND IMPLICATIONS OF DISCRETIONARY CRIMINAL JUSTICE DECISIONMAKING ARE THE SAME WHETHER IT BE IN THE AREAS OF POLICE BEHAVIOR IN THE COMMUNITY, PROSECUTORIAL CHARGE DISCRETION AND RELATED NEGOTIATED PLEA BARGAINING, THE TREATMENT OF INMATES IN PRISONS AND ON PAROLE, SENTENCING, OR THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF JUVENILES THE MENTALLY DISABLED, AND THE SUBSTANCE-ADDICTED DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS ARE TROUBLESOME BECAUSE THEY CAN BE ARBITRARY AND POTENTIALLY CORRUPT, AND IN AN EXTREME FORM ARE EQUATED WITH NORMLESSNESS, PROCEDURAL INFORMALITY, AND UNREVIEWABILITY IN ACTUALITY, HOWEVER, EACH DISCRETIONARY DECISION IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS SUBJECT TO SOME STANDARDS, PROCEDURAL GUIDELINES, OR REVIEW IN RECENT USAGE, DISCRETION SOMETIMES SUGGESTS BEHAVIOR THAT IS ANTIETHEICAL TO LAW, OR IN SUCH A WAY, THAT DUE PROCESS OF LAW HAS BEEN USURPED, ON THE POSITIVE SIDE, DISCRETION CAN PROVIDE RELIEF FROM A RIGID, INSENSITIVE APPLICATION OF THE LAW THAT IGNORES THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND NEEDS OF THE INDIVIDUAL OFFENDER INSTEAD OF VIEWING DISCRETION AS THE ABSENCE OF LEGALITY OR A DISPENSING RELIEF FROM THE LAW, IT CAN BE SEEN AS THE CONNECTIVE TISSUE THAT ENABLES A LEGAL SYSTEM TO WORK, A MEANS FOR TRANSVERSING THE GAP BETWEEN THE ABSTRACT WORDS OF A RULE AND THE APPLICATION OF THAT RULE TO A SPECIFIC SITUATION IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY STATUTE TO COVER EVERY CONTINGENCY RELATED TO ITS APPLICATION, THE HANDLING OF WISE, JUDICIOUS DECISIONS INEVITABLY DEALS WITH THE VALUES AND DANGERS OF DISCRETION IN DECISION-MAKING SHOULD BE VIEWED AS ANOTHER FORM OF LEGALITY, STANDING ALONGSIDE OR ACTING AS AN EXTENSION OF THE WRITTEN LAW FROM THIS PERSPECTIVE, THE AGENDA FOR NEEDED RESEARCH INCLUDES STUDY OF THE CONCEPTUAL QUALITIES THAT ENABLE AN INDIVIDUAL TO MAKE SUPERIOR DECISIONS REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED
This collection of papers by medical, legal, and psychological experts presents a broad-based approach to studying and dealing with violence as it relates to individual, family, and community responsibility. The papers, originally presented at two conferences on violence, provide guidelines to identification, prediction, treatment, and prevention of violent behavior among them. There is a work outlining the psychological and social roots of violent behavior and delineating forms and causes (biological, psychogenic, and socioeconomic) of violence and historical review of methods for testing for criminal responsibility and insanity and of traditional concepts relating to violence and responsibility. An argument proposing the mandatory treatment of violent persons psychodynamic aspects of violent behavior including social, neurological, and cultural factors. The problem from the standpoint of family violence and criminal behavior and ties the sociological concepts to intrapsychic medical and legal factors. A judge reviews court experiences of the special vulnerability of mentally disabled persons the elderly and the institutionalized to violence and a law professor presents the medical legal aspects of violence toward children focusing on abuse neglect and parental responsibility. The closing chapter deals specifically with juvenile violence and discusses individual responsibility and social legal controls an index and references are provided.

Availability. NL 605 Third Avenue New York NY 10016


This power to reject recorded confessions even though they may be voluntary this power may be invoked if the court feels the confession has been obtained under circumstances which render its reception unfair to the accused in investigating crimes and taking confessions. The police may interview anyone from whom useful information can be obtained. Although if an officer has decided to charge someone about to be interviewed, then the suspect should be cautioned as to his or her rights persons already in custody should not be interviewed without the usual caution and should a prisoner wish to volunteer a statement. Then, too, should caution be administered. Voluntary statements should be cautioned as to their rights. When formally charged however, should a suspect make a statement before a rights caution can be administered. The resulting evidence is not necessarily rendered inadmissible suspects making a voluntary statement must not be cross-examined and when two or more persons are charged with the same offense, their statements should be taken separately a statement should not be considered against the defendant after the suspect has read it and corrected errors foreign to the deaf and mute, illiterates, and Aborigines demand special handling.
PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

146. R. SKLANSKY. WISCONSIN—CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—AN OVERVIEW. WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, ROOM 147 NORTH, STATE CAPITOL, MADISON WI 53702 11 p 1978 NCJ-54102

AN OVERVIEW OF WISCONSIN'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IS PRESENTED, WITH A VIEW TO IDENTIFYING AND ALLEVIATING ANY PROBLEMS THAT MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED BY DISABLED PERSONS AS PARTICIPANTS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. THE PURPOSE OF THE OVERVIEW IS TO PROVIDE A FOUNDATION FOR SETTING FORTH THE RIGHTS OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED AND DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS AT EACH STAGE OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS. PROCEDURES INVOLVED IN THE FOLLOWING STAGES ARE OUTLINED: COMPLAINT AND ARREST, SEARCH AND SEIZURE, JOHN DOE PROCEEDINGS (SECRET HEARINGS HELD AT THE DISCRETION OF THE JUDGE TO DETERMINE WHETHER A CRIME HAS BEEN COMMITTED), BAIL, INITIAL COURT APPEARANCE OF THE DEFENDANT, PRELIMINARY HEARING, ARRAINMENT, DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL, AND SENTENCING POINTS AT WHICH THE PRESENCE OF THE DEFENDANT IS REQUIRED ARE IDENTIFIED. BUT NO PARTICULAR EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON ANY DIFFICULTIES THAT MIGHT BE ENCOUNTERED BY A DISABLED PERSON. WISCONSIN LAWS PROVIDING FOR THE FUNDING OF INTERPRETERS FOR DEAF PERSONS AND FOR DEVICES THAT ENABLE HEARING AND SPEECH-IMPAIRED PERSONS TO OBTAIN EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ARE CITED.

Supplemental Notes: STAFF BRIEF 78-5
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

147. R. SLOVENKO. DEVELOPING LAW ON COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL. FEDERAL LEGAL PUBLICATIONS, INC., 95 MORTON STREET, NEW YORK NY 10014 JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY AND LAW, V 5 N 2 (SUMMER 1977), P 165-200 NCJ-51953

THE CONTROVERSIAL NATURE OF THE PLEA OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL IS ILLUSTRATED THROUGH A SERIES OF CASE STUDIES. THE DEVELOPING LAW AND SUNDAY PROBLEMS ARISING UNDER THE PLEA ARE DISCUSSED. LACK OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL HAS BEEN INVOKED FOR PERSONS WHO WERE DEAF, BLIND, UNABLE TO SPEAK, MENTALLY INCOMPETENT, SUFFERING FROM HEARTailMENTS, OR OTHER HEALTH PROBLEMS TO DATE EACH CASE HAS BEEN HANDLED INDIVIDUALLY AS A RESULT, JUDICIAL PRECEDENT HAS VARIED FROM STATE TO STATE ALTHOUGH COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL IS USUALLY THOUGHT OF AS A DEFENSE PLEA. PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS HAVE USED IT TO SECURE LONG-TERM COMMITMENT TO AN INSTITUTION FOR DEFENDANTS BELIEVED DANGEROUS BUT UNABLE TO STAND TRIAL DUE TO MENTAL OR PHYSICAL DISABILITY. CASES IN WHICH THE COURT ORDERED INSTITUTIONS TO PREPARE DEFENDANTS FOR TRIAL ARE ALSO EXAMINED. THE QUESTIONS OF DUE PROCESS, THE OBLIGATION OF SOCIETY TO OFFER A DEFENDANT A SPEEDY TRIAL, AND THE ETHICAL CONSIDERATION OF POSTPONEMENTS FOR PERSONS SUFFERING FROM HEART CONDITIONS OR SIMILAR COMMON AILMENTS ARE ALL DISCUSSED. THE FOOTNOTES CONTAIN 82 REFERENCES, INCLUDING NEWSPAPER ARTICLES, CASE CITATIONS, RESEARCH STUDIES, AND PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH MENTAL HEALTH EXPERTS.

148. A. STONE. MENTAL HEALTH AND LAW—A SYSTEM IN TRANSITION. 280 p 1975 NCJ-28372


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 PISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE MD 20852
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


STATUTORY AND CASE LAW AFFECTING ARREST, PROSECUTION, AND TREATMENT OF RETARDED OFFENDERS, FOCUSING ON CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY, INCOMPETENCY, AND PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS. THE INITIAL MATERIAL IN THIS VOLUME FOCUSES ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A MENTALLY RETARDED DEFENDANT SHOULD BE ADJUDGED INCOMPETENT TO STAND TRIAL, AND THE JUSTIFICATIONS FOR AND PERMISSIBLE LENGTH OF COMMITMENT OF RETARDED INDIVIDUALS DEEMED INCOMPETENT. THE FOLLOWING CHAPTER LOOKS AT PROCEDURAL PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE DETERMINATION OF INCOMPETENCY AND THE DISPOSITION OF INCOMPETENT DEFENDANTS SUGGESTED REFORMS, ADDRESSED TO SPECIFIC PROCEDURAL ASPECTS OF THE CURRENT TEXAS LAW, ARE INCLUDED. FOR OTHER VOLUMES IN THIS SERIES SEE NCJ 12527, 12528, AND 12530 THROUGH 12534.

Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW WASHINGTON DC 20201


Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 PISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

53.
THE EDUCATION FOR ALL HANDICAPPED CHILDREN RECOMMENDATIONS URGED STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO EFFECT SPECIFIC ZONING CHANGES SO THAT GROUP HOMES FOR THE RETARDED CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AND THE RIGHT TO COMMUNITY LIVING REALIZED. THE RIGHT TO GUARDIANSHIP IS SEEN AS A DILEMMA BETWEEN PERSONAL FREEDOM AND RETARDED INDIVIDUALS' NEEDS FOR GUIDANCE. TO ENSURE THE PROPER BALANCE BETWEEN THEM, THE AAMD AND THE ABA HAVE ISSUED GUIDELINES. STATE RESPONSES TO THE RIGHT OF FREEDOM FROM ABUSE ARE TO BE CRITICAL OF THEIR INADEQUATE SOCIAL SERVICES TO THE RETARDED ABUSED AND FOR IN-VOLUNTARY STERILIZATION STATUTES. FURTHER, THE RIGHT OF DUE PROCESS FOR RETARDED INDIVIDUALS ENTAILS ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS, SUCH AS PERIODIC REVIEW OF ANY LIMITATION TO THEIR RIGHTS MUCH OF THE PROGRESS IN AMERICA IS DUE TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN MENTAL HEALTH AND LEGAL PROFESSIONALS ON ISSUES OF EQUAL PROTECTION. SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION HOWEVER, THE POLARIZATION OF MENTAL RETARDATION PROFESSIONALS AND CIVIL RIGHTS ADVOCATES WITH REGARD TO CIVIL COMMITMENT, GUARDIANSHIP, AND RIGHT TO TREATMENT MAY BECOME A MAJOR OBSTACLE TO FURTHER IMPLEMENTATIONS OF THE ILSMH DECLARATION POLICY STATEMENTS, MODEL STATUTES, AND FOOTNOTES ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes. PRESENTED AT AND PUBLISHED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF SEVENTH WORLD CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED VIENNA AUSTRIA. OCTOBER 1978

151. H. R. TURNBULL 3RD. MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON AND FAMILY LAW—A NORTH CAROLINA SURVEY. UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT. CHAPEL HILL NC 27515 13 p 1974 NCIJ-19300. ANALYSIS OF NORTH CAROLINA STATUTORY RESTRICTIONS ON MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS IN THE AREAS OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE, ADOPTION, INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION, ABORTION, BIRTH CONTROL, AND SEXUAL EXPRESSION. CONSIDERED ARE STATE LAWS REGARDING SEX OFFENSES RELATING TO PATIENTS OF CENTERS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. THE AUTHOR MAINTAINS THAT THESE LAWS FAIL TO ADDRESS THE SOCIAL/SEXUAL PROBLEMS OF THE RETARDED DIRECTLY AND THAT THEY RAISE SERIOUS ISSUES OF SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS AND EQUITABLE PROTECTION. AVAILABILITY: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM


PERSONAL/CIVIL RIGHTS

Institution or society rather than in the individual interests of the patient. These various professional and idealistic confrontations center around a basic conflict of values rooted in the Constitution. Since the rights of the mentally retarded seem to involve a choice between liberty and the pursuit of happiness footnotes are provided.


Analysis of the California Supreme Court ruling in People v. Burnick (1975) which held that due process standards require proof beyond a reasonable doubt of all elements necessary to commit mentally disordered sex offenders. The author examines other Supreme Court decisions extending the rights of criminal defendants to defendants in noncriminal proceedings that jeopardize liberty. The failure of the court to specify the extent to which due process requires the state to prove its case beyond a reasonable doubt in noncriminal proceedings is discussed as are different standards of proof developed by state courts for use in civil commitment cases. The implications of Burnick for defendants acquitted by reason of insanity and proceedings to commit the mentally retarded in California are briefly covered.


Specialized training and advocacy program (STAP) in Roxbury and Brookline, Massachusetts, district courts is described. It deals principally with the special needs of the mentally retarded defendant and offender now operating in four courts in the state. STAP began in November 1975 and continued through August 1976. Funded by a pilot project grant from the American Bar Association, and since September 1976, has operated on expanded program through a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Advocates, who staff the program, meet with mentally retarded defendants more frequently than was the case prior to the establishment of the program, and parents are also consulted for consideration of the educational, family, and vocational problems of the client where appropriate. The school department is used to conduct an evaluation of the client and the advocate recommends to school authorities: approaches for dealing with the client's educational needs. The advocate acts as a supportive, advisory and helping presence in the course of the client's developing of appropriate survival skills. The program grew out of the recognition that mentally retarded persons accused and convicted of offenses were not as equipped as other persons to take advantage of the rights, defenses, and services available to them within the criminal justice system.

Availability: (Not available through NCJRS Document Loan Program)
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

156

E. BURLING. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN OREGON-A REVIEW OF SERVICES WITHIN THE HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES, PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING SALEM OR 97310 122 p 1975 NCJ-52268
OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES FACILITIES AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN RELEASED FROM INSTITUTIONS OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT ARE ASSESSED THE REVIEW IS CONCERNED WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATIONS OF MENTALLY AND EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED MENTALLY RETARDED DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED AND ALCOHOL- AND DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO INTERAGENCY SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND TO THE CONTINUITY OF SERVICES FROM THE TIME THE CLIENT LEAVES THE INSTITUTION UNTIL HE OR SHE IS INTEGRATED INTO THE COMMUNITY PREPLACEMENT DISCHARGE PLANNING AND FOLLOWUP SERVICES AT FIVE STATE INSTITUTIONS ARE ASSESSED TOGETHER WITH COMMUNITY LIVING OPTIONS, HEALTH SERVICES, EDUCATION AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, EMPLOYMENT, TRANSPORTATION, AND LEISURE/RECREATION FACILITIES FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS IN SEVEN OREGON COMMUNITIES THREE FACTORS ARE FOUND TO BE ESSENTIAL FOR SUCCESSFUL DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION AND REINTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY (1) INVOLVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY AGENCY STAFF AND THE CLIENT IN PRERELEASE PLANNING FOR MONITORED, CONSISTENT FOLLOWUP SERVICES, (2) ESTABLISHMENT OF A DAY PLAN FOR EACH CLIENT PROVIDING FOR RECREATION, WORK, AND/OR TRAINING IN THE COMMUNITY, AND (3) RETURN TO THE CLIENT'S NATURAL HOME OR A PLACEMENT IN A SUPERVISED LIVING ARRANGEMENT SUITABLE TO THE NEEDS OF THE CLIENT CONCLUSIONS ARE DRAWN REGARDING AREAS IN WHICH SERVICE DELIVERY FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PERSONS NEEDS TO BE IMPROVED

Availability: NTIS Accession No SHR-0000671 (Microfiche)

157

THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES AN INTEGRATION OF SERVICES MODEL FOR ORDERLY DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN VIRGINIA FEATURING A COALITION OF INSTITUTION AND COMMUNITY WORKERS TO ASSESS CLIENTS NEEDS AND PRESCRIBE SERVICES THE TARGET POPULATION CONSISTS OF 500 MENTALLY ILL AND 400 MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS AND 70 JUVENILES ALL FROM PLANNING DISTRICT 6 (RURAL AREA) OR PORTSMOUTH (URBAN AREA) AND HOUSED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS THAT ARE LARGELY OUTSIDE THE DEMONSTRATION AREAS THE MODEL HAS FIVE SOCIO-TECHNICAL COMPONENTS (1) ASSESSMENT AND PRESCRIPTION TEAM, AN INTERDISCIPLINARY COALITION OF 10 TO 12 INSTITUTIONAL STAFF AND COMMUNITY SERVICE DELIVERERS, (2) BROKER ADVOCATE WHO ACTS FOR THE CLIENT IN ARRANGING AND MAINTAINING SERVICE DELIVERY, (3) AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM USED BY CASE MANAGERS AND PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS, (4) QUALITY CONTROL TEAM PROJECT STAFF WHO EVALUATE, DEVELOP, AND COORDINATE THE SYSTEM AND IDENTIFY PROBLEM ISSUES, AND (5) COMMITTEE OF COMMISSIONERS THE GOVERNING BODY FOR THE MODEL'S OPERATION THE MODEL ALSO INCLUDES PROGRAM ACTIVITIES NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CLIENT SUCH AS A MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM, COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMUNICATION CHANNELS, LEGISLATIVE REFORM, AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT A STRONG JUSTIFICATION FOR A DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION POLICY CAN BE BASED ON SIMPLE HUMANITARIANISM, CIVIL RIGHTS, COST CONSCIOUSNESS, OR THE STATE OF REHABILITATIVE ART IT IS OBVIOUS, HOWEVER, THAT COMMUNITY PLACEMENT WITHOUT COMMUNITY SUPPORT IS AN UNFAIR TEST OF THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION CONCEPT THE VIRGINIA MODEL ATTEMPTS TO OVERCOME SOME OF THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY OTHER STATES, IN THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROCESS SUCH AS IMPERMEABILITY OF STATE AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES, LACK OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, HIGH RECIDIVISM RATES, INSUFFICIENT ACCOUNTABILITY AND PLANNING, AND LACK OF COMMUNICATION, COORDINATION, AND FOLLOWUP SINCE THE MODEL BEGAN PROCESSING CLIENTS IN MAY 1973, 65 PERCENT OF 376 CLIENTS HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR COMMUNITY PLACEMENTS 22 PERCENT HAVE BEEN PLACED AND 4 HAVE RETURNED TO INSTITUTIONS FIGURES ILLUSTRATE THE CLIENT-PROCESSING PROCES
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

DRIES AND REFERENCES AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes. EXCEP'TS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20, 1974

Sponsoring agency: US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHCILITATION SERVICE 330 E STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20004

159. B. E. DELURY EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HANDICAPPED MEANS POSITIVE THINKING AND POSITIVE ACTION. COMMERCE CLEARINGHOUSE, INC. 4025 WEST PETERSON AVENUE, CHICAGO IL 60666 LABOR LAW JOURNAL, V 26 N 11 (NOVEMBER 1975), P 679-685 NCJ-58945


160 J R. EARP JR. INVESTIGATION OF THE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION'S DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROGRAM AT ELLISVILLE STATE SCHOOL. 78 p 1975 NCJ-49351


An overview of developments leading to greater employment opportunities for handicapped persons is presented in a pamphlet published by a non-profit public education organization. The pamphlet reviews the status of federal laws and regulations pertaining to the rights of the handicapped, particularly as those rights affect employment opportunities efforts by the handicapped to combat discrimination and to achieve affirmative action are described. As are the components of affirmative action measures for the handicapped (removal of architectural barriers, reasonable accommodations to the needs of handicapped students and employees, initiation of positive steps to recruit, train, hire, and promote qualified handicapped workers) The findings of a 1975 study that exposed several myths about the expenses involved in employing handicapped persons are summarized. Efforts by the federal government, educational institutions, industries, and labor organizations to enhance employment opportunities for handicapped persons are described. As are technological advancements that have broadened job opportunities for persons who are paralyzed, blind, or deaf. Particular attention is directed to the "invisible barrier"—the societal attitude that accords handicapped persons pity instead of equity, charity instead of opportunity, and indulgence instead of accountability. Channels through which handicapped persons can file complaints about discrimination are identified, together with sources of additional information.

Supplemental Notes: Public Affairs Pamphlet No 557

Availability: Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York NY 10016 (Pamphlet)

N. D. Little. Rehabilitation Center Dropout—A Demographic and Motivational Assessment. 103 p 1970 1970

Demographic and psychological traits of disabled clients who dropped out of a rehabilitation center program are compared with traits of clients who completed the program, and a predictive model is developed. Demographic data and motivational analysis test scores were obtained from 123 mentally or physically disabled clients enrolled at the Hot Springs (Ark) Rehabilitation Center. A comprehensive, resident facility offering diagnostic, medical, vocational training, counseling, special education, and other services to physically and mentally handicapped persons of this group. 54 subsequently dropped out of the program. Comparisons of the demographic and motivational characteristics of dropouts and completers (as measured by the motivational analysis test) reveals that information regarding previous rehabilitation services and goals at the time of enrollment is the best predictor of whether an individual client will complete the program or drop out. Clients who had received comprehensive evaluation or vocationally oriented diagnostic services were less likely to drop out than were clients who went directly into vocational training. An equation employing six demographic and three motivational variables predicted program completion with 73.54 percent accuracy. Implications of these and other findings are discussed. It is recommended that some persons will benefit more from rehabilitation programs outside of the institutional atmosphere of a rehabilitation center. Guidelines to assist in the recognition of persons who will benefit from rehabilitation centers should be developed. Study instruments, supporting data, and a bibliography are included.

Supplemental Notes: University of Arkansas—Doctoral Dissertation

Availability: University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor MI 48106 Stock Order No 70-2062


This chapter attempts to examine some of the procedures used to depopulate institutions and provide community alternatives for developmentally disabled citizens. Comprehensive approaches to deinstitutionalization include state agency, regional, institutional, community, and individual initiatives. Most large residential facilities are state-operated programs. Deinstitutionalization in Connecticut is characterized by strong planning at the state level. With the state mental retardation agency assuming a major leadership role regional mental retardation institutions, as partners with the state agency, have mobilized citizen support and developed community alternatives to achieve deinstitutionalization goals. Primary objectives of the Child Advocacy Center in Durham, N.C., are to help residential institutions develop institutional renewal procedures, to devise procedures for the depopulation of institutions, and to develop measures for preventing the flow of persons into institutions. The state department of mental health is divided into four regions, with an alcoholic rehabilitation center, a psychiatric hospital, and a mental retardation center serving each region. Because the provision of services to mentally retarded citizens is primarily through the state's regional mental retardation institutions, North Carolina is characterized as embracing an institutional philosophy. Regional initiatives in the states of Washington, New York, and Nebraska, the Canadian province of Saskatchewan, and community or local initiatives in New York and Wisconsin are cited. Various institutional and individual...
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

165.

NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, ALFRED E SMITH STATE OFFICE, BUILDING, P O BOX 7033, ALBANY, NY 12225. CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES DISCHARGED FROM NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS IN 1972, 20 P 1973 NCJ-11846

CHARACTERISTICS OF SANE INMATES DISCHARGED AND SUMMARY DATA ON TYPES OF SERVICES RECEIVED WHILE UNDER CUSTODY THE FOLLOWING SELECTED ITEMS ARE COVERED—TYPE OF RELEASE, TIME SERVED SINCE LAST ADMISSION, EMPLOYABILITY, MEDICAL SERVICES, HOURS OF EDUCATION, GRADE ACHIEVEMENT ON RELEASE, PRINCIPAL TYPE OF ORGANIZED VOCATIONAL TRAINING, CORRECTION INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE, MINOR AND MAJOR DISCIPLINE REPORTS, INMATE ATTITUDE TOWARD AUTHORITY AND OTHER INMATES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES AND CONTRACT IN ADDITION, SUMMARY FIGURES ARE SHOWN FOR THE MAXIMUM SECURITY AND MEDIUM SECURITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, FOR THESE THREE GROUPS COMBINED AND FOR BOTH SEXES (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

166.

J. P. NORTHRUP OLD AGE, HANDICAPPED AND VIETNAM-ERA ANTIDISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION—SUPPLEMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA WHARTON SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNIT, VANCE HALL, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA WHARTON SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNIT, VANCE HALL / CS, PHILADELPHIA PA 19104 100 P 1978 NCJ-59551

A FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITING COMPULSORY RETIREMENT FOR MOST EMPLOYEES PRIOR TO AGE 70 IS EXAMINED, TOGETHER WITH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS PERTAINING TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR THE HANDICAPPED AND VETERANS, THE DOCUMENT IS A SUPPLEMENT TO A MONOGRAPH ON FEDERAL LAWS PROHIBITING AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT AND REQUIRING FEDERAL CONTRACTORS TO TAKE AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN HIRING HANDICAPPED PERSONS AND DISABLED AND VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS (SEE NCJ.59550) AMENDMENTS TO THE AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT WHICH CHANGE THE AGE LIMIT FOR MANDATORY RETIREMENT FROM 65 TO 70 AND ADD NEW PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROCESSING OF DISCRIMINATION CLAIMS ARE ANALYZED THE PROVISIONS OF THE AMENDMENTS, RELATED PROCEDURAL ISSUES, AND THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE AMENDMENTS ON EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION ARE DISCUSSED, WITH DETAILED ATTENTION TO IMPACT ON PENSION PLANS, DEATH BENEFIT PLANS, LONG-TERM DISABILITY, AND MEDICAL BENEFIT PLANS THE SUPPLEMENT ALSO REVIEWS CHANGES IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973 (AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS AND THE VIETNAM ERA VETERANS' READJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1974 (AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FOR DISABLED AND VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS) NOTING THAT THE OFFICE OF FEDERAL CONTRACT COMPLIANCE (OFCC) HAS COMBINED THE TWO LAWS IN ONE ENFORCEMENT EFFORT AND HAS ADOPTED A PROACTIVE STRATEGY OF COMPLIANCE REVIEWS ATTENTION IS ALSO DIRECTED TO CASES THAT MAY EFFECT THE DEFINITION OF 'HANDICAPPED' AND 'REASONABLE ACCOMMODATION' UNDER THESE LAWS A COPY OF THE MANDATORY RETIREMENT AMENDMENTS, WORK FORCE STATISTICS, AN OUTLINE OF OFCC COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES AND OTHER SUPPORTING MATERIALS ARE INCLUDED

Supplemental Notes: SUPPLEMENT TO LABOR RELATIONS AND PUBLIC POLICY SERIES

Sponsoring Agencies. FEW MEMORIAL TRUST, 1569 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19102. GENERAL ELECTRIC FOUNDATION, 1285 BOSTON AVENUE, BRIDGEPORT CT 06602. UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA WHARTON SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNIT RESEARCH ADVISORY GROUP, VANCE HALL / CS, PHILADELPHIA PA 19104

Availability: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA WHARTON SCHOOL INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH UNIT, VANCE HALL / CS, PHILADELPHIA PA 19104

HANDICAPPED

MERE ALY MATTER OF FAILED ENFORCEMENT IS QUESTIONED THE POSSIBILITY OF FOCUSING PUBLIC POLICY ON THE CREATION OF REAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR DISADVANTAGED GROUPS, RATHER THAN ON THE EXPANSION OF LEGAL BOUNDARIES. IS RAISED APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE COPIES OF THE LAWS AND SUMMARIES OF THE STATUS OF STATE LAWS PERTAINING TO AGE DISCRIMINATION AND THE HANDICAPPED SUBJECT AND CASE INDEXES ARE PROVIDED SEE NCJ-59551 FOR A SUPPLEMENT

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS BOOK EXAMINE THEORETICAL, ORGANIZATIONAL, POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE, ECONOMIC, AND PROGRAMMATIC ASPECTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN. THE QUEST OF PREPLANNING FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION HAS RESULTED IN A NUMBER OF SERIOUS PROBLEMS THAT INCLUDE COMMUNITY READINESS FOR AND CITIZEN ATTITUDES TOWARD INSTITUTIONAL PATIENTS, ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING AND HOUSING CODES, INACCESSIBLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES, APPROPRIATE EMPLOYMENT OR TRAINING, AND LACK OF SOCIAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES FACTORS TO CONSIDER TO COMPLETE THE BONDING PROCESS BETWEEN HANDICAPPED PERSONS, FAMILIES, AND THE COMMUNITY AFTER DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION ARE PERSONAL TRANSITION OVERCOMING COMMUNITY RESISTANCE, AND FAMILY UNDUNDING FAMILY UNDOING REFERS TO THE FACT THAT DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, IN MOST CASES, REQUIRES PAINFUL REVERSAL AND REVISION OF PRIOR DECISIONS TO SEPARATE A MEMBER FROM THE FAMILY. THE ADVENT OF A HANDICAPPED PERSON, PARTICULARLY A CHILD, TO A FAMILY OR THE DISCOVERY OF AN EXCEPTIONAL CHILD CAN LEAD TO DISORGANIZATION, AMBIVALENCE, GRIEF HOSTILITY, AND DOUBT FOR MANY FAMILIES OBSERVABLE CATEGORIES OF FAMILY PATTERNS FOR EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN ON FAMILY INTEGRITY INVOLVE OLDER PARENTS, THE ISOLATED COUPLE, THE PROFESSIONAL FAMILY, THE LOW-INCOME FAMILY, THE DISTURBED FAMILY, THE LARGE FAMILY, THE BROKEN HOME, THE RELIGIOUS FAMILY, AND THE AVERAGE FAMILY. THE 17 CHAPTERS IN THE BOOK ARE ORGANIZED ACCORDING TO THREE SECTIONS: (1) DEFINITIONAL ASPECTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, (2) THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION, AND (3) STRATEGIES AND STRATEGIES RELEVANT TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION AN INDEX IS INCLUDED.

Supplemental Notes: NO. 12 IN SYRACUSE SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION MONOGRAPH SERIES.

Availability: SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1011 EAST WATER STREET, SYRACUSE NY 13210


A LOOK AT THE 1935 ORIGINS OF THE THREE COMPONENTS OF THE UNITED STATES WELFARE SYSTEM (SOCIAL INSURANCE CATEGORICAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE, AND STATE LOCAL AIDS LEADS INTO A REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK CITY WILDCAT EXPERIMENT WHEN THE PUBLIC SUCCESSIONAL SYSTEM WAS PASSED IT Was INTENDED TO MEET A TEMPORARY NEED BUT 40 YEARS LATER THE UNITED STATES HAS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME 1935 PROGRAMS SOCIAL INSURANCE PROGRAMS INCLUDE OLD AGE DISABILITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE THESE PROGRAMS ARE ALMOST UNIVERSALLY APPROVED AND REQUIRE ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF PUBLIC SUPPORT OTHER THAN PAYING THE CATEGORICAL PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AIDS THE ALREDLY BLIND AND DISABLED UNDER THE SUPPLEMENTAL SECURITY INCOME PROGRAM MANY STATES AND CITIES (ESPECIALLY NEW YORK CITY) ADD TO THIS FEDERAL AID NEEDY PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THESE FIRST TWO PROGRAMS RELY ON STATE AND LOCAL RELIEF PROGRAMS. THIS SYSTEM HAS GIVEN RISE TO A SITUATION IN WHICH THE POOR CANNOT ESCAPE THEIR POVERTY THE WILDCAT SERVICE CORPORATION BEGAN A NEW YORK CITY PROJECT IN 1970 WHICH USED WELFARE FUNDS, BOLSTERED BY FEDERAL GRANTS, TO PUT UNEMPLOYED EX-OFFENDERS AND EX-ADDICTS TO WORK ON PUBLIC SERVICE PROJECTS THE PROJECT AIDS TO PLACE PARTICIPANTS IN NONSUPPORTED JOBS INITIAL RESULTS ARE ENCOURAGING IN THAT OF THE 3,051 SO-CALLED 'UNEMPLOYABLES WHO ENTERED THE PROGRAM BY JANUARY 1, 1975, 428 HAVE MOVED TO NONSUPPORTED JOBS THE EXPERIMENT SO FAR SHOWS THAT THE MONETARY BENEFITS OF THIS PUBLIC PROGRAM EXCEED THE COSTS IN ADDITION, THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN ADMINISTERING WELFARE PROGRAMS AND DEMONSTRATES THAT WELFARE SUBSIDIES CAN BE AN INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE BY MAKING THE PARTICIPANTS SELF-SUPPORTING. NO REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

170. VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID)—A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, VOLUME 1. 1975.

IN ADDITION TO PROVIDING AN OVERVIEW OF EACH VOLUME OF THE SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) REPORT, MAJOR FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) WAS A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FUNDED BY A GRANT FROM THE REHABILITATION SERVICES ADMINISTRATION. OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE THE PROJECT WAS A COLLABORATIVE EFFORT AMONG 12 STATE AGENCIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THEIR LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTNERS TO DEVELOP A SYSTEMATIC, SERVICE INTEGRATING PROCEDURE FOR THE ORDERLY DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF RESIDENTS OF STATE AND MENTAL HOSPITALS, TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED, AND TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS A PROCEDURAL MODEL TO MEET THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OBJECTIVE WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF SERVICE INTEGRATION METHODOLOGY WAS DEVELOPED AND DEMONSTRATED WITH APPROXIMATELY 500 CLIENTS FROM 2 GEOGRAPHIC AREAS HOUSED AT 11 STATE INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH THE MODEL EMBODIES FIVE SOCIO-TECHNICAL COMPONENTS EACH OF WHICH ACTS AS A SERVICE-INTEGRATING MECHANISM DURING THE FLOW OF CLIENT PROCESSING ASSESSMENT AND PRESCRIPTION TEAM BROKER ADVICE AUTOMATION INFORMATION SYSTEM, QUALITY CONTROL TEAM, AND COMMITTEE OF COMMISSIONERS THE STUDY INCLUDED A COST/BENEFIT ANALYSIS DESIGNED TO ASCERTAIN THE SOCIAL WISDOM OF CONTINUED INSTITUTIONALIZATION VERSUS COMMUNITY PLACEMENT STRUCTURE OF THE MODEL IS SUCH THAT IT MAY BE EXTENDED INTO OTHER GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS IN THE COMMONWEALTH OR APPLIED IN OTHER STATES FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS BASED ON BOTH FACTUAL OBSERVATIONS AND HYPOTHESIS TESTED BY VARIABLES THE PRINCIPAL RECOMMENDATION IS THAT THE MODEL PROCEDURE DEVELOPED BE MAINTAINED UNDER PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING AND PLACED INTO OTHER GEOGRAPHIC AREAS IN VIRGINIA OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS A FURTHER RECOMMENDATION IS THAT THE SID PROGRAM BE INSTITUTIONALIZED UNLESS THE PROPOSAL TITLE 20 OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT WITH 75 PERCENT FEDERAL FUNDS MATCHED WITH 25 PERCENT STATE FUNDS (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

Sponsoring Agency: VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE.

Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 225 352. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

60
DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION

171 VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. V 2 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES. 115 P 1975 NCJ-47644

PROJECT COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS, CLIENT PROCESSING PROCEDURE, PROGRAM EVALUATION AND RESOURCE PLANNING, PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS, AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED THE SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT DEVELOPED A SYSTEMATIC SERVICE-TEGRATING PROCEDURE FOR THE ORADALLY DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MENTALLY ILL, MENTALLY RETARDED, AND JUVENILE OFFENDER RESIDENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS THIS VOLUME OF A MULTIVOLUME FINAL REPORT PRESENTS IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES FOR USE OF THOSE INTERESTED IN THE APPLICATION OF THE SI MODEL IN CONSIDERING COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS THE DECISION TO IMPLEMENT, DESIGNATION OF PROGRAM DIRECTOR/COORDINATOR, COORDINATION AT STATE AND LOCAL LEVELS, AND MAINTENANCE AND MOVEMENT ARE GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION IN THE PRESENTATION OF THE CLIENT PROCESSING PROCEDURE, IT IS NOTED THAT THE SUCCESS OF THE PROCESS DEPENDS ON RAPID AND ACCURATE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION, WITH THE BULK OF THE INFORMATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE INDIVIDUAL CLIENT THE MODEL IS SHOWN TO PROVIDE STRUCTURED PROCEDURES FOR THE COLLECTION, COMPIATION, AND DISSEMINATION OF THIS CLIENT DATA EVALUATION AND RESOURCE PLANNING ARE PRESENTED TO SHOW THAT THE MOST USEFUL INFORMATION COMES FROM RESPONSES TO EMPIRICAL QUESTIONS GENERATED BY THE PROGRAM'S OBJECTIVES PERSONNEL AND THEIR FUNCTIONS ARE IDENTIFIED AND DISCUSSED IT IS INDICATED THAT OFFICE MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES ARE ESSENTIALLY ACCOMMODATED TO THE PARTICULAR STATE'S PERSONNEL AND PAY REGULATIONS AND THE WORK REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROGRAM TABLES ON AUTOMATED INDIVIDUAL CASE MANAGEMENT REPORTS AND PROGRAM EVALUATION REPORTS ARE INCLUDED, AND THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN DETAILED DISCUSSIONS AND SAMPLE FORMS PERTAINING TO MATTERS DISCUSSED IN THE BODY OF THE REPORT.

Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 255 354. NCJRS MICROFiche PROGRAM

173 VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT V 3 SUPPLEMENT PRINTOUTS FOR AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM. 161 P 1975 NCJ-47646

SAMPLE PRINTOUTS ARE PROVIDED REGARDING THE SYSTEM NARRATIVE UNDERTAKEN IN THE THIRD VOLUME OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SET DEALING WITH THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF INDIVIDUALS HELD IN VIRGINIA THE DATA PROVIDED HERE IS INTENDED TO SUPPLEMENT THE THIRD VOLUME (SEE NCJ-47645) WHICH DETAILS THE AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEM OF A DEMONSTRATION PROJECT REGARDING THE DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF MENTALLY ILL MENTALLY RETARDED AND JUVENILE OFFENDER CLIENTS HELD IN STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 255 354. NCJRS MICROFiche PROGRAM

174 VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT V5 COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS 229 P 1975 NCJ-47648

A COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID) PROJECT IS PRESENTED IN THIS FIFTH VOLUME OF AN EIGHT-VOLUME SERIES A CONSULTING FIRM WAS CONTRACTED TO WORK WITH THE PROJECT STAFF IN DEVELOPING A METHODOLOGY FOR THE COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF THE SID PROJECT THE METHODOLOGY WAS TO BE OF SUFFICIENT DETAIL TO ALLOW SID STAFF TO CONDUCT DATA ENTRY AND ANALYSIS INDEPENDENTLY THE BASIS OF THIS COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PROGRESS OF DEINSTITUTIONALIZING THE RESIDENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS WAS BENEFICIAL WITH REGARD TO THE COSTS INVOLVED THE METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH ADDRESSES ECONOMICALLY MEASURABLE COSTS AND BENEFITS, PROJECTED OVER A 10 YEAR PERIOD IN THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE SID MODEL TO DEINSTITUTIONALIZE AND MAINTAIN MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED CLIENTS IN THE COMMUNITY, VARIOUS STEPS WERE TAKEN TO DETERMINE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROCESS.

A STRATIFICATION MATRIX BASED ON THREE VARIABLES WAS USED TO GROUP CLIENTS, (2) MEASURABLE COSTS AND BENEFITS WERE IDENTIFIED, (3) NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS FOR FRINGE BENEFITS OVERHEAD, AND OTHER THAN TECHNICAL DETAILS OF PROGRAM MECHANISMS ALSO INCLUDED ARE APPENDICES CONTAINING CARD AND RECORD FORMATS, DOCUMENTATION REPORTS, AND INFORMATION RELATING TO DISCUSSION ELSEWHERE IN THE DOCUMENTATION SAMPLE PRINTOUTS ARE PROVIDED OF REPORTS DISCUSSED IN THE SYSTEM NARRATIVE DISCUSSIONS OF THE KEY PROCEDURES SELECTED PROGRAMS ARE PROVIDED, AND ALL PROGRAMS WITH COMPILEDS PRODUCED, SORTED CROSS-REFERENCES ARE LISTED, AS ARE PROGRAM FLOW CROSS-REFERENCES THE USE OF DYL-250 A LEASED COMPUTER PROGRAM IS DESCRIBED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE SYSTEM.

Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 255 354. NCJRS MICROFiche PROGRAM
OFFENDER

(5) DOLLAR AMOUNTS FOR EACH MEASURABLE COST AND BENEFIT ELEMENT WERE CALCULATED ON AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT BASIS. AND (6) CALCULATIONS RESULTING IN BENEFIT/COST RATIOS FOR EACH OF 12 STRATA CONTAINING 10 AGGREGATE STRATA GROUPS WERE CARRIED OUT THE DATA SHOW THAT IT IS COST-BENEFICIAL TO PLACE AND MAINTAIN CLIENTS IN THE COMMUNITY AND THAT BENEFITS ACCRUING TO STATE FUNDING SOURCES THROUGH DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION FAR EXCEED THOSE ACCRUING TO FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES. THE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS DOES NOT MEASURE THE PSYCHOSOCIAL BENEFITS TO THE CLIENT AND COMMUNITY ASSOCIATED WITH COMMUNITY PLACEMENT. THE PSYCHOSOCIAL BENEFITS TO THE CLIENT AND SOURCES THE COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS DOES NOT MEASURE EXCEED THOSE ACCRUING TO FEDERAL FUNDING SOURCES THROUGH DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION.

CROFICHE PROGRAM

330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20024


Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 255 357. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

175. VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID)—A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, V. 1—LEGAL ISSUES. 312 p. 1975. NCJ-47649


Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 255 357. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

176. VIRGINIA SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROJECT. SERVICE INTEGRATION FOR DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION (SID)—A REPORT OF A THREE-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, V. 7—PLAN FOR EXTENSION. 165 p. 1975. NCJ-47650


Availability: NTIS Accession No PB 254 843. NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM
REFERENCE MATERIALS

178. J. L. BARKAS. HELP BOOK. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017 680 p 1979 NCJ-83371
This annotated directory lists programs, organizations, and public and private agencies that offer aid for a wide variety of problems. This comprehensive, annotated directory offers names, addresses, telephone numbers, and services of over 5,000 organizations, programs, and public and private agencies that offer assistance in dealing with many problems. The directory is a guide for finding information, literature, direct aid, and referrals, and covers the broad areas of health, the family, counseling, education, women's issues, crime, citizen action, emergencies, and employment. A guide to using the directory is included among the topics covered by the directory are adoption and foster care, aging, alcoholism, arts, animal rights, battered adults and children, childbearing, civil rights, courts, crime victims and witnesses, drugs, smoking, and drug abuse. Also addressed are emergency first aid, family planning, financial assistance in the arts, education, food and health, gambling, gay liberation, gun control, handicaps, housing, health, information rights and resources, and law enforcement in addition. Citations on a wide range of topics are included. The directory is alphabetical by title, author, and subject. Indexes are appended. The NCJ accession numbers, bibliographic information, and availability sources are provided.
Sponsoring Agency: US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531
Availability: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 597 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017

180. J. DUFFIN. MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS—DIRECTORY OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS—PROFESSIONALS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE, 505 EAST GREEN, SUITE 200, CHARLESTON, SC 29401 9 p 1975 NCJ-32009
This directory is an alphabetical listing of 35 service programs and research projects nationwide dealing with the mentally retarded offender and/or delinquent. Data is provided on program/project administrator, address, telephone, and program/project service area.
Availability: NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM

This directory documents national-level information resources existing for handicapped persons and those working on their behalf. Both information and direct service providers are listed. A total of 285 organizations are listed under the de-
SCRIPTIVE CATEGORIES OF ADVOCACY, CONSUMER AND VOLUNTARY HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS, INFORMATION/DATA BANKS (INCLUDING FEDERAL PROJECTS), DATA BASE VENDORS, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OTHER THAN INFORMATION UNITS, PROFESSIONAL AND TRADING ORGANIZATIONS, FACILITIES, SCHOOLS AND CLINICS, AND SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS. EACH ENTRY INCLUDES THE ORGANIZATION'S OFFICIAL TITLE, ITS NATIONAL ADDRESS, ITS TELEPHONE NUMBER AND AN ABSTRACT DESCRIBING THE ORGANIZATION AND ITS INFORMATION SERVICES. APPENDIXES PROVIDE SIMILAR INFORMATION ON RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS SERVING THE HANDICAPPED AND SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS BY AND FOR THE HANDICAPPED AS WELL AS A LIST OF DIRECTORIES, AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS AND FEDERAL PROGRAMS, AND AN INDEX WITH INSTRUCTIONS ON ITS USE.

Availability: GPO, Stock Order No 017-091-00234-7


AN UPDATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINING 95 ABSTRACTS OF DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND UTILIZATION IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SOCIAL SUPPORT, REHABILITATION, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES IS PRESENTED. REPORTS ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED IN ADDITION TO ABSTRACTS, CATALOGING AND DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY DATA ARE PROVIDED DOCUMENTS COVER THE PERIOD FROM 1964 TO NOVEMBER 1977 AND INCLUDE EDUCATION/TRAINING MANUALS FOR VOLUNTEERS AND AGENCY RECRUITMENT STAFF, PROGRAM GUIDELINES, PROJECT REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS, BEHAVIORAL STUDIES OF VOLUNTEER MOTIVATION AND VOLUNTEER/STAFF INTERRELATIONSHIPS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, VOLUNTEER POLICY, RESEARCH, AND VOLUNTEER RESOURCES. A SERIES OF 12 HANDBOOKS BY GOODWILL INDUSTRIES PROVIDES INDEPTH INFORMATION ON A VARIETY OF ASPECTS RELATED TO UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS AMONG THE PROGRAMS UTILIZING VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE THOSE CONCERNED WITH INMATE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENT REHABILITATION, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND TRAINING, HEALTH CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, CITIZEN RESIDENTIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND DETECTION, AND CITIZEN ADVOCACY FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF CAUSES, AND ISSUES. TARGET GROUPS FOR SERVICES CONSIST PRIMARILY OF THE SOCIALLY EMOTIONALLY, MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY, AND ECONOMICALLY HANDICAPPED, OFFENDERS, THE AGED, AND CHILDREN.

Availability: NTIS, Accession No NTIS/PSV972 (Microfiche)
SUBJECT INDEX

CITIZEN LEGAL PROBLEMS 115
CITIZEN PROSECUTION INITIATION 10
CIVIL COMMITMENT 10; 12 121, 127, 132, 133, 136, 139, 141, 148, 154
CIVIL LIABILITY 115
CIVIL LIBERTIES ORGANIZATIONS 138
CIVIL PROCEEDINGS 112
CIVIL REMEDIES 119
CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS 111
CIVIL SERVICE 55
COEDUCATIONAL CORRECTIONS FACILITIES 104
COMMON LAW 115
COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS (JUV) 91, 159
COMMUNITY COMMITTEES, 110, 159, 161
COMMUNITY RESOURCES 30, 139, 156
COMMUNITY SERVICE OFFICERS 161
COMMUNITY SUPPORT 157
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS 48, 64
COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL 3, 10, 17, 24, 111, 121, 122, 123, 124, 128, 131, 132, 134, 146, 147, 148, 149
COMPUTER SOFTWARE 172
CONFESSIONS 113, 144, 145
CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS ACCESS 76
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS 152
CONNECTICUT 116, 164
CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBS 138, 139, 140, 153
CONVICTION RECORDS 64
CORPORAL PUNISHMENT 119
CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 22, 45, 72
CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES 126
CORRECTIONS INSTITUTIONS (ADULT) 8, 39, 45, 68, 74, 86, 87, 93, 95, 99, 105, 106, 107, 108, 165
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS (JUVENILE) 74, 95, 165
CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION 93
CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL 71
CORRECTIONAL REFORM 86
CORRECTIONAL STAFF TRAINING 103
CORRECTIONS EFFECTIVENESS 117
CORRECTIONS INTERNAL SECURITY 104
CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT 93
CORRECTIONS STATISTICS 165
COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS 94, 174
COST EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS 94
COSTS 0
COUNSELING 28, 44, 78, 98, 104
COURSE MATERIALS 6, 27
COURT ORDERS 128, 139, 140, 153
COURT PERSONNEL 4, 30
COURT RULES 123
 COURTS 4, 7, 25, 32, 33, 92, 117, 121, 123, 127, 128, 134, 141, 154
CRIME CAUSES 33, 47, 48, 50, 55, 56, 62, 69, 96, 179
CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS 159
CRIME DATA FILES 106
CRIME PATTERNS 96
CRIME PREDICTION 66
CRIME PREVENTION MEASURES 96
CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 35, 96, 136
CRIMINAL CODES 17, 111, 113
CRIMINAL COURTS 111, 128, 141, 149
CRIMINAL METHODS 96
CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS 10
CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY 17, 111, 113
CRIMINOLOGY 29, 89
CRISIS INTERVENTION 42
CRITIQUES 9, 118, 121, 123, 142
CROWD BEHAVIOR 33
CROUEL AND UNUSUAL PUNISHMENT 122
CULTURAL INFLUENCES 143
CUSTODIAL-OFFICER TRAINING 78

D
DATA COLLECTION 76
DEATH ROW INMATES 82
DECISIONMAKING 142
DEFENDANTS 137
DEFENSE 118, 134
DEMOGRAPHY 29, 33
DENMARK 49, 61
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ED AND WELFARE 87
DEVIANCE 9, 15, 58, 61, 86
DIAGNOSTIC AND RECEPTION PROCESSING 43, 68, 108
DISCRETIONARY DECISIONS 142
DISCRIMINATION 70, 138, 139, 158
DISPOSITION 420, 121
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1
DIVERSION PROGRAMS 105
DOMESTIC RELATIONS 143, 168
DRUG ABUSE 5, 15, 80, 178
DRUG DEPENDENCE 33, 118
DRUG DETOXIFICATION 100
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT INDEX</th>
<th>YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PATUXENT INSTITUTION 39, 109</td>
<td>TECHNIQUES 186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAY RATES 4</td>
<td>TESTIMONY 4 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA 97</td>
<td>TESTING AND MEASUREMENT 25, 34 44, 45, 51, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERCEPTION 2</td>
<td>TEXAS 67 68, 108, 149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONALITY 49 51</td>
<td>THEORY 9, 67 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT 29</td>
<td>TOKEN ECONOMIES 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERSONNEL SELECTION 142</td>
<td>TRAINING 21, 30, 87, 107, 109, 127, 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED 6, 13, 27, 36, 44, 50, 65, 73, 87, 94, 95 112, 132, 146</td>
<td>TRAINING MANUALS 21, 35, 37 138, 139, 140, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE DECISIONMAKING 42</td>
<td>TREATMENT 16, 31, 72, 82 83, 84, 91, 100, 101, 148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE EDUCATION 36, 74</td>
<td>TREATMENT COMMUNITY 84, 110, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE PATROL 36</td>
<td>TREATMENT OFFENDER MATCHING 3, 25, 32, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE PERSONNEL 30</td>
<td>TRIALS 2 146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE TRAINING 13, 33, 36, 37 40</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICY 117 168</td>
<td>UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS 144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORNOGRAPHY 15</td>
<td>UNITED NATIONS 150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREDICTION 163</td>
<td>US SUPREME COURT 8, 121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRELIMINARY HEARING 146</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRETRIAL PROCEDURES 25</td>
<td>VETERANS 166, 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS 100</td>
<td>VICTIM SERVICES 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATION 44 5</td>
<td>VICTIMS 13, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATION OR PAROLE AGENCIES 44</td>
<td>VIDEOTAPES 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATION OR PAROLE</td>
<td>VIOLENCE 15, 47, 57, 58, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECISIONMAKING 178</td>
<td>VIOLENT CRIMES 57, 119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATION OR PAROLE SERVICES 44</td>
<td>VIOLENT OFFENDERS 57, 66, 143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBATIONERS 44</td>
<td>VIRGINIA 86, 111, 157, 170 171 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROBLEM BEHAVIOR 54 80, 143</td>
<td>VOCATIONAL TRAINING 18, 26, 81, 87, 88, 99, 107, 110 120, 160, 163, 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCEDURE MANUALS 31 41, 171, 177</td>
<td>VOIR DIRE 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRODUCTIVITY 169</td>
<td>VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS 89, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 181</td>
<td>VOLUNTEER TRAINING 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM BUDGETING 71, 102</td>
<td>VOLUNTEERS 78, 136, 161, 182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM COORDINATION 106, 172, 173, 176, 177</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM EVALUATION 43 46, 89, 94</td>
<td>WALES 113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION 102, 171, 175</td>
<td>WELFARE SERVICES 169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAM PLANNING 102</td>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 10, 14, 22, 45, 80, 82, 93, 84, 97, 104, 109, 110, 122, 138, 139, 140, 143 153, 164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOLOGISTS 28 84</td>
<td>WHITE AMERICANS 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOLOGY 2, 33, 34, 127, 143, 143, 148</td>
<td>WHITE COLLAR CRIMES 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOPATHS 22, 29, 65, 82, 84, 148</td>
<td>WICKED SIN 20, 146, 164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSYCHOTHERAPY 22, 79, 84</td>
<td>WITNESSES 2, 4, 13, 113, 125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC ATTITUDES 67, 78, 103</td>
<td>WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS 2, 17, 38, 139, 140, 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC INFORMATION 178 181</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLISHED PROCEEDINGS 16, 17, 76</td>
<td>YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUESTIONNAIRES 45</td>
<td>YOUTH CENTERS 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPE 178</td>
<td>YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS 21, 38, 74, 159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIDVIST 18</td>
<td>170, 172, 173, 176, 177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RECREATION 185</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERENCE MATERIALS 6 178</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFERRAL SERVICES 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REFORM 7, 8, 71, 88, 123, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGIONALIZATION 106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATIONS 111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATIONS COMPLIANCE 150, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGULATORY AGENCIES 166, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REHABILITATION 28 71, 77, 80, 88 91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94, 98 99, 103, 156, 160, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS 104</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESEARCH METHODS 26, 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESEARCH PROGRAMS 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETIREMENT AND PENSIONS 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT AGAINST SELF INCRIMINATION 152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT OF PRIVACY 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT TO COUNSEL 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS OF LAW 122</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHT TO TREATMENT 10, 11, 22, 70, 81, 82, 86, 100, 115, 116, 122, 138, 139, 140, 143, 153</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTS OF MINORS 127</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED 16, 123, 128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULES OF EVIDENCE 24, 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOL DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS 73</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCHOOLS 182</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTLAND 63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEARCH AND SEIZURE 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS 27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENIOR ADULTS 119, 161, 166, 167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENTENCING 32, 141, 146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES 156, 157, 172, 173, 176, 177, 178, 180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICES EFFECTIVENESS 38</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEX OFFENDERS 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEXUAL BEHAVIOR 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SINGAPORE 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL CONDITIONS 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL ORGANIZATION 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES 46, 169</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIAL WORK 159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIALIZATION 140</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIALY HANDICAPPED 19, 28, 70, 103, 110, 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOCIOLOGY 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOUTH CAROLINA 105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAIN 125</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAFF DEVELOPMENT TRAINING 11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STANDARDS OR GOALS 24, 72</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES 8, 93, 95, 112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE GOVERNMENT 93, 112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE LAWS 4, 10, 32, 43, 111, 116, 150, 151, 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEWS 16, 101</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE PLANNING AGENCIES 90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATE SUPREME COURTS 154</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATISTICAL ANALYSIS 68</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATISTICS 48, 68, 165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUTORY RAPE 96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCCESS FACTORS 160, 163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUICIDE 15, 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARIES 170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURVEYS 45, 63, 75, 95, 151</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSPECT IDENTIFICATION 113</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSPECT INTERROGATION 24, 125, 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWITZERLAND 141</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYMPOSIAS 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAPE RECORDINGS 145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AUTHOR INDEX

A
ALLEN, H. E. 32
ALLEN, R. C. 7, 25, 111
ALLMAN, T. 71
ANDREWS, J. 73
ARIEFF, A. J. 47
ASAKA, A. 48

B
BACHMAN, K. 1
BAKEMAN, C. V. 75
BARKAS, J. L 178
BECKMANN, J. 49
BERLOW, A. 112
BLUMER, A. H. 27
BOEKER, W. 55, 57
BOON, W. H. 50
BORTHWICK, S. 76
BRANDON, R. 113
BRANTLEY, J. R. 179
BRODSKY, S. 31
BROWN, B. S. 3, 51
BURLING, E. 156
BUTKUS, R. 76

C
COCOZZA, J. 66
COHEN, J. 128
CONKLIN, J. 54
CONLEY, J. 73
COOKE, G. 29
CORSE, S. 31
COURTLESS, T. F. 3, 51
COURTLESS, T. F., JR 79
COZOLINO, J. P. 114
CULL, J. G. 33, 80
CULL, W. H. 81

D
Daly, R. F. 52
DATEL, W. E. 157
DAVIES, C. 113
DAVIS, D. D. 115
DAYNES, B. W. 4
DELL, S. 84

DELURY, B. E. 158
DIEHL, J. E. 116
DRIEDGER, D. 159
DUFFIN, J. 160
DUPONT, A. 49

E
EARP, J. R., JR 160
EHRICH, S. A. 124
EISSLER, V. 131
ERLING, L. 49, 61

F
FARHAM, L. J. 127
FAULK, M. 82
FINGARETTE, H. 117, 118
FISHER, B. 31
FITZGERALD, P. J. 5
FORER, L. G. 119
FOREY, A. T. 6
FOX, S. J. 7
FRIEDMAN, P. 120
FRIEDMAN, P., R. 153
FRIEL, C. M. 131
FROWLEY, N. E. 83
FRUG, G. E. 8

G
GAMBALE, V. L. 83
GIBBENS, T. C. N. 53
GIOVANNONI, J. M. 54
GLENN, L. 46
GOBERT, J. J. 121
GOEPPINGER, H. 55
GOLDEN, R. J. 7
GORDON, M. S. 32
GOVE, W. R. 9
GUIN, J. 56, 84
GUY, E. B. 10

H
HAEFNER, H. 57
HAGGERTY, D. E. 122
HANN, N. F. 85
HALPERN, A. L. 123
HARDY, R. E. 33, 80
HART, W. 86

HASSE, A. F. 118
HAYS, J. D. H. 124
HAYWOOD, H. C. 101
HELLER, M. S. 10
HELM, C. 11
HINOJOSA, A. V. 125
HOFMANN, R. J. 64
HOLLIDAY, T. E. 126
HOUCK, R. 161

I
HAEFNER, H. 57
HAGGERTY, D. E. 122
HANN, N. F. 85
HALPERN, A. L. 123
HARDY, R. E. 33, 80
HART, W. 86

HASSE, A. F. 118
HAYS, J. D. H. 124
HAYWOOD, H. C. 101
HELLER, M. S. 10
HELM, C. 11
HINOJOSA, A. V. 125
HOFMANN, R. J. 64
HOLLIDAY, T. E. 126
HOUCK, R. 161

K
KANDEL, A. 34
KANE, L. A., JR 122
KAY, H. H. 127
KEITH, R. M. 59
KELDGAARD, R. E. 44
KINDRED, M. 128
KING, L. N. 60
KLODIN, V. 58
KOESTLER, F. A. 162
KRAMER, B. 129
KRAVITZ, M. 179
KURTZ, N. R. 89

L
LITTLE, N. D. 163
LLYAMA, P. 54
LONG, L. 71

M
MCCLEMONT, W. F. 62
MCCONNAUGHAY, P. J. 132
MCKIL, L. F. W. 76
MCMILLEN, R. 71
MANNE, S. H. 34

MCCLEMONT, W. F. 62
MCCONNAUGHAY, P. J. 132
MCKIL, L. F. W. 76
MCMILLEN, R. 71
MANNE, S. H. 34
MARCH, R. L.

MARCH, R. L. 131
MATHews, R. A. 35
MATSUYAMA, S. S. 58
MENOLASCINO, F. J. 91
MIKELSEN, M. 49, 61
MILLER, C. 76
MCCULLACH, A. M. 133
MONTANINO, F. 15
MORRIS, N. 134
MURPHY, J. G. 157

N

NEMETH, C. 2
NEUFELD, G. R. 164, 168
NOBLE, J. H., JR. 94
NORLEY, D. 37
NORTHUP, J. P. 165, 167

O

OLSEN, K. P. 83
P

PAPE, N. 81
PAUL, J. L. 166
PAYNE, A. T. 135
PENROD, D. 128
PEPER, J. A. 136
PETROWSKE, M. J. 6
PHELPS, W. R. 98, 99
PLOTKIN, R. 137
POGANY, E. 29
POLSKY, S. 10
POWITZKY, R. J. 14
PREDEL, J. 100
PRESKETT, A. 38
PRICE, W. H. 62, 83

R

REUTHEBUCK, G. L. 81
ROBERT, C. H. 141
ROBERTSON, G. 84
ROBITSCHER, J. 39
ROCKOFF, E. S. 64
RONG, C. H. 40
ROSENTHAL, D. 34
ROSETT, A. 142
ROWAN, B. A. 101
ROWLAND, L. W. 35

S

SADOFF, R. L. 143
SAGARIN, E. 15
SANTAMOUR, M. 102
SANTAMOUR, M. B. 16, 17, 18, 19, 103
SCHAG, D. S. 42
SCHWARTZ, H. 101
SENG, C. T. 50
SHAFFER, T. 128
SHANK, L. 71
SILVERMAN, D. 65
SIMKIN, L. 144

SIMON, J. 104
SIMONSEN, C. E. 32
SING, A. J. 45
SINGH, N. 50
SKLANSKY, R. 146
SLOVENKO, R. 147
STEADMAN, H. J. 66
STEDMAN, D. J. 168
STERNHELL, R. 43
STONE, A. A. 148
STRONG, J. A. 62
SWITZER, M. E. 107
TALENT, A. 44
THEILGAARD, A. 49
TRUBEK, L. G. 20
TURNBULL, H. R., 3RD 150, 151
UDALL, D. K. 122

V

VAN ALLEN, M. W. 70
VAN HOUTEN, E. 38
VIDMAR, N. 2

W

WALD, P. M. 153
WALLE, E. L. 109
WAY, C. 84
WEST, B. 19, 102, 103
WHATMORE, P. B. 62
WILSON, R. 22
WOLF, M. 155
WOLFENBERGER, W. 46, 110
WOOD, H. V. 23
WOOLGROVE, K. 24

Y

YOUNG, M. E. 182
YOUNG, O. D. 60

Z

ZICCARDI, V. J. 134
# Title Index

## A

- **ABILITY OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED TO PLEAD GUILTY** 124
- **ADDRESSING THE CONSENT ISSUE INVOLVED IN THE STERILIZATION OF MENTALLY INCOMPETENT FEMALES** 115
- **ADULT MR (MENTAL RETARDEE) IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM** 131
- **ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT ON COMMITTED MENTALLY ABNORMAL OFFENDERS VIEWED IN TERMS OF AN OFFENDER TYPOLOGY—THE EFFECTS OF EXPOSURE TO PATIENT INSTITUTION SOCIALIZATION LEVELS, INSTITUTIONAL ADJUSTMENT, AND PAROLE OUTCOME** 79
- **ANOTHER APPROACH TO WELFARE—PUTTING THE RECIPIENTS AND THE MONEY TO WORK** 189
- **APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS** 104

## B

- **BRAIN DISEASE, THE DEAF, THE HEARING IMPAIRED, AND THE POLICE TRAINING KEY** 10
- **BEER, POT AND SHOPLIFTING—TEENAGE ABUSES** 73
- **BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION IN REHABILITATION SETTINGS APPLIED PRINCIPLES** 80
- **BRONX COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY REPORT CONCERNING THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF THE MENTALLY DISABLED CRIMINAL IN NEW YORK** 83

## C

- **CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE'S STUDY OF CORRECTIONAL NEEDS, NO 3—INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS—FINAL REPORT, 1978** 104
- **CANADIAN CONGRESS OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, JUNE 24-29, 1973—PROCEEDINGS (in English and French)** 78
- **CANADIAN EXPERIENCE THE SYSTEM OF CRIME CONTROL IN SASKATCHEWAN FROM ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES FOR COPING WITH CRIME, 1978, BY NORMAN TUTT** 159
- **CASE CLOSEUP—THE UNRELATED CRIME AND THE ASCHERMAN ACT** 32
- **CHARACTERISTICS OF INMATES DISCHARGED FROM NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENTS OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES INSTITUTIONS IN 1972** 165
- **CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT—AN EXAMINATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE** 54
- **CIVIL RIGHTS FOR INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS—Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, 95th Congress, 1st Session on HR 2439 and HR 5791, April 29, May 11, 13, 18, 23, 1977** 152
- **COMPARISON OF BLACKS AND WHITES COMMITTED FOR EVALUATION OF COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL ON CRIMINAL CHARGES** 29
- **COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL—A PRE AND POST-JACKSON ANALYSIS** 121
- **CONFESSIONS OF DISORDER (FROM CRIMINOLOGY REVIEW YEARBOOK, VOLUME 1, 1979, BY SHELDON L. MESSINGER AND EGIN BINTNER—SEE NCJ 60767** 142
- **CONSERVATORSHIP OF THE PERSON IN ILLINOIS—THE FORGOTTEN PROTECTIVE SERVICE FOR INCOMPETENT CITIZENS** 132
- **CORRECTION IN NEW YORK STATE INSTITUTIONS, 1965-1969, AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION—A SYNTHESIS** 85
- **CORRECTIONAL REHABILITATION** 87
- **CORRECTIONS FROM MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS AND THE LAW, 1976 BY MICHAEL KINDRED, JULIUS COHEN, DAVID PENROD AND THOMAS SHAFFER** 35524
- **COURT INTERPRETER CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND THE MENTALLY RETARDED** 114
- **CRIMINAL PATIENTS WITH XYY SEX-CHROMOSOME COMPLEMENT** 82
- **CRIMINAL REFORM MOVEMENT (FROM MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZEN AND THE LAW, 1976 BY MICHAEL KINDRED, JULIUS COHEN, DAVID PENROD AND THOMAS SHAFFER—SEE NCJ 35524)** 7
- **DEATH AND THE POLICE—TRAINING KEY NO 244** 13
- **DEAF, THE HEARING IMPAIRED, AND THE POLICE** 40
- **DEFECTIVE DELINQUENCY MOVEMENT—A HISTORY OF THE BORN CRIMINAL IN NEW YORK STATE** 85
- **DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION IN OREGON—A REVIEW OF SERVICES WITHIN THE HUMAN RESOURCES SYSTEM** 158
- **DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION—PROGRAM AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT** 158
- **DEILIGENT AND HIS BRAIN** 53
- **DEVELOPING LAW ON COMPETENCY TO STAND TRIAL** 147
- **DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDER AND COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES IN ILLINOIS** 85
- **DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDER IN THE ILLINOIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM** 30
- **DIAMONTS VOLUNTARY ACTORS IN A HOSTILE WORLD** 15
- **DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PERFORMANCE IQ AND VERBAL IQ IN A SEVERELY SCHIZOPHRENIC POPULATION** 34
- **DIRECTORY OF NATIONAL INFORMATION SOURCES ON HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS AND RELATED SERVICES** 181
- **DISABILITIES OF MIND AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY—A UNITARY DOCTRINE** 117
- **DISPOSITION OF MENTALLY ILL OFFENDERS** 10
- **DUE PROCESS REQUIREMENTS PROVIDE BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT FOR COMMITMENT OF SEX OFFENDERS—PEOPLE V. BURNICK, 14 CAL 2D 306, 535 P 2D 352, 121 CAL RPR 438 (1975)** 154

## E

- **EPILEPSY AMONG PERSONS CONVICTED OF CRIMES** 70
- **EPILEPSY IN PRISONS—A DIAGNOSTIC SURVEY** 56
- **EPILEPSY—RELATION TO AGGRESSION, VIOLENCE, RAGE AND CRIMINALITY** 47
- **EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HANDICAPPED MEANS POSITIVE THINKING AND POSITIVE ACTION** 158
- **ESSAY ON THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED** 122
- **ETIOLOGY OF CRIMINALITY NONBEHAVIORAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVES—A DEFINITIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY** 179

## F

- **FAMILIARIZATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS AND SUGGESTED METHODS OF HANDLING** 41
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FANTASY</th>
<th>TITLE INDEX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FANTASY AND FORCE—A STUDY OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER</td>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOUR STATE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF REGIONAL PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL OFFENDERS—FINAL REPORT</td>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER AND CORRCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FREQUENCIES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EXCESS SEX-CHROMOSOMES AMONG MENTALLY RETARDED, MENTALLY ILL, DELINQUENT, AND CRIMINAL POPULATIONS</td>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER IN MISSOURI WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANTING WORKMEN’S COMPENSATION BENEFITS TO PRISON INMATES</td>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON AND FAMILY LAW—A NORTH CAROLINA SURVEY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANDICAPPED—THE KEY IS UNDERSTANDING</td>
<td>NAIVE OFFENDER—NEW ENGLAND SEMINAR ON RETARDED YOUTH AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS—NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, AUGUST 18-20, 1971—FORMAT AND ESSAYS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELP BOOK</td>
<td>NEW ORLEANS (LA)—YOUTH STUDY CENTER—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND HANDLE ABNORMAL PEOPLE</td>
<td>NORMAL AND THE RETARDED OFFENDER—SOME CHARACTERISTIC DISTINCTIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUMAN AGGRESSION AND THE EXTRA Y CHROMOSOME—FACT OR FANTASY?</td>
<td>OLD AGE, HANDICAPPED AND VIETNAMESE ANTIDISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASED PREVALENCE OF SEIZURE DISORDERS AMONG PRISONERS</td>
<td>OLD AGE, HANDICAPPED AND VIETNAMESE ANTIDISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION—SUPPLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INMATE HEALTH IN FRANCE—NGCS TRANSLATION</td>
<td>ON DELINQUENCY OF THE MENTALLY ILL FROM TODAY’S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L. BISHOP, VEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVESTIGATION OF THE DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION’S DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION PROGRAM AT ELLISVILLE STATE SCHOOL</td>
<td>OPERATION LIFELINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVOLUNTARY GUARDIANSHIP FOR INCOMPETENTS—A STRATEGY FOR LEGAL SERVICES ADVOCATES</td>
<td>OTHER TEN PERCENT, PART 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAIL OPERATIONS—A TRAINING COURSE FOR JAIL OFFICERS PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION, BOOK 6—SPECIAL PRISONERS</td>
<td>PASS (PROGRAM ANALYSIS OF SERVICE SYSTEMS) 3—A METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF HUMAN SERVICES HANDBOOK—THIRD EDITION, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBS FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS—A NEW ERA IN CIVIL RIGHTS</td>
<td>PEDOPHILE (CHILD MOLESTATION)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUDICIAL POWER OF THE PURSE</td>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA—A PLAN FOR FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>POLICE QUESTIONING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KENTUCKY LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COMMISSION—THE MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER</td>
<td>POLICE TRAINING IN THE RECOGNITION AND HANDLING OF RETARDED CITIZENS—GUIDELINES AND MATERIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>POLITICS OF MENTAL HEALTH ADVOCACY IN THE UNITED STATES FROM LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 1, P 29-46, 1979—SEE NCJ-68415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LABELLING OF DEVIANCE—EVALUATING A PERSPECTIVE</td>
<td>PREDICTING DANGEROUSNESS—AN ANALYSIS OF PROCEDURES IN A MENTAL HEALTH CENTER AND TWO POLICE AGENCIES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAWS CONCERNING THE MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZEN—AMERICAN RESPONSES TO THE DECLARATIONS OF RIGHTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF SOCIETIES FOR THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED—WHERE WE HAVE BEEN, ARE, AND ARE HEADED</td>
<td>PRINCIPLE OF NORMALIZATION IN HUMAN SERVICES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW AND THE PROBLEM PARENT—CUSTOMARY AND PARENTAL RIGHTS OF HOMOSEXUAL, MENTALLY RETARDED, MENTALLY ILL AND INCARCERATED PARENTS</td>
<td>PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OR RETARDED OFFENDER (FROM AMERICAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL NORMS AND PRACTICES AFFECTING THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL PLANNING FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED—THE CALIFORNIA EXPERIENCE</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 1</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 2</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 3</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION—ANNUAL REPORT—FISCAL YEAR 1977</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL SERVICES FOR THE SPECIAL NEEDS OFFENDERS</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGAL TRAINING PROGRAM FOR INTERPRETERS FOR THE DEAF</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITS OF COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS AS A GUIDE TO PRIORITY-SETTING IN REHABILITATION</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANAGEMENT OF COMMON MEDICAL PROBLEMS IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS—EPILEPSY, AND TUBERCULOSIS</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS—COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLAN PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS AND FUNDING ALLOCATIONS, 1978</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION—SECOND TASK FORCE ON CORRECTIONS</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDICAL EXPERIMENTATION ON CAPTIVE POPULATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL DISABILITIES AND CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL HEALTH AND LAW—A SYSTEM IN TRANSITION</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL ILLNESS AND PATTERNS OF BEHAVIOR IN 1000 MALES</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL RETARDATION AND THE LAW—a REPORT ON STATUS OF CURRENT COURT CASES</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTAL RETARDATION—REHABILITATION AND COUNSELING</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY DEFICIENT OFFENDERS, PSYCHIATRIC, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SWITZERLAND (IN FRENCH)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS IN AN INTERMEDIATE REGIONAL MEDIUM SECURITY UNIT</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY DISORDERED VIOLENT OFFENDERS</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED ADULT OFFENDERS IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—A PROPOSED PROGRAM</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZEN AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM—PROBLEMS AND PROGRAMS</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZEN AND THE LAW</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED CITIZENS—DIRECTORY OF PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS—PROFESSIONALS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED CRIMINAL OFFENDER—FINDING SOME SOLUTIONS FOR A LOST CAUSE</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON AND THE MENTALLY ILL AND INCARCERATED PERSON WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF SERVICES</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, VOLUME 1</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, VOLUME 2</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS, VOLUME 3</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON IN MISSOURI WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A STATE-WIDE SYSTEM OF SERVICES</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PERSON IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENTALLY RETARDED PROBATIONER</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONITORING AND CLASSIFICATION GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES—PRISON CLASSIFICATION PROJECT</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAIVE OFFENDER—NEW ENGLAND SEMINAR ON RETARDED YOUTH AND THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCESS—NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, AUGUST 18-20, 1971—FORMAT AND ESSAYS</td>
<td>OLD AGE, HANDICAPPED AND VIETNAMESE ANTIDISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION—SUPPLEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW ORLEANS (LA)—YOUTH STUDY CENTER—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT</td>
<td>ON DELINQUENCY OF THE MENTALLY ILL FROM TODAY’S PROBLEMS IN CLINICAL CRIMINOLOGY—RESEARCH ON DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT, 1979, BY L. BISHOP, VEAU ET AL—SEE NCJ-65025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORMAL AND THE RETARDED OFFENDER—SOME CHARACTERISTIC DISTINCTIONS</td>
<td>OPERATION LIFELINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER TEN PERCENT, PART 1</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS (PROGRAM ANALYSIS OF SERVICE SYSTEMS) 3—A METHOD FOR THE QUANTITATIVE EVALUATION OF HUMAN SERVICES HANDBOOK—THIRD EDITION, 1975</td>
<td>PEDOPHILE (CHILD MOLESTATION)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PENNSYLVANIA—A PLAN FOR FORENSIC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES</td>
<td>POLICE QUESTIONING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLICE TRAINING IN THE RECOGNITION AND HANDLING OF RETARDED CITIZENS—GUIDELINES AND MATERIAL</td>
<td>POLICE TRAINING IN THE RECOGNITION AND HANDLING OF RETARDED CITIZENS—GUIDELINES AND MATERIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLITICS OF MENTAL HEALTH ADVOCACY IN THE UNITED STATES FROM LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 1, F 29-46, 1979—SEE NCJ-68415</td>
<td>PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OR RETARDED OFFENDER (FROM AMERICAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINCIPLE OF NORMALIZATION IN HUMAN SERVICES</td>
<td>PROGRAMS FOR THE MENTALLY ILL OR RETARDED OFFENDER (FROM AMERICAN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDENDA

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ON THIS SUBJECT WERE ADDED TO THE NCJRS COLLECTION TOO LATE TO BE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BIBLIOGRAPHY. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THEIR RELEVANCE TO THE TOPIC, BASIC BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA ARE PRESENTED IN THESE ADDENDA.

DILLINGHAM, S. DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDER: A WORKSHOP MANUAL. UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, UNIVERSITY AFFILIATED FACILITIES PROGRAM, STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING PROJECT COLUMBIA, SC 29208 54 P. UNDATED NCJ 59680

HERR, S.S. FROM RIGHTS TO REALITIES: ADVOCACY BY AND FOR RETARDED PEOPLE IN THE 1980'S. PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON MENTAL RETARDATION, 7TH AND D STREETS, SW, WASHINGTON, DC 20515 18 P. 1979 UNDATED NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM NCJ 65680


INAPPROPRIATE CONFINEMENT OF MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY RETARDED PERSONS. NATIONAL COALITION FOR JAIL REFORM. 1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20036 10 P 1979 NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM NCJ 60280

KIRSCHNER, C.P. LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, AND MENTAL RETARDATION—FINAL REPORT. PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CITIZENS. 1500 NORTH HARRISBURG STREET, HARRISBURG, PA 17113 15 P 1973 NCJ 69907 Sponsoring Agencies: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission

LEGAL RIGHTS OF MENTALLY DISABLED PERSONS, VOLUME 3. PRACTICING LAW INSTITUTE. 810 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10019 550 P. 1979 PUBLICATION NO C4-4149/C6-4745 NCJ 68418

SCHILIT, J. MENTALLY RETARDED OFFENDER AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE PERSONNEL. EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN. V. 46, N 1 (SEPTEMBER 1979), P 16-22 NCJ 68113 Sponsoring Agency: State University College of New York at Buffalo
HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents cited in this bibliography have been selected from the collection of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) and are accessible in a variety of ways. NCJRS maintains a Reading Room in the metropolitan Washington, D.C., area that is open to the public weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Visitors are encouraged to telephone NCJRS for directions to the facility (301/251-5500). Many of the citations may also be found in public and organizational libraries.

For researchers who prefer to obtain personal copies, sales sources are identified whenever possible. Document availability changes over time, however, and NCJRS cannot guarantee continued availability from publishers or distributors. For periodical literature, there are several potential sources of reprints. Original Article Tear Sheet Service (Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106) and University Microfilms International (Article Reprint Department, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106).

Government documents are commonly available from the following sources:

Documents From GPO
The letters "GPO" after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the Government Printing Office. Inquiries about availability and cost should include stock number and title and be addressed to:

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402

Documents From NTIS
The letters "NTIS" after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service. Inquiries about availability and cost should include publication number and title and be addressed to:

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161

In addition, NCJRS offers the following:

Microfiche From NCJRS
The designation "NCJRS Microfiche Program" indicates that a free microfiche copy of the document is available from NCJRS. Microfiche is a 4 x 6-inch sheet of film that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages of text. Because the image is reduced 24 times, a microfiche reader (available at most public and academic libraries) is essential to read microfiche documents. Requests for microfiche should include the title and NCJ number and be addressed to:

NCJRS Microfiche Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

Loan Documents From NCJRS
Most of these documents may be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service on interlibrary loan. Documents are not loaned directly to individuals. To borrow documents from NCJRS, specify the title and NCJ number and ask your librarian to submit a standard interlibrary loan form to:

NCJRS Document Loan Program
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850